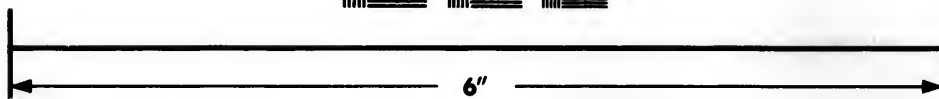
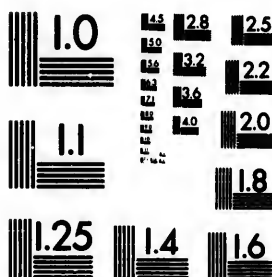


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



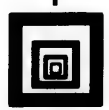
**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

10  
11.6  
11.8  
12.0  
12.2  
12.5  
12.8  
13.2  
13.6  
14.0  
14.4  
14.8  
15.2  
15.6  
16.0  
16.4  
16.8  
17.2  
17.6  
18.0  
18.4  
18.8  
19.2  
19.6  
20.0  
20.4  
20.8  
21.2  
21.6  
22.0  
22.4  
22.8  
23.2  
23.6  
24.0  
24.4  
24.8  
25.2  
25.6  
26.0  
26.4  
26.8  
27.2  
27.6  
28.0  
28.4  
28.8  
29.2  
29.6  
30.0  
30.4  
30.8  
31.2  
31.6  
32.0  
32.4  
32.8  
33.2  
33.6  
34.0  
34.4  
34.8  
35.2  
35.6  
36.0  
36.4  
36.8  
37.2  
37.6  
38.0  
38.4  
38.8  
39.2  
39.6  
40.0  
40.4  
40.8  
41.2  
41.6  
42.0  
42.4  
42.8  
43.2  
43.6  
44.0  
44.4  
44.8  
45.2  
45.6  
46.0  
46.4  
46.8  
47.2  
47.6  
48.0  
48.4  
48.8  
49.2  
49.6  
50.0

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10  
11.6  
11.8  
12.0  
12.2  
12.5  
12.8  
13.2  
13.6  
14.0  
14.4  
14.8  
15.2  
15.6  
16.0  
16.4  
16.8  
17.2  
17.6  
18.0  
18.4  
18.8  
19.2  
19.6  
20.0  
20.4  
20.8  
21.2  
21.6  
22.0  
22.4  
22.8  
23.2  
23.6  
24.0  
24.4  
24.8  
25.2  
25.6  
26.0  
26.4  
26.8  
27.2  
27.6  
28.0  
28.4  
28.8  
29.2  
29.6  
30.0  
30.4  
30.8  
31.2  
31.6  
32.0  
32.4  
32.8  
33.2  
33.6  
34.0  
34.4  
34.8  
35.2  
35.6  
36.0  
36.4  
36.8  
37.2  
37.6  
38.0  
38.4  
38.8  
39.2  
39.6  
40.0  
40.4  
40.8  
41.2  
41.6  
42.0  
42.4  
42.8  
43.2  
43.6  
44.0  
44.4  
44.8  
45.2  
45.6  
46.0  
46.4  
46.8  
47.2  
47.6  
48.0  
48.4  
48.8  
49.2  
49.6  
50.0

**© 1986**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents  | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata<br>slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to<br>ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement<br>obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,<br>etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à<br>obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

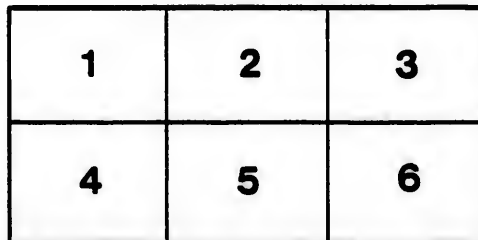
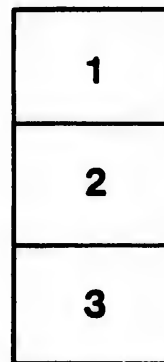
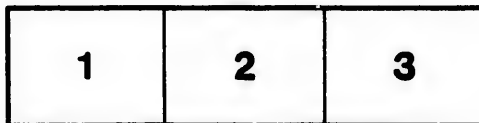
New Brunswick Museum  
Saint John

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

New Brunswick Museum  
Saint John

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

C

It  
bers  
had  
Kad  
the  
been  
they  
able  
to fl  
and  
rene  
and

T  
is da  
esta  
cisc  
by I  
Rec  
cho  
and  
rela  
spe  
gro

CAPUCHIN AND JESUIT FATHERS AT  
PENTAGOËT.

BY REV. E. C. CUMMINGS.

*Read before the Maine Historical Society, January 25, 1894.*

If, instead of staying at Saint Sauveur, the members of Madame de Guerchville's missionary expedition had sailed on to Pentagoët, had discovered the route to Kadesquit, wherever that may have been, and escaped the irruption of Argal, still their situation would have been exposed and isolated, and it seems unlikely that they could have held their ground for any considerable time. It required a larger current of colonization to float the treasure of the church in a savage realm; and this larger current found its way up the St. Lawrence, and on to the vast group of mediterranean lakes, and so to the boundless prairies of the West.

The next Jesuit relation is for the year 1626, and is dated at Quebec, August first. Here were already established the Recollects Fathers. These were Franciscans of the strict observance, and much esteemed by Henry IV, Louis XIII, and Louis XIV. Their name Recollects, as it is given in the Catholic dictionary, was chosen to signify their detachment from creatures, and their spiritual recollection in the divine life. The relation for 1626 is by Father Charles Lalement, and speaks of five as making up the company that broke ground again in New France. They arrived at the end

of June, 1625, and employed the months of July and August in writing letters, and making themselves acquainted with the country. They appear to have been at first the guests of the Récollets Fathers, as the relation speaks of their desire to relieve these Fathers of the inconvenience they had occasioned them. So, after much consideration of different places and mature advice, on the first of September, they planted the holy cross in the place they had chosen, with all possible solemnity. The Reverend Récollets Fathers and all the prominent French colonists gave their assistance, and after dinner they all set themselves to work. The relation proceeds: — "We have since steadily continued, we five, to uproot the trees and to spade the ground as long as the weather permitted." But even during these labors their minds were intent upon the great purpose of acquiring the language of the country.

From this time onward the importance of the Jesuit Fathers to French enterprise in America, as well as the importance of French enterprise in America to the Jesuit Fathers, was clearly recognized. The missionary teaching was an essential element in the aspirations of French colonists. Serious and able men like Champlain were fast friends and faithful coadjutors of the missionaries, while the best minds of whatever calling, interested in the destinies of New France, were bent upon winning the friendship and coöperation of the native tribes, and upon making those tribes capable of enjoying with them the advantages and duties of a Christian civilization. It was but a little

while  
with  
Lalen  
nounc

In  
are r  
forth  
ages  
pract  
behal  
an el  
forth  
selve  
friend  
was t  
of In  
sonal  
be lo  
shoul  
and t  
one l  
as fa  
ence  
built  
ters,  
O  
took  
assu  
goin  
how

of July and themselves appear to have seen the Fathers, as they relieve these occasions at different places. In September, they had chosen, and Récollets and colonists gave all set them—“We have not the trees in weather per- their minds acquiring the

of the Jesuit in America to the The mission- n the aspira- ble men like coadjutors of of whatever France, were coöperation of those tribes vantages and as but a little

while before many of the Indians became acquainted with the Fathers, and would ask for news of Father Lalement or Father Masse or Father Brebeuf, pronouncing their names with great propriety.

In the relation for 1633, by Father LeJeune, there are notices of a very interesting character, setting forth the wise and considerate treatment of the savages on the part of Champlain. He appeals to the practical proofs of friendliness on his own part and on behalf of his nation; and when the Indian orator, with an eloquence that surprised his cultivated listeners, set forth his desire that his people should not ally themselves with the English, but should hold on in their friendship with the French, the orator's great fear was that some one might be killed in this commerce of Indians and French, since not all the world is reasonable or soberly advised, and then his people would be lost. But the thing he desired was that the French should come to their good lands, build a small house, and then a larger one with proper defenses, and then one larger still, and that they should all go in and out as faithful friends. Champlain concluded the conference by telling them that, when that house should be built, the sons of the French would marry their daughters, and they would all be but one people.

On another occasion [1633, page 36], Champlain took care to say the best things of the Jesuit Fathers, assuring the Indians present that the Fathers were going into their country to see them as a proof of how much affection the French had for them.



These are our Fathers, he said to them—we love them more than we love our children or ourselves. Great account is made of them in France. It is not hunger or poverty that brings them into this country. They do not come to look at your goods or your furs. You see Louis Amantacha here of your own nation, who knows them, and who knows well that I say what is true; if you love the French, as you say you do, love these Fathers, honor them, they will teach you the way to heaven. This is what has made them leave their country and their friends and all comforts and conveniences—to teach you, and especially to teach your children a knowledge so great and necessary.

To such words as these two chiefs replied in turn with the strongest expressions of confidence and good will. One of them said that when the French were no longer here, the earth was no more the earth, the river was no more the river, the sky was no more the sky; but at the return of the *Sieur de Champlain*, everything came back to its proper state, the earth was again the earth, the river became once more the river, and the sky appeared the sky. The other chief confessed how much the savages were all subject to fears on account of their enemies; but he added that the *Sieur de Champlain* inspired fear by his very looks; that in war with one glance of his eye he struck terror into the hearts of the enemy. Therefore the young men must remember what had been said to them, and never pretend that these things had not been talked over in full council. He called their attention, that henceforth they might render obedience.

The conclusion of the council was the assurance on the part of *Father Brebeuf* in their own language that the Fathers were going with them to live and die,

that t  
of th  
Fathe  
becau  
cause  
place  
ren to  
nativ  
heart  
cabin  
"I sh  
"Ver  
cabin  
I g  
very  
may  
pract  
Jesui  
Saint  
army  
they  
intel  
ual  
take  
soldi  
of n  
the  
sour  
drav  
at s  
clea

ve them more  
count is made  
ty that brings  
o look at your  
ere of your own  
at I say what is  
do, love these  
way to heaven.  
nd their friends  
and especially  
necessary.

plied in turn  
ce and good  
French were  
e earth, the  
no more the  
Champlain,  
e, the earth  
ee more the  
e other chief  
ll subject to  
e added that  
y his very  
ye he struck  
herefore the  
een said to  
ngs had not  
ed their at-  
r obedience.  
ssurance on  
anguage that  
ive and die,

that the savages were their brothers, that they were of the same nation with the savages; and, if the Fathers could not stay in all their villages, it was not because they did not love the whole nation, but because being so few they could not dwell in so many places at once; yet they hoped for more of the brethren to come. Great satisfaction was expressed by the natives; and the Fathers were asked to open their hearts as to what they wanted: "Will you live in our cabins? or would you prefer to have a cabin apart?" "I should choose to have one apart" said the Father. "Very well," they replied, "we will all make our cabins around you." [1633, pages 36, 37.]

I gather these typical representations, almost in the very language of Father LeJeune's relation, that we may see what was the large humanity and keen practical judgment that governed the conduct of the Jesuit Fathers twenty years after the destruction of Saint Sauveur. They were indeed too few for an army of occupation, but for a corps of observation they were not too many; and, they were of unequaled intelligence, courage, initiative and devotion. A spiritual enterprise of equal difficulty and danger undertaken by men of a similar intellectual training and soldierly discipline can hardly be found in the history of mankind. In reading their relations we see how the current of events got its direction; and are at the source whence all the historians of New France have drawn both matter and inspiration. But no history at second hand has such correlation of facts, such clearness of outline and vividness of coloring, such

pervading and particular demonstration of reality, as have these faithful and detailed reports. They appear to have been as special a matter of official duty as the dispatches of any commander in ordinary warfare.

Indeed, so full of picturesque charm as well as of historical significance are these relations with respect both to the Jesuits themselves and the native to whom they ministered, that I am not content to leave them without presenting at least two somewhat complete illustrations:—one a picture of what I may call a diplomatic conference with chiefs representing their people, the other a smaller sketch of the Jesuit method of primary instruction. [1636, pages 60, 61, 62.]

The chief of the Tadoussac savages being at Quebec with an escort of his people, who were going to war, desired to speak in council to monsieur the governor, to monsieur the general, in a word to the French. The chief of the savages at Quebec was present. The assembly was held in the store of the company, where I found myself by order of monsieur the governor. Each party being seated, the French on one side, the savages on the other, the chief of Tadoussac began his oration (*à haranguer*). He was clothed in the French manner, in a very handsome dress under a scarlet overcoat. As he was about to speak he took off his hat, and bowed (*fit une reverence*) with much propriety after the French manner (*assez gentiment à la Française*), then addressing himself to the chiefs, especially to Monsieur du Plessis, whom he called his younger brother, — “You see,” said he, “that I am French; you know, my brother, that my nation holds me for such; they think that I have the happiness of being loved by the chieftains, and that I am their relative; as to myself you know that I have the heart of a Frenchman. I have always loved you; ought I to have any doubt of your reciprocal affection? Tell me, I pray you, if I may count upon your friendship,

as you are assured of mine?" Having said that, he waited to hear the reply. When they had assured him of their friendship, he proceeded: "My compatriots press me strongly to test the credit which I have with you. They believe that you are my friends, but they would see it by proofs. What word shall I take to them yonder, where I am going to find them? You know that it is the mark of friends to succor those whom they love in time of need. The succor which you shall give us in our wars shall be the faithful testimony of your friendship. Your denial of help will cover my face with confusion." Such very nearly was the discourse of this barbarian, which astonished monsieur our governor.

The other chief, taking up the word, said: "When the weather is bad we go into our houses, we take our coverings, we shut our doors to protect ourselves from the discomforts of the air; now behold us in a season of war very distressing, we have not force enough to protect us from our enemies, we seek your aid, do not refuse it; your friend conjures you; if you do not lend him a hand, you will see him disappear in the onslaught of his enemies; you will seek him with eyes and mouth, demanding where is such an one, who loved us so much, and whom we love? Learning of his disaster, you will be sad, and your heart will say to you, 'If we had given him succor, our eyes would still have pleasure in seeing him, and our heart in loving him, and now, behold, we are in bitterness;' now it depends upon you to save yourselves from this anguish, and to give yourselves the contentment of seeing him return from the fight full of life and of glory." I add nothing to the discourse of this savage, he touched upon all these reasons and many others, which he drew out gravely in his own language.

An old man, all hoary, spoke afterwards in the ancient manner. These good people had caused to be thrown down at the feet of our chieftains a package of beaver skins, according to a custom they have of making presents when they wish to obtain anything. It was from this the old man began: "When we visit the peoples who are our neighbors and allies, we make them presents, which speak while we are silent. Those who receive these presents,

turning to their young people address them in this manner: 'Courage, young men, make your generosity to be seen. Behold these beautiful robes, which await you on your return from war; remember those who have made these gifts, and kill many of their enemies.' "You see here a good custom," said this old man. "You ought to observe it as well as we."

From this point the subject was taken up in the way of reply, to wit, that, though they should fill the house with beavers, war was not to be undertaken for the sake of their presents; that we bring succor to our friends not for the hope of any recompense, but for the sake of their friendship; that, for the rest, men were not brought over for them as we did not know they were at war; that those they were looking at did not all bear arms, and that those who bore arms were not content that the savages had not as yet allied themselves with the French by any marriage, and that it was plainly to be seen that they were not willing to be the same people with us, as they gave their children this way and that way to the nations their allies, and not to the French.

The chief of Tadoussac replied that the method of making a strong alliance was to give proof of our courage and good will; for, said he, "your young men returning from war after the massacre of our enemies will have no trouble in obtaining some of our daughters in marriage." "As for the children," said he, "where does one see anything else than little savages in the houses of the French? One sees boys there; one sees girls there. What more do you want? I believe that one of these days our wives will be demanded of us. You ask us continually for our children, and you do not give us yours. I know of no family among us, which has in its keeping any French child."

Monsieur the governor, hearing this reply, said to me, I do not know that a Roman senator could have answered more to the point on the subject proposed. I agreed with him that in France they made our savages much more thick headed (*massifs*) than they are.

But we put an end to this assembly. It was replied that the late Monsieur de Champlain of good memory had succored them in war, and even for that they had not allied themselves with us;

they were given to understand that their children were wanted only for the purpose of instructing them, and that we might one day be the same people with them; that we had no need otherwise to burden ourselves with the children; that if we did not give them any of ours, it was for the reason of their demanding so great recompense, though having nothing with which to nourish them, while we supported and instructed theirs at no expense to them. This truth brought them to a dead stand. As to what concerned the war it was shown them that neither a large number nor a small number of Frenchmen could be furnished to them. As to giving them a large number they saw plainly that the thing could not be done, since the vessels could not be deprived of their men; and as for a small number, our Frenchmen would not go with them for the reason, as they said, that the savages did not know how to obey and to hold the foot firm in war, at the first fancy they fly away like birds, which makes it necessary for the French being but a small number to take to flight also, a thing of which they are very much ashamed; for among us those who run are mocked at. Brave soldiers such as we are will conquer or die. They were satisfied with these reasons, and the council ended.

It is not to be presumed that all savages were equally candid, but this is a good example of French humanity and French adroitness in dealing with them. They did not undertake to convey their teaching apart from the actual public and social emergencies in connection with which personal duty becomes pressing, and moral inculcation is felt to be appropriate.

Equally vivid and interesting is the description of their method with children, in laying up in their memories and imaginations the types of language and ritual, through which they might the more effectually reach a spiritual appreciation of the facts and doctrines of Christianity. This matter is presented in the rela-

tion for 1637, chapter VII. Arrived at the chapel the boys were placed on one side and the girls on the other, while the French boys and girls were placed at the side of the little savages, that they might aid by their example the process of initiating the untamed children in the actions required. The little girls were beyond comparison more tractable than the boys, and immensely fond of the little French girls, and ambitious of imitating their ways. The relation says : —

Before beginning their instruction I made them kneel with me ; we began by the sign of the cross, pronouncing these words, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit, first in Latin, then in Savage ; I said a little prayer in their language, to ask the aid of the Holy Spirit and grace to believe in God ; they all said it with me. That done each took his place. Very often the grown-up savages presented themselves with the little ones. They did as a rule what they saw me do. When each one was seated, I pronounced quietly the *Pater*, or the *Credo*, which I have put into a sort of measure that we may be able to chant it. They followed me word for word, learning it readily by heart. When we had learned some couplet or stanza, we chanted it, in which they took great delight ; the oldest even chanted with them. After the chanting I made them repeat after me certain questions and answers concerning our faith, which they retained remarkably well, and gave me a good account of afterwards, replying to all my questions without stumbling, though at times I put them in a new form. Then I made them a little discourse either on some article of the creed, or about the last things, or else refuting, perhaps ridiculing, their foolish belief. In conclusion they all knelt to ask of our Lord grace to remember what had been taught them, his light to enable them to believe in him, and strength to obey him, together with his protection against the malice of the devil. In this way the explication of our catechism was gone through with, after which we had them warm themselves, and often set out for them

some little repast, before and after which they prayed to God in the manner of Christians.

It may easily be imagined with what breadth and ingenuity such primitive and formal lessons would be expanded and adjusted to the growing demands of the young learners. And this general method we may take to have been that of all the Jesuit missions.

The relation for 1635 is signed not only by the writer, Father Paul LeJeune, Superior of the Residence at Quebec, but also by fourteen other Fathers and four lay brethren. From the general cast of the communication I infer that these nineteen constituted the whole force of Jesuit missionaries in New France at that time, from Lake Huron to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. But what especially concerns my present purpose is that two names are here of persons whom we met twenty-two years back. They were both at Saint Sauveur; one, Father Ennemond Masse, having come over with Father Biard in 1611, and the other, Father Claude Quantin, having arrived with Captain de la Saussaye, 1613. Men of experience and resolution such as these two must have acquired, would not forget a name so important as Pentagoët in the story of their first missionary adventure, no matter to what "fresh woods and pastures new" their subsequent work might have led them. Besides, the wandering habits of the native tribes, and their habitual alertness for attack or defense, served the purpose of postal arrangements as well as of written or printed communications. From the valley of the Kennebec, the Penobscot, the St. John, messengers came to the



valley of the St. Lawrence; and in "the Residence of our Lady of the Angels," so the humble gathering place of the Fathers near Quebec was called, what messenger would be accounted an angel of God, if not one from Acadia asking for missionaries to repair the desolations of twenty years or more since those parts had begun to catch the light of a new era? Had Father Masse and Father Quantin forgotten Acadia?

The Jesuit Fathers were indomitable explorers, not only in their personal journeyings, but also by investigations about tribes and regions beyond their journeyings through intercourse with savages who claimed to speak advisedly with regard to them. Thus remoter peoples were always reporting themselves, probably with more or less of exaggeration, through those who came in contact with the missionaries; so that their verifiable geography and ethnography were always gathering a penumbra out of the vast unknown to enlarge their faith and hope respecting the future conquests of the kingdom of God.

Chapter x, in the relation of New France for 1640, gives a kind of general census (*dénombrement*) of certain tribes having their borders in part on the banks of the great river St. Lawrence. The writer, Father LeJeune, begins with the Esquimaux, on the north coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, very barbarous and great enemies of the Europeans; but there are reports of other little tribes on the same coast. Then he comes to Tadoussac, Quebec, Three Rivers, always mentioning tribes farther off with whom the

nearer tribes have commerce. He arrives at the Ottawa river and goes on with his reckoning of nations as far as the Hurons "at the entrance of the Sweet Sea;" six nations between the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, then called *La Riviere des Prairies*. He makes a turn to lake Nipissing, and then back to "the Sweet Sea," which is nothing else than a vast lake, on to other Sweet Seas, and sums up with—"here are the nations which border upon these great lakes, or these seas, on the coast of the North." Further on through these great lakes, further details of tribes; and he has been told this year that an Algonquin, journeying beyond these peoples, had arrived at nations exceedingly populous. "I saw them," said the reporter, "assembled as in a fair to buy and sell, in such multitudes that one could not count them." "He gave an idea," adds the Father, "of cities in Europe. I do not know how much truth there is in the story."

Later comes a similar review of the southern shore of the St. Lawrence. Farther up than the rapids of St. Louis, now the La Chine rapids, are found he says, "fine nations to the south, all comparatively settled and very numerous." I could make my page quite Homeric by giving a list of twenty-nine of these nations taken from a Huron map which Father Paul Ragueneau had furnished to Father Le Jeune. "Behold here," adds the Father, "a beautiful field for laborers in the Gospel, and already well planted here and there with the cross."

But this is not all; we are led down by Cape Breton

to the Atlantic coast, or, as the writer calls it, the Sea of Acadia, and the great rivers of Maine; the Etechemins, the people of Pentagoët, the Abenakis and others come in for considerate mention, though they are small communities. And so we are brought to what pertains more especially to our local history.

On the twenty-seventh of March, 1632, Isaac de Razilly, a man distinguished in his country's service, a relative of Cardinal Richelieu, and high in his favor, entered into an agreement with the Company of New France with reference to a renewal of French enterprise in Acadia after the treaty of *Saint-Germain-en-Laye*, by which Acadia was restored to France; England having laid claim to it especially after the operations of Captain Argal, on the ground of its discovery by Cabot, and the whole of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Gaspé peninsula having been granted by King James I, to Sir William Alexander, in 1621.

Razilly was to receive from the Cardinal a vessel called *L'esperance en Dieu*, duly armed and provided. He was to receive also ready money, in consideration of which he was to put the Company of New France in possession of Port Royal without any further charges. He engaged also to fit out an armed pinnace of at least one hundred tons, and to carry out to Acadia three Capuchin friars and such a company of men as the Company of New France should judge to be proper. This is the earliest, almost the only mention that I find of the Capuchins in America outside the Jesuit relations. It is made by Hannay, History of

Acadia, page 126. Similar slight reference to them, not always by name, may be found in other works; but this announces their modest entrance upon the scene, under the auspices of Richelieu, in the following of Razilly and his lieutenant Charles de Menou, Seigneur d' Aulnay de Charnisay. It is undoubtedly to the settlement of the latter at Pentagoët that is due a little hospice of the Capuchin Fathers, subsequently established in that place, according to the Abbé Maurault, about 1640.

The Capuchin father is a familiar figure to sojourners in Rome, with his coarse snuff-brown frock and "rope that goes all round"—bare for much of the year as to his head and feet, only the feet protected with sandals, and the head, when the hair and beard need to be reinforced in extreme weather, availing itself of a hood or cowl (*capuchon*) from which the name of the order is taken. The reason is that early in the sixteenth century a Franciscan with a tendency to strict observance found out, as he thought, that the whole company of Franciscans were wearing cowls not so long, nor so peaked, as St. Francis had worn, and insisted, in the interest of outside orthodoxy, upon bringing the cowl back to its original shape. Under his leadership, therefore, a distinct order was instituted called Capuchins (Cowlists). This scrupulosity about a thing seemingly indifferent did not hinder the Capuchins from having in their company men of every Christian virtue, distinguished scholars and great preachers. So the Fathers of Pentagoët were likely to be zealous missionaries under their reformed habit

and quaint name without so much as a thought of the length and peakedness of their hoods.

Assuming that the Capuchin Fathers came to Pentagoët in the d' Aulnay following, at what date did they depart? We know that the English took possession of the whole province of Acadia in 1654, and held it to the year 1667, when it was restored to the French by the treaty of Breda. This English conquest together with the fierce irruptions of the Iroquois was very discouraging to the missionaries and to their savage followers. I have not come upon any record of a summary and sudden withdrawal of forces as the immediate consequence of English supremacy; but there can be no doubt that withdrawal in due time took place, and that with it there was a considerable immigration of the Abenakis to the more secure regions of the St. Lawrence and to settlements established under Jesuit auspices. The statement of the Abbé Maurault, [*Histoire des Abenakis*, page 165] that "it was while the English were enjoying this conquest that the Jesuit Fathers and the Capuchin Fathers left Acadia, is amply justified. This would make it not incredible that the Capuchins had even fifteen years in their hospice at Pentagoët. But on what day they embarked from France, with what outfit and what promises of support, on what day they landed at Pentagoët, how many of them and their names, whether their hospice was a life-saving station for wrecked mariners and stray hunters, what animals or boats they had, what records they kept of service and hospitality, whether they learned the Abenaki speech,

er gathered to the French settlement a native society, what reports they made and to whom, how they passed their day, who of them died and were buried, what books, hymns, prayers, they used, did they cultivate the ground, did flowers grow in their gardens, did they maintain the courage of their convictions under the pressure of their exile? On these and a hundred other questions there is silence like that of Houdon's grand statue of St. Bruno in Rome, at which Pope Clement xiv used to gaze in rapt attention, and by and by say: "he would speak, if it were not forbidden by the rule of his order."

The rule of their order, however, did not forbid the Capuchins from holding correspondence with the Jesuits, and it is through the Jesuits that this obscure episode appears lighted up with a brief radiance of human and Christian fellowship. It is a bright picture which Father Lalement gives in his relation for 1647, of Father Dreuilletes' Mission of the Assumption to the country of the Abenakis:—

The savage, his guide, seeing himself upon the shores of the Sea of Acadia, took (*conduisit*) the Father in his little bark canoe as far as Pentagoët, where he found a little hospice of Capuchin Fathers, who embraced him with the love and charity which any one may count upon from their goodness. The Reverend Father Ignatius, of Paris, made him all the welcome possible. After having refreshed himself for some time with these good Fathers he reembarks in his canoe and makes his return passage through the English settlements which he had visited on his way. The Sieur Chaste furnished him with abundant provisions for his voyage, and gave him letters to the English who were in command at Kinibeki, in which he testified that he had remarked nothing in the Father that was not most praise-

worthy, that he was moved by no commercial considerations, that the savages would bear witness that he was thinking only of their instruction, and was come to secure their salvation at the risk of his own life—in a word that he (the Sieur Chaste) admired the Father's courage.

Father Dreuilletes' labors in the Mission of the Assumption were intermittent. His assistance was needed elsewhere; and, after any visit to the Kennebec of such duration as to prove not only the crying need but the hopeful efficiency of his efforts, he was by and by recalled to Quebec to the great sorrow of his savage disciples. There was too, apparently, a certain missionary courtesy of the Jesuit Fathers and the Capuchin Fathers, like that which now prevails among our foreign missionaries, which required a considerate respect on the part of one order for the field of operations occupied by the other. The Jesuits had for a while hoped, it seems, that the Capuchin Fathers might be able to render such Christian ministrations to the Abenakis of the Kennebec as well as to those of the Penobscot, as would leave them wholly to their work in Canada. It is a matter of interest, therefore, that in the relation for the year 1651, we have a letter from the Superior of the missions of the Reverend Capuchin Fathers in Acadia, the Reverend Father Cosme de Mante, dated in the year 1648, from what place we are not told. The letter is held to have been very encouraging to the Jesuit visitations on the Kennebec, and was in these words:—

We conjure your Reverences by the sacred charity (*dilection*) of Jesus and Mary, for the salvation of those poor souls that call

you to the south, to give them all the help your courageous and indefatigable benevolence (*charité*) can afford them; and even if in your way to the Kennebec you should meet with some of our order (*des nôtres*) that you would do us the pleasure of making known to them your wants; and that, if you do not meet any of them, you will continue, if it seem good to you, your holy instructions to these poor and neglected barbarians to the utmost which your service of love will permit.

The Capuchin Fathers probably had not the intellectual aptitudes and soldierly discipline of their Jesuit brethren; were less fitted to hold their ground in the arduous struggle with barbarism, and through the trying vicissitudes of French and English competition. Once gone these ghostly forms did not revisit the glimpses of the moon on the Pentagoët shores. We honor their brief memorial, and bid them farewell.

The Jesuit Fathers, with their base of operations on the St. Lawrence, could hold on in hope of better times. Acadia had always been a discouraging field by reason of the quarrels of the French leaders with one another, together with the growing strength and aggressiveness of the English. The visits of Father Dreuilletes on the Kennebec, though repeated and patiently protracted, were little more than missionary excursions; while the interesting diplomatic episode, in which the Father was commissioned to negotiate an alliance between the colonies of New England and New France together with the Abenakis, against the Iroquois, resulted in bitter disappointment to the French and Abenakis; the men of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay having, after due deliberation, apparently concluded that it was more to their advantage



to take the chance of using the Iroquois against their French and Abenaki neighbors, than to take the chance of using their French and Abenaki neighbors against the Iroquois.

With the retirement of the missionaries, there was, as has been already intimated, a gradual withdrawal of the native population to the St. Lawrence valley, and, in 1683, the gathering of important settlements under Jesuit auspices.

Here the Abenakis, tired of war and wandering, were offered at least a temporary repose. They were permitted again to see their teachers. From among the Jesuit Fathers two brothers, James and Vincent Bigot, were chosen to have charge of these Abenaki settlements. They strengthened the things that remained, always listening to catch any news from the Kennebec and Penobscot waters.

After the treaty of Breda, 1667, affairs in Acadia assumed gradually a more collected and consistent character. The volume of colonial life was increased, the ambitious conflicts of lordly adventurers were arrested, and the progress of the new society began to show an order of its own.

At this period comes in the remarkable and familiar career of the Baron de Saint-Castin. According to the Abbé Maurault, himself a missionary to the Abenakis from 1847 to 1866, and possibly still longer, who studied their history and even their genealogies with a dutiful attention, leaving the results of his labors in his *Histoire des Abénakis*—the marriage of European adventurers of every sort with native women

was for a time very common, and not unknown even so late as 1700. The baron married a chief's daughter,<sup>1</sup> in view, doubtless, of the advantages which such an alliance would be likely to secure, namely, domestic comfort, social ascendancy, freedom of trade, and resources of defense or offense. At any rate, all these advantages he appears to have realized in an eminent degree. His fort and trading-house, his French and Indian following, established at Pentagoët, became a source of confidence or alarm according to the interests that were fostered or menaced from this center of intelligence and force. Here Saint-Castin resided from a little after 1676 till 1708, when he went back to inherit his patrimony in France, leaving his eldest son to follow up his new-world initiative, and to enjoy, if he could, a similar favor of fortune. He died in 1722.

Towards 1689, the Jesuit Fathers, encouraged by their wonderful success with the Abenakis in Canada, resolved to undertake new missions in Acadia, that now for thirty years had been left to darkness and ignorance. Father Vincent Bigot was sent to Pentagoët, accompanied by his brother, Father James Bigot, who left for some time his mission of Saint François de Sales, on the river Chaudière.

These two missionaries gathered a great number of Abenakis in the fort of the Baron de Saint-Castin. They built there, it is said, a church, sixty feet long by thirty feet broad, and a house for the residence of the missionary. It is to be noted also that in this very

<sup>1</sup> See reference to the issue of this marriage in Father Basles' letter to his nephew: Collections of Maine Historical Society. Series II, Vol. 4, p. 165.

year Father Rasles arrived in Quebec; and, this new missionary, after two years with the Abenakis in Canada and two more with the Illinois, was recalled from the far west, and passed the remainder of his days with the Abenakis of the Kennebec.

The mission of Pentagoët had not the continuous ministrations of a man like Father Rasles; and the light there seems to have retired mysteriously instead of going out in massacre and martyrdom. Father James Bigot returned to his mission in Canada after only a short residence in Pentagoët. Father Vincent Bigot succeeded him for two years, and went back to replace his brother in Canada, the latter then leaving for France. His successors in Pentagoët were the Fathers de la Chasse, Bineteau, M. Thury, a secular priest, and others, in turn. In 1701, I am following the dates of the Abbé Maurault, page 382, Father Vincent Bigot returned to Acadia, and there wrote an account of the progress of Christianity with the savages at Pentagoët. This relation was kindly lent me by Bishop Healy about a year ago. To the best of my recollection it is chiefly occupied with the pious dispositions, the spiritual exercises, the religious devotion and the Christian endeavors, of the Abenakis of Pentagoët; the virtues called forth in the hard school of a restricted and distempered life. They fell in no respect below their brethren in Canada in the fervor of their piety. Father Rasles' appreciation of his disciples, though somewhat more restrained, is in the same general tone.

A narrow study in an obscure period is much like

blazing one's way through untrodden woods. Something like a path solicits the explorer now this way and then another way; but he must choose one direction. So innumerable questions may solicit the historical explorer; but he does well who can hold on his way in the direction of one inquiry. The main inquiry to which I am brought at last is this:—when and under what motive did the Indian Pentagoët in the neighborhood of Castine pass up the Penobscot and renew itself in the neighborhood of Oldtown? For, according to all appearances, such a passage and renewal in 1723 had taken place. Up to a certain time, not to be definitely settled, everything points to Pentagoët by the bay — nothing to an Indian community on the river above navigation. Father Rasles, however, writing in 1722, speaks of three villages on three rivers, of which his own is one. And the Abbé Ferland, in his excellent "*Cours d' Histoire du Canada*," after rehearsing the destruction of Old Point and the death of Father Rasle, gives this very significant paragraph, Volume II, page 422.

This attack of the English, in which, while peace with France was unbroken, they massacred a French Jesuit, in no small measure prostrated the settlement of Narantchuak. It was one of five which the Abenakis possessed; there were two on the St. Lawrence, one at St. Francis, and the other at Bécancour; not a few Abenaki families had been transferred thither, driven back by the English, who took possession of their lands. Narantchuak was on the river Kinibéki, Panaoumski on the river Pentagouet, and Médockeek on the river Saint Jean. From each of these settlements there was easy communication by its river with Quebec in the space of a few days. This circumstance rendered their position very important to Canada, for which they formed

one of the most powerful defenses. M. de Vaudreuil pressed it upon the court not to fail in protecting them from the encroachments of the English, who were making their advance towards Canada by seizing upon the lands of these savages.

Thus the three Indian settlements on as many rivers—the Kennebec, the Penobscot and the St. John, were more than missionary stations; they were picket posts of the French forces of whatever sort contending with the English in America. And the man who never slept at his post was the missionary. Besides, Panaouanski in particular is of interest to us, because the name meets us, as we shall presently see, in another connection.

Is it not likely that, after the treaty of Utrecht, 1713, when the French pretensions in Acadia were surrendered, Castine became too conspicuous and important in the wars and commerce of England to be much longer attractive or even tenable for the Abenakis and the Jesuit mission; and that, therefore, the whole settlement was retired to a forest seclusion up river not unlike that of Old Point on the Kennebec? The space and time between the flourishing settlement under the elder Saint-Castin and the destruction of a deserted village on the Penobscot by Colonel Westbrook is to me "without form and void." But in this deserted village, if anywhere, the retreat of the Penta-goët mission is to be found. I may add that in connection with Colonel Westbrook's expedition, there is a sufficiently striking example of how errors creep into history.

When the Abbé Maurault came to this expedition, his

original sources of information would appear to have failed him, since he refers to Bancroft alone as his authority. Bancroft refers to Williamson and to Colonel Westbrook's letter, which Williamson faithfully gives. It is instructive to follow these three testimonies. Bancroft says:—

After five days' march through the woods, Westbrooke, with his company, came upon the Indian settlement, that was probably above Bangor, at Old Town. He found a fort, seventy yards long and fifty in breadth, well protected by stockades fourteen feet high, inclosing twenty-three houses regularly built. On the south side, near at hand, was the chapel, sixty feet long, and thirty wide, well and handsomely furnished within and without; and south of this stood the "friar's dwelling-house." The invaders arrived there on the ninth of March, at six in the evening. That night they set fire to the village and by sunrise next morning every building was in ashes. [Hist. Vol. III, p. 336, nineteenth edition.]

Unfortunately Mr. Bancroft omitted in this paragraph to note the very important negative element of the story, that not an inhabitant was in the village when Westbrook found it. And this sin of omission on his part may account for, and partly excuse, the Abbé Maurault's sin of commission. To the Abbé's historic sense, inhabitants constituted a chief element of the situation; and what was he to infer but a destruction more bloody and complete than that at Norridgewock in August of the following year? As to the arrival of Westbrook, the description of the village and the church, he is in literal accord with his authority. But where his authority is silent he feels called upon to speak the more boldly,

whether from inference or rumor, and here is what he says:—

Westbrooke did not attack the village at once. He halted, and waited till the savages were buried in sleep, in order to secure the greater success in his scheme of destruction. In the middle of the night he threw his force with impetuosity upon the fort. The soldiers overthrew the palisades and hurled themselves upon the dwellings. They killed without pity all the savages whom they found, men women and children, old and infirm; then they set fire to the village and the church, after having secured a rich booty. The next morning the fort was nothing but a heap of ashes. [*Histoire des Abénakis*, pages 402, 403].

This is indeed a tragic construction for a conscientious writer, who really has studied his subject. Let us therefore appeal to the sole scrap of original evidence which the transaction affords, namely the official report of Colonel Westbrook himself. I omit the first part relating to the voyage to the Penobscot, and the efforts to find and reach the fort, and come to the summing up of the affair:—

We left a guard of forty men on the left side of the river to facilitate our return, and arrived at the fort by six of the clock in the evening. It appeared to have been deserted in the autumn preceding, when the enemy carried away every article and thing, except a few papers. The fort was seventy yards in length and fifty in breadth, walled with stockades fourteen feet in height, and enclosed twenty-three "well finished wigwams," or as another calls them, "houses built regular." On the south side was their chapel in compass sixty feet by thirty, handsomely and well finished, both within and on the outside. A little farther south was the dwelling house of the priest, which was very commodious. We set fire to them all, and by sunrise next morn-

ing they were in ashes. [Williamson's History of Maine, Vol. II, page 121.]

Ten or twelve years later [says the Abbé Maurault] Saint-Castin, on his return from France, gathered around him the remnants of the Abnakis dispersed in Acadia, and reestablished in nearly the same locality the village of Pentagoët. This village exists to-day. It is that of Old Town on the Penobscot river. The village still has a Catholic Missionary. [*Histoire des Abénakis*, page 403.]

I take this statement, so far as it relates to Saint-Castin, to be largely inferential. There is very little, if anything, to support it in the intelligent researches of the late Honorable John E. Godfrey, of Bangor, concerning "The Ancient Penobscot," and "Castine the Younger," who as the eldest son inherited something of his father's authority and influence with the Abenakis, and held a commission also in the French service. [Maine Historical Society's Collections, Vol. VII.]

It is in this connection that Panaouamske meets us, not only as a name for the region of the Penobscot in general, but also as the designation of a settlement, which Mr. Godfrey supposes to have been either at the head of the tide, or at Oldtown. And it is from Panaouamske, July 8, 1728, between five and six years after Westbrook's expedition, that a letter is dated, written by Father Lauerjait to Father de la Chasse, in which a bitter complaint is made against M. de Saint-Castin and his younger brother, for immoral behavior, recklessness of religion, and lack of patriotic zeal for the French interest. It is quite evident that the prophetic soul of Saint-Castin had



assured him that other interests than those of France were to prevail in the Penobscot country. Accordingly in 1731 he sent a communication to the Marquis de Beauharnois, successor of the Marquis de Vaudrueil in the governorship of New France, to the effect that the English, in the words of Mr. Godfrey, "were making considerable establishments in the neighborhood of the Indian territory, and probably would render themselves masters of it by force." After 1731 Mr. Godfrey is unable to find anything further relating to the Saint-Castins.

It is true, however, that all indications point to the Indian Oldtown of to-day as the genuine memorial, if not an authentic survival, of the Pentagoët of the Capuchin and Jesuit Fathers.

rance  
ccord-  
arquis  
lruel  
that  
were  
hbor-  
would  
1731  
relat-

o the  
orial,  
f the

