

Quebec City

by Dave Colwell









































































A NATURAL FORTRESS

From the heights of Montmorency, Wolfe could observe Montcalm's defenses; 10 800 French soldiers and Canadian militia with dozens of redoubts.

Wolfe had camps and batteries at Pointe Lévy (across from Quebec) and on the Isle of Orleans. Two hundred vessels (including 49 warships) dropped anchor off the island carrying 8500 soldiers and 13 500 sailors.

General Wolfe had to act quickly as the season was drawing to a close.

Quebec and the Montmorency Falls Forrest, C. Ramus, 1823 National Gallery of Canada, 18495

THE BATTLE OF MONTMORENCY

Wolfe landed 13 companies of Grenadiers on the Beaupré shore on July 31, 1759.

The English discovered that the redoubt they occupied was within firing range of the French. Reinforcements were called in and an assault ordered on the entrenchments above.

Under heavy enemy fire, the soldiers attacked. However, a violent thunderstorm soon soaked the gunpowder ending the day's fighting.

The British withdrew leaving over 400 dead, missing or wounded. On September 13, Wolfe found a better way to take the City of Quebec.

"View of Montmorency Falls or Sault de Montmorency and of the Attack on the French Entrenchments near Beauport by General Wolfe with the Army Grenadier on July 31, 1759.

Drawn on the spot by Captain Hervey Smyth Engraved by William Elliot Archives Nationales du Québec, Québec, P-600-5 / GH-470-134













































































