

ily, and his great regret in coming to America was that he must leave his mother, wife and six children, and his beautiful country home in Candiae. When he arrived in Montreal he found himself hampered in every way by the Governor, Vaudrenil, who was jealous of his military power. The friction between Montcalm and the Governor undoubtedly helped to hasten the downfall of the French army in Canada.

Page 102, No. 1. **Oswego.** While the incompetent Loudon had been hesitating over sending troops to reinforce Oswego during the summer of 1756, Montcalm had been acting. He had crossed Lake Ontario from Fort Frontenac (the site of Kingston, Ont.), invested Oswego, and pressed the siege so vigorously that the garrison of fourteen hundred soldiers with two or three hundred non-combatants surrendered. Montcalm's Indians began murdering a few of the prisoners, and it was only by his own personal efforts and by promising them presents worth ten or twelve thousand livres that he could restrain them from further slaughter.

Page 103, No. 1. **Iowas.** The Iowas were a tribe of Sioux origin. At the beginning of the 18th century they lived in what is now Minnesota. Afterwards they went farther south to Iowa, but are now living on the reservations in Kansas and Oklahoma.

Page 106, No. 1. **Lévis.** This capable French officer had served with distinction in the War of the