

wood, and modelled to a certain scale; so that every part will be completed with singular correctness, even to the very shape and projection of the rock, the elevations and descents in the city and on the Plains, particularly those eminences which command the garrison. It is to be sent to England when finished, and will, no doubt, be received by the British Government with the approbation it merits. "It is now (1813) deposited at Woolwich."

Although, in this account, a part of the credit of this vast undertaking is ascribed to Captain (afterwards Colonel) By, we may feel assured that Duberger's hands executed it. Lambert says, "the whole of the model is sketched out"—that is, in 1806 or 1807. I have found no other allusion to the sketch, or *cartoon*, as, perhaps, we might name it, being, we may presume, the index or guide prepared before pieces of wood to form the model could be cut out. By, who was soon after to serve as an engineer-officer in the construction of the Martello Towers, and thus to carry into effect, after the lapse of half a century, the plans for defending Quebec discussed and proposed by General Murray and Patrick Mackellar in 1759 and 1760, did, in all probability, conduct or assist in the preliminary survey of the ground. What Duberger may have done in this respect—if, indeed, he did anything—would be attributed officially to By, for the reason already stated. But we have no grounds whatever for believing that the latter either drew the sketch to work from or put his hand to the formation of the pieces of the model. To assist in establishing this point, I referred to an aged associate of Duberger, who served in another capacity in the same department. He informs me that he has a perfect recollection of Duberger and of the construction of the model; that Duberger did all the work himself; that he cut out all the pieces and put them together, from time to time, in detached lots, as he progressed, *in his own residence*, a small cottage on the Esplanade, which is still to be seen there, though, perhaps, somewhat enlarged and altered in external appearance.

The credit of having constructed this model has been the subject of a controversy, into which I do not propose to enter at length, but only to allude briefly to some principal particulars. By carried the model to England in the year 1811—ostensibly, it is alleged, to bring it under the notice of the British Government in Duberger's behalf, and to solicit for him such reward as might be accorded. It is further alleged that a pecuniary reward was granted.

According to the testimony of Mr. Duberger's surviving children, no news of the fate of the model reached Canada for several years; but, about 1817 or 1818, one of his sons, since deceased, called on the Colonel in London, when some explanation took place between them. Colonel By offered to interest himself in the young man's behalf, so as to procure employment for him, which the latter indignantly rejected, asserting that the Colonel ought first to repair a wrong done to Duberger and his family with respect to the model.

The evidence against By, of whom there is now no descendant left either to refute such a charge or to make tardy reparation, is certainly not complete; but these facts, having some bearing on the case, can be substantiated, namely, that the model was taken to England in 1811, and submitted to the inspection of the Duke of Wellington and other military authorities; that it was approved of by them, and presently placed on exhibition at Woolwich; that for a long time, down to the year 1831, it went by the name of By's Model of Quebec, although occasionally, when, Canadians visited Woolwich, remonstrances were uttered, to the effect that it was incorrect and unjust thus to ascribe the credit of it to Colonel By; that then a fresh inscription was attached to it, intimating that the whole credit was not due to

that officer. The following facts ought, perhaps, also to be taken into account:—Colonel By was an officer of great zeal and ability. He came to Canada in 1800; soon after which he was intrusted with the construction of a boat-canal at the Cascades, above Montreal. This being accomplished, he was subsequently charged, as an officer of the Royal Engineers, with the supervision, in whole or in part, of the erection of the Martello Towers on the west side of Quebec. Many years afterwards we find him again in Canada, originating and completing a great public work, the Rideau Canal. In 1832 he left Canada for England, in order to vindicate his character from charges made against him in consequence of mismanagement in the pecuniary affairs of that undertaking; and he died soon after. It is also reported, in his biography, that his death was accelerated through having experienced neglect and reproaches in quarters to which he looked for a favourable reception and support against his accusers.

I shall only remark, here, that this account of By, though not wholly incompatible with the idea of his having dealt wrongfully by Duberger, to the extent of assuming the whole credit of the model, and of not accounting to him for what might be due to him for its construction, still does not furnish proof against the Colonel. On the other hand, it is plain that he had a direct concern, in connection with his work on the Martello Towers, in illustrating the environs and fortifications of Quebec, that the British authorities should perfectly comprehend all local particulars—an object which the great model was likely to promote. Being a man whose mind was ever busy with large schemes, and an engineer, it does not seem incredible that he originated the idea of the model, there being at hand a great artist and genius like Duberger to execute all the details of the work. The whole subject of the controversy, however, though historically interesting, is a painful one to our feelings; and the more so, when we take into account Duberger's personal worth, his ill health, his diffidence, and his childlike disposition to entrust the care of his reputation and his other interests to another.

As stated by Lambert, the model, when finished, was more than 35 feet long. In width it was sufficient to embrace the site of the fortifications, of part of the Lower-Town, and the precipitous declivities which formed the northern and southern boundaries of the Plains of Abraham.

Whithin a few months past I have obtained some particulars concerning the present condition of the model, now upwards of 60 years old—particulars kindly furnished, at my request, by a Montreal friend and a resident of Woolwich.

According to this information, about twelve years since, the model was reduced to about one half of its former dimensions, in order to make space for the reception of modern objects connected with warfare. A new inscription was affixed to it on a brass plate, in the following words:

"Model of Quebec—made by Mr. DeBerger, of the R. E. Department, Quebec, under the direction of Major By, about 1830 (1813?). Scale about $\frac{1}{300}$ or 8 yards to an inch. This model originally included a line of Martello towers crossing the Plains of Abraham, and extended to the spot at which Wolfe fell, Sept. 13th, 1759, about 850 yards from the place. It was reduced in 1860."

It will be seen that this inscription is not quite accurate as to certain facts, although the inaccuracies are not such as are likely to attract much attention on the part of the English public visiting the Rotunda at Woolwich from motives of curiosity and to inspect the collection of various models and objects placed there on exhibition.