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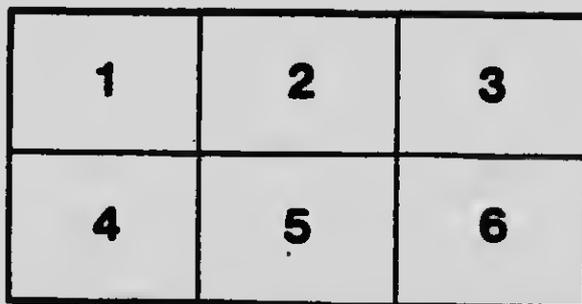
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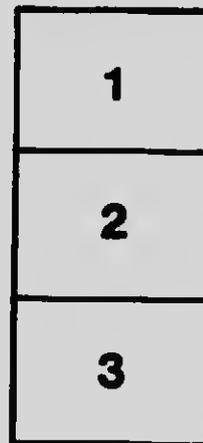
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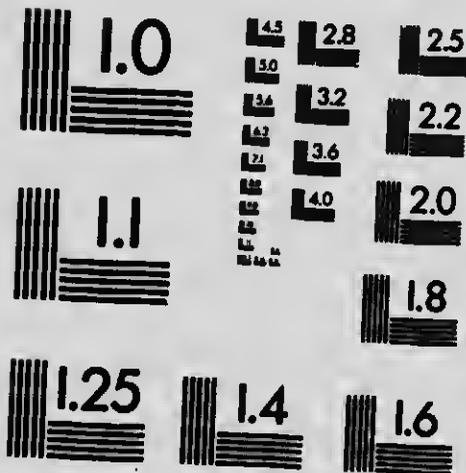
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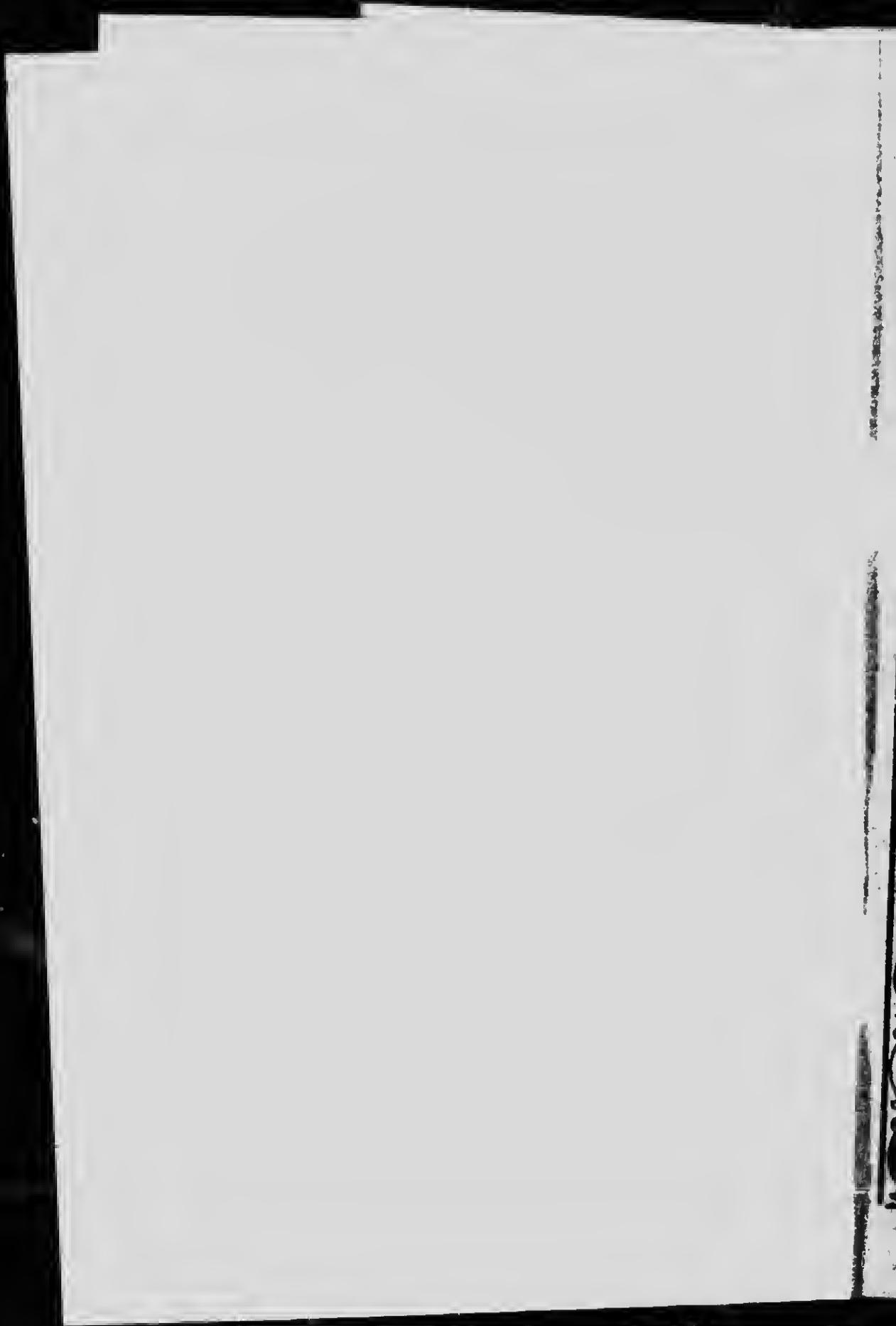
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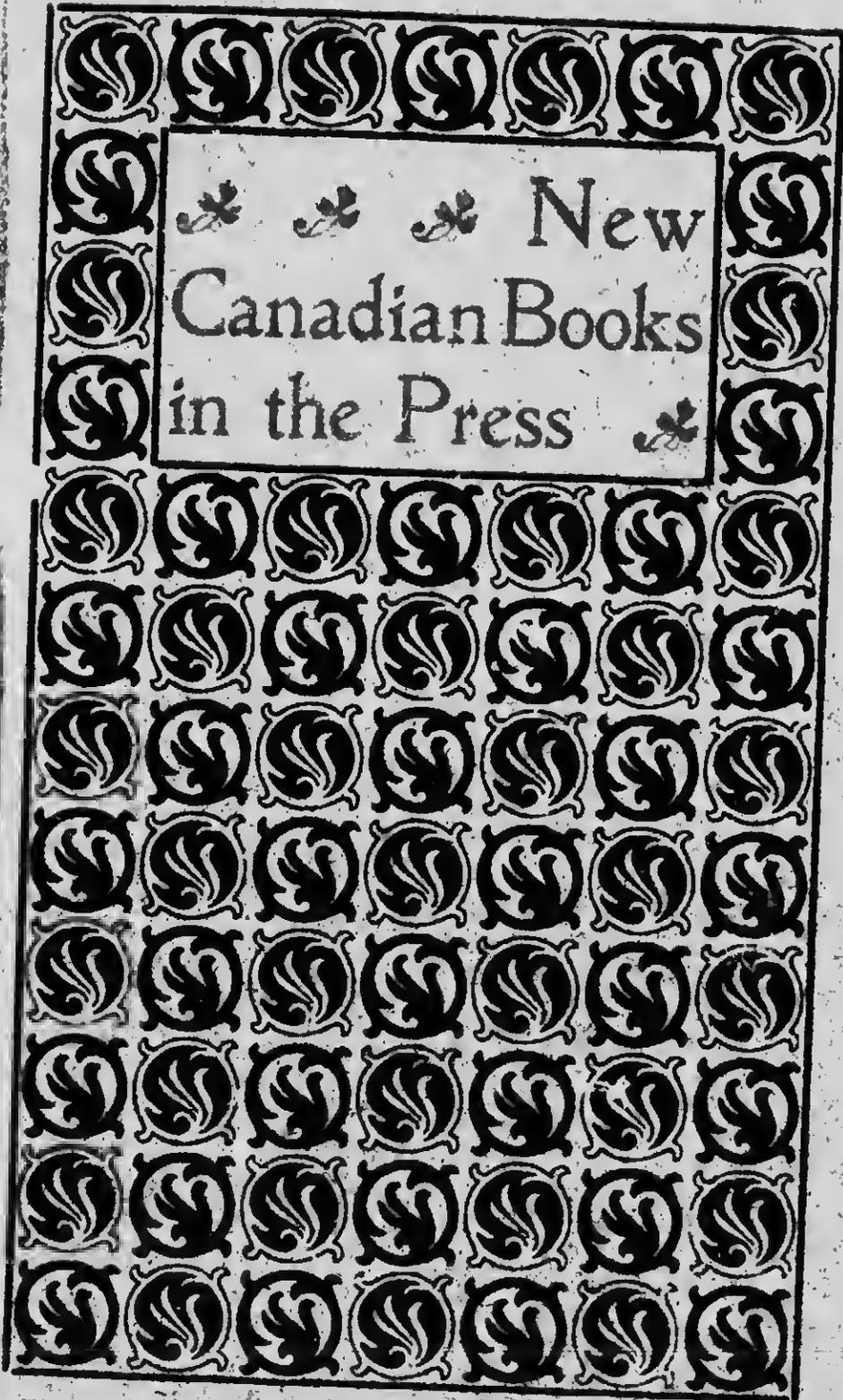


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OUT OF PRINT

The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham ❁

By A. DOUGHTY, Litt. D. (Laval), Joint Librarian of the
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MELEE D. C. L., Secretary of the Department of Public
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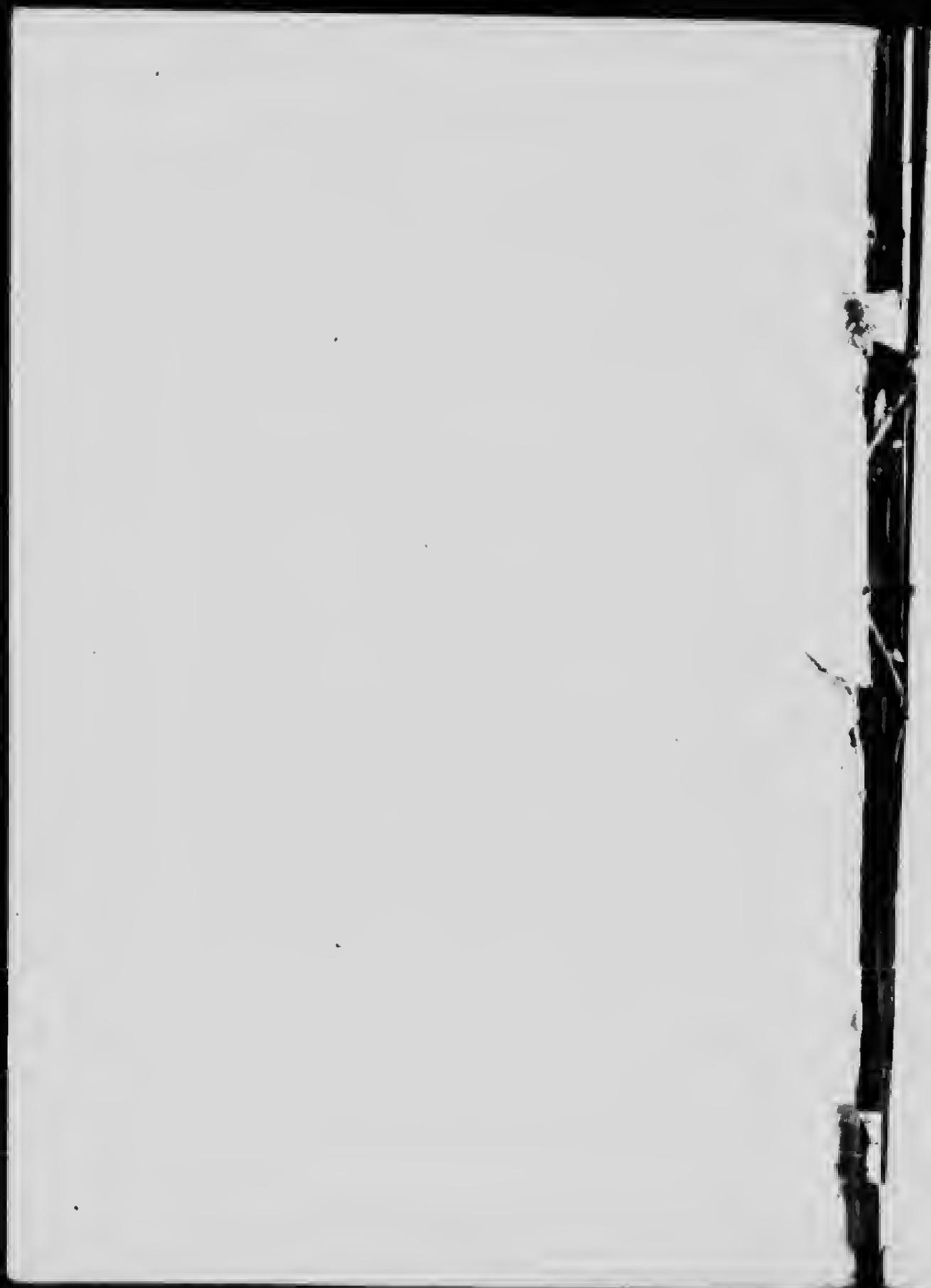
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The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

The Athenæum

"This work is a library in itself. Everything that is known about the Siege of Quebec, or that it is desirable to learn, is set forth in detail and with admirable clearness in the six volumes which compose it.... In view of these far reaching consequences, the Siege of Quebec deserves the care which has been lavished upon it by the editors of this exhaustive work..... All the writers who have treated the history of Canada under French rule in a snitable and praiseworthy fashion, have laboured to obtain authentic information from eye witnesses. In this Francis Parkman was a master. Neither money nor labor was grudged by him in the pursuit and acquisition of documents. The authors of this work have outdistanced him... The wealth of material increases the importance of these volumes as sources from which the capable historian will draw what he requires for a literary work of art. The present very detailed story of the Siege enables

the reader to understand better than he may have done before the time which it lasted, and the chances of success or failure which prevailed from day to day... Among the new material in these volumes special mention should be made of the Correspondance de Bougainville, in which there are 156 letters exchanged between Montcalm and others while the Siege was in progress.....”.

The Times

“ This is a book for which, on the whole, students of Canadian history have cause to be grateful. In merely military history, it is difficult to have too much detail if only the details are methodically arranged or never suffered to become the vehicles of rhetoric or picturesque writing. Here and after all, considering the subject, this is the root of the matter — the book is deserving of all praise. Stage by stage the progress of the Siege unfolds itself with a fulness which the scale of Parkman's work rendered impossible and with a precision to which he did not always attain. On one important point, indeed, the writers do not seem to us to have made good their point.

...It would not be fair to conclude our notice without calling attention to the admirable manner in which the book is furnished, not only with those portraits and illustrations which pertain to an *Edition de luxe*, but also with the plans and maps needful for the understanding of the narrative.”

The Edinburgh Review

(ARTICLE VI.)

"The whole history of both these American wars has been written for our learning, and, if rightly studied, cannot but be most profitable; but perhaps the chapter which conveys fewest practical lessons to the mere soldier is that which, to the lay reader, has always seemed the most interesting—the story of the capture of Quebec. To our fellow-subjects of the Dominion, indeed, it looms disproportionately large. In the transcendent brilliance of the closing scene, they lose sight of the fact that the Siege was more a naval operation than a military, and in the exaggeration of local feeling, Quebec appears as the one and only objective of the war... And yet we are almost inclined to condone the fault when the immediate outcome of it is the magnificent series of volumes whose title stands at the head of this article.... Printed in a manner that would reflect credit upon our best English presses, and profusely illustrated with portraits, views and plans, it stands out as a record of glorious achievement, and gives keener point to the epitaph: "*Mortem virtus communem, famam historia, monumentum posteritas dedit.*"

As to the landing itself, or rather the passage of the boats to the landing place, and the movements of the ships which covered it, there has been much misrepresentation, repeated over and over again, without anyone apparently thinking it worth while to examine the only authorities of any weight, the logs of the ships themselves. In a work such as Mr. Doughty's, the omission is almost culpable. He rests indeed upon the statement of Mr de Foligné, a French officer stationed at the time in Quebec itself,

or more probably at Beanport ; but in either case not writing from personal knowledge, and says : as soon as the troops in the flat bottomed boats had got well under way a number of the ships under Admiral Holmes' Division moved slowly up the river, followed eagerly by de Bougainville, and in due time reached Pointe aux Trembles."

Foligné says that Bougainville and all his people went to Pointe aux Trembles, and Mr. Doughty repeatedly emphasises the statement which many considerations show to be quite impossible.

September 9. (civil time) — 2 P. M. Made the signal for all brigade-majors and officers of the flat bottomed boats. At 4 the troops embarked, in order to land on the south shore ; $\frac{1}{2}$ past, weighed and dropped further up ; anchored in 14 fms. water, St. Augustine Point W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., 1 mile from shore.

10th — 3 P. M. Made the signal for all officers of the flat bottomed boats. At 7 the remainder of the troops on shore at St. Nicolas's.

12th — 10 A. M. Made the signal for all adjtants. 4. P. M. Made the signal for all lieutenants. At 9 the troops embarked in the boats.

13th — $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1. A. M. Made a signal for all the flat bottomed boats to assemble alongside of the "Sntherland". At 2, the boats all put off and dropped down the river. $\frac{1}{2}$ past made the armed sloops signal to follow them. At 3, made the signal for "Lowestoft," "Squirrel," "Sea-horse," and transports to drop down. At 7, weighed and came to sail. At 8, anchored about two miles above Chandière, in 15 fms. water.

September, 11. — Cape Nicolas W. 6. S. ; St Augustine Church W. N. W. ; Cape Red River N. E. 6. N. Distance of south shore, 1 mile.

September, 13. — At midnight weighed from hence and dropped down the river three armed sloops and one schooner; in company with them several flat bottomed boats with troops on board. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 1 A. M., came on board Rear-Admiral Holmes and hoisted his blue flag at the mizzen top mast head. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3, weighed and dropped down the river, as did the "Seahorse" and "Squirrel", with two transport catts. At 6 the enemy fired several shot at us from Point Sillery. At 7 anchored in 9 fathoms low water; Point Diamond N. E., Point Lévis N. E., $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; Point Sillery N. W. 6.W. Distance of north shore, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At 10 our troops began a general action with the French. $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 was brought on board General Monckton, wounded and several officers. At 11 was brought on board the corpse of General Wolfe. Do., all the boats employed bringing off the wounded men and French prisoners.

It is thus quite certain that on the night of the 12th-13th, there was no demonstration towards Pointe aux Trembles, no pretence of going up the river, the boats simply dropped down with the tide and the ships did the same. That in the darkness Bongainville had any knowledge of the movement is highly improbable. If he had he would have watched it. He himself has recorded that he knew nothing of this landing till 9 o'clock on the 13th. It would be easy in the same way by quoting the log of the "Sterling Castle" then carrying the flag of Admiral Saunders to show that the story of the fierce cannonade and demonstration against Beauport is equally mythical. But we fear that Mr. Doughty has a tender feeling for myths"(1)

(1) I am afraid that the renowned naval critic, the author of the excellent article on the "Siege of Quebec" has for once been caught

His Majesty's Ship Pembroke

" Do Wr. at 10 p. m. the master went in the Barge and placed some Buoy upon the Shoals of Beauport.

Wednesday A. M. sail'd hence his Majs. Sloop
12. Scorpion and Pellican Bomb with Severl. Transports Departed this Life Edwd. Murphy Seaman, at Noon the Enemy attempted to out away the Buoys but was beat of by the fire of the Richmond.

Modt. and cloudy Wr. at 6 p. m. unmoor'd and hove into $\frac{1}{2}$ cable on the Bst Br at Mid-night all the row Boats in the fleet made a faint to Land at Beauport in order to Draw the Enemys Attention that way to favor the

napping: or that he has relied too closely upon the writings of accepted authorities on the subject.

The statement which I emphasized that de Bougainville was drawn away to Pointe aux Trembles, does not rest solely upon the statement of the French officer Foligné. We have stronger testimony than his from the lips of an English officer. After giving a detailed account of the passage of the boats, and of their wonderful escape, the officer says, " Colonel Howe, after nailing up the cannon, and destroying the ammunition at the battery he was ordered to attack, was directed to post an officer and fifty men in a house near it, to help to cover the place for landing artillery, stores etc. About 11 o'clock, the house with the detachment in it, commanded by Lieut. McAlpin, of the Royal American Regiment, were attacked by Col. Bougainville's Corps, who then were on their march from Pointe aux Trembles and Cap Rouge to join the army, as they found the ships had fallen down with the tide of ebb, and that the British troops had gained the heights of Abraham. The officer defended the house gallantly, and gave them two or three heavy firea from the windows, which obliged Bougainville to retire with the loss of 30 men killed and wounded. He fled off through the woods to his own left, and in an hour after

Thursday
13th

" Landing of the Troops above the Town on the North Shoar, wch was done with little oposition our Batteries at Priest point kept a continual fire against the Town all Night, at 8 A. M, the Adml made the sigl for all boats man'd and arm'd to go to point Levi, weighed and Dropped higher up; at 10 the English Army commanded by Genl Wolfe attacked the French under the Command of Gen Montcalm in the fields of Aberham behind Quebec and Totally defeated them. Continued the pursnte to the very gates of the City, afterward, they begun to form the necessary Dispositions for carrying on the Siege. Adml Holmes hoisted his flag on Board the Seastaf above the Town."

appeared at St Foix in order of march with two hundred cavalry in front." Bougainville does not say anything specifically about going to Pointe aux Trembles but he indicates that the vessels did not remain at Cap Ronge. "Les anglais mouillèrent vis-à-vis la rivière Cap Ronge estimée à trois lienes de Québec, où je me portai. Ils firent plusieurs mouvements pour me donner le change, et quelques démonstrations d'attaque."

So far for Bougainville.

Regarding the canonade and demonstration at Beauport which my critic says "is equally mythical," he is more unfortunate, because his statements are proved to be inaccurate by the very documents upon which he relies. It is singular that since he took the trouble to consult the log of the Sutherland, that could not possibly contain any reference to the matter, that he did not consult the logs of those vessels which took part in the demonstration. The log which I here quote is the "Pembroke" off Beauport, of which James Cook, afterwards the celebrated navigator, was master on the 13th of September.

Remarks &c., "Stirling Castle."

Wednesday, 12. 4 Cask of Tobacco, att 8 sent all the Royal Williams people away. Watch word Bristol, at 10 layed several Buoy off Bow port to draw the Enemy's Attention that way, A. M Received from Orleans 19 Empty Beer Butts, Made sevl ships sigls for a lieutenant, Att 11 observed a French Cannon outting away the aforesaid Buoy, att whom the Richmond Fired several Shot read the Articles of Warre & Abstract of the new Act of Pt to the Ship's Co."

Thursday,
13th

"First part Do wear Remainder light air's Att 1 P.M. opened a Cask of Pork N. 138 Cons 288 Short 2 ps. Bro't all our sick Cask Tent &c off from Orleans sent sevl. Longboats above the Town with Cannon Mortars Shot & Shells etc., the rest of the Boats of the Fleet assembled off Point Levee Mannd. and Armd, At 12 they put off from thence and kept, rowing between Bowport and Mouth of Charles River — Att 1 A. M. heard some Vollies of sml. arms off Bowport, att ¼ past 4 heard the Report of sevl. Vollies of sml Arms and Cannon above the Town which we afterwar'ds found to be occasioned by Gen'l Wolf's landing our Army about a mile above Cap Diamond where he succeeded and got a footing on the riseing Ground during which time the town and our Battery Cannonaded each other very Briskly,

½ past 9 General Wolf had a Gen Action with the French Army, about 1 mile Wd of the Works of the Town, and in half an hour Broke and Totally defeated and drove them past into the Town, and the rest over Charles river Do the 2 Hulks laying in the Month of the River fired sevl shot att our people, Att 11 Anchd .

Anchored there the Somerset and Hind.

His Majesty's Sloop Hunter

Wednesday 12th " Moderate and fair weather, read the Articles of War and the late Act of Parliament to the Ships Company.

Fresh Gales and clear Wear at 11 P.M. came on Board in a Canoe two Deserters from the French at 3 A. M. dropt down the River, our Boats manned and armed with several Sloops, at 4 they landed 2 miles to the Westward of Cape Diamond on the North Shore ditto drop'd down Admiral Holmes in the Lowestoff with the Sea horse and Squirrell, when the Leostoff passed ordered us to weigh and follow them Anchor'd off the Landing place in order to Cover the Troops Landing. At 10 the two Armies meeting engaged a considerable time, the french being put into Confusion, broke their ranks and retreated ; our army maintaining their ground by Order of the Admiral an officer and 30 men were sent on shore to assist in drawing up the cannon, Cape Diamond N. E. Dist. 2 Miles."

Thursday 13th

Besides the testimony of Captain Cook, we have the direct statement of Admiral Holmes, dated 18th Sept 1759, in which he says " Mr Montcalm had taken all our latter motions for so many faints and thought our grand aim was still below Quebec and pointed towards Beauport. And he was confirmed in this, by several well laid faints and motions of Mr Saunders who laids buoys in the night, close in shore towards Beauport as if he intended them for mornings to the ships to come as near the shore as possible, and land the troops under cover of their fire."

When I emphasised the statements referred to, I was fully aware that they, with many others, were at variance with accepted opinions, and that is why I decided to publish so many of the documents verbatim from which I had derived the information. A. G. D.

The Spectator

" There is nothing which touches the Siege of Quebec that is not interesting, and we therefore owe a debt of gratitude to Mr Doughty and his colleagues for the excellent work which they have achieved.....The plans, portraits and pictures which embellish the text are invaluable ; the hitherto unpublished documents are in themselves the raw material for a new history.....It has been the fashion of late years to underrate the achievement of General Wolfe. An attempt has been made to filch from him his proper glory and to confer it upon his Brigadiers. For this attempt there is no justification, and we are glad to see that Mr. Doughty and his colleagues, writing with all the docu-

ments before them, give it no countenance. The battle was Wolfe's and Wolfe's alone.....The story of the taking of Quebec has been told a hundred times. It is told again in these volumes with circumstance and Incidity."

La Patrie

" Un travail complet et définitif sur l'épisode le plus dramatique de l'histoire du Nouveau-Monde.

Tous ceux qui liront l'ouvrage de M. Doughty admettront que c'est le travail historique le plus remarquable qui ait été publié depuis trente ans et le plus digne de figurer, dans nos bibliothèques, à côté de ceux de Garneau, Ferland, Kingsford et Parkman... M. Doughty a déployé les qualités maîtresses de l'historien : l'impartialité, la sincérité, une étude raisonnée de tous les documents authentiques et un style sobre et clair... Ces portraits, plans et cartes sont sans précédent dans les annales de notre bibliographie ; elles peuvent soutenir les critiques les plus sévères. D'ailleurs, elles portent la marque des meilleurs ateliers de gravures des États-Unis, de Londres et de Paris. Quelques portraits, comme celui de Mme. Hale, sont de vrais bijoux de l'art le plus délicat."

Sir John Bourinot, K.C. M.G., Litt. D.

"You have indeed performed the task you have marked out with an ability which merits the thanks of all those interested in probably the most famous incidents of our

history, since they ended in giving French Canada to Great Britain. Even if you and your able collaborator, Mr. Parmelee, had done nothing more than bring together so many invaluable maps, plans, portraits, and documents for the information of the student, you would be entitled to our warmest thanks and congratulations; but you have done far more, since you have presented a vivid and impartial narrative of the events which form the subject matter of the work. Like Francis Parkman, you are imbued with the spirit of the momentous times of which you write, and have had the advantage of knowing every inch of the historic ground on which your actors once moved."

L'Événement

" M. Doughty a enrichi les lettres canadiennes de travaux historiques d'un rare mérite suivis de lettres et mémoires des contemporains de Wolfe et de Montcalm, très utiles à consulter. Les six volumes du "Siege of Quebec" forment comme une encyclopédie, résumant tout ce qui se rapporte à la dernière phase de la guerre de Sept Ans, et le point culminant de la lutte : la bataille des Plaines d'Abraham... écrit dans un esprit d'impartialité de nature à tous nous unir dans le même culte de souvenirs où Anglais et Français ont chacun leur part de gloire... Remercions MM. Doughty et Chapais de nous en avoir fait passer sous les yeux les plus belles parties ; de vraies pages d'épopée."

Montreal Daily Star

"The first to deal in a thoroughly adequate manner with the siege itself, and to supply us with all the picturesque details of the denouement of the drama. Other writers, it is true, have handled the subject ably, so far as their limited information could go, but the student has hitherto looked in vain for those daily incidents during the progress of the siege, which culminated in the battle of the Plains, and the end of the French regime in Canada. Even Parkman, in his admirable work on "Montcalm and Wolfe," in three volumes, devotes fewer than one hundred and fifty pages to the actual days of the siege. The work is mainly what it professes to be — a full history of the siege, and of the famous battle of September 13, which extended British domination over half a continent....

The narrative of the siege is written in an attractive style, and furnishes many new and interesting incidents... every important statement made is founded on contemporary documents. Much of this material, though of the utmost value to all students of history, has hitherto remained practically unknown.... An entirely new light has been thrown on several points heretofore obscure, for want of clear evidence — many "gaps" so to speak, have been successfully filled..... The two leading spirits in the drama—Wolfe and Montcalm—are displayed to the public in a changed light....

Public opinion in regard to de Bougainville must, also, materially change, in view of newly established facts concerning him.... By no means written from a purely English point of view, and there is quite as much new evidence produced on the French side as on the English. The character of Montcalm, for instance, stands here revealed

in a brighter light than in the pages of some of his biographers... Townshend, too, stands out as a much wronged man, under the search-light of the new documents produced."

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....."Le correzioni pari a questo sono numerose, e si può affermare che veramente l'anore con l'opera sua ha reso un servizio alla storia della sua patria."

Montreal Herald

"Hitherto, historians have only been able to form an approximately accurate idea of this all-important phase of the British conquest of Canada. And writers of special monographs have always been worse off still; for the gaps in corroborative details were too serious, especially in their cumulative effect, to enable any completely convincing account to be written in great detail. But now we have nearly everything that ever can be known, finally arranged in a full, precise, authentic, and definite account of the whole siege and battle, of every principal personage engaged in them, and of everything else which has any direct bearing on the subject. If Mr. Doughty has erred at all in lying the evidence before us, he has done so by giving

us evidence in excess of what is necessary for convincing proof.

Mr. Doughty has done wisely in disregarding all the necessarily imperfect accounts written during the last hundred and thirty years. He does not even stop to pay the customary polite attention to Parkman ; but, with the true instinct of the historian, he goes straight back to the original contemporary documents, collects them until they are practically complete, studies them until he has thoroughly mastered their meaning, and then, and not till then, he sits down with his collaborators to write real history with such full knowledge of those that made it then, that he carries conviction home to those that read about it now.

The main result has been to make the present work the one full, precise, and definite authority in existence.. The exact site of the battle has been fixed with almost mathematical precision.

They show us the state of New France as it was at the out-break of the war ; how it was adversely affected by the sinister characters of Bigot, Cadet, and Vandreuil, and how gallantly Montcalm and his lieutenants led the forlorn hope of France and the faithful betrayed Canadians." *(Review by Capt. William Wood, Past President of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society.)*

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"The Abbé Laverdière's edition of Champlain printed by George E. Desbarats, who was an enthusiast in his art,

is, perhaps, finer as regards typography, but no other Canadian publication can compare with this, especially in the rarity of the plans and the beauty of the prints, the greater number of which are unknown even to the local antiquarian. The edition is limited, and only a certain number of copies thereof will be issued to the public.—”

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"Ce qu'il a fallu de recherches persévérantes et de patience pour accomplir cette œuvre, ceux-là seuls qui l'ont lue pourront s'en former une idée exacte. M. Doughty s'est fait le contemporain des temps dont il raconte l'histoire, et il a fait son travail sans opinion préconçue, avec une entière liberté d'esprit. Il s'est du coup placé au rang des meilleurs historiens.

Il ne nous reste plus pour aujourd'hui, qu'à dire un mot des portraits et des illustrations du livre; elles ont une importance que le lecteur comprendra facilement. Ce sont, nous oserions dire, les véritables jalons de l'histoire. Jusqu'ici on ne nous avait donné que des choses bien imparfaites et dans bien des cas des miniatures peu propres à éclairer l'histoire. Les gravures qui se trouvent dans l'ouvrage ont été exécutées en France, en Angleterre et aux Etats-Unis. Nous pouvons ajouter qu'elles sont excellentes et bien dignes de l'ouvrage lui-même, qui est un modèle de typographie." — (Review by Hon. Chas Langelier.)

Lord Roberts, K.G. V.C.

"I am delighted to possess it (1st volume) and look forward with pleasure to the receipt of the remaining volumes."

American Historical Review

"An excellent historical review of the circumstances

leading up to the siege, together with a fresh account of every phase of the siege itself, and detailed biographies of Montcalm and Wolfe. These he has conclusively fortified with a large collection of contemporary portraits and views and manuscript plans, reports, journals, and miscellaneous documents of many kinds, industriously collected from scores of American and European archives, and all thoroughly annotated and indexed. Students desiring to know the true inwardness of this far-reaching event in American history, must inevitably hereafter turn first to Dr. Doughty's scholarly and well-considered volumes ; for Parkman's account, in "Montcalm and Wolfe," is in comparison but a hasty summary. The volumes are handsomely printed, and the hundreds of illustrations reproduced by the most approved methods."

New York Times

"It will be many years before the true value of these volumes is appreciated."

The Independent

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James Bain, Toronto Public Library.

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La Nouvelle France

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Review of Historical Publications

"A few other minor errors very slightly impair the value of this unique undertaking which calls for hearty recognition from historical scholars."

Revue Canadienne

"La Publication de cet ouvrage n'aurait-elle eu pour effet que de corriger certaines erreurs historiques."

New York Evening Post

"The most extensive and important monograph which has so far been written in Canada on any episode in the country's annals. But the interest of the subject outstrips all bounds that are merely local. Montcalm's defeat and the English occupation of Quebec were great events in the history of the whole continent. In the world strug-

gles between England and France they rank even before the battle of Plassey.

Of recent narratives the most valuable and the most typical are Parkman's in "Montcalm and Wolfe," Casgrain's in "Montcalm et Lévis," and Kerallain's "La Jeunesse de Bougainville." ... Mr. Doughty, who is the chief author of the present work, has unquestionable advantages over all his predecessors in respect to his material... His quest for new documents in foreign archives has been highly successful, and family papers, both French and English have been put in his hands by descendants of the leading staff officers.... Some striking illustrations of European interest in the war before Quebec have been drawn from the Private Archives of the Czar.

Regarding the biographies we shall only say that they are genuine lives of the two generals and not sketches of their time. ... Mr. Doughty goes back to the unequivocal evidence of the early maps and descriptions, thereby correcting an error, equally complete and curious... The historical doubts involved are, however, considerably more important. Several of them may be stated for illustration: Was the idea of scaling the heights conceived by Wolfe or by his brigadiers? In the disputes between Vaudrenil and Montcalm had the Governor or the General the juster cause? Was Bougainville guilty of heinous and fatal remissness on the night of September 12-13? Did Townshend seek unfairly to vilify Wolfe, and was he justified in signing the Act of Capitulation without first showing it to Monckton? Did Ramezay fall short of his duty in surrendering Quebec? These are some of the questions which Mr. Doughty seeks to solve... The chief interest of his narrative centers around such disputed points as have just been indicated.

Mr. Doughty has been able to procure copies of papers which must have remained beyond the reach of the ordinary investigator. The effort and expense of bringing together all these documents would also, in most cases, have acted as a powerful deterrent. Besides additions made to the published correspondence of Wolfe, Townshend, and Bougainville, the cartography of the campaign has been largely supplemented by Mr. Doughty's discoveries... The authors have obtained copies of twenty-three distinct relations of the siege, and seventeen plans of the battle of the Plains of Abraham, seven of which are in manuscript. Besides printing unknown and unpublished documents of great value, Mr. Doughty gives us an elaborate bibliography of the Siege of Quebec, divided into one section of books and pamphlets, and into another of manuscripts.

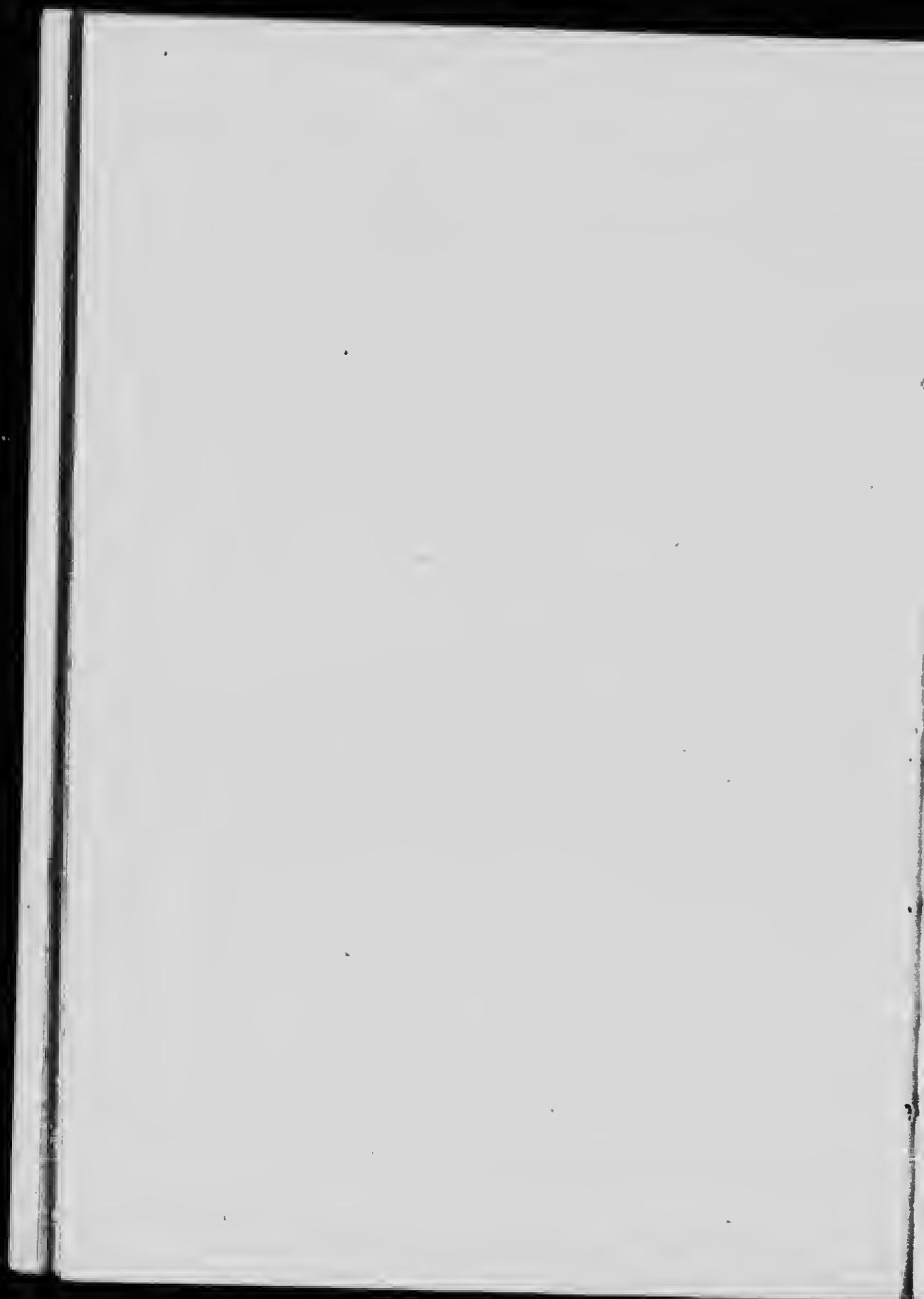
The mechanical features of these volumes deserve high praise. The first three volumes are profusely illustrated with photogravures by Goupil and Hyatt, and with colotypes of good quality. The printing is excellent—the best we should think, that has been done in Canada since the celebrated edition of Champlain.”

La Presse, Montréal

“ Il a déjà été question, dans *La Presse* du magnifique ouvrage de M. Doughty, mais un seul article ne pouvait pas compléter la revue d'une œuvre d'aussi longue haleine.

De nombreux et importants documents, publiés depuis dix ans au Canada et en France, et copieusement cités dans l'ouvrage de M. Doughty, projettent une lumière

nonvelle sur les derniers temps du régime français en Amérique. Nul homme au Canada n'était mieux préparé pour cette tâche. Un vif sentiment de probité littéraire caractérise la manière de MM. Donghty et Parmelee. Leur part de travail dans cette œuvre immense porte la marque d'un esprit impartial et d'un souci unique : celui d'arriver à la vérité." By A. D. Decelles, *Librarian of Parliament*.



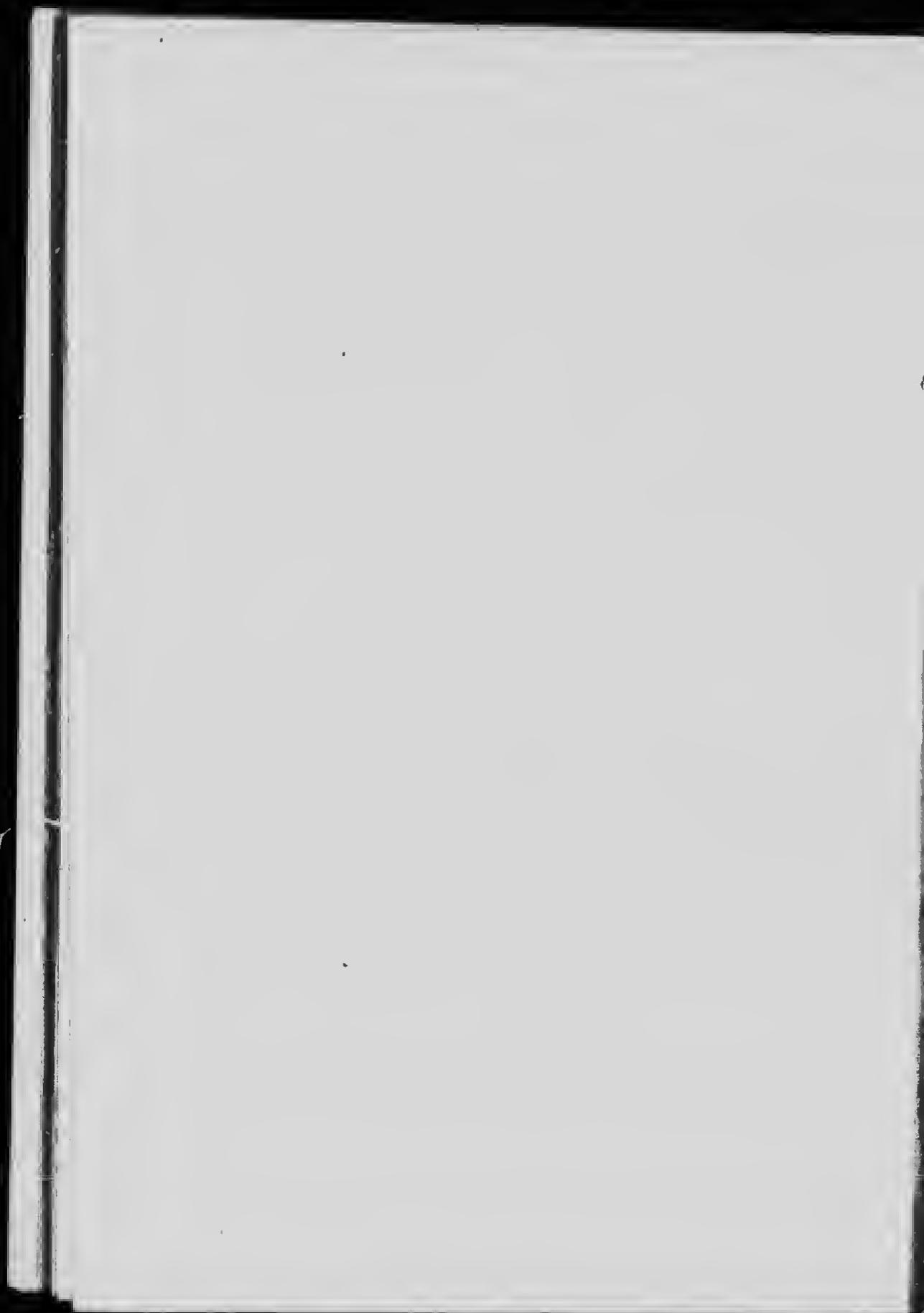
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New York Evening Post

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New York Herald

“Two of the librarians of the legislature in Quebec have collaborated in a succinct but satisfactory history of the city from its foundation until the present time.... Our author’s narrative suggests a picturesque contrast between the earlier and the later days of the French regime. With the exception of a few isolated cases of drunkenness and profanity, which were immediately punished, the first settlers of Quebec appear to have led exemplary lives, under the watchful eyes of Champlain and the spiritual directors. According to the evidence of Father Le Jeune “the Fort St. Louis appeared to be a well regulated academy.” Life there was much the same as in a monastery.

“Each person regularly approached the sacraments, joined in the common prayers and during meals listened to the reading of some edifying work. Champlain also established the custom, which is still continued, of ringing the angelus three times a day. This mode of living had a salutary effect upon the whole population, and the good words spoken by the Jesuits of the people at this time do not appear to have been exaggerated.”

Let us now skip a century or so and see how Quebec was oppressed and demoralized—with the connivance of her last governor—by the Intendant François Bigot.

One of the nefarious schemes whereby he enriched himself was to make large levies of grain upon the inhabitants, under pretence that it was required for the service of the King, paying whatever price he liked. This was shipped to France by his agents, to be repurchased from his associates for the purpose of being reshipped to Canada and sold at exorbitant prices to the very people

from whom it had been taken. There were other frauds equally cunning and successful. Meanwhile, the luxury and gambling at the Intendant's palace gradually debauched the army and contaminated the people. Yet such was the native loyalty of the Canadians that, though they had been reduced to an indescribable condition of misery and starvation, leading almost the lives of serfs, they steadfastly refused every bribe offered to them by the enemies of their country during the siege of Quebec.

With the fall of the city into the hands of the English, Quebec passed into the second stage of her history, when she had to learn the lesson of assimilating two races of naturally antagonistic creeds and ideals. This subject is handled intelligently by our authors, and the wealth of statistics they present in regard to the churches, hospitals and other institutions of the modern city makes it a valuable guide to the traveller and a useful aid to the future historian."

The Montreal Star

"We congratulate ourselves upon having been able to follow the main currents of Canadian history under the pilotage of two experienced guides."

Le Soleil, Québec

"Voilà un ouvrage d'un grand intérêt historique, écrit d'une façon très consciencieuse."

The Gazette, Montreal

"It will be a pleasure to recur from time to time to these interesting chapters, and especially to the newer facts which they disclose."

La Patrie, Montréal

"Son nouvel ouvrage fait le bref historique de Québec sous les deux régimes, et donne les détails les plus complets sur son état actuel, au point de vue civil, artistique et religieux. C'est un manuel fort intéressant, illustré à profusion, et plein de documents curieux sur les fortifications de Québec, par exemple, et la romanesque histoire du Chien d'Or."

Review of Historical Publications

"After a careful perusal of the book, and of the original authorities, now for the first time rendered available to the general reader, we see what a vast amount of matter connected with Quebec, which has passed into popular acceptance, must now be relegated to the field of fiction . . . It is valuable both because it is readable and because it is reliable. It is replete with evidence of much hard work in the shape of original investigation and patient inquiry."

London Spectator

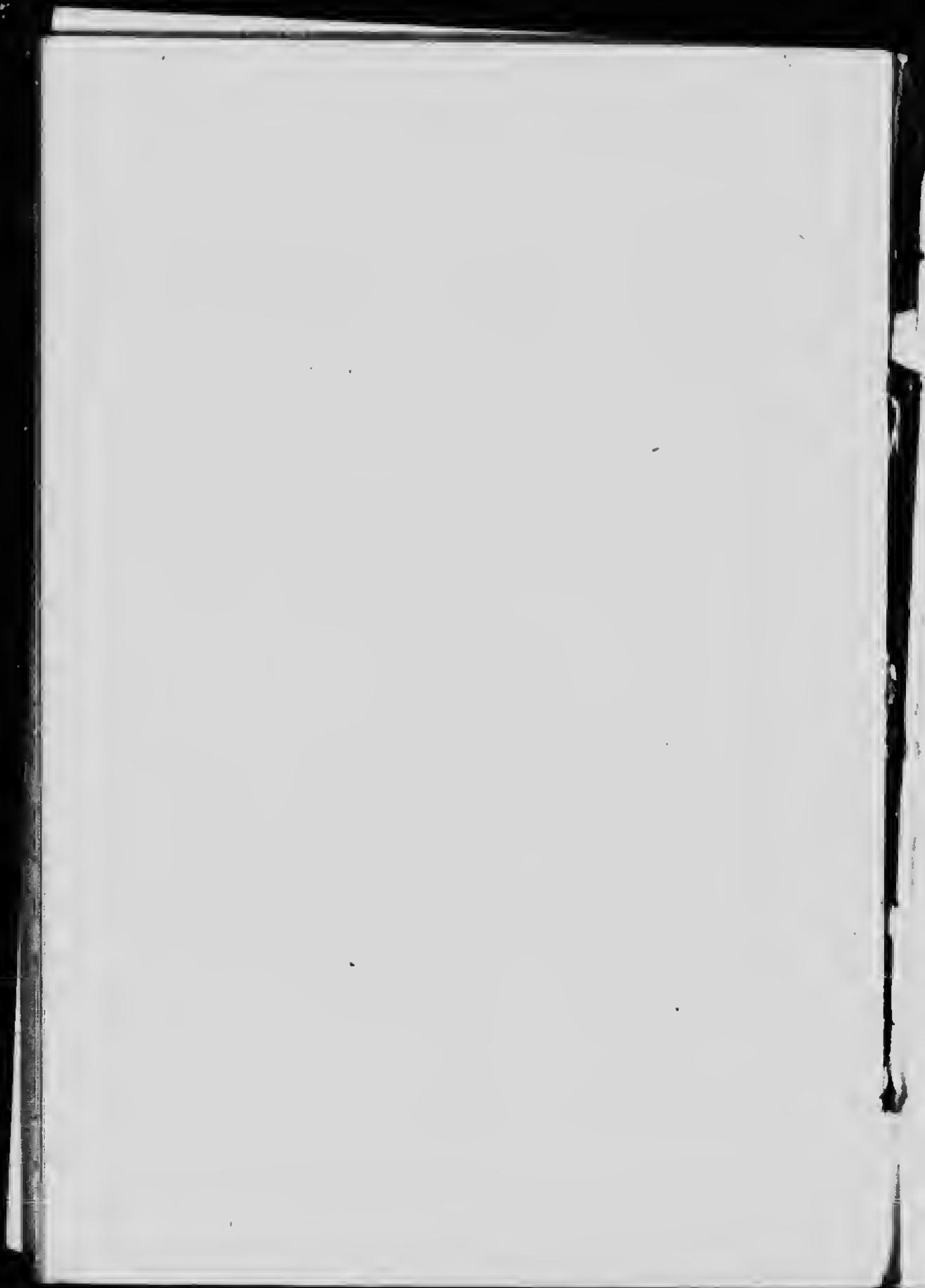
"The character of this handsome and well illustrated book is in itself a curious illustration of the Canadian political situation. It is published in English and French ; it is written by representatives of both nationalities and it is almost embarassingly impartial..... Of course the story of Wolfe's great achievement is told, but Montcalm is treated as justly as Wolfe. . . The book is valuable and instructive as giving a history of Quebec from earliest date until now, and also as reproducing Quebec and its various institutions of the present time . . . It is worthy of careful reading."

The Canadian Magazine

"Written by men to whom facts are more than impression."

The Montreal Herald

"Their long familiarity with and easy access to the records both legislative and civic of which the archives of Quebec are so well stored ; their thorough knowledge of the city itself and their literary ability established their fitness for the task undeniably. Much of what has hitherto been written about Quebec under the French regime has obscured the true facts under a veil of romance. Anything like the present history in scope and reliability was not written."



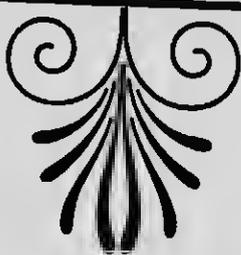
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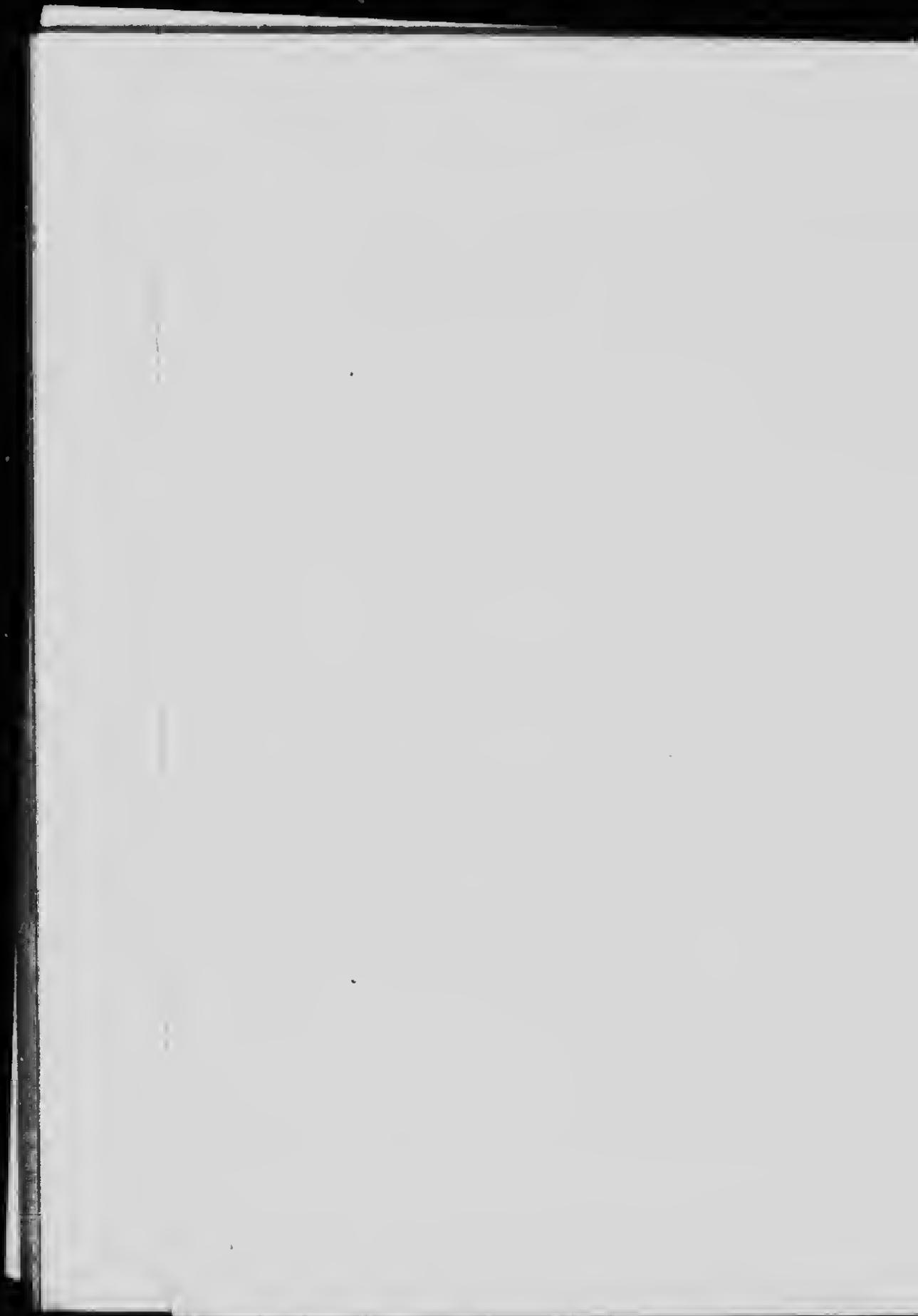
he Fortress of Quebec

1608 - 1903

By A. G. DOUGHTY, Litt. D.,
F.R.H.S. *Librarian of the Legisla-
ture.* — With numerous *ILLUSTRA-
TIONS and PLAN.* in six colours.



Dussault & Proulx, Quebec, 1904



The Chronicle, Quebec

"This is the first substantial volume we have seen devoted exclusively to the history of the defences of Quebec. It is certainly an excellent specimen of printing and book-binding and must have been a costly undertaking. The work is printed on hand-made paper with good margins and natural rough edges, and each chapter commences with a large initial letter in five or six colors, which gives a pleasing appearance to the page. The twenty-three full page plates of the old gates and military buildings have been printed in various tints, in harmony with the general character of the book, and three plans relating to the fortifications have been reproduced from original drawings. In the six divisions of the book, the author has traced from sources, the history of the numerous schemes of defence from the days of Champlain until our own time, publishing for the first time, many letters and reports of value to the historical student. The first chapter concerns the defences erected at the time of the founder until those constructed during the last years of Frontenac's administration. The second and third chapters deal with the costly works built under the French between 1716 and 1759, and the remainder of the work is devoted to the defences undertaken by the British, also supported by official letters and reports. In the appendix there are some interesting letters from Montcalm and Bigot which throw light on the condition of affairs at the time. Both France and England spent enormous sums of money upon the defence of Quebec, but there does not appear to have been such an absolute waste under British rule as under the French domination."

