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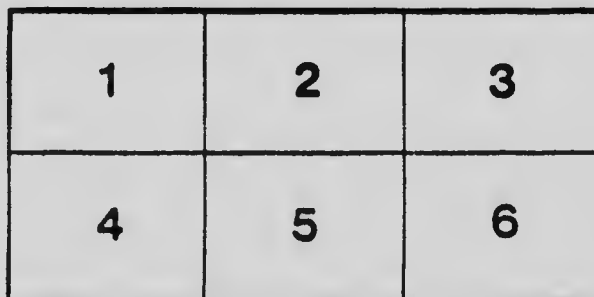
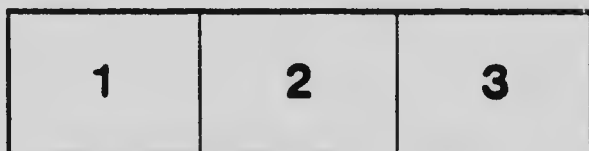
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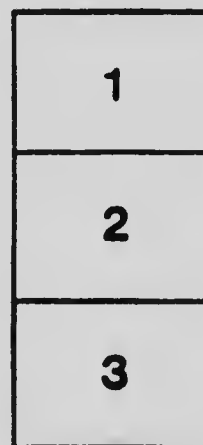
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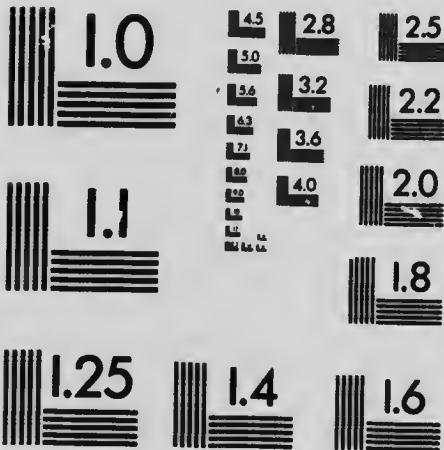
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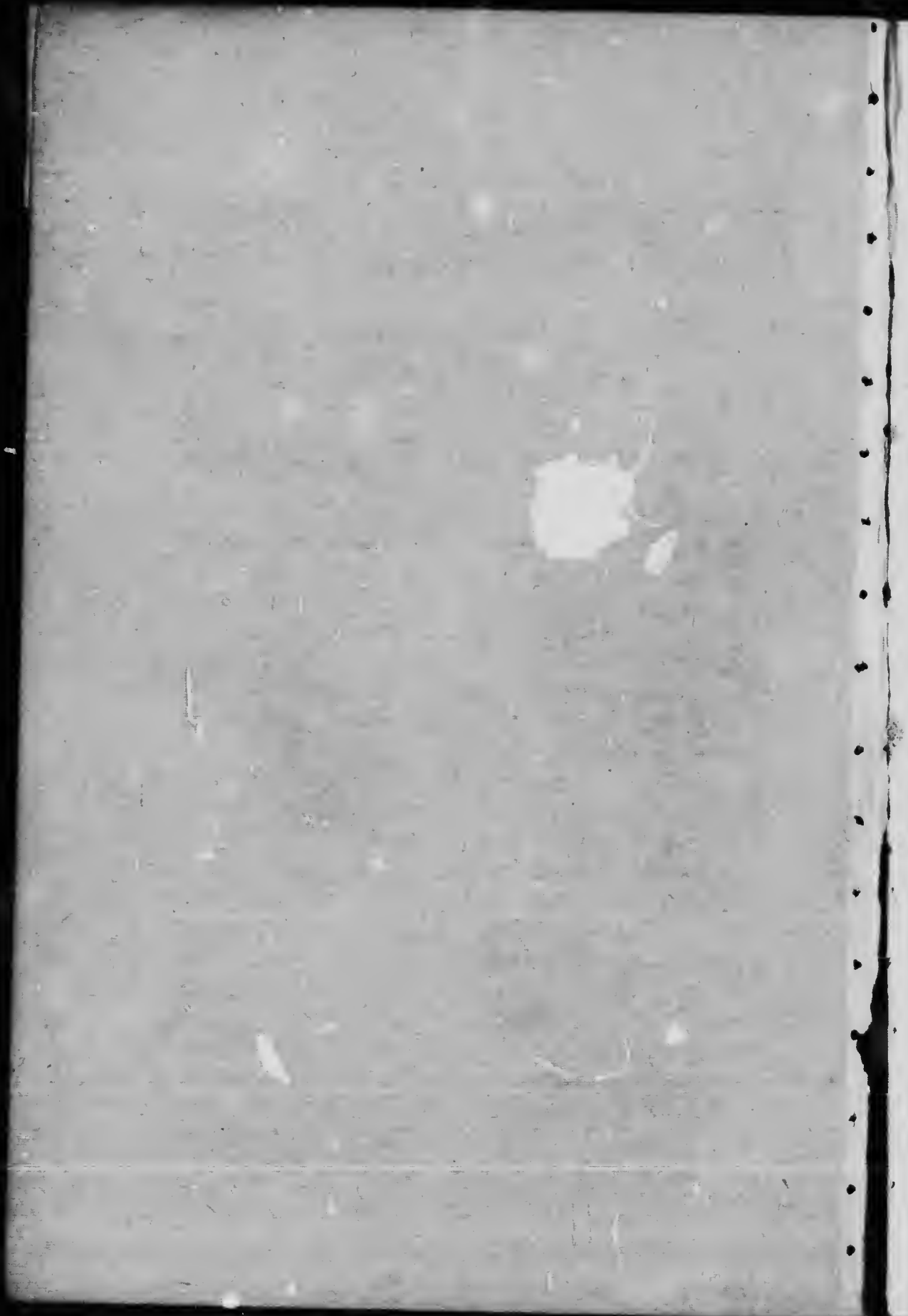
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Illustrations of the
Historical Works of
Francis Parkman



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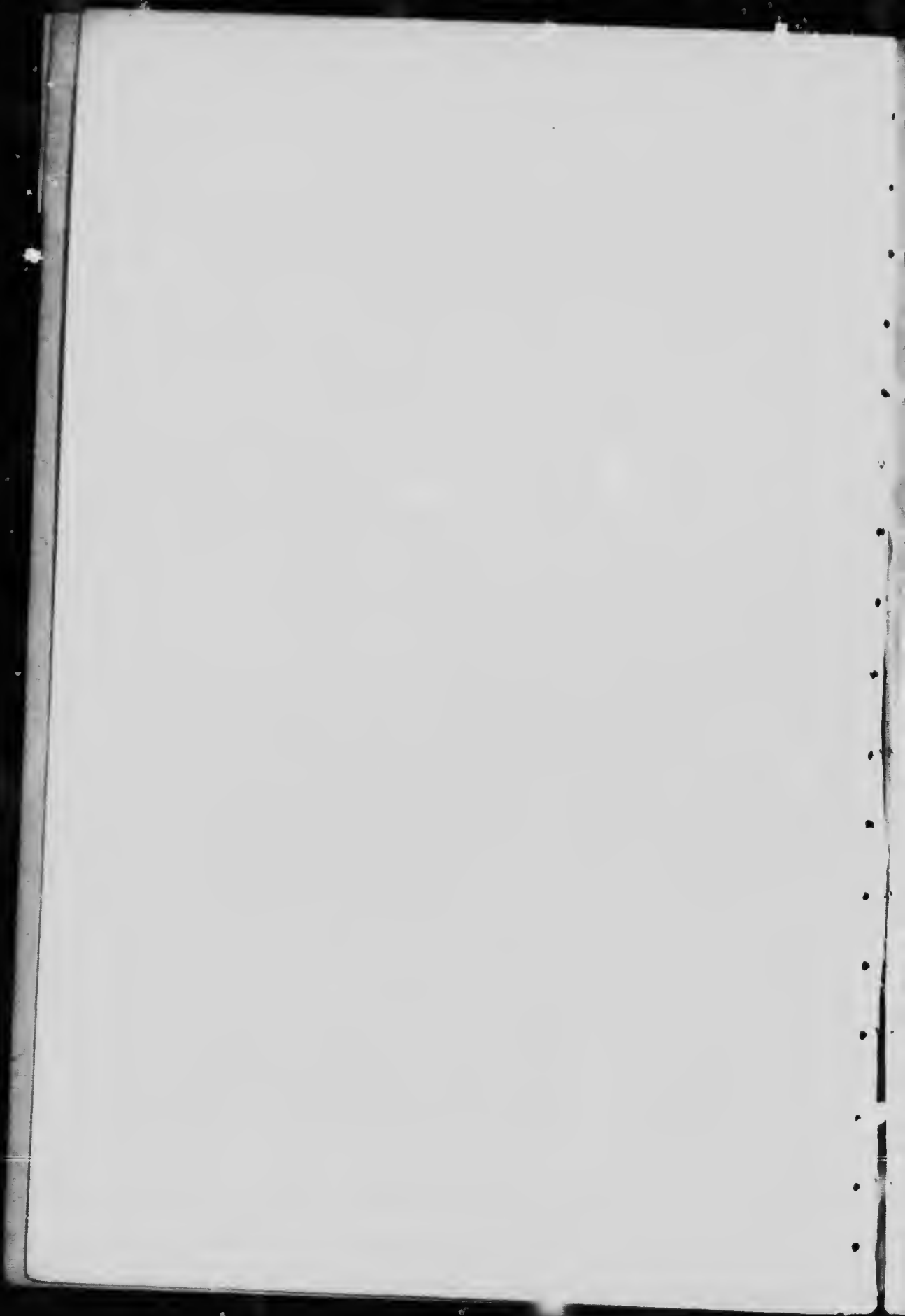




The Parkman Illustrations

IN selecting the subjects for illustrations to Parkman's Histories, it was deemed advisable to choose, as far as possible, portraits of the principal historical personages mentioned in the narrative, and to be sure that the portraits selected were of undoubted authenticity. This made the search a difficult one. It would have been comparatively easy to reproduce many of the portraits needed, from existing engravings; but the historical value of such reproductions would have been by no means as great as that of the portraits which have been obtained by a careful search in France, England, the United States, and Canada, photographing in every possible instance original paintings, either in institutions or in private hands, a number of them being owned by descendants of the historical personages referred to by the author. This has enabled the publishers to have such paintings reproduced with absolute accuracy.

The illustrations also include original pictures by noted American and French artists, including Howard Pyle, Frederic Remington, Adrien Moreau, Thule de Thulstrup, C. Bourgain, Orson Lowell, L. Rossi, B. West Clinedinst, F. de Myrbach, De Cost Smith, George Roux, etc.



ORIGINAL PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS

1 Death of Pontiac: drawn by DE COST SMITH.

Pontiac, a powerful Indian chief, conspired to restore French ascendancy in the west and oppose a check to British encroachment. By the fall of Quebec the British had gained an undisputed ascendancy. After years of war, Pontiac was assassinated by a strolling Indian who was bribed to do the deed by an English trader named Williamson. When Pontiac entered the forest the assassin stole close upon his track and, watching his moment, glided behind him and buried a tomahawk in his brain.

2 The Return from Deerfield. Painted by HOWARD PYLE.

There was a British settlement at Deerfield, in the north-west corner of Massachusetts. In 1704 an expedition of French and Indians descended on this place, killed many and took nearly 200 prisoners whom they compelled to march back to Canada. Those who became too weary to march were slain by the tomahawk.

3 He Soon Discovered the Smoke of the Indian Fires. Drawn by F. DE MYRBACH.

This depicts the close of one of Champlain's adventures. While out with a shooting party one day he was lured, by the novel appearance of a bird, further and further from his friends. When the bird disappeared he found that he was lost. For four days he wandered through the woods before he caught a glimpse of the smoke from the fires of his friends.

4 Le Jeune Baptizing Indian Children.

"Now while apparently fanning the heated brow, the dexterous visitor touched it with a corner of his handkerchief, which he had previously dipped in water, murmured the baptismal words with motionless lips, and snatched another soul from the fangs of the 'infernal wolf.'"

5 The Fall of Montcalm. Painted by HOWARD PYLE.

After the decisive battle on the Plains of Abraham, Montcalm, supported by two soldiers, managed, though severely wounded, to ride back to the fortress at Quebec. A woman cried "My God, the Marquis is killed!" "It is nothing, it's nothing," replied the death-stricken man, "Don't be troubled for me my dear friends."

6 Battle of Fort St. Louis: drawn by THULE DE THULSTRUP.

An attack of the Iroquois on the Jesuit mission among the Hurons. The priests are Brébeuf and Lalemant. During the fight these brave men moved about among the defenders, one baptizing, the other giving absolution. The town was captured.

7 Ribaut and His Followers. Drawn by G. BOURGAIN.

This picture shows that "excellent seaman and staunch Protestant, Jean Ribaut, of Dieppe," and his followers, as, kneeling on what is now the St. John's river, "they gave thanks to God, who had guided their voyage to an issue full of promise." Ribaut was the commander of the second Huguenot colony which sailed for the New World in the gloomy days of 1562. He was slain with the utmost barbarity, in 1565, by Menendez de Aviles.

8 Arrival of Le Febvre de la Barre at Quebec.
Drawn by GEORGE ROUX.

Le Febvre was appointed Governor of Canada in 1682. He arrived just after a great fire had laid the lower town in ashes. "He was an old officer who had achieved notable exploits against the British in the West Indies, but who was now to be put to a test far more severe."

9 The Dinner of Ceremony at the Chateau de Frontenac. Drawn by L. ROSSI.

On the occasion of the peace of Ryswick, between the French and English, a ceremonial dinner was given at the Chateau de Frontenac, Quebec. Frontenac called on his guests to drink the health of King William. Schuyler, the British representative replied by a toast in honour of King Louis.

10 Assassination of La Salle. From the painting
by HOWARD PYLE.

Duhant and Liotot were men of means with pecuniary interests in La Salle's expedition, and they were incensed against its leader because of its ruinous result. They were also impelled to their crime, because having murdered three members of the expedition, they were afraid La Salle would punish them. This drawing illustrates the moment when Duhant, having fired the shot, advances with Liotot to reassure Anastase Douay, with whom La Salle had been walking.

11 Henry IV and Madame de Guercheville.
Drawn by F. DE MYRBACH.

This picture represents the meeting of Henry IV, of France, and Madame Guercheville, at the château of Le Roche-Guyon, the country seat of the latter. Henry was deeply enamoured of this lady, without response. She was the patroness of the Jesuits.

12 Father Hennepin celebrating Mass. From
the drawing by HOWARD PYLE.

This bold, hardy, and adventurous liar was the historian of, and a conspicuous actor in La Salle's expedition sailing down the Mississippi.

13 La Salle Presenting a Petition to Louis XIV.
From the drawing by ADRIEN MOREAU.

The third person is probably Colbert. La Salle asks "the confirmation of his title to Fort Frontenac, and permission to establish, at his own cost two other posts, with seignorial rights over all lands which he may discover and colonize within twenty years, and the government of all the country in question."

**14 Tonty Offered Presents to the Chief of the
Taensas.** From the drawing by ADRIEN
MOREAU.

Tonty may be recognized by his empty sleeve. The priest is Membre. The Taensas were sun worshippers. Note the peculiarity of the buildings, "large square dwellings, built of sun-baked mud mixed with straw, arched over with a dome of canes, and placed in regular order round an open area."

**15 He Made a Jump at the Guns and took Them
Under His Arms like so Many Feathers.
Painted by ORSON LOWELL.**

The individual represented is an outlaw of 1663. Montreal was at this time the resort of desperadoes, and this one had broken prison ten or twelve times, and was now under the guard of six or seven men, each with a good gun. They sat down to a game of cards and his boldness led to his successful escape.



PHOTOGRAVURES

16 Ursuline Convent, Montreal. From the painting in the possession of the Order, Quebec.

Starved Rock, on the Illinois River. From the photograph referred to by the author.

"A remarkable cliff of yellow sandstone . . . which a score of resolute white men might hold against a host of savages" "Known to the French as Le Rocher, or the Rock of St. Louis." Near the site of the Great Village of the Illinois and that of the present Utica.

St. Anne du Petit Cap. After a photograph.

The devotion to St. Anne became a distinguishing feature of Canadian Catholicity more than 200 years ago. A long course of miracles attests its power.

17 La Salle Presenting a Petition to Louis XIV.
See No. 13.

Frontenac, John Nelson, and Madockawanda.
Drawn by L. RESSI.

John Nelson, a gentleman of Boston, claimed Acadia under an old grant of Oliver Cromwell, he was now a semi-prisoner at Quebec. He acted as an interpreter.

La Tour. Drawn by B. WEST CLINEDINST.

La Tour whose command in Acadia had been cancelled by the French King, seeks aid from the heretics of Boston.

Sword in Hand the Daring Officer entered the Forest. Drawn by GEORGE ROUX.

Lubercase wished to march to attack the Iroquois who had massacred the settlers of La Chine. "Sword in hand, at the head of his men, the daring officer entered the forest; but at that moment a voice from the rear commanded a halt. It was that of the Chevalier de Vaudreuil, just come from Montreal with positive orders from Denonville to run no risks and stand solely on the defensive."

18 The War Embassy. Drawn by DE COST SMITH.

Represents emissaries from Pontiac visiting other Indian nations with a view to draw them into war.

Le Jeune Baptizing Indian Children. See No. 4

Battle of Fort St. Louis. See No. 6.

Death of Pontiac. See No. 1.

19 The return from Deerfield. See No. 2.

Assassination of La Salle. See No. 10.

Father Hennepin Celebrating Mass. See No. 12.

The Fall of Montcalm. See No. 5.

20 Ribaut and his Followers. See No. 7.

Dinner of Ceremony at the Chateau de Frontenac.
See No. 9.

He made a rush at the Guns, etc. See No. 15.

Tonty offered Presents to the Chief of the Taensas. See No. 14.

21 Sir John Hawkins: from the original painting by ZUCCHERO, in the possession of Miss Mary S. W. Hawkins, Plymouth, England.

Sir John Hawkins, the father of the English slave trade, yet a "man born for the honor of the English name," relieved Laudonnière at Fort Caroline, from the state of famine in which he found himself owing to the hostility of the natives.

Dominique de Gourgues: from an engraving by G. E. LASNES, in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Gourgues was from boyhood wedded to the sword. As a private citizen he avenged the disgrace which France sustained from the massacres of Menendez de Avilès. He was brilliantly successful, putting to death the garrisons of three Spanish towns in Florida. His deeds were looked on coldly by the French court, and it was only when he was almost on his deathbed that he gained general favor.

Gaspar de Coligny, from the original painting in the Louvre.

Above all the warlike *noblesse* of the new faith, preëminent in character as in station, stood Gaspar de Coligny. He was "firm in his convictions, steeled by perils and endurances, calm, sagacious, resolute, grave even to severity, a valiant and redoubted soldier." He urged upon the French king the course of founding in the new world an asylum for persecuted religion.

René de Laudonnière: from an engraving by CRISPIN DE PASSE, in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

René de Laudonnière was the companion of Ribaut in 1562, and himself commanded in 1564 the third expedition to America. He was unwise in making offensive alliances with native chiefs. He suffered many troubles, among them being illness, mutiny of his men, and famine.

Comte de Galissonnière.

A man with a small misshapen body, but a large straight mind, who governed the Canadian colony for two years, 1749.

22 Arrival of Barre at Quebec. See No. 8.

Entry of Phips into the Quebec Basin. Drawn by L. Rossi.

This expedition of the New Englanders against Quebec, sailed in 1690. It was unsuccessful. Phips, its commander, was of humble birth and won distinction by his daring.

Ourry's Express. Drawn by De Cost Smith.

Ourry's express, stopping in Carlisle to water his horse, tells the inhabitants the disastrous news from Presque Isle and says that the Indians will soon be among them. 1763.

Jean Guion before Boulle. Drawn by ORSON LOWELL.

The habitant held directly of the Crown, "by the tenure of faith and homage." The example of Jean Guion shows how this was performed. He presented himself, in the presence of a notary, at the principal door of the manor house of his seignior. In reply to his summons one Boulle, farmer of the seignior, opened the door and said that he was empowered to receive acknowledgements of faith and homage. "After which the said Guion placed himself on his knees on the ground, with head bare, and without sword or spurs," and repeated three times his declaration of faith and homage.

23 Francois Xavier de Laval Montmorency.

He belonged to one of the proudest families of Europe. He had a hard practical nature, a stiff and persistent will, and the love of domination. These he joined to great piety.

Paul Le Jeune. Superior of the Jesuit residence in Quebec 1634.

Ignatius Loyola. From an engraving in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

He was the founder of the Order of Jesuits, the son of a Spanish nobleman. Born 1491, died 1556.

Jean Jacques Olier. From the original painting in the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris.

Olier was a priest who had a revelation from God commanding him to found a religious house in Canada. He was the promoter of the Society of Notre Dame de Montreal.

Jerome le Royer de la Dauversiere.

Founder of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph, Montreal.

Monseignor de Saint-Vallier.

Bishop of Quebec 1685. A rigid, austere, and contentious prelate who loved power as much as Frontenac himself.

24 Benjamin Franklin.

Born 1706, died 1790. Printer, philosopher, statesman and ambassador.

William Penn.

Founder of Pennsylvania, to which he emigrated in 1682 as a refuge for those who shared his Quakerism. The British government granted him large territories.

Col. Henry Bouquet.

"Dear by his private virtues to his friends and to the public by his military services. He was a Swiss, but fought for England." 1765.

Capt. Jonathan Carver.

A traveller who wrote on events connected with the conspiracy of Pontiac in current journals.

Alexander Henry.

An adventurous trader who with one or two others was the pioneer of the English fur trade in the west, 1761.

Daniel Boone.

A colonel in the United States service, born 1735, died 1820. He distinguished himself in Indian warfare in Kentucky, and was a prominent pioneer of the 18th century.

25 Statue of Louis de Buade, Comte de Frontenac. By HÉBERT

Pedro Menendez de Avilès: after an old Spanish engraving.

Menendez early in life distinguished himself as a bold and fearless warrior. He was sent to America to occupy the country from Labrador to Florida in the name of the king of France. His bigotry led him to engage in the most inhuman massacres. He crushed French Protestantism in America.

Chomedey de Maisonneuve.

Governor of Montreal in 1657.

26 Thos. Pelham, Duke of Newcastle.

At the head of the British Government, 1745-6.

Sir Edmund Andros. From the original painting in the possession of Amias Charles Andros, Esq.

Under James II. Andros was Governor of the American Colonies. "By the terms of his commission, his rule stretched westward to the Pacific."

Governor James Hamilton.

Governor of Pennsylvania in 1750.

27 The Death of Wolfe. From a mezzotint engraving by RICHARD HOUSTON after the painting by Edward Penny.

First Picture of Niagara. From Hennepin's "*Nouvelle Decouvert d'un tres grand Pays situe dans l'Amerique, Utrecht, 1697.*"

"Hennepin, with several others, now ascended the river . . . and pushed through the wintry frost on a tour of exploration. On his left sank the cliffs, the furious river raging below, till at length, in primeval solitudes unprofaned as yet by the pettiness of man, the imperial cataract burst upon his sight."

Sacs and Foxes. After a drawing by CHARLES BADMER.

28 Jean Talon. From the original painting in the Hotel Dieu, Quebec.

An intendant of Canada, who conducted his efforts at discovery with singular economy. He intended to occupy the interior of the continent, hem the English in on the sea-coast, and to obtain a port on the Gulf of Mexico so that he might keep the Spaniards in check.

Le Moyne Blenville.

An explorer of 1699.

Hertel de Rouville. From the original painting owned by Mrs. H. de Rouville, Montreal.

He commanded the expedition against Deerfield, 1704.

29 Pierre Francois Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil.

Governor of French America, with whom Montcalm sometimes found it difficult to get along.

Boishebert.

Encouraged the Acadians to seek an asylum on French soil.

Sir William Johnson.

A noted man of the day (1755) who lived in a fortified house on the Mohawk river, among the Five Nations, with whom he had great influence. He commanded the British against Baron Dieskau, who had just come out from France with two regiments of soldiers, meeting him near the Hudson river and beating him badly.

30 He soon discovered the smoke of the Indian Fires. See No. 3.

Henry IV. and Madame de Guercheville. See No. 11.

Father Joques Harangues the Mohawks. Drawn by THULE DE THULSTRUP.

Isaac Joques, a Jesuit missionary, suffered greatly while he was a slave among the Mohawks. He escaped them and spent a short time in France, but his spirit would not allow him to remain idle while the Indians were heathen, and he returned to the scene of his martyrdom.

31 Madame de la Peltrie: From the painting by C. HUOT, in the Convent des Ursulines, Quebec.

As a girl this lady entered a French convent, but her father took her home and immersed her in a round of gaieties. She was married to M. de la Peltrie, but on his death five years afterwards she resumed the religious habit, and came out to teach the Indian girls.

Marie de l'Incarnation; From an engraving by J. ENDELINCK, in the Convent des Ursulines, Quebec.

For several years Superior of the first convent in Quebec.

Marguerite Bourgeoys. From an engraving by L. MASSARD, 1659.

She was the director of a company of nuns who set out from France to found a school for children at Montreal.

32 Jacques Rene de Brisay, Marquis de Denonville. From the painting in the collection of the Baronne la Lareinty.

Denonville was Governor of Canada in 1685. Saint-Vallier says: "In all the voyage I never saw him do anything wrong; and there was nothing in his words or acts which did not show a solid virtue and a consummate prudence, as well in the duties of the Christian life, as in the wisdom of this world."

Duc de Choiseul. From a painting in the Versailles Gallery.

French Minister of foreign affairs in 1761. A daring and competent statesman.

Marquis de Seignelay. From the original painting by CLAUD LEFEBVRE, in the Versailles Gallery.

Seignelay, the minister of Louis XIV, aided La Salle when he asked royal assistance to bring about an entire conquest of America.

33 Major General James Wolfe. From the original painting by HIGHMORE in the possession of Miss Mary Anne Armstrong, Penzance, Eng. Never before published. This picture was painted from life, as a present to Rev. S. F. Swindon, vicar of Greenwich.

34 Louis Joseph, Marquis de Montcalm, Gozon de Saint-Verau. From the painting in possession of the Marquis de Montcalm.

35 Louis XIV. From the original Painting by JEAN GARNIER, in the Versailles Gallery.

36 Jacques Cartier: from the original painting by F. Riss, in the Town Hall of St. Malo, France.

Jacques Cartier, one of the earliest and most eminent of the seamen of St. Malo, that nursery for centuries of hardy mariners, made his first voyage to America in April, 1534. He discovered the St. Lawrence, which he imagined to be the road to China, and returned to France. He again visited America in 1535. During this second expedition he discovered Hochelaga and Stadaconé. His band was attacked by scurvy and the unaccustomed rigors of a Canadian winter so that he was glad to return to France. He took with him two kidnapped Indian chiefs. He made a third voyage in 1541 and then, disgusted with the colony, retired with a patent of nobility, to the seignorial mansion of Limoilon near St. Malo.

37 Mademoiselle de Montpensier, Madame de Fiesque, and Madame de Frontenac. From a miniature in the collection of Madame Brachet *nee* Curchod.

These warlike ladies conducted a spirited defence of Orleans against the French king.

The Duchesse d'Aiguillon. From the painting in the Hotel Dieu, Quebec.

The Duchesse d'Aiguillon sent six workmen out from France to build a hospital for the Indians.

Anne de la Grange, Comtesse de Frontenac. From the original painting in the Versailles gallery.

The Comtesse appears here as Minerva. She had nothing but aversion for her husband, with whom her marriage was clandestine. When Frontenac went to Canada she remained in France. "It was in her power to be very useful to her absent husband, who often needed her support, and who seems to have often received it."

Jean Baptiste Colbert.

French Financial minister 1665.

Dubois D'Avaugour.

Governor in 1661. "Full of energy, hot tempered and obstinate."

Marquis Charles de Beauharnois.

Appointed governor on the death of Vaudreuil in 1725. He proposed that no English settler should be allowed to plant his cabin beyond the Alleghanies.

38 Samuel de Champlain: from the Ducornet portrait.

Samuel de Champlain was a French naval officer who founded Quebec, of which he became governor-general. He gave his name to a lake. He was born at Le Brouage, 1570, died 1634. Author of "Travels in New France or Canada."

39 Mohawk Chiefs I. From mezzotint engraving after the paintings by VERELOT.

Mohawk Chiefs II. After paintings by VERELOT.

Outina and His Conjurer: from the picture by LE MOYNE in the "Grandes Voyages" of De Bry.

This picture represents Outina's conjurer prophesying to the French and Thimagoas that to advance further against Potanou would be destruction. The French, suffering from gold fever were in search of the phantom gold mines of Appalache. It was against Outina, chief of the Thimagoas, that Laudonnière made an alliance with Satouriona.

40 Chevallier de Levis. From the Painting in the Versailles gallery.

A brave soldier who came out with Montcalm. He was of an easy and generous disposition that enabled him sometimes to allay the friction that occurred between Montcalm and Vaudreuil. He succeeded to the command of the French army on the death of Montcalm.

41 Daniel Hyacinthe Marie Lenard de Beaujeu.
From a pastel miniature in the possession of Abbe Verreau, Montreal.

He commanded the French attack on the English in Acadia in 1747.

42 The Jesuit Martyrs: from an engraving by GREGOIRE HURET in *Historiae Canadensis seu Novae Franciae Libri Decem*.

This picture is the attempt of a contemporary of the martyrs to show the manner of the death of each. It is entirely imaginary as, for instance, Brébeuf and Lalemant died at a different place and time from Joques.

43 First Mass at Montreal: from the bas-relief on the Maisonneuve monument, in the Place d'Armes, Montreal, by PHILIP HÉBERT.

The officiant is Vimont; the women, Mademoiselle Mance and Madame de La Peitrie, the founder of the Convent des Ursulines. Maisonneuve stands with his hand on his sword, and around him cluster his men whom Vimont addressed: "You are a grain of mustard seed, that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land."

The Death of Dollard. From the bas-relief on the same monument.

Among the names of the heroes of Canada abides imperishably that of Daulac des Ormeaux, familiarly known as Dollard, who perished at the Long Sault Rapids in the celebrated fight with the Iroquois.

44 Defeat and Death of General Braddock.

In a battle with the Virginians at Monongahela in July, 1755, Braddock lost his life and was defeated. He had against him the Colonists, the French and the Indians. Five horses were shot under him and five times he mounted afresh. At length a mortal wound silenced him, and two provincials bore him from the field.

45 Earl Loudon. From a Mezzotint engraving by J. FABER.

He succeeded Shirley in command of the British forces in 1756. He was always busy without accomplishing anything.

Sir Charles Saunders.

The admiral who co-operated with Wolfe in the attack on Quebec in 1757.

Col. Robert Monckton.

An English officer who commanded in the attack on Louisbourg in 1764.

Louis Antoine, Comte de Bougainville.

First aide-de-camp of Montcalm. He became an illustrious navigator.

Robert Dinwiddie.

Lieut. Governor of Virginia in 1753.

Admiral Edward Boscawen.

With eleven ships of the line and one frigate, he was ordered to intercept the French fleet which was bound for Canada in 1755. Most of them, however, eluded him. He led the British fleet against Louisbourg in 1758.

46 Israel Putnam.

General of the New England forces in 1755.

Governor Pownall.

Succeeded Shirley as Royal Governor of Massachusetts, 1758.

Major Robert Rogers.

A man familiar with the Indians. Commanded a body of provincial rangers in 1760.

Governor William Dummer.

Governor of Massachusetts in 1723.

Sir Peter Haiket.

He commanded a regiment in the battle of Monongahela.

Sir William Pepperell.

A good-tempered merchant, with a sound business head, who knew how to manage men. He took Louisburg from the French in 1745.

47 Pictures illustrating Parkman's journey, as described in *The Oregon Trail*.

48 Jacques Cartier Discovers the River St. Lawrence: from the original painting by GUDIN, in the Versailles gallery

"On the first of September, the voyagers reached in safety the gorge of the gloomy Saguenay, with its towering cliffs and sullen depths of waters. Passing the Isle aux Coudres, and the lofty promontory of Cape Tourmente, they came to anchor in a quiet channel between the northern shore and the margin of a richly wooded island, where the trees were so thickly hung with grapes that Cartier named it the Island of Bacchus.

La Salle's Expedition to Louisiana. From the original painting by GUDIN, in the Versailles Gallery.

As he drifted down the turbid current, between the low and marshy shores, the blackish water changed to brine, and the breeze grew fresh with the salt of the sea. Then the broad bosom of the great Gulf opened on his sight, tossing its restless billows, limitless, voiceless, lonely as when born of chaos, without a sail, without a sign of life.

"La Salle, in a canoe, coasted the marshy borders of the sea."

49 Pictures describing Parkman's journey as described in *The Oregon Trail*.

50 Ruins of Quebec, after the fall.

Church Notre Dame, Quebec, in ruins.

Falls of Montmorency, from an old engraving.

A view of Louisburg, from an old engraving.

A view of Miramichi, from an old engraving.

A view of Cape Rouge, from an old engraving.

A general view of Quebec, from an old engraving.

An east view of Montreal, from an old engraving.

A view of the taking of Quebec, from an old engraving.

51 Francis Parkman. From a photograph taken in 1882.

52 Cotton Mather.

An eminent American divine, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of England. Born 1663, died 1728.

Jean de Brebeuf: from the bust in the Hotel Dieu, Quebec.

This bust was sent to Canada by the relatives of the stoic missionary. In the pedestal is contained the skull of Brébeuf.

Sir Jeffery Amherst.

An experienced English general who co-operated with Wolfe.

