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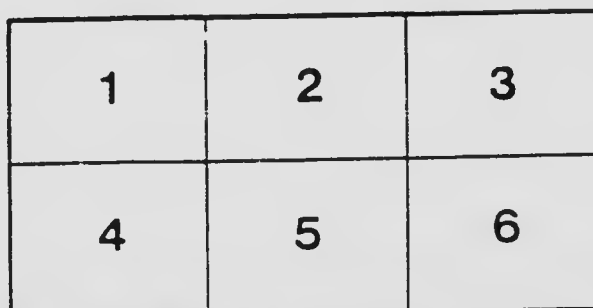
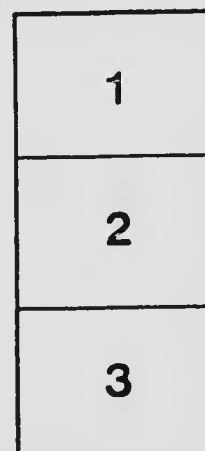
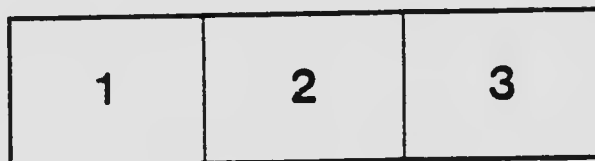
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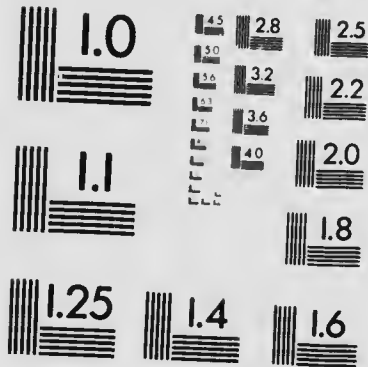
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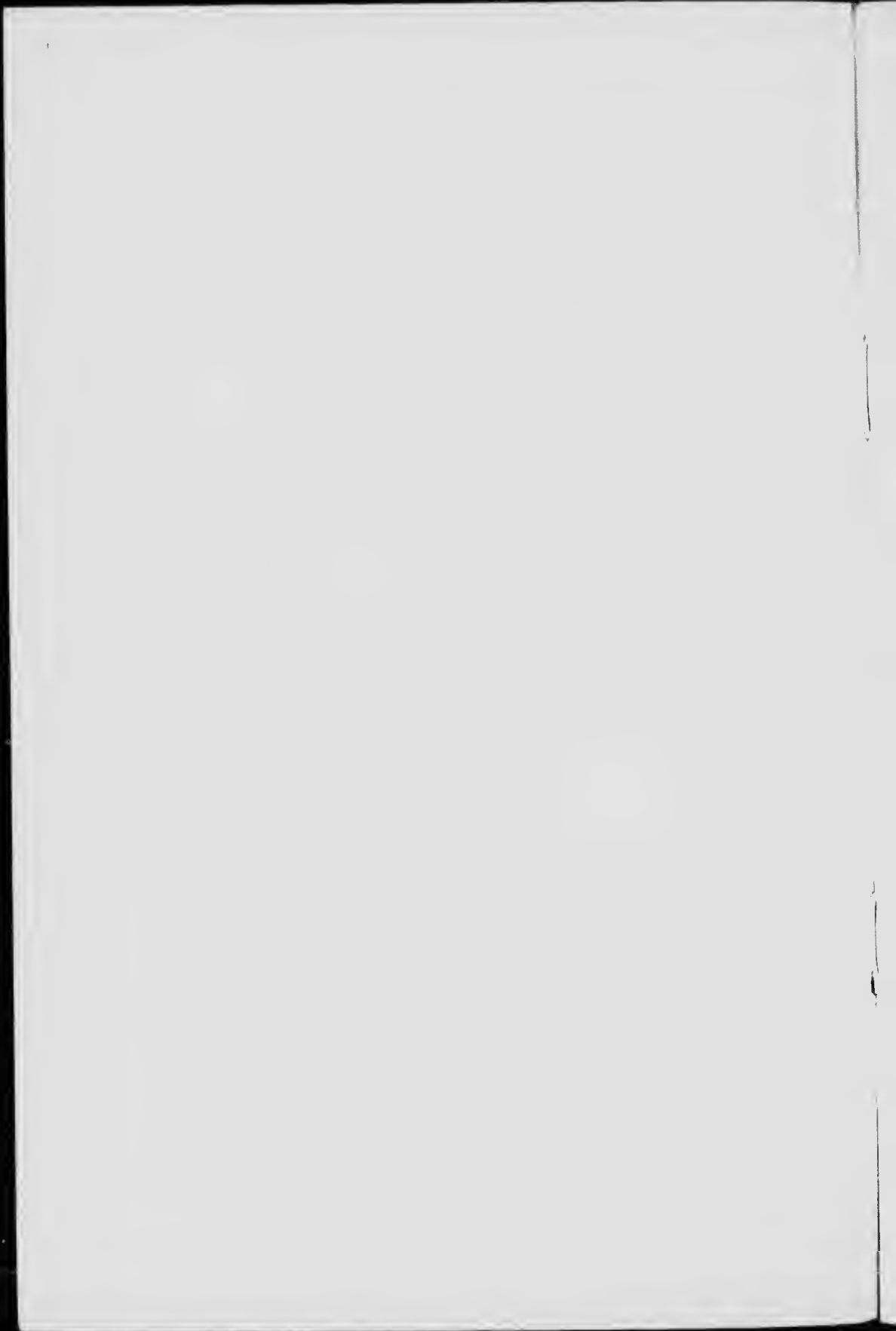


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The May Court Club Lectures  
1907



OTTAWA

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JANUARY—APRIL, 1907.

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MCGILL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.

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EIGHT LECTURES.

ON

CANADIAN LIFE

UNDER THE OLD REGIME.

*Lecturer:* PROF. CHARLES W. COLBY.

The subject of this course is especially suggested by the Champlain Celebration which will be held at Quebec during 1908. It is the design of the lectures to depict the life of New France through a portraiture of its typical figures—the explorer, the missionary, the colonist, the soldier, the bishop, the intendant and the governor. With each type a central personage will be associated, as with “The Explorer,” Champlain; with “The Soldier,” D’Iberville; and with “The Governor,” Frontenac. The treatment will not be exclusively biographical, but in each lecture many of the illustrations will be drawn from a single great career. The period to be covered is that part of the seventeenth century which lies between the founding of Quebec in 1608 and the death of Frontenac in 1698.

The real aim of the course is to interpret the ideals that animated New France during the early and formative part of its existence. Without a knowledge of these ideals and of the deeds which they prompted, the standpoint of French Canada must remain unintelligible to the English Canadian of the present day.

The lectures will be given in the Queen's Hall, Bank Street, Ottawa, on alternate Friday Evenings, at 8.15 o'clock, beginning on Friday, January 18th. At the close of each lecture the members of the audience who propose to join the University Extension Class will remain for questions and discussion.

In the concluding pages of the syllabus will be found short sets of questions which have been drawn up to correspond with each of the lectures. Answers may be sent by students to the lecturer through the post, addressed Prof. Charles W. Colby, McGill University, Montreal.

At the end of the course the University will hold a written examination at Ottawa, for those who may wish to be examined.

#### TITLES OF LECTURES.

- I. The Historical Background of New France . . . Jan. 18th.
- II. The Explorer—Champlain. . . . . Feb. 1st.
- III. The Missionary—Brébeuf. . . . . Feb. 15th
- IV. The Colonist—The Carignan Regiment . . . . March 1st.
- V. The Soldier—D'Iberville . . . . . March 15th.
- VI. The Bishop—Laval. . . . . March 29th.
- VII. The Intendant—Talon . . . . . April 12th.
- VIII. The Governor—Frontenac. . . . . April 26th.

#### READINGS.

For the assistance of students a short bibliography is appended to the outline of each lecture. As history cannot well be studied without some reference to original sources, each list of books is divided into two parts. Under A are cited recent works. Under B reference is made to important documents or narratives which belong to the period under discussion. It is hoped that all who intend to take up the work of the course seriously will read some, at least, of the texts which are mentioned under head B.

*The arrangements for this course of Lectures have been made by the May Court Club.*



## LECTURE I.

Friday, January 18th, 1907.

### THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF NEW FRANCE.

#### GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE.

##### HISTORY AND PATRIOTISM.

In many the historic sense is lacking. Others regard the past as a clog upon the present. But the past and its legacies cannot be done away with. Failure of the French Revolution to abolish the past. Social evolution. Attitude of Japan towards the past. Japanese ideals. Political problems in Canada as associated with history. Connection between prejudice and ignorance. Mutual duty of French and English in Canada to grasp each other's point of view. This involves some historical knowledge.

##### THE CHAMPLAIN CELEBRATION OF 1908.

Value of national sentiment in exalting public life. The function of commemorations. Interest in the Tercentenary should take a practical form. How this can be done. Duty of government toward prosecution of historical studies. What is being undertaken elsewhere. The study of Canadian history, present and future.

##### THE AGE OF DISCOVERY AND COLONIZATION.

##### GENERAL RELATIONS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

##### THE RENAISSANCE.

The humanistic ideal. Its relation to the acquisition of knowledge. The Renaissance as a European movement. Its

bearing upon geographical exploration. Italian culture. The Italian navigators. The Renaissance in northern Europe. Columbus and Copernicus.

## THE REFORMATION.

Its chronological relation to the colonial movement. The enmities created by the Protestant Revolution. These reflected in the New World. The religious enthusiasms stimulated by the Protestant Revolution and the Catholic Revival. These also reflected in the New World. European colonies founded when the theological motive was dominant. Case of New France.

## FRANCE DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

### ITS RULERS.

Port Royal and Quebec founded in the reign of Henry IV. His place in French history. His character. His reforms and foreign policy. Sully. The regency of Marie de Médicis. Louis XIII and Richelieu. Character of Richelieu. His greatness. His limitations. The nature of his services to France. His relations with Louis XIII. His colonial policy. The minority of Louis XIV. Anne of Austria and Mazarin. The Fronde. Personal government of Louis XIV. Colbert. His aims. European wars of Louis XIV. Louvois.

### THE NATION AND ITS RESOURCES.

Population. Nature of the royal authority. The provinces. The *parlements*. The army. The navy. The church. The nobles. The third estate. Comparison between France and other European states in the age of Louis XIV: Germany, Spain, England. The colonial aspirations of France. To what extent were they realized?

READINGS.

A

Richard Lodge—*Richelieu*.

J. B. Perkins—*France under Richelieu and Mazarin*. Vol. II, pp. 357-492.

Lavisse et Rambaud—*Histoire Générale*. Vol. VI. Chaps. IV and V.

i

*Mémoires de Sully*.—Book XXVII (Second Half). Book XXVIII (First Half).

*Mémoires de Richelieu*.—Vol. III (Collection Petitot).

Mme. de Sévigné.—*Lettres* Edited by Monmerqué. For references to Colbert, see Index, vol. XII.

## LECTURE II.

Friday, February 1st.

### THE EXPLORER—CHAMPLAIN.

#### THE WILDERNESS.

Its appeal to the imagination of Europe. Examples. Its natural features. Its inhabitants. General characteristics of the Indian tribes with whom the French came in contact. Condition of the Indians at the time when they began to be affected by European settlement. To what extent were they mere barbarians? Signs of a capacity for civilisation. Their villages. Their councils. Their social and political organisation. The leading tribes. The Algonquins in general. The Hurons. The Iroquois.

#### THE TASK OF EXPLORATION.

Incentives. The promoters. The question of finance. The equipment of an expedition. Size of the party. Means of transportation. Weapons. Articles of barter. The commander. Nature of discipline. Choice of routes. Food. Division of labour. Accidents. Intercourse with the natives. Erection of forts. Trading inducements. The rewards of the explorer. His trials and disappointments.

#### SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN.

Early life and personal qualities. His experiences on the Atlantic seaboard. Enters the St. Lawrence. Quebec founded. Dealings with the Iroquois. Exploration of the Ottawa. Champlain on Lake Huron. The first capture of Quebec by the English. Champlain's return to Quebec. His last years. The nature of his writings. His associates. His character as a representative explorer. His place in the history of Canada.

#### THE PAYS D'EN HAUT.

Stages in the exploration of the St. Lawrence Basin and the

Great Lakes. Beyond the Great Lakes. The problem of the Mississippi. Joliet and Marquette. The career of La Salle. His daring. His determination. His enemies. His last expedition. Beyond the Mississippi. The literature of exploration in the Far West. Its popularity in Europe. The special merits of the Frenchman as an explorer. Contrast between the conditions which affected exploration in New France and New England.

#### READINGS.

##### A

- N. E. Dionne.—*Samuel de Champlain*.  
Francis Parkman.—*Pioneers of France in the New World*.  
F. X. Garneau.—*Histoire du Canada*. Book II.  
Justin Winsor.—*Narrative and Critical History of America*.  
Vol. IV., pp. 163-246.

##### B

- Voyages de Champlain*.—For account of discovery of Lake Champlain, 1609.  
*Relations des Jésuites*.—Ed. Thwaites. *Voyages du P. Jacques Marquette*. Vol. LIX, pp. 85-211. Marquette.  
Henri Joutel.—*Journal Historique du Dernier Voyage de La Salle*. Ed. H. R. Stiles.

### LECTURE III.

Friday, February 15th.

#### THE MISSIONARY—BRÉBEUF.

##### BROADER ASPECTS OF THE MISSION.

Wrongs suffered by native races at the hands of Europeans. But undoubted zeal for the conversion of the savage. Efforts of the Roman Catholic church in both East and West. The Religious Orders. Special prominence of the Jesuits. St. Francis Xavier. Jesuit Missions in China, Japan and Paraguay. In Canada the Jesuits did not occupy the whole field. Récollets and Sulpicians. The Récollets. Close connection of the Jesuits with Quebec and of the Sulpicians with Montreal.

##### THE JESUIT MISSIONS.

Literature of the subject. The *Relations des Jésuites*. Difficulties of the task. The obstacle of language. Superstitions of the savage. Sorcerers and medicine-men. Dreams. Le Jeune's *Relation* of 1632. What the Fathers endured. Their patience. Their methods of religious instruction. Importance of baptism. Attempt to civilize the Indians. Attitude of the savage toward the "Black Robes." Difference in difficulty among the missions. Importance of the Huron mission. Life of the Jesuits among the Iroquois. The *festin à manger tout*. The converts. Results of Jesuit effort and their bearing on the fortunes of the colony.

##### JESUIT HEROES AND MARTYRS.

Career of Jean de Brébeuf. At Notre Dame des Anges. Among the Hurons. His character. His account of his work. The invasion of the Huron country by the Iroquois. Brébeuf's death. The fate of the Hurons. Isaac Jogues. His life among the Iroquois. His death. The Jesuits as explorers. Marquette among the Illinois.

## THE FOUNDING OF MONTREAL.

Olier and Dauversière. Their statement of fundamental objects. Ville-Marie under Maisonneuve. Montreal as a mission colony and an outpost against the Iroquois. Its hardships. Jeanne Mance. Marguerite Bourgeois. Religious tone of Ville-Marie. The cross on Mount Royal. The island of Montreal transferred to the Sulpicians. The missionary and the *curé*. The missionary as a distinctive figure in the life of the colony.

### READINGS.

#### A

- F. X. Garneau.—*Histoire du Canada*. Book III, Chap. I.  
J. B. A. Ferland.—*Cours d'Histoire du Canada*. Vol. I, pp. 257-379.  
M. E. Faillon.—*Histoire de la Colonie Française*. Vol. I, pp. 262-493.  
Francis Parkman.—*The Jesuits in North America*. Chaps. I-XXVII.

#### B

- Relations des Jésuites*. —Le Jeune's Relation for 1632. Vol. V. (Ed. Thwaites).  
Ibid.—Regnaut's account of Brébeuf's Death. Vol. XXXIV, pp. 25-38.  
Dollier de Casson.—*Histoire du Montréal*. pp. 1-41. Published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Third Series.

## LECTURE IV.

Friday, March 1st.

### THE COLONIST—THE CARIGNAN REGIMENT.

#### TYPES OF COLONIAL THEORY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The colony as a source of profit to the Mother Land. Character of the early colonists. Spanish methods of colonisation. English methods. French methods. Inducements held out to colonists. Desire for quick returns. Adaptation of European methods to the needs of the New World.

#### THE INFANCY OF NEW FRANCE.

The first band of settlers. Their number, origin and social condition. Louis Hébert and his family. The struggle with famine. Quebec during the first twenty years. Pleasures and excitements. The Company of One Hundred Associates. Its obligation to bring out colonists. How far fulfilled. The *coureurs de bois*. State of the colony in 1663.

#### SEIGNEUR AND CENSITAIRE.

Feudalism in France. The *Coutume de Paris*. Main features of the seigniorial system in Canada. The first seigniories. The *seigneur*. His privileges. His obligations. The size of his seignior. The manor house. The fortunes of the *seigneurs* as a class. The *censitaire*. The subdivision of a seignior. The valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu. The chief services. How far trivial, how far vexatious. Effect of the seigniorial system on the prosperity of New France.

#### THE REGIMENT OF CARIGNAN—SALIÈRES.

Its arrival in the colony. Emigration policy of Colbert. The Carignan Regiment disbanded. The principal officers. The seigniories founded by them. State aid. The *filles du roi*. Agriculture in New France. Trade. The *censitaire* and the Church.



How far did the colonists improve their lot by emigration? Centres of population. Facilities for education. Growth of local sentiment. Canadian folklore. The virtues and limitations of the *habitant*. The effect of the administrative system upon his development.

#### READINGS.

##### A

Francis Parkman.—*The Old Régime in Canada*. Chaps. XII-XV.

J. E. Roy.—*Histoire de la Seigneurie de Lauzon*. Vol. I.

J. B. Ferland.—*Cours d'Histoire du Canada*. Vol. II, pp. 1-60.

##### B

*Journal des PP. Jésuites*.—*Relations des Jésuites*, ed. Thwaites.

Vol. XLVII, pp. 272-313. For 1662-1663.

*Edits et Ordonnances*.—Vol. I. For years 1663-1666.

## LECTURE V.

Friday, March 5th.

### THE SOLDIER—D'IBERVILLE.

#### THE PROBLEM OF DEFENCE.

The enemies of New France. The Iroquois. The English. The Dutch. Military genius of the French. Their adaptability. The Indian peril most imminent. Methods of defence. *Onontio*. His relations with the tribes. "Divide and Rule." The brandy question. The beaver trade as a factor in the military situation. The colonist as a militia-man. The odds against New France in its contest with New England.

#### THE WAR WITH THE IROQUOIS.

Its character before 1660. The mission of Druilletes. Montreal as a storm centre. Dollard and the Canadian Thermopylæ. Tracy's expedition against the Mohawks. La Barre and Dongan. Denonville's expedition against the Senecas. The Lachine Massacre. Iroquois diplomacy. Frontenac and the Iroquois.

#### THE WAR WITH THE ENGLISH.

Early collisions. Argall at St. Sauveur and Port Royal. Kirke at Quebec. The expansion of the English colonies. The English on the Hudson. The English at Pemaquid. Change in the relations of England and France after 1688. The forward policy of Frontenac. Salmon Falls and Casco Bay. Hertel de Rouville. English retaliation. Phips at Port Royal. Phips at Quebec. Schuyler at Laprairie. Oyster River. Barbarities of this war. Their political consequences. New England captives in Canada.

#### PIERRE LE MOYNE D'IBERVILLE.

The Le Moyne family. D'Iberville's early life and training. His career in the navy. Pemaquid. His exploits in Newfound-

land. Sails for Hudson's Bay. Hudson's Bay Company and its forts. D'Iberville captures Fort Nelson. Projects an expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi. His part in the founding of Louisiana. His brother Bienville. The power of the French Canadian soldier to endure hardship.

#### READINGS.

##### A

Francis Parkman.—*The Old Régime in Canada*. Chaps. II, III, XI.

J. B. Ferland.—*Cours d'Histoire du Canada*. Vol. II, pp. 167-310.

##### B

*Voyage d'Iberville*.—Published by the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Third Series.

A. L. de La Hontan.—*Nouveaux Voyages*. English translation. Ed. Thwaites. Vol. I, pp. 216-229. For Lachine Massacre.

*Documentary History of New York*. Vol. I, pp. 297-312. For sources regarding raid on Schenectady.

## LECTURE VI.

Friday, March 29th.

### THE BISHOP—LAVAL.

#### THE CHURCH IN NEW FRANCE.

Canada more Catholic than France. Exclusion of Huguenots. Huguenots in New England. Two functions of the clergy in Canada. To convert the savages. To minister to the colonists. The religious orders and the *curés*. The endowments of the Church. Tithe. Churches and convents. The nuns. Hospitals. Ecclesiastical tone of the colony. The Church as a force on the side of morals and decency. Its discipline. Compare with Blue Laws of New England. The clergy and the *coureurs de bois*. The missionaries and the explorers.

#### JESUIT AND SULPICIAN.

The attitude of the Jesuits towards the founders of Montreal. The creation of the bishopric. Queylus as a candidate of the Sulpicians. Laval. His early life and personal qualities. Appointed Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Petræa. Broader aspects of the dispute between Laval and Queylus.

#### LAVAL AT QUEBEC.

His conception of his duties. His energy and determination. Church and State. Laval and D'Avagour. Laval at court. The Seminary. The acts of Laval. Excommunication of De Mézy. Attitude towards the mendicant orders. Treatment of heresy and witchcraft. Favours the training of a native clergy. His dealings with Talon. His ideals. His correspondence. Laval as a figure in the *Journal des Jésuites*. Estimate of his influence.

#### READINGS.

##### A

F. X. Garneau.—*Histoire du Canada*. Book III, Chap. IV.

A. Gosselin.—*Vie de Mgr. de Laval.*

C. de Rochemonteix.—*Les Jésuites et la Nouvelle-France.* Vol. II, pp. 189-343.

Francis Parkman.—*The Old Régime in Canada.* Chaps. IV-IX.

B

*Relations des Jésuites*, ed. Thwaites. Vol. LIX, pp. 269-291.

*Mandements des Evêques de Québec.* Vol. I, pp. 13-162.

## LECTURE VII.

Friday, April 12th.

### THE INTENDANT—TALON.

#### THE OFFICE OF INTENDANT.

The administrative system of New France. Spirit of paternalism. This seen in both politics and commerce. The intendant in France. Duties of the intendant in Canada. The *Conseil Souverain* and his relations to it. Restrictions on trade. Administration of justice. Means of promoting immigration. Revenues and expenses of New France. The division of functions between the intendant and the governor. The constant correspondence of each with the home authorities. Historical value of this correspondence.

#### GOVERNMENT OF CANADA BEFORE 1663.

The Company of the Hundred Associates. Its organisation and *personnel*. Its methods. Its difficulties. The Constitution of 1647. D'Aillebout's administration. The Company of the Hundred Associates dissolved. Causes and extent of its failure. The Constitution of 1663. The West India Company and its troubles.

#### JEAN TALON.

His birth, early training and gifts. His determination to make the colony a success. His despatches to Colbert. Nature of his powers. His views regarding the Iroquois war. His scheme of colonisation. His wish to simplify legal procedure. The financial system under Talon. His relations with the *Conseil Souverain*. His interest in the exploration of the West. Troubles with Courcelles. Talon and the Church. Local industries during his term of office. State of agriculture. How far was the colony self-supporting? Talon's position in the colony, 1665-1672. His withdrawal.

## THE EDITS ET ORDONNANCES.

Their value and interest as historical material. Examples.

### READINGS.

#### A

F. X. Garneau.—*Histoire du Canada*. Book III, Chap. III.

Thomas Chapais.—*Jean Talon*.—Chaps. IV-XVI.

J. Douglas. *Quebec in the Seventeenth Century*. Chaps. XX-XXI.

F. Parkman.—*The Old Régime in Canada*. Chaps. XVI-XXI.

P. Margry.—*Mémoires et Documents*. Vol. I, pp. 75-100.  
Letters from Talon to Colbert.

The documents printed by Parkman in the appendix to *The Old Régime in Canada*.

*Edits et Ordonnances*. Vol. III. Commissions to intendants.

## LECTURE VIII.

Friday, April 26th.

### THE GOVERNOR—FRONTENAC.

#### THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR.

Absolutism of Louis XIV. Checks placed upon the governor. His powers. How affected by those of bishop, intendant and general. The more important governors before Frontenac. Population, strength and general condition of the colony at Frontenac's arrival.

#### FRONTENAC'S FIRST TERM.

Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac. His birth and early life. His marriage and its effect upon his career. A strongly marked character. Contrast between him and his predecessors. His relations with the Indians; with La Salle; with the fur-traders. Fort Frontenac. The imprisonment of Perrot. Troubles at Quebec. Frontenac and the Church. Appeal of both parties to the king. Recall of the governor.

#### FRONTENAC'S SECOND TERM.

Decline of New France in his absence. The situation in 1689. Frontenac returns as a war governor. His Indian policy. The Iroquois. The Abenakis. Frontenac's attack upon the English. The leaders of the raids. Military organisation of the French. The second siege of Quebec. Its defence. Internal affairs of the colony during Frontenac's second term. His hostile and friendly critics.

#### CONCLUSION.

Contrast between New France and New England. Different motives at work. Different conceptions, methods and resources. Disadvantages under which the Frenchman laboured as a colonist.



The solid achievements of New France. Its limitations.  
Picturesqueness of its history. Its splendid record of vigour and  
heroism.

#### READINGS.

##### A

- F. X. Garneau.—*Histoire du Canada*. Book V. Chap. II.  
H. Lorin.—*Le Comte de Frontenac*.  
J. B. Ferland.—*Cours d'Histoire du Canada*. pp. 83-320  
Alice Baker.—*New England Captives in Canada*.  
F. Parkman.—*Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.*

##### B

- Oraison funèbre du Seigneur Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac, avec des remarques critiques*, 1698. See Parkman's "Frontenac," p. 430 et seq.  
P. Margry.—*Mémoires et Documents*. Vol. I, pp. 195-244.  
For letters regarding Frontenac's visit to Lake Ontario in 1673.  
*Ibid.*—Vol. I, pp. 301-325. *Mémoire* of Frontenac to Colbert, 1677.

## QUESTIONS.

(Three questions upon the subject matter of each lecture are given below. Students who may wish to answer them are invited to send their answers by post to Prof. Charles W. Colby, McGill University, Montreal.)

### I

- 1.—During the 16th and 17th centuries European colonies in America were deeply affected by the religious discords and enthusiasms of Europe. Illustrate this fact as fully as you can and comment upon it.
- 2.—Sketch the character of Cardinal Richelieu, *or* outline his policy regarding: (a) the establishment of absolutism in France; (b) the part of France in the Thirty Years' War.
- 3.—Describe the career of Colbert as a colonial minister, with reference both to his aims and methods.

### II

- 1.—Chateaubriand and others have idealised the North American Indian. Adduce as much evidence as you can to support this view.
- 2.—Estimate the services of Champlain to Canada.
- 3.—Write on the discovery of the Mississippi.

### III

- 1.—Give an account of: (a) St. Francis Xavier and his work in the East; *or* (b) the Jesuit mission in Paraguay.
- 2.—Criticise the *Jesuit Relations* as materials for the history of Canada, *or* consider them from the standpoint of heroism and adventure.
- 3.—Trace the project for the founding of Montreal from its inception to the erection of the Cross on Mount Royal.

### IV

- 1.—Contrast your own view of the relation which should exist between a colony and the mother country with the leading views which were held on this subject in the 17th century.

- 2.—Outline the main features of the seigniorial system in Canada.
- 3.—Follow the fortunes of the Carignan Regiment from the moment of its arrival in Canada to the time when its officers and men were well established as colonists. Give details where you can regarding the officers and their families.

## V

- 1.—Portray the Iroquois as a warrior, using original materials wherever possible.
- 2.—Give a detailed account of Dollard's fight at the Long Sault.
- 3.—Follow the course of the rivalry between England and France in Hudson's Bay, with special reference to the exploits of D'Iberville.

## VI

- 1.—What part did the Church take in education and works of charity under the Old Régime?
- 2.—Investigate the chief features of the dispute which arose over the establishment of the bishopric.
- 3.—Discuss the relations of Laval with the governors and intendants of his time.

## VII

- 1.—Write on the beaver trade in New France.
- 2.—By what means did Colbert encourage colonisation between 1665 and 1675?
- 3.—Enumerate and discuss the activities of Talon.

## VIII

- 1.—Give an opinion concerning the main issues in dispute between Frontenac and his enemies.
- 2.—Criticise Frontenac's conduct of the war against New England, having regard alike to morals and expediency.
- 3.—What do you consider to have been the most solid achievements of New France during the 17th century?

TICKETS can be obtained on application to:

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MISS HELEN ANDERSON	-	-	-	146 Wellington Street
MISS RUTH SHERWOOD	-	-	-	81 Laurier Avenue
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MISS ELEANOR KINGSFORD	-	-	-	310 Chapel Street
MISS AMELIA HUGHSON	-	-	-	71 Bronson Avenue
MISS LOLA POWELL	-	-	-	5 Pine Street
MISS MARY GRAY	-	-	-	146 Slater Street
MISS K. MACPHERSON	-	-	-	8 Cliff Street
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MISS RITA CRANBIE	-	-	-	301 Metcalfe Street
MISS EDITH CLEMOW	-	-	-	435 Slater Street
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