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Quebec

Montmorency Falls
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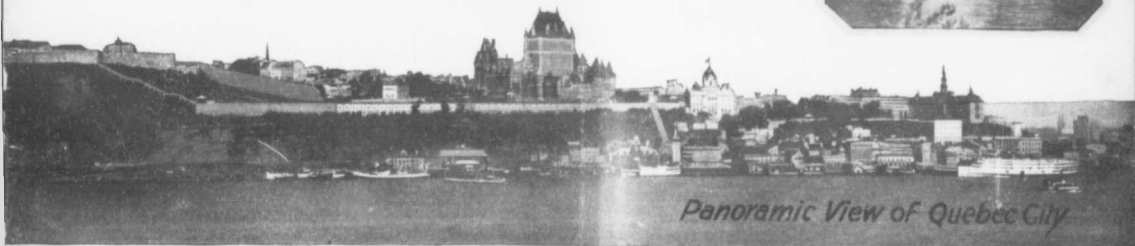
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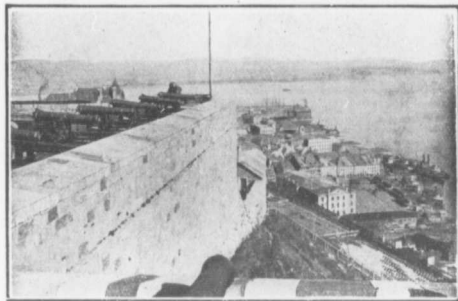


COME TO QUEBEC

Historical and Beautiful



QUEBEC, the "Rock City", the cradle of New France, is the most absorbingly interesting city of America. For nearly four hundred years the sentinel city that guards the gates of the majestic St. Lawrence, has been a dominant or important figure in the annals of the North American continent, and presents to-day unparalleled records and vestiges of the historic past. There are two cities to be seen in Quebec in one fascinating whole—the old French city, the Quebec of the seventeenth century and ancient capital of Canada, and modern Quebec, the provincial capital of to-day. The two, distinct yet united, form a great centre of art, sacred and secular history, architecture and religion. The Citadel, the Dufferin Terrace, the Grand Battery, the Laval University,



Citadel and Harbour

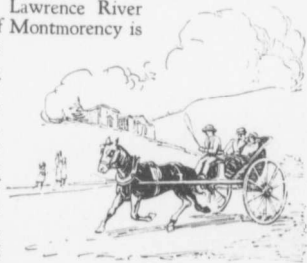
the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, the Hotel-Dieu, the Church of Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, the Basilica—the famous French Cathedral, now reconstructed, the many other churches and convents, the quaint caleches and magnificent panoramas, these and hundreds of other subjects and places of historic and romantic interest, make Quebec the most wonderful city in the New World.

Nothing could be more impressive than the view of Quebec from a little distance down the river, unless it be the view from the parapets of Dufferin Terrace, within the city. Looking up towards Quebec, or looking down from Quebec, it is hard to say which is the more impressive view, as both reveal a prospect almost unsurpassed in the world for grandeur and beauty.

Ascending the St. Lawrence River the milk-white Falls of Montmorency is seen descending as it were out of heaven, over the dark face of the hills that skirt the north shore of the St. Lawrence. On the right are seen the villages of the Isle of Orleans, and on the left the Levis shore, with their far-glistening gilded spires nestling



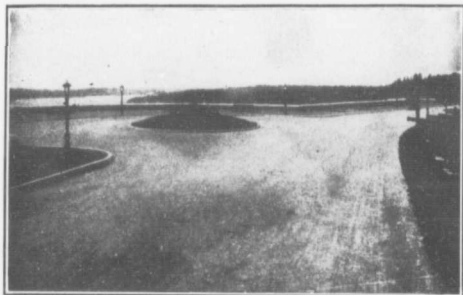
Champlain Monument on Dufferin Terrace



A Caleche



Dufferin Terrace



Battlefields Park, Plains of Abraham



Parliament Buildings

in the deep green of luxuriant groves. In front rises the city of Champlain, tier upon tier of steep-roofed houses and quaint precipitous streets, breadths of gray cliff-front, and again the roofs and terraces, and far up, on the summit of the height the grim eyrie of the ancient capital.

Across the face of the peopled steep run irregularly the massive lines of the city walls, and from a natural terrace midway between the water front and the citadel, frown the guns of the Grand Battery. Nearby is the picturesque Chateau Frontenac a magnificent hotel, modeled on the plan of the sixteenth century French chateaux. The flourishing suburbs of St. Roch, St. Sauveur, St. Malo, and Limoilou, sweep off to the North from the lower slopes of the cape and dwindle into the Villages of Charlesbourg and Lorette. On the high shores beyond the city westward are the dark fir-groves of Sillery, "with memories of missions and massacres."

The marvellous picture is one whose sublime lines and masses are brought out to the full, by the fresh coloring that plays over it. Under the vivid flawless blue comes out sharply the pale grey of the citadel, the duller gray of the cliff-face streaked with rust-color and splashed with light green, the black guns bristling on the ramparts and batteries, the roofs of shining tin, the gilded steeples, with here and there a billow of thick foliage, the blue green flood of the River St. Lawrence, the white and



*Interior View of the Church of Perpetual Adoration,
Reverend Franciscan Sisters, Grande Allee*

emerald of the tributary farms and villages, and the sombre purple setting of the remote surrounding hills.

Since the introduction of electric light, wonderful transformations have taken place in the world. On a summer night, when the swarms of light along the Levis Heights may be said to dazzle, and, in the depths of the St. Lawrence, like stars they are reflected, when the schooners, ferry-boats, yachts, ocean steamers, and other vessels move hither and thither, like floating palaces of light through the darkness. Possibly Venice—in its days of glory—could alone be compared to the picture. But words are vain to describe the natural beauties, the artificial attractions of the Ancient Capital. It is absolutely necessary that you should visit Quebec to fully appreciate its many charms.

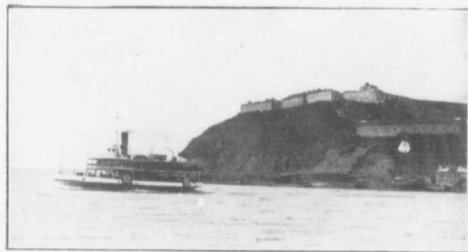
Not Naples, with its calm and lovely expanse of water, and its semi-circle of hills crowned by Vesuvius; not Dublin, with its wonderful bay, its towering headlands and its background of Wicklow mountains; not Athens, seated amidst the ruins of the Acropolis, and gazing out, beyond the Piroëus upon the tideless Aegean, dotted with the ever renowned "Isles of Greece," not any view that nature presents for human contemplation and admiration, can surpass in exhaustless beauty the scene from "Old Quebec."



Basilica of Quebec



The Laval Monument



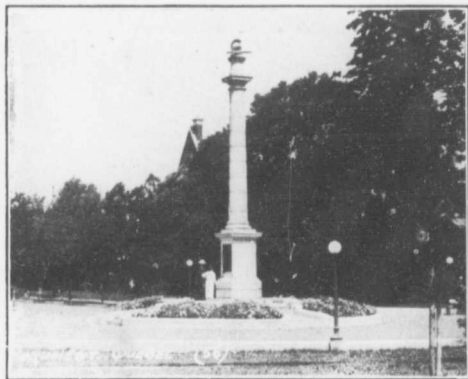
Citadel and River



Caleche at Entrance to Citadel



Little Champlain Street



Wolfe Monument on Battlefields Park

The yearly increasing rush of American and European tourists has become remarkable in a degree. Trains from all directions, ocean steamers, and above all, the palatial boats of the Canada Steamship Lines are daily and nightly loaded with passengers, pleasure-seekers, tourists coming to enjoy that grandest of all trips on this continent; and Quebec is ever the objective point.

QUEBEC INCLUDED IN 20 MOST BEAUTIFUL CITIES OF THE WORLD

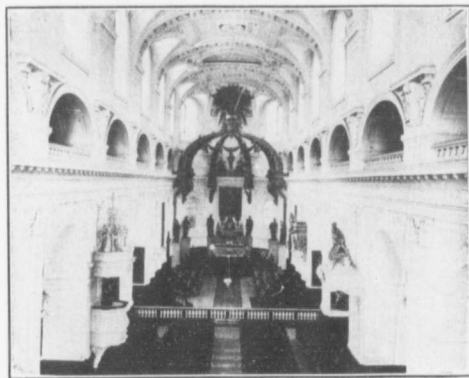
Sir Michael Sadler of Oxford, England, has drawn up a list of the twenty most beautiful cities of the world. Quebec is the only city mentioned on the continent of America, including Southern and Northern America.

Sir Michael, who is principal of Oxford University, in stating that the twenty cities he mentions are the most remarkable and most agreeable, says he is ready to hold his own against all those who wish to contradict him.

Following is the list supplied by Sir Michael Sadler, who claims he has not placed them in order of merit:

Rome, Florence, Venice, Vienna, Athens, Constantinople, Paris, Stockholm, The Hague, Budapest, Nuremberg, Gothenburg, Ob-der-Tauben-Dijon, Angouleme, Quebec, Agra, Benares, Edinburgh, Bath, Oxford.

Sir Michael said that Sydney might have been mentioned as well as the larger cities in South America "but I would still stick to that list."



Interior of Basilica of Quebec



HISTORICAL DATA OF QUEBEC



- 1535 Jacques Cartier on the 14th of September moored his ships in the St. Charles River, and landed at the Indian Village of Stadacona.
- 1537 Jacques Cartier returned to France, taking back with him the Indian Chief Donnacona, and several other Indians, as trophies and proof of his adventure.
- 1541 Jacques Cartier came with five ships, and attempted to settle at Cap Rouge, but owing to the hostility of the Indians the effort was abandoned.
- 1608 Samuel de Champlain founded Quebec. He built a combined house and fort in what is now the Lower Town.
- 1617 Louis Hebert, the first emigrant, arrived with his family.
- 1629 Quebec surrendered to Sir David Kirke in the name of the British King.
- 1632 Quebec restored to the French by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
- 1635 Champlain died on Christmas Day.
- 1639 August 1st, Madame de la Peltrie and three other nuns of the Ursulines arrived. Also three nuns of the Hospitalieres.
- 1663 September 15th. Arrival of Governor M. de Mesy and Bishop Laval, Vicar Apostolic.
- 1672 Count of Frontenac, of famous memory, appointed Governor.
- 1690 Admiral Sir Wm. Phipps, in command of an English fleet, appeared before Quebec, October 10th, and demanded its surrender. Frontenac refused and in the subsequent engagement Phipps was forced to retire.
- 1698 Death of Count de Frontenac at Quebec.
- 1711 Sir Hovenden Walker's fleet wrecked in the St. Lawrence on its way to lay siege to Quebec.
- 1711-1759 Forty-eight years of peace and the growth of Quebec as Capital City.
- 1759 September 13th. Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham, both Generals being mortally wounded.
- 1760 Battle of St. Foye. General Murray defeated by the Marquis de Levis.
- 1763 Canada formally ceded to England by France.
- 1775 November 10th. Beginning of the blockade of Quebec by the Americans under Generals Montgomery and Arnold.
- 1775 December 31st. The Americans made an early morning assault on Quebec, but were repulsed. Death of General Montgomery at Pres-de-Ville.
- 1776 May 6th. The Americans abandoned siege and retreated to Montreal.
- 1791-1794 Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, resided in Quebec, being in command of 7th Regiment Royal Fusiliers.
- 1792 First Parliament under Lord Dorchester.
- 1793 Anglo-Catholic Church and Bishopric established. Jacob Mountain, the first Bishop.
- 1812 War declared between Great Britain and the United States. American citizens ordered to leave Quebec under penalty of arrest.
- 1815 Public and private stores and several wharves destroyed by fire; the loss estimated at upwards of \$1,000,000.
- 1822-32 Fortifications built at a cost of \$35,000,000.
- 1827 Wolfe and Montcalm Monument celebration — Governor's Garden.
- 1833 The Royal William launched and crossed the Atlantic Ocean under her own steam, the first ship to do so.
- 1845 May 28th. Many houses destroyed by fire in the St. Roch's district. One month later, serious fire occurred in the St. John and St. Louis Wards.
- 1852 Founding of the Laval University.
- 1860 Prince of Wales, the late King Edward VII., visited Quebec.
- 1860 Monument aux Braves celebration.
- 1864 Canadian Confederation Conference held in Quebec.
- 1866 October 14th. The St. Roch's and St. Sauveur districts again visited by fire.
- 1867 Dominion of Canada created and proclaimed July 1st.
- 1869-1870 Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, serves with his regiment in Quebec.
- 1879 Opening of Dufferin Terrace by Marquis of Dufferin.
- 1883 Parliament Building destroyed by fire.



Frontenac

- 1889 St. Anne's Railway opened for traffic, August 10th. First pilgrimage by Railway, August 19th.
- 1889 September 19th. The great rock slide at the end of Dufferin Terrace, in which seven houses were destroyed and 66 people killed.
- 1890 The Duke and Duchess of Connaught received warmly, June 10th.
- 1890 Inauguration of St. Charles River Railway Bridge.
- 1898 The First Contingent sails from Quebec for South Africa. Sailed on S.S. "Sardinian," Oct. 28th.
- 1901 Present King and Queen visit Quebec on a tour of the Empire.
- 1905 The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamers, the Empress of Ireland, and Britain, make Quebec their summer port.



Wolfe and Montcalm Monument, in Governor's Garden

- 1907 Collapse of the steel work of the Quebec Cantilever Bridge that was to span the St. Lawrence at Cap Rouge. Eighty lives lost.
- 1908 Laval Monument celebration.
- 1908 Tercentenary Celebration. Visit of H.R.H. Prince of Wales, "later King George V", and Field Marshal Lord Roberts; dedication of Battlefields Park.
- 1914 H.M.S. Empress of Ireland sunk, 1,024 lives lost; 425 rescued.
- 1914 Departure of the First Canadian Contingent for Overseas service from Quebec, 35,000 troops.
- 1914 His Grace Archbishop Begin named Cardinal.
- 1915 Departure of the 2nd Canadian Contingent for overseas service.
- 1916 Collapse of the middle span of the Quebec Bridge.
- 1916 Unveiling of Monument de la Foi on Place d'Armes.
- 1917 Inauguration of Quebec Bridge.
- 1918 August 21st. Official test of the Quebec Bridge weight of 4 trains, 6,627 tons.
- 1919 Arrival in Quebec from overseas of gallant 22nd French-Canadian Regiment, May.
- 1920 C.P.O. "Empress of France" establishes record of making trip from Liverpool to Quebec in five days and twenty-three hours.
- 1921 Solemn taking of oath of office as Governor-General of Canada by General, Lord Byng of Vimy, at Parliament Buildings, Quebec. August.
- 1922 Famous Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre destroyed by fire. 29th March.
- 1922 Completion of temporary church at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. June.
1922. Basilica of Quebec completely destroyed by fire. December.
- 1923 Hydroplane "Jacques Cartier," operated by Aviators Krum and Mitchell, arrived in Quebec from New York having made the journey in nine hours. July.
- 1923 Provincial Eucharistic Congress held in City of Quebec. September.
- 1923 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales travelling as the Earl of Renfrew, arrived in Quebec, September, on his way to Western Canada, where he spent some time on his ranch, returning to England via Quebec, on board the "Empress of France". 13th October.
- 1924 Ice bridge formed on St. Lawrence River, between Quebec and Levis, 11 A.M., 7th February. Ferry boats could not operate. Bridge broke up at 7 P.M. During the day several persons walked over the ice bridge and many persons miraculously escaped drowning when the ice bridge broke up.
- 1925 Death of His Eminence Cardinal Begin, on July 18th.
- 1926 Temporary Church at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, destroyed by fire, November 8th.
- 1926 First Viscount and Baron Raton Freeman Freeman-Thomas Willingdon, G.C.I.S., G.C.M.G., G.C.B.E., G.C.I.E., appointed Governor General of Canada, August 5th.
- 1927 His Grace Archbishop Rouleau named Cardinal.
- 1927 Confederation Celebration 1867-1927.
- 1927 H.R.H., Prince of Wales and H.R.H., Prince George visit Quebec, accompanied by Premier Baldwin, July 29th.
- 1928 The Bremen lands at Greenly Island, Labrador, after crossing the Atlantic, April 14th. Aviators Koehl, Fitzmaurice and Baron Von Huenefeld given reception at Quebec, May 22nd. Aviator Floyd Bennett, who went to the rescue of the Bremen at Greenly Island, dies at Quebec after a few days illness, April 25th.
- 1928 H.R.H. Prince George, youngest son of His Majesty King George V, visits Quebec, in August.



THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.



THE Quebec terminus of this railway is within a block of the Canadian Pacific, Canadian National and Quebec Central Railways, and is about ten minutes walk from the Levis Ferries, Canada Steamship Lines and other Steamship Companies, and passengers arriving in Quebec by steamers can reach the St. Anne Railway by taking the electric cars at the ferry, running directly past the station.

The trains are run principally for the accommodation of tourists and pilgrims, and the various time-tables are arranged with this in view, the hours of arrival and departure being so fixed that ample time is allowed for visiting the shrine and places of interest or for the performance of devotions to good St. Ann, and return to the city in time to catch either train or boat for home.

For the accommodation of tourists and others, large and commodious electric cars are run daily at frequent intervals between Quebec, Ste. Anne de Beauvre and St. Joachim.



Citadel and Steamers

splendid panorama. There are shady woodlands and green pastures, undulating hills and sparkling rivers, whose banks are lined with pretty villages, tinned spires of the parish churches rising above the rest of the houses, sparkling in the sun. The Falls of Montmorency and River St. Lawrence add a touch of grandeur to the scene. On one side of the river on the left, we have La Canardiere, Giffard, Beauport, L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, and finally Ste. Anne de Beauvre, while on the other side are the city and harbour of Quebec, Levis, St. Joseph and the Isle of Orleans.

After the train leaves the Quebec Station it crosses the St. Charles river over a magnificent swing bridge. The first stop is Limoilou Junction. Union Station with Canadian National Railways.

About a mile up the St. Charles stands the cross erected by the "Cercle Catholique de Quebec" in 1889, on the spot where Jacques Cartier and the crews of his three vessels, "La Grande Hermine," "La Petite Hermine," and "L'Emerillon," spent the winter in 1539.

To the right of La Canardiere is Maizarets, a large farm



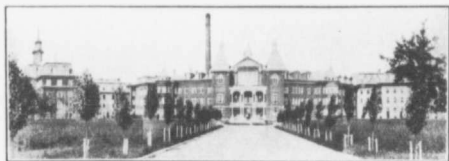
Where handicraft survives



Quebec Station, St. Paul Street

It is difficult to describe in words the dainty beauty of the scenery along the route of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company. It is one of the richest spots in natural picturesqueness in Canada, and has been the cradle of the Canadian people, besides the scene of many historical events.

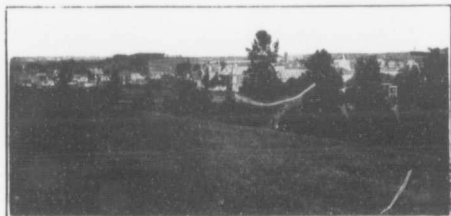
The route from Quebec to Ste. Anne may be compared to a



Mastai

belonging to the Quebec Seminary, and where the students of that institution go to enjoy their weekly holiday. Maize-rets was established over two hundred years ago.

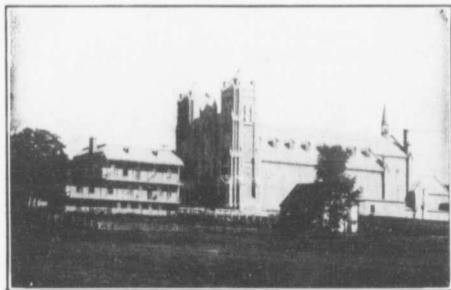
To the left is the immense establishment of the Beauport Asylum, which can accommodate over two thousand patients. A little further on can be seen the iron temperance cross



Giffard

erected by the Rev. Father Chiniquy, then Cure of the parish of Beauport.

Beauport station is situated in the district called Cote des Peres, in memory of the Jesuit Fathers who formerly owned a large tract of land called St. Ignatius Farm, and which now belongs to the Quebec Seminary.

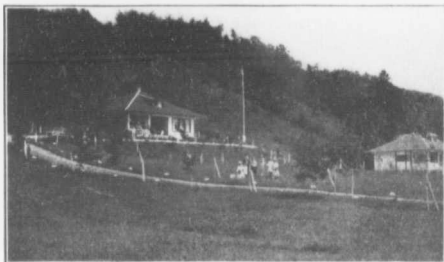


Beauport Church

At Beauport are to be seen the ruins of the old Manor house where in 1759 General Montcalm had his headquarters.

This manor seat was granted to Robert Giffard, on December 31st, 1634, who with Jean Guion and Zacharie Colustier, came from Montagne, in France, the year previous.

During the siege of Quebec, in 1759, the district between the Beauport River and the Montmorency was covered by a double line of forts and redoubts, and was defended by an army of nearly fourteen thousand men.



One of the summer resorts

Some mounds that are still to be seen on the beach mark the position of some of the redoubts.

From the tower of Beauport Church, also, Vaudreuil saw, on a dark night in June, the abortive attempt of his fire ships against the English fleet anchored at the entrance of the North Channel. These fire ships, which cost the French over a million, did no damage to the English, as the sailors, swarming out in their boats, recklessly took them in tow and stranded them on the Island of Orleans, where they quickly burned away.



St. Gregoire Parish Church



MONTMORENCY FALLS

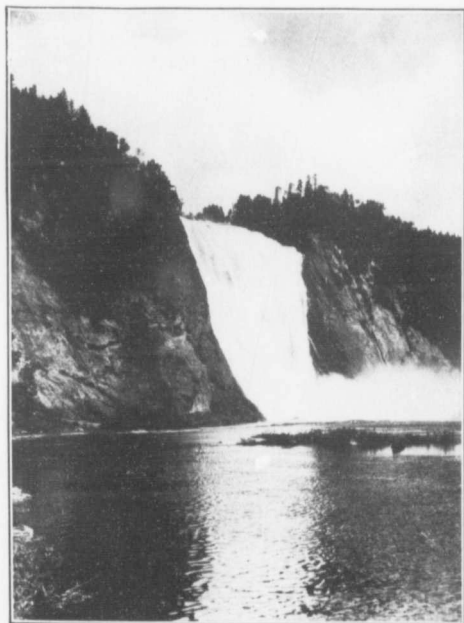


THE village of Montmorency is the home of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, and the Dominion Textile Company. Here is constructed the power house of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, who in addition to supplying power to the mills above mentioned, supply power to their railway system between Quebec and St. Joachim and in the city of Quebec and suburbs, as well as light and power to private citizens in the city of Quebec and district. The power is developed from the Montmorency Falls at one hundred and eighty-five feet of head, and from other sources in which the Company is interested.



Montmorency Falls Station and Dominion Textile Co.

The Montmorency River separates the parishes of Beauport and L'Ange Gardien, and is crossed by the railway within two hundred yards of the great Falls, where the river after fretting itself over a number of small cascades, makes a sheer plunge, a mass of snowy foam, in a mad, headlong rush, down the precipice of two hundred and seventy feet. From the top of the dam, which can be seen, to foot of the falls, is "two hundred and seventy-four feet, one hundred feet higher than Niagara."



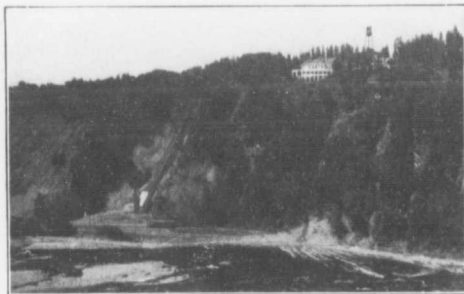
Montmorency Falls, 274 feet high



Dam, Montmorency Falls.



Falls in Flood.



Kent House and Elevator.



Electric Train at Montmorency Falls.

On arriving at the Falls station, the tourist has only a step to take to reach the base of the elevator which is two hundred and seventy-six feet high—a steel structure, and perfectly safe. The trip which occupies about one and a half minutes duration, affords from the observation car a fine view of the Montmorency Falls and picturesque scenery, which no one should miss.

Unique in situation and incomparably beautiful in its surroundings—recalling, by its name, the former glories as an abode of royalty, the well-known Kent House at Montmorency Falls has recently been enlarged and all accommodation has been provided for the convenience of guests and refreshments are served at all hours during the summer season.

The capacity of the present house is at least three times that of the old one. Portions of the additional frontage of a hundred feet or so have been added to the original structure on either end, thus preserving the identity of the old building by the simple expedient of the addition of new wings: and so, while the interior of the original edifice has been renovated throughout, its colonial style has been carefully maintained, including the preservation of the antique winding stairs of curious workmanship.

The past romantic history of the old house is of much interest to visitors. It was built by General Sir Frederick Haldimand, who became Governor-General of Canada in 1778, and who, in 1782, entertained here the beautiful Baroness de Riedesel, the wife of a distinguished Brunswick General, who crossed the Atlantic in 1775, to fight for King George in the American War of Independence.

His Royal Highness, Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George II., and father of the good Queen



Montmorency Falls seen from the Elevator.

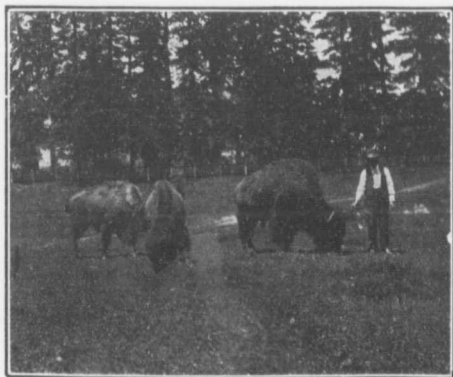
Victoria, and subsequently Field Marshal in the British Army landed at Quebec in 1791, in command of the 7th Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

The beautiful villa, the home of the late Sir Frederick Haldimand, K.C.B., near the Falls of Montmorency, was, at this time advertised for sale in the old "Quebec Gazette" of December 1st, 1791. The Royal Duke, on visiting this fine property was so enraptured with its unrivalled situation and surroundings, that he then and there made it his summer residence during his command at Quebec. His household at this period and prior to his betrothal to the mother of Queen Victoria, was presided over by a charming Madame de Saint-Laurent, Baroness de Fortisson, a most amiable and comely lady.

Even the old ball room and banquet hall of the Royal Duke's Canadian home, in which assisted by the lovely Baroness de Fortisson, he entertained many of the leading people of the country at dinners, balls and "petit soupers," has been preserved intact to the present day. Although the wainscoting was replaced, the decorative design of the beautiful cornice with its fringe of dentils is just as it was in the Duke of Kent's time. Even in the artistic arrangement of the various electric lights, one feels there is an antique appearance about them, imitating, as they do, old colonial candle fixtures.

The original corridor adjoining the old banquet hall, and to which the winding staircase leads, was extended at each end, and fitted with a high white wainscot with a new ceiling of interlacing plaster ornament.

Much of the unchanged interior of the old building of the lower flat, had to be partly remodeled in keeping with the surroundings of the new rotunda and office.



Buffalo.—Kent House Zoo.



Curtain Falls, Montmorency River.



Duke of Kent, Father of late Queen Victoria.



Aerial View of Kent House and Montmorency Falls.

(By Fairchild Aerial Surveys Co. of Canada, Ltd.)

The main entrance leads into the rotunda in question, off which the office opens, while a fire-place adds materially to the comfort and inviting appearance of the rotunda. To the east of the rotunda is a charming cafe.

The outer balcony, which partly surrounded the second story of the old building has been extended along the entire front of the house, and partly along the two sides. It forms a magnificent promenade, and in connection with the various corridors of the same flat, offers an opportunity for a round walk from the ball room and back of fully five hundred feet



Passenger Elevator, Montmorency Falls.

overlooking on one side the famous Falls, on another the Isle of Orleans and the St. Lawrence, and towards the west affording one of the most delightful of the many charming views of Cape Diamond and the City of Quebec.

Standing as it does, in the heart of a beautiful park, overlooking the far-famed cataract of Montmorency, 274 feet high, as well as the majestic St. Lawrence, with Quebec, in the background—"a city set on a hill"—her glittering metal roofs reflecting the sun by day, and the twinkling for her myriad electric lights dazzling the eye by night, the Kent House stands unrivalled and alone whether for its beauty of situation, the history of its romantic past or the magnificence of its many vistas.

To the electricity generated from the Falls at its door which has made it so accessible to the City of Quebec, much of its popularity is due. Electric trains run very frequently from the city to the cataract, a distance of only seven miles. Trains stop at the foot of the Falls. Passengers then board the Electric Elevator being carried up to the Kent House, nearly 300 feet to the heights above.

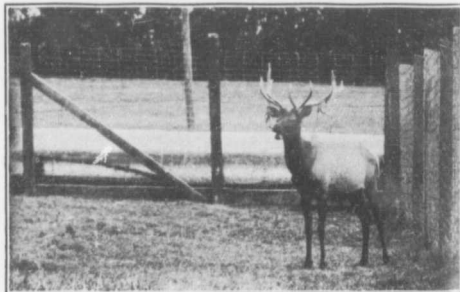
There is also a direct tramway line which operates between the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, and Kent House, Montmorency Falls.

The Kent House grounds which are situated on the west side have been greatly improved and work is still going on to make them one of the finest breathing spots in all Canada if not in the world. From them a splendid view may be had of the cataract.

Here may be seen the free exhibit of Canadian wild animals. The Zoo is free to visitors.

The Kent 18-hole golf links is situated two minutes' walk from the railway terminus at Kent House, Montmorency Falls.

Visitors or guests of Kent House or Chateau Frontenac by paying a nominal Greens' fee, are entitled to play on these links.



Elk, Kent House Zoo



Plant of Citadel Brick at Boischatel

The headwaters of the Montmorency being 2,500 feet above the St. Lawrence and the fact that this section has been separated from the axe leaves it a most delightful section of country to visit.

The Falls of Montmorency which have so often inspired the pen of the poet and historian as well as the pencil of the artist, are as grand in summer as they are in winter.

In the summer the Falls achieve their grandest character, flowing as they do with a loud roar over two hundred and seventy feet of solid rock, foaming and fretting their way to the river beneath. The sight is an awe-inspiring one, and once seen can never be forgotten. Two massive stone pillars stand like sentinels on either bank at the head of the cataract, sad memorials of a dreadful tragedy which occurred over half a century and more ago. A suspension bridge too lightly constructed, fell away from its moorings while a "habitant" and his wife were crossing it in their market cart on their way to town. They were dashed over the Falls, never to be seen again. The bridge was never rebuilt, but the piers were allowed to stand as silent monuments of the sad occurrence.

CITADEL BRICK

Almost immediately after leaving Montmorency Falls, we pass one of



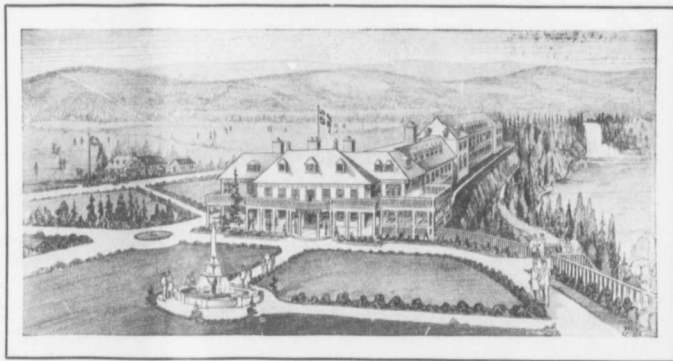
Enjoying the Sport

the principal industries of Quebec—the plant of the "Citadel Brick, Limited," which turns out the best quality of building bricks and hollow building tile manufactured in this section of the country.

The material used is taken from an escarpment of Utica-Lorraine shale, found on the Company's property, which extends for a third of a mile along the track.

The plant at the present time has a capacity of 200,000 bricks per day, which output is being materially increased by constant extensions.

The extent and future of this enterprise may be gathered from the calculation of engineers who credit "The Citadel Company" with possessing enough raw material to last through two hundred years of constant production.

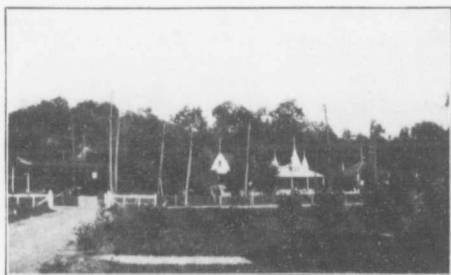


KENT HOUSE, MONTMORENCY FALLS

A former Royal residence, six miles from the City of Quebec, showing the Falls, and section of Kent Golf Links, on main highway to Ste. Anne de Beaupré and Murray Bay, P. Q.



L'Ange Gardien Village.



Cottage near Boischatel Station.



Chateau Richer Village.



Grand Battery, Quebec.

The Trudelle monument was erected in 1910, at L'Ange Gardien, County of Montmorency, on the foundation of JEAN TRUDELLÉ'S house, in his memory and also in remembrance of the first mass celebrated at L'Ange Gardien, in the said house.

JEAN TRUDELLÉ is the only and sole head of any one bearing such name both in Canada and the United States of America.

In 1645, when 16 years of age, JEAN TRUDELLÉ left his native country, France, for Canada. He married at Quebec in 1655, Marguerite Thomas, born in Liege, Belgium; twelve children were the issue of such union, 9 boys and 3 girls, who all married, and from whose descendants may now be numbered over 5,000 families.

The names of the nine parishes of the Cote de Beauvre, — Giffard, Beauport, St. Gregoire, Boischatel, L'Ange Gardien, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne de Beauvre, Beauvre and St. Joachim — tell you at once you are in a land with a religion, a history and a romance.

L'Ange Gardien lies just below the Falls of Montmorency. The placid beauty of the place makes the "Guardian Angel" a most appropriate name. This spot has not always had such peaceful associations. Wolfe's troops ravaged this parish and Chateau Richer from one end to the other, destroyed all the crops and burned almost every house. There is little trace of the devastation now, except in the stories that old "habitants" have heard their elders tell.

Chateau Richer, which in natural beauty equals L'Ange Gardien, is the next parish to the eastward. It gets its name from an old Indian trader, whose chateau, near the river, is now but a small heap of ruins hidden in the undergrowth.



In the Fields



THE SHRINE OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE



NEXT and most important to the pious pilgrim, comes the pretty village of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, containing the shrine of the mother of the Blessed Virgin, which is situated twenty-one miles below the ancient city of Quebec, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river.

The shrine of Ste. Anne has been a point of pious pilgrimage ever since the first establishment of Canada, and as the means of access at first proved insufficient for the number of



Railway Station, Ste. Anne Church.



The Basilica of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.—Built 1876, destroyed by fire March 29th. 1922.

pilgrims yearly making the journey, the railway was built expressly for the purpose of providing less tiresome, less expensive and more rapid means of visiting this sacred place.

The railway was built in 1889. His Eminence the late Cardinal Taschereau and the Bishops of the Province of Quebec, attended its inauguration, August 15th., 1889, and it was solemnly blessed by the prince of the Church, in the presence of attending clergy and a large concourse of people.

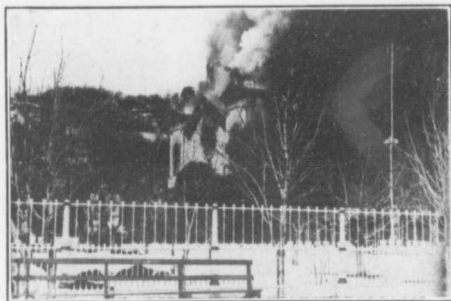
The railway company and its officials leave nothing undone to preserve, and if possible, increase this special character of the line.

Christian tradition has handed to us but a few details with regard to St. Ann. Both Nazareth and the little town of Sephoris, at the foot of Mont Carmel, claim the honour of having been her blessed dwelling house. St. Ann's sisters were the mothers of several of the apostles and of St. Elizabeth, the mother of St. John the Baptist. Ann espoused Joachim or El-Achim.

In the Gospel, according to St. Luke, Joachim is mentioned under the abbreviated name of Eli, as father-in-law of St. Joseph.



Wayside Shrine



The Basilica during the Fire.



Site of Sailor's Chapel—1658-1662.

The only but glorious offspring of the marriage was the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Mother of Christ; St. Ann, after her holy death, was buried near Jerusalem, but later on her sacred remains were deposited in the Church of the Sepulchre of Our Lady, in the valley of Josaphat. During the reign of the Roman Emperor Trojan, in the first century of Christendom, the venerable body of St. Anne or rather the greater portion of it, was brought over to the town of Apt, in the diocese of Avignon, where it is held in deep veneration.

Concerning the removal of these precious remains it is reported that one day a mysterious bark was seen to approach the shores of France. It had neither sail nor rudder, but God was its pilot. Never had the ocean borne a greater treasure; for in this bark was St. Lazarus, with his two sisters, St. Mary Magdalene and St. Martha, together with several saintly women. They were fleeing from Palestine, their country, carrying with them a number of precious relics, the most precious among them being the hallowed body of St. Ann. The treasure was placed in the hands of St. Auspicius, the first Bishop of Apt.

The DISASTER OF MARCH 29th, 1922

The news of the sad catastrophe of March 29, 1922, has gone abroad and cast a gloom over the hearts of the many friends of Good Saint Ann.

The grand Basilica so dear to all the faithful of America is no more. The conflagration which destroyed it also razed the vast monastery occupied by the community, as well as the juvenate, where a host of young men were preparing to become Redemptorists. No doubt the destruction of those



Entrance to Church Park.

religious buildings represented an immense loss, still it might have been viewed with comparative equanimity, but for the loss of the grand Shrine of Good Saint Ann.

The Monastery and Juvenate have been rebuilt.

The Statue of St. Ann which stood on the apex of the facade of the former Basilica, was untouched by the flames, and remained on the ruins, till they were demolished. The relic containing the arm of Good St. Ann was found undamaged. This powerful arm will be raised to protect and bless us.

Lebrun's famous painting representing two noble pilgrims, the Marquis and Marchioness de Tracy, at the feet of Saint Ann, was saved.

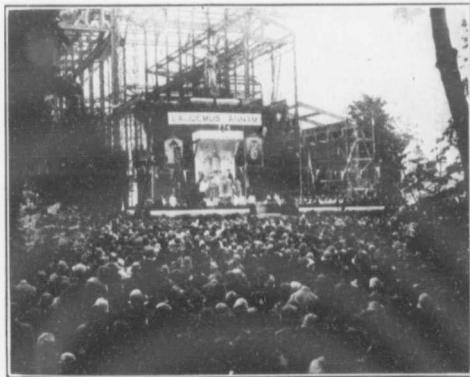
The statue inside the church which heard so many prayers, dried so many tears and bestowed so many blessings, was saved from the fiery elements and placed in the temporary church.

The large bell, called the "Pilgrims' Bell," although it fell from the steeple to the stone pavement, remained intact.

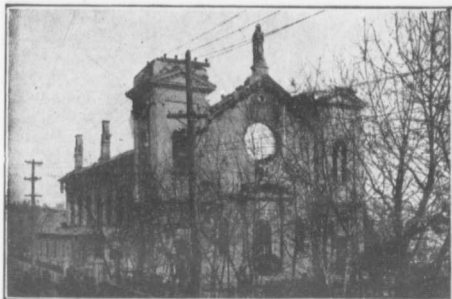
Letters pour in every day to the Rev. Fathers saying, "Give us a larger Basilica, more majestic and worthier of our glorious and beloved Patroness." Such is the wish of all.

THE TEMPORARY CHURCH

It was on the 29th of March, 1922, that the disastrous fire reduced to a heap of ashes the gorgeous Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Many Pilgrimages had already been scheduled for the coming season, and there was no suitable place at Ste. Anne to receive them. The Rev. Fathers who have charge of the Shrine, immediately drew out plans for a wooden



Mass in the Church Park, July 26th 1925.



After the Disaster.—Statue of St. Anne standing on Ruins.



Sanctuary of Ste. Anne de Beaupre before the fire.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 52)

Come to Quebec in the Wintertime



EVERY year the winter sports attractions of this city are increasing. Every year more and more tourists are deserting Florida and other warm climes in favour of winter-time Quebec and are discovering that it is not necessary to go to Switzerland in order to indulge in the joys of skating, skiing, bob-sledding and other pastimes under ideal conditions. There is another Switzerland just across the border, in Quebec.

The centre of it all is the Canadian Pacific Railway's majestic Chateau Frontenac. Here you may dwell in the midst of the glamour of the XVII. Century, while surrounded by all the luxury of the present day. To enjoy the sports you have only to step outside—never was a hotel more conveniently located. There is a curling rink where you may indulge in the roarin' game no matter how high or how low your standard of play may be, with guests of the hotel whose skill is suited to yours. Dufferin Terrace is a triple-chute toboggan slide, a series of skating rinks and a track for a crack Northern dog-team, and for snowshoe races. The long toboggans tear down the slide at a speed of a mile a minute, yet with perfect safety, so well are the arrangements supervised. Expert skaters wheel to and fro on the rinks, where first-class instructors are also available to teach the novice. The Chateau Frontenac huskies, headed by their veteran leader, who understands every command given him by his picturesque Indian driver, gallop gaily up and down, giving visitors a new thrill in driving behind a swift-

footed Arctic team. And at regular intervals, the snow-shoe clubs meet and hold their contests in the shadow of the Chateau towers.

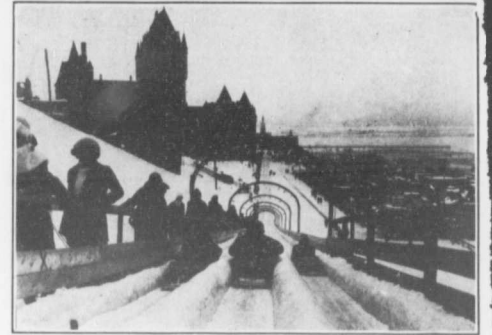
If you are especially energetic, you may go for long ski-runs to places of great beauty or historic interest, abounding round Quebec, or seek them on snow-shoes, in small parties or with the snow-shoe clubs, which always welcome visitors. Nothing can beat an exhilarating tramp over hill and dale with these clubs, singing their jolly old French songs as they wind through the woods under the stars, and getting up tremendous appetites for the hot supper awaiting you at the journey's end. If you are not so inclined, you can drive for hours warmly wrapped in furs in a washing sleigh, revelling in the charm of the snow landscapes and the music of the bells. Either way brings a glow to your cheeks and gladness to your heart.

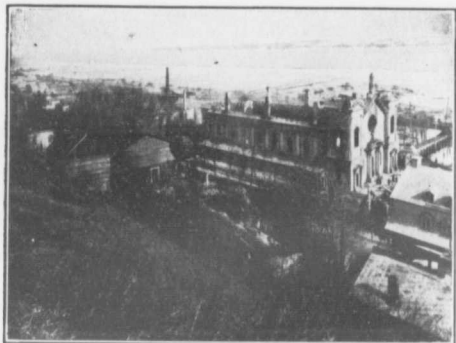
Then there is the annual carnival, when all Quebec gives herself over to play, and a sports meeting takes place on Dufferin Terrace which is not to be beaten for interest and appeal on this continent or elsewhere. One feature of great note among many is the Eastern International Dog-sled Derby, for working dogteams of the wilderness, surely something worth seeing.

And the colour and romance of it all; the ancient, ever-youthful setting of the old grey city which cradled New France; the loveliness of the scenery and of the medieval, yet ultra-modern Chateau; the gay hosts of snow-shoers in brilliant blanket suits; the French-Canadian vivacity; the weird dirging of the huskies; etc., etc.

A special outing that will appeal to all lovers of outdoors, is a trip to Beupre, 23 miles below Quebec, on the line of the Quebec Railway, Light and Power, where all winter sports may be enjoyed.

The Switzerland of America





After the fire.



The Shrine and Relic, Ste. Anne de Beauport.

temporary church. A contractor was found who promised to finish the church in seven weeks, and the promise was fulfilled.

The new building measured 164 feet in length by 82 feet in width and seated 800 in the auditorium and 500 in the galleries. An organ was kindly loaned to the Shrine by the firm of Casavant Bros. of St. Hyacinthe, Que.

This temporary church was doomed to become in turn, a prey to the fiery elements, on the morning of November 8th 1926, the building was razed to the ground, with all its contents. Fortunately, the relics of St. Ann as well as the most valuable votive offerings and other treasures belonging to the church, had been placed in a vault, and were practically intact. The golden reliquary containing the wrist bone of St. Ann was melted by the intense heat, but the relic itself was only slightly scorched.

Unfortunately the famous statue of St. Anne which stood in the main aisle of the church, did not fare so well; it was completely destroyed, as well as the magnificent pedestal. The Rev. Fathers ordered a replica of this statue, and it was duly installed during the summer of 1927.

Serious damage was also caused to the new Basilica under construction. The stone work suffered from the terrific heat of the flames, and the north wall, adjoining the temporary church, has had to be almost entirely rebuilt,—at a cost of approximately \$200,000.00.



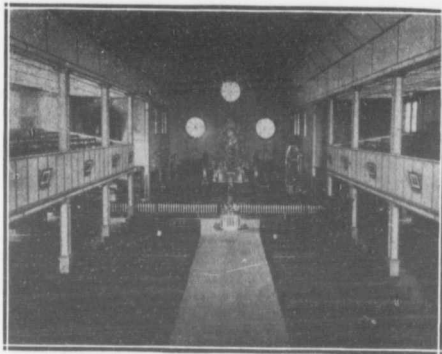
Interior of the Church of Ste. Anne de Beauport before the fire.

After the fire, arrangements were immediately made to hold the religious services, for the time being, in the large hotel facing the Basilica. Pending the completion of the new Church, services are being held in the basement.

At the time of the fire, it was feared that the Sacred Host had been destroyed, with the sacred vessels within the tabernacle, but after nearly a month of diligent search, the small pyx or lunette containing the Host was found among the debris, smoked and soiled but unbroken. The discovery was a source of great consolation to the Rev. Fathers and to all who mourned the destruction of the temporary church. The Rev. Redemptorist Fathers were also greatly encouraged by the numerous telegrams and letters received from all parts of the continent, offering sympathy and assistance.

BEAUPRE

A popular tradition relates that some Breton mariners, while navigating the St. Lawrence, were overtaken by a violent storm. In their youth and manhood they had been accustomed to have recourse to the well-beloved patroness of their own beloved Brittany, and never had St. Ann remained deaf to their prayers. They solemnly vowed that if the Saint would save them from shipwreck and death, they would build her a sanctuary on the very spot where they should happen to land. Their prayers were heard, when the morning dawned those brave men touched the shore on the north bank of



Interior of Temporary Church before the fire.



The Calvary in the Mountain, Ste. Anne de Beaufre.



The Scala Sancta.



The Famous Oil Painting, by Lebrun, Presented to the Church by the Marquis de Tracy, August 1666.

the river, at a place seven leagues north-east of Quebec, at that time known as Petit Cap. True to their vow, they raised a little wooden chapel which was to become famous throughout America.

Even though the existence of this first chapel should not be an historical fact beyond dispute, there are, nevertheless, documents, reliable and certain, that go to prove that the origin of Beupre dates back almost to the earliest times of the colonization of Canada. In 1645, we meet with the first missionary priest in Petit Cap, Mr de Saint Sauveur, of Quebec. After him came the Jesuits; Father Vimont, in 1646, and Father de Queen, in 1647 and 1648. In 1650 were given by the Government the first grants of land to the colonist of Beupre. Father Andrew Richard, a Jesuit, came on a mission to the place in 1657, and on the 28th day of July there baptized Claude Pelletier, who afterwards became a Franciscan lay brother under the name of Brother Didace. The holy friar, whose cause has been introduced at Rome, is the first Canadian to receive that honor.

Up to this time the missionaries who visited Petit Cap had exercised the holy ministry either in the little chapel of the Breton sailors, if it existed, or else in private houses. But in March, 1658, M. de Quevulus, a Sulpician, parish priest of Quebec, deputed M. Vignal to go and bless the foundation of a new church. He was accompanied by M. d'Ailleboust, the governor of New France, who had consented to lay the corner stone. Canada on that day began her first sanctuary in honor of St. Ann.

At this period there were but ten churches in all Canada. Tadousac, the first settlement of the country, possessed a pretty little stone church, which the Jesuits had built for the Montagnais neophytes, who on returning from their hunting expeditions, resorted thither in large numbers during the summer season, to receive the sacraments and listen to the Word of God. There was no church at all on the Isle of Orleans, nor anywhere on the south shore of the St. Lawrence; but at Chateau Richer there was a church built of stone at the edge of the river. In Montreal, they had a poor wooden chapel belonging to the Hotel-Dieu. Three Rivers had its parish church built of wood, which the Jesuits had just erected and dedicated to the Immaculate Conception. In Quebec there was a church at Sillery, a church built by the Jesuits near their residence, and on the site now occupied by the parish of St. John the Baptist on St. Genevieve hill, there was a little wooden chapel which was for a very long time served by M. de Saint-Sauveur. In Quebec itself there were four churches, built of stone; the parish church, and that of the Jesuits, the Ursulines and the Hotel-Dieu. The chapel then commenced at the "Good St. Anne" by M. de Quevulus was the eleventh throughout the whole colony of Canada; but the village of Beupre was the sixth establishment which had been founded since the discovery of the country. These establishments came in the following order: Tadousac, Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, Chateau Richer, Ste. Anne de Beupre.



Second Church at Ste. Anne de Beupre, erected 1663.

FIRST MIRACLES

"As God has ever selected for his wondrous works some churches among others, He seems, in our day to have many miracles which have taken place there for the past years."

Mgr. de Laval, the then Bishop, in approving of this account, was pleased to add:

"All this is sincerely true, and we have made of the facts so careful an examination, that they may be made known to the whole world, 25th June, 1680. Francis, first bishop of Quebec." See "Relations des Jesuites."

It was Louis Guimont, a farmer of Petit Cap, who first had the happiness to experience the merciful effects of the goodness and powers of Ste. Anne. Afflicted with rheumatism he went, through devotion, to place some stones in the foundation of the new church, the construction of which was just commencing, and he found himself suddenly cured.

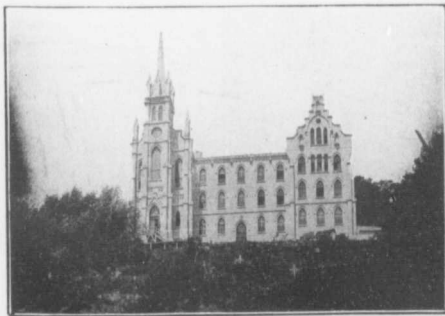
In 1662, another and more striking cure took place. Marie Esther Ramage, wife of Elie Godin, also of Petit Cap, was stricken with an infirmity which for eighteen months kept the poor invalid so bent and doubled up as to render her unable to straighten herself in the least. She had given up all hope of being cured by human means, but remembering what her husband had related about the instantaneous cure of Louis Guimont, of which he had been an eye-witness, she began to invoke St. Ann, in order to obtain the same favor. At that very moment she was able to stand erect and to walk as well as before her infirmity.

Again in 1662, Nicholas Drouin, of Chateau Richer, was cured of epilepsy. On account of the frequent attacks of this dreadful malady, he was often in danger of death. He made a novena in honor of St. Ann and was completely restored to health.

In 1667, cure of Jean Pardes, a French soldier of the garrison of Quebec. For six months one of his legs had been completely paralyzed. He repaired to Ste. Anne's there to



*Statue of Ste. Anne and the Virgin in the body of the Church.
The Treasury of Relics, Ste. Anne de Beaupre.*



Convent of the Redemptorist Sisters.

make a novena. On the fifth day he felt that he could walk as easily as if he had never the least trouble, to the great admiration, says the account, of those who, knowing his condition, believed that it would be as easy to raise the dead to life as to effect this cure.

M. Morel concludes his pious manuscript with the beautiful words: "Still of more moment than all these cures are the graces which God has given, and continues to give every day, through the intercession of good St. Ann, to many a sinner for conversion to better life. Having performed the pastoral functions in this church for five or six years, I have known many who have received this happiness. These favors, however, take place between God and the soul and can only be known in eternity. From such happy beginnings we foster the well founded hope that the Almighty, through the intercession of Ste. Anne, will from this place bestow manifold blessings upon our country. May God grant our sins will never cause His Heavenly source to stop."



Old Chapel, Scala Sancta, and Convent, Ste. Anne de Beauce.

EARLY CELEBRITY

We have already cited the weighty testimony of M. Morel and Mgr. Laval in support of the wonders that took place at Beauce; let us further hear that of the Venerable Mary the Incarnation, foundress of the Ursulines of Quebec. In 1665, in a letter to her son, she writes these words: "Seven leagues from here, Quebec, there is a church dedicated to St.

Ann, in which Our Lord vouchsafes to work great prodigies at the intercession of the Holy Mother of the Blessed Virgin. There may be seen the paralytic made to walk, the blind receiving their sight, and the sick, no matter what their malady may be, regaining their health." It is not then astonishing that Petit Cap should have soon become celebrated.

The "Journal des Jesuits" relates that on the 30th. March, 1666, the Viceroy of the Colony, the Marquis de Tracy, went on a pilgrimage to Beauce, in company with the Governor, where together they made their devotions. During the mass a collection was taken up for the benefit of the church, and realized sixty-eight pounds.

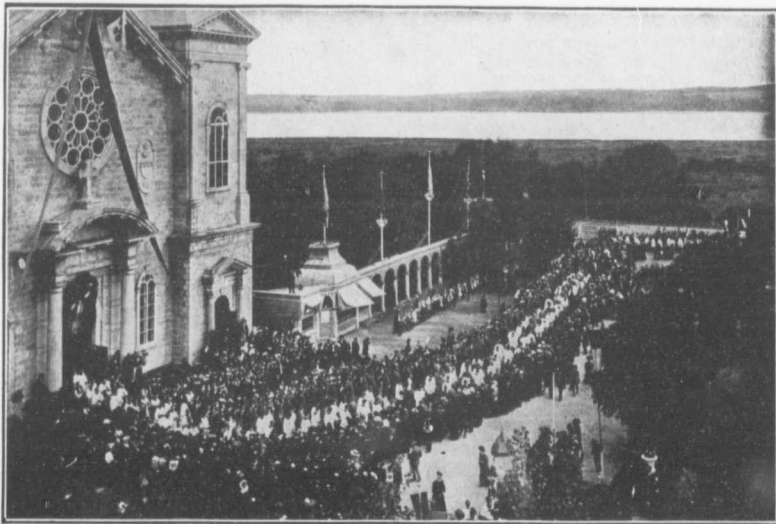
On the 17th of August in the same year, the Marquis de Tracy again came hither, with the bishop, to enrich the church with a pious "exvoto". Being in danger of perishing by shipwreck, this pious man made a vow that if St. Ann would deliver him, he would make her some valuable offering. In fulfilment of his vow, he came that day to offer a painting by the celebrated artist Lebrun, representing St. Ann with the Blessed Virgin and two pilgrims in prayer.

The picture still exists, having been saved from both conflagrations.

The first Sunday in Advent, in 1667, Monseigneur de Laval ordered a pastoral letter to be read, by which he established the feast of St. Ann as a holiday of obligation throughout the extent of New France, because: "Christianity," he says,

"has in these countries a particular need of powerful protectors in Heaven, and because we witness a general recourse of the faithful to St. Ann in all their needs; and that it has pleased God for some years past to manifest, by a number of wondrous favors, that this devotion is pleasing to Him."

About the same time, the Queen of France, Anne of Austria, mother of Louis XIV., was pleased to give the church at Ste. Anne de Beauce a souvenir of her piety and munificence. She sent thither a superb chasuble, embroidered by her own royal hands. Preserved with great care this distinguished vestment is to this day brought forth for high ecclesiastical dignitaries who celebrate mass at Ste. Anne. This chasuble



Procession.—Feast of St. Ann.

is worked in red, trimmed with gold and silver lace. Besides two paintings by Brother Luc Lefrancois, a Franciscan, and a reliquary of silver given by Monseigneur de Laval, we may also mention a crucifix of solid silver offered in 1706, by the hero d'Iberville. This pious warrior wished thus to manifest his gratitude to St. Ann for the favors which he had received.

In 1878 in spite of the great desire to preserve it, the old church which threatened to fall into ruin was taken down and converted into a chapel on the same spot; constructed from the same material, ornamented with the same furniture and surmounted with the same old steeple and bell of 1694. This chapel contains besides the main and side altars of the original church, the old pulpit, curiously carved and many ancient and curious paintings. There are also deposited in the main altar some relics of the martyrs of the first century.

By a collective letter of the 12th. of May, 1872, His Grace the Archbishop and the Bishops of the Province of Quebec invited the faithful of all the province to contribute by offerings to the erection of the new sanctuary. The sums received from one end of the country to the other were considerable. The church was solemnly blessed and opened for public worship on the 17th. October, 1876. It was consecrated with imposing ceremonies on the 16th. May, 1889, by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, in the presence of ten bishops and a large number of the clergy. It has been in charge of the Redemptorist Fathers since 1878 and was destroyed by fire on the 29th of March, 1922.

THE MIRACULOUS STATUE.

At the extremity of the middle aisle of the temporary church and about twelve feet from the communion rail, stood a beautiful and majestic statue of St. Ann on a pedestal ten feet high. **THE MIRACULOUS STATUE** at the foot of which pilgrims came to kneel in order to implore the intercession of this glorious Wonder-Worker. Let us describe as completely as possible the statue and its rich pedestal.

THE PEDESTAL. — The pedestal, a gift of a New York lady, who desired to remain unknown to the

public, was an interesting piece of art uniting in a harmonious whole seven different kinds of marble.

The step on which the pilgrims knelt, was made of Champlain marble called "Grillotte." The octagonal base of the monument was surrounded by a balustrade formed of three kinds of marble. Carrara marble supplied the base and the arcade, while the twenty small columns were of Mexican onyx, and the handrail of Lamartina yellow.

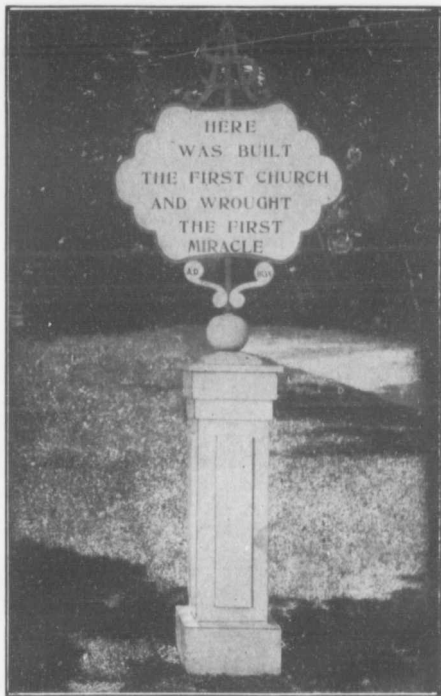
The socket of the monument was of reddish Lisbon marble, each of the four faces adorned with a golden rosette. The upper part was made of Sienna-red-grained marble.



The First Statue of St. Ann in Canada 1662.



His Excellency The Apostolic Delegate, accompanied by 27 Archbishops and Bishops.



Spot Where the First Miracle Took Place.

At the four angles of the pedestal were the receptacles wherein were placed the offerings and written prayers of the faithful. The body of these receptacles was made of Carrara marble, while the doors were of Mexican onyx, framed in gilt. The offering or request was inserted in an opening made in a bracket of richly carved Lamartine.

The monument proper was a monolith, a handsome shaft of Mexican onyx of greenish color, and one might have thought, at first sight, that it was transparent. This pedestal was valued at about \$75,000.00.

The capital of the column was of Numidian marble.

On the front of the pedestal, very near the hand-rail, was placed the reliquary containing a piece of stone from the house in which St. Ann had the happiness of giving birth to the Blessed Virgin.

THE MIRACULOUS STATUE.—It was on this rich pedestal that the statue of Good St. Ann the Wonder-Worker of Beau-

pre stood. The statue was the gift of a pious Belgian family whose son was formerly member of the community of the Redemptorist Fathers of Beaupre.

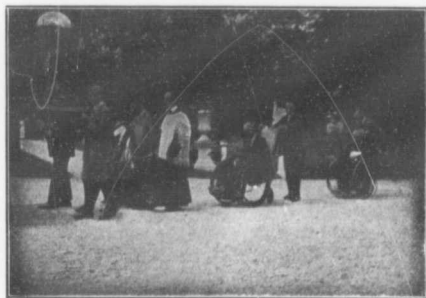
The face majestically grave, expressed, however, a maternal goodness. She held in her arms the Immaculate Child in whose pleading power she shared. She wore the diadem of gold and precious stones with which she was crowned, in 1887, by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, in the name of Leo XIII. At her feet, crutches and votive offerings of every form were displayed, glorious trophies of the many victories gained by her ever spiritual and corporal intercession with the Eternal Father, and His Divine Son. At her feet every one felt his faith and confidence increase. A replica of this beautiful statue will stand in the new Basilica, as soon as it is completed.

As we have already seen, wonderful cures were wrought in the sanctuary of Beaupre as early as 1662. Pilgrims of all classes went thither in great numbers; but as yet there was no souvenir of St. Anne to be offered to the veneration of the faithful. The zeal of Monseigneur de Laval supplied the want.

THE RELICS

Through his efforts, a precious relic was obtained from Carcassone. It is a notable fragment of a finger bone of St. Ann, and was exposed for the first time on the 5th of March, 1679, it has not ceased since then to be an object of fervent devotion. The letters attesting its authenticity can be seen hanging upon the walls of the sacristy.

A second relic has been presented to the church, in 1880, by Rev. Father Charmetant, procurator of the African missions. It is a fragment of rock extracted from the room of St. Ann in Jerusalem. This room, wherein took place the mysteries of the Immaculate Conception and the birth of the Blessed Virgin, is at present in the crypt of the Basilica of St Ann at Jerusalem.



Scene in the Church Park.

At third relic has been given in January, 1891, by the Bishop of Carcassone, France. Finally, a fourth relic was sent on the 26th. July, 1892, the Feast of St. Ann, by His Holiness Leo XIII, to the famous sanctuary. This relic, a part of the wrist bone of St. Ann, has been exposed in New York.

THE FOUNTAIN OF STE, ANNE

We cannot close this sketch without saying a word about the fountain and water of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. This water comes from a spring at the foot of the hill, a few steps to the right of the old chapel. Although this spring has always been known to be there, it is only within the last thirty-five years that the pilgrims began to make a pious use of the water, believing that Almighty God for the honor of St. Ann, had attached to it a marvellous efficacy. What particular occasion gave rise to the confidence, or when this practice first spread among the people, cannot be positively asserted. However, it is undeniable that faith in the water from the fountain has become general; and the use of it, from motives of devotion, often produces effects of a marvellous nature.

OFFICIAL GUIDE

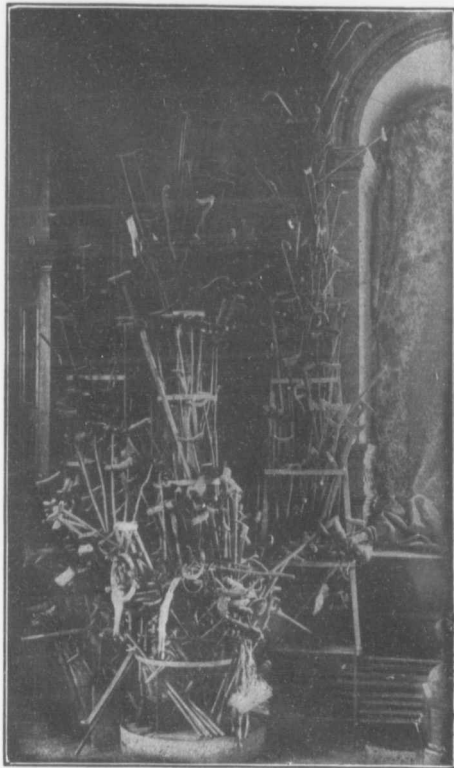
HISTORICAL SITES

1. The **FIRST CHURCH** of Ste. Anne de Beaupre was built on the Place Publique.

The site chosen by M. G. de Queylus, Vicar-General in the fall of 1657, was blessed by his delegate, Father Vignal, on the 23rd of March, 1659.

M. Louis d'Ailleboust, acting governor, awaiting the arrival of the Vicomte d'Argenson, laid the corner stone of the chapel, and willing hands set to work.

Louis Guimont, who lived nearby, and who was unable to work on account of a great infirmity that took away his strength used to make frequent visits to the place, wishing



Pyramids of crutches before the fire.

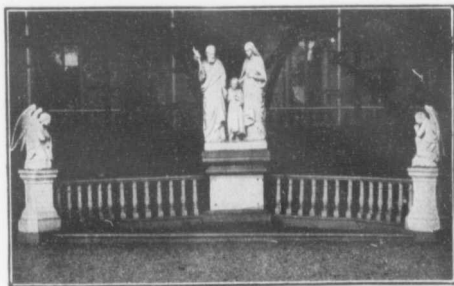
to show his good will for the success of the enterprise by his presence at least.

One day, through devotion, he took three stones and put them in the foundation as best he could, and was instantly cured of his disease.

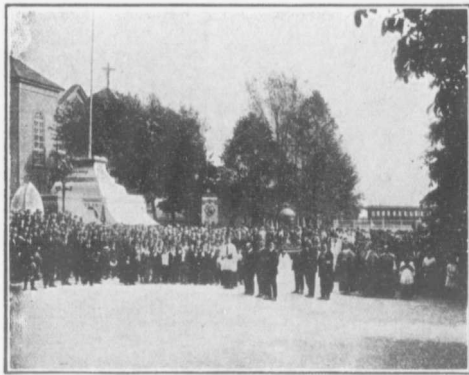
This church, blessed as it was by celestial favors, was, however, never completed nor opened to worship.

Work was suspended on account of the difficulties of the times, and in 1662, it was entirely demolished, and the materials were utilized in the construction of the second church.

2. The **SECOND CHURCH** was built at the foot of the hill, with its side in line with the road; the column in front of the present chapel shows nearly the space where the northern extremity of the second church stood.



Statue of the Holy Family, in Church Park, Ste. Anne de Beaupre.



Crowd of Pilgrims in the Church Park.

This church, like the first, was very modest in appearance. It was only forty feet long, and was built partly of wood and partly of stone. This way of building was pretty general at this time in New France; the frame was first constructed, and then the interstices were filled in with masonry. Though finished only on the 20th of July, 1663, the church had been opened for worship in the previous year; and it was on this occasion that the Statue of St. Ann, which is still preserved in the treasury, was deposited therein.

3. The THIRD CHURCH whose site is plainly shown by the Memorial Church, which stands in the place once occupied by its transept, was built of stone, in 1676, by Father Fillion. It was twice restored; once in 1694, and later in 1787, and was used for public worship until 1876.

During the British invasion of 1759, which ended in the cession of the country to Great Britain, a detachment of Wolfe's troops, under the command of Alexander Montgomery brother to the general who was killed in the attempt to capture Quebec and who fell under its walls on the night of December 31st., 1775, devastated the country and the only building left standing in the village was the little church, under the special protection of St. Ann. The foundations of this church, so dear to pious souls, and so precious in the eyes of Canadian history, within whose walls the faithful worshipped during two centuries, have no other covering except a thin layer of earth awaiting the day of complete restoration.

4. The FOURTH CHURCH was the former Basilica, the building of which was undertaken in 1876 and destroyed by fire March 29th., 1922.

Owing to the ever increasing number of pilgrims this church was enlarged in 1886. His Holiness the Pope, Leo XIII raised it to the rank of Basilica Minor in 1887. It contained numerous altars which had all their own merit, but it was particularly the bas-reliefs of the communion rail and of the marble

altars that deserved the visitor's attention; each of the bas-reliefs expressed admirably the chosen scene taken from Holy Scripture. The pedestal that supported the large statue of St. Ann and Child was most imposing; cut out of an onyx block and highly polished, it was the center of admiration for all. Connoisseurs also admired the floor inlaid with Champlain marble, in which the pompeian red is scarce nowadays, was found in large quantities. The organ placed in position in 1897, ranked among the first in America. All these objects of art were the result of the generosity of pilgrims and visitors, and is a hint to the kind reader to perpetuate this tradition for the proposed Basilica.

5. The MEMORIAL CHURCH, also called the old church. It was rebuilt in 1878 on the site of the third church, which has already been spoken of.

The furniture and ornaments of this chapel date from the end of the seventeenth century or the beginning of the eighteenth; as such, they are antiquities seldom found on this continent, and deserve the attention of the visitor.

6. The only spring, whose water cured so many sick and infirm, has its source near the Memorial Church.

Its water runs summer and winter with enough abundance to satisfy the devotion of hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, who draw as much as they wish. It is the spring that feeds all the fountains which are on the precincts of the church. It is kept covered to prevent the water from contamination, the doors being opened only to make the necessary repairs to the basin.

7. The Scala Sancta is a religious structure unique of its kind in all America. It occupies the ancient site of the presbytery and priests' garden.

The large flight of steps inside the building, and which worshippers ascend kneeling, contains relics from the Holy Land, and was built in imitation of the steps that Our Saviour mounted, during His Sacred Passion, in the Palace of Pontius Pilate which latter are preserved in Rome. All the frescoes of this monument are scenes from the Holy Land, and are from the brush of a Redemptorist brother, who spent nearly two years



The Cavalry in the Mountain, Ste. Anne de Beupre.

painting them. Each statue recalls some moving incident of the passion. Visitors will be well repaid by a visit to this chapel.

8. The Cemetery, so modest in appearance, has nevertheless an interesting history.

Opened in 1670 it held the bodies of all who died in the parish since its foundation, and of several others who wished to repose near St. Ann's shrine. There have been buried in its precincts, up to last year, three thousand seven hundred and twenty-four bodies, of which seventy-one were those of Indians. This is astonishing, considering its very limited proportions; the number of person buried therein is so considerable that they could not find standing room together on the same size piece of ground.

9. A site of great historical interest is certainly that of the Habitation of the Hero of Beauport. The stairway leading to the Franciscan convent and the house next to it, on the side of the Scala Sancta, conceal the foundations of the house once inhabited by Pierre Carre, the hero of Beauport.

During the siege of Quebec, by Phipps, in 1690, this brave captain at the head of his Canadian Militia, forced the enemy to abandon its landing place at Beauport, leaving behind a flag and five heavy guns. Governor Frontenac and all high authorities acknowledge that Quebec was saved by that valiant action. Two of the guns were sent to Quebec; two given to Beauport, and one to St. Joachim; but Carre received as a trophy of his victory the captured flag, which he presented to the church of Ste. Anne. The memorable day of October 19th, 1690, so glorious for the Canadian arms, did not pass, however, without throwing a gloom on the village; Pierre Maufile, a child of the parish and as yet a schoolboy, who had courageously taken up arms in defence of his country, was mortally wounded in the conflict, and died in the hospital one month afterwards from the effect of his glorious wounds.

10. The Convent of the Franciscan Sisters commonly called the White Nuns, seated on the hillside, was first built in 1837, by Father Ravanyzee, who made it his residence until his



Crowd of Pilgrims at Ste. Anne de Beauport.

death, in 1843. The mansion before being fitted for a convent, was flanked by four towers and had cost, with its appurtenances, the sum of ninety thousand francs.

The View of the Grand St. Lawrence and of the Island of Orleans from this beautiful spot cannot be properly described; it must be seen to be appreciated. Seated as it were like a nest in a mass of foliage, it is a desirable place for ladies intending to spend a few days in Ste Anne's. The Blessed Sacrament is exposed every day in the chapel, and one may attend all the public services where prayers are recited by the Sisters in a manner recalling the old monastic time.

THE HISTORICAL RELICS IN THE VESTRY

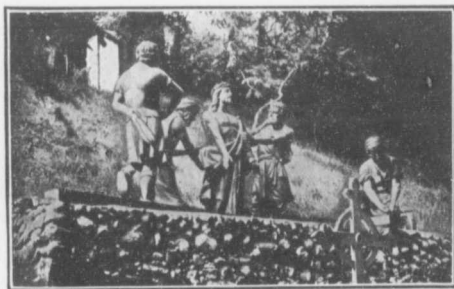
The Treasury of Relics is Open Every Day

NO. 1.—1662.—FIRST STATUE OF ST. ANN IN CANADA.

This wooden statue was brought from France by Bishop Laval in 1661, and deposited in the church the following year. In 1676 it was put in the frontal of the new church, where it remained for two centuries. Older historical relics are seldom found on this continent.

NO. 2.—1663.—COLLECTION BOX.

Having been used for the first time on the day of the dedication of the second church, July 26th. 1663, it was returned with its contents amounting to 12 frs., 3s. 6d., which was then considered a good collection, as at that time wages were only one franc per day. But its most glorious day in those remote times, was on the occasion of the pilgrimage of the viceroys de Tracy, and Staff, when the old sexton, Bouchard, saw 70 francs dropped into it one after the other.



The Calvary in the Mountain, Ste. Anne de Beauport.

No. 3.—1663—IVORY ALTAR CRUCIFIX.

Connoisseurs acknowledge in this remarkable piece of sculpture the work of a master of art, and are even willing to attribute it to the famous Duquesnoy.

No. 4.—1665.—MASS VESTMENTS MADE AND GIVEN BY ANNE OF AUSTRIA, MOTHER OF LOUIS XIV.

Its durability is explained by the fact that the orfrays are pure silk, gold and silver. Queen Anne of Austria, after



THE BASILICA NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

This new structure will be a combination of the Roman and Gothic. Exterior length, 325, and interior, 285 feet, the height of the nave 85 feet, while the two steeples will tower 245 feet above the ground. The superficial area will be about 42,000 square feet Capacity for 5,000 persons. There will be 26 Chapels in this Church.

twenty years of marriage to Louis XIII., had not yet the happiness of presenting an heir to the throne of France. But fully confident in the powerful intercession of her patron saint, she ordered prayers and masses to be said daily for that intention. Her confidence was not deceived, and, as a consequence, France had the glory of having Louis XIV., as King. In thanksgiving for the event, Queen Anne ordered some ex-voto to be sent to all the churches dedicated to St. Anne in the kingdom; that of Canada was made with her own hands.

No. 5.—1666.—CIBORIUM.

Though used for over two hundred years to hold and distribute Holy Communion to hundreds of thousands of pilgrims, this sacred vase of solid silver is still as solid as a new one. It is only lately that it has been deposited in the treasury, and it well deserves it.

No. 6.—1667.—SILVER GIFT OSTENSORIUM USED FOR THE EXPOSITION AND PROCESSION OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

Having been sent lately to Paris for repairs, this fine piece of art of the seventeenth century has attracted much attention from the public. Though twenty years older it is in every respect similar to the one presented in 1686, by Nicholas Perrot to the Jesuit Mission at Depere, Wisconsin. The mission house having been destroyed by fire, and the priests compelled to fly before death, in 1687, the latter ostensorium remained buried for years; in 1902, it was ploughed up, and is now in the procession of the Catholic Bishop of Green Bay.

No. 7.—1670.—STE. ANNE'S FIRST RELIQUARY.

The object is both a religious and historical relic. It was in it that was brought to Canada, by Venerable Bishop Laval, the first relic of St. Ann, which is still preserved. It consists of a fragment of her bones. But as this reliquary is rather unhandy for performing the ceremony of private veneration, the relic has been removed and sealed in another one.

No. 8.—1670.—SILVER CHALICE.

This chalice and the ciborium, No. 5, have been daily used at the altar for over two hundred years. Now, if we take into consideration the fact that the priest has to wipe off carefully every drop of the water that may be left after using it we must admit that the silverware of the seventeenth century was fully equal in quality and durability to that of our age.

No. 9.—1700.—SICK-CALL CIBORIUM.

Each dying individual in Ste. Anne's parish for several generations has seen this ciborium with the Holy Vaticanum carried into his house for his consolation and help, whenever the nature of his sickness allowed sufficient time to do so. In Ste. Anne's this ceremony is always performed in a very solemn manner. The priest, vested with the surplice and the stole, and preceded by a torchlight, hastens to the sick person's

home while the tolling of a bell warns the people that one of theirs is dying. All the inmates of the houses in front of which the priest passes come out; they kneel on the verandah, and say a short prayer for the spiritual welfare of the patient.

No. 10.—1706.—MASSIVE SILVER ALTAR CRUCIFIX.

Given by the illustrious Pierre LeMoyné d'Iberville, the conqueror of Hudson's Bay, 1697, the discoverer of the mouth of the Mississippi, 1699, the founder and first governor of Louisiana, 1700. He presented this crucifix the very year of his death, 1706.

No. 11.—1772.—WAX CANDLE MOULD.

No. 12.—1723.—ALTAR BREAD IRONS.

No. 13.—1759.—BOOKS OF ANTHEMS.

No. 14.—1774.—ABLUTION CUP.

Such a cup is constantly kept on the altar for the convenience of the priest who distributes Holy Communion outside of mass.

No. 15.—1788.—PAX.

This vessel is now used only when a bishop assists at High Mass on the throne, but until later years, when the parishioners were still in the habit of presenting some bread to be blessed and distributed among those present at the church, it was used every Sunday and festival days. After the blessing of the bread, it was presented to the giver, with the words: "Peace Be Unto You." Whence its name.

No. 16.—1795.—CROSS OF THE CHURCHWARDEN'S SEAT.

No. 17.—1800.—HOLY WATER POT AND SPRINKLER.

No. 18.—1803.—SANCTUARY LAMP.

No. 19.—1814.—PROCESSIONAL CROSS.

No. 20.—1889.—CROWN OF ST. ANN AND CHILD.

These beautiful and rich crowns were specially ordered for the coronation of St. Ann and Child, in the name of His Holiness Pope Pius IX.

They are made with the metal and precious stones obtained from all kinds of jewelry presented by the pilgrims, such as bracelets, ear-rings, finger rings, brooches, badges, chains, lockets, etc. As a rule when there is sufficient quantity of these objects to make any liturgical vessel, they are melted together and modeled into a fine ostensorium, chalice or ciborium, such as Nos. 22, 23, and 25.

No. 21.—1890.—EX-VOTO OF THE COMTE DE PARIS.

The chiseled and embossed silver portrait has been presented to the church by the Comte de Paris, as an ex-voto of his pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre. He is represented under the figure of St. Louis, King of France, putting himself under the protection of St. Ann. The picture with the silver gilt frame is of great intrinsic and artistic value.

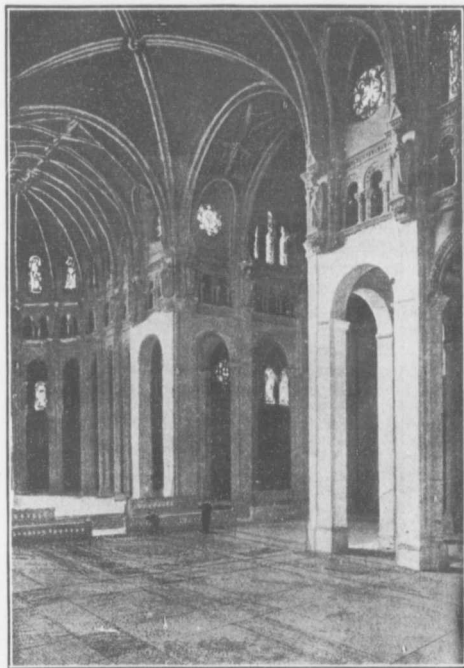
No. 22.—1890.—GOTHIC OSTENSORIUM.

No. 23.—1890.—GOTHIC CIBORIUM.

No. 24.—1890.—FACSIMILE OF AN OLD ROMAN BELL.

No. 25.—SEAL OF A MEXICAN PRESIDENT NAMED SANTA-ANNA.

This seal, which is made of solid gold, takes the form of an eagle standing on a rock of lapis-lazuli bearing the stamp of the seal. The king of the air holds between his spread wings a sphere, likewise of lapis-lazuli. His eyes are formed by two rubies; they are riveted on the sphere on which the word "Mexico" is inlaid in letters of gold. The seal proper bears the initials of the president, wreathed with the insignia of his



Interior of the Basilica at St. Anne de Beaupre, now under construction.

dignity. This piece of art, on account of the delicacy of the work, is worthy of the attention of connoisseurs — Antonia Lopez of Santa-Anna was elected president of the Republic of Mexico in 1832, and died in the city of Mexico in 1876.

No. 26.—AUTHENTIC LETTERS OF THE FIRST RELIC.

The autograph letters attesting the authenticity of the first relic of Ste. Anne, given to the Sanctuary, by Mgr. de Laval, in 1670, are contained in the frame numbered 27.

No. 27.—RELIQUARY OF STE. ANNE.

This reliquary resembles a silver portico flanked with two winged griffins, and surmounted by a statue of St. ANN, miniature of the Beaupre statue. It was given to the sanctuary in 1891 by Cardinal Taschereau.

No. 28.—THE PILGRIM CHALICE.

This chalice is made of the gold and precious stones offered to the Sanctuary by pilgrims and is an article of very great value. It is enriched with eighty-eight stones, the most remarkable which are: two fine opals, three chrysolites, five lapis-lazuli, seven amethysts, eight emeralds, ten rubies, twenty-four pearls, etc. On the foot of the chalice are six oval medallions, representing Jesus-Christ, Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Good St. Ann, St. Joseph, St. Joachim and St. Alphonsus. Around the foot is an enameled ring upon which we read a latin inscription in connection with the Holy Eucharist. Stones, pearls and medallions are artistically encased in a filigree that covers the foot, the stem and two-thirds of the cup.

N.B.—The Treasury contains also a multitude of precious articles, such as commemorative medals, watches, bracelets, chains, rings, brooches, locketts and other jewels offered spontaneously by pilgrims, as tokens of gratitude for favors obtained through the intercession of the glorious Wonder-Worker.

The Reverend Fathers maintain a store on which are sold for the benefit of the church, articles of piety and souvenirs of the visit to Ste. Anne, and are at all times pleased to show to visitors the various relics, vestments and interesting "ex-voto" offerings given to the church by grateful pilgrims. They also

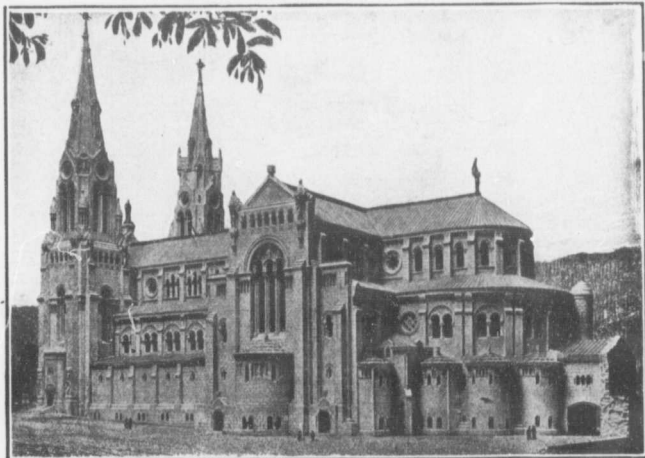
publish a monthly journal, entitled "The Annals of the Good St. Ann", the subscribers to which are entitled to the benefits of masses said in perpetuity. They also publish and sell at a small price a volume giving in detail all information concerning the establishment and pilgrimages to the shrine. The receipts from these sales and the voluntary contributions from pilgrims and visitors are the sole means they possess for maintaining and carrying on the work in which they are engaged, the preaching of missions, and the development of the devotion to St. Ann.

THE NEW BASILICA

(Under construction)

The construction of the foundation of the New Basilica was started in 1923, and the blessing of the corner stone took place on the Feast of St. Ann, July 26, 1923. During the summer of 1924 the steel structure was erected, and on September 14th 1924, took place the solemn blessing and laying of the corner stone, then the placing of the huge granite blocks was continued till late in November, and during the winter months the stone for the coming summer's work was prepared by about seventy-five stone-cutters in Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the direct supervision of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers.

The distinguishing features of this monument of Romanesque style, will be its purity of line, and the vastness of its imposing proportions. The exterior dimensions will be as follows: the Basilica will be 325 ft. in length, the nave 135 ft. broad, whilst the transept will be 200 ft. long. The two towers will be 245 ft. in height. On account of the arrangements of the interior, which will consist of five aisles terminating with six converging chapels, the new Basilica will be numbered among the most famous shrines of the New World. In undertaking the building of this vast monument, the Redemptorist Fathers, in charge of the national Basilica, are counting upon the generous help of the many servants of the great Wonder-Worker, and hope to erect to the glory of the Mother of the Virgin, a temple worthy of the Patroness of North America.



Side view of the Basilica, at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, when completed.



THE CYCLORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND

IN the Cyclorama Building opposite the Station at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, may be seen a wonderful oil painting, considered one of the world's masterpieces, of the Holy City of Jerusalem. This celebrated picture is 45 feet in height by 360 feet in length, and is not only an object of enthusiastic admiration, but is regarded with peculiar feelings of reverence by pilgrims who visit the Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. From the standpoint of connoisseurs, it is considered one of the most beautiful and realistic works of art on the Continent of America.



Cyclorama

The tents in the foreground, nestling as it were, beneath the grim gray walls which surround the Holy City, the remarkable light of the lurid sky, the fluttering shadows cast over the country by the fast sinking sun, play here and there over the fortification walls, over the roof of the Jewish Temple, tumbling across the brown streets, and then across the serried plains to the Mount of Olives beyond, and on the slopes of the summit the solemnity of the mysterious scene being enacted, is unfolded to your startled vision, flashing with a majestic grandeur of beauty, almost next to impossible to describe on cold words which hesitatingly rise to your fervid lips.

In the centre of this indescribable scene you behold a figure representing the Saviour hanging on the cross, the weeping Sainly Mother, at the feet of Her Son, with St. Mary Magdalene consoling her amidst her blinding tears, and standing near with bowed heads, the Apostles mourn for their departed Lord and Master, with St. Veronica and St. Joseph of Amarithaea. The soldiers of the Roman Legion leaning on their

spears, appear to be out of place in the surrounding sacred atmosphere. Almost forgotten on either side of the Crucified Saviour, stand out the crosses with the two impaled thieves upon them.

Many visitors who have seen the painting of the Battle of Gettysburg and the Siege of Paris, have acknowledged that this painting is Paul Philippotaux's masterpiece. This well-known artist was assisted by five others, viz: S. Mege and E. Gros, from Paris, France; E. J. Austen, of London, England, with O. D. Grover and A. C. Corwin, of Chicago, Ill. The work for the execution of this picture lasted four years, besides the spending of one year studying and seeking at Jerusalem.

The Crucifixion scene was painted by Mr. Grover, the Camels and Horses by Mr. Corwin, the Northern Landscape by Mr. Mege, the Tents by Mr. Gros, and the City of Jerusalem by Messrs. Austen and Gros; the whole being under Mr. Philippotaux's direction and able supervision.

This famous picture is one of the sights of the Canadian Mecca, and has been visited by hundreds of thousands of pilgrims and tourists.

Purchasers of Souvenirs at the Cyclorama Store to the value of twenty-five cents, may view this wonderful work of art which is on exhibition there, **FREE OF CHARGE.**



Section view of Oil Painting of the Crucifixion on exhibition in the Cyclorama, Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

THE ROYAL MUSEUM

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

Tourists and pilgrims while in Ste. Anne should not fail to visit the greatest Museum in America, consisting of an exhibit of Wax-Works and Oil Paintings in the ROYAL MUSEUM, the third building from the Church, on the main Street.

One of the most wonderful groups is the first old French Canadian couple who lived in Ste. Anne de Beaupré two hundred and fifty years ago, with the antiques of the place at that time.

One of the most wonderful works of art in America, is the "LAST SUPPER." A masterpiece reproduced in wax, from the painting of Leonard de Vinci of Milan, Italy. This group is so well brought out that it is the admiration of all visitors, and is valued very highly.

Another fine group is called: "The last moments of the Marquis de Montcalm", in Quebec. Besides other works of art, you see the cure of Louis Guimont, at Ste. Anne in the year 1658; he placed three small stones in the foundation of the first church and was instantly cured.



Royal Museum Building



THE LAST SUPPER, reproduced in wax, at the ROYAL MUSEUM



THIS WONDERFUL OIL PAINTING IS IN PERMANENT EXHIBITION IN THE ROYAL MUSEUM

Besides the above mentioned, you see a great many interesting things, and a pilgrim or tourist who fails to visit this Museum certainly misses a great treat.

Admission is free to each person buying souvenirs at any of the Royal Museum Stores, or on paying a fee of 25 cents. The Museum is open all the year round from 9.00 A.M.

The Stores run in connection with this Museum always carry a very fine line of souvenirs.



HOTEL REGINA

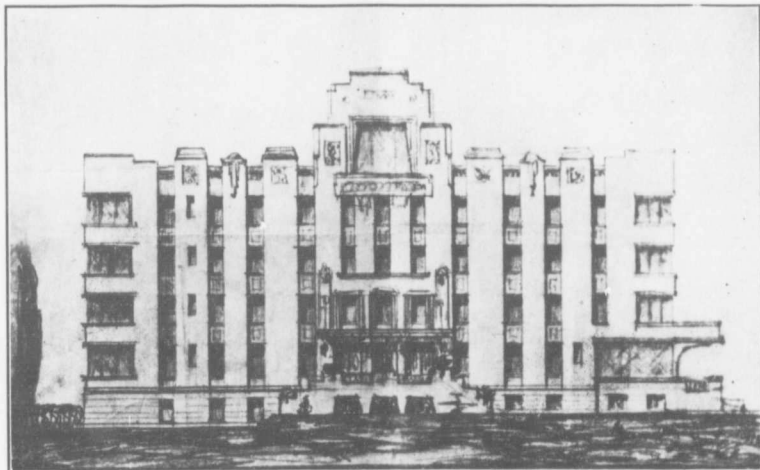
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A fully modern drug store with Soda Fountain and cold Lunch Counter will be found in the basement of the building with its entrance of the park. This Sanatorium will be for everybody visiting Ste. Anne. "A Home away from Home".

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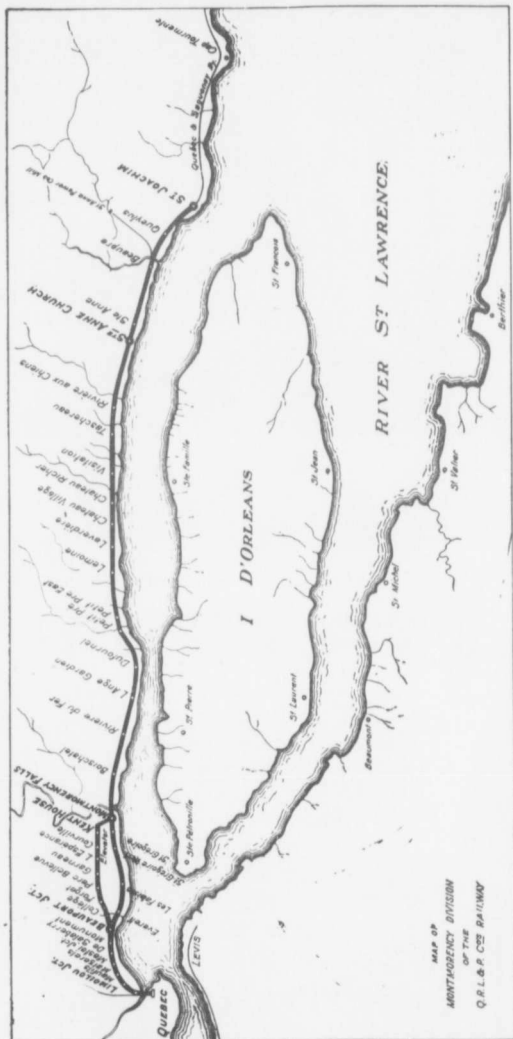
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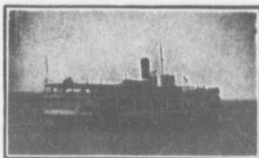
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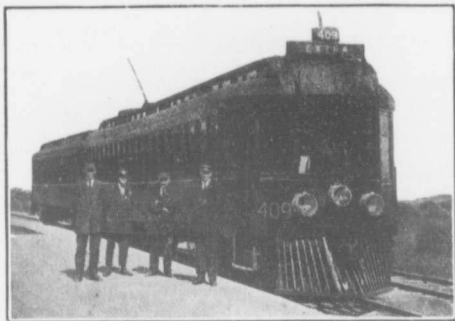
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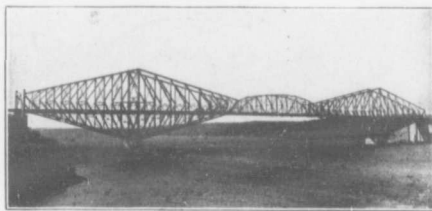
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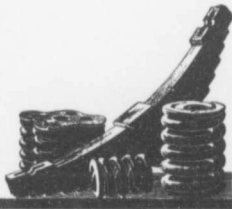
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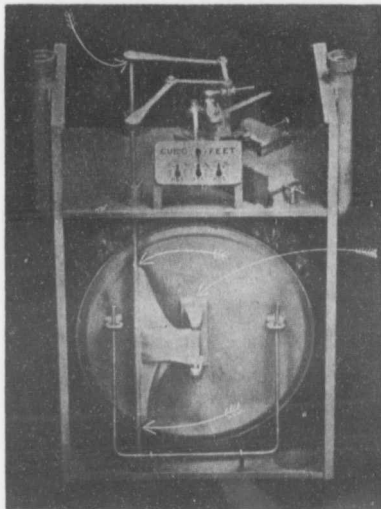
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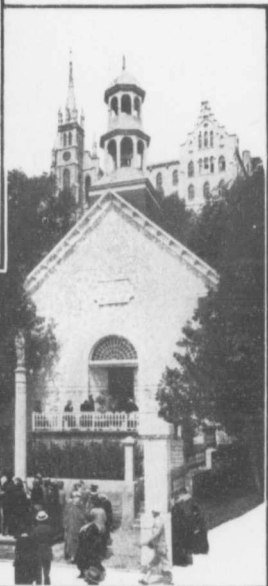
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Above—Montmorency Falls.

Left—Little Champlain Street.

Right—Fountain of Ste. Anne
and Memorial Church.

Below, left—The Citadel and
King's Wharf Buildings.

Below, right—Old Cannons on
the Ramparts.

