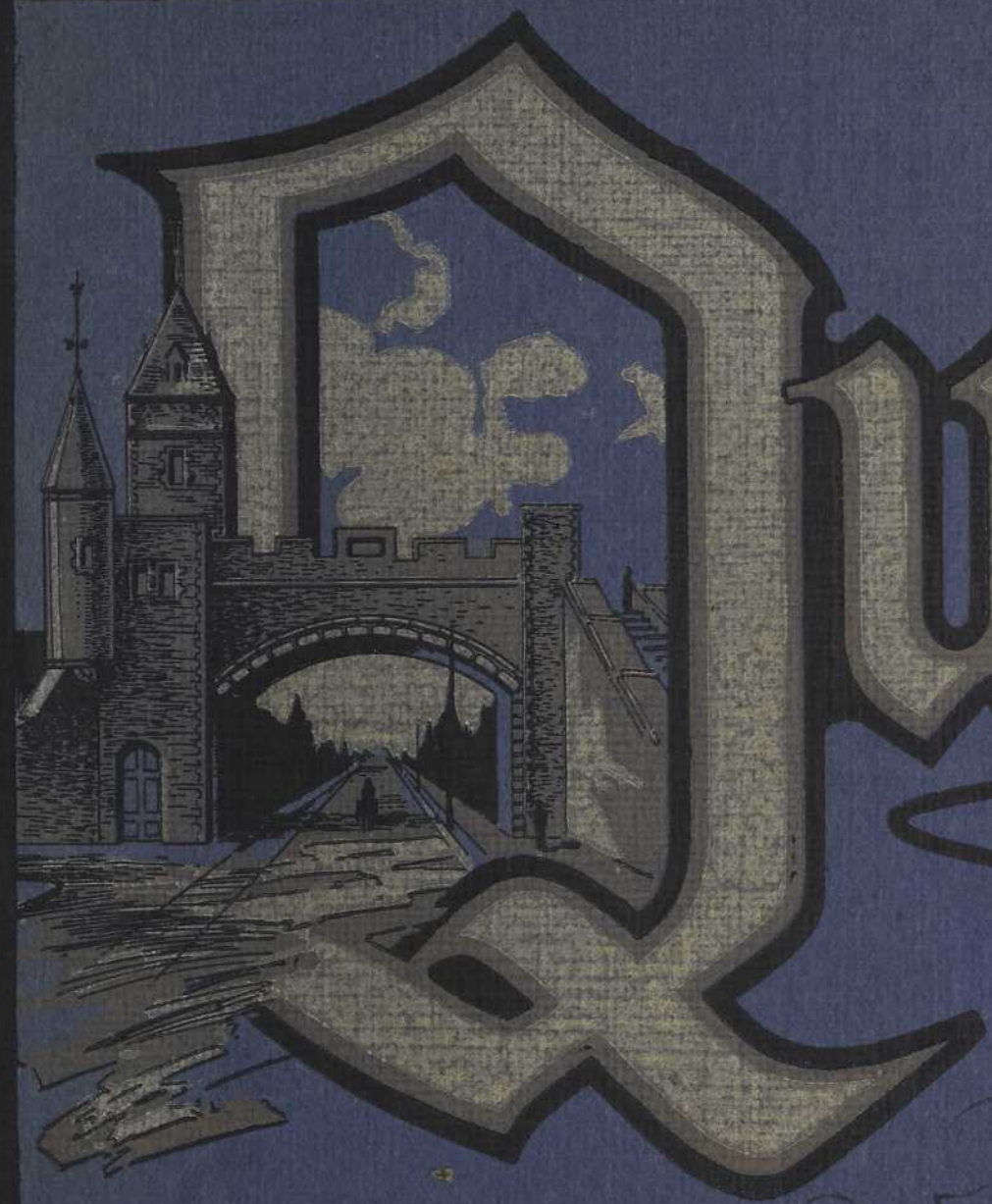
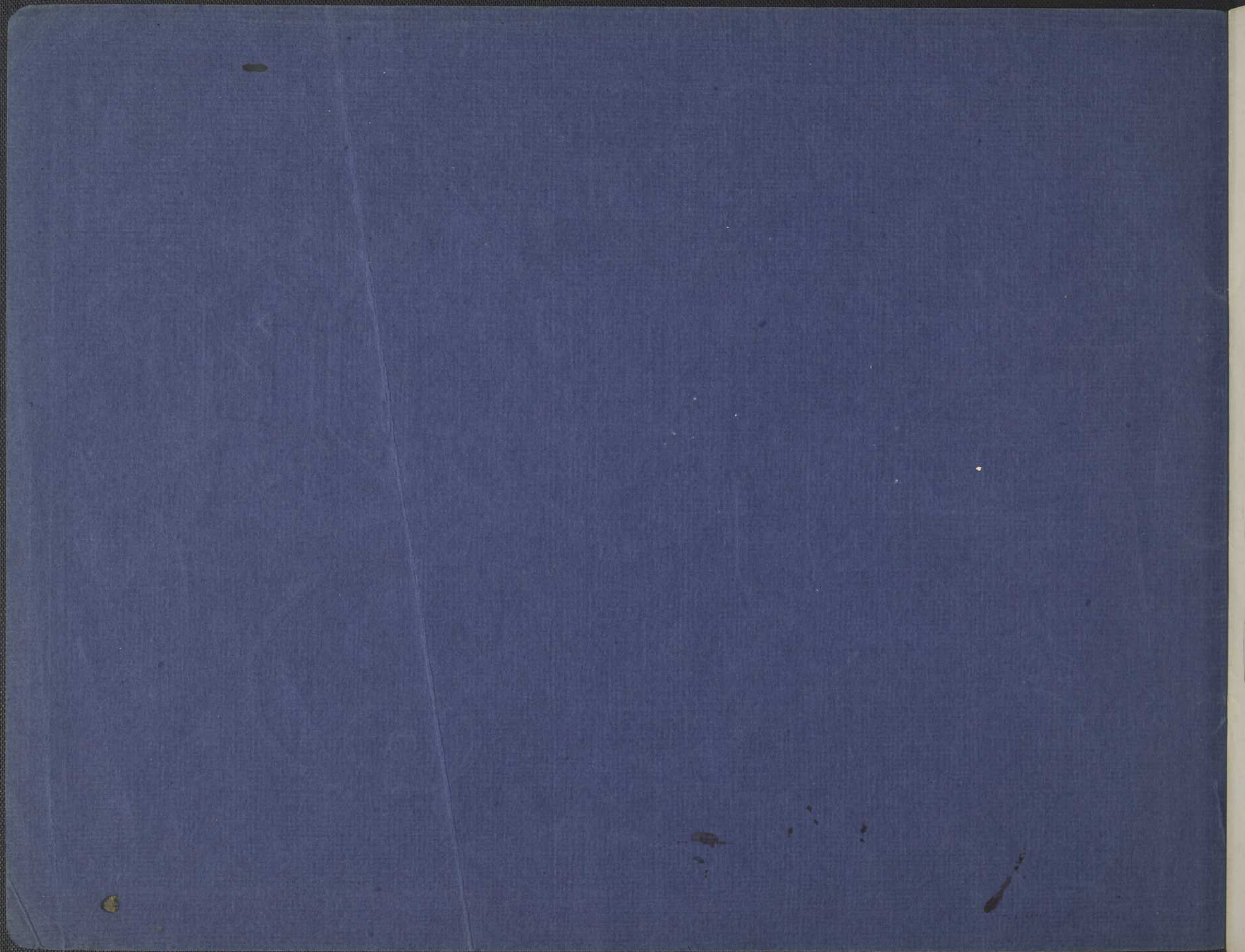


Werböck





A SOUVENIR OF QUEBEC

Montmorenci and the Famous
Church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre

PUBLISHED BY
THE JAMES BAYNE CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Publishers of SOUVENIRS OF NIAGARA FALLS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, THE
ADIRONDACKS, LAKE ST. JOHNS, THE SAGUENAY RIVER, MONTREAL,
OTTAWA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THE EVANGELINE LAND, ETC.

1015

CANADA was discovered in 1533 by Jacques Cartier. In 1608 Champlain arrived and founded the City of Quebec. There is not a spot in all America more lavishly endowed by nature with beauty and grandeur of its surroundings or richer in historic treasure than the quaint old walled city of Quebec—the “Gibraltar of America,” and the sentinel at the portals of the great inland waters of the continent. For picturesqueness it is not surpassed even by far-famed Naples. Quebec is not a prosaic modern town, it is a city to be once seen then forever remembered with delightful recollections. Every stone in its walls has a history and every spot of ground is sanctified by undying memories of great events, battles fought, victories won, defeat and death heroically sustained. Almost every building in its antique and tortuous streets has a story to tell, and hardly a foundation upturned without discovering some implement of bloody war, used either by savagery or civilization.

It is haunted by the spirit of the past, dead memories of departed glory arise at every turn and, like spirits, present themselves to those who seek after them. In and out among the narrow streets, crooked alleys and high cliffs still flit the shadows of great men who have left such indelible marks upon the history of the new world by their heroism, zeal and courage.

The visitor must be impressed with respect, if not admiration, when he contemplates the sacrifices made, dangers and self-denial endured for the cause of civilization and their country by such men as Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada; Champlain, the founder of Quebec; Laval Frontenac defying Phipps, the English admiral, when he demanded the surrender of the city; the noble Montcalm; victorious Wolfe denied the participation in the glories of his victory by the summons of death with the announcement of his conquest; General Montgomery and several others whose names are forever connected, not only with the history of Canada, but all America. Quebec differs from any other American city; it has every characteristic of an European town. It is the ancient capitol of the “New France,” a little patch of mediæval Europe transplanted upon a distant shore. To visit Quebec is the next thing to a trip to Europe, but your trip would not be complete without making the tour of Lake St. John and the Saguenay River. The best way to do this is to take the Quebec and Lake St. John Railroad, on St. Andrew street, at 8:40 A. M., arriving at Roberval in time for supper. Returning by way of the Richlieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamers down the Saguenay River by daylight, and up the St. Lawrence River to place of starting. Quebec is easily reached by land or water. Railroad radiate to and from it like the spokes of a wheel, but the best and most charming way for the summer tourist is by one of the Richlieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from the Thousand Islands down the far-famed St. Lawrence river, shooting the rapids by daylight, arriving at Quebec about 7 o'clock A. M., giving ample time for a good breakfast at one of the hotels before taking the train for Lake St. John. For description and illustrations of this magnificent trip see Souvenir of Lake St. John and the Saguenay River.



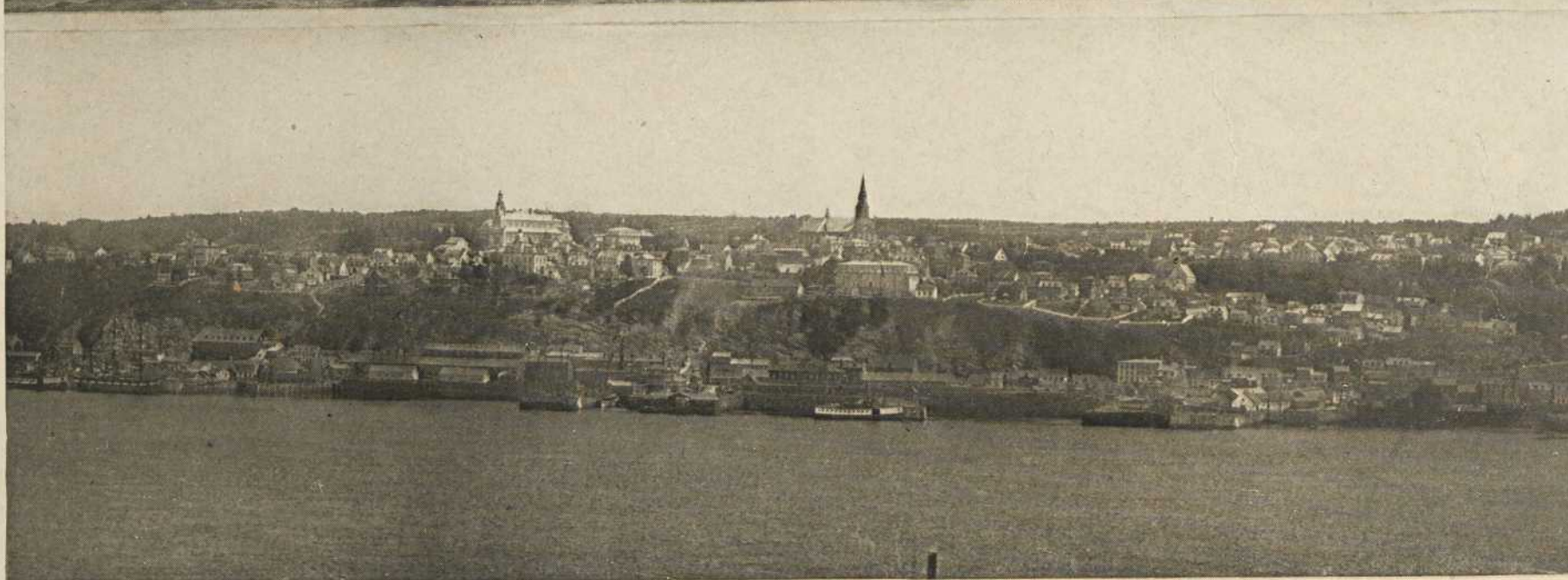
Dufferin Terrace, the Citadel and Chateau Frontenac in the distance, taken from one of the steamers.



The Citadel.

As seen from the deck of one of the R. & O. Steamers just before landing.

Quebec from Levis.



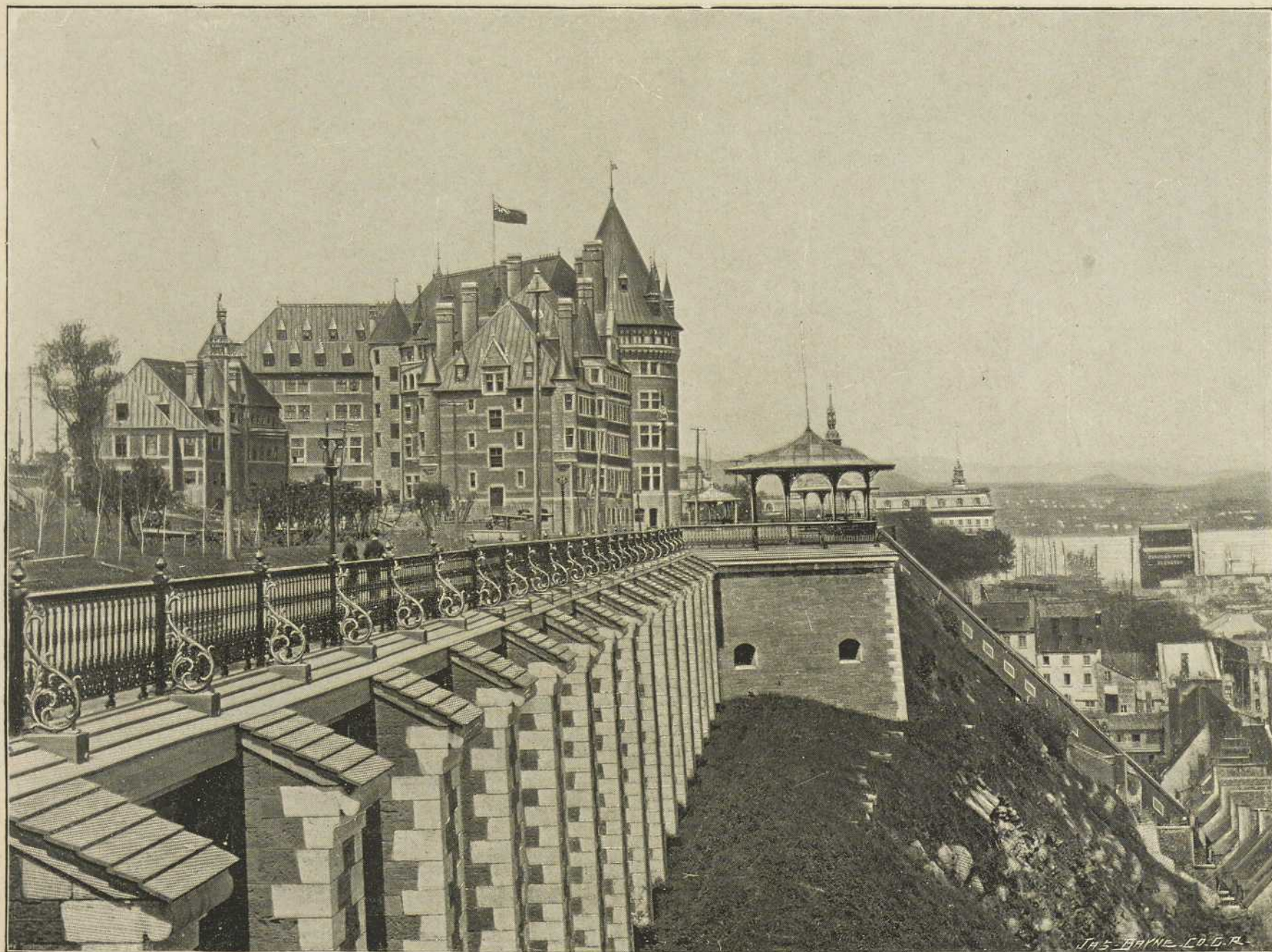
Levis, from Quebec.

Levis is situated upon a very high elevation of ground directly opposite Quebec. It was from these heights the British bombarded the city of Quebec in 1759. The Grand Trunk and Intercolonial Railways both have their stations at the docks in the city of Levis, from which Quebec is reached by boat in a few minutes.



Entrance to Court Yard of Chateau Frontenac from Dufferin Terrace.

The grandest Hotel in Canada and in many respects has no equal on the continent. It was built by the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a cost of over one million dollars, and is operated by them. It is located upon Dufferin Terrace just below the citadel, and commands a view both up and down the river as far as the eye can see and across the river to Levis. No grander site for a hotel could be found on the continent. The beauty of the scenery cannot be described. It is a spot of great historic note, having been the site of the residence of many of the governors of Canada. A whole volume could be written describing the beauties, comfort and advantages of this princely chateau; we can only give it a passing notice. The interior arrangements, the furnishings, the cuisine and menu compare favorably with the location and exterior.



Chateau Frontenac.

From below the Terrace, showing the Incline Elevator from Steamboat Landing to Hotel.



Promenade on Dufferin Terrace.

Formerly called Durham Terrace, is the pride of the people of Quebec. It is the finest promenade on the continent. It extends along the brow of Cape Diamond for over one-fourth a mile under the shadow of the citadel and over two hundred feet above the river. It is about sixty feet wide and provided with comfortable seats. A handsome railing in front. During the administration of Lord Dufferin it was very much improved and the name changed in honor of him. The great elevation affords a grand view over Lower Town across the river to Levis, and as far down as the eye can reach.

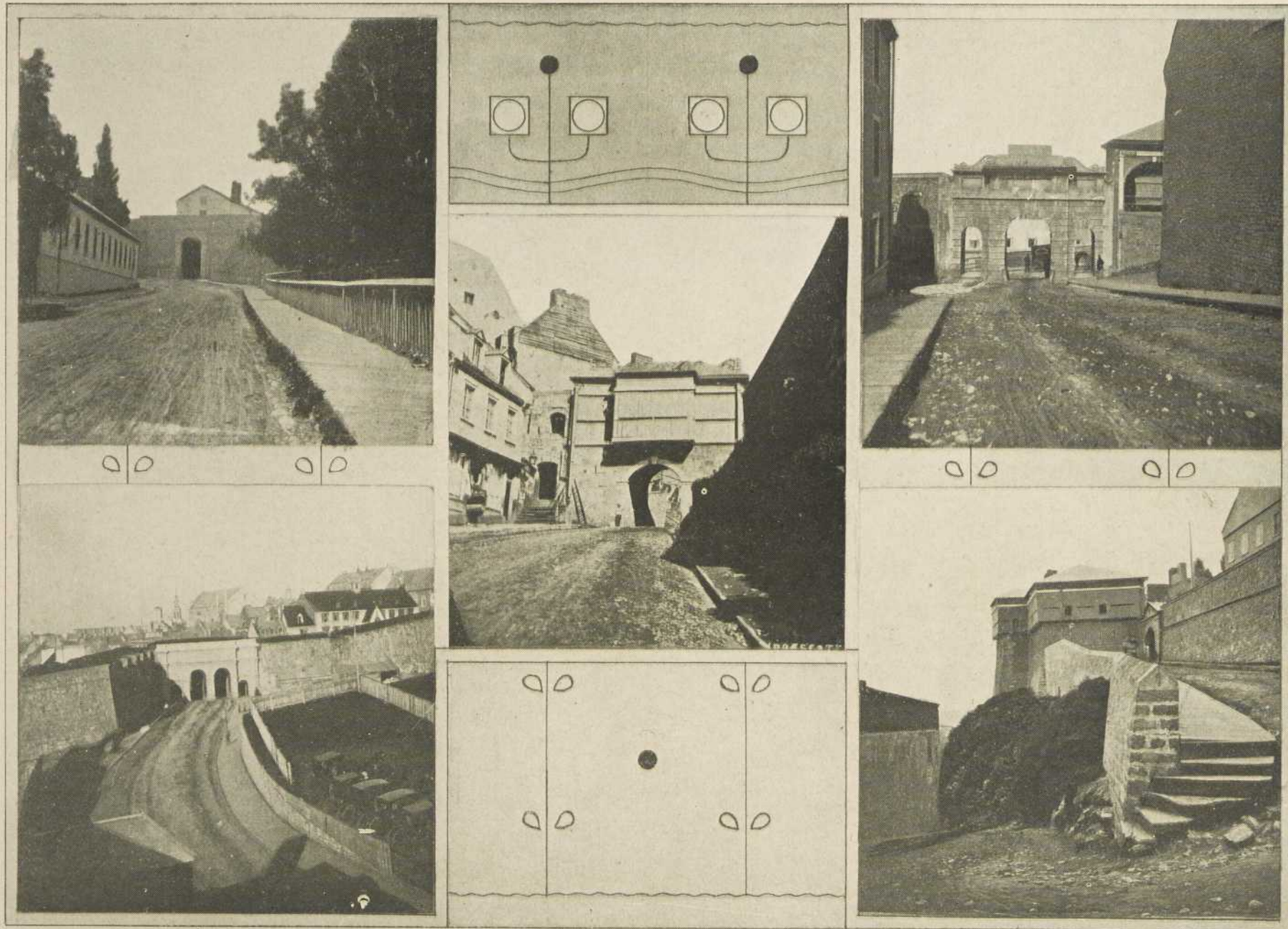


Where Montgomery, the Brave American General, fell in a night attack upon Quebec, on Dec. 31, 1775.

The sign board to designate the spot where the gallant American fell, was erected many years ago by a few generous-hearted Canadians who resided in that part of the city. The inscription can easily be seen from the decks of any of the steamers passing up and down the river.



Hotel Dieu Hospital.



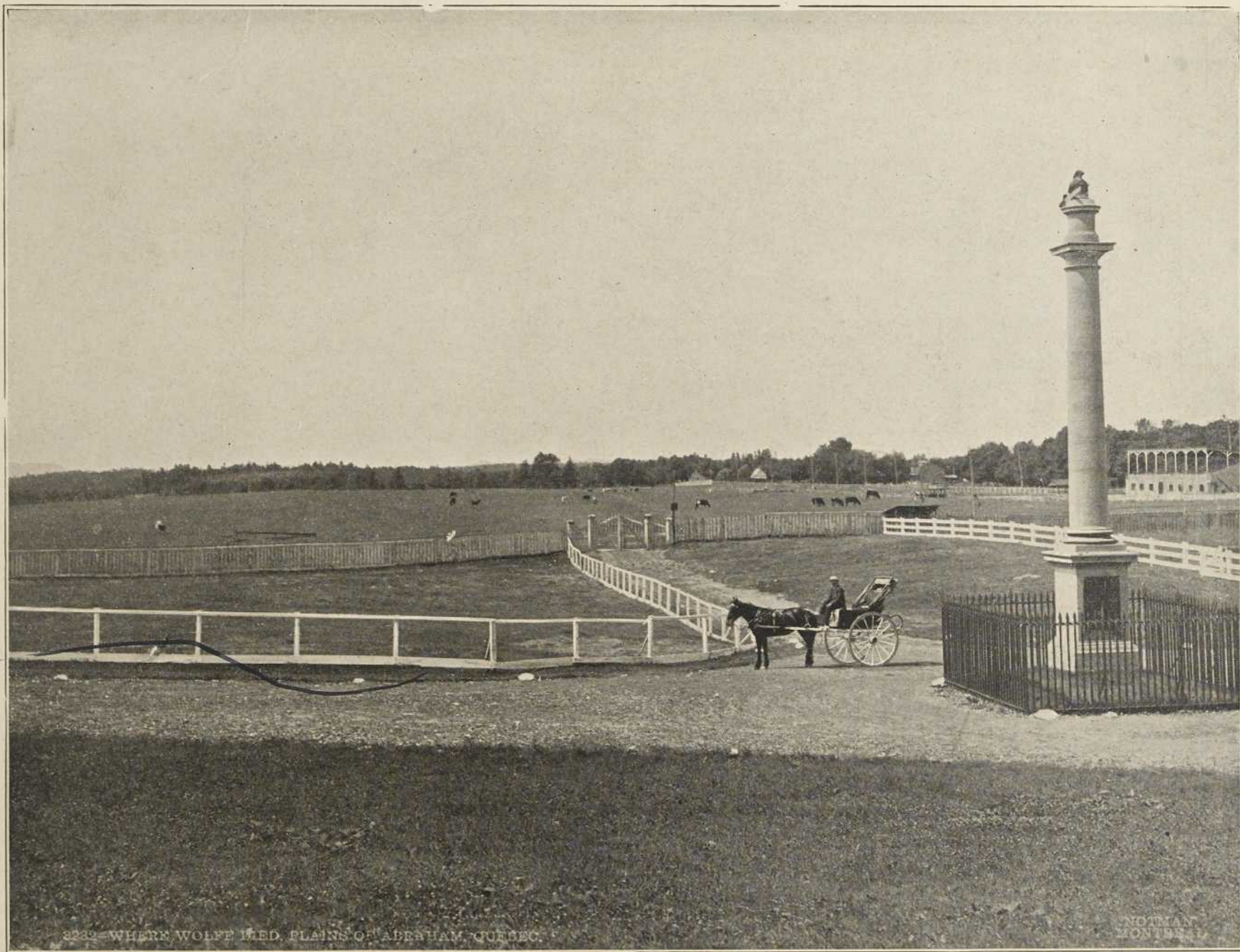
Very Interesting Historical Reminiscences of Part of the Fortifications During the Time of the French Regime.



Photo by G. T. Ry, Co.

A Military Parade.

Canadian troops going to church.



3232 - WHERE WOLFE FELL, PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, QUEBEC.

NOTMAN
MONTREAL

Plains of Abraham,

Where both Wolfe and Montcalm fell in the memorable battle of September 13, 1759, between the French and English, and decided the reign of French supremacy in Canada for all time. Wolfe fell at the moment of his victory and Montcalm his defeat. One denied the participation in his glory the other spared the mortification of his defeat.



Toboggan Slide on Dufferin Terrace.

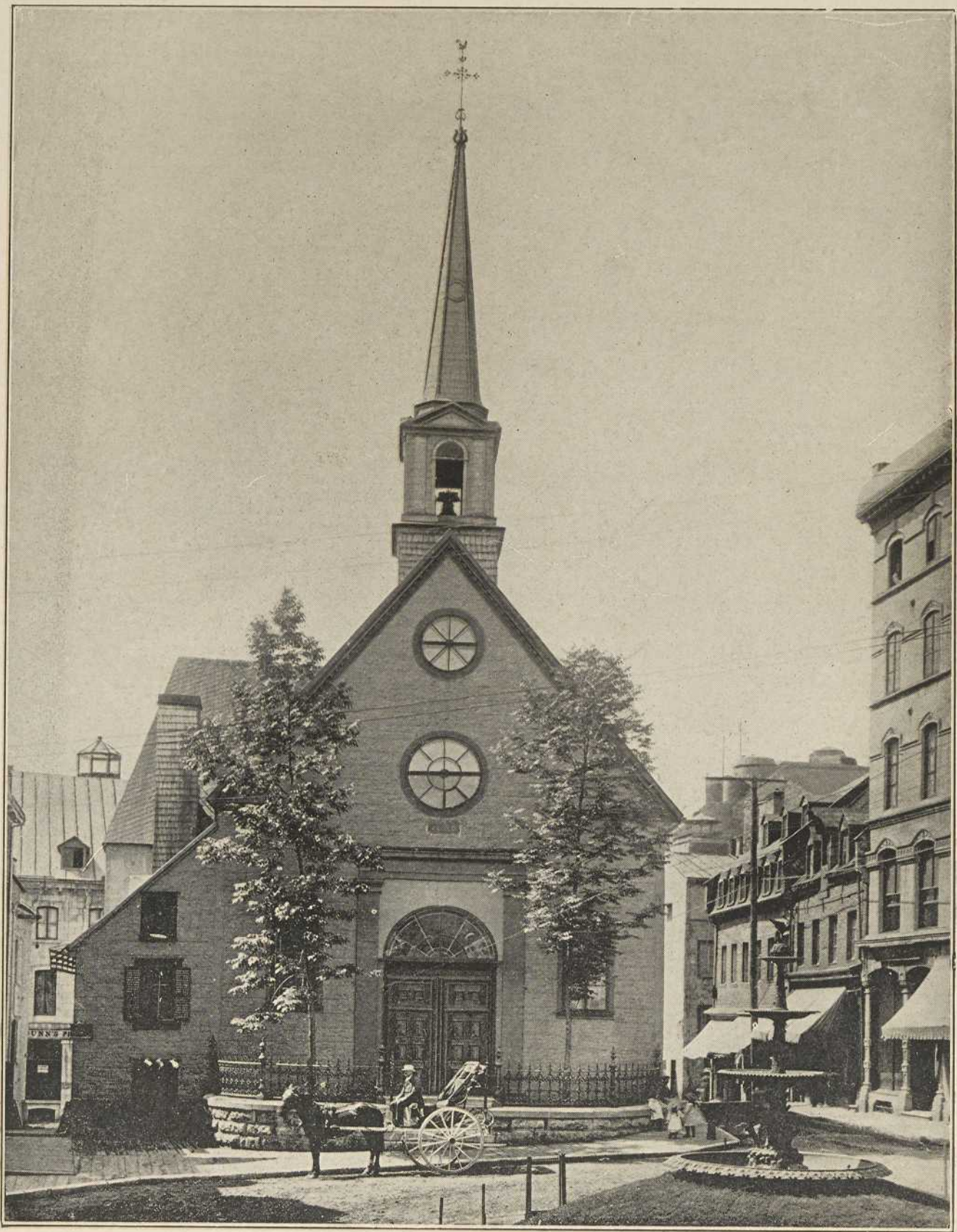


The Basilica or French Cathedral.

A wonderful mediæval edifice, ancient in its construction, the form of its towers, its cupolas and the peculiar shape of the roof. It is the picture of some of the temples of France and Spain. The interior is all brightness, its white walls and gold ornaments lend a cheerfulness to its appearance hard to describe. The walls are decorated with many of the old masters' best works of art. Work was commenced on the construction in 1647. The first mass was celebrated in 1665 and the church was consecrated in 1666. It was badly damaged in 1759 by the British bombardment. In 1874 it was raised to the rank of Basilica. Its chancel is a copy of St. Peter's at Rome. Its length is 216 feet and width 108 feet, with a seating capacity of 4,000 people.



Interior of the French Cathedral.



Church of Notre-Dame-des Victories.

The little Lower Town Chapel, as it is usually called by the English, is rather insignificant from an architectural standpoint. Historically it is one of the most interesting edifices in the city of Quebec. It was erected in 1688 and dedicated as a thank offering by the French people for the memorable repulse of Sir William Phipps' attack on Quebec in 1690, also for their miraculous escape from surrender by the destruction of Sir Hoveden Walker's formidable army, wrecked in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1711. The interior is very interesting on account of its antiquated style of finish. Some of the oldest paintings in Canada are to be found in this chapel.



Interior of St. Patrick's Church.



St. Andrew's Church.



City Hall, Court House and Place de Arms.



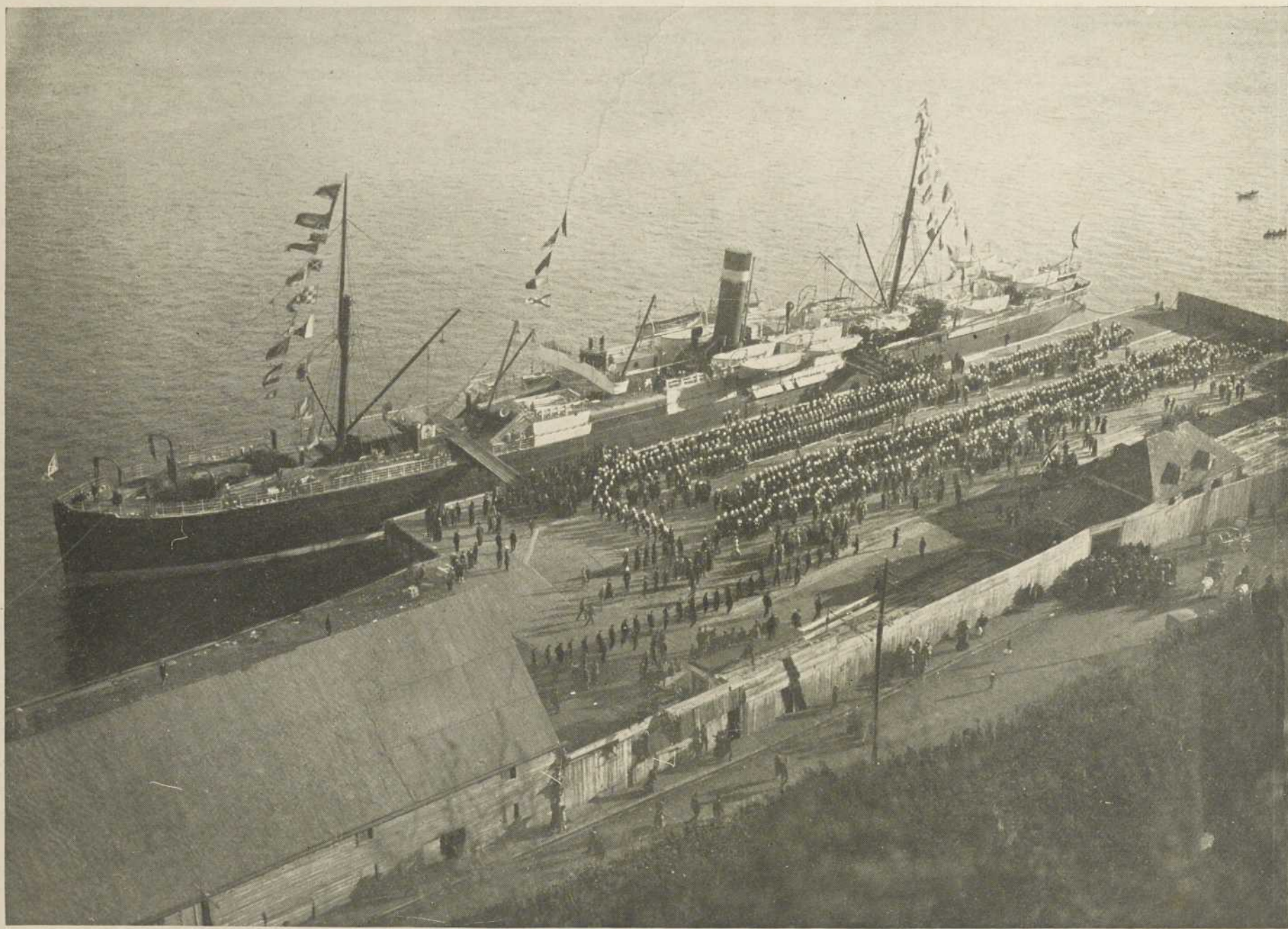
Provincial Parliament Buildings.

Are among the finest public buildings in Canada. Within these buildings are the Legislative Halls and State Departments of the Province of Quebec. The walls are native stone. The building is a perfect square, 300 feet on each side. The interior finish is very elaborate. The buildings were completed in 1887.



Kent Gate and the Lower Part of the City.

St. Charles River and a part of the City Wall from the Parliament Buildings.



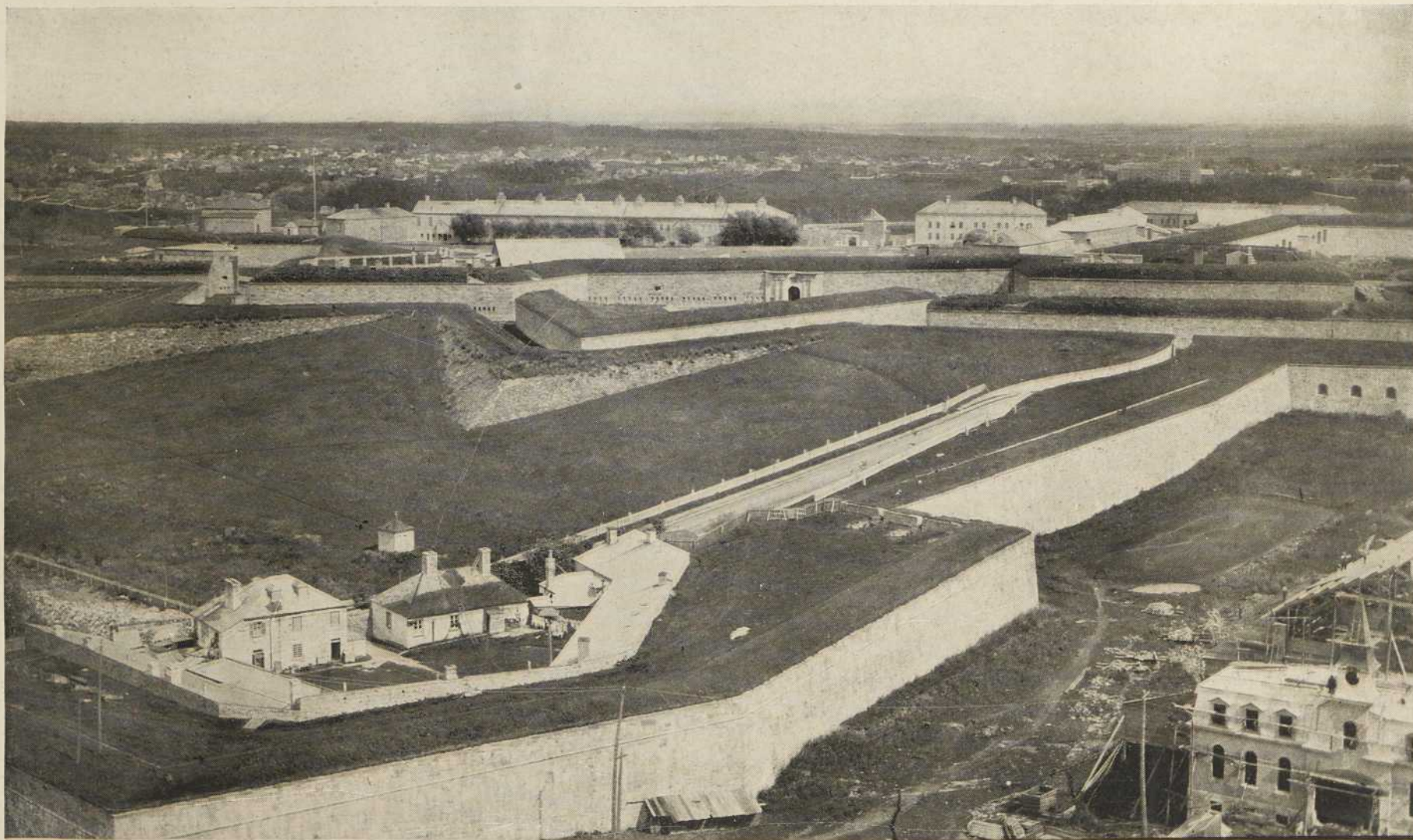
Steamship Sardinian leaving Quebec for South Africa with the first Canadian Contingent, on the 30th of October, 1899.



Photo by G. T. Ry. Co.

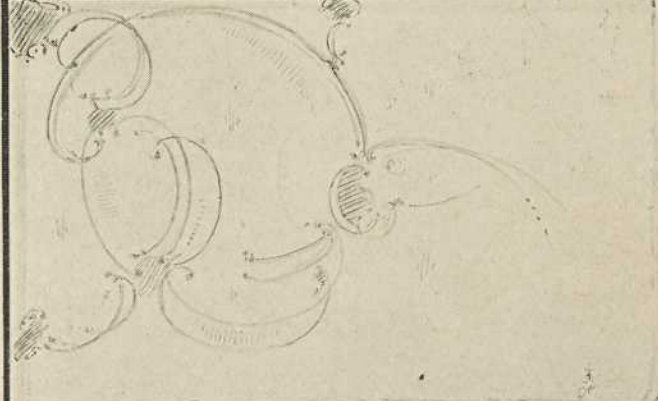
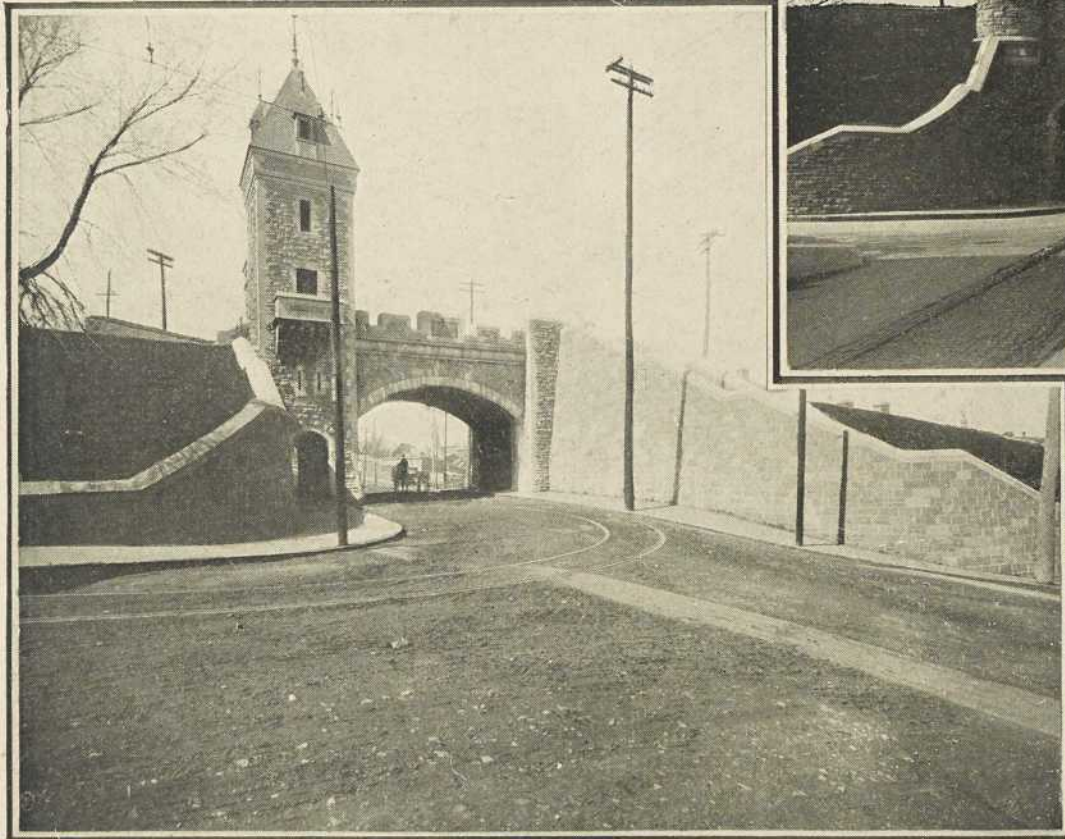
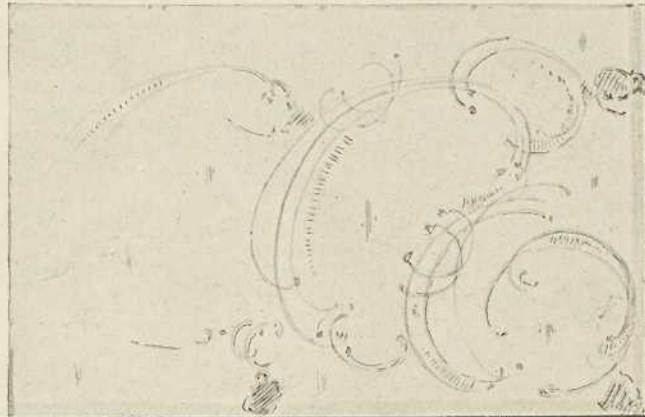
A Modern Calache.

This is a mode of conveyance peculiar to Quebec and very much admired and sought after by the American tourist, more on account of its novelty than anything else.



A Bird's Eye View of the Citadel from the Parliament Buildings.

Showing the fortifications, entrenchments, bastions, forty acres of parade ground, officers' quarters, barracks, magazines, guard house, etc.



The New Kent Gate.

The New St. Louis Gate.

Originally, Quebec was a walled city, to which access could only be obtained through one of the six gates, namely, Kent, St. Louis, Hope, Prescott, Palace and St. Johns. The ravages of time, which accomplishes all things, was having its effect on these gates and they were fast crumbling to the ground, when Lord Dufferin was appointed Governor General of Canada in 1872, who ordered the walls and gates restored.

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Break Neck Steps on Little Champlain Street.

Photo by G. T. Ry. Co.

Old wooden steps leading from Champlain Street to Mountain Hill were removed in 1894 and replaced by an elegant iron stairway with rail on each side.



Photo by G. T. Ry. Co.

Sous Le Cap Street, Quebec.

One of the oldest streets in lower town and so narrow that two carriages cannot meet and pass each other. The upper stories are occupied for living rooms, lines stretched from one side of the street to the other are used for drying clothes.



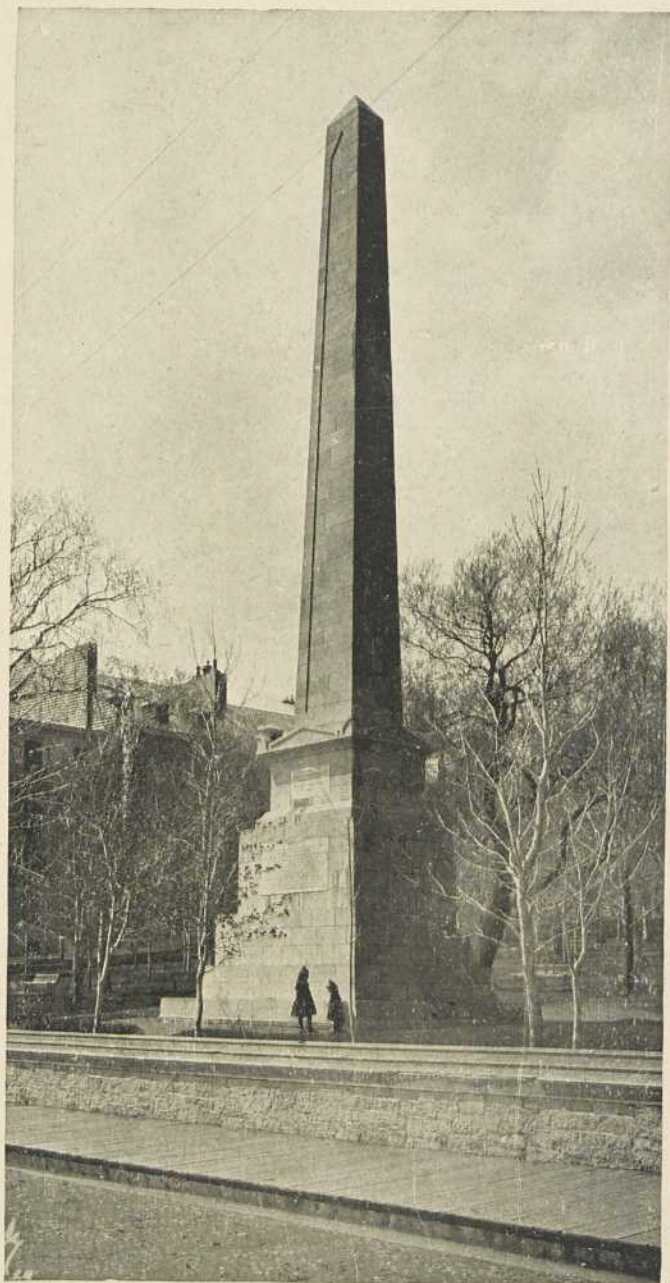
Champlain's Monument.

Erected on the east end of the Dufferin Terrace, on the site of the old St Louis castle, where resided the French and English governors until it was destroyed by fire in 1834.



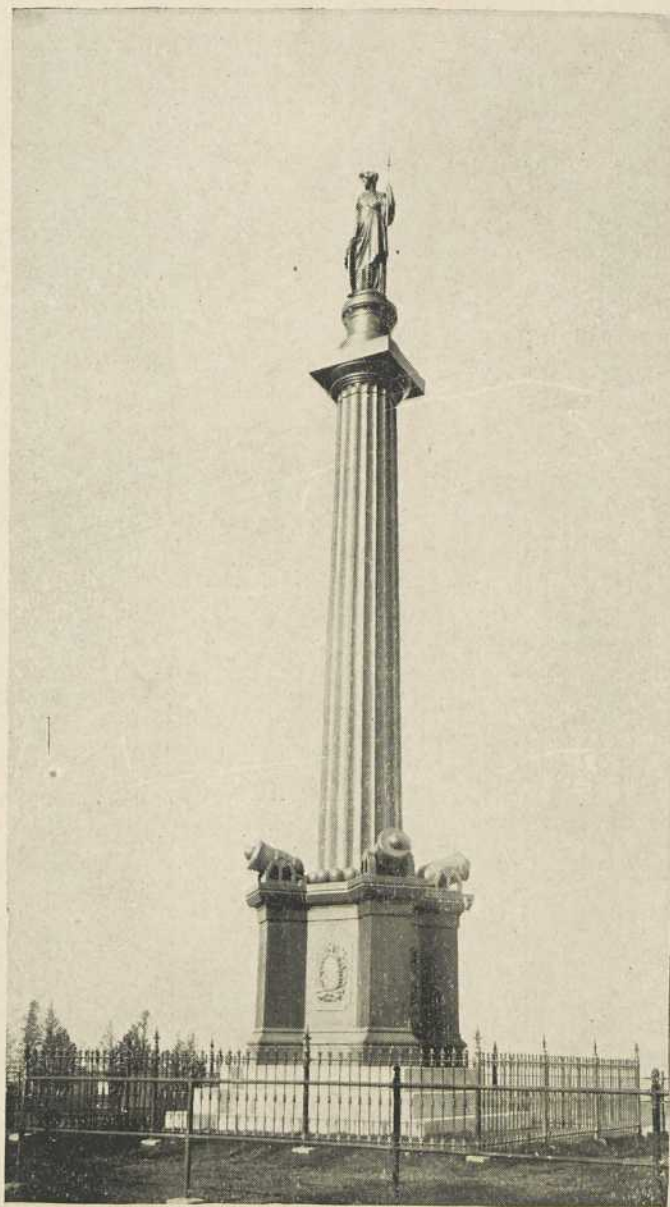
Monument to Jacques Cartier.

The discoverer of the site of Quebec.



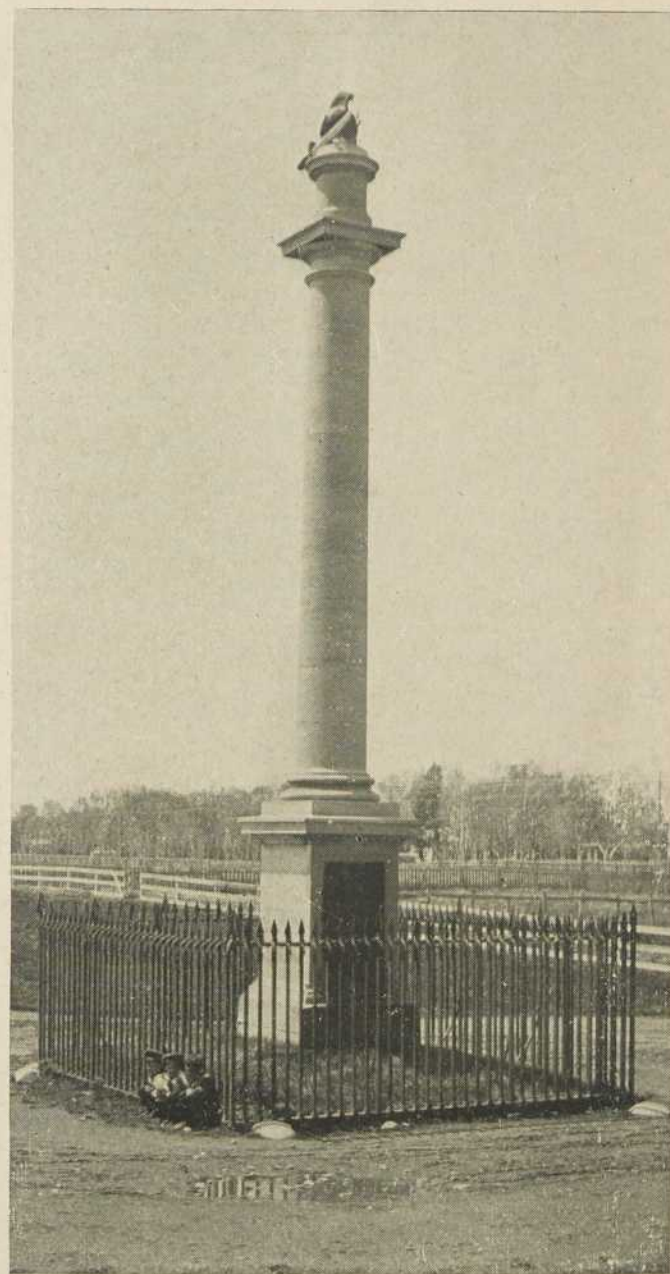
The Wolfe and Montcalm Monument.

This monument was erected in Governor's Garden to the memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French Generals who were both slain in the same battle on the Plains of Abraham, on the 13th day of September, 1759, the English army being the victors.



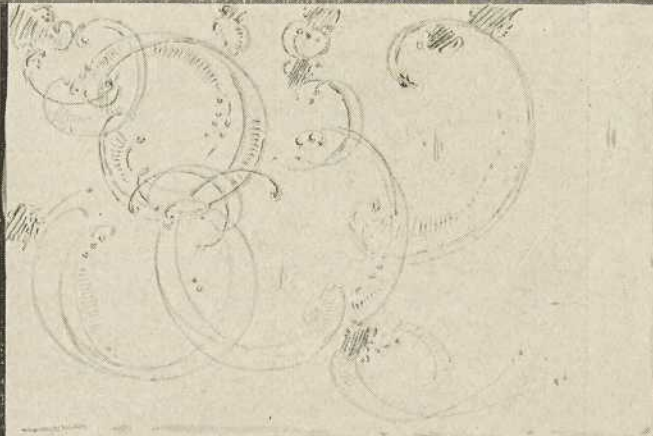
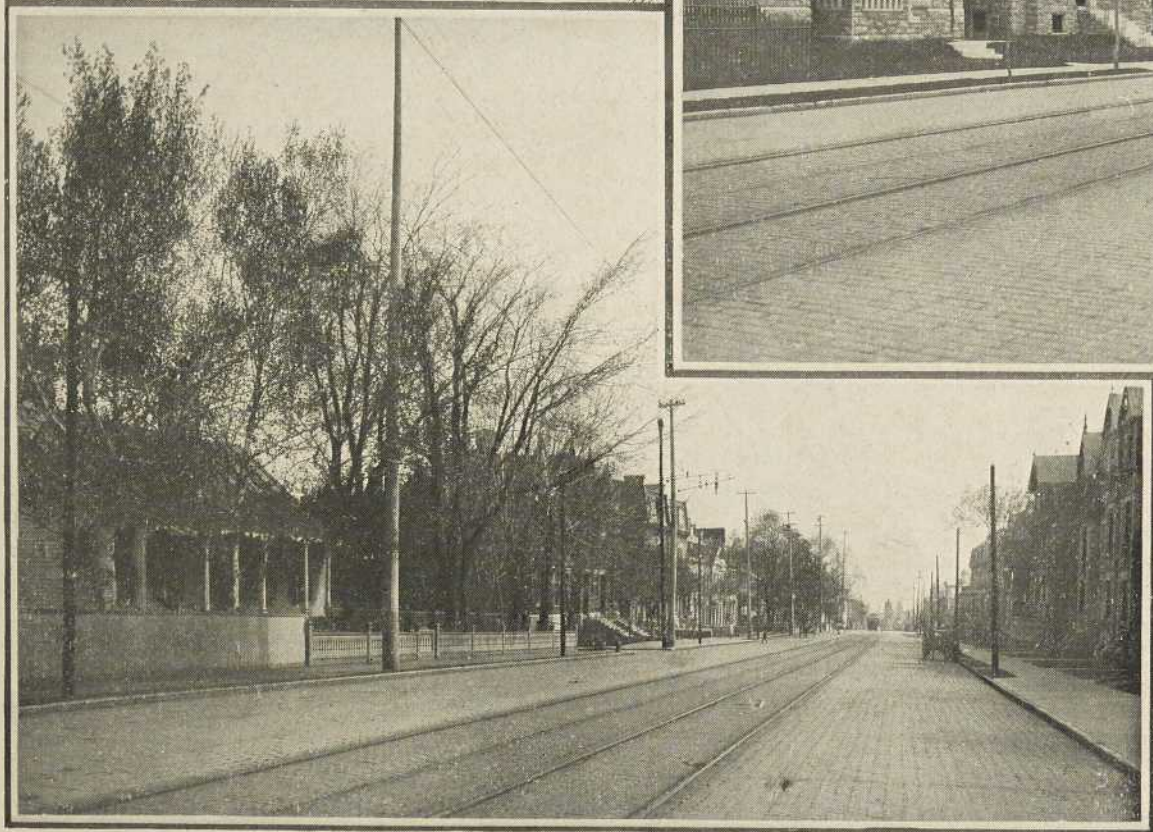
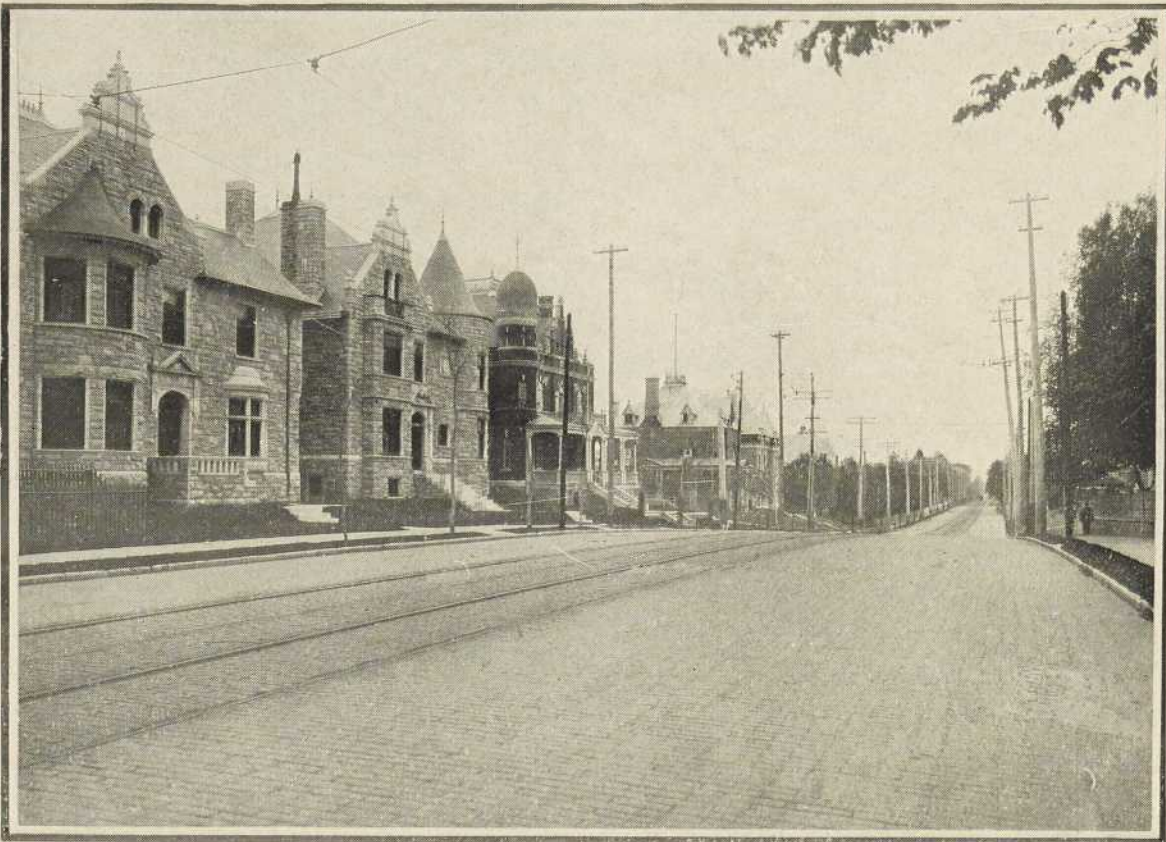
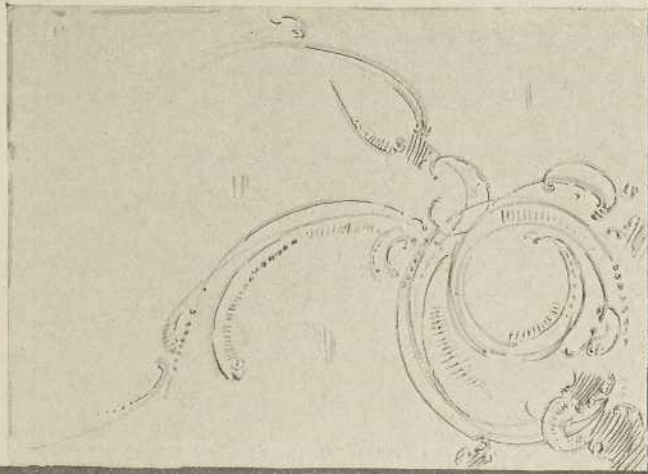
Monument to the Braves on the Foye Road

Erected in 1830 to the memory of the brave English and French soldiers who fell in the second battle on the Plains of Abraham in 1760. The monument is a bronze column standing upon a stone base. It was a present from Prince Napoleon. The attack was made by General Levis in an attempt to retake the city, but he could not force the English general to capitulate. The battle only lasted one hour and three-quarters, but raged so fiercely that after it was over the ground was strewn with forty thousand dead soldiers.



Wolfe's Monument.

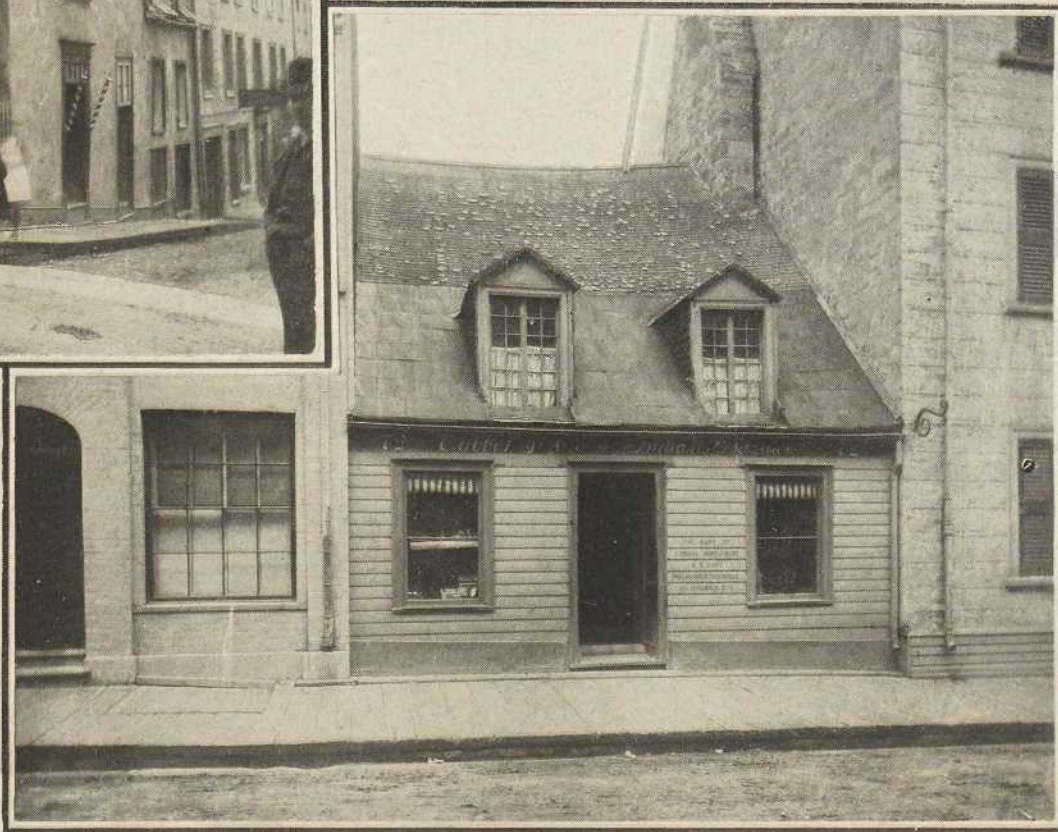
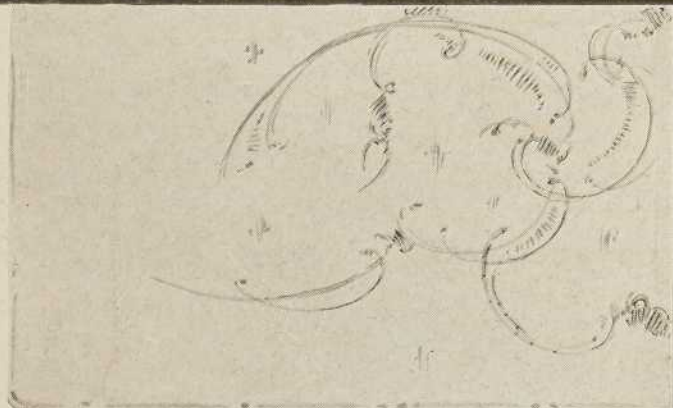
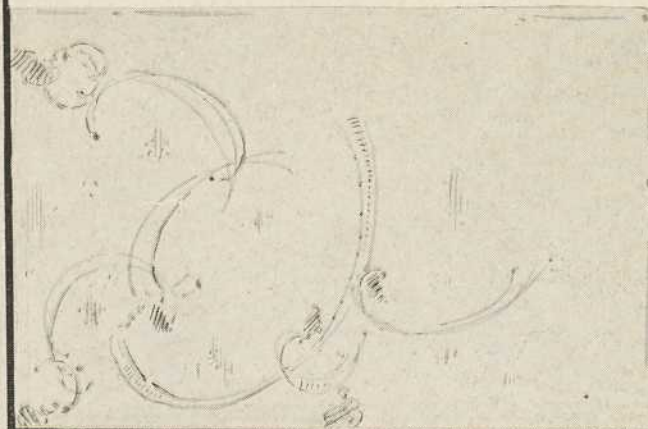
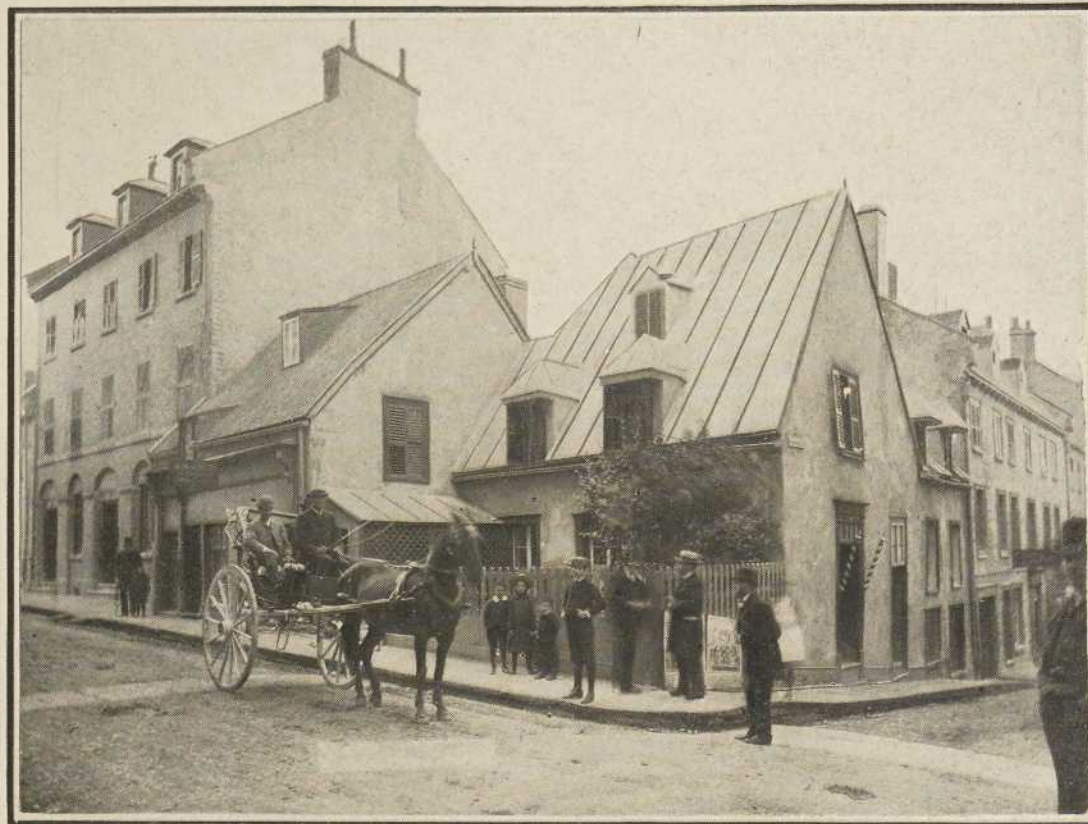
Erected in the year 1849 to mark the spot where General Wolfe fell in his desperate conflict with Montcalm, the leader of the French forces at Quebec in the memorable battle on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th day of September, 1759, which resulted in the death of both Wolfe and Montcalm and decided the fate of Canada in favor of the English for all time to come.



Streets in the Residential Part of the City.



Custom House.

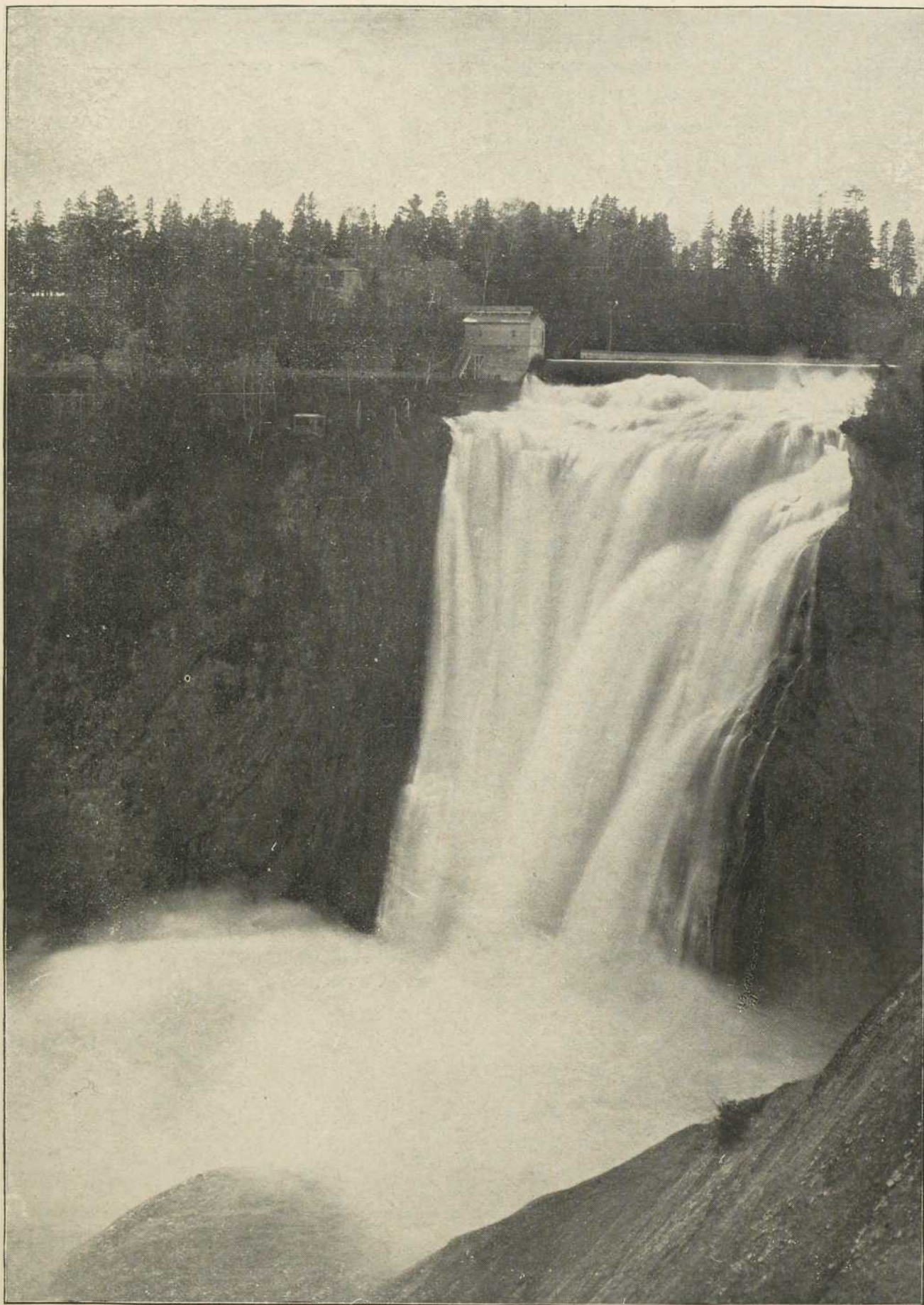


Montcalm Hotel.

Where General Montcalm established his headquarters before the battle of the Plains of Abraham, in September, 1759.

The Old House.

Where the body of General Montgomery was laid. This building was removed and a limestone block erected in its place, with a tablet bearing the same inscription that appeared on the old house.



The Falls of Montmorenci just below Quebec.

Affords a charming drive of nine miles along the banks of the old St. Lawrence, through the quaint old picturesque French village of Beauport, with its row of peculiar shaped white cottages on each side of the street, extending almost the entire distance, with their long, narrow garden patches. The height of the falls is over 250 feet, that of Niagara if only 160.



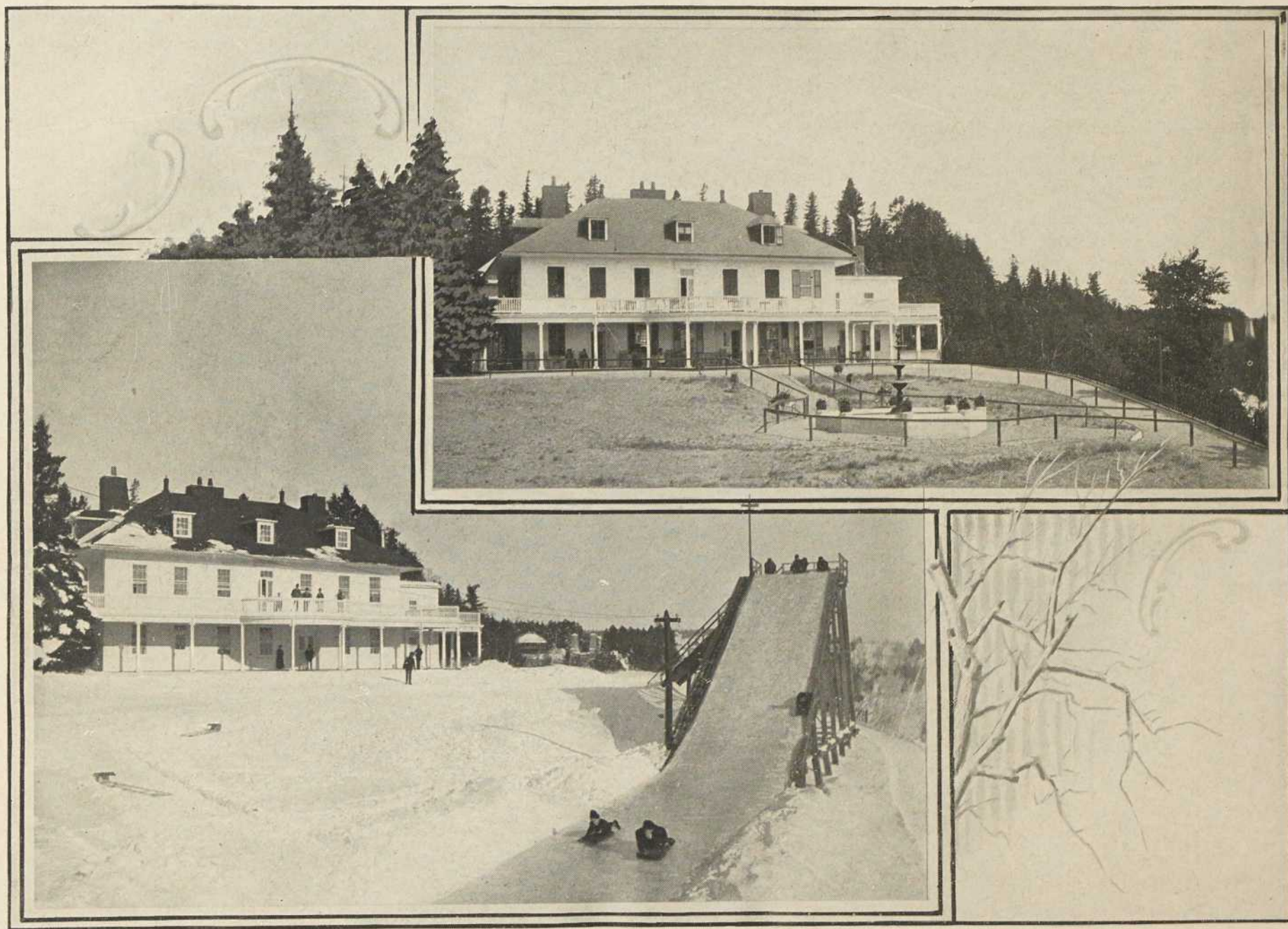
NATURAL STEPS, MONTMORENCI.

MAN & CO. PHOTO

Natural Steps at Falls at Montmorenci.

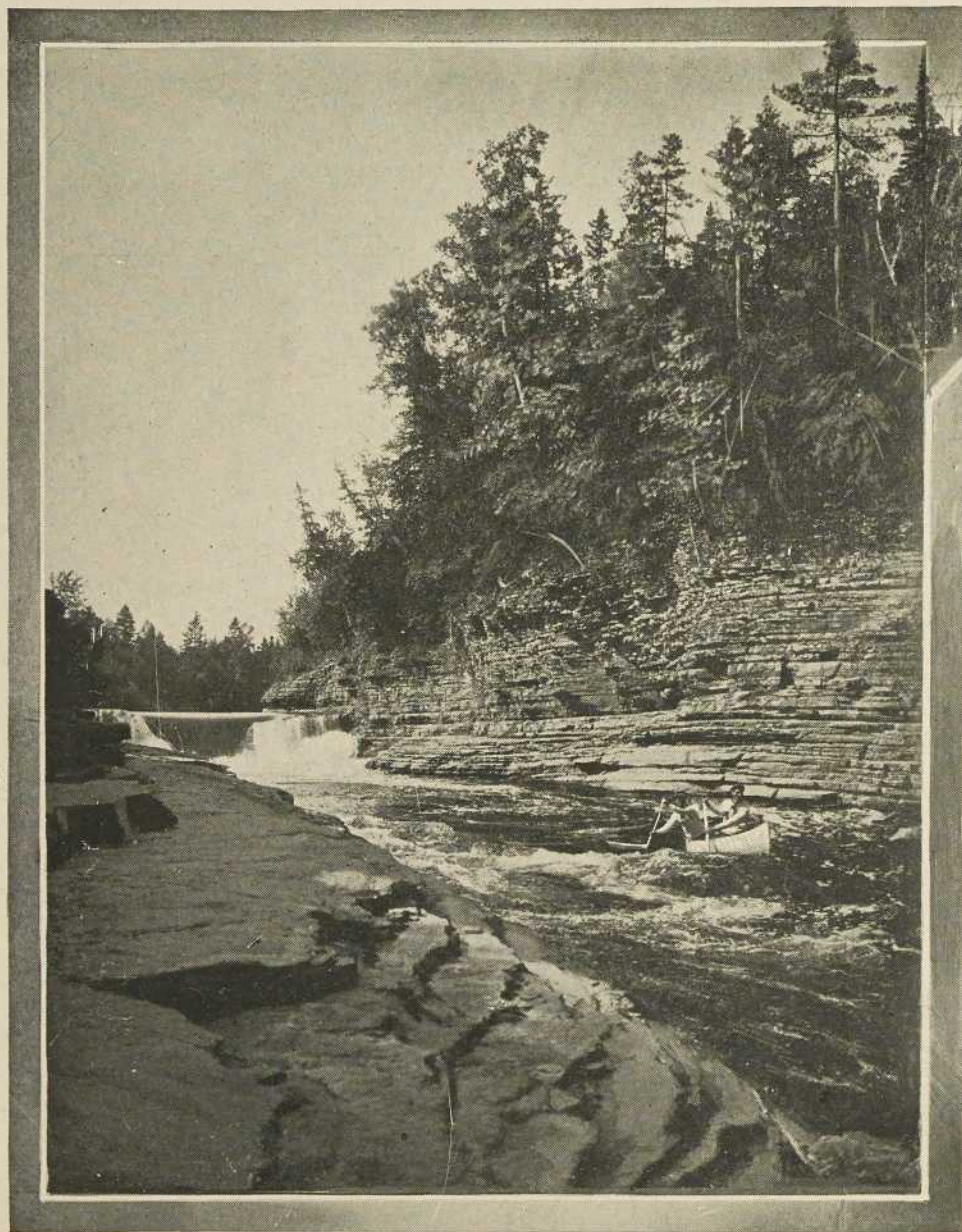
To some visitors the natural steps are the most wonderful part of the scene. The peculiar formation of rock as shown by the wearing away of the softer parts by the continual tumbling of the waters of this mad river as it rushes on over its precipitous course to the St. Lawrence, a short distance below, curling and eddying around in every conceivable form, at times almost disappearing under the overhanging cliffs. These projecting rocks are sometimes used by picnic parties for tables upon which to spread their colations.

REPRODUCTION BY PERMISSION OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY. THE HEIGHT OF THE FALLS IS ABOUT 250 FEET. THAT OF THE STAIRCASE IS ABOUT 100 FEET. MONTMORENCI FALLS IS IN THE STATE OF QUEBEC, CANADA. PHOTOGRAPH BY H. H. HARRIS.



The Kent House. Summer and Winter at the Falls of Montmorenci, also the Toboggan Slide.

The ancient building was once occupied by the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Has since been changed into a hotel and named in honor of him. It is kept open winter and summer. Tobogganing is a favorite sport with the people of Canada; these slides are used by thousands of Hotel guests during the winter months.



Indians running the Rapids above the Falls of Montmorenci.

A very common occurrence that can be seen almost any day.



A Group of Moose and Red Deer in Montmorenci Park.

A part of a collection of native wild animals owned and kept by Holt, Renfrew & Co., the noted furriers of Quebec.



The Village of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

The world-renowned shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre which attracts several hundred thousand pilgrims from all parts of the country every year.

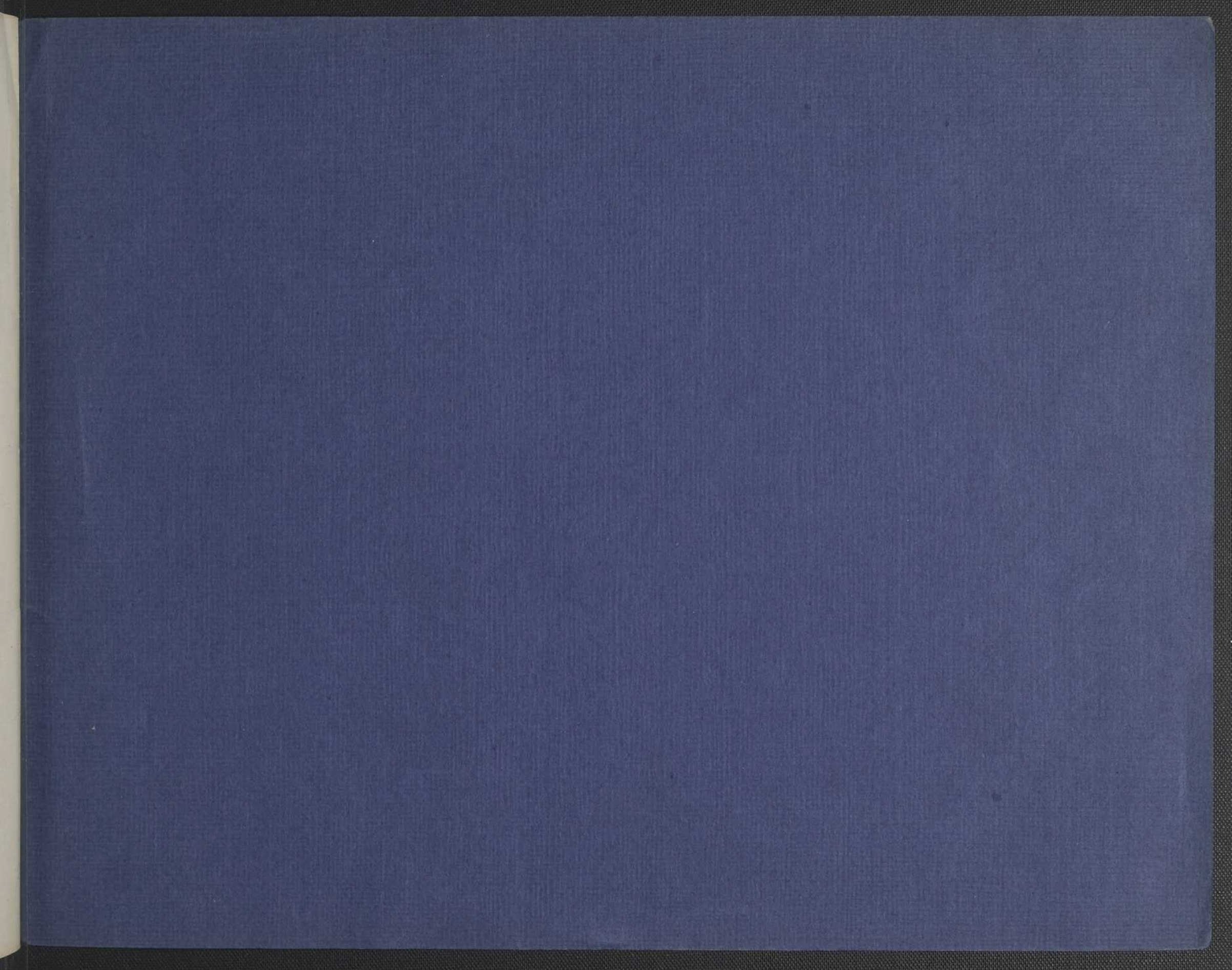


The World Famed Church of Ste. Anne de Beupre.

Where it is claimed that they have a relic of Ste. Anne, (the grandmother of Christ) possessing great virtue for the healing of the sick, restoring the deaf and blind, also enabling the lame to walk without crutches. Whether there is any virtue in the shrine or not, it is a fact that many go there by the aid of staffs and crutches and before leaving throw them away and return home, believing they have been miraculously cured. Be this true or not, the fame of the place attracts thousands of pilgrims every year.



A few of the Crutches, Staffs and Bandages used by Invalids and Cripples before making their pilgrimage to the Shrine of Ste. Anne.



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