

sailed down the New England coast as far as Nausett Harbor, on Cape Cod, passing Mount Desert and the mouths of the Penobscot and the Kennebec, crossing Casco Bay, and descending the distant peaks of the White Mountains, passing the Isles of Shoals and Cape Ann, and entering Massachusetts Bay, giving the name of Riviere du Guast to a river flowing into it, probably the Charles. Champlain describes the islands of Boston Harbor as covered with trees, and says they were met by great numbers of canoes filled with astonished Indians. They passed Point Allerton and Nantasket Beach, and took shelter in Port St. Louis, as they called the harbor of Plymouth, where the Pilgrims landed fifteen years later. The next summer Champlain came down the coast again, this time as far as the neighborhood of Hyannis; and always and everywhere he made maps and charts and pictures, many of which have come down to us, and have the highest historical value.

In 1608 Champlain came from France the third time, now with the distinct purpose of establishing a settlement on the St. Lawrence as a centre of operations for the French in Canada. The founding of Quebec followed, as detailed in the present leaflet. The story can be followed further in his account of his "Voyages," from which this extract is taken. With the story of his explorations and adventures in Canada for the next quarter of a century, his discovery of Lake Champlain, his Indian wars, his discovery of Lake Huron, his surrender of Quebec to the English in 1629, his visit to London and the restoration of Canada to the French crown, and his death in 1635 in Quebec which he had founded, the student of history is familiar. No man did more to plant and spread the power of France in America.

Champlain's books, says Parkman, "mark the man.—all for his theme and his purpose, nothing for himself. Crude in style, full of the superficial errors of carelessness and haste, rarely diffuse, often brief to a fault, they bear on every page the palpable impress of truth." We are most fortunate in having a fine translation of Champlain's accounts of his various "Voyages," by Charles Pomeroy Otis, Ph.D., with historical illustrations and a memoir by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, who is the great American authority upon Champlain and his work. The three volumes, which are published by the Prince Society, are enriched by copies of all the local and general maps and drawings in the early French editions, most curious and interesting; and the work is of priceless value to the English student of Champlain. It is from the account of the voyage of 1608, in the second volume, that the story of the founding of Quebec, given in the present leaflet, is taken.

Mr. Slafter is also the author of the fine chapter upon Champlain, in the "Narrative and Critical History of America," vol. ii.; and the special student is referred to his critical essay on the sources of information, appended to that chapter. This entire second volume of the "Narrative and Critical History" is devoted to the subject of French Explorations in North America. To the general subject of "France and England in North America" our great historian, Francis Parkman, devoted the work of his whole life; and his volume on "Pioneers of France in the New World" contains the most graphic and interesting account which exists of Champlain's life and work. The Old South lectures for 1889, under the title of "America and France," were entirely devoted to subjects in which the history of America is related to that of France, the first lecture being upon "Champlain, the Founder of Quebec"; and the student is referred to the full list of those lectures and the accompanying leaflets. One of the subjects for the Old South essays for 1898 is "The Struggle of France and England for North America, from the Founding of Quebec by Champlain till the Capture of Quebec by Wolfe."

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