CHAPTER ONE

MAPS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

After the fall of Quebec and the capture of Montreal in 1760, continued French resistance was brief. Under the command of General Amherst, the remanents of the French forces under Governor Vaudreuil were surrounded, and had no choice but to surrender, finally ending decades of bitter fighting between the French and English in North America. Amherst offered guarantees of religious freedom, protection of property rights, and trade equality, bringing long needed peace to the Saint Lawrence valley. Despite the peace in Canada, the Seven Years War continued in India, the Caribbean and Europe. St. Johns, Newfoundland was occupied briefly by the French in 1762, but by 1763 with the treaty of Paris, France withdrew its claims to the mainland of Canada and was granted fishing rights off the northern coasts of Newfoundland, with title to only St. Pierre and Miquelon. Quebec was created as a colony with clearly defined boundaries, but then subsequently the Quebec Act expanded these bounds to include the fur-trading region of the Great Lakes region. Although the intent of the Quebec Act was probably to promote Anglican settlement and thus a dilution of French civil law and Catholicism, it largely resulted in antagonising the New England settlers who were understandably highly critical of this obstacle to their own expansion westward. This served as part of the considerable discontent with British rule and finally the full fledged American Revolution. Quebec province was invaded by the Americans, and Quebec was again briefly put under siege until the following spring. Peace was restored in 1783 and the British claims were pushed back to the Great Lakes to establish the southern limits of British North America, and effectively the territory that is modern day Canada.

ENTRY 1001. BELLIN. 1742.

Map size: 19.8 x 28.5 cm.
Published in: source unknown.

“Dheulland Sculp.” is engraved outside the neat-line in the bottom right corner.
ENTRY 1002. BELLIN. 1744.
Plate: 764.
Map size: 19.8 x 28.5 cm.
NMC 51976., BN 8o Ed. P.Angrand.778-780, BN 4o Ed. Lk12 762 D; BN du Q. G 3452 S21 1744 B4, RES AD 46.
Ref: BN du Q # 211.
“Dheulland Sculp.” is engraved outside the neat-line in the bottom right corner, and “11.” rotated on its side has been added outside the left-hand line.

ENTRY 1003. THE LONDON MAGAZINE. 1764.
Plate: 765.
Map size: 17.1 x 21.8cm.
Clements Library C 1759 Le, C 1777 Br; LC G3450 1763 K Vault; BN du Q G 3450 1764 K5.
Ref: Phillips Maps p.729; BN du Q #747; Sellers & van Ee 582; Winsor v.5, p.615; Jolly LOND-241.


( Courtesy of the Bibliothèque Nationale du Quebec ).
ENTRY 1004. PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
1775.
Plate: 766.
Map title: *A Map / of the / Present Seat of War / on the Borders / of / CANADA*
Map size: 15.2 x 38.7 cm.
Published in: *Pennsylvania Magazine*. 1775.
LC Rare Books AP2.A2 P4; Clements Library Serials 1.
Ref: Clements v.3, p.117; Wheat & Brun # 89.

Engraved top left, outside the neat-line, is “ for the Penn Magazine ”.

ENTRY 1005. CARVER. 1776. First state.
Plate: 767.
Map title: *A /NEW MAP / OF THE / PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, / according to / THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION, / of the 7th. of October 1763. / from / THE FRENCH SURVEYS / Connected with those made after the War, / BY / CAPTAIN CARVER, / and Other / Officers, / in HIS MAJESTY’S Service.*
Map size: 49.3 x 67.4 cm.

Underneath the neat-line is engraved “ London Printed for Rob. Sayer and John Bennet Map and Printsellers No. 53 in Fleet Street as the Act directs / 16th February 1776. ”.

Entry 1003.

( Courtesy of the Library of Congress ).
Plate 767. The Carver map of Quebec. This is the first state of the plate with the Sayer & Bennett imprint below the neat-line. Entry 1005.

( Courtesy of the National Archives of Canada ).
ENTRY 1006. CARVER. 1788. Second state.
Map size: 49.3 x 67.4 cm.
Published in: [A General Atlas] 1794
A / 300 / 1788, NMC 98158; LC G1015 .S39 1794 Vault.
Ref: Stevens & Tree 1967; LC Phillips 4293.
The only change appears to be the change of title and the corresponding elimination of the imprint below the neat-line.

ENTRY 1007. CARVER. 1794. Third state.
Map size: 48.9 x 66.8 cm.
Published in: A New Universal Atlas. 1795.
NMC 1785; BN du Q. G 3450 1794 C3.
Ref: Stevens & Tree 1967; BN du Q # 429.
Again, the only change appears to be to the imprint in the cartouche.

ENTRY 1008. LONDON MAGAZINE. 1776.
Plate: 768.
Map title: A VIEW / of the / RIVERS / KENEBEC and CHAUDIERE, / with / COLONEL ARNOLD'S / Route to / QUEBEC.
Map size: 18 x 11.5 cm.
Published in: London Magazine. v. 45, Sept. 1776, p.480.
NMC 6696; BN du Q. G3452 Q4S1 1776 B3.
Ref: Phillips Maps p.735; BN du Q # 149; Winsor v.6, p.217; Jolly LOND-313.
Engraved in the lower margin is “Published by R. Baldwin No.47 Pater-noster-Row.”

ENTRY 1009. ANON ca. 1776.
Plate: 769.
Map title: A MAP / of the Country which was the scene of operations of / The NORTHERN ARMY / including the WILDERNESS through which / General Arnold marched to attack / QUEBEC.
Map size: 25.6 x 21.6 cm.
Published in: source unknown
McCord Museum M2357.
With the folded nature of the map, it is possibly from one of the “Magazines” of the period, although Jolly does not list any equivalent.

ENTRY 1010. LE ROUGE. 1778.
Plate: 770.
Map size: 48.2 x 65.8 cm.
Published in: Atlas Amériquain. 1778-92.
Ref: BN du Q # 429; LC Phillips 1212.

ENTRY 1011. RUSSEL. 1778.
Plate: 771.
Map title: An Exact Map / of / The PROVINCE of QUEBEC, / —
Map size: 20.5 x 26.5 cm.
Published in: The History of North America —. W. Russel, London 1778.
Engraved lower right, outside the border, is “J. Lodge fculp.,” which can be trimmed during binding.
Plate 768. Map depicting the invasion of Canada at the start of the War of Independence, published in the London Magazine Entry 1008.

(Courtesy of the National Archives of Canada).
Plate 769. An anonymous map depicting the invasion of Canada at the start of the War of Independence. Entry 1009.

(Courtesy of the McCord Museum.)
Plate 770. The Le Rouge map of Quebec copied from the equivalent map by Carver. Entry 1010. (Courtesy of the National Archives of Canada).

ENTRY 1012. ZATTA. 1778-9.
Plate: 772.
Map title: PARTE ORIENTALE DEL CANADA, NUOVA SCOZIA SETTENTRIONALE, E PARTE DI LABRADOR.
Map size: 30.9 x 42.6 cm.
Published in: Atlante Novissimo. 1779.
NMC 6954.

Engraved top left is “FOGL. III.”

ENTRY 1013. UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE. 1781.
Plate: 773.
Map title: A New / and Accurate MAP / OF / QUEBEC / and / its Boundaries; / from a late Survey.
Map size: 26.5 x 32.2 cm.
Published in: Universal Magazine. v.69, Sept. 1781, p.113.

NMC 113492, 6957, 6958; BL P.P. 5438.z.
Ref: Phillips Maps p.730; BN du Q # 1163; Sellers & van Ee 583; Jolly UNIV-193.

ENTRY 1014. LÉTOURNEAU. 1791.
Plate: 774.
Map title: A New Map / of / CANADA, / or / Province of Quebec. / Nouvelle Carte / du / CANADA / ou / Province de Quebec.
Map size: 23.5 x 37.5 cm.
Published in: The Quebec Almanack for The Year 1791.
NMC F / 1100 / 1791; Clements.
Ref: Tremaine, A Bibliography of Canadian imprints 1751-1800. #630; Clements V.4, p.205.

Probably the first map drawn and engraved in Canada.

Plate 772. Map of Quebec published by Zatta in 1779. Entry 1012.
(Courtesy of the National Archives of Canada).
Plate 774. Map of Quebec published in The Quebec Almanack for The Year 1791, and thus probably represents
(Courtesy of the C}
presents the first map extant published in Canada. The title page of the Almanac is illustrated over-leaf. Entry 1014. (Clements Library).
THE QUEBEC ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR 1791.

QUEBEC:
Printed by Samuel Neilson,
NO. 3. MOUNTAIN STREET.