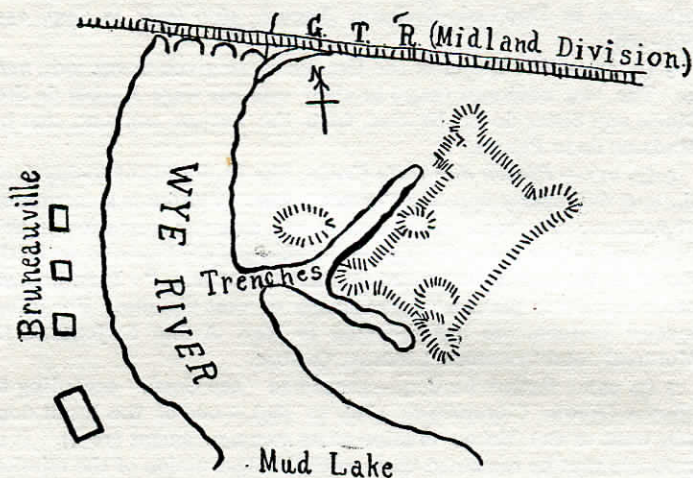


was purchased (June, 1845) by Rev. Jean Baptiste Proulx, of Penetanguishene, on account of its association with the early missions (vol. v., p. 295). The four bastions of the fort were of stone, as also were two walls. The other walls—those facing the lake and river—consisted merely of palisades, protected by trenches which are still visible. The enclosure formed a parallelogram about 175 x 90 feet in extent. Since the settlement of the neighborhood, these ruins have undergone great changes. Public attention was first directed to the destruction of the walls, by James Bain, Jr., in *Canad. Inst. Proc.*, 3rd series, vol. iii. (1886), pp. 278, 279 (a brief abstract of his paper being there given). Cf. Boyle, in *Ont. Arch. Mus. Rep.*, 1891, pp. 18, 19.—A. F. HUNTER.



SKETCH MAP OF STE. MARIE-ON-THE-WYE, BY A. F. HUNTER.

Cf. Martin's description of Ste. Marie (*Jogues*, pp. 232, 233,—probably the earliest of modern accounts of these ruins; his visit there was made in 1845. Harris (*Miss. West. Canada*, p. 90, *note*) gives this highly interesting information regarding the construction of the fort: "The foundations of this building still remain, and, though overgrown with weeds and underbrush, may yet be distinctly traced. Major Henry H. Gray, of the Government Staff of Civil Engineers, expressed to me his surprise that the Jesuits had succeeded in manufacturing a cement equal to the best Portland, and the secret of which seems to have been lost. On Christian Island, the foundations of their building were laid in hydraulic cement, that to this day excites the wonder of engineers and contractors. In