

I learned that this place was never occupied by a regular garrison, its defence being entrusted entirely to the farm servants. It was not armed with artillery, nor was it ever subjected to a regular siege, though some of the servants were surprised and killed while at work in the fields. It is evident that the house removed in 1883 was the original building spoken of by Faillon as a "citadelle," but when the wooden stockade was replaced by the stone wall of the fort, part of which is still standing, does not seem quite certain, but the present remains are said to date from as far back as 1680.

The fort was situated according, to Mr. Morin, about half way between Villenarie and the Eastern end of Lac a la Loutre, a long narrow and shallow lake about half as large again (on the old maps) as Ile St. Paul which we now know as Nun's Island. There was a small stream running from the lake to the river, the course of which is pretty closely followed by the Lachine canal. Perhaps I should mention that the lake called a la Loutre by Mr. Morin, is called Lac St. Pierre by Tessier. He describes the Domaine as extending from "l'embouchure de lac St. Pierre ou est le moulin appelé Le Moulin Brulé, jusque au glacier de Lavois ou est le moulin a eau, appelé Moulin de Lavalle, le tout appartenant aux Seigneurs."

The main building, marked (No. 1) on the plan, faced a little East of South-East, so that when St. Patrick St. was opened through, it cut off the Northern corner diagonally: its extreme length was 80 feet and excepting a sort of kitchen wing was 30 feet deep and the walls from the ground to the eaves about 15 feet. It had the high pitched roof and, massive chimnies so characteristic of our old houses. The walls were about two feet thick throughout, built of rubble stones and the mortar so hard that it was difficult to make any impression on it with pickaxes. The house consisted of three divisions; the kitchen, as we may call it, 14 feet. by 16,