

at the foot of the rapid which, as I have remarked, is met as you ascend the river. It received the name of Saint Louis; but Mr. de Chambly, captain in 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.¹

1665.

Mr. de Salieres took charge of the third, which he called Fort St. Teresa, 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.² These works were completed with extreme diligence; and they did indeed at first inspire the Iroquois with alarm, but they soon recovered from it. Only one road to enter the colony was blockaded, and they soon opened several others. If, instead of these three forts, a good one had been built at Onondaga, or in the Mohawk canton, and care been taken always to keep up a good garrison there, they would have embarrassed them much more. That still standing at Chambly, nevertheless, does not fail to shield the colony on the side of New York and the lower Iroquois.³

Meanwhile Mr. Talon had remained at Quebec, where

¹ According to the Rel., 1665, p. 10, Chambly built Fort Richelieu, or Sorel, and Sorel Fort St. Louis, or Chambly; but the map reverses this, and is apparently correct.

² Relation de la Nouvelle France, 1665, p. 10. It was 15 feet high, with a double palisade, and a banquette within a foot and a half from the ground: *Ib.* Le Mercier notes its completion in his Journal, Oct. 15, 1665, on which day, at 9 P. M., there was a shock of an earthquake.

³ Fort Chambly, or "Shamblee," as our early colonists called it, figures in all the border wars after Charlevoix's day. One of the earliest

acts of De Tracy was to remove M. de Maisonneuve from office as Governor of Montreal, and send him back to France. This is not mentioned in the Relation or in the Superior's Journal, but is stated in Dollier de Casson, *Histoire de Montreal*, and more fully by Juchereau, *Histoire de l'Hotel-Dieu de Quebec*, pp. 124-5. He died at Paris, at his ordinary residence in the parish of St. Etienne du Mont, between the gates of St. Marcel and St. Victor, Sept. 9, 1676, and was buried the next day in the church of the Fathers of the Christian Doctrine: Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Francaise*, iii., pp. 110-6.