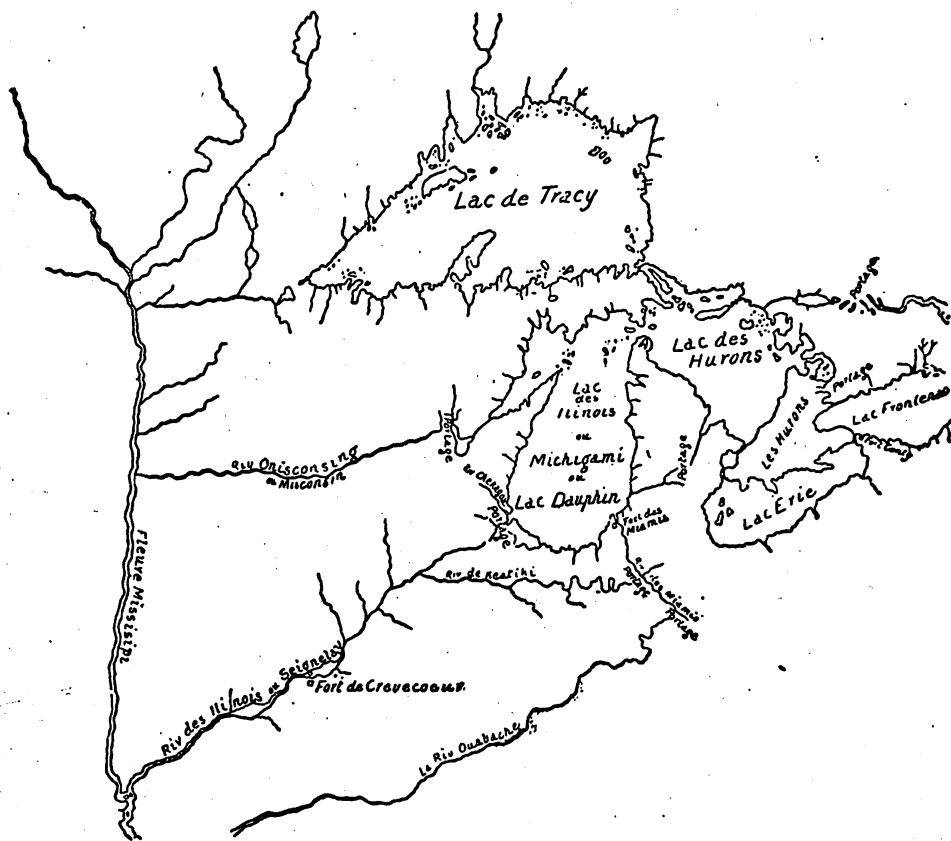


Canada,

self-governing dominion of the British Empire in North America; area, 3,684,723 sq. m.; est. pop., 9,519,220. Missionary work in Canada was introduced by Franciscan Recollects in 1615 and continued by Jesuits and Sulpicians. When English rule was established in 1629 all the missionaries withdrew to France but returned in 1632 when Canada was restored to France. Missions were started at Trois Rivières (Three Rivers) and Miscou; the College of Quebec was opened in 1635, and Gaspé, Acadia, and Cape Breton were evangelized. Among the saints and martyrs of the country, the most famous are the five Jesuit missionaries whose heroic lives and stirring martyrdoms warranted their beatification in 1925. THEY ARE BLESSED JOHN de BREBEUF, GABRIEL LALEMANT, ANTHONY DANIEL, CHARLES GARNIER, and NOEL CHABANEL. The first Ursulines and a band of nursing sisters settled in Quebec about 1639, and in 1653 Marguerite Bourgeoys founded the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal. In 1659 Mgr. de Laval was appointed Vicar Apostolic of New France and became first Bp. of Quebec in 1674. The Jesuit Fr. Allouez travelled as far as Lake Superior in 1667 and there organized two missions. At Sault Sainte Marie the cross was planted by Frs. Dablon and Marquette, the western shores of Lake Huron were evangelized by the Jesuits, and Fr. d'Albanel penetrated to Hudson Bay. The IROQUOIS MISSIONS SOUTH OF LAKE ONTARIO WERE REORGANIZED BY THE JESUITS, WHO BUILT THE PERMANENT MISSION OF "LA PRAIRIE DE LA MADELEINE," the HOME OF CATHERINE TEKAKWITHA FOR MANY YEARS. etc.

The New Catholic Dictionary. Compiled and Edited under the direction of Conde B. Pallen and John J. Wynne, S.J. Under the auspices of The Editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia. New York, 1929. p. 161.



CORONELLI ET TILLEMONT, 1688.

The routes of several of the early explorers, like those of Du Lhut, Joliet, and Marquette (1672), and La Salle (1679-1680), are laid down on a manuscript map, *Carte des parties les plus occidentales du Canada, par le Père Pierre Raffeix, S. J.*,¹ which is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and of which a sketch as

Raffeix I.

"Raffeix, 1688," is given on the next page.

A map of Lakes Ontario and Erie, by the Père Raffeix, is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris;² and from a copy in the Kohl Collection at Washington the sketch on page . . . is taken. It is called, *Le Lac Ontario avec les lieux circonvoisins et particulièrement les cinq Nations Iroquoises*.

Another map, thought to be the work of Raudin, Frontenac's engineer,³ should be found in the Archives of the Marine, but according to Harrissee it is not there.⁴ The Barlow Collection, however, has a map which Harrissee believes to be the lost original; a sketch of the western part is given herewith.⁵ It also gives the eastern seaboard with approximate accuracy, but represents Lake Champlain as lying along the head-waters of

¹ Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 454; *Library of Parliament Catalogue*, p. 1615, no. 18. Harrissee (nos. 236, 237) gives other maps by Raffeix. The Kohl Collection (Department of State) gives a map of the Mississippi of the same probable date (1688), from an original in the National Library at Paris.

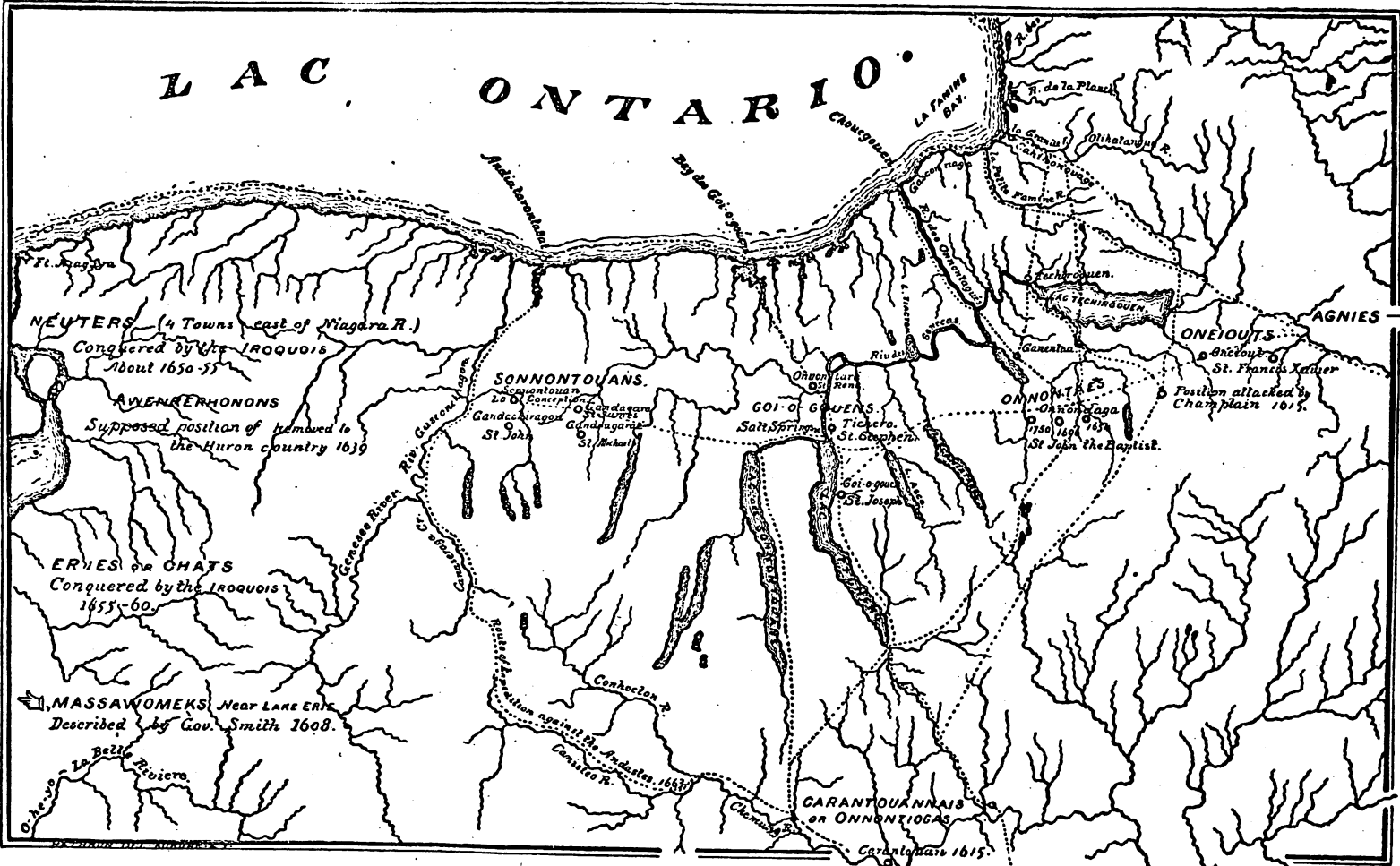
See the Calendar of the Kohl Collection printed in the *Harvard University Bulletin*, 1883-84.

² Harrissee, *Notes*, etc., no. 237.

³ Parkman, *La Salle*, p. 454.

⁴ *Notes*, etc., p. xxv and no. 241.

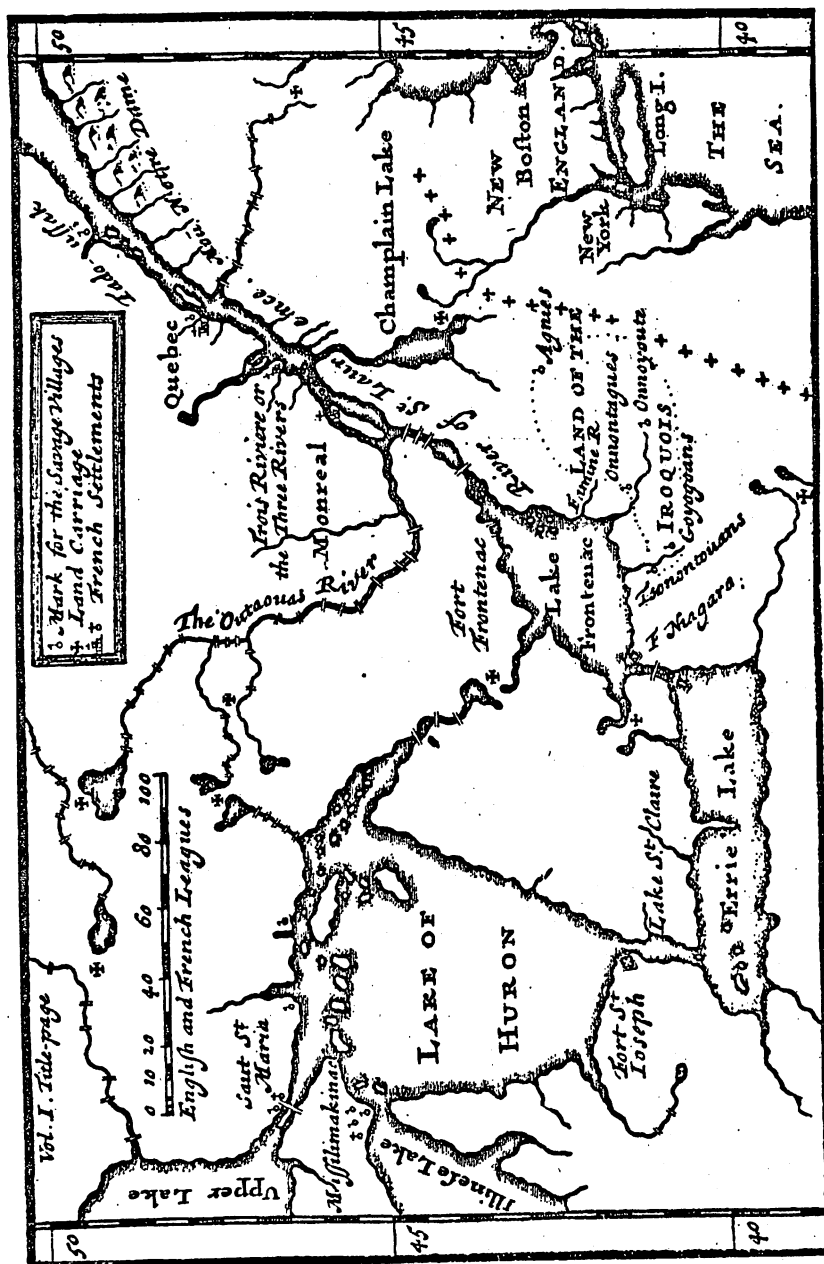
⁵ See the third page following.



IROQUOIS FIVE NATIONS AND MISSION SITES, 1656-1684 (*John S. Clark, 1879*).

volume of some of the editions. Faribault (p. 76) says that a bookseller in Amsterdam knew that the Dialogue was added by Gueudeville, in whose *Atlas*, Amsterdam, 1719, as well as in

Cornille's *Geographical Dictionary*, the accounts given of La Hontan's *Rivière Longue* are incorporated. As early as 1715-1716 there was a general discrediting of the story of La Hontan, as

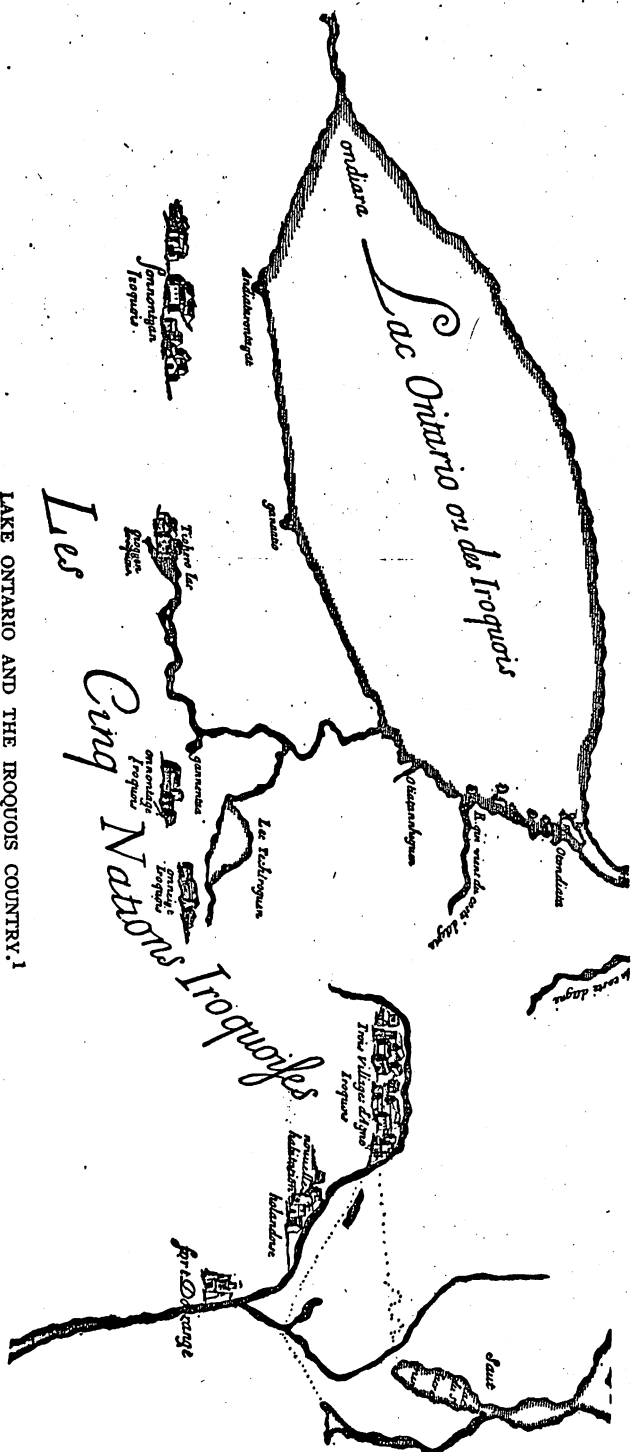


¹ A fac-simile of the frontispiece to La Hontan's *New Voyages*, London, 1703. It was less carefully drawn in the re-engraving of smaller size for the *Mémoires de l'Amérique*, vol. ii., Amsterdam; and still another plate of the same map will be found in the 1709 and 1715 La Haye editions.

the field thus full of promise, Chaumonot and Menard returned to Onondaga, whence they were despatched to Oneida. Here they found less promise, but there were captive Hurons to profit by their ministry.

Meanwhile Father Le Moyne had visited the Mohawk canton from Canada, and prepared the way for a mission in that tribe.

Thus at the close of 1656 missionaries had visited each of the Five Nations, and all seemed ready for the establishment of new and thriving missions. The next year signs of danger appeared. A party of Hurons compelled to remove to Onondaga were nearly all massacred on the way, the missionaries Rague-neau and Dupéron in vain endeavoring to stay the work of

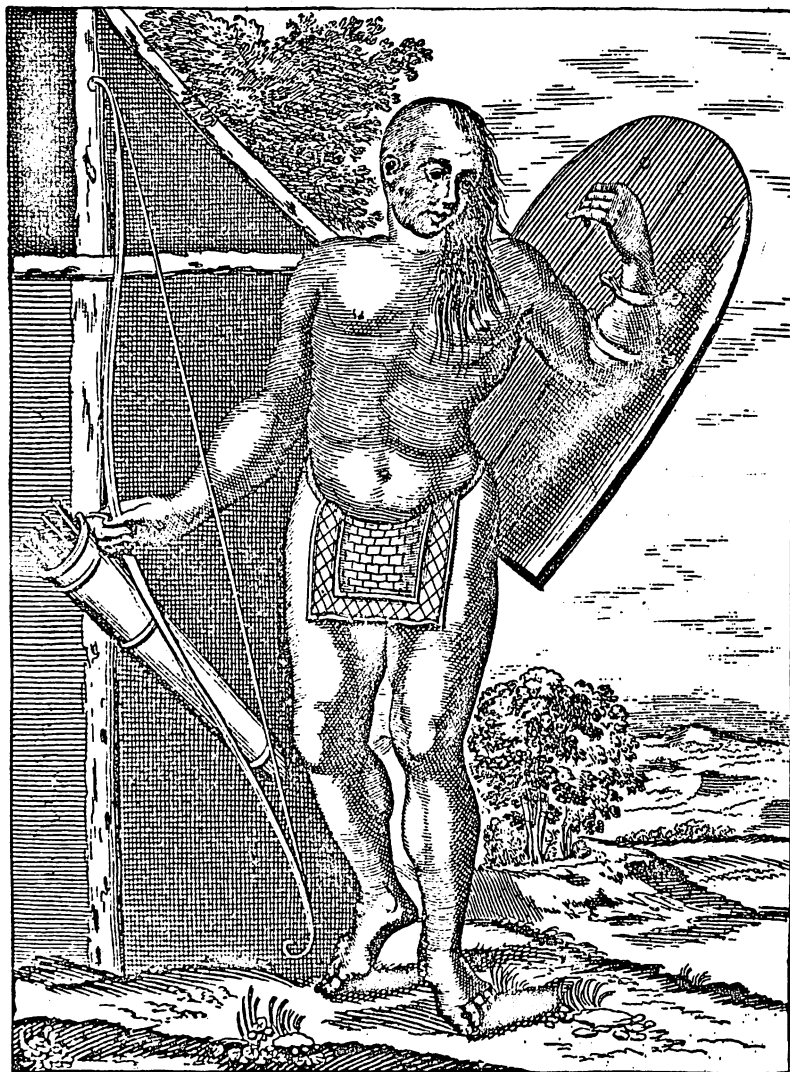
LAKE ONTARIO AND THE IROQUOIS COUNTRY.¹

¹ [From the *Jesuit Relation* of 1662-1663, showing the relative positions of the Five Nations, and Fort d'Orange (Albany).]

Cf. this with map *Pays des Cinq Nations Iroquoises*, preserved in the Archives of the Marine at Paris, and engraved in Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, iii.

196; and with one cited by Harris (no. 239), *Le Lac Ontario avec les Lieux circonvoisins, et par-*
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ticulierement les Cinq Nations Iroquoises, l'Année 1688, which he would assign to Franquelin.—ED.]



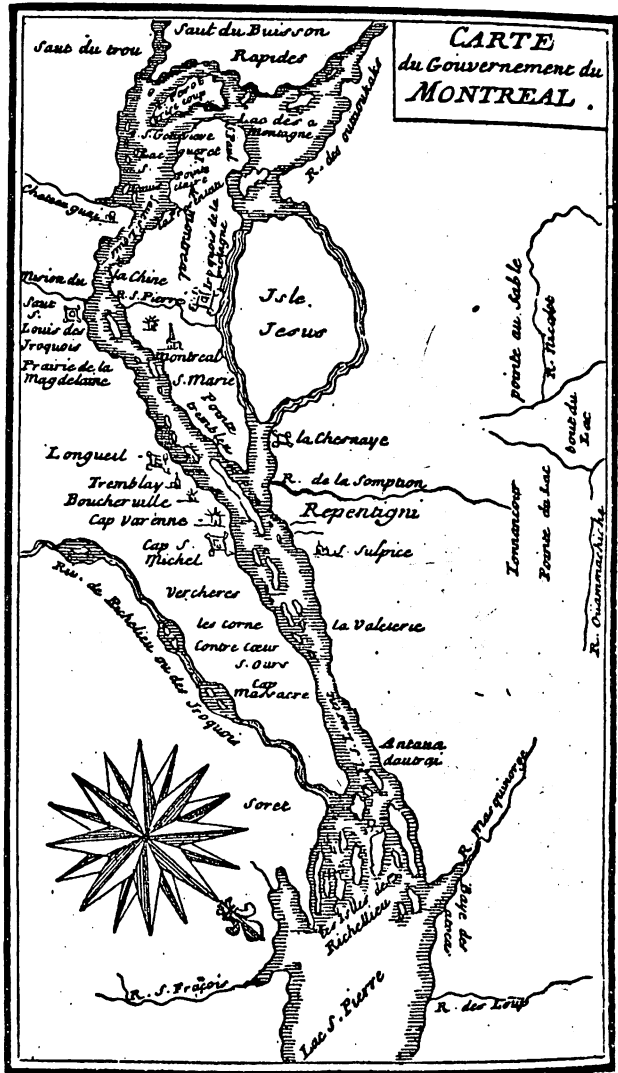
A CANADIAN (from Creuxius).

contained in the *Lettres Edifiantes* is translated in Bishop W. I. Kip's *Early Jesuit Missions in North America*, 1846, and again, 1866. Cf. also *Magazine of American History*, iii. 767; M. J. Griffin in *Canadian Monthly*, i. 344; W. B. O. Peabody's "Early Jesuit Missionaries in the Northwest," in *Democratic Review*, May, 1844, reprinted in Beach's *Indian Miscellany*; Judge Law on the same subject, in *Wisconsin Historical Society's Collections*, iii. 89; and Thébaud on the natives and the missions, in *The Month*, June, 1877; Poole's *Index* gives other references, p. 683. Dr. Shea, at the end of his *Cath-*

olic Missions, p. 503, gives a list of his sources printed and in manuscript.

Of the tribes encountered by the Jesuits, there is no better compact account than Mr. Parkman gives in the Introduction to his *Jesuits in North America*, where he awards (p. liv) well-merited praise to Lewis H. Morgan's *League of the Iroquois*, and qualified commendation to Schoolcraft's *Notes on the Iroquois*, and gives (p. lxxx) a justly severe judgment on his *Indian Tribes*. Mr. Parkman's Introduction first appeared in the *North American Review*, 1865 and 1866.

Montreal, in 1880, under the editing of the Abbé Verreau, who attributes it to Olier, while Faillon has ascribed it to Laisné de la Marguerie. The editor adds some important "notices bibliographiques et documentaires;" some "notes historiques par le Commandeur Viger," from an unpublished work, — *Le Petit Registre*; a "liste des premiers Colons de Montreal." Of the older authorities, Le Clercq and Charlevoix (Shea's edition, note, ii. 129) are useful; but Charlevoix, as Parkman says, was not partial to Montreal. The Société historique de Montreal began in 1859 the publication of *Mémoires et Documents relatifs à l'histoire du Canada*. The first number, "De l'Esclavage en Canada," was the joint work of J. Viger and L. H. Lafontaine, but it has little matter falling within the present period; the second, "De la Famille des Lauson," the governor of New France after 1651, by Lafontaine, with an Appendix on the "Vice-Rois et Lieutenants Generaux des rois de France en Amerique," by R. Bellemare; the third, "Ordonnances de M^r Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve, premier gouverneur de Montreal," etc; the fourth, "Règne Militaire en Canada;" the fifth, "Voyage de Dollier et Galinée." See a paper on Montreal and its founder, Maisonneuve, in the *Canadian Antiquarian*, January, 1878. Concerning the connection of M. Olier with the founding of Montreal and the schemes connected with it for the conversion of the savages, see Faillon, *Vie de M. Olier*, Paris, 1873, iii. 397, etc., and references there cited; and also see Faillon, *Vie de Mlle. Mance*, Paris, 1854, and Parkman in *Atlantic Monthly*, xix. 723.

MONTREAL AND ITS VICINITY.¹

1642-1643. — VIMONT. *Relation . . . en l'année 1642 et 1643*. Paris, 1644. Pages 8, 309, 3.

CONTENTS: Report, — Algonquin Letter, with interlinear Translation; Founding of Sillery; Tadousac; Five Letters from Père Jogues about his Captivity among the Iroquois, beginning p. 284, giving, in sub-

¹ Faillon, *Histoire de la Colonie Française*, iii. 375, gives a map of Montreal preserved in the French archives, — *Plan de Villemarie et des premières rues projetées pour l'établissement de la Haute Ville*. This represents the town at about 1665. There is a fac-simile of another plan of about 1680 preserved in the library of the Canadian Parliament, the original being at Paris (*Catalogue*, 1858, p. 1,615). A plan of 1685 is given in *L'Héroïne Chrétienne du Canada, ou Vie de Mlle. le Ber, Villemarie*, 1860. Charlevoix gives a map with the old landmarks, and it is reproduced in Shea's edition, ii. 170. A later one is in La Potherie, 1753 edition, ii. 311 (given above), and one of about 1759, in Miles's *Canada*, p. 296.

THE SITE OF MONTREAL.¹

stance only, the Latin narrative mentioned below; Declaration of the Company of New France, that the Jesuits took no part in their trade; Further notice of Nicolet's Exploration towards the Mississippi.

REFERENCES: Carayon, no. 1,272; Harris, no. 81; Carter-Brown, vol. ii. no. 552; Lenox, p. 6; O'Callaghan, no. 1,222.

COPIES: OB., F., GB., HO., L. (two copies, slightly different), M., SJ., V.

Nicolet's explorations, which have usually been put in 1638-39, were fixed by Sulté in 1634;

cf. his *Mélanges*, Ottawa, 1876, and Draper's annotations in the *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, viii. 188, and *Canadian Antiquarian*, viii. 157. This view is sustained in C. W. Butterfield's *Jean Nicolet*, Cincinnati, 1881. Cf. Margry, *Découvertes*, i. 47; Creuxius, *Historia Canadensis*, and the modern writers, — Parkman, *La Salle*; Harris, *Notes*; Margry, in *Journal de l'Instruction publique*, 1862; Gravier, *La Salle*, etc. See also chap. v. of the present volume.

¹ From Lescarbot's map of 1609, showing the Mountain and the Indian town, Hochelaga, the site of Montreal. Newton Bosworth's *Hochelaga Depicta* was published in Montreal in 1839.