



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

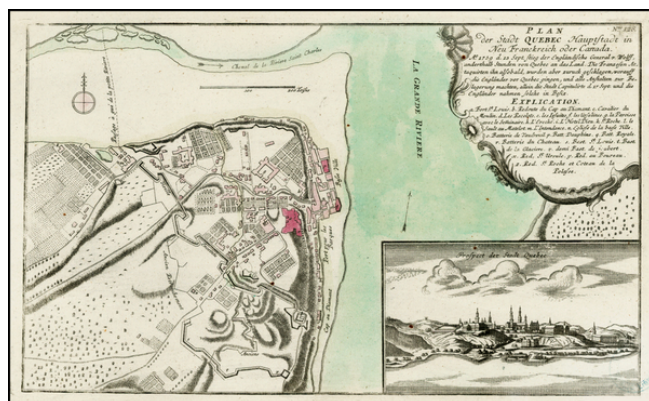
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## Plan der Stadt Quebec Hauptstadt in Neu Frankreich oder Canada Ao 1759 d. 13 Sept Stieg der Englische General v. Wolff . . .

**Stock#:** 24222  
**Map Maker:** Raspe  
**Date:** 1764 circa  
**Place:** Nuremberg  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 13.5 x 8.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

Fine old color example of Raspe's French & Indian War Plan of the area around Quebec, from his *Schauplatz des Gegenwaertigen Kriegs* . . .

The map includes a fine early view of the city and a key identifying a number of places. The plan is rare on the market, with only 1 listings in AMPR in the past 28 years.

The map reflects the events of The Battle of the Plains of Abraham, also known as the Battle of Quebec. The battle was a pivotal battle in the Seven Years' War (referred to as the French and Indian War in the United States). The battle, which commenced on September 13, 1759, was fought between the British Army and Navy, and the French Army, on a plateau just outside the walls of Quebec City, on land owned by a farmer named Abraham Martin.

The battle involved fewer than 10,000 troops between both sides, but proved to be a deciding moment in the conflict between France and Britain over the fate of New France, influencing the later creation of Canada. The culmination of a three-month siege by the British, the battle lasted less than fifteen minutes. British troops commanded by General James Wolfe successfully resisted the column advance of French troops and Canadian military under Louis-Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm. Both generals were mortally wounded during the battle. Wolfe died on the field within minutes of engagement and Montcalm died the next morning. In the wake of the battle, France's remaining military force in Canada and the rest of North America came under increasing pressure from British forces.

While the French forces continued to fight and prevailed in several battles after Quebec was captured, the British did not relinquish their hold on the fortress and expanded their efforts throughout the New World. Within four years, nearly all of France's possessions in eastern North America would be ceded to Great



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Britain.

**Detailed Condition:**