

**GUIDE TO THE CITY OF  
QUEBEC: DESCRIPTIVE  
AND ILLUSTRATED**

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Guide to the City of Quebec: Descriptive and Illustrated by Anonymous

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**ANONYMOUS**

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Not in A.S.  
1926/27

... GUIDE ...  
TO THE  
CITY OF QUEBEC  
DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED  
... WITH MAP ...

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*Dedicated to HON. S. N. PARENT, Ex-Mayor of Québec and  
Ex-Premier of the Province of Québec, and the  
City Council by the author*

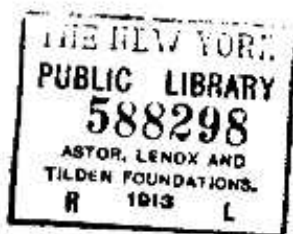
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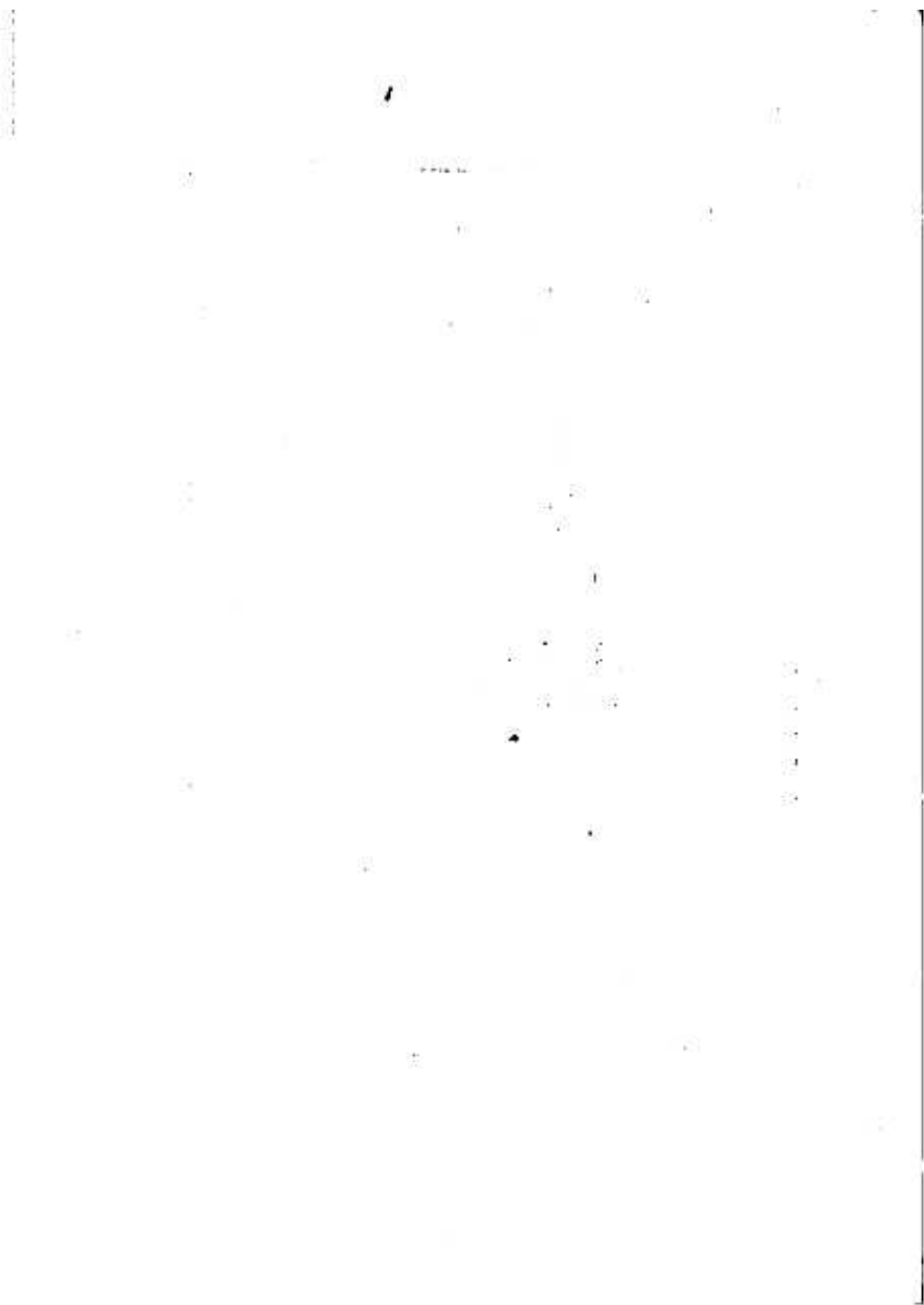
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SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN.  
Founder of Quebec.







**QUEBEC**  
DESCRIPTIVE and ILLUSTRATED

It is three hundred and seventy-three years since Jacques Cartier, a bold mariner of St. Malo, in France, discovered Canada, whose name is derived from "Kanata" an Indian word signifying a "collection of huts." Two years later, in 1535, he made a second voyage to the St. Lawrence and became friendly with Donnacona, the Indian chief or ruler of Stadacona, an aboriginal village which occupied part of the present site of Quebec. Stadacona is Algonquin and means "a crossing upon floating wood," referring to the drift wood which frequently blocked the mouth of the St. Charles and enabled the Indians to cross over it on foot from one side of the bay to the other. No satisfactory explanation can be given of the word "Quebec." By some it is attributed to the exclamation "Quel Bec" (What

a beak) elicited from some of Jacques Cartier's followers when the noble promontory of Cape Diamond first greeted their astonished eyes. Others again trace it to a Montagnais origin and say that it comes from "Kepeck," meaning "disembark" or "come ashore," which was the greeting addressed by the natives to the French arrivals. But the weight of opinions as to its true derivation inclines to the belief that its source is to be looked for in a word common to all the Indian dialects of the time and place, meaning "a narrowing of the river." As a matter of fact, too, the St. Lawrence narrows to less than a mile wide opposite the city. Cape Diamond, whose lofty summit is crowned with the present citadel, takes the name from the numerous quartz crystals, sparkling like diamonds, which are to be found in its rock formation. Jacques Cartier wintered in the River St. Charles, called by him the St. Croix and by the Indians the "Cahir Coubat" on account of its serpentine meanderings. His winter quarters were near the residence of the late Mr. Parke, Ringfield. In 1541 Jacques Cartier made a third voyage, and built a fort at Cap Rouge just above Quebec and also visited Hochelaga, now Montreal. In 1606 Champlain arrived at Stadacona, and, landing his followers, founded the city of Quebec which has since been besieged five different times. In 1629 Champlain was obliged to deliver up the city and himself and followers to Sir David Kerkt, but by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, Canada

was restored to France, and Champlain returned as governor of the colony. In October, 1690, Sir William Phipps appeared with a fleet before the city and demanded his surrender, which the proud Count de Frontenac haughtily refused. After a harmless bombardment the English fleet retired. In 1711, another English fleet under Sir Hoveden Walker sailed for Quebec, but was almost wholly destroyed by a storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For the last two deliverances the little church in the Lower Town was named Notre-Dame des Victoires.

On the 26th June, 1759, Admiral Saunders anchored his fleet and transports, with General Wolfe and the English army on board, off the Island of Orleans, then called Isle de Bacchus. The troops landed on the Island on the following day, near the church of St. Laurent, and marched up to the west end, from which they had a view of Quebec, while the French army, under the Marquis de Montcalm, consisting of about 13,000 men, was encamped on the opposite shore of Beauport, General Moncton, with four battalions, occupied the heights of Levis, from which place he bombarded the city and laid it in ruins. General Wolfe then crossed to the mainland to the east of the river Montmorency, and on the 31st of July attacked the French, and was defeated, with the loss of 182 killed, and 650 wounded and 15 missing. After some delay, caused by the illness of General Wolfe, the English fleet sailed up past the city, and on the morning of the 13th September,