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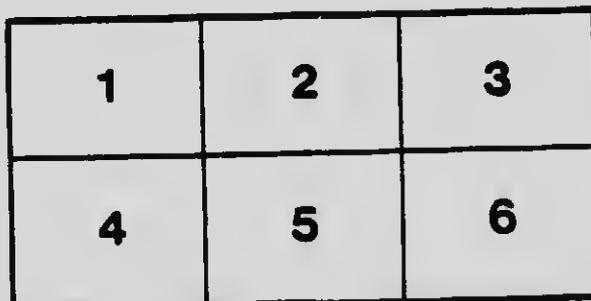
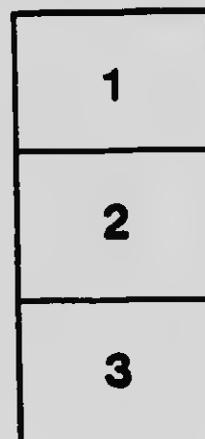
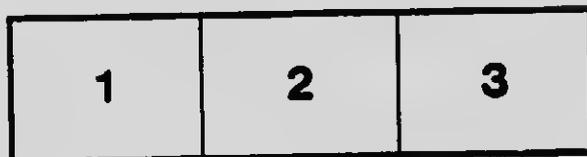
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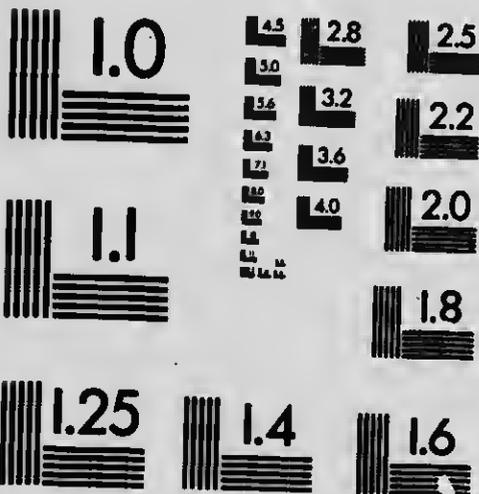
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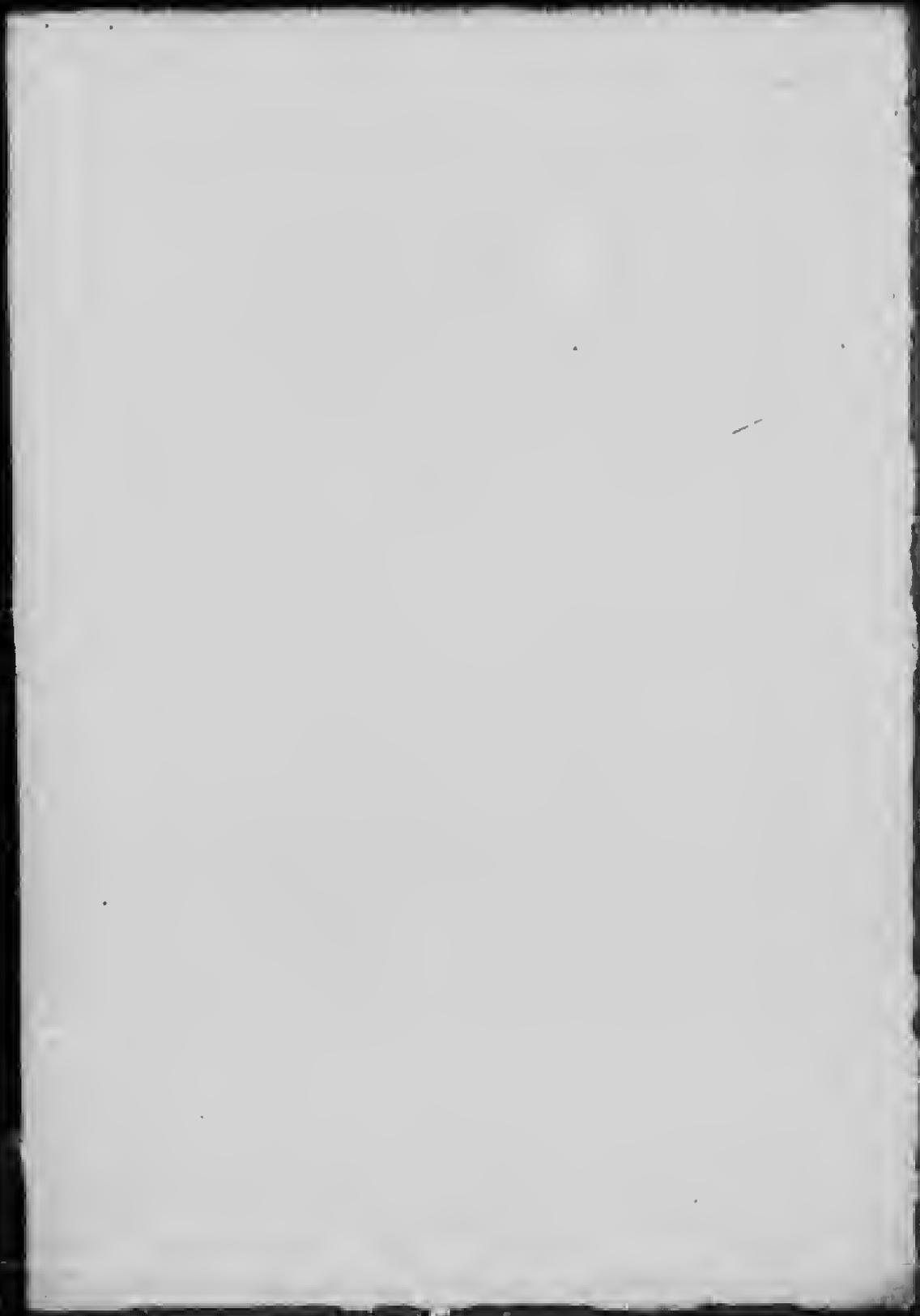
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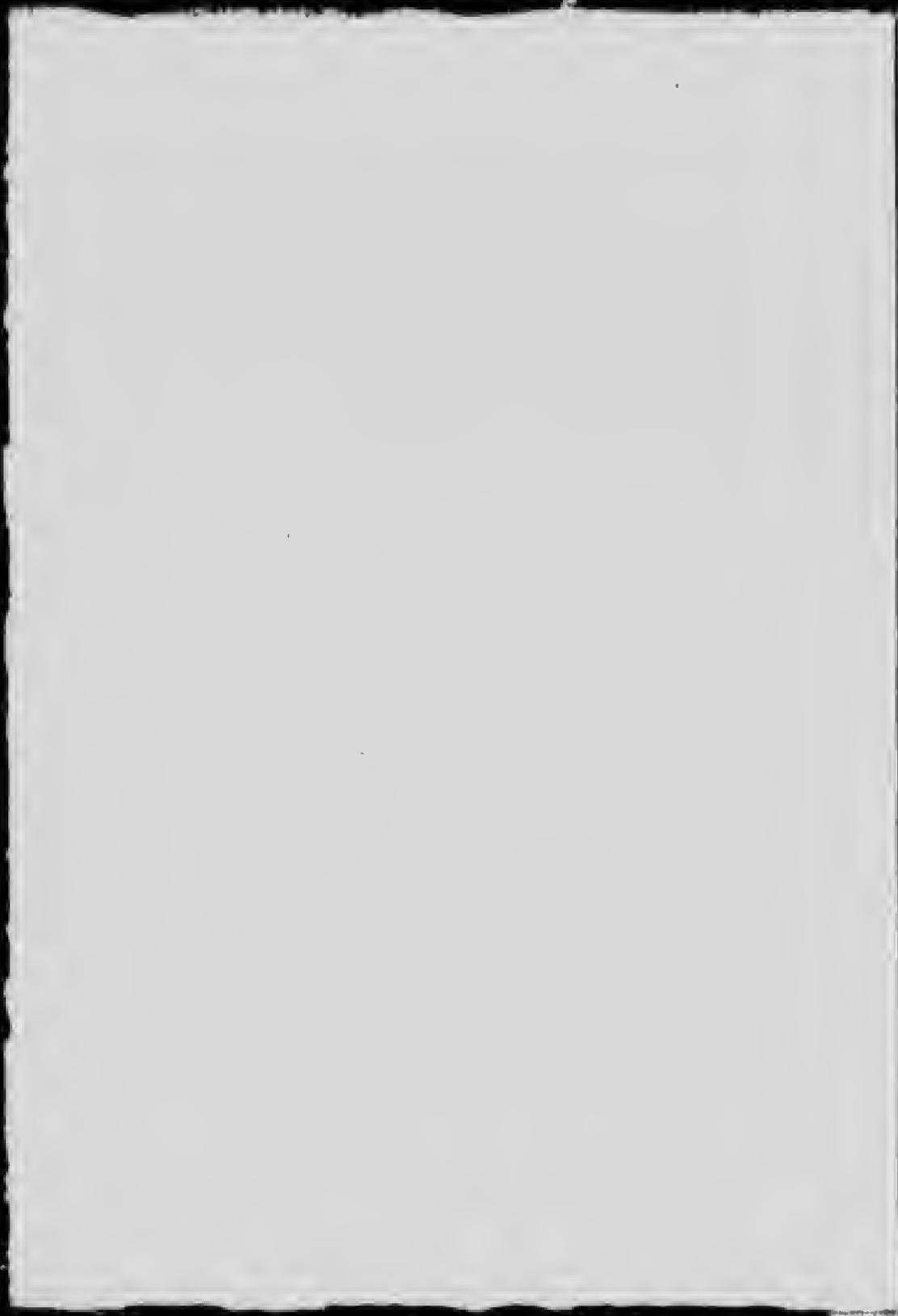
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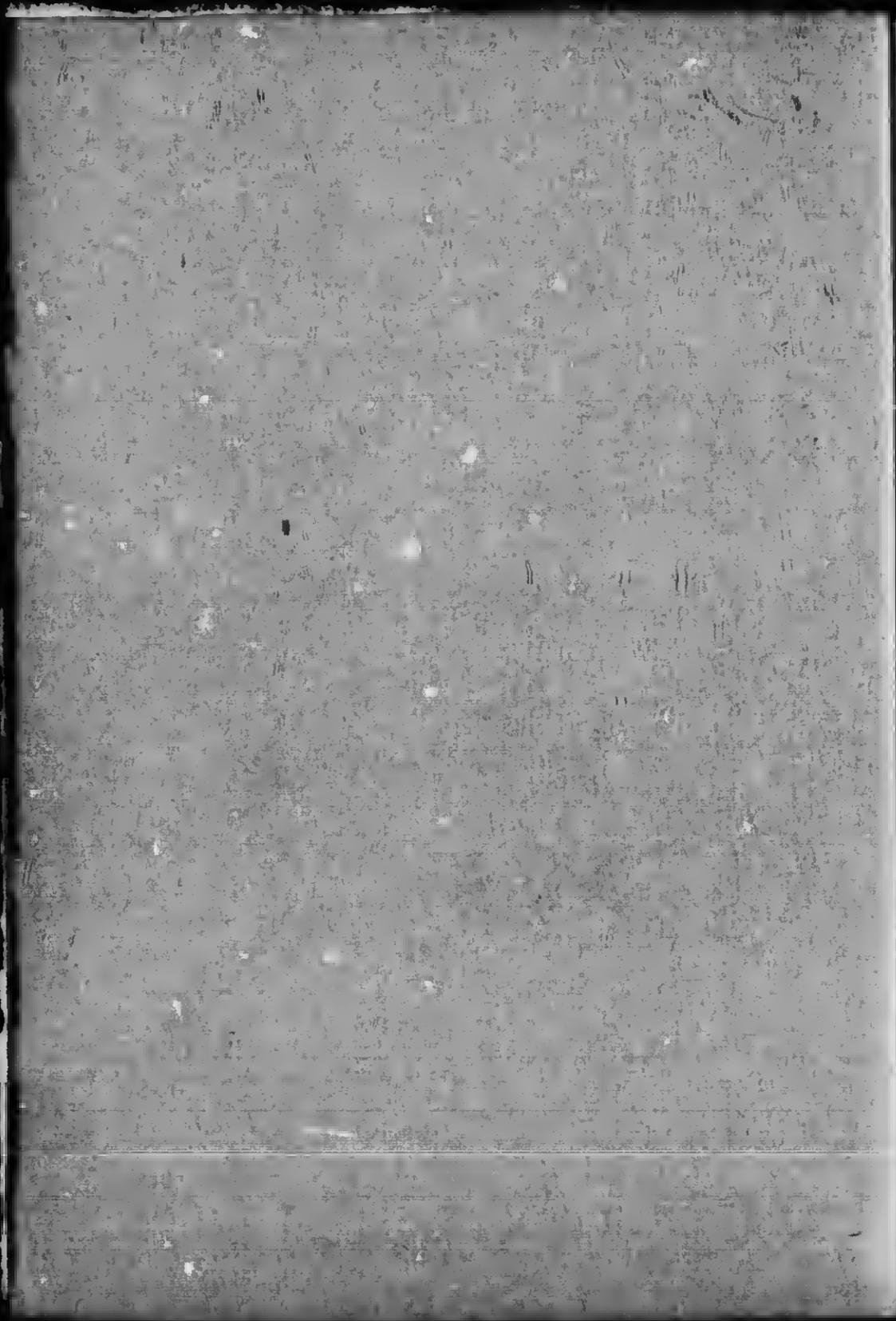


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Programme
for the Historical Tour of
His Royal Highness
Prince Arthur of Connaught
K. G., G. C. V. O., &c.
on the 4th of May, 1906, at
Quebec



"Se me souviens"



1870

**QUEBEC
DUSSAULT & PROULX
1906**



**Number
of copies printed
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Introductory



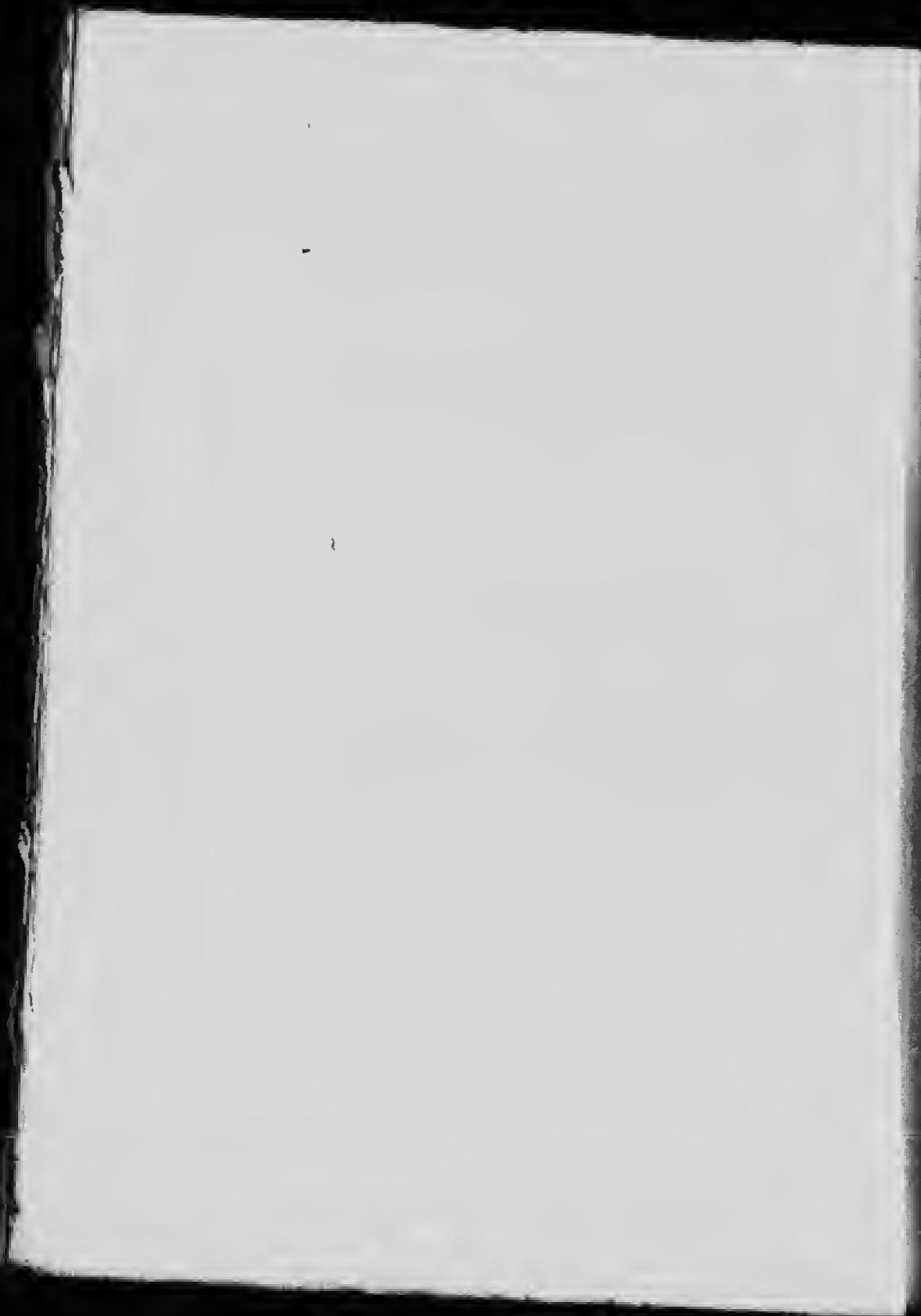
Quebec, set high upon her immemorial throne, and robed in beauty by the hand of Nature, is everywhere acknowledged as the Queen of stronghold cities; while the innumerable records of the times when she was pregnant with the fate of Empires give her an equal fame as the very heart of New-World History: so, even a mere dry index to but a few of her thronging memories may serve the purpose of a single day, should it succeed in pointing out those souvenirs of War and Peace and Royal presence which may most fitly claim attention from a Soldier Prince.

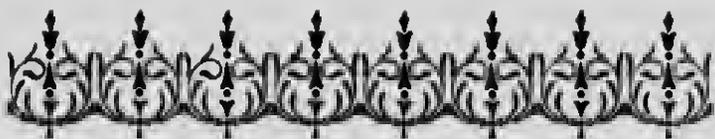


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I.—Historic Quebec

1535.—On the 14th of September Jacques Cartier enters the St. Charles River, where he winters near Stadacona, an Indian village, the site of which is now included in Quebec.

1608.—Champlain founds Quebec by building his "Habitation".

1629-32.—Quebec held as a British possession by the Kirkes in the name of Charles I.

1635.—100 years after the landing of Jacques Cartier, Champlain dies,

on Christmas Day. Quebec is still a little village of less than 100 souls, and with only three public buildings: Fort St. Louis, the store-house of the *Cent Associés*, and the parish church of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance, from whose belfry Champlain caused the Angelus to be rung three times a day — a custom still observed in the churches of Quebec.

1646.—On New Year's Eve the first play ever performed in Quebec, Corneille's *Le Cid*, was given before the Governor and the Jesuit Fathers in a store-room belonging to the Cent Associés in Ste Anne Street.

1648.—The Governor-in-Council appoints Jacques Boisdon first and sole innkeeper of Quebec, on con-

dition that "the said Jacques Boisdon settles in the square in front of the Church, so that the people may go there to warm themselves; and that he keeps nobody in his house during High Mass, sermons, the catechism, or Vespers."

1663.—The Chartered Company of the *Cent Associés* lapses, and Quebec becomes the official capital of the Royal Province of New France. The population is still only 500, of whom 150 belong to religious communities.

1665.—The new Royal Governor, de Courcelles, arrives, also his Lieutenant, the Marquis de Tracy, the Intendant, Jean Talon, 212 persons of title or fortune, and 12 companies of French Regulars. Immigrants constantly ar-

rive, and in 1670 there are 700 births in the Colony.

1672-82.—Governorship of Fronte-
1689-98.—nac, who built the first walls, defeated both British and Indians, and upheld the authority of his office against all rivals.

1659-1706.—Great Episcopate of the first Bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur de Montmorency-Laval.

1755-59.—Complete corruption under Vaudreuil and Bigot.

1759.—Montcalm, Saunders and Wolfe.

1760.—Murray and Lévis.

1763.—100 years after the constitution of New France as a Royal Province it is ceded to the British Crown, by the Treaty of Paris, on the 10th of February.

- 700
- 1759-1774.—Quebec under the just and generous military rule of Murray and Carleton.
- 1774.—The Quebec Act.
- 1775-6.—The American invasion under Montgomery and Arnold defeated.
- 1775-90.—The coming of the U. E. Loyalists.
- 1792.—The first Parliament meets under Lord Dorchester.
- 1793.—The Anglican see of Quebec founded.
- 1812.—War with the United States.
- 1824.—Foundation of the senior learned Society in Canada, *The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec*.
- 1825.—End of the great episcopate of

Monseigneur Plessis, who warned the French-Canadians against the excesses of the French Revolution, called them to arms against the American invaders, and taught them self-respecting loyalty to the British Crown.

1833.—The *Royal William*, built in and sailing from Quebec, is the first vessel in the world to cross the Atlantic under steam alone.

1837.—The Canadian Rebellion breaks out.

1838.—Lord Durham's administration.

1839.—The Durham Report.

1840.—The Union Act and Responsible Government.

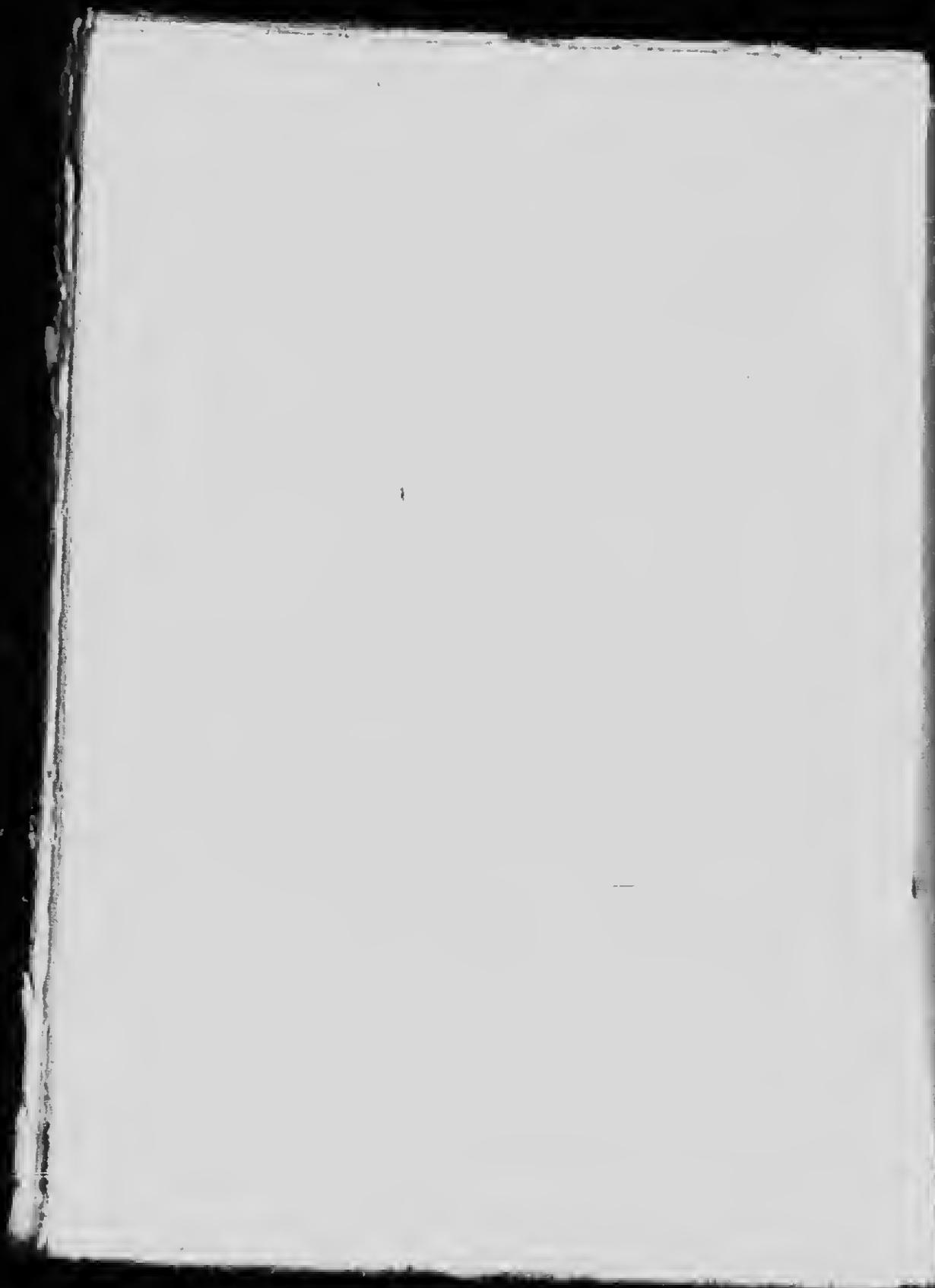
1852.—Foundation of Laval University.

1854.—Seigniorial Rights commuted.

1864.—Meeting of the “Fathers of Confederation” at Quebec.

1867.—“The Dominion of Canada” established by Royal Proclamation for the 1st of July. The draft of the Act of Confederation proposed the title of “The Kingdom of Canada”.







II. — Warlike Quebec

1608.—Champlain's "Habitation" is the first fort in Quebec.

1620.—Champlain begins the first "Fort St. Louis."

1629-32.—Kirke takes Quebec, which remains in British possession for three years.

1647.—The first "Chateau St. Louis" begun.

1656.—Great Iroquois raid.

1690.—Frontenac defeats the British attack under Phips.

- 1692.—Frontenac builds the first walls round Quebec.
- 1711.—British Expedition under Sir Hovenden Walker wrecked on its way against Quebec.
- 1759.—The decisive Siege of Quebec and Battle of the Plains of Abraham.
- 1760.—Lévis defeats Murray between Quebec and Ste. Foy.
- 1775.—Carleton saves Quebec and Canada from the Americans under Montgomery and Arnold.
- 1782.—Nelson at Quebec in H. M. S. *Albemarle*.
- 1783.—The first British fortification of Quebec.
- 1812.—Quebec sends her full quota to the War.
- 1823-32.—The present Walls and Ci-

tadel built, after a plan approved by Wellington, at a cost of £7,000,000.

1837-9.—Volunteers raised during the Canadian Rebellion.

1858.—Raising of the 100th "Royal Canadianus."

1866. First Fenian Raid.

1870.—Second Fenian Raid.

1870.—Red River Expedition.

1884.—The Nile Voyageurs.

1885.—The North West Rebellion.

1899.—The First Canadian Contingent sails for South Africa.

1905.—H. E., Earl Grey, Governor-General, unveils the Quebec South African Soldiers' Monument.







III - Royal Quebec

1629.—Quebec surrenders to the arms of Charles I, who gives Sir William Alexander "the County and Lordship of Canada".

1690.—Quebec resists the arms of William III.

1711.—Quebec saved from the forces of Queen Anne.

1759.—Quebec surrenders to the arms of George II.

1760.—Quebec saved by the arms of George II.

1775.—Quebec and all Canada saved by the arms of George III.

1775-90.—Quebec receives her share of the U. E. Loyalists, some of whose descendants are still among her citizens.

1787.—His Majesty, King William IV, then a Naval officer in H. M. S. *Pegasus*, is the first member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.

1791-4.—H. R. H. the Duke of Kent spends three years in Quebec.

1799.—Monseigneur Plessis, Vicar-General, preaches a sermon in the Basilica to celebrate Nelson's victory at the Nile, and the Bishop's *Mandement* ordains a General Thanksgiving for the blessings ensured to Canada by the

just laws and protecting arms of
the British Crown.

1799-1804.—H. M., King George
III takes great personal interest
in the building of the Anglican
Cathedral.

1860.—H. M., King Edward VII is
the third member of the Royal
Family to visit Quebec, where
he landed from H. M. S. *Hero*
on the 18th of August.

1861.—H. R. H. the Duke of Edin-
burgh visits Quebec.

1869-70.—H. R. H. the Duke of
Connaught visits Quebec and
takes part in repelling the Fenian
Raid. He is the only member of
the Royal Family wearing the
Canadian General Service Medal.

1878-83.—H. R. H. the Princess
Louise visits Quebec several ti-

mes during the Governor-Generalship of H. E., the Marquess of Lorne.

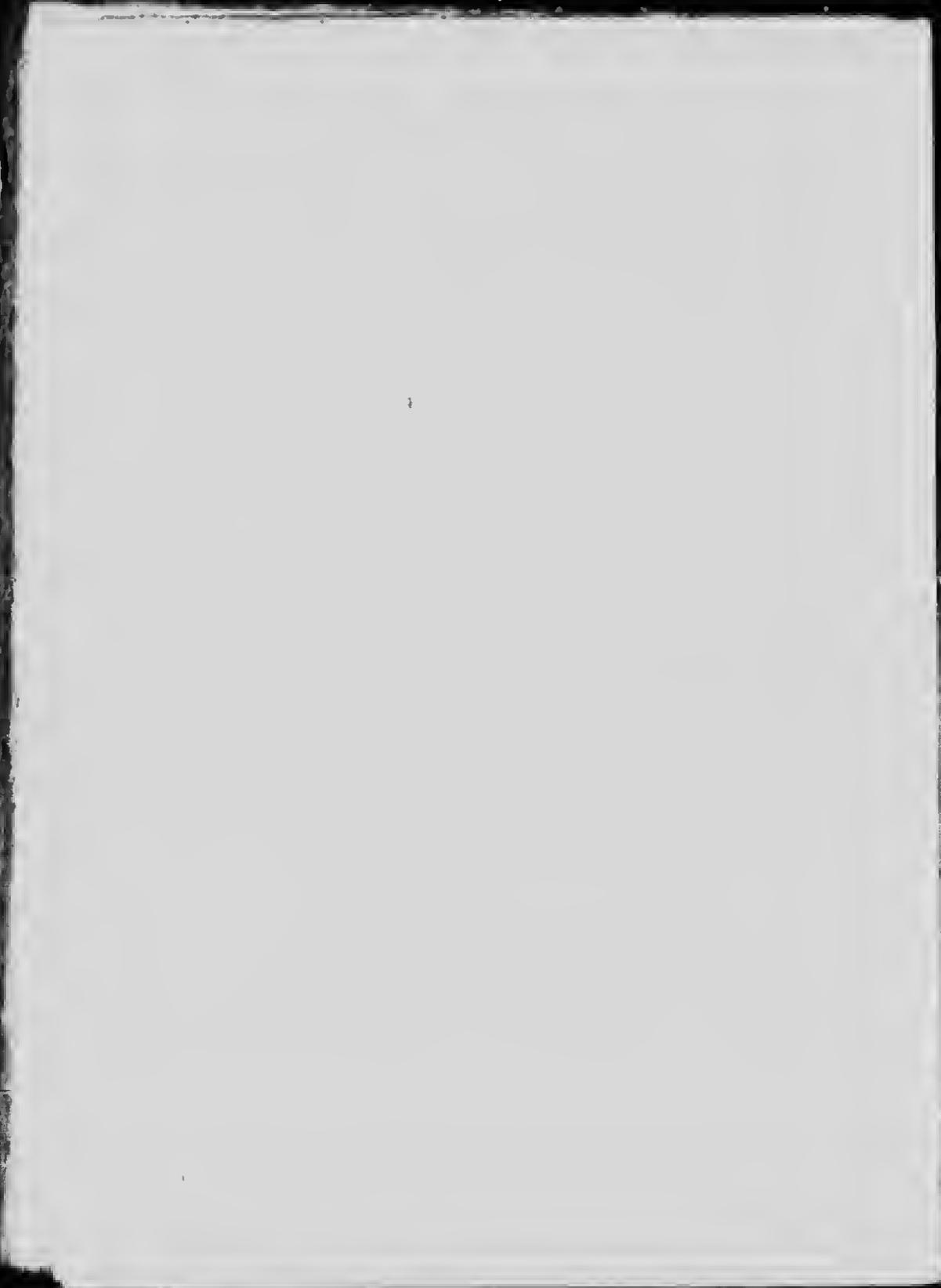
- . 1879.—H. M., Queen Victoria takes great personal interest in, and contributes to the cost of, the building of Kent Gate, as a memorial to her father.
- 1880.—H. R. H. the Duke of Albany visits Quebec and attends a review.
- 1883.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Quebec for the first time.
- 1890.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught revisits Quebec, with H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught.
- 1890.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Quebec, in command of H. M. S. *Thrush*.
- 1897.—Lord Aberdeen unveils Mar-

shall Wood's bronze statue of H. M. Queen Victoria in the centre of the new Victoria Park on the banks of the River St. Charles.

1901.—T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales visit Quebec on their first Imperial tour, and attend a review.

1906.—H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught is the 11th member of the Royal Family to visit Quebec.







IV. - Historical Tour of Quebec

I—THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC HOTEL. The first "Fort St. Louis" begun by Champlain, 1620. Held by Kirke for Charles I, 1629-32. The first "Chateau St. Louis", 1647, (old stone in present entrance.) Iroquois war canoes defy French, 1656. Frontenac defies Phips, 1690. Montcalm, Saunders and Wolfe, 1759, (positions visible). Carleton defies Montgomery, 1775. H. R. H. the Duke of Kent at a ball on his birthday, 1791. The Chateau burnt, 1834. The Terrace begun under Lord Durham, in

1838, and extended, in 1878, under Lord Dufferin, who planned the restoration of the Chateau as a residence for the Governor-General, and who is said to have wished his title to have been "The Marquess of Dufferin and Quebec". In the old Governor's Garden stands the WOLFE AND MONT-CALM MONUMENT. The corner stone was laid by Lord Dalhousie in 1827.

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS
DEDIT

2—OLD BISHOP'S PALACE AND OLD PARLIAMENT. The Palace, built by Monseigneur de Saint Vallier, 1690, was much injured in Siege of 1759. First Parliament held in Chapel, 1792. Parliament House subse-

quently built was burnt, 1883. In this House H. M. King Edward VII stayed in 1860, the "Fathers of Confederation" met in 1864, and the "Dominion of Canada" was proclaimed in 1867. Monument to Laval, first Bishop of Quebec, now in course of erection, on opposite side of Mountain Hill. The old Parliament grounds have been suggested as a suitable site for a national monument to Carleton.

3—THE RAMPARTS AND GRAND BATTERY. Jacques Cartier wintered in the St. Charles River, 1535. Montcalm's Beauport entrenchments in full view, 1759. Montcalm's quarters during last year of his life, 1758-59. Nelson often at the Woolseys' house in 1782.

4—THE INTENDANT'S PALACE. Talon built a brewery, 1671, which,

being a failure, he converted into his official residence, where the Superior Council sat. In 1713 this building was burnt and replaced by a new Palace, infamous from its occupation by Bigot. After 200 years the site has again been occupied by a brewery.

5—SOUS-LE-CAP STREET is built against the Rampart Cliff and contains a few old French houses.

6—THE SAULT-AU-MATELOT BARRICADE where Arnold was defeated in 1775.

HERE STOOD
HER OLD AND NEW DEFENDERS
UNITING GUARDING SAVING
CANADA

7—NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES. Site of the "Habitation" of Champlain, 1608. Church built, 1688,

Mgr. de Laval, the first Canadian Bishop, officiating. Named "de la Victoire" after Frontenac's repulse of Phips in 1690, and "des Victoires" after the wreck of Walker's fleet in 1711. The first Canadian Cardinal, H. E. Card. Taschereau, officiated at the bi-centenary in 1888. Blanchard's Hotel is on the site of the first Ursuline Convent of 1639. There is a relic of the true Cross, and one of Ste. Geneviève, on whose festival the chaplain blesses unleavened bread for those who dread the pains of childbirth.

8—THE PRÈS-DE-VILLE BARRICADE where Montgomery, with over 500 men, was defeated in 1775.

HERE STOOD
THE UNDAUNTED FIFTY
SAFEGUARDING
CANADA

9—The Allans' wharf, where the FIRST CANADIAN SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT embarked, 1899.

10—Ascent of WOLFE'S FORLORN HOPE behind Marchmont.

11—THE FOULON, Samos Battery, Sillery Point and Goreham's Post.

12—MARCH OF WOLFE'S ARMY to the Battlefield, over same ground that LÉVIS and MURRAY fought on the following year, 28th April, 1760.

13—MONUMENT AUX BRAVES of the FRENCH VICTORY over Murray, 28th April, 1760. Wolfe's men first seen while marching in from here by Captain de Boishébert from an upper window of the General Hospital on the St. Charles River.

14—At foot of Maple Avenue were

Howe's Light Infantry, protecting WOLFE'S LEFT. The 2nd Royal Americans stood in RESERVE, under Townshend, 100 yards up the Avenue and a little nearer in towards Quebec. The 15th touched the road near the old Toll Gate. WOLFE'S TEMPORARY POST to protect his point of deployment was near the present Car Barns. Ancienne Lorette, Valley of the St. Charles and Bridge of Boats in view from Martello Tower No 4.

15—THE BATTLEFIELD LIES ON EACH SIDE OF DE SALABERRY ST., ACROSS WHICH THE ARMIES FIRED INTO EACH OTHER AT FORTY PACES.

16—WOLFE FELL about 100 yards beyond the Grande Allée and 20 yards in toward Quebec from the lane leading to the Observatory. HE DIED

on the spot marked by his monument

HERE DIED
WOLFE
VICTORIOUS

His extreme Right reached the Observatory knoll. The 48th stood in reserve near the top of Maple Avenue. In 1787 H. M. KING WILLIAM IV attended a review on the BATTLEFIELD. The present so-called "Plains of Abraham" have been the scene of ROYAL REVIEWS before T. R. H. the PRINCESS LOUISE and the DUKE OF ALBANY, in 1880, and the PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES in 1901.

17—MONTCALM'S LINE OF BATTLE formed along the crest now marked by Claire Fontaine St.

18—MONTCALM'S PRELIMINARY

FORMATION along the line of D'Ar
tigny St., once *la rue d'Abraham*.
MONTCALM MORTALLY WOUNDED
near Parliament Buildings. NELSON
said to have been enticed away from
BANDON LODGE by Mr Davidson, in
1782, to prevent his marrying Miss
Mary Simpson, whose father, Wolfe's
old Provost-Marshal, lived in the ori-
ginal Bandon Lodge.

19—PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, of
Quebec stone entirely. Historical
façade shows aboriginal Indians, Jac-
ques Cartier Tower, in the centre,
Champlain Tower to the right and
Maisonneuve to the left, and statues
of Frontenac, Montcalm, Lévis,
Wolfe, de Salaberry and Lord Elgin.
At the foot of the grand staircase of
the vestibule is a gold tracing of the
sun lighting the world; the name of
the "Roi Soleil", Louis XIV, and the

motto *Nec pluribus impar*. Opposite are the arms of Colbert. In the story above are the arms of George III and William Pitt.

20—KENT GATE, to which H. M. Queen Victoria contributed, was built in 1879, when H. R. H., the Princess Louise was in Canada. From here the slope of the CÔTE D'ABRAHAM can be made out. On its crest the CANADIANS made a gallant stand against the victorious British troops after the French line had broken and fled.

21—The ESPLANADE, WALLS and CITADEL, as made in 1823-32. QUEBEC SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT unveiled by H. E. EARL GREY, 14th of August, 1905, in the presence of H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg and officers of the Second

Cruiser Squadron. The monument commemorates one officer, Major J. H. C. Ogilvy, D. S. O., and ten men, who died

FOR EMPIRE CANADA QUEBEC

22--MONTCALM entered St. Louis Gate, mortally wounded, and rode down the street to Arnoux's house, nearly opposite Parloir St, where he died. At the corner of Garden St., is a typical OLD FRENCH HOUSE. At the foot of Haldimand Hill are the quarters occupied by H. R. H. the DUKE OF KENT, 1791-4. The following advertisement appeared in the *Quebec Gazette* on the 4th of March, 1794: "To Let—That elegant house No 6 Port Louis St. lately occupied by H. R. H. Prince Edward, and at present by the Lord Bishop of Quebec".

23—MONTCALM was buried in the Ursuline Convent, where his skull is preserved. Lord Aylmer put up this inscription to him in 1831 :

HONNEUR A MONTCALM
LE DESTIN
EN LUI DEROBANT LA VICTOIRE
L'A RECOMPENSE
PAR UNE MORT GLORIEUSE

The Chapel of the Saints contains the famous perpetual LAMP OF REPENTIGNY, first lighted by Marie Madeleine de Repentigny in 1717. "Repentigny's Post" at the upper fords of the Montmorency, where Wolfe was repulsed, was so called after a relative in Montcalm's army.

24—THE ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL, in the building of which H. M. KING GEORGE III took great interest and

to which be presented the COMMUNION PLATE, stands on the site of the RÉCOLLET CHURCH of 1692-1796, in which Church of England services were held alternately with Roman Catholic. The first Anglican Bishop of Quebec arrived in 1793, the Cathedral was consecrated in 1804, and the Centenary Sermon in 1904 was preached by Dr Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Duke of Richmond, who died in 1819 while Governor-General, is buried here. The Royal Pew has been occupied by several members of the Royal Family, and the old colours of the 69th, over the stalls, were replaced in the Regiment by new ones presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in 1870.

25—The City Hall is on the site of the old JESUIT BARRACKS, and BROCK'S QUARTERS were on the site of the third house in Fabrique St.

THE LITERARY and HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF QUEBEC, founded in 1824, is the senior learned society in Canada, and the Governors-General have always been its Patrons. The building in which its library is housed was formerly the gaol of Quebec. Among its historical relics are a picce of the katt from which Wolfe directed the attack on the Montmorency Heights, an effigy of Wolfe made in 1771 for an English butcher by a French-Canadian wood-carver, the handle of the first Printing Press in Canada, the last Pillory in Canada, and a model of the ROYAL WILLIAM, called after H. M. King William IV, which ship was built in, and sailed from, Quebec, and was the *first vessel in the world to cross the Atlantic entirely under steam*. This pioneer voyage was made in August, 1833. The *Royal William* was built by

James Goudie, whose father built the British men-of-war for service on the Great Lakes in 1812. She was not only the first vessel in the world to cross an ocean by the motive power of steam alone, but she was also the *first Naval steamer to fire a shot in action*. This was on the 5th of May, 1836, in the Bay of San Sebastian, during the land battle between Sir de Lacy Evans's British Legion and the Carlists. She was then called the *Isabella Segunda*, and was of great service to the British Legion. There is a portrait of "The last of the Hurons" (1812-86) painted by himself. The chiefs have medals given by H. M. King George IV, and several other Royal souvenirs.

26—Above the Railway Bridge is Dorchester Bridge, a quarter of a mile higher is the site of VAUDREUIL'S HEADQUARTERS and of MONTCALM'S

BRIDGE OF BOATS and across the neck, Victoria Park, opposite the General Hospital.

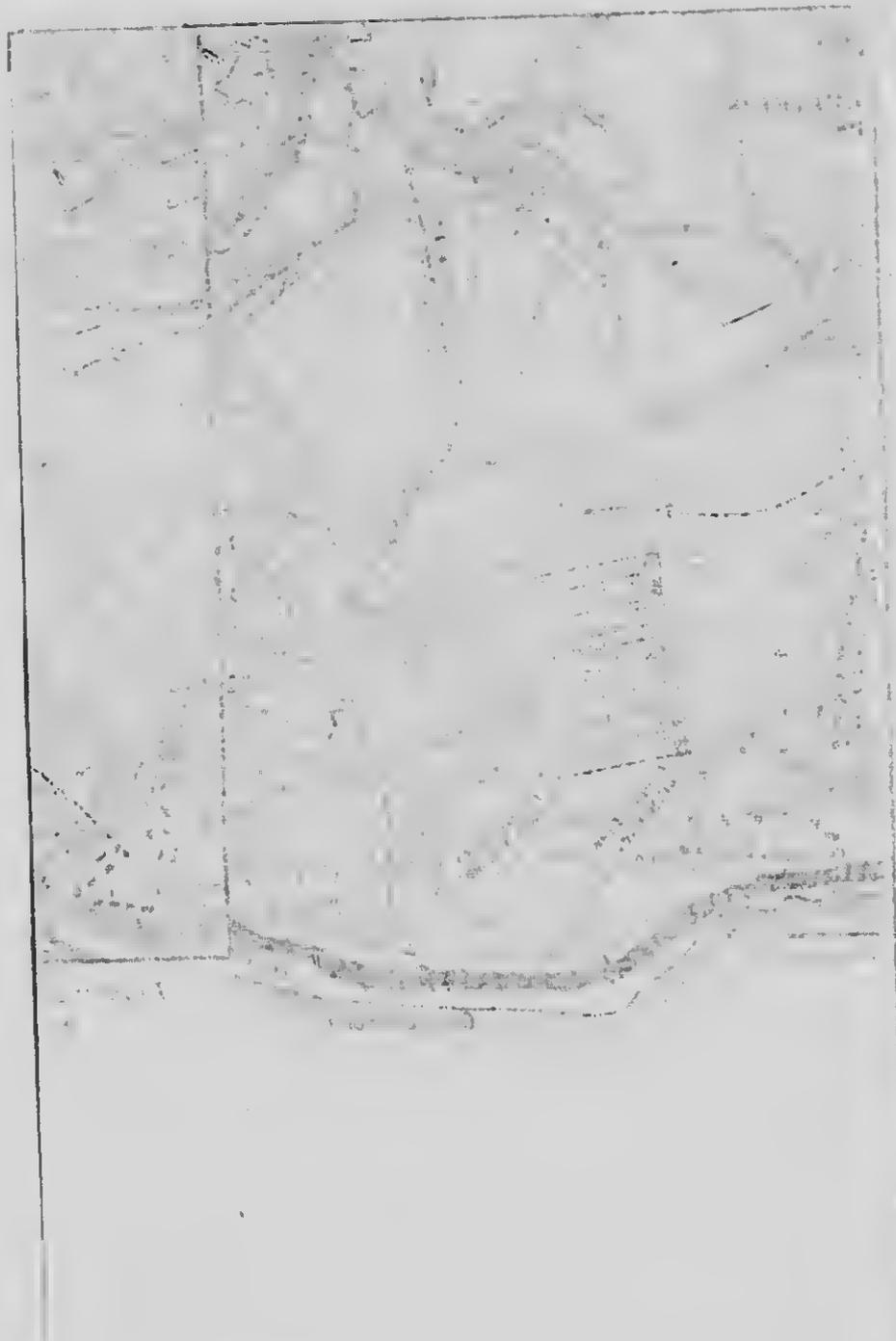
27—At Beauport were MONT-CALM'S HEADQUARTERS.

28—A mile before reaching the Falls stands the scene of WOLFE'S UNSUCCESSFUL ASSAULT of the 31st of July.

29—KENT HOUSE, the country residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, 1791-94. The Bible in the new Anglican church at Montmorency is a gift from H. M. King Edward VII.

30—WOLFE'S QUARTERS and site of WOLFE'S CAMP, from which he wrote his celebrated dispatch to Pitt on the 2nd of Sept. 1759.





CAMPAIGN OF 1759



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