

James Wolfe; and, after a protracted siege, the campaign was ended by the battle of Quebec (Sept. 13), and the capitulation of the city five days later. Wolfe was killed in this battle, at the moment of victory; and Montcalm, fatally wounded, was carried within the walls, dying on the following morning. A stone column (erected in 1827) to the memory of Wolfe stands on the Plains of Abraham, where the battle was fought. Regarding its location, see *Quebec Lit. and Hist. Soc. Trans.*, 1898-1900; and Doughty's paper in *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, 2nd ser., vol. v., sec. 2, pp. 359-425.—See Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*, and Casgrain's *Montcalm and Lévis* (Quebec, 1891).

28 (p. 105).—Saintout is merely a corruption of St. Ours. Pierre, the founder of this family (born in 1643), was an officer in the French troops sent to Canada about 1669; he died in 1724. One of his grandsons, Roch de St. Ours, is probably the officer mentioned in our text; he was married at Quebec, in 1745, to Charlotte Deschamps, by whom he had five children. The time of his death is not recorded.

29 (p. 119).—Gaston François, chevalier (afterward duke) de Lévis, a native of Languedoc (born 1720), and a distinguished military officer, was appointed second in command under Montcalm, when the latter was sent to Canada. After the capture of Quebec, Lévis attempted to retake the city from the English; but, after a long siege, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise (May 16, 1760). Retreating to Montreal, he held that city until forced by an English army to surrender it, with all New France, on Sept. 8 following; Lévis and his army were sent back to France. For his gallant defense of Canada, he was promoted in military rank; and his subsequent services in the French army brought him distinguished honors. He died at Arras, Nov. 26, 1787.

30 (p. 123).—These battles are described in *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vol. x., pp. 591 *et seq.* The name Copperelh is a blunder for Parker, the name of the English commander. This was Colonel John Parker, commanding a regiment from New Jersey.

31 (p. 157).—"Moreau" is a Gallicized rendering for Monroe. This was Lieut.-Col. George Monroe, of the 35th regiment of foot; he received a commission as colonel, Jan. 1, 1758, but died a few weeks later.

32 (p. 167).—The family of Coulon de Villiers was prominent in Canadian military affairs, and at this time numbered five officers in the troops of the colony. Of the two here mentioned, Louis (born in 1710), a captain, performed many brilliant exploits—among these, taking from the British the post of Grand Pré, Acadia (1747).