

7. Again he is in error when he takes upon himself to place the four gun battery, as recorded by Hawkins, at the redoubt (Plan No. 1), marked by Major Holland on the eminence to command the St. Lewis and Ste. Foye roads.

Hawkins did not fall into this mistake. He says, p. 344: "The first care of General Wolfe was to capture the four gun battery on the left of the English, which was accomplished by General Howe." Thus the Samos battery is disposed of. So far there is no discrepancy with Mr. Doughty.

But Hawkins (p. 354) mistook the remains of the battery near the race stand as existing on the 13th September, 1759, and as it appears on the plan published by him in 1841, which contains the works, etc., made on the Plains after the battle. But on the accompanying plan of the details of the battle this error is corrected and no redoubt is to be seen there.

The subsequent redoubt was mounted, as it was believed, with the four guns captured from the Samos battery. Mr. Doughty will admit his misapprehension of Hawkins and charge the latter so far as he was mistaken on a minor point, whilst "The Picture of Quebec," he admits, "is an exceedingly interesting work, and by a great many is accepted as an authority of the highest order." (P. 397.)

Mr. Doughty will pardon me in saying he is a newcomer to this country and we welcome his accession among us. But he ignores our early traditions, and we shall continue to hold, as transmitted to us by our ancestors, that the spot where Wolfe received the fatal wound was marked by Major Holland at the corner of the redoubt, called "Wolfe's Redoubt," built on the eminence of the gaol, immediately after the battle of the Plains; and that he expired at the short distance in the hollow where now stands his monument, distant only 75 yards from the race-course.

Let me give him the names of a few witnesses serving under him, who survived the immortal hero many and many years after the conquest, such as the venerable Mr. James Thompson, who died in 1830, at the ripe age of 98 years; Major Samuel Holland, who survived till 1802; Malcolm Fraser, of the 78th, till 1815; Simon Fraser, captain in the same regiment, till 1812; and on the French side, Dr. P. Badelard, till 1802; and a number of Canadian militiamen, among others the grandfather of Garneau, our historian; the father of the Hon. Elie Gignas, M.L.C., who at the age of 19, was serving under Montcalm; both of whom transmitted directly to these their descendants faithful relations of the war.

It is hard to be told that we have all been woefully in error for the last hundred years as to the site of the battle, and that the square