voyage, failed for want of finding gold, the object of his
at Gaspé, the cross bearing the arms of France. The following
discovery of Canada by Cartier, who planted on Quebec soil,
effected colonization, and two new posts were established:
the fur trade but neglected agriculture. In 1629 the English, under
that remained the capital of New France for a century and
a man of vision and energy, established a post at Quebec,
authority, which forbade the sale of liquor to the Indians. At
angered at seeing the French gain control of the western fur
trade, the Iroquois waged continuous guerilla warfare against
Three Rivers (1634) and Montreal (1642). From then on,
Jolliet discovered the Mississippi (1673), and La Salle reached
and directed missionary work. Quebec, Montreal, and Three

Although immigration was limited, there was a substantial
increase in the population of the colony, which rose from
24,000 in 1720 to 70,000 in 1758.

In order to capture the fur trade, their merchants joined
the support of Governors Murray and Carleton, they obtained

Fort Chambly
Fort Lennox
Fort Lennox National Historic Park contains the well
preserved remains of one of the last forts constructed in
Canada during the past two centuries.

For more than half a century, Quebec was the
administration of New France, and for almost three
centuries, Situated on the Richelieu
River at Chambly, about 20 miles from Montreal, the fort was

Fort Chambly National Historic Park has been
designated a National Historic Park because of
sight on several construction along the river by the French for
the fur trade. From the beginning the French were
attracted to the St. Lawrence River valley, which was
an excellent estuary, and to the north of the river was a
abundant source of valuable furs. The second
fort was erected in 1665 by Captain Jacques de Chambly, who
was appointed commandant of the new post. This fort
was captured in 1775 by the British under Montgomery, but
was evacuated and burned by the British the following year. The
present fortifications were commenced in 1782, and during
the War of 1812-14 further additions were made to the
fortifications. The fort was restored and garrisoned until
1870, when it was abandoned as a military post.

The fort is situated on Provincial Highway No. 9B, about 37
miles southeast of Montreal. It is noted for its
picturesque setting among the hills and
valleys along the St. Lawrence River.

Fort Lennox National Historic Park is
visited by thousands of people each
year, who are interested in the
history of Canada and the
development of the
province.

Fort Lennox National Historic Park contains the well
preserved remains of one of the last forts constructed in
Canada during the past two centuries. Situated on Ile-aux-
~Mans, in the Richelieu River estuary, this fort
was constructed by the French in 1733, during the
Seven Years' War, to control the
fur trade with the
Indians. In 1710-11 it was rebuilt of stone in its present
form, and remained in continuous use as a military post until
1868, when it was abandoned.

The fort is situated on Highway No. 9B, about 8
miles northeast of the city of Chambly. It is
located on a small island in the Richelieu River, and
is also served by the Montreal and Southern Counties
Railway, which is situated on Provincial Highway No. 9B, about
37 miles southeast of Montreal.
MONT—Monument to commemorate the Battle of Eccles Hill, Frelighsburg (22)

Albani, world renowned singer.

connected with the construction of the Chambly Canal, in 1826-33; also stone barracks built about 1830, now a

which Lieutenant-Colonel Charles de Salaberry, the hero of

Athelstan (77)

folder, it has not in every instance been possible to state the

of Jacques Cartier, July 24, 1534.

Battle of Montmorency, 31 July, 1759.

—Cairn to mark the site of the Fort and

Cangnan Regiment for defence against the Iroquois.

the site of the Battle of the Cedars, May, 1776, between

Fort St. Louis in 1725.

—Cut-stone monument with tablet to the

memory of Father Jaques Marquette, who, with Louis Jolliet, discovered the Mississippi River in 1673.

—Granite obelisk to commemorate the

commemorate the four-hundredth anniversary of the landing

of New France.

The following National Historic Sites in the Province of

Quebec are connected with events of

National Parks Branch. All are marked by bronze tablets,

In the necessarily brief descriptions contained in this

tion when a monument has been erected on the site.

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES

in Canada, established in 1863, by Monsieur de Laval.

—ROYAL AVENUE—Tablet affixed to house in

—HIGHWAYS NOS. 9B AND 52 — Cairn to com­

Kingsmere (2)

—MAIN ROAD—Cairn to

Notre-Dame-de-Pierreville (46)

—HIGHWAY NO. 37—Cairn to

Quebec and Ottawa.

national capital between Quebec and Ottawa.

and diplomat.

La Salle in 1669, from which he started on his distant

expeditions.

—Monument with bronze statue, near the St.

morial to the memory of

To mark the site of Fort Niagara, founded by the

—BOULDER—Cairn to mark the site of Fort

Sorel (45)

—CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES WHARF—Cairn to

to commemorate the events connected with Craig's Road,

—OPPOSITE CITY HALL (16)—Monument to commemorate

—QUEEN'S PRINTER—39-44-EL