

Col. Martello, date from 1805. They were built under Col. (General) Brock, and their erection superintended by Lt. By,* afterwards the well known Lt. Col. By, the builder of the Rideau Canal in 1832, and founder of Bytown, (now Ottawa.)

The citadel was substituted to the detached works raised at different times by the French. The imperial Government in 1823, carried on the magnificent but costly system of defensive works, approved of by His Grace the Duke of Wellington.†

Charles Watterton‡ on his visit to Quebec in 1824, viewing

* Lieutenant By during the period, 1805-10 had two Superior Officers at Quebec—Colonel Gother Mann, who was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel R. H. Bruyeres.—See Morgan's *Celebrated Canadians*.

† "The fortifications of Quebec" says Dr. W. J. Anderson, "are well worthy of special attention. Originating three centuries ago from the necessity of protecting the few inhabitants from the sudden and secret attacks of the Iroquois; from their small beginning in 1535, they eventually attained such vast proportions as to make Quebec be styled the *Gibraltar* of America.

Recently very great changes have been effected, in the first place arising from the great changes in the military art, in the second place from the new policy of the Imperial Government, which has withdrawn every soldier. Precott and St. Louis gates have been removed during the past autumn (1871) and other still greater changes have been talked of, but this will diminish very little the interest of the Tourist, who unless informed of the fact, would not be aware of the removal of the gates; the remaining fortifications are in themselves a sight not to be seen elsewhere on this continent.

The fortifications now consist of those of the city proper, the *Ancient City*, and of the independent fortalice of the Citadel, which though within the City walls, is complete in itself.—The ramparts and bastions form a circuit of the extent of two miles and three quarters, but the line if drawn without the outworks would be increased to three miles. The Citadel occupies about forty acres. In order to inspect the works to most advantage, the visitor is recommended to proceed from his hotel up St. Louis street and turning up the road between the *Gate* and the office of R. Engineers, ascend by its winding. The first thing that will attract his attention on arriving at the outworks, is the *Chain Gate*, passing through which and along the ditch he will observe the casemated *Dalhousie Bastion*, and reaching *Dalhousie Gate* he will find that it is very massive and of considerable depth, as it contains the Guard-rooms. Passing through, a spacious area is entered forming a parade ground. On the right hand, there are detached buildings—ammunition stores and armoury.—On the south, the bomb proof hospital and officers quarters overlooking the St. Lawrence, and on the Townside, the Bastions with their casemated barracks, commodious, and comfortable, the loop holes intended for the discharge of musketry, from within, serving to admit light and air—from the Bastion to the Flag Staff, the Citadel is separated from the Town by a deep ditch and steep and broad *glacis*—At the Guard House at *Dalhousie Gate*, a soldier is detached to accompany visitors, who generally carries them along the circuit pointing out the most striking features of the fortress.—The view from the Flag Staff is very grand, but it is recommended that the visitor on arriving at the western angle overlooking the St. Lawrence, should place himself on the *Princes' Stand* indicated by a stone on which is sculptured the "Prince's Feather," and there feast his eyes on—the wondrous beauties of the scene. Should time permit, the Armoury is well worthy of inspection.—Returning, the visitors

‡ Watterton's Wanderings.