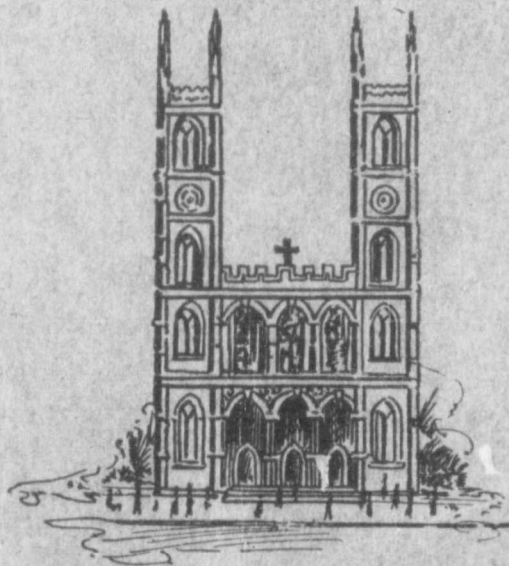


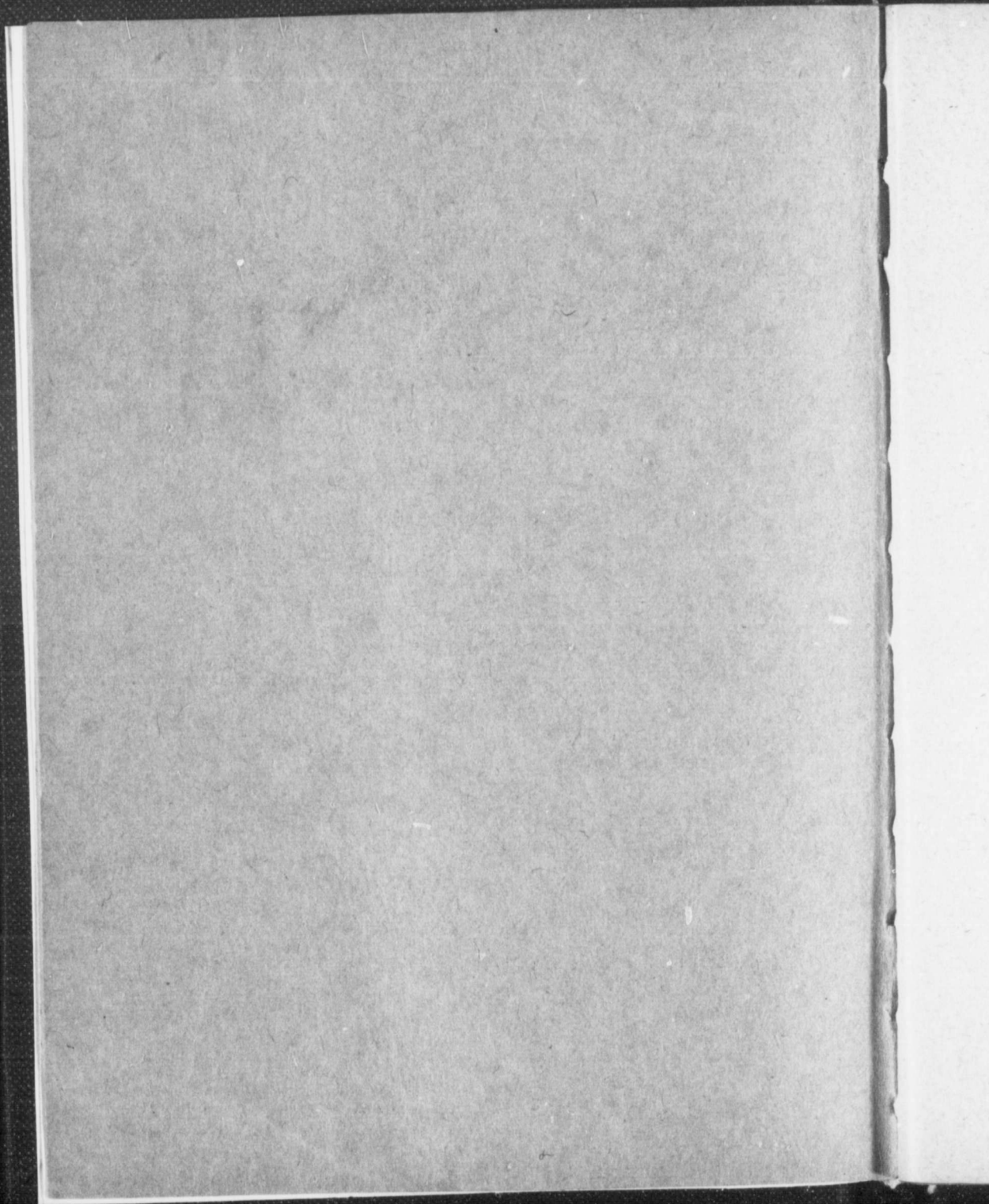


**Descriptive
Guide
of**

Montreal

**With
Illustrations**





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MONTREAL

DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE

With Illustrations

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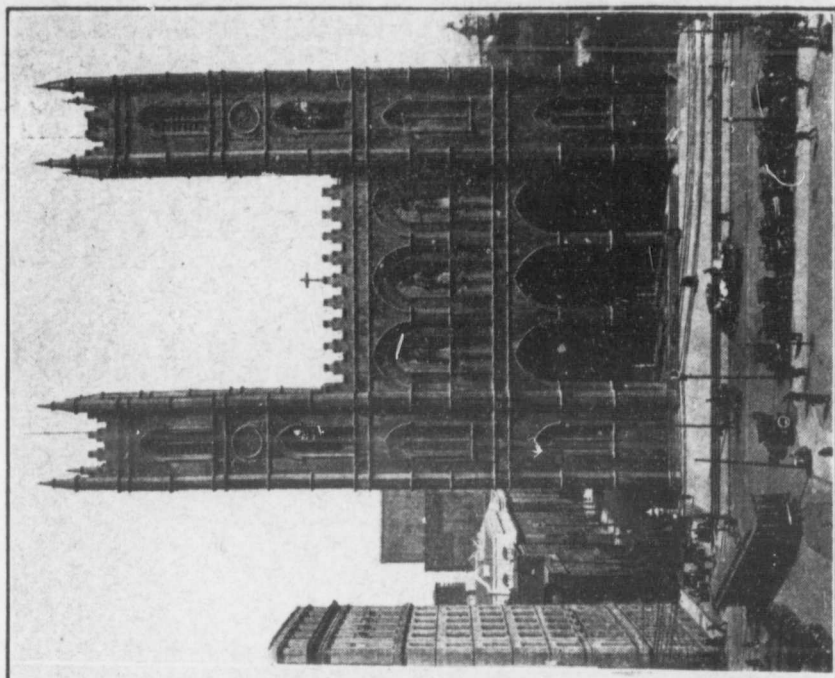
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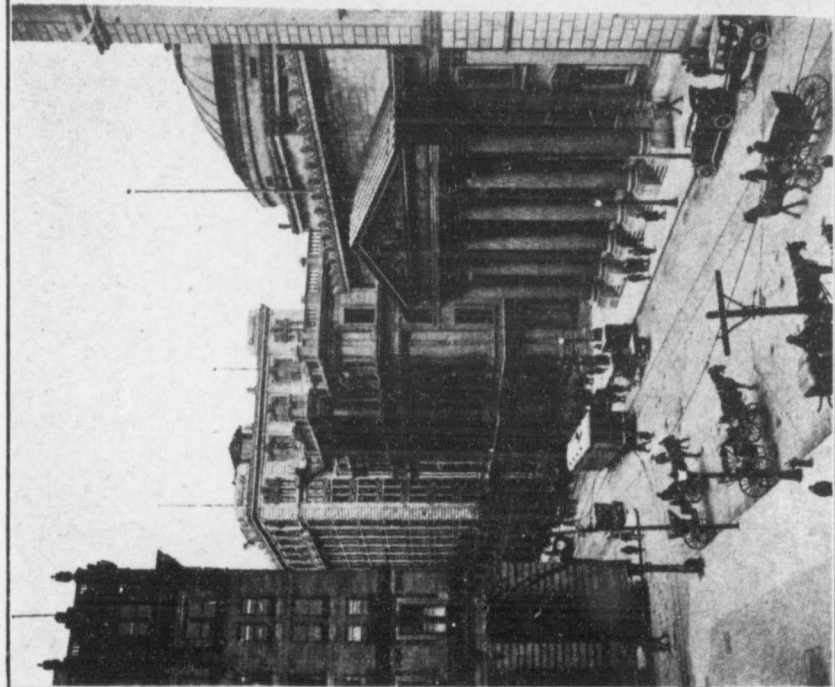
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MONTREAL

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NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.



PLACE D'ARMES AND BANK OF MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL DESCRIPTIVE GUIDE



MONTREAL is one of the most interesting cities on the continent to the tourist and sightseer. It is the second French city in the world and the centre of French art and literature in the new world. The church plays a large part in the life of the Canadians and their magnificent churches, schools and institutions bespeak the deeply religious nature of the French-Canadian. There is an atmosphere of solidity and conservatism about Montreal. Its buildings and institutions are built to endure. The merchants of Montreal, of English and Scotch descent, are strongly British in their characteristics.

The genius of Montreal has been a genius for adventuring, for pioneering, for transportation. This genius has prevailed for nearly three centuries, making it one of the world's greatest centres in transportation. Montreal was the mother city of the continent. It did more exploring, established more posts, settlements and cities than all other cities of the continent combined. It explored the Great Lakes, discovered the Mis-

issippi, founded Louisiana, explored the West, first reached the Arctic, by way of the Mackenzie, first crossed the continent. It established the first great trade route on the continent in the 17th century, that by way of the Ottawa to the head of Lake Superior. It extended that water highway until in the early part of the 19th century it reached across the continent to the Pacific, with branches leading into the Dakotas and the Oregon country.

Of all the world's great trade routes of early times, the caravan routes of Asia and North Africa, the routes that radiated from the cities of the Mediterranean to many little known lands, there is none more picturesque and romantic than the great water highway that led from Montreal up the Ottawa, down the French River, across Lakes Huron and Superior, through the network of rivers and lakes that led to Lake Winnipeg, up the rivers that led to the Methye Portage and the Athabasca, and to headwaters that were connected with headwaters of the Columbia River, leading to the Pacific. Here the trade of a continent was carried by great canoe brigades and on men's backs over hundreds of portages.

Then when the railroads came, Montreal took a foremost place in railroad building, so that it is now headquarters of the two greatest railroad systems in the world measured by mileage, one of which by rail and steamship lines connects the British Isles with Japan, China and Australia.

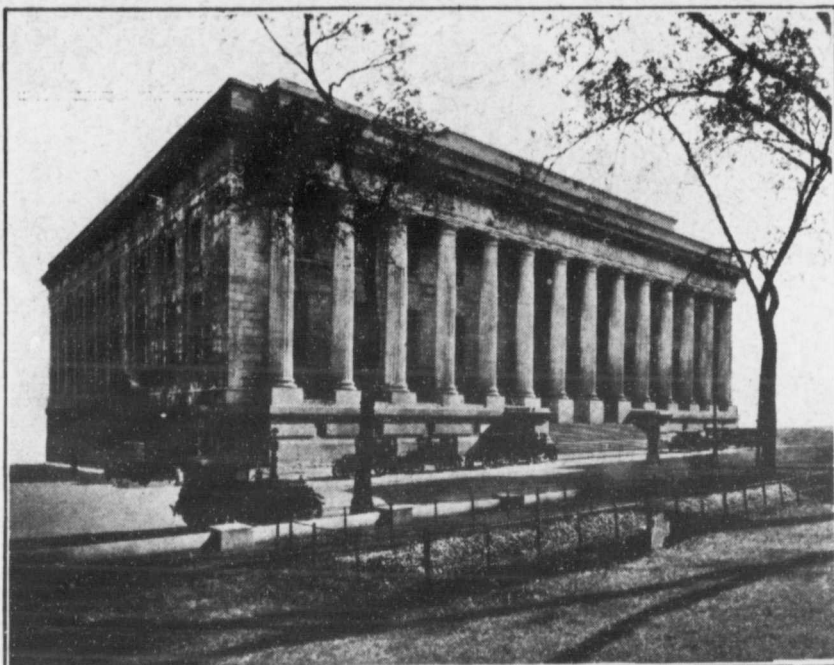
PLACE D'ARMES.

Car lines, 70, 71 or 83, going south on Peel. By auto, east on St. Catherine, Phillips Sq., Beaver Hall Hill, Victoria Sq., east on St. James St. to Place D'Armes. A considerable number of the city's car lines terminate here.

Place D'Armes is in the heart of the financial and commercial district of Montreal. In the early days of Ville Marie it was beyond the palisades of the settlements and Maisonneuve once had an encounter on this spot with a band of marauding Iroquois, in which, while covering the retreat of his men to the protection of the palisades, he shot their chief.

The land formerly belonged to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and Notre Dame Cathedral once stood here. In 1836 the land was purchased by the city from the Seminary and made into a public square. On this spot, too, in 1760, the French laid down their arms to General Amherst. On the southeast corner of the square once lived Daniel de Gresoli Sicur Du Lhut, who explored the western end of Lake Superior, the upper Mississippi, founded Fond du Lac, and after whom Duluth was named.

The square is bounded by St. James St., Notre Dame, St. Francois Xavier and St. Sulpice. Facing on the square are Notre Dame Cathedral, the Seminary of St. Sulpice, the Bank of Montreal and the Post Office. The Bank of Montreal was founded in 1817 and is the oldest banking institution in Canada. The building is in the Greek style with Corinthian columns.



NEW COURT HOUSE.

MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.

MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT.

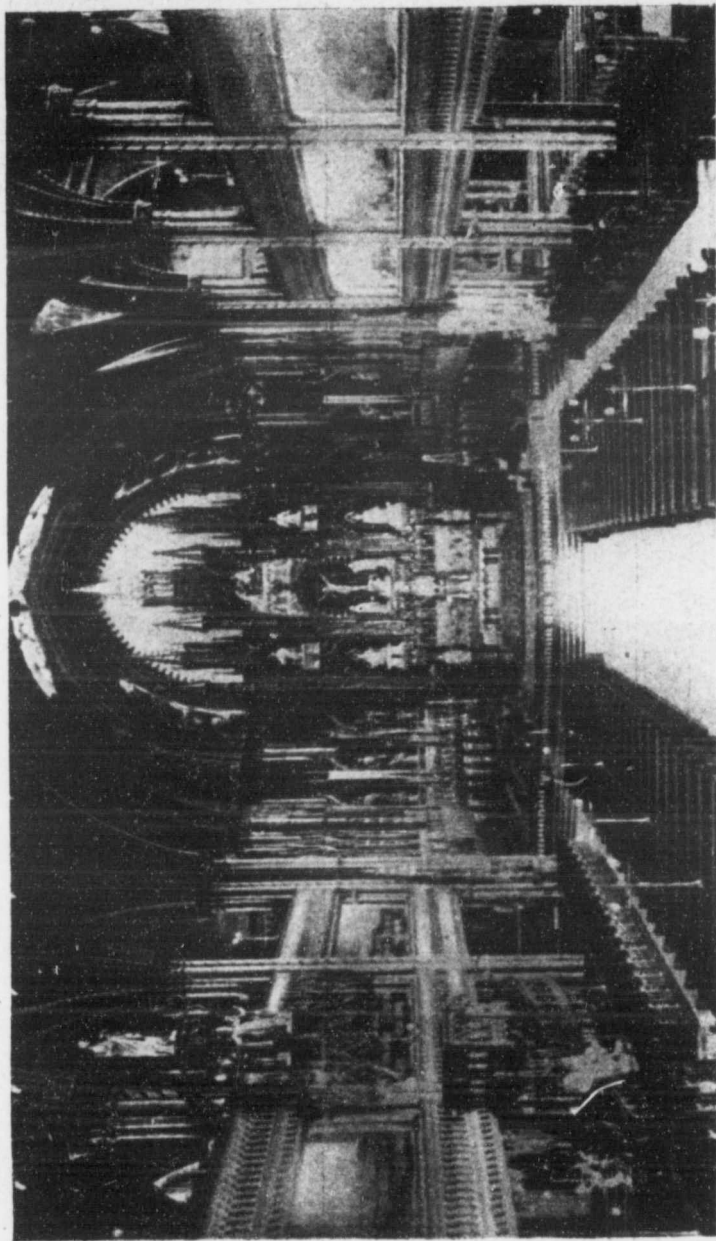
The Maisonneuve Monument on Place d'Armes is considered one of the finest monuments on the continent. It is the work of P. Hebert, the famous French-Canadian sculptor. The figure of Maisonneuve in plumed hat and with sword raised aloft is virile and dignified. He is represented taking possession of the Island of Montreal in the name of Christ and the King. At the angles of the pedestals four figures kneel—Mlle. Mance, foundress of the Hotel Dieu Hospital is dressing the arm of an Indian child. Another is Major Lambert Closse, who, with his legendary dog Pilote, was the terror of the savage Iroquois, but who was finally killed by them in an heroic attempt to relieve a group of colonists who had been attacked. Another is Charles Le Moyne, the founder of the most famous family of French Canada and the proprietor of the seigniory of Longueuil. The fourth figure is that of an Iroquois warrior.

The four bas reliefs on the monument represent the foundation of the company of Montreal, the first Mass at Pointe Calliere, Maisonneuve killing an Iroquois chief on the very site of the monument, and the heroic death of Dollard at the Long Sault.

NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

This church, on Notre Dame St., facing Place D'Armes, is one of the greatest sights of Montreal, and is visited annually by tens of thousands of visitors. The church is open to visitors during the hours of the day and a magnificent view of the city may be had from the tower.

In 1642 the first bark chapel was built at Point Callieres



INTERIOR NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

under the title of Notre Dame, being succeeded the following year by a frame building. A larger one was built in 1654 and in 1672 a still more spacious edifice was constructed on the spot where Maisonneuve's monument now stands. The present Notre Dame church was built and opened for divine worship on June 15th, 1829. The interior of the imposing edifice is 255 ft. long by 134 ft. wide and 80 ft. high. In the eastern tower hang ten bells. In the western tower hangs Le Gros Bourdon, weighing 15 tons, the largest bell on the continent. There are two immense arcades, 60 ft. high, with three niches containing the statues of the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph and St. John the Baptist. The towers are 227 ft. high. From the summit, reached by a flight of stairs and an elevator, a wonderful view is had of the city. There are nine chapels and altars in the body of the church, containing many admirable sculptures and paintings, including "The Virgin and Child," by Fra Angelico; "The Annunciation," by Larose; "The Visitation," by Gill; "The Adoration of the Magi," by Saint Charles; "Christ the Consoler," by Franchere; "Dollard and His Sixteen Companions," "The First Mass in Montreal," by Saint Charles; "The Rock of Horeb," by Franchere; "The Wedding of Cana," by Beau.

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE.

At the corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier, adjoining Notre Dame Cathedral and facing on Place D'Armes.

This is the oldest building in Montreal, part of the structure dating back 250 years. The order of St. Sulpice were instrumental in founding the city of Montreal. De la Dauversiere and the Abbe Olier founded the Order of St. Sulpice in

Paris to engage in colonizing and evangelizing in New France, and they organized the expedition under Maisonneuve, which founded the town of Ville Marie in 1642. The first church was built under their auspices and in 1657 four priests of St. Sulpice arrived in Ville Marie under the Abbe de Queylus. In 1664 the priests of St. Sulpice were given the Seigniorship of the whole Island of Montreal, 32 miles long by 10½ broad, which was confirmed to them in 1714. The building forms three sides of a square, 132 ft. by 90 ft., and has spacious gardens and grounds extending 342 feet on Notre Dame St. and 444 on St. Francois Xavier St., enclosed by a high stone wall. Charlevoix described it as a stately, great and pleasant house, built of freestone after the model of that of St. Sulpice at Paris. During the early days of the colony the Seminary received a tithe of one-thirteenth of the natural and artificial labor of the people. During the period of French rule the Order of St. Sulpice received grants of 250,191 acres of land.

The priests of St. Sulpice are in charge of Notre Dame and St. James parishes, the Indian mission at Oka; they conduct the Grand Seminary on Sherbrooke St., Montreal College, the Canadian College at Rome and they have the spiritual direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, the Grey Nunnery and the Hotel Dieu.

On the walls of the old Seminary may be seen the following tablets:

“Seminary of St. Sulpice, founded at Paris, by Monsieur Jacques Olier, 1641; established at Ville Marie, 1657, Monsieur Gabriel de Queylus, Superior. Siegneurs of the Island of Montreal, 1663.”

“Francois Dollier de Casson, first historian of Montreal,

captain under Marshal de Turenne, then priest of St. Sulpice during 35 years. He died in 1701 cure of the parish."

There is a wealth of historic material in the library and archives of the Seminary, including all the register of Notre Dame Church since 1710.

BOARD OF TRADE.

At 42 St. Sacrament St., car lines 70, 71 or 83, going south on Peel. Alight at St. Peter St. and walk south to St. Sacrament.

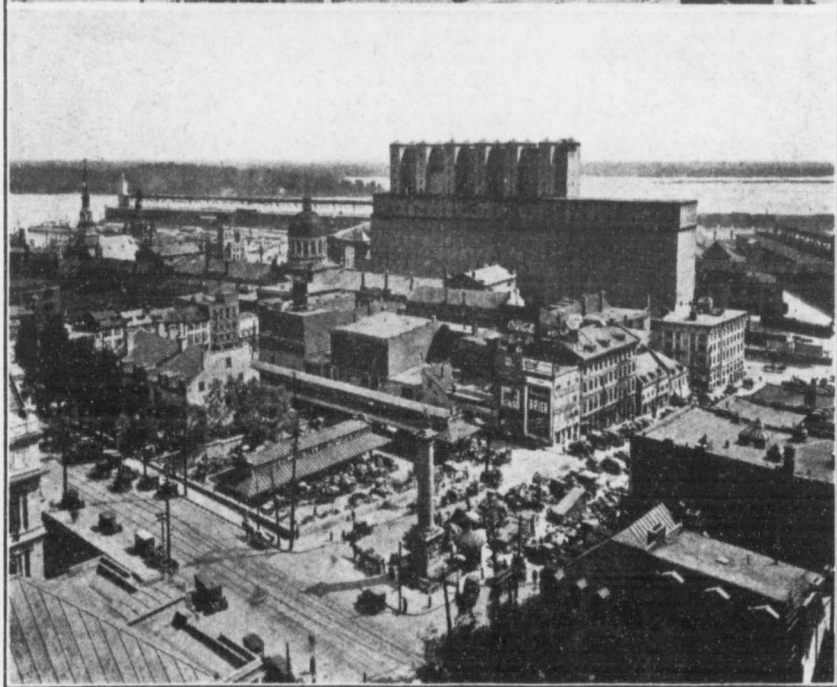
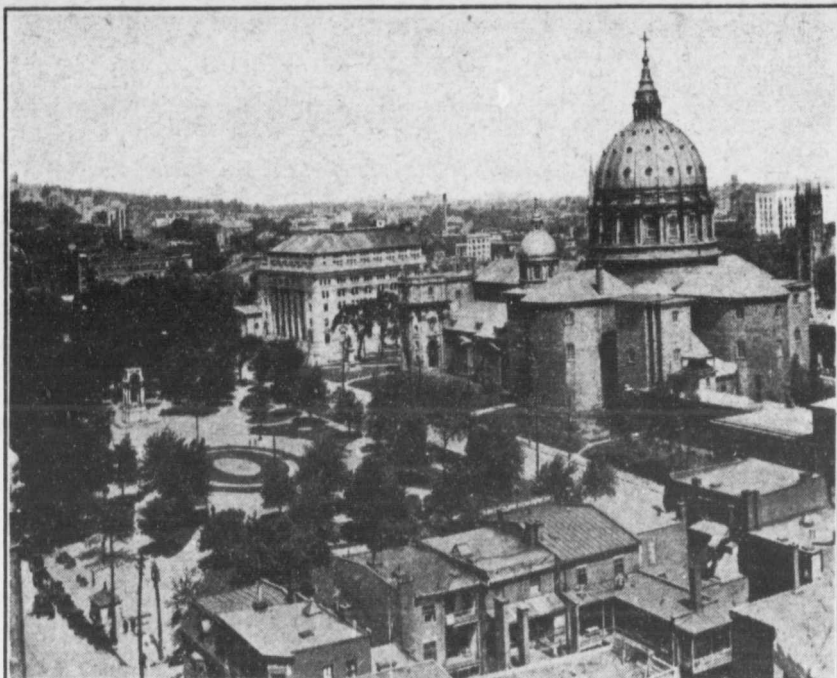
The Board of Trade occupy their own building in the heart of the commercial district. Their quarters include a very fine Exchange Hall, a reading room and lounge and a handsome council chamber. They have an Information Bureau, where information may be secured relating to the trade and commerce of the city.

JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE.

Reached by car lines 70, 71 and 83, going south on Peel St. to Place D'Armes; transfer to car lines 1, 12, 22, 44, and go east a few blocks to square.

This is one of the principal centres of historic interest in the city, extending from the Champ de Mars to Commissioner St. On the square are the Nelson Monument, Bonsecours Market, Chateau de Ramezay, City Hall and Court House, while nearby are Bonsecours Church, Jacques Cartier Pier and principal port terminals of the city.

The Nelson Monument was erected in 1809 in honor of Lord Nelson, the hero of Trafalgar. It consists of a column 50 ft. high, surmounted by a statue of Nelson. On the pedestal are reliefs, depicting the Battle of the Nile and of Trafalgar.



DOMINION SQUARE AND ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.
JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE and JACQUES CARTIER PIER.

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On the upper part of Jacques Cartier Square was the Place des Jesuits. In 1692 the Jesuits purchased a plot of ground which took in the sites of the Champs de Mars, the Court House and the City Hall. Here lodged Charlevoix, the historian of New France.

In 1696 four Indians were burned to death on Jacques Cartier Square by order of Frontenac. On the square stood the town pillory.

About the square are many old buildings, French in architecture, high with sloping roofs and quaint skylights.

Bonsecours Market, on the lower part of the square, is of great interest to tourists. Here the French habitants come to sell the produce of their farms. The Palace of the Intendant was on the site of the west half of Bonsecours Market and here were the headquarters in Montreal of the infamous Bigot, the betrayer of France in the period before the conquest. The government fur warehouse was on Friponne St. Friponne means "cheat," and the name perpetuates the Bigot memory, for he, with his confederates, cheated the King and the people of the colony out of millions of francs. The palace was later occupied by Sir John Johnson, the Indian commissioner, and son of Sir William Johnson, the white chief of the Mohawks. On Jacques Cartier Square stood also the mansion and gardens of the last French governor, the Marquis de Vaudreuil.

BONSECOURS CHURCH.

Notre Dame de Bonsecours Church is situated east of Bonsecours Market and is the oldest and most venerated of the sacred edifices in Montreal. In 1673 it was built, a wooden



3078. MONTREAL. BONSECOURS CHURCH

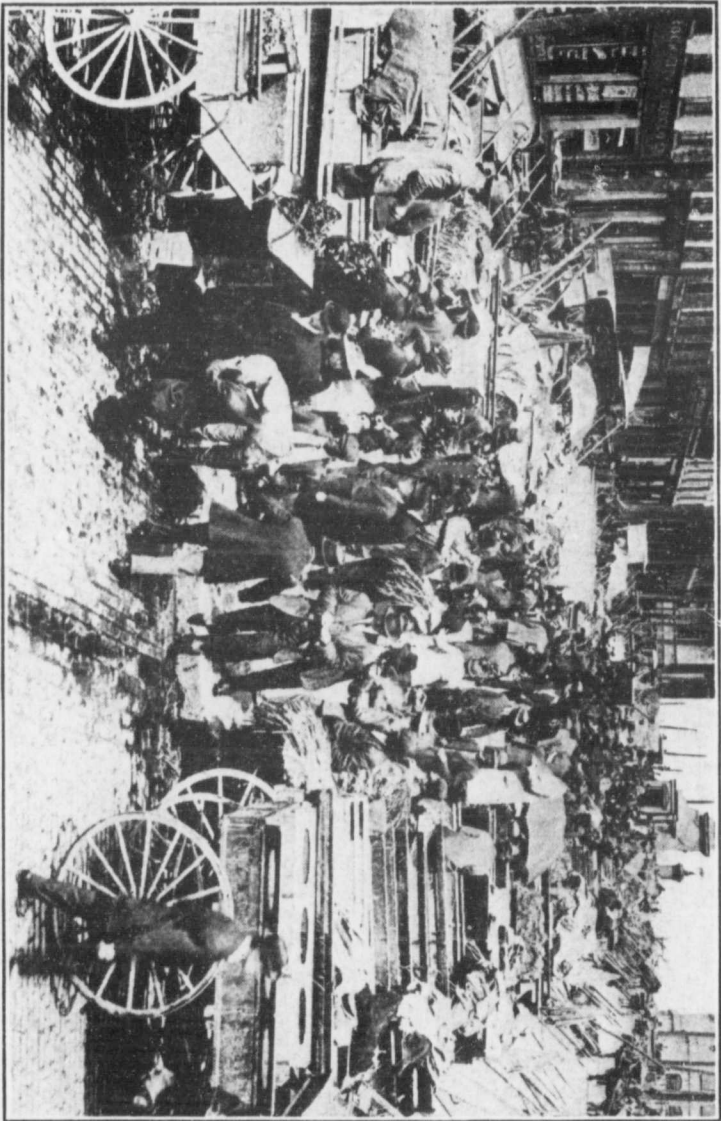
BONSECOURS CHURCH

First Built in 1658-75.

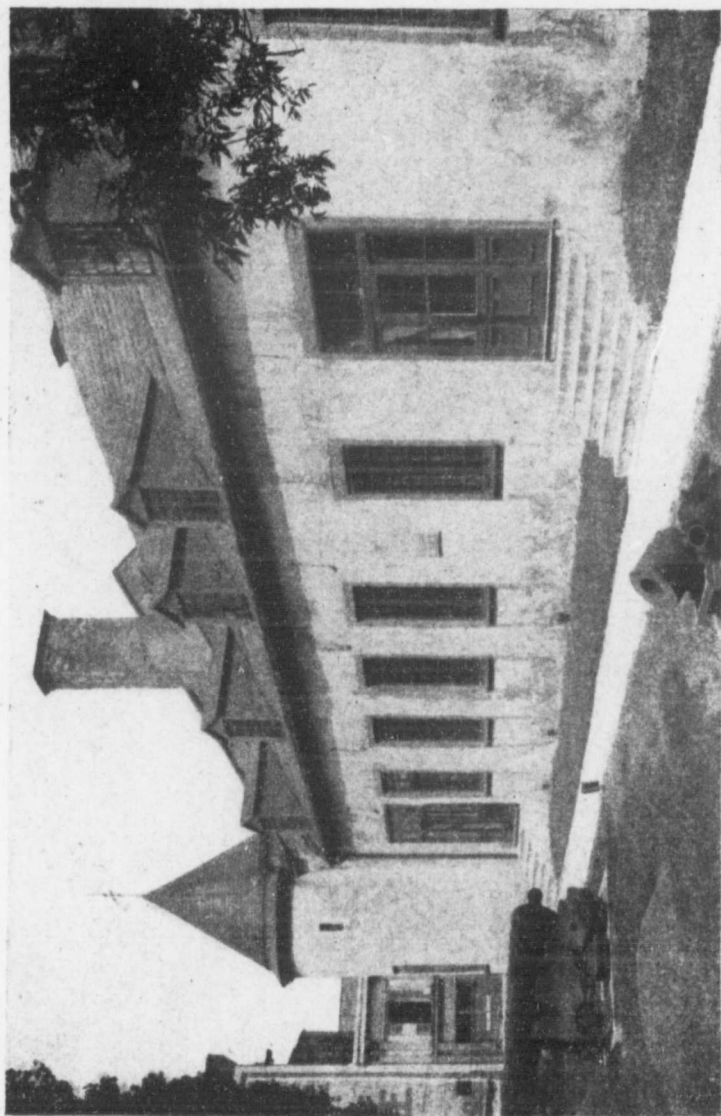
Destroyed by Fire in 1754.

Rebuilt 1773.

The Church of the Sailors.



BONSECOURS MARKET
The Market of the French Canadian Habitants on the Water Front.



CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

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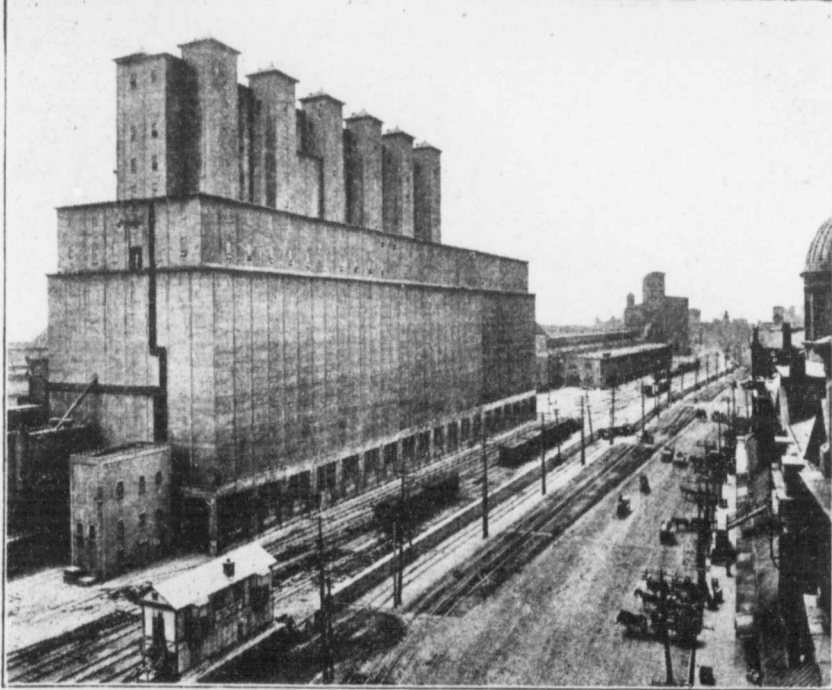
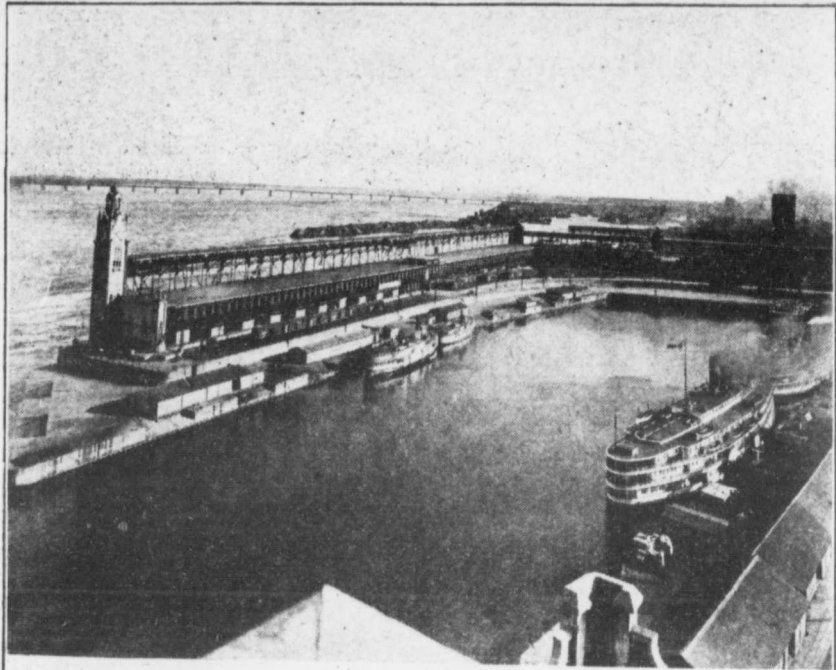
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structure, 30 x 40, on a piece of land donated by Maisonneuve just outside the limits of the town. It was destroyed by fire in 1754 and was rebuilt on the same foundations in 1771. On the apsis of the chapel is a colossal statue of the Blessed Virgin with arms outstretched to protect the sailors.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY.

Situated on Notre Dame St. E., adjoining Jacques Cartier Square. This historic building dates from 1705, when it was built by Claude de Ramezay, governor of Montreal, as his chateau. In 1745 it was occupied as headquarters of La Compagnie des Indes and after the conquest became the residence of the English governors. When the American Revolutionists invaded Montreal in 1775, the American commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll held their meetings here. They set up a printing press in the vaults of the chateau and started printing a newspaper, with a view to winning over the French of Quebec to their cause, but without success. The Gazette is still published in Montreal, being the third oldest newspaper in America.

The chateau contains the Ramezay Museum. The Elgin Gallery has the Bell of Louisburg. A feature of the building is the council chamber, where have sat Montcalm, Charlevoix, Benedict, Arnold, Governors Vaudreuil, Haldimand and Elgin.



JACQUES CARTIER PIER. ELEVATORS AT PORT TERMINAL.

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THE HARBOUR.

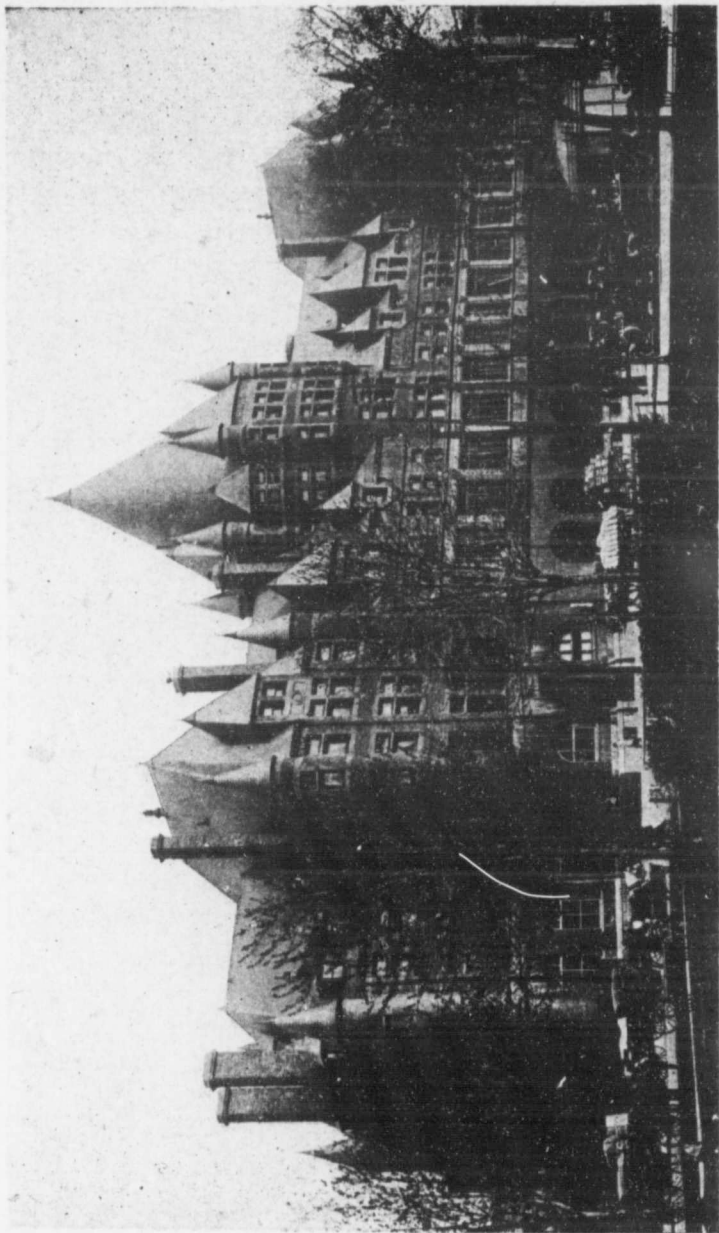
Adjoining Jacques Cartier Square are the Montreal port terminals. Montreal is at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence, and its many liners go to all ports of the world. There are four great piers for ocean-going steamers, Jacques Cartier, Victoria, King Edward and Alexandra.

The port of Montreal stands second only to New York in amount of business handled. It handles the greatest tonnage of grain of any port in the world. In 1924, 118,000,000 bushels of wheat were exported and 165,139,399 bushels of all grains. A total of \$45,000,000 has been spent in terminal facilities, including an elevator capacity of 12,162,000 bushels. In 1924, 1,222 ocean vessels exported \$192,000,000 worth of merchandise and imported \$175,000,000. There is direct steamship service to practically every port of the world. There are on the harbor front, 8.56 miles of wharfage, with 112 berths for vessels of from 200 to 500 ft. long. The harbour terminal railroad is 65 miles long and handles 250,000 cars a year. There are immense warehouses and a cold storage plant, also a floating dry dock, 600 ft. long, 135 ft. wide and 30 ft. draught. The harbour is administered by the Harbour Commission.

The Champ de Mars is an open square in rear of the City Hall. Here the British regulars paraded and trooped colors after the conquest.

PLACE VIGER STATION AND HOTEL.

This is the Canadian Pacific Railway's station for Quebec City and the Laurentians. It is built on an historic site. Here was the northern angle of the palisaded enclosure of old Ville Marie and a stone windmill was built here as a fort. When the



THE PLACE VIGER, C.P.R. HOTEL AND STATION.

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French enclosed the town with a stone wall about 1720 they erected a bastion at this point and the Quebec Gate. The walls fell into decay and were destroyed in 1817, and in 1821 the site which had been called Citadel Hill was named Dalhousie Square, after Governor-General Earl Dalhousie.

The Place Viger Station faces Viger Square. Here, too, is a monument to Dr. Chenier, one of the leaders of the Rebellion of 1837, who fell at Battle of St. Eustache. Place Viger is named after Commander Jacques Viger, first mayor of Montreal.

NOTRE DAME STREET.

In the early days of Montreal, Notre Dame Street was the residential street, while St. Paul Street was the business thoroughfare. At the corner of Notre Dame and McGill was the Recollet Gate, where Amherst entered the city on September 8th, 1760, and took possession. On Notre Dame, west of St. Lambert Hill was the residence of de la Mothe Cadillac, founder of Detroit. On Notre Dame, west of Chateau, was a tall warehouse, dating from 1793, where John Jacob Astor was engaged in business. On the corner of Notre Dame and St. John St., General Montgomery lived, 1775-6.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

On McGill Street are the headquarters of the Canadian National Railways, which has the greatest mileage of any railway system in the world. It is an amalgamation of five great railways, the Grand Trunk, which dates from 1852; the

Grand Trunk Pacific (Western portion of 1,480 miles, built by the Grand Trunk; Eastern portion, of 1,875 miles, built by the Canadian Government); the Canadian Northern, a transcontinental system that cost about \$500,000,000, built by MacKenzie & Mann, and begun in 1896; and the Intercolonial, a government road, opened in 1876. Thus it combines two great transcontinental systems, from St. John, Halifax and Portland on the East to Prince Rupert and Vancouver on the Pacific, and also running into Chicago. They have opened up vast new areas in Northern Ontario and Quebec, the prairie regions, and in British Columbia for development and settlement, and offer to the world in the domain which they traverse vast potentialities in grains and minerals.

Their principal depot is on St. James Street, foot of Windsor, Bonaventure Station. At 415 Lagauchetiere W. is a suburban station for trains going north, which tunnel under Mount Royal for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at a level of 600 feet below the summit.

PLACE ROYALE.

Place Royale, on St. Paul St. W., is the most historic spot in Montreal. Here is Pointe Callieres, where the history of the city had its beginning. Champlain landed here in 1611 and built a wall of bricks which he made from clay found on the spot in order to test the ice shove in the spring. Here he established a trading post.

On this sacred spot, where the old custom house now stands, Maisonneuve and his followers landed on May 18th, 1642, and raised an altar which Mademoiselle Mance and Madame de la Peltrie decorated, and where all kneeled as Pere Vimont raised aloft the Host. On the spot he built a fort and a chapel and erected a palisade, and the story of Ville Marie was begun. In 1647 a building was erected for Mademoiselle Mance and the Hotel Dieu just outside the wall of the fort. In 1684 a strong palisade was built around the growing town of Ville Marie of cedar staves fifteen feet high with towers, bastions and a platform, where the sentries paced with halberd or flintlock. At Pointe Calliere was a fortified windmill. The wall of the town extended for three-quarters of a mile along the river front. The water gate was at Pointe Calliere and was protected by a guard house and watch towers. These wooden ramparts fell into decay and in 1721 work was begun on fortifications of stone. These extended from Dalhousie Square to McGill St., through the side of the Bank of Montreal, south-west to Commissioner St. and along the latter to Dalhousie Square. They were destroyed in 1817.

Place Royale was the market place or common of the growing town, and here in the early days of Ville Marie was held

every spring the Great Fair. The Indians came down the rivers with their furs and pitched their tents between the walls of the town and the river. The Montreal traders erected beneath the palisade, hangards or booths, where their trade goods were displayed. The Governor-General, the great Onontio, of the red men, came up from Quebec, and sat enthroned on a raised dais in the centre of the market place, where the chiefs paid him their respects. It took many days to complete the trading amid great festivity.

Place Youville, adjoining Place Royale, and extending west to McGill Street, was the site of the first grey nunnery. Here an obelisk stands commemorating the early events in the history of Montreal and bearing an inscription describing the founding of Ville Marie de Montreal.

On Place Youville was the chateau of Louis Hector de Callieres, governor of Montreal and of New France, 1684-1703.

ST. PAUL STREET.

St. Paul Street was the first street of Montreal and is one of the most historic streets of the new world. For two centuries it was the main headquarters of the fur trade of the continent and from here eight generations of explorers and discoverers have gone forth opening up the great west.

From here in 1671 went St. Luson to take possession of the West at Sault Ste. Marie, assembling a great body of Indians there and erecting an immense wooden cross. Joliet

and Marquette went from Montreal and in 1673 discovered the Mississippi. In 1679, LaSalle, who lived on the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter, founded Michillimackinac, and in 1682 descended the Mississippi to its mouth. About the same time Du Lhut was exploring the head of Lake Superior and the Upper Mississippi. Then followed the founding of Detroit, by Cadillac, and of New Orleans, Mobile and Biloxi by de Bienville and d'Iberville, who were born on St. Paul St. just east of Place Royale, the sons of Chas. LeMoynes. Between them they were governors of Louisiana for 46 years. De la Verendrye and his sons in 1731 set forth from Montreal to explore the country west of the Great Lakes and were the first in 1734 to see the Rockies.

Following the conquest the Scotch fur traders of Montreal took up their work of exploration. Joseph Frobisher was the first to reach the Churchill River. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, a partner in the Potties, a fur company on St. Paul Street, descended the Mackenzie River to its mouth in the Arctic Circle and in 1793 was the first white man to cross the Rockies and reach the Pacific. MacDonald of Garth, of the North West Fur Company, of Montreal, captured Astoria and ruled the whole region of the great northwest for years. Simon Fraser explored the Fraser River, David Thompson descended the Thompson River and made explorations in the Arctic.

A typical fur warehouse was that of Alex. Henry on St. Paul and St. Nicholas built in 1670 with the stairway in a turret and with deep shuttered windows and high sloping roof.

One of the most romantic stories in the history of the continent is that of the North West Fur Co., which was for forty years ruler of a considerable part of the American continent. They had their headquarters on St. Paul Street and their storehouse at Lachine. Their lines of exploration and trade spread out like an open fan to the far north, the west and to what is now called the American North West. They had from 2,000 to 3,000 traders and canoe men in their employ on their trade routes that covered tens of thousands of miles and their partners explored the whole west from Labrador to Arizona, from the Arctic to the Gulf of California.

From 1780 to 1820 there was a gigantic struggle for supremacy between the North West Fur Co. and the Hudson Bay Co. which was chartered in 1670 and is the most ancient corporation in the world. Finally, the Nor' Westers merged with the Hudson Bay Co. and the long struggle was at an end.

Simon McTavish, at one time the head of the North West Fur Company, had a magnificent residence at the foot of the mountain where lavish hospitality was dispensed. Beaver Hall on Beaver Hall Hill was the home of Benjamin Frobisher, a partner.

It is interesting to wander about the narrow streets which intersect St. Paul, and see the old buildings that date back 100 to 200 years. On St. Gabriel Street is an old sloping roofed building dating from 1687. On St. Jean Baptiste, between Notre Dame and St. Paul, is an old building now used as a chemical factory which was erected in 1680 by Herbert dit Lacroix.



St. James Cathedral.

Windsor Street Station and General Offices C.P.R.

DOMINION SQUARE.

Dominion Square is in the heart of the retail and residential sections of Montreal. Facing on the Square are St. James Cathedral, the Windsor Street Station and head offices of the C.P.R., the Sun Life Assurance Co.'s head offices, the Y.M.C.A., St. George's Church (Anglican), and Windsor Hotel. On the Square are monuments to Sir John A. Mac-Donald and Bishop Bourget, and a monument commemorating the South African war.

ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

St. James Cathedral is situated on Dominion Square. It is an exact duplicate of St. Peter's at Rome and one-third its size. It was erected by Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal. The corner-stone was laid August 28th, 1870. The church was opened for worship in 1894. Over the portico are thirteen bronze statues of saints, St. James, St. Joseph, St. Anthony of Padua, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Vincent of Paul, St. John, St. Paul, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Patrick, St. Charles Borromeo, St. John the Baptist, St. Hyacinth and St. Ignatius. The interior is most elaborate and imposing with decorations in white and gold. Under the dome there is a faithful reproduction of Bernini's Baldachino. The main altar and the chancel rail are of marble and onyx. At the north entrance is a fine statue of Bishop Bourget.



DOMINION SQUARE.
ST. CATHERINE STREET AT PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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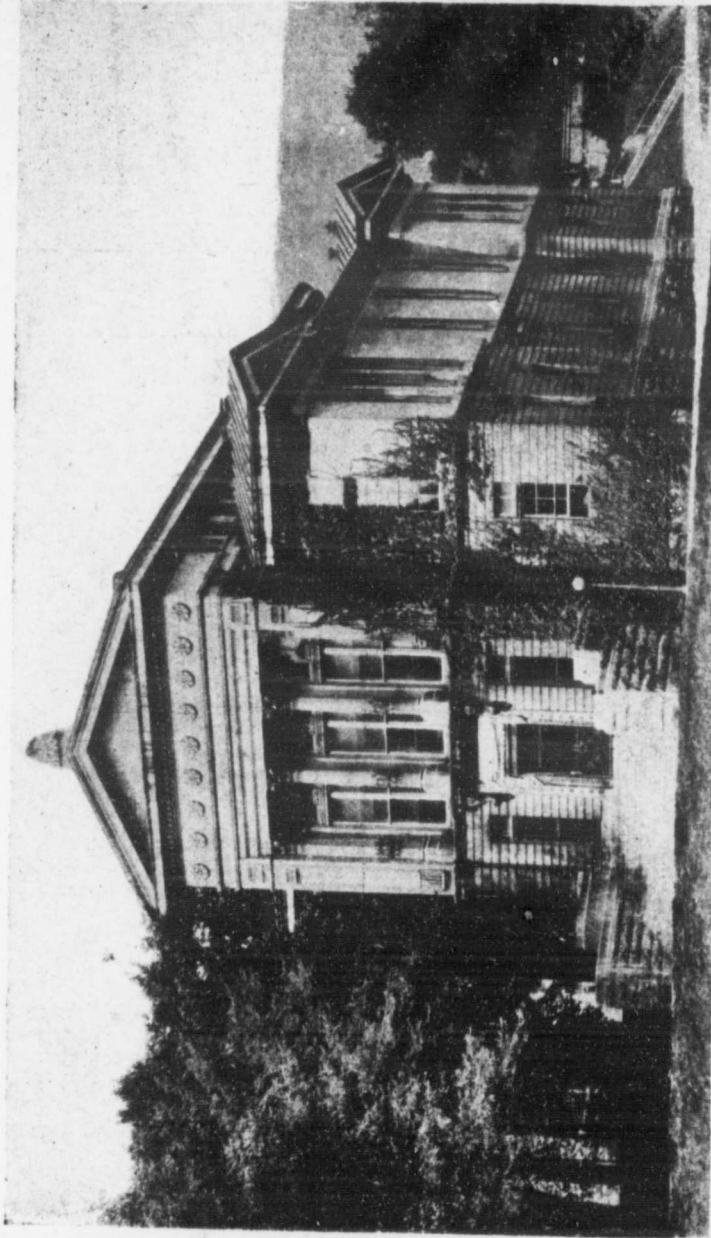
WINDSOR STREET STATION.

This is the headquarters of one of the world's greatest systems of transportation with 17,000 miles of transcontinental railway, extending from Halifax and St. John on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific. Their steamship lines run from Montreal to Liverpool, Eng., and from Vancouver to Japan, China and Australia. British Columbia joined the Confederation of Canada on condition that a transcontinental road should be built. The building of the road was a tremendous undertaking for a country of such a small population as that of Canada, and the attempt almost met with disaster. Lord Mounstephen and Lord Strathcona risked all they possessed to complete the undertaking, and on January 28, 1886, Montreal and Vancouver were finally linked by bands of steel and the first through train left Montreal for the Pacific.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

On St. Catherine West, corner of University. Car lines 3, 3a or 4, five blocks east. By auto east on St. Catherine to church.

This is one of the most beautiful specimens of ecclesiastical architecture on the continent. It was built in 1860 by Bishop Fulford, the first resident Bishop of Montreal. It is of Gothic architecture in cruciform design. The total length is 212 feet with transept 100 feet across. The spire is 224 feet high. It was designed by Mr. F. Wills, formerly of Salisbury, England, and is constructed of Montreal limestone faced with Caen sandstone. This church replaced their first edifice.



REDPATH LIBRARY, MCGILL UNIVERSITY, BUILT BY THE LATE PETER REDPATH.

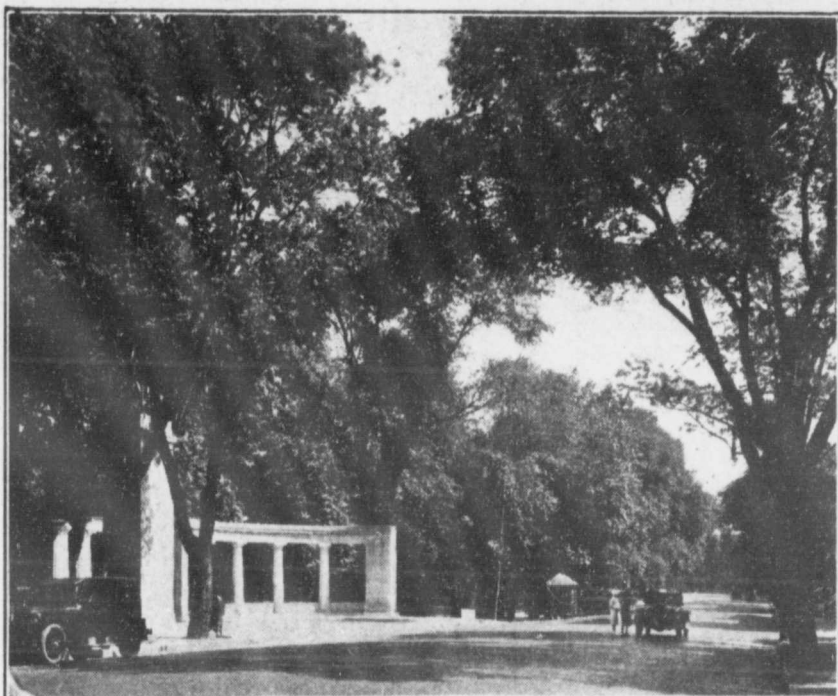
which was built in 1814 and destroyed by fire in 1856. In its architectural interpretation it is early English and resembles the Martyrs' Memorial at Oxford.

McGILL UNIVERSITY.

At 381 Sherbrooke Street West, near McGill College Ave. Car lines 3, 3a or 4, east on St. Catherine Street, three blocks to McGill College Ave., walk north 2 blocks to entrance to campus.

McGill University was founded by James McGill, who won fortune in the fur trade, having been one of the partners of the North West Fur Co. At his death in Montreal in 1813 he left his fine estate of Burnside of 46 acres on the slope of Mount Royal and the sum of £10,000 to found a college. The college, however, was not organized until 1835. The property and endowment of the University now amount to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 and between 3,000 and 4,000 students are enrolled. It has a very fine medical college, beside faculties in arts and in agriculture and its departments of engineering and science take a very high rank consequent upon the liberal endowments of Sir Wm. Macdonald. Among the more important buildings of the University group are Biology (1922), Strathcona Medical (1906), The Union (1906), Macdonald Physics (1893), Arts Building (1843), Macdonald Engineering (1909), Macdonald Chemistry (1898), Redpath Library (1893).

Royal Victoria College is a Women's College affiliated with McGill University and was founded 1899 by Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.



RODDICK MEMORIAL GATE, MCGILL UNIVERSITY.
ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE.

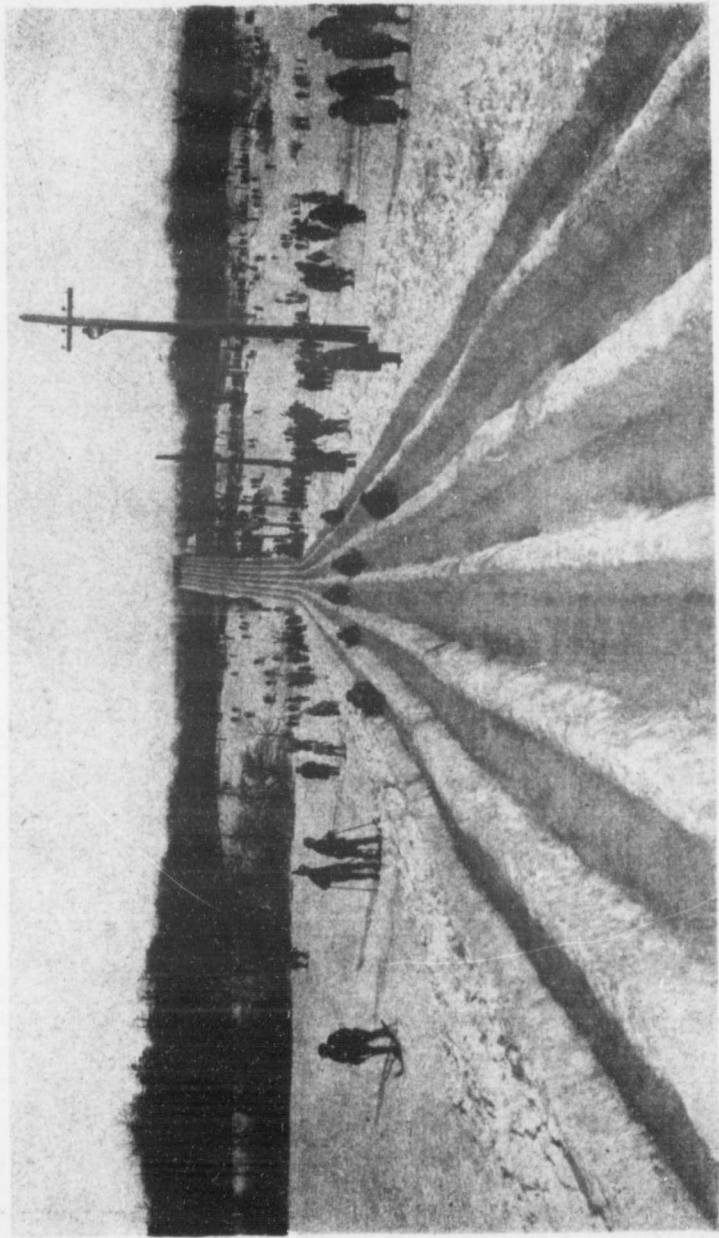
MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

Car lines 41, 42 or 43 going east to Fletcher's Field. One may climb the stairs to the top of the mountain, though it is a long, hard climb, or may reach the Observatory by the winding carriageway.

No automobiles are allowed on the mountain, but cabs may be hired to make the trip.

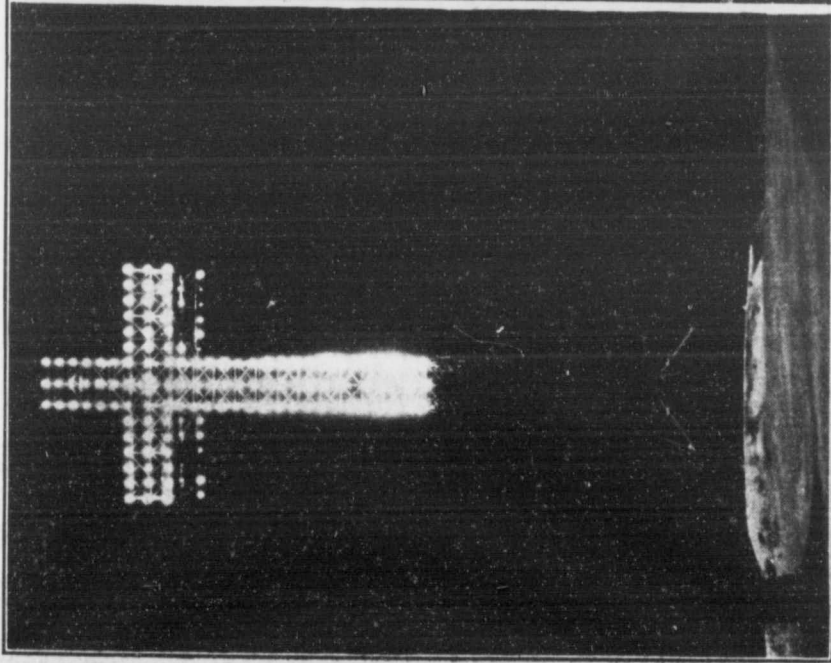
Mount Royal Park was acquired for park purposes in 1874. It covers 460 acres and its summit is 763 feet high. Winding driveways climb the mountain to the Observatory. Long flights of steps make the Observatory accessible to pedestrians. The view from the top of the mountain is magnificent. Below are the fine residential districts embowered in trees. Then comes the shopping district of Dominion Square and St. Catherine Street, with the golden dome of St. James Cathedral shining in the sun. Beyond is the banking district of St. James Street and the twin spires of Notre Dame. At the right may be seen the Victoria Bridge spanning the mighty St. Lawrence, and at the left green St. Helen's Island. Away to the south rise the Green Mountains of Vermont. Mount Royal is one of the most beautiful parks on the continent and hundreds of thousands yearly enjoy the wonderful panorama from the Observatory and the winding driveways.

The Park was laid out by the celebrated landscape gardener, Frederick Law Olmsted. The driveway ascending the Mountain from University Ave. follows a serpentine course to the upper reservoir at Cragfoot, then through the forest or underfeld, then through the cliffs past the Brackenfell on the right.

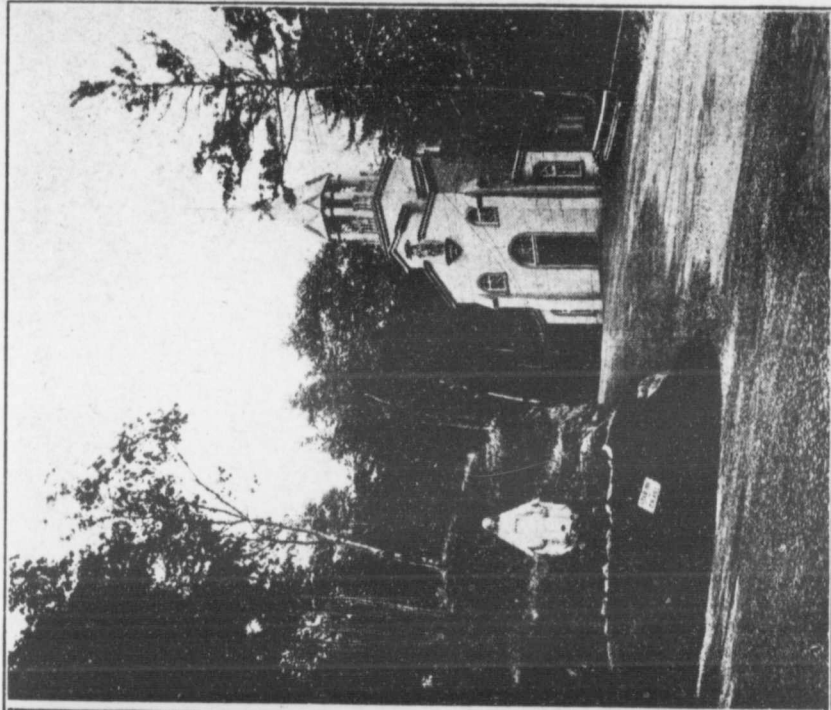


TOBOGGAN SLIDE, MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

TOBOGGAN SLIDE, MOUNT ROYAL PARK.



CROSS ON MOUNT ROYAL.



ST. JOSEPH'S ORATORY.

The Cross on the brow of Mount Royal marks the spot where Maisonneuve planted a cross in January, 1642. While Maisonneuve was building his fort in 1641 on Point Callieres, the rising waters of the St. Lawrence threatened its destruction, but they began to subside when they reached the level of the fort and in gratitude for its deliverance he had a huge cross set up on the top of Mount Royal.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

On Pine Ave. West at head of University Ave. Car lines 41, 42 or 43 going east on St. Catherine, get off at Pine Ave. and walk west three blocks. By auto east on St. Catherine and north on University.

The Royal Victoria Hospital is a magnificent pile of buildings at the foot of Mount Royal. The facade of the administration building is after the style of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, and was designed by H. Saxon Snell, a celebrated English architect. It was founded in 1887, the year of Queen Victoria's golden jubilee, by Lords Strathcona and Mount Stephen, each donating \$1,000,000 for the purpose. The buildings have been added to from time to time as the necessity arose and they suggest an ancient Scotch feudal castle.

ART GALLERY.

At 679 Sherbrooke Street West, near Bishop Street. Car lines 3, 3a or 4 going west on St. Catherine Street, alight at Bishop Street, walk two blocks north and turn to the right. By automobile north on Peel Street to Sherbrooke, west on Sherbrooke four blocks.

The Art Gallery was founded in 1847 and the present building was constructed in 1912 at a cost of over \$600,000.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

Situated on Sherbrooke Street West just west of Atwater. Street car lines 3, 3a or 4 west on St. Catherine to Atwater, transfer to 41, 42, 47 or 64 going north. For the motorist, go west on Sherbrooke to entrance.

This was the first religious order established in America, having been founded in 1659 by Madame Bourgoys.

In 1653 Maisonneuve met with a pious lady in France, Marguerite Bourgoys of the "Sisters of the Congregation" of Troyes. She was 33 years of age and filled with zeal to engage in work in the colonies. She volunteered to accompany Maisonneuve to Canada. The only accommodation Maisonneuve could offer her was a stable of stone, 25 feet square, and in this stable was founded the first religious order in America, the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, now nearly three centuries old. Here was established

a school. It was located on St. Paul Street. Later they built a more commodious building, but this was destroyed by fire, two of the nuns perishing in the flames. The priests of the seminary helped them in this hour of affliction and they were able to rebuild. For a long period their historic home was on St. Jean Baptiste Street with a frontage of 433 feet and with 234 feet on Notre Dame Street.

In 1880 the Mother House and the Novitiate were transferred to the western slope of Mount Royal, but the structure was burned to the ground in 1893 and the sisters returned to their historic building on St. Jean Baptiste Street until their magnificent new convent home was built on Sherbrooke Street in July, 1908. The immense building is of Romanesque architecture and resembles one of the abbeys of the Middle Ages.

The Sisters now have a large number of houses scattered all over Canada and the United States with tens of thousands of pupils receiving instruction.

GREY NUNNERY.

Situated at 390 Guy Street at corner of Dorchester. Reached by street car line 14 west on Dorchester or 3, 3a or 4 west on St. Catherine to Guy, go south half a block to entrance. For motorist, via Dorchester West and Guy Street to entrance.

The sisters of charity of Montreal known as the Grey Nuns form a community of over 1,000 sisters. The site is

bounded by Guy, Dorchester, St. Catherine and St. Matthew Streets. It contains the mother house, novitiate and administration department. A large number of branches are scattered all over Canada and the United States.

The Grey Nunnery was first founded in 1692 by M. Charron, a native of Normandy. It had a precarious existence at first until taken in charge in 1747 by Madame Youville, the widow of M. Francois de Youville, a Canadian gentleman. The hospital was destroyed by fire in 1765 and was rebuilt on Youville Square on the spot where in 1642 the first mass was said in Montreal.

In 1861 they purchased the property where they are now located. The Seigniory of Chateauguay was at one time the property of the Grey Nunnery, it having been purchased for them by Madame Youville.

GRAND SEMINARY.

Situated on extensive grounds at 857 Sherbrooke Street West, just west of Cote des Neiges Road. Reached by car line 14 going west on Dorchester or 3, 3a or 4 going west on St. Catherine, transfer at Cote des Neiges Road going north. For the motorist, north on Peel, west on Sherbrooke to entrance.

In the early days of the Seminary of St. Sulpice they had a large farm at the foot of the mountain with a palisaded enclosure called the Indian Fort (Fort des Sauvages). A little beyond the Abbe Belmont erected the Priests' Fort

within a massive stone wall, loopholed and flanked at each angle with turrets of stone. In the center of the enclosure were the castle and the chapel. In 1854 this was replaced by the present magnificent edifice. Two round towers, all that remains of the old fort, still stand in front of the Seminary. These with the old Seminary on Notre Dame Street are the oldest buildings in Montreal.

On the door of one of the towers are the words "Hic Indi evangelizabantur" (Here the Indians were evangelized).

VILLA MARIA CONVENT, FORMERLY MONKLANDS.

Situated on the western slope of Mount Royal.

This is the principal convent of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. It was for half a century the home of the Monk family and was called Monklands. When Upper and Lower Canada were united it became the official residence of the Governor-General of Canada. It was purchased by the Congregation of Notre Dame and attracts young ladies from all over the world to its courses of study.

ST. JOSEPH'S SHRINE.

On Queen Mary Road. Take car lines No. 41, 42 or 43 going east, transfer at Mount Royal Ave. to car No. 17, get off at Cote des Neiges Station and ascend the hill.

This famous Shrine is sought year by year by an increasing number of worshippers and is second only to the Shrine of

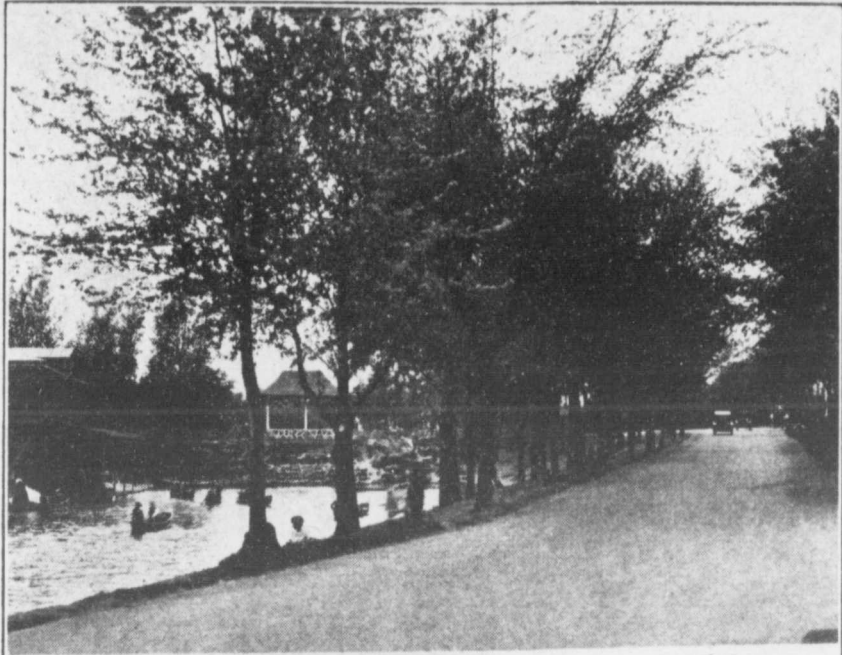
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Lafontaine Park.

The Old Towers on Grand Seminary Grounds.

St. Anne de Beaupre in the hearts of the devout. The property on which the Shrine stands was acquired in 1896 by the Corporation of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, whose home is at 921 Queen Mary Road, across the way from the Shrine. A chapel was built to contain a statue of St. Joseph. This was added to repeatedly and in 1914 Archbishop Bruchesi granted permission to replace the Oratory with a church, the crypt of which was completed in 1917. Brother Andre, the founder of the Oracle, is called the Miracle Man of Mount Royal and the sick and infirm have flocked to his Oratory in tens of thousands to be cured of their ailments. Two great public demonstrations are held yearly on May 10th and on Labor Day. Supplicants for divine intercession climb the 100 steps leading to the shrine on their knees. A basilica is now being built in rear of the shrine in the form of a Latin Cross, 200 feet high, to accommodate 5,000 people.

CIVIC LIBRARY.

On Sherbrooke Street East opposite Lafontaine Park. Car lines 3, 3a, 4 or 15 east on St. Catherine to Amherst, transfer north on car line 1 to Sherbrooke Street, walk two blocks east. By auto north on Peel to Sherbrooke, then east to Library.

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

At 20 Dorchester Street East, one block east of St. Lawrence Blvd. Car lines 3, 3a, 4 or 15 going east to St. Lawrence, transfer to 55 or 77 going south to Dorchester, walk east one block. By auto east on Dorchester.

The Hospital was established in 1819 and the corner-stone laid in 1821.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

Situated at 232 Bleury Street. Car lines 3, 3a or 4 going east to Bleury, walk one and a half blocks south. By auto east on St. Catherine, south on Bleury.

The Jesuits were expelled from Canada after the conquest but in 1847 they were allowed to return and in 1864 the Church of the Gesu was erected. It is of Renaissance and Florentine architecture and is one of the most beautiful churches in the city. In its appointments it resembles the Gesu at Rome.

The first home of the Jesuits was erected in 1692 on the site of Champ de Mars. They were occupied as military headquarters in 1800 and burned in 1803.

OUR LADY OF LOURDES CHURCH.

At 330 St. Catherine East. Car lines 3, 3a or 4 to St. Denis, walk one-half block east. By auto, east on St. Catherine to church.

Our Lady of Lourdes is an exceedingly attractive church and is dedicated to the Immaculate Virgin of Massabielle. It is of Byzantine architecture and its art is Renaissance. One of its chapels is a reproduction of the Grotto at Lourdes.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL.

At 185 St. Denis Street at corner of St. Catherine East. Car lines 3, 3a or 4 going east on St. Catherine. By auto, east on St. Catherine.

This was formerly a branch of Laval University of Quebec and was first established in 1878. It is in Renaissance style of architecture.

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL.

Situated at 65 Pine Ave. West, just east of Park Ave. Reached by street car lines 3, 3a or 4 to Park Ave., transfer to 29, 41, 42, 52, 80 or 96 going north to Pine, alight and go east to entrance. For motorist, north on Bleury and Park to Pine, turn right on Pine to entrance.

This was the first religious house established in Montreal, having been founded in 1647 by Mademoiselle Jean Mance, who was aided by Madame de Bouillon, a devout lady of great wealth. It is located on spacious grounds, the circumference of which is one and a half miles with church, convent and hospital and surrounded by a massive stone wall.

When the zealots de la Dauversiere and Olier formed the Societe de Notre Dame de Montreal they had as their object the establishing at Montreal of three religious communities, one of priests to convert the Indians, one of nuns to

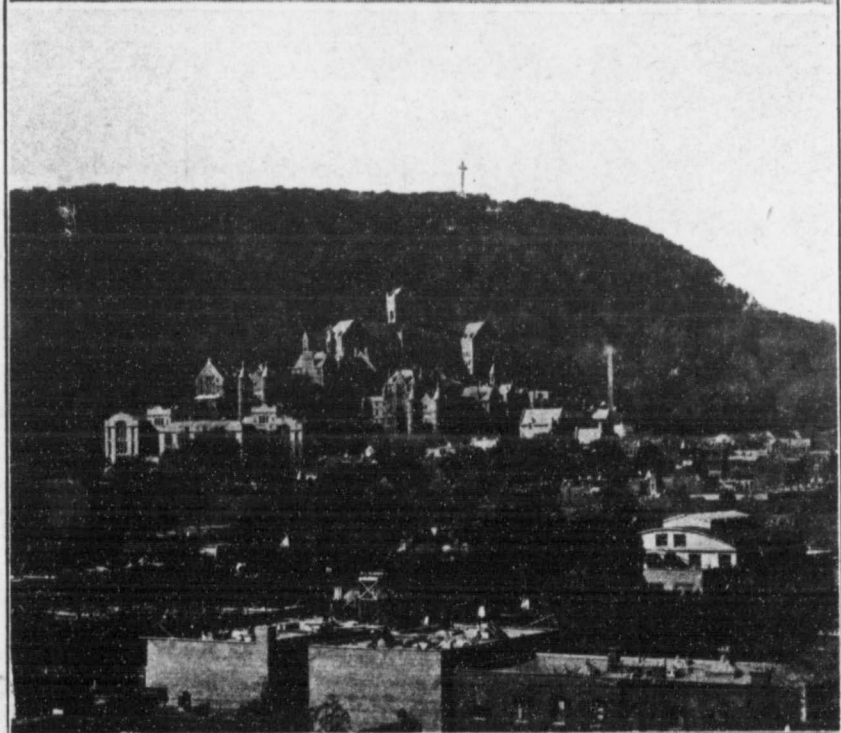
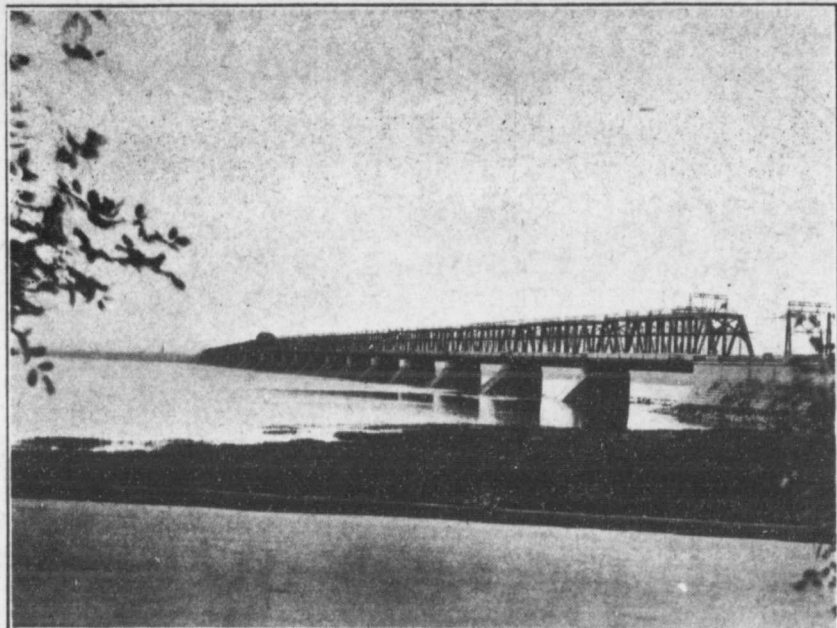
nurse the sick, and one of nuns to teach the children of the Indians and the colonists. With Maisonneuve came Mademoiselle Mance, a young lady of 34 years of age, descendant of an ancient family of France, chosen to superintend the hospital. About 1647 the first hospital was built 60 feet long, 24 feet wide and surrounded by strong palisades. It was located near Pointe Callieres and without the walls of the fort. Three times the hospital was built and three times it was destroyed by fire on its original site on St. Paul Street. It extended for 324 feet on St. Paul Street and 468 feet on St. Sulpice.

In 1861 they removed to their present premises on Pine Ave. and St. Famille. On account of the garb of the nuns this is called the Black Nunnery. Those who take the full vows never leave the premises. When the order abandoned their old quarters the bodies of Jeanne Wener and 178 nuns were removed and reinterred in their present home.

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

Car lines 70, 71 or 83 south on Windsor to McGill Street, transfer to 29 to Youville Square. Southern Counties cars leave here every 40 minutes to cross the bridge. By auto south on Windsor, east on St. James, south on Chaboillez Square, west on Notre Dame, south on Murray, west on Wellington, south on Bridge Street.

The Victoria Bridge of Montreal is the gateway to the city for the Canadian National Railways, while the King



Victoria Bridge.

Royal Victoria Hospital and Cross on Mount Royal.

Edward Highway crosses the bridge from the Eastern Townships and New York State. The bridge was completed in 1859 and at the time was considered the eighth wonder of the world. It is one and seven-eighths miles in length with 23 spans of 242 feet each and the center span 330 feet. Robert Stephenson and Alex Ross were the engineers. The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII.) formally opened the bridge in 1860.

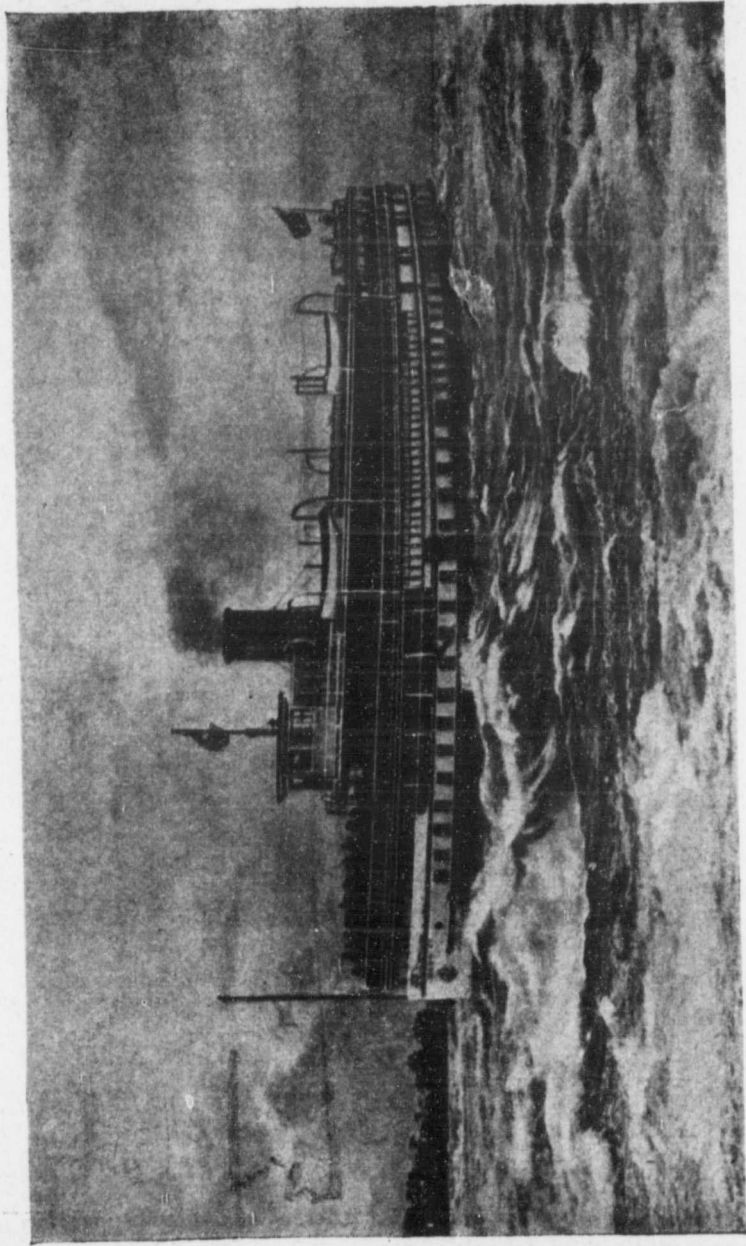
In 1898 the single track tubular bridge was replaced by a double track open-work steel bridge on the same piers with carriageways and footwalks. In 1909 an electric railway was completed over the bridge and is operated by the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

Reached by ferry from foot of Berri Street. Cars 70, 71 or 83 down Windsor to Place d'Armes, transfer to 22 going east and alight at Berri. By auto south on Windsor, east on St. James to Place d'Armes, south one block to Notre Dame and then east to Berri.

St. Helen's Island was named by Samuel de Champlain after his wife, Helene Bouille, whose dowry he bartered for its possession. It belonged to the Seigniory of Longueuil. At the time of the conquest it was occupied by Marquis de Levis, who refused at first to surrender to the British when commanded to do so by the French Governor Vaudreuil.

The English acquired the land from the Seigniory for a military depot and stores. The island is a favorite resort for picnic parties.



STEAMER SHOOTING THE LACHINE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

POINTS OF INTEREST NEAR MONTREAL.

Highway No. 27 to Lachine, Ste. Anne, Senneville, Etc.

Lachine (ten miles) is at the foot of Lake St. Louis, where the St. Lawrence narrows, forming the Lachine Rapids, with a fall of 56 feet in two miles. In the days of the fur trade Lachine was the outfitting point and terminus of the canoe brigades that traversed the great water route to the head of Lake Superior, 1,200 miles long, the oldest, most historic and most important trade route on the continent. It traversed the Ottawa, Mattawa, French River, Lake Huron and Lake Superior. It was the first transcontinental highway of the continent and by it most of the exploration of the American west was accomplished. LaSalle had his headquarters here when he explored the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

Lachine was given its name by the French explorers because they thought that it bordered on China, and if they ascended the Ottawa River they would reach China. When in the early part of the 19th century the North-west Fur Company were in their prime, Lachine was a busy spot with its supply depots, and throngs of canoemen, voyageurs, company clerks and Indians coming and going. The road from Montreal to Lachine was the only turnpike in Lower Canada at this time.

Lachine Rapids was first run by a steamer in 1840, the Ontario.

Lachine is memorable for the massacre of Lachine on August 4th, 1689. The Iroquois, 1,400 strong, came down the St. Lawrence River in their bark canoes and halted on the

south side of Lake St. Louis, opposite Lachine. The night was dark and stormy with rain and hail. About midnight the naked painted warriors crossed the river and dispersed themselves through the village. An hour or so before daybreak a warwhoop sounded and the savages fell upon the unsuspecting inhabitants. Four hundred were massacred, many were captured and carried off for revolting torture. A few escaped to Ville Marie. Merciless war followed between the French settlers and the red men, and Frontenac assumed the offensive, carrying the war into the country of the Iroquois and inflicting a terrible punishment.

Ste. Anne (25 miles) is at the western end of Montreal Island. Here Tom Moore lived for a time and wrote the Canadian boat song.

One may drive north from Ste. Anne, skirting the shore of the island to Senneville, where may be seen the ruins of Fort or Chateau Senneville, the manor house of the Seigneurs of Boisbriant. Soon after the founding of New France large grants of land were made to members of the noblesse, officers of the army and to others who had performed conspicuous service to the crown, to be held under seigniorial tenure. The seigneur rendered homage to the Governor-General while the censitaires who rented from him in turn renewed their yearly vows of homage to him and paid the lods et ventes, a rental mainly in kind. The feudal system was necessary for protection against the Iroquois. The seigneur built a manor house or fort of stone, usually a square with flanking towers at the four corners, where the tenants could take refuge in case of attack. These seignories surrounded the town of Ville Marie with an outer rampart of strong forts manned by the seigneur

and his retainers, all of them experienced in Indian warfare. The seigniorial system was abolished in 1854 and the censitaires were allowed to acquire the land they rented.

Highway No. 8 to Oka and Carillon.

This highway crosses the Island of Montreal, the Riviere des Prairies and then turns left. Beyond St. Eustache a secondary road leads to Oka, the home of the Trappist Monks, who preserve the spirit of the monasteries of France, which kept alive the light of civilization during the middle ages. They are sworn to silence. Only a few members of the Order who transact its business are allowed to converse. They wear a brown robe with a white girdle, sandalled feet, tonsured heads. They have a large tract of land on which they have accomplished wonders in agricultural production.

Oka is on the shore of Two Mountains Lake, where occurred the Battle of the Lake of Two Mountains.

A secondary road from Lachine on No. 28 takes one to Carillon, at the foot of the Long Sault of the Ottawa.

The Long Sault is memorable for the brave deed of the young Frenchman Dollard and sixteen companions, who saved the settlement from disaster with their lives. Three hundred Iroquois, later reinforced by five hundred more, were on the war path. Dollard and his valiant companions assisted at Mass and then set out for the Long Sault, where they manned a dilapidated log fort, assisted by two Indian chiefs and forty-three Algonquins and Hurons. The fight lasted for



ST. LOUIS SQUARE
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eight days, the Iroquois being repulsed again and again, but on the eighth day they succeeded in making a breach in the wall and Dollard and his men fell beneath the tomahawks of the Iroquois, all except one, who was burned at the stake by his captors. But the cost to the savages had been so tremendous that they gave up their purpose and returned home.

Highway No. 11 to the Laurentians.

This leads across the Islands of Montreal and Jesus to the renowned summer resort region of the Laurentians, Shaw-bridge, L'Achigan, Piedmont, Mont Rolland, Ste. Adele, Ste. Agathe, St. Fausin, Lac Tremblant, St. Jovite, Mont Tremblant, Lac Niminigue and Mont Laurier.

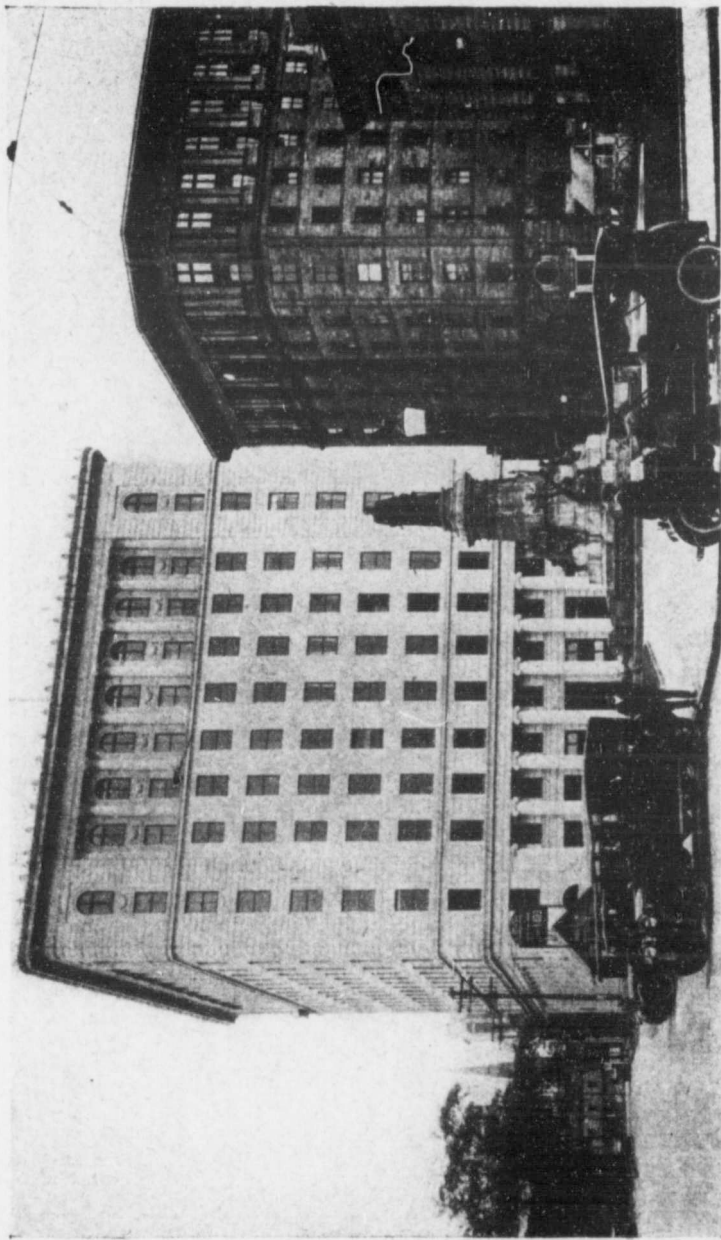
Highway No. 2 to Three Rivers and Quebec.

This highway skirts the north bank of the St. Lawrence. Beyond Charlemagne (14 miles) occurred the battle of Repigny.

Highway No. 3 to Longueuil, Boucherville, Vercheres.

This crosses the Victoria Bridge to St. Lambert and then turns left down the St. Lawrence.

At Longueuil in 1690 was erected Fort Longueuil, 210 by 170 feet, flanked by four strong towers and combining chateau, church and fort. It was the seigniorial mansion of Chas. Le Moyne, who also acquired the seigniorship of Chateauguay. Of his eleven sons, Charles was the first baron of Longueuil. Two of his sons, d'Iberville and deBienville, were governors of



PHILLIP'S SQUARE AND KING EDWARD MONUMENT.

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Louisiana, another governor of Martinique. The barony of Longueuil survived under British recognition.

At Boucherville, Pere Marquette in 1668 baptized an Indian infant, probably the first baptism in Canada. Boucherville was the retreat of the French noblesse after the conquest.

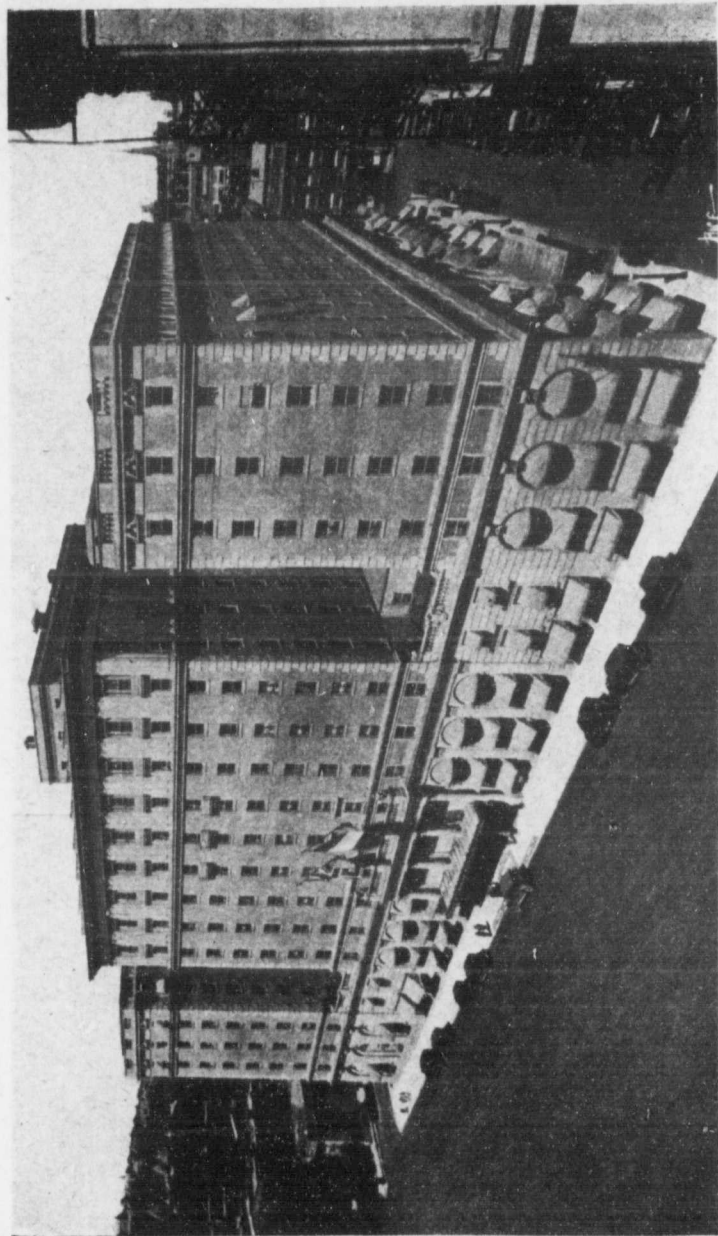
Varenes was founded in 1673 and was one of the old seigniories.

Vercheres was the seat of the Seignior of Vercheres, and here may be seen the statue of Madeleine of Vercheres. She was the daughter of the Seigneur de Vercheres, and in 1692, when fourteen years old, she was alone in the chateau while her father and mother were in Quebec paying feudal homage to the governor. A band of Iroquois attacked the fort. She ran to the house and bolted the door just in time to escape the clutch of one of the redskins. There were in the fort only her two young brothers, two soldiers and an old man. She took command, fired herself the swivel gun in the courtyard to summon aid. She then took charge of the guns, one in each of the four bastions of the fort, and by frequent discharges of these made the Indians think that the fort was all manned. Thus she held the fort during two days of siege until relieved.

**Highway No. 4 to Laprairie, Caughnawaga, Allen's Corner,
Huntingdon and Malone, N.Y.**

At Laprairie occurred the second Battle of Laprairie.

Caughnawaga is a quaint old village where may be seen the ruins of the town wall built in 1721. Pere Charlevoix, the early historian of Canada, lived here. It is now an Indian reservation.



MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL.

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At Allen's Corner occurred the Battles of Chateauquay and Chateauquay Blockhouse in the war of 1812, where Col. de Salaberry, with 1,600 Canadian militia, routed 7,000 Americans after a battle of four hours' duration.

Highway No. 1 to Chambly, Granby, Sherbrooke, Etc.

At Chambly, on the Richelieu River, was Fort Chambly, first built of wood in 1665 and of stone in 1711, a square with four bastions at the corner and the chateau of the Seigneur of Chambly. The old fort is still in an excellent state of preservation. Chambly was the birthplace of Madame Albani, the famous contralto.

Highway No. 9 to Laprairie, Napierville, Lacolle.

At Lacolle occurred the Battles of Lacolle and Lacolle Blockhouse in 1813.

Highway No. 14 to St. Jean, St. Paul and Rouse's Point.

At St. Paul was Fort Lenox on Ile aux Noix, an important strategic point in the war of 1812.

CHRONOLOGY OF MONTREAL.

- 1535—October 2nd—Jacques Cartier landed at the Indian town of Hochelaga on the site of Montreal.
- 1603—Samuel de Champlain ascended the St. Lawrence as far as the Lachine Rapids.
- 1611—Champlain established a trading post at Pointe Callieres.
- 1642—May 18th—Founding of Montreal by Paul de Chomedey de Maisonneuve.
- 1643—January—Maisonneuve erects cross on Mount Royal.
- 1647—Hotel Dieu Hospital built for Mademoiselle Mance, its founder.
- 1644—Island of Montreal given to the Order of St. Sulpice.
- 1653—Marguerite Bourgeois founds the Sisters of the Congregation in Montreal.
- 1657—The Abbe Quelus founds the Seminary of St. Sulpice.
- 1661—Seminary of St. Sulpice enlarged.
- 1662—February 5th—Severe earthquake shock felt throughout the whole of New France.
- 1684—Palisade constructed around the town.
- 1684—July 21st—De la Barre arrives in Montreal with expedition against the Iroquois.
- 1687—Twelve hundred of the Five Nations assemble at Montreal and ratify a treaty of peace.
- 1689—August—Fourteen hundred Iroquois massacre several hundred French colonists on the Island of Lachine.
- 1689—October 18th—Frontenac lands at Quebec as Governor of Canada.
Expedition leaves Montreal to attack Schenectady and Albany.

1690—General Winthrop, with 800 militia and 500 Indians, moves on Montreal, but retreats, and Sir Wm. Phipps was repulsed by Frontenac at Quebec.

1691—Iroquois attack on Montreal repulsed by de Callieres.

1693—Frontenac starts from Montreal with 700 men to attack the Mohawks, but retreats after destroying some of their villages.

1696—Frontenac embarked at Lachine with 1,500 men in a punitive expedition against the Five Nations.

1700—July—Peace concluded at Montreal with the Iroquois.

1708—July 28th—Expedition of 400 men, under command of M. de Chaillons, left Montreal to attack the English.

1709—English army of 5,000 men threatens attack on Montreal, but retires.

1710—General Nicholson, with 4,000 colonists and 600 Indians, prepares to move on Montreal, but retreats.

1713—Treaty of Utrecht ends hostilities.

1722—Stone fortifications about the city commenced to cost about 300,000 livres.

1725—Marquis de Beauharnois becomes governor, who established the annual fur fair at Montreal.

1747—Prof. Kalm, a Swedish traveller, visited Montreal and described it as being well fortified. There were five gates on the riverside.

1759—After the capitulation of the French at Quebec to General Wolfe's army, Governor de Vandreuil, who was in command at Montreal, found himself invested by the united forces of three British generals, amounting to 16,000 men.

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- 1760—September 8th—Vandreuil surrendered to the British with all the honors of war and the troops of General Amherst took possession of the town. General Thos. Gage was made military governor of the Montreal district.
- 1764—Quebec Gazette, first issued on June 21st in English and French, the first newspaper in Canada.
- 1765—May 18th—Fire destroys about 100 houses.
- 1768—April 11th—Another fire destroys 103 buildings.
- 1775—October 24th—Col. Ethan Allen, in attack on Montreal, captured at Longue Point by Major Carden.
- 1775—November 12th—Montreal capitulated to Gen. Montgomery and the continental troops took possession of the Recollet Gate.
- 1776—May—Americans had 4,000 troops in Montreal district.
- 1778—Montreal Gazette first published and is still being issued.
- 1790—St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Church founded, the oldest Protestant church in Quebec.
- 1789—Act passed permitting the city walls to be demolished.
- 1809—Steamer Accommodation, built by John Molson, makes the run to Quebec.
- 1813—Attack launched against Montreal and Quebec, but were defeated at Chrysler's Farm and Chateauguay.
- 1812—September—General Hull and American troops arrive in Montreal as prisoners of war after their defeat at Detroit by Canadian troops led by General Brock.
- 1821—July 17th—Work was commenced on the digging of the Lachine Canal.
- 1824—Cornerstone laid of the new Noire Dame Cathedral.
- 1825—September 7th—Fire destroys 80 dwellings.
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- 1832—Asiatic cholera sweeps Montreal with 1,904 deaths.
- 1833—Montreal incorporated with M. Jacques Viger as the first mayor.
Royal William built at Montreal, first vessel to cross Atlantic entirely propelled by steam.
- 1837—The Papineau rebellion, with rioting and armed conflicts between rebels and loyalists. Martial law was declared December 5th.
- 1838—By February 26th the rebellion had been suppressed and the leaders were transported to the Bermudas. A second outbreak occurred in November, when an attack was made upon Lacolle mill, but was suppressed in ten days.
- 1841—Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
- 1844—Capital of the united provinces removed from Kingston to Montreal.
- 1848—January 14th—City inundated by the waters of the river.
June 18th—Christening of the monster bell at Notre Dame church.
- 1849—Parliament Buildings burned during riots over a bill passed by the Legislature providing for the payment of losses sustained during the rebellion.
- 1850—Great fire renders 500 families homeless.
Seat of Government removed from Montreal to alternate between Toronto and Quebec.
- 1851—St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to Richmond, 96 miles, was opened.
- 1852—Two disastrous fires destroyed 1,200 buildings with \$2,000,000 damage.
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- 1853—June 18th—Grand Trunk Railway opened to Portland. The *Genova*, the first ocean steamship, arrives at the port of Montreal.
July 22nd—Foundation laid of Pier No. 1, of Victoria Pier.
- 1855—November 19th—Grand Trunk Railway opened from Montreal to Brockville.
- 1856—Boiler explosion on Grand Trunk ferry plying to Longueuil kills 35.
Grand Trunk opened to Toronto.
- 1857—Steamer *Montreal*, en route from Québec with 500 Scotch immigrants, was burned, over 250 perishing.
- 1860—The Prince of Wales visits Montreal on his tour of Canada and the United States, and opens the Victoria bridge.
- 1861—April 14th—The worst flood occurred in the history of Montreal, the river rising 24 feet higher than the average. St. Paul Street was completely submerged.
- 1864—Grand Trunk train falls through an open draw at Beloeil and 90 were killed.
- 1866—Troops gathered in Montreal to repel the threatened Fenian invasion.
- 1867—Confederation of the Dominion of Canada.
- 1868—April 7th—Assassination of Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee by Fenians.
- 1874—Mount Royal Park acquired by city.
- 1898—Victoria Bridge replaced by new double track bridge.
- 1910—International Eucharistic Congress held here, first to be held in America.
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