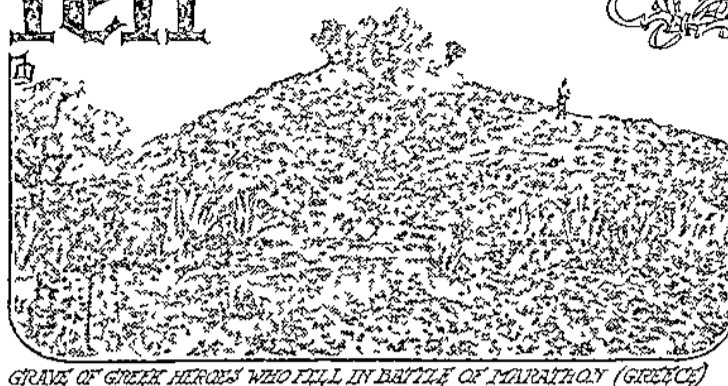
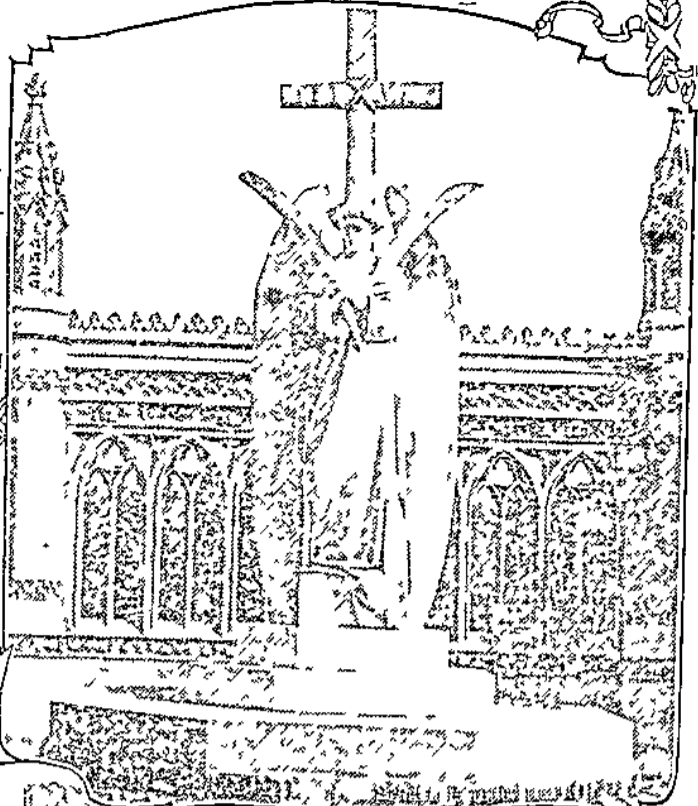


# Mark Spots Where Heroes Fell

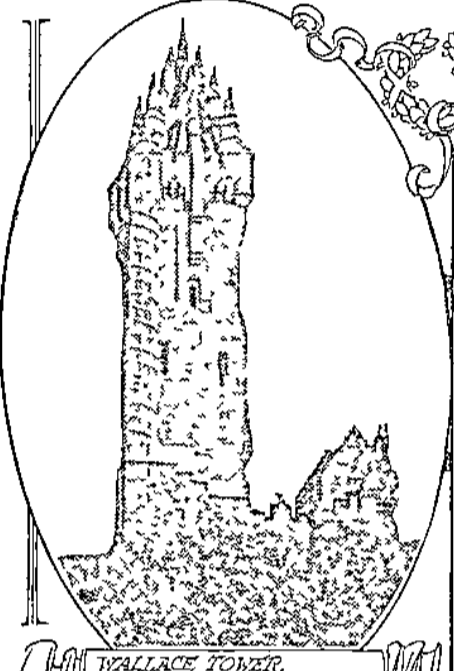
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GRAVES OF GREEK HEROES WHO FELL IN BATTLE OF MARATHON (GREECE)



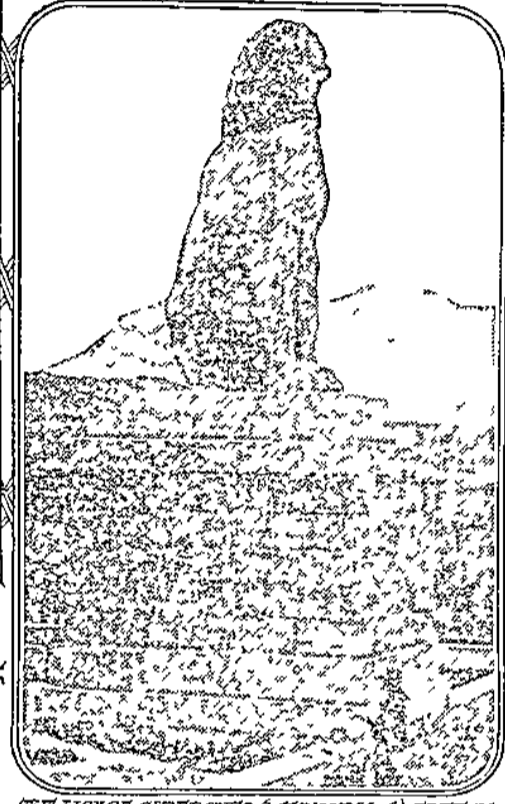
MEMORIAL AT CAWNPORE, INDIA



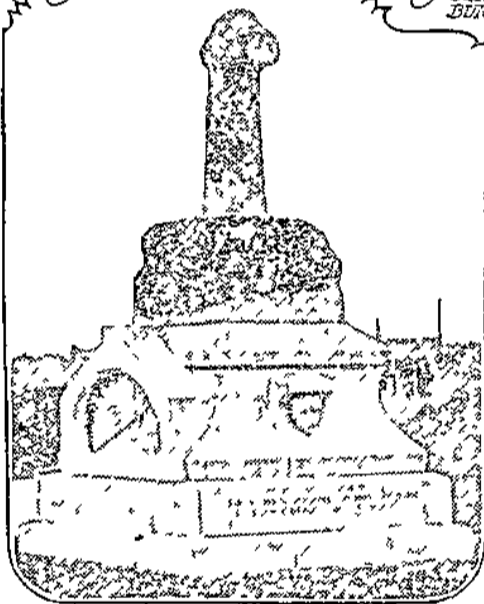
WALLACE TOWER  
STIRLING, SCOTLAND



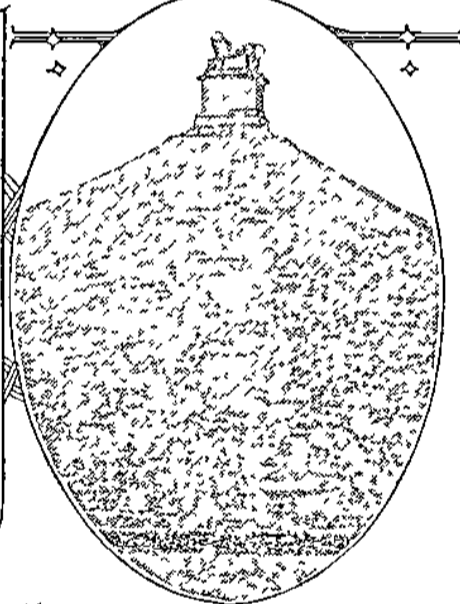
SLAB MARKS SPOT WHERE JOAN OF ARC WAS  
BURNED AT THE STAKE (ROUEN, FRANCE)



THE LION OF CHAERONEA (AT PARNASSUS) GREECE



WHERE KING OF BOHEMIA FELL AT CRUCY



THE LION OF WATERLOO—ON THE  
BATTLEFIELD

**C**RECY, a town of northern France, is famous in history for the great victory gained near by on August 26 1346, by the English under Edward III over the French of King Philip of Valois. The first attack resulted in disaster for the French who were driven back. The second attack was made by a large body of French knights who had arrived and served only to increase the number of casualties of the French forces. A few of the more valorous charged up to the English line and fell near it. The blind king of Bohemia, with a party of devoted knights, succeeded in penetrating the English line, and the king was killed among the ranks of the prince of Wales men at arms. The tablet in the illustration marks the spot where he fell, as near as can be told at the present time.

**WHERE WALLACE GATHERED HIS HOSTS**  
Wallace tower Stirling, Scotland marks a spot famous in Scottish history. It was here Wallace gathered the Scots for his greatest battle. Six centuries ago, when Robert Bruce was fighting for the throne of Scotland the patriotic William Wallace led a royal army of Scots to the hill in preparation for a battle with the English under Surrey and Cressingham. Here they camped one September night in 1297 and the next day utterly defeated the English in an encounter at a bridge over the river. Up to that time the English forces of Edward I had had the advantage, Wallace's victory here turned the tide of fortune and though he himself was afterward taken prisoner and put to death (1305) the splendid triumph of the Scots a few years later at Bannockburn (only three or four miles from here at the other side of Stirling) did secure the independence of the land. The memory of Wallace is dear to every lover of Scotland.

While the great rock he watched from shall endure  
His monument is sure  
Build low—build high  
The great name cannot die

**GRAVE MOUND OF GREEK HEROES**  
The Soros is the mound erected over the graves of 192 Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon August 12, B C 490. The mound is about forty feet high and 200 yards in circumference. Underneath the mound lie the heroes

who died in this most decisive victory which prevented Persian influence from invading Europe.

The battle had hardly begun when the Persians in immensely superior force doubtless ten to one, pulled themselves together and by sheer mass broke through the Greek center. But this had been calculated upon beforehand. Miltiades employed strategy, making his line weak at the center and allowed the Persians to break it. Then with his heavy masses at the ends he ground the Persian wings to pieces and fell upon the Persian center. The most stubborn fighting apart from the battle at Salamis, was probably at this spot half a mile from the shore. Six thousand four hundred Persian bodies lay on this plain and along the shore, while 192 men of Marathon lay wrapped in glory on this bloody field.

**THE MASSACRE AT CAWNPORE**  
A beautiful memorial was erected at Cawnpore India in memory of the women and children murdered by Nana Sahib in 1857. Perhaps the saddest most pathetic incident in the entire history of the world is marked by this brooding angel. In the terrible Indian mutiny half a century ago 200 women and children who had escaped slaughter at the massacre of Cawnpore were brought back by Nana Sahib, and were hacked to pieces here by professional butchers. The bodies were thrown into a well beneath that stone upon which the angel now stands. Her arms are folded, denoting resignation, she holds in her hands the martyr's palms. Around the well curb is inscribed: Sacred to the perpetual memory of the great company of Christian people chiefly women and children, who near this spot were massacred by the followers of the rebel Nana and cast the living with the dead into the well below on the 15th day of July, 1857.

**THE LION OF CHAERONEA**  
One of the illustrations shows the Lion of Chaeronea which guards the graves of patriots who fell on Mt Parnassus Greece 338 B C. A few years ago one traveled past this spot and saw only massive pieces of marble evidently parts of a lion. The head lay with its muzzle upward other fragments lay scattered about. There was never any doubt among intelligent Greeks that these were remains of a lion set up over the Thebans who fell in the battle on or near this spot, when the Thebans and Athenians made a last heroic struggle for the liberty

of Greece, 338 B C. All who honor a lost cause will bring their offerings to this sacred spot. The heroes who fought here did not propose to submit until they had done their utmost to save Greece from Macedonian Philip. The battle was fiercely contested especially by the Thebans, who formed the right wing thrown out into the plain, resting on the Kephisos and facing west while the Athenians at the other end of the line rested on the hills one of which appears just behind the lion. The Macedonians were commanded by the veteran Antipater with the youthful Alexander by his side.

When after a stubborn fight, the Thebans were beaten, the Athenians were isolated and rolled up a loss of over a thousand slain. Demosthenes the soul of the enterprise fought in the ranks. In the enclosure where the lion now stands 254 skeletons were found and carried to the Athenian museum. The lion is a funeral monument not only to the Theban dead but to dead Greece. Greece remained a power by its art and literature but the Macedonian and then the Roman were its rulers.

**WHERE JOAN OF ARC WAS BURNED**  
A slab in the sidewalk of the Place du Vieux Marche Rouen France, marks the spot where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.

For a century and a half after the conquest (1066) this northern district belonged to England by virtue of the sovereign's inheritance from William of Normandy. Rouen here was an English town. Then the French captured and held it until 1419 when it fell once more into French hands. While the inspired peasant girl Jeanne d'Arc was leading the French army against the English this was a stronghold of her enemies, and every victory she won made their hatred blacker. According to the old chronicles she had premonitions that her mission for France was accomplished when she raised the siege of Orleans and secured the coronation of Charles VII at Rheims but the king would not let her go back to private life.

In 1430 at Compienne, she was taken prisoner by the Burgundian allies of the English and by them sold to those against whom she had defended her country. It was in an old castle half a mile away behind us (the building itself is not now in existence), that she was tried for heresy and condemned to death as a witch, on the spot where the slab is set in the pavement (1431) she was burned at the stake.

**THE LION OF WATERLOO**  
The battle of Waterloo was one of the most important military engagements of all history. It was fought on June 18 1815 between the allied forces of Great Britain the Netherlands and Prussia under General Wellington and the army of France under Napoleon. This battle was the culmination of the campaign following the escape of Napoleon from his exile at Elba. Napoleon was defeated, he left the field in the center of a square with a somber but calm countenance, his far seeing glance probing futurity and seeing that more than a battle had been lost that day. On the 21st of June three days after his defeat Napoleon reached Paris, and the following day presented his abdication. The huge statue shown in the illustration stands on a 200 foot mound in the center of the battlefield about ten or twelve miles from the city of Brussels.