

large square, flanked by four bastions corresponding to the four cardinal points of the compass. Its walls sadly exhibit marked signs of advanced decay, while beneath their sombre shades sleep many Frenchmen, whose names live in history, and in the memories of their countrymen.

From Charlevoix's History of New France, we learn that Marquis de Tracy arrived at Quebec in June 1665.

"The viceroy lost no time; he put himself at the head of all his troops and marched to the mouth of the River Richelieu, where he set them to work at the erection of three forts simultaneously. The first was erected in the site of the old Fort Richelieu, built by the Chevalier de Montmagny, of which only the ruins remained. It was placed under M. de Sorel,* Captain in the Carignan regiment, who was left as commandant, and since that time has taken his name.

The second was built at the foot of the rapid which is met as you ascend the river. It received the name of St. Louis but M. de Chambly, Captain of the same regiment, who directed the works, and had command, having afterwards acquired the ground on which it stood, the whole canton and the stone fort, subsequently built on the ruins of the first, now bear the name of Chambly.†

AUTOGRAPH OF M. DE CHAMBLY.

"M. de Salieres took charge of the third, which he called Fort St. Therese, because it was completed on the feast of that saint. It was three leagues above the second fort, and the Colonel made this his own post."‡

In 1666-67 we have the Fort mentioned in connection

* In the illustration herewith given a copy of a plan deposited in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa,) the name is spelt *Sauvel*.

† Fort Chambly, or "Shamblee" as the early colonists called it, figures in all the border wars after Charlevoix's day.

‡ It was 15 feet high, with a double palisade, and a banquette within a foot and a half from the ground. See illustration.