

VOYAGES
OF
PETER ESPRIT RADISSON,

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS AND EXPERIENCES AMONG
THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS, FROM
1652 TO 1684.

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WITH HISTORICAL ILLUSTRATIONS
AND AN
INTRODUCTION,

By GIDEON D. SCULL,
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[Fourth Voyage of Peter Esprit Radisson.]

The spring following we weare in hopes to meet wth some company, having ben so fortunat the yeare before. Now during the winter, whether it was that my brother revealed to his wife what we had seene in our voyage and what we further intended, or how it came to passe, it was knowne; so much that the ffather Jesuits weare desirous to find out a way how they might gett downe the castors from the bay of y^e north by the Sagnes, and so make themselves masters of that trade. They resolved to make a tryall as soone as the ice would permitt them. So to discover our intentions they weare very earnest wth me to ingage mysele in that voyage, to y^e end that my brother would give over his, w^{ch} I uterly denied them, knowing that they could never bring it about, because I heard y^e wild men say that although the way be easy, the wildmen that are feed att their doors would have hindred them, because they make a livelyhood of that trade.

In my last voyage I tooke notice of y^e y^e goes to three lands, w^{ch} is first from the people of the north to another nation, that y^e ffrench call Squerells, and another nation y^e they call porquericque, and from them to y^e Montignes & Algonquins that live in or about Quebecque; but the greatest hinderance is the scant of watter and y^e horrid torrents and want of victuals, being no way to carry more then can serve 14 dayes' or 3 weeks' navigation on that river. Nevertheless y^e ffathers are gone wth the Governor's son of the three rivers and 6 other ffrench and 12 wildmen.

During

During that time we made our proposition to the governor of Quebec that we weare willing to venture our lives for the good of y^e countrey, and goe to travell to the remotest countreys wth 2 hurrons that made their escape from the Iroquoits. They wished nothing more then to bee in those parts where their wives and families weare, about the Lake of y^e stairing haire; to that intent would stay untill august to see if any body would come from thence. My brother and I weare of one minde; and for more assurance my brother went to Mont royall to bring those two men along. He came backe, being in danger. The Governor gives him leave, conditionally that he must carry two of his servants along wth him and give them y^e moitié of y^e profit. My brother was vexed att such an unreasonable a demand, to take inexperienced men to their ruine. All our knowledge and desir depended onely of this last voyage, besides that the governor should compare 2 of his servants to us, that have ventured our lives so many years and maintained the countrey wth our generosity in y^e prefence of all; neither was there one that had the courage to undertake what wee have done. We made the governor a slight answer, and tould him for our part we knewed what we weare, Discoverers before governors. If the wild men came downe, the way for them as for us, and that we should be glad to have the honnour of his company, but not of that of his servants, and that we weare both masters and servants. The Governor was much displeased att this, & commanded us not to go wthout his leave. We desired the ffathers to speake to him about it. Our addresses were slight because of the shame was putt uppon them the yeare before of their retourne, besids, they stayed
for

for an opportunity to goe there themselves; for their designe is to further the Christian faith to the greatest glory of God, and indeed are charitable to all those that are in distresse and needy, especially to those that are worthy or industrious in their way of honesty. This is the truth, lett who he will speak otherwise, for this really I know myselfe by experience. I hope I offend none to tell y^e truth. We are forced to goe back wthout doing any thing.

The month of August that brings a company of the Sault, who weare come by the river of the three rivers wth incredible paines, as they said. It was a company of seaven boats. We wrote the news of their arrivement to Quebec. They send us word that they will stay untill the 2 fathers be turned from Sacquenes, y^e we should goe wth them. An answer wthout reason. Necessity obliged us to goe. Those people are not to be inticed, for as soone as they have done their affaire they goe. The governor of that place defends us to goe. We told him that the offense was pardonable because it was every one's interest; nevertheless we knewed what we weare to doe, and that he should not be blamed for us. We made gifts to the wildmen, that wished with all their hearts that we might goe along wth them. We told them that y^e governor minded to send servants wth them, and forbids us to goe along wth y^m. The wild men would not accept of their company, but told us that they would stay for us two dayes in the Lake of St Peter in the grassie some 6 leagues from y^e 3 rivers; but we did not lett them stay so long, for that very night, my brother having the keys of the Brough as being Captayne of the place, we embarqued ourselves.

We made ready in the morning, so that we went, 3 of us,
about

about midnight. Being come opposit to the fort, they aske who is there. My brother tells his name. Every one knows what good services we had done to the countrey, and loved us, y^e inhabitants as well as the fouldiers. The sentrey answers him, "God give you a good voyage." We went on the rest of that night. Att 6 in the morning we are arrived to the appointed place, but found no body. We weare well armed, & had a good boat. We resolved to goe day and night to the river of the meddows to overtake them. The wildmen did feare that it was somewhat else, but 3 leagues beyond that of the fort of Richlieu we saw them coming to us. We putt ourselves uppon our guards, thinking they weare ennemy; but weare friends, and received us wth joy, and said that if we had not come in 3 dayes' time, they would have sent their boats to know the reason of our delay. There we are in that river waiting for the night. Being come to the river of the medows, we did separat ourselves, 3 into 3 boats. The man that we have taken wth us was putt into a boat of 3 men and a woman, but not of the same nation as y^e rest, but of one that we call forcerors. They weare going downe to see some friends that lived wth the nation of the fire, that now liveth wth the Ponoestigonce or the Sault. It is to be understood that this river is divided much into streams very swift & small before you goe to the river of Canada; [on account] of the great game that there is in it, the ennemy is to be feared, wth made us go through these torrents. This could make any one afraid who is inexperienced in such voyages.

We suffered much for 3 dayes and 3 nights wthout rest. As we went we heard the noise of guns, wth made us believe
firmly

firmly they weare ennemyes. We saw 5 boats goe by, and heard others, wth daunted our hearts for feare, although wee had 8 boats in number; but weare a great distance one from another, as is said in my former voyage, before we could gaine the height of y^e river. The boat of the forcerors where was one of us, albeit made a voyage into the hurons' country before wth the ffathers, it was not usefull, foe we made him embark another, but stayed not there long. The night following, he that was in the boat dreamed that the Iroquoits had taken him wth the rest. In his dreame he cryes out aloud; those y^e weare att rest awakes of y^e noise. We are in alarum, and ready to be gone. Those that weare wth y^e man resolved to goe back againe, explicating that an evill presage. The wildmen councelled to send back the ffrenchman, saying he should die before he could come to their countrey. It's usually spoken among y^e wildmen when a man is sick or not able to doe anything to discourage him in such sayings.

Here I will give a relation of that ffrenchman before I goe farther, and what a thing it is to have an intrigue. The next day they see a boat of their ennemys, as we heard since. They presently landed. Y^e wild men runned away; the ffrenchman alfoe, as he went along the watter side for fear of loosing himselfe. He finds there an harbour very thick, layes himselfe downe and falls asleepe. The night being come, y^e wildmen being come to know whether the enemy had perceived them, but non pursued them, and found their boat in the same place, and imbarques themselves and comes in good time to mount royall. They left the poore ffrenchman there, thinking he had wit enough to

come along the watter side, being not above tenne leagues from thence. Those wild men, after their arrivement, for feare spoak not one word of him, but went downe to the 3 rivers, where their habitation was. Fourteen days after some boats ventured to goe looke for some Oriniaks, came to the same place, where they made cottages, and that wth in a quarter of mille where this wrech was. One of the french finds him on his back and almost quite spent; had his gunne by him. He was very weake, and desirous that he should be discovered by some or other. He fed as long as he could on grappes, and at last became so weake that he was not able any further, untill those french found him. After awhile, being come to himselfe, he tends downe the three rivers, where being arrived the governor emprisons him. He staid not there long. The inhabitants seeing that the ennemy, the hunger, and all other miseries tormented this poore man, and that it was by a divine providence he was alive, they would not have souffred such inhumanity, but gott him out.

Three dayes after wee found the tracks of seaven boats, and fire yett burning. We found out by their characters they weare no ennemys, but imagined that they weare Octanaks that went up into their countrey, wth made us make hast to overtake them. We tooke no rest till we overtooke them. They came from Mount royall and weare gone to the great river and gone by the great river. So that we weare now 14 boats together, wth weare to goe the same way to the height of the upper lake.

The day following wee weare sett uppon by a Company of Iroquoits that fortified themselves in the passage, where they waited of Octanack, for they knewed of their going downe.

Our

Our wildmen, seeing that there was no way to avoid them, resolved to be together, being the best way for them to make a quick Expedition, for the season of the yeare pressed us to make expedition. We resolved to give a combat. We prepared ourselves wth targetts. Now y^e businesse was to make a discovery. I doubt not but the ennemy was much surpris'd to see us so in number. The councill was held and resolution taken. I and a wildman weare appointed to goe and see their fort. I offered myselfe wth a free will, to lett them see how willing I was to defend them; that is the onely way to gaine the hearts of those wildmen. We saw that their fort was environed wth great rocks that there was no way to mine it, because there weare no trees neere it. The mine was nothing else but to cutt y^e nearest tree, and so by his fall make a bracke, and so goe and give an assault. Their fort was nothing but trees one against another in a round or square wthout sides.

The ennemy seeing us come neere, shott att us, but in vaine, for we have fforewarned ourselves before we came there. It was a pleasur to see our wildmen wth their guns and arrows, wth agreed not together. Neverthelesse we told them when they received a breake their guns would be to no purpose; therefore to putt them by and make use of their bows and arrows. The Iroquoits saw themselves putt to it, and the evident danger that they weare in, but to late except they would runne away. Yett our wildmen weare better wild footemen then they. These weare frenchmen that should give them good dirrections to overthrow them, resolved to speake for peace, and throw necklaces of porcelaine over the stakes of their fort. Our wildmen weare
dazelled

dazelled att such guifts, becaufe that y^e porcelaine is very rare and costly in their countrey, and then feeing themselves flattered wth faire words, to wth they gave eare. We trust them by force to putt their first designe in Execution, but feared their lives and loved the porcelaine, feeing they had it wthout danger of any life. They weare perfuaded to stay till y^e next day, becaufe now it was almost night. The Iroquoits make their escape. This occasion lost, our consolation was that we had that passage free, but vexed for having lost that opportunity, & contrarywise weare contented of our side, for doubtlesse some of us had ben killed in the bataill.

The day following we embarqued ourselves quietly, being uppon our guard for feare of any surprize, ffor that ennemy's danger scarcely begane, who wth his furour made himsele so redoubted, having ben there up and downe to make a new slaughter. This morning, in assurance enough; in the afternoone the two boats that had orders to land some 200 paces from the landing place, one tooke onely a small bundle very light, tends to the other side of the carriage, imagining there to make the kettle boyle, having killed 2 staggs two houres agoe, and was scarce halfe way when he meets y^e Iroquoits, wthout doubt for that same businesse. I think both weare much surprized. The Iroquoits had a bundle of Castor that he left behind wthout much adoe. Our wild men did the same; they both runne away to their partners to give them notice. By chance my brother meets them in y^e way. The wild men feeing that they all weare frightned and out of breath, they asked the matter, and was told, *nadonnée*, and so soone said, he letts fall his bundle that he had uppon his back into a bush,

bush, and comes backe where he finds all the wildmen dispaired. He desired me to encourage them, wth I performed wth all earnestnesse. We runned to the height of y^e carriage. As we weare agoing they tooke their armes wth all speed. In the way we found the bundle of castors that the ennemy had left. By this means we found out that they weare in a fright as wee, and that they came from the warrs of the upper country, wth we told the wildmen, so encouraged them to gaine the watter side to discover their forces, where wee no sooner came but 2 boats weare landed & charged their guns, either to defend themselves or to sett uppon us. We prevented this affair by our diligence, and shott att them wth our bows & arrows, as wth our gunns.

They finding such an assault immediately forsooke the place. They would have gone into their boats, but we gave them not so much time. They threwed themselves into the river to gaine the other side. This river was very narrow, so that it was very violent. We had killed and taken them all, if 2 boats of theirs had not come to their succour, wth made us gave over to follow them, & looke to ourselves, ffor we knewed not the number of their men. Three of their men neverthelesse weare killed; the rest is on the other side of the river, where there was a fort wth was made long before. There they retired themselves wth all speed. We passe our boats to augment our victory, seeing that they weare many in number. They did what they could to hinder our passage, butt all in vaine, ffor we made use of the bundle of Castors that they left, wth weare to us instead of Gabbions, for we putt them att the heads of our boats, and by that means gott ground in spight of their noses. They killed one of our
men

men as we landed. Their number was not to resist ours. They retired themselves into the fort and brought the rest of their [men] in hopes to save it. In this they were far mistaken, for we furiously gave an assault, not sparing time to make us bucklers, and made use of nothing else but of castors tyed together. So wthout any more adoe we gathered together. The Iroquoits spared not their powder, but made more noise then hurt. The darknesse covered the earth, wth was somewhat favorable for us; but to overcome them the sooner, we filled a barill full of gun powder, and having stoped the whole of it well and tyed it to the end of a long pole, being att the foote of the fort. Heere we lost 3 of our men; our machine did play wth an execution. I may well say that y^e ennemy never had seen y^e like. Moreover I tooke 3 or 4 pounds of powder; this I put into a rind of a tree, then a fussy to have the time to throw the rind, warning the wildmen as soone as y^e rind made his execution that they should enter in and breake the fort upside down, wth the hattchett and the sword in their hands.

In the meane time the Iroquoits did sing, expecting death, or to their heels, att the noise of such a smoake & noise that our machines made, wth the slaughter of many of them. Seeing themselves soe betrayed, they lett us goe free into their fort, that thereby they might save themselves; but having environed the fort, we are mingled pell mell, so that we could not know one another in that skirmish of blowes. There was such an noise that should terrifie the stoutest men. Now there falls a showre of raine and a terrible storme, that to my thinking there was somthing extraordinary, that the Devill himfelfe made that storme to give those men leave to
escape

escape from our hands, to destroy another time more of these innocents. In that darknesse every one looked about for shelter, not thinking of those braves, that layd downe halfe dead, to pursue them. It was a thing impossible, yett doe believe that the ennemy was not far. As the storme was over, we came together, making a noise, and I am perswaded that many thought themselves prisoners that weare att Liberty. Some sang their fatall song, albeit wthout any wounds. So that those that had the confidence to come neare the others weare comforted by assuring them the victory, and y^e the ennemy was routed. We presently make a great fire, and wth all hast make upp the fort againe for feare of any surprize. We searched for those that weare missing. Those that weare dead and wounded weare visited. We found 11 of our ennemy slain'd and 2 onely of ours, besides seaven weare wounded, who in a short time passed all danger of life. While some weare busie in tying 5 of the ennemy that could not escape, the others visited the wounds of their companions, who for to shew their courage sung'd lowder then those that weare well. The sleepe that we tooke that night did not make our heads guidy, although we had need of reposeing. Many liked the occupation, for they filled their bellyes wth the flesh of their enemyes. We broiled some of it and kettles full of the rest. We bourned our comrades, being their custome to reduce such into ashes being slained in bataill. It is an honnour to give them such a buriall.

Att the brake of day we cooked what could accomodate us, and flung the rest away. The greatest marke of our victory was that we had 10 heads & foure prisoners, whom we imbarqued in hopes to bring them into our countrey, and
there

there to burne them att our owne leasures for the more satisfaction of our wives. We left that place of masacre wth horrid cries. Forgetting the death of our parents, we plagued those infortunate. We plucked out their nailes one after another. The next morning, after we slept a litle in our boats, we made a signe to begone. They prayed to lett off my peece, wth made greate noise. To fullfill their desire, I lett it of. I noe sooner shott, butt perceived seaven boats of the Iroquoits going from a point towards the land. We were surprised of such an incounter, seeing death before us, being not strong enough to resist such a company, for there weare 10 or 12 in every boat. They perceiving us thought y^t we weare more in number, began in all hast to make a fort, as we received from two discoverers that wee sent to know their postures. It was wth much adoe that those two went. Dureing we perswaded our wildmen to send seaven of our boats to an isle neare hand, and turne often againe to frighten our adversaries by our shew of our forces. They had a minde to fortifie themselves in that island, but we would not suffer it, because there was time enough in case of necessity, wth we represent unto them, making them to gather together all the broaken trees to make them a kind of barricado, prohibiting them to cutt trees, that thereby the ennemy might not suspect our feare & our small number, wth they had knowne by the stroaks of their hatchetts. Those wildmen, thinking to be lost, obeyed us in every thing, telling us every foot, "Be chearfull, and dispose of us as you will, for we are men lost." We killed our foure prisoners because they embarassed us. They sent, as soone as we weare together, some fourty, that
perpetually

perpetually went to and againe to find out our pollicy and weaknesse.

In the meane time we told the people that they weare men, & if they must, die altogether, and for us to make a fort in the lande was to destroy ourselves, because we should put ourselves in prison; to take courage, if in case we should be forced to take a retreat the Isle was a fort for us, from whence we might well escape in the night. That we weare strangers and they, if I must say so, in their country, & shooting ourselves in a fort all passages would be open uppon us for to save ourselves through the woods, was a miserable comfort. In the mean time the Iroquoits worked lustily, think att every step we weare to give them an assault, but farr deceived, ffor if ever blind wished the Light, we wished them the obscurity of the night, wth no sooner approached but we imbarqued ourselves wthout any noise, and went along. It's strang to me that y^e ennemy did not encounter us. Without question he had store of prisoners and booty. We left the Iroquoits in his fort and the feare in our breeches, for wthout apprehension we rowed from friday to tuesday wthout intermission. We had scarce to eat a bitt of fault meat. It was pitty to see our feete & leggs in blood by drawing our boats through the swift streames, where the rocks have such sharp points that there is nothing but death could make men doe what we did. On the third day the paines & labour we tooke forced us to an intermission, ffor we weare quite spent. After this we went on wthout any encounter whatsoever, having escaped very narrowly. We passed a fault that falls from a vast height. Some of our wildmen went underneath it, wth I have seene, & I myselte

had the curiosity, but that quiver makes a man the surer. The watter runs over the heads wth such impetuosity & violence that it's incredible. Wee went under this torrent, a quarter of a mille, that falls from the toppe above forty foot downwards.

Having come to the lake of the Castors, we went about the lake of the castors for some victuals, being in great want, and suffered much hunger. So every one constituts himselfe; some went a hunting, some a fishing. This done, we went downe the river of the forcerers, wth brought us to the first great lake. What joy had we to see ourselves out of that river so dangerous, after we wrought two and twenty dayes and as many nights, having not slept one houre on land all that while. Now being out of danger, as safe from our enemy, perhaps we must enter into another, wth perhaps may give practice & trouble consequently. Our equipage and we weare ready to wander uppon that sweet sea; but most of that coast is void of wild beasts, so there was great famine amongst us for want. Yett the coast afforded us some small fruits. There I found the kindnesse & charity of the wildmen, for when they found any place of any quantity of it they called me and my brother to eat & replenish our bellys, shewing themselves far gratfuller then many Christians even to their owne relations.

I cannot forgett here the subtilty of one of these wildmen that was in the same boat wth me. We see a castor along the watter side, that puts his head out of the watter. That wildman no sooner saw him but throwes himself out into the watter and downe to the bottom, wthout so much time as to give notice to any, and before many knewed of anything, he
brings

brings up the castor in his armes as a child, wth[out] fearing to be bitten. By this we see that hunger can doe much.

Afterwardes we entered into a straight wth had 10 leagues in length, full of islands, where we wanted not fish. We came after to a rapid that makes the separation of the lake of the hurrons, that we calle Superior, or upper, for that y^e wild-men hold it to be longer & broader, besids a great many islands, wth maks appeare in a bigger extent. This rapid was formerly the dwelling of those wth whome wee weare, and consequently we must not aske them if they knew where they have layed. Wee made cottages att our advantages, and found the truth of what those men had often [said], that if once we could come to that place we should make good cheare of a fish that they call *Affuckmack*, wth signifieth a white fish. The beare, the castors, and y^e Oriniack shewed themselves often, but to their cost; indeed it was to us like a terrestriall paradise. After so long fasting, after so great paines y^t we had taken, finde ourselves so well by chossing our dyet, and resting when we had a minde to it, 't is here that we must tast wth pleasur a sweet bitt. We doe not aske for a good sauce; it's better to have it naturally; it is y^e way to distinguish y^e sweet from the bitter.

But the season was far spent, and use diligence and leave that place so wished, wth wee shall bewaile, to the coursed Iroquoits. What hath that poore nation done to thee, and being so far from thy country? Yett if they had the same liberty that in former dayes they have had, we poore ffrench should not goe further wth our heads except we had a strong army. Those great lakes had not so soone comed to our knowledge
if

if it had not ben for those brutish people; two men had not found out y^e truth of these seas so cheape; the interest and the glorie could not doe what terror doth att y^e end. We are a litle better come to ourselves and furnished. We left that inn wthout reckoning wth our host. It is cheape when wee are not to put the hand to the purse; nevertheless we must pay out of civility: the one gives thanks to the woods, the other to the river, the third to the earth, the other to the rocks that stayes the fish; in a word, there is nothing but *kinekoir* of all sorts; the encens of our Encens(?) is not spared. The weather was agreable when we began to navigat upon that great extent of watter, finding it so calme and the aire so cleare. We thwarted in a pretty broad place, came to an isle most delightfull for the diversity of its fruits. We called it the isle of the foure beggars. We arrived about 5 of the clocke in the afternone that we came there. We sudainly put the kettle to y^e fire. We reside there a while, and seeing all this while the faire weather and calme. We went from thence att tenne of the clocke y^e same night to gaine the firme lande, w^{ch} was 6 leagues from us, where we arrived before day. Here we found a small river. I was so curious that I inquired my dearest friends the name of this streame. They named me it *pauabickkomefibs*, w^{ch} signifieth a small river of copper. I asked him the reason. He told me, "Come, and I shall shew thee y^e reason why." I was in a place w^{ch} was not zoo paces in y^e wood, where many peeces of copper weare uncovered. Further he told me that the mountaine I saw was of nothing else. Seeing it so faire & pure, I had a minde to take a peece of it, but they hindered me, telling my brother there was more where we weare

to

to goe. In this great Lake of myne owne eyes have seene w^{ch} are admirable, and cane maintaine of a hundred pounds teem will not be decayed.⁵²

From this place we went along the coasts, w^{ch} are most delightfull and wouderous, for it's nature that made it so pleasant to the eye, the sperit, and the belly. As we went along we saw banckes of sand so high that one of our wild-men went upp for curiositie; being there, did shew no more then a crow. That place is most dangerous when that there is any storme, being no landing place so long as the sandy bancks are under watter; and when the wind blowes, that sand doth rise by a strang kind of whirling that are able to choake the passengers. One day you will see 50 small mountaines att one side, and the next day, if the wind changes, on the other side. This puttis me in mind of the great and vast wilderneses of Turkey land, as the Turques makes their pylgrimages.

Some dayes after we observed that there weare some boats before us, but knewed not certainly what they weare. We made all the hast to overtake them, fearing the ennemy no more. Indeed the faster we could goe the better for us, because of the season of the yeare, that began to be cold & freeze. They weare a nation that lived in a land towards the South. This nation is very small, being not 100 in all, men & women together. As we came neerer them they weare surprized of our safe retourne, and astonied to see us, admiring the rich marchandises that their confederates brought

⁵² "Of a hundred pounds teem." This sentence seems somewhat obscure. The writer perhaps meant to say that he had seen masses of copper of not less than a hundred pounds weight.

brought from the french, that weare hattchetts and knives and other utensils very commodious, rare, precious, and necessary in those countreys. They told the news one to another whilst we made good cheere and great fires. They mourned for y^e death of [one] of their comrades; the heads of their ennemy weare danced. Some dayes [after] we separated ourselves, and presented gifts to those that weare going an other way, for w^{ch} we received great store of meate, w^{ch} was putt up in barrills, and grease of bears & Oriniacke.

After this we came to a remarquable place. It's a banke of Rocks that the wild men made a sacrifice to; they calls it *Nanitouchfinagvit*, w^{ch} signifies the likenesse of the devill. They sling much tobacco and other things in its veneration. It is a thing most incredible that that lake should be so boisterous, that the waves of it should have the strength to doe what I have to say by this my discours: first, that it's so high and soe deepe y^t it's impossible to claime up to the point. There comes many sorte of birds y^t makes there nest here, the goilants, w^{ch} is a white sea-bird of the bignesse of pigeon, w^{ch} makes me believe what y^e wildmen told me concerning the sea to be neare directly to y^e point. It's like a great Portall, by reason of the beating of the waves. The lower part of that oppening is as bigg as a tower, and grows bigger in the going up. There is, I believe, 6 acres of land. Above it a shipp of 500 tuns could passe by, soe bigg is the arch. I gave it the name of the portall of S^t Peter, because my name is so called, and that I was the first Christian^{ss} that ever saw it. There is in that
place

^{ss} "The first Christian that ever saw pushed deeper and deeper into the wilderness of the northern lakes. In 1641 it." French Jesuits and fur-traders

place caves very deepe, caused by the same violence. We must looke to ourselves, and take time wth our small boats. The coast of rocks is 5 or 6 leagues, and there scarce a place to putt a boat in assurance from the waves. When the lake is agitated the waves goeth in these concavities wth force and make a most horrible noise, most like the shooting of great guns.

Some dayes afterwards we arrived to a very beautifull point of land where there are 3 beautifull islands,⁶⁴ that we called of y^e Trinity; there be 3 in triangle. From this place we discovered a bay very deepe, where a river empties its selfe wth a noise for the quantitie & dept of y^e water. We must stay there 3 dayes to wait for faire weather to make the Trainage, w^{ch} was about 6 leagues wide. Soe done, we came to the mouth of a small river, where we killed some Orinicks. We found meddows that weare squared, and 10 leagues as smooth as a boord. We went up some 5 leagues further, where we found some pools made by the castors. We must breake

Jacques and Raynbault preached the Faith to a concourse of Indians at the outlet of Lake Superior. Then came the havoc and desolation of the Iroquois war, and for years further exploration was arrested. At length, in 1658, two daring traders penetrated to Lake Superior, wintered there, and brought back the tales they had heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great western river on which they dwelt. Two years later the aged Jesuit Mésnard attempted to plant a mission on the southern shore of the lake, but perished in the forest by famine or the tomahawk. Allouez succeeded him, explored a part of Lake Superior, and heard in his turn of the Sioux and their great river, the "Messipi."—In-

troduction to Parkman's *Discovery of the Great West*. There can be no doubt but that the "two daring traders who in 1658 penetrated to Lake Superior," and dwelt on the great river, were Radisson and Des Groseilliers, who repeated their journey a few years after, described in this narrative. The "Pictured Rocks" and the "Doric Rock" were so named in Governor Cafs's and Schoolcraft's *Travels* in 1820.

⁶⁵ "Three beautiful islands." In Cafs's and Schoolcraft's *Travels* (1820) through the chain of American lakes these islands are called Huron Islands, and the bay beyond is marked on their map "Keweenaw Bay."

breake them that we might passe. The sluice being broaken, what a wonderfull thing to see the industrie of that animal, wth had drowned more then 20 leagues in the grounds, and cutt all the trees, having left non to make a fire if the countrey should be dried up. Being come to the height, we must drague our boats over a trembling ground for the space of an houre. The ground became trembling by this means: the castor drowning great foyles wth dead water, herein growes mosse wth is 2 foot thick or thereabouts, and when you think to goe safe and dry, if you take not great care you sink downe to yo^r head or to the midle of yo^r body. When you are out of one hole you find yourselfe in another. This I speake by experience, for I meselfe have bin caught often. But the wildmen warned me, wth saved me; that is, that when the mosse should breake under I should cast my whole body into the watter on sudaine. I must wth my hands hold the mosse, and goe soe like a frogg, then to draw my boat after me. There was no danger.

Having passed that place, we made a carriage through the land for 2 leagues. The way was well beaten because of the commers and goers, who by making that passage shortens their passage by 8 dayes by tourning about the point that goes very farr in that great lake; that is to say, 5 to come to the point, and 3 for to come to the landing of that place of cariage. In the end of that point, that goeth very farre, there is an isle, as I was told, all of copper. This I have not seene. They say that from the isle of copper, which is a league in y^e lake when they are minded to thwart it in a faire and calme wether, beginning from sun rising to sun sett, they come to a great island, from whence they come the

next

next morning to firme lande att the other side; so by reason of 20 leagues a day that lake should be broad of 6 score and 10 leagues. The wildmen doe not much lesse when the weather is faire.

Five dayes after we came to a place where there was a company of Christinos that weare in their Cottages. They weare transported for joy to see us come backe. They made much of us, and called us men indeed, to performe our promise to come and see them againe. We gave them great gifts, w^{ch} caused some suspicion, for it is a very jealous nation. But the short stay that we made tooke away that jealousy. We went on and came to a hollow river w^{ch} was a quarter of a mile in bredth. Many of our wildmen went to win y^e shortest way to their nation, and weare then 3 and 20 boats, for we mett w^{ch} some in that lake that joyned w^{ch} us, and came to keepe us company, in hopes to gett knives from us, w^{ch} they love better then we serve God, w^{ch} should make us blush for shame. Seaven boats stayed of the nation of the Sault. We went on half a day before we could come to y^e landing place, and wear forced to make another carriage a point of 2 leagues long and some 60 paces broad. As we came to the other sid we weare in a bay of 10 leagues about, if we had gone in. By going about that same point we passed a straight, for that point was very nigh the other side, w^{ch} is a cape very much elevated like piramides. That point should be very fitt to build & advantageous for the building of a fort, as we did the spring following. In that bay there is a chanell where we take great store of fishes, sturgeons of a vast biggnesse, and Pycks of seaven foot long. Att the end of this bay we landed. The wildmen gave

thanks to that w^{ch} they worship, we to God of Gods, to see ourselves in a place where we must leave our navigation and forsake our boats to undertake a harder peece of worke in hand, to w^{ch} we are forced. The men told us that wee had 5 great dayes' journeys before we should arrive where their wives weare. We foresee the hard task that we weare to undergoe by carrying our bundles uppon our backs. They weare used to it. Here every one for himselfe & God for all.

We finding ourselves not able to performe such a taske, & they could not well tell where to finde their wives, fearing least the Nadoneceronons had warrs against their nation and forced them from their appointed place, my brother and I we consulted what was best to doe, and declared our will to them, w^{ch} was thus: "Brethren, we resolve to stay here, being not accustomed to make any cariage on our backs as yee are wont. Goe yee and looke for your wives. We will build us a fort here. And seeing that you are not able to carry all your marchandizes att once, we will keepe them for you, and will stay for you 14 dayes. Before the time expired you will send to us if your wives be alive, and if you find them they will fetch what you leave here & what we have; ffor their paines they shall receive guifts of us. Soe you will see us in your countrey. If they be dead, we will spend all to be revenged, and will gather up the whole countrey for the next spring, for that purpose to destroy those that weare the causers of their death, and you shall see our strenght and vallour. Although there are seaven thousand fighting men in one village, you'll see we will make them runne away, & you shall kill them to your best liking by the very noise of
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our armes and our prefence, who are the Gods of the earth among those people."

They woudered very much att our resolution. The next day they went their way and we stay for our assurance in the midst of many nations, being but two almost starved for want of food. We went about to make a fort of stakes, w^{ch} was in this manner. Suppose that the watter side had ben in one end; att the same end there should be murtherers, and att need we made a bastion in a triangle to defend us from an assault. The doore was neare the watter side, our fire was in the midle, and our bed on the right hand, covered. There weare boughs of trees all about our fort layed a crosse, one uppon an other. Besides these boughs we had a long cord tyed wth some small bells, w^{ch} weare senteryes. Finally, we made an ende of that fort in 2 dayes' time. We made an end of some fish that we putt by for neede. But as soone as we are lodged we went to fish for more whilst the other kept the house. I was the fittest to goe out, being yongest. I tooke my gunne and goes where I never was before, so I choosed not one way before another. I went to the wood some 3 or 4 miles. I find a small brooke, where I walked by y^e sid awhile, w^{ch} brought me into meddowes. There was a poole where weare a good store of bustards. I began to creepe though I might come neare. Thought to be in Canada, where y^e fowle is scared away; but the poore creatures, seeing me flatt uppon the ground, thought I was a beast as well as they, so they come neare me, whistling like gosslings, thinking to frighten me. The whistling that I made them heare was another musick then theirs. There I killed 3 and the rest scared, w^{ch} neverthelesse came to that place

place againe to see what sudaine sicknesse befeled their comrades. I shott againe; two payed for their curiosity. I think the Spaniards had no more to fulfill then as kill those birds, that thought not of such a thunder bolt. There are yett more countreys as fruitfull and as beautifull as y^e Spaniards to conquer, w^{ch} may be done wth as much ease & facility, and prove as rich, if not richer, for bread & wine; and all other things are as plentiful as in any part of Europ. This I have seene, w^{ch} am sure the Spaniards have not in such plenty. Now I come backe wth my victory, w^{ch} was to us more then tenne thousand pistoles. We lived by it 5 dayes. I tooke good notice of the place, in hopes to come there more frequent, but this place is not onely so.

There we staid still full 12 dayes wthout any news, but we had the company of other wild men of other countreys that came to us admiring our fort and the workmanship. We suffered non to goe in but one person, and liked it so much the better, & often durst not goe in, so much they stood in feare of our armes, that weare in good order, w^{ch} weare 5 guns, two musquetons, 3 fowling-peeeces, 3 paire of great pistoletts, and 2 paire of pockett ons, and every one his sword and daggar. So that we might say that a Coward was not well enough armed. Mistrust neverthelesse is the mother of safety, and the occasion makes the thief. During that time we had severall alarums in y^e night. The squerels and other small beasts, as well as foxes, came in and assaulted us. One night I forgott my bracer, w^{ch} was wett; being up and downe in those pooles to fetch my fowles, one of these beasts carried it away, w^{ch} did us a great deal of wrong, and caused y^e life to great many of those against whom I declared myselfe

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an ennemy. We imagined that some wildmen might have surprized us; but I may say they weare far more afrayd then we. Some dayes after we found it one half a mile from the fort in a hole of a tree, the most part torne. Then I killed an Oriniack. I could have killed more, but we liked the fowles better. If we had both libertie to goe from our fort, we should have procured in a month that should serve us a whole winter. The wildmen brought us more meate then we would, and as much fish as we might eate.

The 12th day we perceived afarr off some 50 yong men coming towards us, wth some of our formeft companions. We gave them leave to come into our fort, but they are astonied, calling us every foot devills to have made such a machine. They brought us victualls, thinking we weare halfe starved, but weare mightily mistaken, for we had more for them then they weare able to eate, having 3 score buf-tards and many sticks where was meate hanged plentifully. They offred to carry our baggage, being come a purpose; but we had not so much marchandize as when they went from us, because we hid some of them, that they might not have suspicion of us. We told them that for feare of the dayly multitud of people that came to see us, for to have our goods would kill us. We therefore tooke a boat and putt into it our marchandises; this we brought farre into the bay, where we sunke them, bidding our devill not to lett them to be wett nor rusted, nor suffer them to be taken away, wth he promised faithleffe that we should retourne and take them out of his hands; att wth they weare astonished, believing it to be true as y^e Christians the Gospell. We hid them in the ground on the other sid of y^e river in a peece

peece of ground. We told them that lye that they should not have suspicion of us. We made good cheere. They stayed there three dayes, during wth time many of their wives came thither, and we traited them well, for they eat not fowle att all, scarce, because they know not how to catch them except wth their arrowes. We putt a great many rind about our fort, and broake all the boats that we could have, for the frost would have broaken them or wild men had stolen them away. That rind was tyed all in length to putt the fire in it, to frighten the more these people, for they could not approach it wthout being discovered. If they ventured att y^e going out we putt the fire to all the torches, shewing them how we would have defended ourselves. We weare Cefars, being nobody to contradict us. We went away free from any burden, whilst those poore miserable thought themselves happy to carry our Equipage, for the hope that they had that we should give them a brasfe ring, or an awle, or an needle.

There came above foure hundred persons to see us goe away from that place, wth admired more our actions [than] the fools of Paris to see enter their King and y^e Infanta of Spaine, his spouse; for they cry out, "God save the King and Queene!" Those made horrid noise, and called Gods and Devills of the Earth and heavens. We marched foure dayes through y^e woods. The countrey is beautifull, wth very few mountaines, the woods cleare. Att last we came wthin a league of the Cabbans, where we layed that the next day might be for our entrey. We 2 poore adventurers for the honnour of our countrey, or of those that shall deserve it from that day; the nimblest and stoutest went before to warne before y^e people that we should make our entry to-morow.

to-morow. Every one prepares to see what they never before have seene. We weare in cottages w^{ch} weare neare a litle lake some 8 leagues in circuit. Att y^e watter-side there weare abundance of litle boats made of trees y^t they have hollowed, and of rind.

The next day we weare to embarque in them, and arrived att y^e village by watter, w^{ch} was composed of a hundred cabans wthout pallafados. There is nothing but cries. The women throw themselves backwards uppon the ground, thinking to give us tokens of friendship and of wellcome. We destinated 3 presents, one for the men, one for the women, and the other for the children, to the end that they should remember that journey; that we should be spoaken of a hundred years after, if other Europeans should not come in those quarters and be liberal to them, w^{ch} will hardly come to passe. The first was a kettle, two hattchetts, and 6 knives, and a blade for a sword. The kettle was to call all nations that weare their friends to the feast w^{ch} is made for the remembrance of the death; that is, they make it once in seven years; it's a renewing of friendship. I will talke further of it in the following discours. The hattchetts weare to encourage the yong people to strengthen themselves in all places, to preserve their wives, and shew themselves men by knocking the heads of their ennemyes wth the said hattchetts. The knives weare to shew that the french weare great and mighty, and their confederats and friends. The sword was to signifie that we would be masters both of peace and warrs, being willing to healpe and relieve them, & to destroy our Ennemyes wth our armes. The second giift was of 2 and 20 awles, 50 needles, 2 graters of castors,

2 ivory combs and 2 wooden ones, wth red painte, 6 looking-glasses of tin. The awles signifieth to take good courage, that we should keepe their lives, and that they wth their husbands should come downe to the ffrench when time and season should permitt. Y^e needles for to make them robes of castor, because the ffrench loved them. The 2 gratters weare to dresse the skins; the combes, the paint, to make themselves beautifull; the looking-glasses to admire themselves. The 3^d guift was of brasse rings, of small bells, and rasades of divers coulours, and given in this maner. We sent a man to make all y^e children come together. When they weare there we throw these things over their heads. You would admire what a beat was among them, every one striving to have y^e best. This was done uppon this consideration, that they should be allwayes under our protection, giving them wherewthall to make them merry & remember us when they should be men.

This done, we are called to the Councell of welcome and to the feast of ffriendshipp, afterwards to the dancing of the heads; but before the dancing we must mourne for y^e deceased, and then, for to forgett all sorrow, to the dance. We gave them foure small guifts that they should continue such ceremonyes, wth they tooke willingly and did us good, that gave us authority among the whole nation. We knewed their counsels, and made them doe whatsoever we thought best. This was a great advantage for us, you must think. Amongst such a rowish kind of people a guift is much, and well bestowed, and liberality much esteemed; but not prodigalitie is not in esteeme, for they abuse it, being brutish. Wee have ben using such ceremonyes 3 whole dayes, &
weare

weare lodged in y^e cabban of the chiefeſt captayne, who came wth us from the french. We liked not the company of that blind, therefore left him. He wondred at this, but durſt not ſpeake, becauſe we weare demi-gods. We came to a cottage of an ancient witty man, that had had a great familie and many children, his wife old, nevertheleſſe handſome. They weare of a nation called Malhonmines; that is, the nation of Oats, graine y^e is much in y^e countrey. Of this afterwards more att large. I tooke this man for my ffather and y^e woman for my mother, ſoe the children conſequently brothers and ſiſters. They adopted me. I gave every one a guiſt, and they to mee.

Having ſo diſpoſed of our buiſſineſſe, the winter comes on, that warns us; the ſnow begins to fall, ſoe we muſt retire from the place to ſeeke our living in the woods. Every one getts his equipage ready. So away we goe, but not all to the ſame place; two, three att the moſt, went one way, and ſo of an other. They have ſo done becauſe victuals weare ſcant for all in a place. But lett us where we will, we cannot eſcape the myghty hand of God, that diſpoſes as he pleaſes, and who chaſtes us as a good & a common loving ffather, and not as our ſins doe deſerve. Finaly wee depart one from an other. As many as we weare in number, we are reduced to a ſmall company. We appointed a rendezvous after two months and a half, to take a new road & an advice what we ſhould doe. During the ſaid terme we ſent meſſengers every-where, to give ſpeciall notice to all manner of perſons and nation that within 5 moons the feaſt of death was to be celebrated, and that we ſhould apeare together and explaine what the devill ſhould command us to ſay, and then preſent them

presents of peace and union. Now we must live on what God sends, and warre against the bears in the meane time, for we could aime att nothing else, wth was y^t cause that we had no great cheare. I can say that we wth our comrades, who weare about 60, killed in the space of 2 moons and a halfe, a thousand moons⁶⁶ we wanted not bear's grease to annoint ourselves, to runne the better. We beated downe the woods dayly for to discover novellties. We killed severall other beasts, as Oriniacks, staggs, wild cows, Carri-boucks, fallow does and bucks, Catts of mountains, child of the Devill; in a word, we lead a good life. The snow increaseth dayly. There we make raketts, not to play att ball, but to exercise ourselves in a game harder and more necessary. They are broad, made like racketts, that they may goe in the snow and not sinke when they runne after the eland or other beast.

We are come to the small lake, the place of rendezvous, where we found some company that weare there before us. We cottage ourselves, staying for the rest, that came every day. We stayed 14 dayes in this place most miserable, like to a churchyard; ffor there did fall such a quantity of snow and frost, and wth such a thick mist, that all the snow stooke to those trees that are there so ruffe, being deal trees, prusse cedars, and thorns, that caused y^t darknesse uppon y^t earth that it is to be believed that the sun was eclips^d them 2 months; ffor after the trees weare so laden wth snow that fel'd afterwards, was as if it had been sifted, so by y^t means
very

⁶⁶ The writer no doubt meant that grease enough to last for a thousand they killed so many that they had bear's moons.

very light and not able to beare us, albeit we made racketts of 6 foot long and a foot and a halfe broad; so often thinking to tourne ourselues we felld over and over againe in y^e snow, and if we weare alone we should have difficultie enough to rise againe. By the noyse we made, the Beasts heard us a great way off; so the famine was among great many that had not provided before hand, and live upon what they gett that day, never thinking for the next. It grows wors and wors daily.

To augment our misery we receive news of the Oktanaks, who weare about a hundred and fifty, wth their families. They had a quarell wth y^e hurrons in the Isle where we had come from some years before in the lake of the stearing hairs, and came purposely to make warres against them y^e next summer. But lett us see if they brought us anything to subsist wthall. But are worst provided then we; having no huntsmen, they are reduced to famine. But, O cursed covetousnesse, what art thou going to doe? It should be farr better to see a company of Rogues perish then see ourselues in danger to perish by that scourg so cruell. Hearing that they have had knives and hattchetts, the victualls of their poore children is taken away from them; yea, what ever they have, those doggs must have their share. They are the coursedest, unablest, the unfamous & cowardiest people that I have seene amongst fower score nations that I have frequented. O yee poore people, you shall have their booty, but you shall pay dearly for it! Every one cryes out for hungar; the women become baren, and drie like wood. You men must eate the cord, being you have no more strength to make use of the bow. Children, you must die. french,
you

you called yourselves Gods of the earth, that you should be feared, for your interest; notwithstanding you shall tast of the bitterneffe, and too happy if you escape. Where is the time past? Where is the plentynesse that yee had in all places and countreys? Here comes a new family of these poore people dayly to us, halfe dead, for they have but the skin & boans. How shall we have strength to make a hole in the snow to lay us downe, seeing we have it not to hale our racketts after us, nor to cutt a litle woad to make a fire to keepe us from the rigour of the cold, wth is extreame in those Countreies in its season. Oh! if the musick that we heare could give us recreation, we wanted not any lamentable musick nor sad spectacle. In the morning the husband looks uppon his wife, y^e Brother his sister, the cozen the cozen, the Oncle the newew, that weare for the most part found deade. They languish wth cryes & hideous noise that it was able to make the haire starre on y^e heads that have any apprehension. Good God, have mercy on so many poore innocent people, and of us that acknowledge thee, that having offended thee punishes us. But wee are not free of that cruell Executioner. Those that have any life seeketh out for roots, wth could not be done wthout great difficultie, the earth being frozen 2 or 3 foote deepe, and the snow 5 or 6 above it. The greatest substance that we can have is of rind tree which growes like ivie about the trees; but to swallow it, we cutt the stick some 2 foot long, tying it in faggott, and boyle it, and when it boyles one houre or two y^e rind or skinne comes off wth ease, wth we take and drie it in the smoake and then reduce it into powder betwixt two graine-sloans, and putting the kettle wth the same watter uppon the fire, we make it a
kind

kind of broath, w^{ch} nourished us, but becam thirstier and drier then the woode we eate.

The 2 first weeke we did eate our doggs. As we went backe uppon our stepps for to gett any thing to fill our bel-lyes, we weare glad to gett the boans and carcasses of the beafts that we killed. And happy was he that could gett what the other did throw away after it had ben boyled 3 or foure times to gett the substance out of it. We contrived an other plott, to reduce to powder those boanes, y^e rest of crows and doggs. So putt all that together halfe foot wth in grounde, and so makes a fire uppon it. We covered all that very well wth earth, foe feeling the heat, and boyled them againe and gave more froth then before; in the next place, the skins that weare reserved to make us shoofe, cloath, and stokins, yea, most of the skins of our cottages, the castors' skins, where the children beshit them above a hundred times. We burned the haire on the coals; the rest goes downe throats, eating heartily these things most abhorred. We went so eagerly to it that our gumms did bleede like one newly wounded. The wood was our food the rest of sorrowfull time. Finally we became the very Image of death. We mistook ourselves very often, taking the living for the dead and y^e dead for the living. We wanted strength to draw the living out of the cabans, or if we did when we could, it was to putt them four paces in the snow. Att y^e end the wrath of God begins to appease itselfe, and pityes his poore creatures. If I should expresse all that befell us in that strange accidents, a great volume would not containe it. Here are above 500 dead, men, women, and children. It's time to come out
of

of such miseries. Our bodies are not able to hold out any further.

After the storme, calme comes. But stormes favoured us, being that calme kills us. Here comes a wind and raine that putts a new life in us. The snow falls, the forest cleers itselfe, att w^{ch} sight those that had strings left in their bowes takes courage to use it. The weather continued so 3 dayes that we needed no racketts more, for the snow hardned much. The small staggs are [as] if they weare stakes in it after they made 7 or 8 capers. It's an easy matter for us to take them and cutt their throats wth our knives. Now we see ourselves a litle furnished, but yett have not payed, ffor it cost many their lives. Our gutts became very straight by our long fasting, that they could not containe the quantity that some putt in them. I cannot omitt the pleasant thoughts of some of them wildmen. Seeing my brother allwayes in the same condition, they said that some Devill brought him wherewthall to eate; but if they had seene his body they should be of another oppinion. The beard that covered his face made as if he had not altered his face. For me that had no beard, they said I loved them, because I lived as well as they. From the second day we began to walke.

There came 2 men from a strange countrey who had a dogg; the buiffinesse was how to catch him cunningly, knowing well those people love their beasts. Nevertheless we offered guifts, but they would not, w^{ch} made me stubborne. That dogge was very leane, and as hungry as we weare, but the masters have not suffered so much. I went one night neere that same cottage to doe what discretion permitts

permitts me not to speake. Those men weare Nadoneferonons. They weare much respected that no body durst not offend them, being that we weare uppon their land wth their leave. The dogg comes out, not by any smell, but by good like. I take him and bring him a litle way. I stabbed him wth my dagger. I brought him to the cottage, where [he] was broyled like a pigge and cutt in peeces, gutts and all, soe every one of the family had his share. The snow where he was killed was not lost, ffor one of our company went and gott it to season the kettles. We began to looke better dayly. We gave y^e rendezvous to the convenientest place to celebrat that great feast.

Some 2 moons after there came 8 ambassiadors from the nation of Nadoneferonons, that we will call now the Nation of the beefe. Those men each had 2 wives, loadened of Oats, corne that growes in that countrey, of a small quantity of Indian Corne, wth other grains, & it was to present to us, w^{ch} we received as a great favour & token of friendship; but it had been welcome if they had brought it a month or two before. They made great ceremonys in greasing our feete and leggs, and we painted them wth red. They stript us naked and putt uppon us cloath of buffe and of white castors. After this they weeped uppon our heads untill we weare wetted by their tears, and made us smoake in their pipes after they kindled them. It was not in common pipes, but in pipes of peace and of the warra, that they pull out but very seldom, when there is occasion for heaven and earth. This done, they perfumed our cloaths and armour one after an other, and to conclude did throw a great quantity of tobbaeco into the fire. We told them
that

that they prevented us, for letting us know that all persons of their nation came to visite us, that we might dispose of them.

The next morning they weare called by our Interpreter. We understood not a word of their language, being quit contrary to those that we weare wth. They are arrived, they satt downe. We made a place for us more elevated, to be more att our ease & to appeare in more state. We borrowed their Calumet, saying that we are in their countrey, and that it was not lawfull for us to carry anything out of our countrey. That pipe is of a red stone, as bigge as a fist and as long as a hand. The small reede as long as five foot, in breadth, and of the thicknesse of a thumb. There is tyed to it the tayle of an eagle all painted over wth severall coulours and open like a fan, or like that makes a kind of a wheele when he shuts; below the toppe of the steeke is covered wth feathers of ducks and other birds that are of a fine collour. We tooke the tayle of the eagle, and instead of it we hung 12 Iron bows in the same manner as y^e feathers weare, and a blade about it along the staffe, a hattchett planted in y^e ground, and that calumet over it, and all our armours about it upon forks. Every one smoaked his pipe of tobacco, nor they never goe wthout it. During that while there was a great silence. We prepared some powder that was litle wetted, and y^e good powder was precious to us. Our Interpreter told them in our name, "Brethren, we have accepted of your gifts. Yee are called here to know our will and pleasur that is such: first, we take you for our brethren by taking you into our protection, and for to shew you, we, instead of y^e eagles' tayle, have putt some of our armours, to the
end

end that no ennemy shall approach it to breake the affinitie that we make now wth you." Then we tooke the 12 Iron off y^e bowes and lift them up, telling them those points shall passe over the whole world to defend and destroy your enemyes, that are ours. Then we putt the Irons in the same place againe. Then we tooke the sword and had them have good courage, that by our means they should vanquish their Ennemy. After we tooke the hattchett that was planted in the ground, we tourned round about, telling them that we should kill those that would warre against them, and that we would make forts y^t they should come wth more assurance to the feast of the dead. That done, we throw powder in y^e fire, that had more strenght then we thought; it made the brands fly from one side to the other. We intended to make them believe that it was some of our Tobacco, and make them smoake as they made us smoake. But hearing such a noise, and they seeing that fire fled of every side, wthout any further delay or looke for so much time as looke for the dore of the cottage, one runne one way, another an other way, ffor they never saw a sacrifice of tobacco so violent. They went all away, and we onely stayed in the place. We followed them to reasssure them of their faintings. We visited them in their apartments, where they received [us] all trembling for feare, believing realy by that same meanes that we weare the Devils of the earth. There was nothing but feasting for 8 dayes.

The time now was nigh that we must goe to the rendezvous; this was betwixt a small lake and a medow. Being arrived, most of ours weare already in their cottages. In 3 dayes' time there arrived eighteen severall nations, and came

privatly, to have done the sooner. As we became to the number of 300, we held a councell. Then the shouts and cryes and the encouragments weare proclaimed, that a fort should be builded. They went about the worke and made a large fort. It was about 603 score paces in lenght and 600 in breadth, so that it was a square. There we had a brooke that came from the lake and emptied itselfe in those medows, wth had more then foure leagues in lenght. Our fort might be seene afar off, and on y^e side most delightfull, for the great many stagges that took the boldnesse to be carried by quarters where att other times they made good cheare.

In two dayes this was finished. Soone 30 yong men of y^e nation of the beefe arrived there, having nothing but bows and arrows, wth very short garments, to be the nimbler in chasing the stagges. The Iron of their arrows weare made of staggs' pointed horens very neatly. They weare all proper men, and dressed wth paint. They weare the discoverers and y^e foreguard. We kept a round place in y^e midle of our Cabban and covered it wth long poles wth skins over them, that we might have a shelter to keepe us from y^e snow. The cottages weare all in good order; in each 10, twelve companies or families. That company was brought to that place where there was wood layd for the fires. The snow was taken away, and the earth covered wth deale tree bows. Several kettles weare brought there full of meate. They rested and eat above 5 houres wthout speaking one to another. The considerablest of our companyes went and made speeches to them. After one takes his bow and shoots an arrow, and then cryes aloud, there speaks some few words, saying that they weare to lett them know the Elders of their village weare to
come

come the morrow to renew the friendship and to make it wth y^e ffrench, and that a great many of their yong people came and brought them some part of their wayes to take their advice, ffor they had a minde to goe against y^e Christinos, who weare ready for them, and they in like manner to save their wives & children. They weare scattered in many Cabbans that night, expecting those that weare to come. To that purpose there was a vast large place prepared some hundred paces from y^e fort, where everything was ready for the receiving of those persons. They weare to sett their tents, that they bring uppon their backs. The pearches weare putt out and planted as we received the news; the snow putt aside, and the boughs of trees covered the ground.

The day following they arrived wth an incredible pomp. This made me thinke of y^e Intrace y^e y^e Polanders did in Paris, saving that they had not so many Jewells, but instead of them they had so many feathers. The first weare yong people wth their bows and arrows and Buckler on their shoulders, uppon wth weare represented all manner of figures, according to their knowledge, as of y^e fun and moone, of terrestriall beasts, about its feathers very artificialy painted. Most of the men their faces weare all over dabbed wth severall collours. Their hair turned up like a Crowne, and weare cutt very even, but rather so burned, for the fire is their cicers. They leave a tuft of haire upon their Crowne of their heads, tye it, and putt att y^e end of it some small pearles or some Turkey stones, to bind their heads. They have a role commonly made of a snake's skin, where they tye severall bears' paws, or give a forme to some bitts of buff's horns, and put it about the said role. They grease themselves wth
very

very thick greafe, & mingle it in reddifh earth, wth they bourn, as we our breeks. Wth this fluffe they gett their haire to ftand up. They cutt fome downe of Swan or other fowle that hath a white feather, and cover wth it the crowne of their heads. Their ears are pierced in 5 places; the holes are fo bigg that yo^r little finger might paffe through. They have yallow waire that they make wth copper, made like a ftarr or a half moone, & there hang it. Many have Turkeys. They are cloathed wth Oriniack & ftaggs' skins, but very light. Every one had the fkin of a crow hanging att their girdles. Their ftokens all inbrodered wth pearles and wth their own porke-pick worke. They have very handsome fhoofe laced very thick all over wth a peece fowen att the fide of y^e heele, wth was of a haire of Buff, wth trailed above halfe a foot upon the earth, or rather on the fnow. They had fwords and knives of a foot and a halfe long, and hattchetts very ingenioufly done, and clubbs of wood made like backfwords; fome made of a round head that I admired it. When they kille their ennemy they cutt off y^e tuffe of haire and tye it about their armes. After all, they have a white robe made of Caftors' fkins painted. Thofe having paffed through the midle of ours, that weare ranged att every fide of the way. The Elders came wth great gravitie and modettie, covered wth buff coats wth hung downe to y^e ground. Every one had in his hand a pipe of Councell fett wth precious jewells. They had a fack on their fhoulders, and y^e that holds it grows in the midle of their ftomacks and on their fhoulders. In this facke all y^e world is inclofed. Their face is not painted, but their heads drefsed as the foremoft. Then y^e women laden like unto fo many mules, their
burdens

burdens made a greater shew then they themselves; but I suppose the weight was not equipolent to its bignesse. They weare conducted to the appointed place, where the women unfolded their bundles, and flang their skins whereof their tents are made, so that they had howses [in] lesse then half an houre.

After they rested they came to the biggest cabbane constituted for that purpose. There weare fires kindled. Our Captayne made a speech of thanksgiving, wth should be long to writ it. We are called to the councell of new come chiefe, where we came in great pompe, as you shall heare. First they come to make a sacrifice to the ffrench, being Gods and masters of all things, as of peace, as warrs; making the knives, the hattchetts, and y^e kettles rattle, etc. That they came purposely to putt themselves under their protection. Moreover, that they came to bring them back againe to their countrey, having by their means destroyed their Ennemyes abroad & neere. So said, they present us wth guifts of Castors' skins, assuring us that y^e mountains weare elevated, y^e valleys risen, the ways very smooth, the bows of trees cutt downe to goe wth more ease, and bridges erected over rivers, for not to wett our feete; that the dores of their villages, cottages of their wives and daughters, weare open at any time to receive us, being wee kept them alive by our marchandises. The second guift was, y^e they would die in their alliance, and that to certifie to all nations by continuing the peace, & weare willing to receive and assist them in their countrey, being well satisfied they weare come to celebrat y^e feast of the dead. The 3rd guift was for to have one of the doors of the fort opened, if neede required,
to

to receive and keepe them from the Christinos that come to destroy them; being allwayes men, and the heavens made them so, that they weare obliged to goe before to defend their country and their wives, w^{ch} is y^e dearest thing they had in the world, & in all times they weare esteemed stout & true soldiers, & that yett they would make it appeare by going to meet them; and y^e they would not degenerat, but shew by their actions that they weare as valiant as their fore ffathers. The 4th giift was presented to us, w^{ch} [was] of Buff skins, to desire our affisance ffor being the masters of their lives, and could dispose of them as we would, as well of the peace as of the warrs, and that we might very well see that they did well to goe defend their owne countrey; that the true means to gett the victory was to have a thunder. They meant a gune, calling it *minihoick*.

The speech being finished, they intreated us to be att the feast. We goe presently back againe to founnish us wth woaden bowls. We made foure men to carry our guns afore us, that we charged of powder alone, because of their unskillfullnesse that they might have killed their ffathers. We each of us had a paire of pistoletts and Sword, a dagger. We had a role of porkepick about our heads, w^{ch} was as a crowne, and two litle boyes that carryed the vessells that we had most need of; this was our dishes and our spoons. They made a place higher & most elevate, knowing our customs, in the midle for us to sitt, where we had the men lay our armes. Presently comes foure elders, wth y^e calumet kindled in their hands. They present y^e candles to us to sinoake, and foure beautifull maids that went before us carrying bears' skins to putt under us. When we weare together, an
old

old man rises & throws our calumet att our feet, and bids them take the kettles from of y^e fire, and spoake that he thanked the fun that never was a day to him so happy as when he saw those terrible men whose words makes the earth quacke, and sang a while. Having ended, came and covers us wth his vestment, and all naked except his feet and leggs, he saith, "Yee are masters over us; dead or alive you have the power over us, and may dispose of us as your pleasur." So done, takes the callumet of y^e feast, and brings it, so a maiden brings us a coale of fire to kindle it. So done, we rose, and one of us begins to sing. We had the interpreter to tell them we should save & keepe their lives, taking them for our brethren, and to testify that we shott of all our artillery, w^{ch} was of twelve gunns. We draw our swords and long knives to our defence, if need should require, w^{ch} putt the men in such a terror that they knewed not what was best to run or stay. We throw a handfull of powder in the fire to make a greater noise and smoake.

Our songs being finished, we began our teeth to worke. We had there a kinde of rice, much like oats. It growes in the watter in 3 or 4 foote deepe. There is a God that shews himselfe in every countrey, almighty, full of goodnesse, and y^e preservation of those poore people who knoweth him not. They have a particular way to gather up that graine. Two takes a boat and two flicks, by w^{ch} they gett y^e eare downe and gett the corne out of it. Their boat being full, they bring it to a fitt place to dry it, and that is their food for the most part of the winter, and doe dresse it thus: ffor each man a handfull of that they putt in the pott, that swells so much that it can suffice a man. After the feast was over
there

there comes two maidens bringing wherewthall to smoake, the one the pipes, the other the fire. They offered first to one of y^e elders, that satt downe by us. When he had smoaked, he bids them give it us. This being done, we went backe to our fort as we came.

The day following we made y^e principall Persons come together to answer to their gifts. Being come wth great solemnity, there we made our Interpreter tell them that we weare come from the other side of y^e great salted lake, not to kill them but to make y^e live; acknowledging you for our brethren and children, whom we will love henceforth as our owne; then we gave them a kettle. The second gift was to encourage them in all their undertakings, telling them that we liked men that generously defended themselves against all their ennemyes; and as we weare masters of peace and warrs, we are to dispose the affairs that we would see an universall peace all over the earth; and that this time we could not goe and force the nations that weare yett further to condescend & submitt to our will, but that we would see the neighbouring countreys in peace and union; that the Christinos weare our brethren, and have frequented them many winters; that we adopted them for our children, and tooke them under our protection; that we should send them ambassadors; that I myself should make them come, and conclude a generall peace; that we weare sure of their obedience to us; that the first that should breake the peace we would be their enemy, and would reduce them to powder wth our heavenly fire; that we had the word of y^e Christinos as well as theirs, and our thunders should serve us to make warrs against those that would not submitt to our will and desire,

wth

wth was to see them good friends, to goe and make warrs against the upper nations, that doth not know us as yett. The guift was of 6 hattchetts. The 3rd was to oblige them to receive our propositions, likewise the Christinos, to lead them to y^e dance of Union, wth was to be celebrated at y^e death's feast and banquet of kindred. If they would continue the warrs, y^e was not y^e meanes to see us againe in their Countrey. The 4th was that we thanked them for making us a free passage through their countreys. Y^e guift was of 2 dozen of knives. The last was of smaller trifles, — 6 graters, 2 dozen of awles, 2 dozen of needles, 6 dozens of looking-glasses made of tine, a dozen of litle bells, 6 Ivory combs, wth a litle vermillion. Butt for to make a recompence to y^e good old man that spake so favorably, we gave him a hattchett, and to the Elders each a blade for a sword, and to the 2 maidens y^e served us 2 necklaces, wth putt about their necks, and 2 bracelettts for their armes. The last guift was in generall for all y^e women to love us and give us to eat when we should come to their cottages. The company gave us great *Ho ! ho ! ho !* that is, thanks. Our wildmen made others for their interest.

A company of about 50 weare dispatched to warne the Christinos of what we had done. I went myself, where we arrived the 3rd day, early in y^e morning. I was received wth great demonstration of friendship. All that day we feasted, danced, and sing. I compared that place before to the Buttery of Paris, for the great quantity of meat that they use to have there ; but now will compare it to that of London. There I received guifts of all sorts of meate, of greafe more then 20 men could carry. The custome is not

to deface anything that they present. There weare above 600 men in a fort, wth a great deale of baggage on their shoulders, and did draw it upon light sleds made very neatly. I have not seen them att their entrance, ffor the snow blinded mee. Coming back, we passed a lake hardly frozen, and the sun [shone upon it] for the most part, ffor I looked a while steadfastly on it, so I was troubled wth this seaven or eight dayes.

The meane while that we are there, arrived above a thousand that had not ben there but for those two redoubted nations that weare to see them doe what they never before had, a difference wth was executed wth a great deale of mirth. I ffor feare of being inuied I will obmitt onely that there weare playes, mirths, and bataills for sport, goeing and coming wth cryes; each plaid his part. In the publick place the women danced wth melody. The yong men that indeavoured to gett a pryse, indeavoured to clime up a great post, very smooth, and greased wth oyle of beare & oriniack grease. The stake was att least of 15 foot high. The price was a knife or other thing. We layd y^e stake there, but whofo could catch it should have it. The feast was made to eate all up. To honnour the feast many men and women did burst. Those of that place coming backe, came in fight of those of the village or fort, made postures in similitud of warrs. This was to discover the ennemy by signs; any that should doe soe we gave orders to take him, or kill him and take his head off. The prisoner to be tyed [and] to fight in retreating. To pull an arrow out of y^e body; to exercise and strike wth a clubbe, a buckler to their feete, and take it if neede requireth, and defende himselfe, if neede requirs, from the ennemy; being
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in sentery to heark y^e ennemy that comes neere, and to heare the better lay him downe on the side. These postures are playd while the drums beate. This was a serious thing, wthout speaking except by nodding or gesture. Their drums weare earthen potts full of watter, covered wth staggs-skin. The sticks like hammers for y^e purpose. The elders have bomkins to the end of their staves full of small stones, w^{ch} makes a rattle, to w^{ch} yong men and women goe in a cadance. The elders are about these potts, beating them and singing. The women also by, having a nosegay in their hands, and dance very modestly, not lifting much their feete from the ground, keeping their heads downewards, makeing a sweet harmony. We made guifts for that while 14 days' time. Every one brings y^e most exquisite things, to shew what his country affords. The renewing of their alliances, the marriages according to their countrey customs, are made; also the visit of the boans of their deceased friends, for they keepe them and bestow them uppon one another. We sang in our language as they in theirs, to w^{ch} they gave greate attention. We gave them severall guifts, and received many. They bestowed upon us above 300 robs of castors, out of w^{ch} we brought not five to the french, being far in y^e country.

This feast ended, every one retourns to his countrey well satisfied. To be as good as our words, we came to the nation of y^e beefe, w^{ch} was seaven small Journeys from that place. We promised in like maner to the Chrissinos y^e next spring we should come to their side of the upper lake, and there they should meete us, to come into their countrey. We being arrived among y^e nation of the beefe, we wondred to
finde

finde our selves in a towne where weare great cabbans most covered wth skins and other close matts. They tould us that there weare 7,000 men. This we believed. Those have as many wives as they can keepe. If any one did trespasse upon the other, his nose was cutt off, and often the crowne of his head. The maidens have all maner of freedome, but are forced to mary when they come to the age. The more they beare children the more they are respected. I have seene a man having 14 wives. There they have no wood, and make provison of mosse for their firing. This their place is environed wth pearches wth are a good distance one from an other, that they gett in the valleys where the Buffe use to repaire, uppon w^{ch} they do live. They sow corne, but their harvest is small. The soyle is good, but the cold hinders it, and y^e graine very small. In their countrey are mines of copper, of pewter, and of ledd. There are mountains covered wth a kind of Stone that is transparent and tender, and like to that of Venice. The people stay not there all y^e yeare; they retire in winter towards the woods of the North, where they kill a quantity of Castors, and I say that there are not so good in the whole world, but not in such a store as the Christinos, but far better.

Wee stayed there 6 weeks, and came back wth a company of people of y^e nation of y^e Sault, y^e came along wth us loaden wth booty. We weare 12 dayes before we could overtake our company that went to the lake. The spring approaches, w^{ch} [is] the fittest time to kill the Oriniack. A wildman and I wth my brother killed that time above 600, besides other beasts. We came to the lake side wth much paines, ffor we sent our wildmen before, and we two weare forced

forced to make carriages 5 dayes through the woods. After we mett wth a company that did us a great deale of service, ffor they carryed what we had, and arrived att the appointed place before 3 dayes ended. Here we made a fort. Att our arrivall we found att least 20 cottages full.

One very faire evening we went to finde what we hide before, w^{ch} we finde in a good condition. We went about to execut our resolution, fforseeing that we must stay that yeare there, ffor w^{ch} wee weare not very sorry, being resolved to know what we heard before. We waited untill the Ice should vanish, but received [news] that the Octanaks built a fort on the point that formes that Bay, w^{ch} resembles a small lake. We went towards it wth all speede. We had a great store of booty w^{ch} we would not trust to y^e wildmen, ffor the occasion makes y^e thiefe. We overloaded our slide on that rotten Ice, and the further we went the Sun was stronger, w^{ch} made our Trainage have more difficultie. I seeing my brother so strained, I tooke y^e slide, w^{ch} was heavier then mine, and he mine. Being in that extent above foure leagues from y^e ground, we sunke downe above the one halfe of y^e legge in the Ice, and must advance in spight of our teeth. To leave our booty was to undoe us. We strived so that I hurted mysele in so much that I could not stand up right, nor any further. This putt us in great trouble. Upon this I advised my brother to leave me wth his slide. We putt the two sleds one by another. I tooke some cloathes to cover mee. After I stripped mysele from my wett cloathes, I layed mysele downe on the slide; my brother leaves me to the keeping of that good God. We had not above two leagues more to goe. He makes
hast

haft and came there in time and sends wildmen for me and the flids. There we found the perfidiousnesse of the Octanaks. Seeing us in Extremitie, would prescribe us laws. We promised them whatever they asked. They came to fetch me.

For eight dayes I was so tormented I thought never to recover. I rested neither day nor night; at last by means that God and my brother did use, wth was by rubbing my leggs wth hott oyle of bears and keeping my thigh and leggs well tyed, it came to its former strenght. After a while I came to me selfe. There comes a great company of new wildmen to seeke a nation in that land for a weighty buisinesse. They desired me to goe a long, so I prepare myselfe to goe wth them. I marched well 2 dayes; the 3rd day the fore begins to breake out againe, in so much that I could goe no further. Those left me, albeit I came for their sake. You will see the cruelties of those beasts, and I may think that those y^e liveth on fish uses more inhumanities then those that feed upon flesh; neverthelesse I proceeded forwards the best I could, but knewed [not] where for y^e most part, y^e sun being my onely guide.

There was some snow as yett on the ground, wth was so hard in the mornings that I could not percave any tracks. The worst was that I had not a hattchett nor other arme, and not above the weight of ten pounds of victualls, wthout any drink. I was obliged to proceed five dayes for my good fortune. I indured much in the morning, but a litle warmed, I went wth more ease. I looked betimes for som old cabans where I found wood to make fire wherwth. I melted the snow in my cappe that was so greasy. One night I
finding

finding a cottage covered it wth boughs of trees that I found ready cutt. The fire came to it as I began to slumber, w^{ch} soone awaked me in haist, lame as I was, to save meselfe from the fire. My racketts, shoos, and stokens kept me my life; I must needs save them. I tooke them and flung them as farr as I could in the snow. The fire being out, I was forced to looke for them, as dark as it was, in y^e said snow, all naked & very lame, and almost starved both for hungar and cold. But what is it that a man cannot doe when he seeth that it concerns his life, that one day he must loose? Yett we are to prolong it as much as we cane, & the very feare maketh us to invent new wayes.

The fifth day I heard a noyse and thought it of a wolfe. I stood still, and soone perceived that it was of a man. Many wild men weare up and downe looking for me, fearing least the Bears should have devoured me. That man came neere and saluts me, and demands whether it was I. We both satt downe; he looks in my sacke to see if I had victualls, where he finds a peece as bigg as my fist. He eats this wthout participation, being their usuall way. He inquir-eth if I was a hungary. I tould him no, to shew meselfe stout and resolute. He takes a pipe of tobacco, and then above 20 pounds of victualls he takes out of his sack, and greased, and gives it me to eate. I eat what I could, and gave him the rest. He bids me have courage, that y^e village was not far off. He demands if I knewed y^e way, but I was not such as should say no. The village was att hand. The other wildmen arrived but the day before, and after a while came by boats to the lake. The boats weare made of Oriniacks' skins. I find my brother wth a company of
Christinos

Christinos that weare arrived in my absence. We resolved to cover our buiffinesse better, and close our designe as if we weare going a hunting, and send them before; that we would follow them y^e next night, wth we did, & succeeded, but not wthout much labor and danger; for not knowing the right way to thwart the other side of the lake, we weare in danger to perish a thousand times because of the crums of Ice. We thwarted a place of 15 leagues. We arrived on the other side att night. When we came there, we knewed not where to goe, on the right or left hand, ffor we saw no body. Att last, as we wth full sayle came from a deepe Bay, we perceived smoake and tents. Then many boats from thence came to meete us. We are received wth much Joy by those poore Christinos. They suffered not that we trod on ground; they leade us into the middle of their cottages in our own boats, like a couple of cocks in a Basquett. There weare some wildmen that followed us but late. We went away wth all hast possible to arrive the sooner att y^e great river. We came to the seaside, where we finde an old howse all demollished and battered wth bouletts. We weare told y^t those that came there weare of two nations, one of the wolf, the other of the long-horned beast. All those nations are distinguished by the representation of the beasts or animals. They tell us particularities of the Europeans. We know ourselves, and what Europ is, therefore in vaine they tell us as for that.

We went from Isle to Isle all that summer. We pluckt abundance of Ducks, as of all other sort of fowles; we wanted nor fish nor fresh meate. We weare well beloved, and weare overjoyed that we promised them to come wth such

such ships as we invented. This place hath a great store of cows. The wildmen kill them not except for necessary use. We went further in the bay to see y^e place that they weare to passe that summer. That river comes from the lake and empties it selfe in y^e river of Sagnes, called Tadousack, w^{ch} is a hundred leagues in the great river of Canada, as where we weare in y^e Bay of y^e north. We left in this place our marks and rendezvous. The wildmen y^e brought us defended us above all things, if we would come directly to them, that we should by no means land, and so goe to the river to the other sid, that is, to the north, towards y^e sea, telling us that those people weare very treacherous. Now, whether they tould us this out of pollicy, least we should not come to them ffirst, & so be deprived of what they thought to gett from us [I know not]. In that you may see that y^e envy and envy rains every where amongst poore barbarous wild people as att Courts. They made us a mapp of what we could not see, because the time was nigh to reape among y^e bustards and Ducks. As we came to the place where these oats growes (they grow in many places), you would think it strang to see the great number of fflowles, that are so fatt by eating of this graine that hardly they will move from it. I have seene a wildman killing 3 ducks at once wth one arrow. It is an ordinary thing to see five [or] six hundred swans together. I must professe I wondred that the winter there was so cold, when the sand boyles att the watter side for the extreame heate of the sun. I putt some eggs in that sand, and leave them halfe an houre; the eggs weare as hard as stones. We passed that summer quietly, coasting the seaside, and as the cold began, we prevented

the Ice. We have the commoditie of the river to carry our things in our boats to the best place, where weare most befts.

This is a wandring nation, and containeth a vaste country. In winter they live in y^e land for the hunting sake, and in summer by the watter for fishing. They never are many together, ffor feare of wronging one another. They are of a good nature, & not great whore masters, having but one wife, and are [more] satisfied then any others that I knewed. They cloath themselves all over wth castors' skins in winter, in summer of staggs' skins. They are the best huntsmen of all America, and scorns to catch a castor in a trappe. The circumjacent nations goe all naked when the season permitts it. But this have more modestie, ffor they putt a piece of copper made like a finger of a glove, wth they use before their nature. They have the same tenents as the nation of the beefe, and their apparell from topp to toe. The women are tender and delicat, and takes as much paines as slaves. They are of more acute wits then the men, ffor the men are fools, but diligent about their worke. They kill not the yong castors, but leave them in the watter, being that they are sure that they will take him againe, wth no other nation doth. They burne not their prisoners, but knock them in the head, or slaine them wth arrows, saying it's not decent for men to be so cruell. They have a stone of Turquois from the nation of the buff and beefe, wth whome they had warrs. They pollish them, and give them the forme of pearle, long, flatt, round, and [hang] them att their nose. They [find] greene stones, very fine, att the side of the same bay of the sea to y^e norwest. There is a nation called among
themselves

themselves neuter. They speake the beefe and Christi-
nos' speech, being friends to both. Those poore people
could not tell us what to give us. They weare overjoyed
when we sayd we should bring them commodities. We
went up on another river, to y^e upper lake. The nation of
the beefe sent us guifts, and we to them, by [the] ambaffadors.
In the middle of winter we joyned wth a Company of y^e fort,
who gladly received us. They weare resolved to goe to the
french y^e next spring, because they weare quite out of stocke.
The feast of the dead consumed a great deale of it. They
blamed us, saying we should not trust any y^e we did not
know. They upon this asked if we are where the trum-
petts are blowne. We sayd yea, and tould that they
weare a nation not to be trusted, and if we came to that
sea we should warre agst them, becaus they weare bad na-
tion, and did their indeavour to tak us to make us their
slaves.

In the beginning of Spring there came a company of men
that came to see us from the elders, and brought us furs to
intice us to see them againe. I cannot omitt [a] pleasant
encounter that happened to my brother as we weare both in
a cottag. Two of the nation of the beefe came to see us;
in that time my brother had some trade in his hands. The
wildmen satt neere us. My brother shews unto them the
Image wth [re]presented the flight of Joseph and holy mary
wth the child Jesus, to avoid the anger of herod, and the
Virgin and child weare riding the asse, and Joseph carrying
a long cloake. My brother shewing that animal, naming it
tatangu, wth is a buffe, y^e wildmen, seeing the representation
of a woman, weare astonished and weeps, pulls their haire,
and

and tumbles up and downe to the fire, so continued half an houre, till he was in a sweat, and wetted wth his tears the rest of the wildmen that weare there. One of them went out of the cottage. My brother and I weare surprized; thought they might have seene a vision, ffor instantly the man putt his hands on his face, as if he should make the signe of the crosse. Now as he came to himselfe, he made us understand, ffor I began to know much of their speech, that first we weare Devills, knowing all what is and what was done; moreover, that he had his desire, y^t was his wif and child, whome weare taken by the nation of the beefe foure years agoe. So he tooke the asse for the nation of the beefe, the Virgin mary for the picture of his wife, and Jesus for his son, and Joseph for himselfe, saying, "There am I wth my long robe, seeking for my wife and child."

By our ambassadors I came to know an other Lake w^{ch} is northerly of their countrey. They say y^t it's bigger then all the rest. The upper end is allways frozen. Their fish comes from those parts. There are people that lives there and dare not trade in it towards the south. There is a river so deepe and blacke y^t there is no bottome. They say that fish goes neither out nor in to that river. It is very warme, and if they durst navigate in it, they should not come to the end in 40 dayes. That river comes from the lake, and the inhabitants makes warre against the birds, that defends & offends wth their bills y^t are as sharpe as sword. This I cannot tell for truth, but told me. All the circumjacent neighbours do incourage us, saying y^t they would venter their lives wth us, for w^{ch} we weare much overjoyed to see them so freely disposed to goe along wth us. Here nothing but courage.

"Brother,

" Brother, doe not lye, ffor the ffrench will not believe thee." All men of courage and vallour, lett them fetch commodities, and not stand lazing and be a beggar in the cabbane. It is the way to be beloved of women, to goe and bring them wherewthall to be joyfull. We present gifts to one and to another for to warne them to that end that we should make the earth quake, and give terror to the Iroquoits if they weare so bold as to shew themselves. The Christinos made gifts that they might come wth us. This was graunted unto them, to send 2 boats, to testifie that they weare retained slaves among the other nations, although they furnish them wth castors. The boats ready, we embarque ourselves. We weare 700. There was not seene such a company to goe downe to the ffrench. There weare above 400 Christinos' boats that brought us their castors, in hopes that y^e people should give some marchandises for them. Att their retourne the biggest boats could carry onely the man and his wife, and could scarce carry wth them 3 castors, so little weare their boats. In summer time I have seene 300 men goe to warrs, and each man his boat, ffor they are that makes y^e least boats. The company that we had filled above 360 boats. There weare boats that caryed feaven men, and the least two. It was a pleasur to see that imbarquing, ffor all the yong women went in stark naked, their hairs hanging down, yett it is not their coustoms to doe soe. I thought it their shame, but contrary they thinke it excellent & old custome good. They sing a loud and sweetly. They stood in their boats, and remained in that posture halfe a day, to encourage us to come and lodge wth them againe. Therefore they are not altogether ashamed to shew us all, to intice us, and
inanimate

inanimate the men to defend themselves valliantly and come and injoy them.

In two dayes we arrived att the River of the sturgeon, so called because of the great quantity of sturgeons that we tooke there. Here we weare to make our provissions to passe the lake some 14 dayes. In y^e said tearme wee dried up above a million of sturgeons.⁶⁶ The women followed us close; after our abode there two dayes they overtooke us. We had severall fals allarums, w^{ch} putt us in severall troubles. They woundred to have found an Oryanck dead uppon the place, wth a boulet in his body. There thousand lyes weare forged. Therefore we goe from thence, but before we come to the Longpoint whereof we spoak before, the wildmen called it *okinotoname*, we perceive smoake. We goe to discover what it was, and by ill looke we found it was a Iroquoits boat of seaven men, who doubtlesse stayed y^r winter in the lake of the hurrons, and came there to discover somewhat. I cannot say that they weare the first that came there. God graunt that they may be the last. As they saw us, away they, as swift as their heels could drive. They left their boat and all. They to the woods, and weare pursued, but in vaine, ffor they weare gone before three houres. The pursuers came backe; y^e one brings a gun, y^e one a hattchett, the other a kettle, and so forth. The councill was called, where it was decreed to go backe and shooke off to goe downe to the ffrench till the next yeare. This vexed us sore to see such a fleete and such an opportunity come to nothing, foreseeing that such an other may be not in tenne years.

⁶⁶ He no doubt meant to say, above "un mille," or "above a thousand."

years. We weare to perswade them to the contrary, but checked soundly, saying we weare worfe then Ennemyes by perswading them to goe and be flained. In this we must lett their feare passe over, and we back to the river of the sturgeons, where we found our wives, very buissie in killing those creatures that comes there to multiplie. We dayly heare some newe reporte. All every where ennemy by fancy.

We in the meane time buissie ourselves in the good of our country, w^{ch} will recompence us badly ffor such toyle and labour. Twelve dayes are passed, in w^{ch} time we gained some hopes of faire words. We called a counsell before the company was disbanded, where we represented, if they weare discouvers, they had not valued the losse of their kettle, knowing well they weare to gett another where their army layed, and if there should be an army it should appeare and we in such an number, they could be well afraid and turne backe. Our reasons weare hard and put in execution. The next day we embarqued, saying the Christinos, that weare afraid of a fight of a boat made of another stuff then theirs, that they went back as we came where the Iroquoits' boat was. Our words proved true and so proceeded in our way.

Being come nigh the Sault, we found a place where 2 of these men sweated, & for want of covers buried themselves in the sand by the watter side to keepe their bodyes from the flies called maringoines, w^{ch} otherwise had killed them wth their stings. We thwarted those 2 great lakes wth great pleasur, having y^e wind faire wth us. It was a great satisfaction to see so many boats, and so many that never had
before

before commerce wth y^e ffrench. So my brother and I thought wee should be wellcomed. But, O covetoufnesse, thou art y^e cause of many evils! We made a small sayle to every boate; every one strived to be not the last. The wind was double wayes favourable to us. The one gave us rest, the other advanced us very much, wth wee wanted much because of the above said delay. We now are comed to the cariages and swift streames to gett the lake of the Castors. We made them wth a courage, promptitud, and hungar wth made goe wth hast as well as y^e wind. We goe downe all y^e great river wthout any encounter, till we came to the long Sault, where my brother some years before made a shipwraque. Being in that place we had worke enough. The first thing wee saw was severall boats that y^e Ennemy had left att y^e riverside. This putt great feare in the hearts of our people. Nor they nor we could tell what to doe; and seeing no body appeared we sent to discover what they weare. The discovers calls us, and bids us come, that those who weare there could doe us no harme.

You must know that 17 ffrench made a plott wth foure Algonquins to make a league wth three score hurrons for to goe and wait for the Iroquoits in the passage att their retourne wth their castors on their ground, hoping to beat and destroy them wth ease, being destitut of necessary things. If one hath his gun he wants his powder, and so the rest. Att y^e other side wthout doubt had notice that y^e travelers weare abroad, and would not faile to come downe wth a company, and to make a valiant deede and heroick action was to destroy them all, and consequently make the ffrench tremble as well as the wildmen, ffor the one could not live wthout the other;

other; the one for his commodities, the other for his castors; so that y^e Iroquoits pretending to wait for us at y^e passage came thither flocking. The french and wild company, to putt the Iroquoit in some feare, and hinder his coming there so often wth such confidence, weare resolved to lay a snare agst him. That company of souldiers being come to the farthest place of that long fault wthout being discovered, thought already to be conquerors making cariage, having abroad 15 men to make discoveries, but mett as many ennemyes. They assaulted each other, and y^e Iroquoits found themselves weake, left there their lives and bodyes, saving 2 that made their escape, went to give notice to 200 of theirs that made ready as they heard the gunns, to help their foreguard. The french seeing such great odds made a retreat, and warned by foure Algonquins y^e a fort was built not afar off, built by his nation y^e last yeare, they fled into it in an ill houre. In y^e meane while the Iroquoits consulted what they should doe; they sent to 550 Iroquoits of the lower nation and 50 Orijonot y^e weare not afar off. Now they would assault y^e french in their ffort, y^e ffort not holding but 20 men. The hurrons could not come in and could not avoid the shott of the ennemy. Then the french pulled downe y^e fort, and closed together they stoutly began to worke. Those that the french had killed, cutt their heads off & put them uppon long poles of their fort. This skermish dured two dayes & two nights. The Iroquoits finds themselves plagued, for the french had a kind of bucklers and shelters. Now arrives 600 men that they did not think of in y^e least. Here is nothing but cryes, fire, and flame day & night. Here is not to be doubted, y^e one to take y^e other, the one to defend

himselfe till death. The hurrons seeing such a company submitted to the ennemyes, but are like to pay for their cowardise, being in their hands weare tyed, abused, smitten, and burned as if they weare taken by force, for those barbarous weare revenged on their boanes as any was wounded or killed in the battaille.

In this great extremity our small company of one and twenty did resist 5 days against 800 men, and the two foremost dayes against 200 w^{ch} weare seaven dayes together wthout intermission, & the worst was y^t they had no watter, as we saw, for they made a hole in y^e ground out of w^{ch} they gott but litle because they weare on a hill. It was to be pitied. There was not a tree but was shot wth buletts. The Iroquoits come wth bucklers to make a breach. The french putt fire to a barill of powder, thinking to shoake the Iroquoits or make him goe back; but did to their great prejudice, for it fell againe in their fort, w^{ch} made an end of their combat. Uppon this the Ennemy enters, kills and slains all y^t he finds, so one did not make an escape, saveing one that was found alive; but he staid not long, for in a short time after his fortune was as y^e rest; for as he was brought to one of the Forts of the Irokoits, as he was bid to sit down he finds a Pistolet by him, and takes it at adventure, not knowing whether it was charged or no. He puts the end to y^e breast of him that tyed him, and killd him in y^e presence of all his camerades; but without any more adoe he was burnt very cruelly. All the French though dead were tyed to posts along the River side, and y^e 4 Algonquins. As for y^e hurons they were burnt at their discretion. Some neverthelesse escaped to bring the certain newes how all passed.

passed.⁵⁷ It was a terrible spectacle to us, for wee came there 8 dayes after that defeat, which saved us without doubt. I beleeve for certain that y^e Iroquoits lost many men, having to doe with such brave and valiant souldiers as that company was. Wee visited that place and there was a fine Fort; three were about y^e other two.

Wee went down y^e river without making any carriage, and wee adventured very much. As soon as wee were at the lower end many of our wildmen had a mind to goe back and not to goe any further, thinking really that all the French were killed. As for my Brother and I, wee did fear very much that after such a thing the pride of the enemy would make them attempt anything upon the habitations of mount Royall, which is but 30 leagues from thence. Wee did advise them to make a ffort, or to put us in one of the enemies', and to send immediately two very light boats, that could not be overtaken if the enemy should discover them; and that being arrived at y^e habitation, they should make them shoot the peeces of Ordnance, and that as soon as the night should come wee would embarque our selves and should hear the noise, or else wee should take councell of what wee should doe, and stay for them at the height of the Isle of mount Royall; w^{ch} was done accordingly without any hazard, for all the enemies were gone despairing of our coming down, and for what they had done and for what they had lost, which by y^e report of some Hurons was more then four score men; and if the French had had a Fort flanke & some water they had resisted y^e enemy miraculously and forced them

⁵⁷ Frenchmen massacred at Long Sault. See Introduction.

them to leave them for want of powder and shott and also of other provisions. They were furnished for y^e whole summer. Our two boats did goe, but y^e rest were soe impatient that they resolved to follow them, being willing to run the same hazard; and wee arrived the next morning and were in fight when y^e peeces were shott off, with a great deale of Joy to see so great a number of boats that did almost cover y^e whole River.

Wee staid 3 dayes at mont-Royall, and then wee went down to y^e three Rivers. The wildmen did aske our advice whether it was best for them to goe down further. We told them no, because of the dangers that they may meet with at their returne, for the Irokoits could have notice of their coming down, and so come and lay in ambush for them, and it was in the latter season, being about y^e end of August. Well, as soon as their businesse was done, they went back again very well satisfied and wee very ill satisfied for our reception, which was very bad considering the service wee had done to y^e countrey, which will at another time discourage those that by our example would be willing to venture their lives for y^e benefit of the countrey, seeing a Governor y^e would grow rich by the labours and hazards of others.

Before I goe further I have a mind to let you know the fabulous beleafe of those poore People, that you may see their ignorance concerning y^e soul's immortality, being separated from the body. The kindred and the friends of the deceased give notice to y^e others, who gather together and cry for y^e dead, which gives warning to y^e young men to take y^e armes to give some assistance and consolation to y^e deceased. Presently the corps is covered with white skins very
well

well tyed. Afterwards all the kindred come to y^e cottage of y^e deceased and begin to mourn and lament. After they are weary of making such musick the husbands or Friends of the deceased send their wives for gifts to pacifie a little y^e Widdow and to dry her tears. Those gifts are of skins and of what they can get, for at such a ceremony they are very liberall. As soon as that is done and y^e night comes, all the young men are desired to come and doe what they will to have done to them. So that when darknesse has covered the whole face of the Earth they come all singing wth staves in their hands for their armes, and after they are set round y^e cabbin, begin to knock and make such a noise that one would thinke they have a mind to tear all in peeces, and that they are possessed of some Devills. All this is done to expell and frighten y^e soule out of that poor and miserable body that she might not trouble his carcase nor his bones, and to make it depart the sooner to goe and see their Ancestors, and to take possession of their immortall glory, which cannot be obtained but a fortnight towards y^e setting of y^e sun. The first step that she makes is of seven dayes, to begin her course, but there are many difficulties, ffor it is through a very thick wood full of thorns, of stones and flints, which [brings] great trouble to that poor soule. At last having overcome all those dangers and toyles she comes to a River of about a Quarter of a mile broad where there is a bridge made onely of one planke, being supported by a beame pointed at one end, which is y^e reason that planke rises and falls perpetually, having not any rest nor stay, and when the soule comes near y^e side of that river, she meets with a man of extraordinary stature, who is very leane and holds a dagger

dagger of very hard wood and very keen in his hands, and speakes these words when he sees the petitioning soule come near: *Pale, pale*, which signifies, Goe, goe; and at every word y^e bridge ballances, and rises his knife, and y^e traveller offering himselfe, receives a blow by which he is cut in two, and each halfe is found upon that moving, and according as he had lived they stay upon it; that is, if his body was valiant the passage was soon made free to him, for y^e two halfes come together and joyn themselves again. So passe to y^e other side where she finds a bladder of bear's grease to grease herselfe and refresh herselfe for that which she is to do, which being done she finds a wood somewhat cleerer and a freight road that she must goe, and for 5 dayes neither goe to y^e right nor to y^e left hand, where at last being arrived she finds a very great and cleer fire, through which she must resolve to passe. That fire is kindled by the young men that dyed since y^e beginning of y^e world to know whether those that come have loved y^e women or have been good huntsmen; and if that soule has not had any of those rare Vertues she burnes and broiles the sole of her feet by going through the fire; but quite contrary if she has had them qualities, she passes through without burning her selfe in y^e least, and from that so hot place she finds grease and paint of all sorts of colour with which she daubs and makes herselfe beautifull, to come to that place so wished for. But she has not yet all done, nor made an end of her voyage; being so dress'd she continues her course still towards y^e same pole for y^e space of two dayes in a very cleer wood, and where there is very high and tall trees of which most be oakes, which is the reason that there is great store of bears. All along that way they do nothing else but
see

see their enemies layd all along upon the ground, that sing their fatall song for having been vanquished in this world and also in y^e other, not daring to be so bold as to kill one of those animalls, and feed onely upon y^e down of these beafts. Being arrived, if I may say, at y^e doore of that imaginarie paradise, they find a company of their ancestors long since deceased, by whom they are received with a great deale of ceremony, and are brought by so venerable a company within halfe a daye's journey of y^e place of y^e meeting, and all along y^e rest of the way they discourse of things of this world that are pass'd; for you must know they travell halfe a day without speaking one word, but keepe a very deep silence, for, said they, it is like y^e Goslings to confound one another wth words. As soon as they are arrived they must have a time to come to themselves, to think well upon what they are to speak without any precipitation, but with Judgement, so that they are come where all manner of company with drumms & dryd bumpkins, full of stones and other such instruments. The elders that have brought her there cover her with a very large white skin, and colour her leggs with vermillion and her feet likewise, and so she is received amongst y^e Predestinates. There is a deep silence made as soon as she is come in, and then one of the elders makes a long speech to encourage y^e young people to go a hunting to kill some meat to make a feast for entertainment of y^e soul of their countryman, which is put in execution with a great deal of diligence and hast; and while the meat is boyling or roasting, and that there is great preparations made for y^e feast, the young maidens set out themselves with the richest Jewells and present y^e beefome to y^e new-comer. A little while after y^e kettles are filled,

filled, there is feasting every where, comedies acted, and whatsoever is rare is there to be seene; there is dancing every where. Now remains nothing but to provide that poor foule of a companion, which she does presently, for she has y^e choice of very beautifull women, and may take as many as she pleases, which makes her felicity immortall.

By this you may see the silly beleefe of these poor People. I have seen right-minded Jesuites weep bitterly hearing me speake of so many Nations that perish for want of Instruction; but most of them are like y^e wildmen, that thinke they offend if they reserve any thing for y^e next day. I have seen also some of the same company say, "Alas, what pity 'tis to loose so many Castors. Is there no way to goe there? The fish and y^e sauce invite us to it; is there no meanes to catch it? Oh, how happy should I be to go in those countreys as an Envoye, being it is so good a countrey." That is y^e relation that was made me severall times by those wildmen, for I thought they would never have done. But let us come to our arrivall againe.

The Governour, seeing us come back with a considerable summe for our own particular, and seeing that his time was expired and that he was to goe away, made use of that excuse to doe us wrong & to enrich himselfe with the goods that wee had so dearly bought, and by our meanes wee made the country to subsist, that without us had beene, I beleeeve, oftentimes quite undone and ruined, and y^e better to say at his last beeding, no castors, no ship, & what to doe without necessary commodities. He made also my brother prisoner for not having observed his orders, and to be gone without his leave, although one of his letters made him blush for shame, not
knowing

knowing what to say, but that he would have some of them at what price soever, that he might y^e better maintain his coach & horses at Paris. He fines us four thousand pounds to make a Fort at y^e three Rivers, telling us for all manner of satisfaction that he would give us leave to put our coat of armes upon it, and moreover 6,000 pounds for the country, saying that wee should not take it so strangely and so bad, being wee were inhabitants and did intend to finish our days in y^e same country with our Relations and Friends. But the Bougre did grease his chopps with it, and more, made us pay a custome which was y^e 4th part, which came to 14,000 pounds, so that wee had left but 46,000 pounds, and took away £24,000. Was not he a Tyrant to deal so with us, after wee had so hazarded our lives, & having brought in lesse then 2 years by that voyage, as y^e Factors of y^e said country said, between 40 and 50,000 pistolls? For they spoke to me in this manner: "In which country have you been? From whence doe you come? For wee never saw y^e like. From whence did come such excellent castors? Since your arrivall is come into our magazin very near 600,000 pounds Tournois of that filthy merchandise, which will be prized like gold in France." And them were the very words that they said to me.

Seeing ourselves so wronged, my brother did resolve to goe and demand Justice in France. It had been better for him to have been contented with his losses without going and spend y^e rest in halfe a year's time in France, having £10,000 that he left with his wife, that was as good a Housewife as he. There he is in France; he is paid with fair words and with promise to make him goe back from whence

he came ; but he seeing no assurance of it, did engage himselfe with a merchant of Rochell, who was to send him a Ship the next spring. In that hope he comes away in a fisher boat to y^e pierced Island, some 20 leagues off from y^e Isle d'eluticoffy,⁵⁸ the place where the ship was to come ; that was to come whilst he was going in a shallop to Quebucq, where I was to goe away with him to y^e rendezvous, being he could not do anything without me ; but with a great deal of difficulty it proved, so that I thought it possible to goe tast of y^e pleasures of France, and by a small vessell that I might not be idle during his absence. He presently told me what he had done, and what wee should doe. Wee embarked, being nine of us. In a few dayes wee came to y^e pierced Island, where wee found severall shippes newly arrived ; & in one of them wee found a father Jesuit that told us that wee should not find what wee thought to find, and that he had put a good order, and that it was not well done to destroy in that manner a Country, and to wrong so many Inhabitants. He advised me to leave my Brother, telling me that his designs were pernicious. Wee see ourselves frustrated of our hopes. My Brother told me that wee had store of merchandize that would bring much profit to y^e french habitations that are in y^e Cadis. I, who was desirous of nothing but new things, made no scruple.

Wee arrived at St Peter, in y^e Isle of Cape Breton, at y^e habitation of Mons^r Denier, where wee delivered some merchandizes for some Originack skins ; from thence to Camseau, where

⁵⁸ *Eluticoffy*, Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence.

where every day wee were threatned to be burned by the french; but God be thanked, wee escaped from their hands by avoiding a surprize. And in that place my Brother told me of his designe to come and see new England, which our servants heard, and grumbled and laboured underhand against us, for which our lives were in very great danger. Wee sent some of them away, and at last with much labour & danger wee came to Port Royall, which is inhabited by y^e french under y^e English Government, where some few dayes after came some English shippes that brought about our designes, where being come wee did declare our designes. Wee were entertained, and wee had a ship promised us, and y^e Articles drawn, and wee did put to sea the next spring for our discovery, and wee went to y^e entry of Hudson's streight by y^e 61 degree. Wee had knowledge and conversation with y^e people of those parts, but wee did see and know that there was nothing to be done unlesse wee went further, and the season of the yeare was far spent by y^e indiscretion of our master, that onely were accustomed to see some Barbadoes Sugers, and not mountaines of suger candy, which did frighten him, y^e he would goe no further, complaining that he was furnished but for 4 months, & that he had neither Sailes, nor Cord, nor Pitch, nor Towe, to stay out a winter. Seeing well that it was too late, he would goe no further, so brought us back to y^e place from whence wee came, where wee were welcome, although with great losse of goods & hope, but y^e last was not quite lost. Wee were promised 2 shippes for a second voyage. They were made fit and ready, and being y^e season of y^e yeare was not yet come to be gone, one of them 2 shippes was sent to y^e Isle of Sand, there to fish for
y^e

y^e Basse²⁰ to make Oyle of it, where wee came in very bad weather, and the ship was lost in that Island, but y^e men were saved. The expectation of that ship made us loose our 2^d voyage, which did very much discourage the merchants with whom wee had to doe. They went to law with us to make us recant the bargaine that wee had made with them. After wee had disputed a long time it was found that the right was on our side, and wee innocent of what they did accuse us. So they endeavoured to come to an agreement, but wee were betrayed by our own Party. In y^e meantime y^e Commissioners of the King of Great Brittain arrived in that place, and one of them would have us goe with him to New Yorke, and y^e other advised us to come to England and offer our selves to y^e King, which wee did. Those of new England in generall made proffers unto us of what ship wee would if wee would goe on in our Designes; but wee answered them that a scalded cat fears y^e water though it be cold.

Wee are now in y^e passage, and he y^e brought us, which was one of the Commissioners called Collonell George Carteret, was taken by y^e Hollanders, and wee arrived in England in a very bad time for y^e Plague and y^e warrs. Being at Oxford, wee went to Sir George Carteret, who spoke to his Majestie, who gave us good hopes that wee should have a ship ready for y^e next spring, and y^e y^e king did allow us 40 shillings a week for our maintenance, and wee had chambers in y^e Town by his order, where wee stayed 3 months.

Afterwards

²⁰ This fishing expedition was to the well-known Sable Island. In 1676 "The King granted Médard Chouart, Sieur des Grozelières, and Pierre Esprit, Sieur

des Radisson, the privilege of establishing fisheries for white porpoises and seal in the river St. Lawrence in New France."

Afterwards y^e King came to London and sent us to Windsor, where wee stayed the rest of y^e winter. Wee are sent for from that place, y^e season growing neare, and put into y^e hands of Sir Peter Colleton. The ship was got ready something too late, and our master was not fit for such a Designe. But y^e Hollanders being come to y^e River of Thames had stopp'd y^e passage, soe wee lost that opportunity. So wee were put off till y^e next yeare, & a little while after that same ship was sent to Virginia and other places to know some news of y^e Barbadoes, and to be informed if that Island was not in danger; which if it had been lost, had taken from y^e English Ladyes y^e meanes or y^e pleasure of drinking french wine. Those of Burdeaux & of Rochell were great loosers in y^e expectation of y^e ship, y^e was not gone to y^e Isle of Sand, but to Holland. Wee lost our second voyage, for y^e order was given to late for y^e fitting another ship, which cost a great deale of money to noe purpose. The third yeare wee went out with a new company in 2 small vessells, my Brother in one & I in another, & wee went together 400 leagues from y^e North of Ireland, where a sudden great storme did rise & put us asunder. The sea was soe furious 6 or 7 houres after that it did almost overturne our ship, so that wee were forced to cut our masts rather then cutt our lives; but wee came back safe, God be thanked, and y^e other, I hope, is gone on his voyage, God be with him. I hope to embarke myselfe by y^e helpe of God this fourth yeare, & I beseech him to grant me better successe then I have had hitherto, & beseech him to give me Grace & to make me partaker of that everlasting happinesse which is y^e onely thing a man ought to look after.

I have here put y^e names of severall Nations amongst which I have been for y^e most part, which I think may extend to some 900 leagues by y^e reckoning of my Travells.

The names of the Nations that live in the South : —

Avieronons.	Khionontateronons.	Oscovarahronons.
Aviottronons.	Oherokonanechronons.	Huattochronons.
Anontackeronons.	Ahondironons.	Skinchiochronons.
Sonontueronons.	Ougmarahronons.	Attitachronons.
Oyongoironons.	Akrabkuaeronons.	Ontorahronons.
Andastoueronons.	Oneronons.	Aoveatfiovaenronons.
Konkhaderichonons.	Ereffaronons.	Attochingochronons.
Andonanchronons.	Attionendarouks.	Maingonis.
Kionontateronons.	Ehriehronons.	Socoquis.
Oueendack.	Tontataratonhronons.	Pacoiquis.
	Ariotachronons.	

All these Nations are sedentaries, and live upon corn and other grains, by hunting and fishing, which is plentiful, and by y^e ragouts of roots. There were many destroyed by y^e Iroquoits, and I have seen most of those that are left.

The names of the Nations that live in the North : —

Chifdeck.	Nipisiriniens.	Piflings.
Berliamites.	Tivifeimi.	Malhonniners.
Sagfeggons.	Outimagami.	Afinipour.
Attikamegues.	Ouzahegami.	Trinivoick.
Ovaouchkairing or Algonquins.	Mitchitamon.	Nasaonakouetons.
Kitcheripirini.	Orturbi.	Pontonatemick.
Minifigons.	Ovasoarin.	Efcouteck.
Kotakoaveteny.	Atcheligonens.	Panoestfigons.
Kinoncheripirini.	Annikouay.	Nadoucenako.
Matouchkarini.	Otanack.	Titacons.
Ountchatarounongha.	Ouncifagay.	Christinos.
Sagahigavirini.	Abaouicktigomions.	Nadouceronons.
Saguitaorigama.	Roquay.	Quinipigoufek.
	Mantonech.	Tatanga.

The two last are sedentary and doe reap, and all y^e rest are wandering people, that live by their hunting and Fishing, and some few of Rice that they doe labour for, and a great many of them have been destroyed by the Iroquoites. Besides all y^e above-named Nations I have seen eight or nine more since my voyages.

