

times heard of them that have been there, besides the witnessing of *Joseph Acosta*.

The beasts
of Florida
and Virgi-
nia.

Coming into the country of the *Armo-
chiquois*, and going farther towards *Virgi-
nia* and *Florida*, they have no more ellans
nor beavers, but only stags, hinds, roe-
bucks, deers, bears, leopards, lucerns,
ounces, wolves, wild-dogs, hares and co-
neys, with whose skins they cover their
bodies, making chamois of them of the
biggest beatts. But as the heat is there
greater than in the countries more norther-
ly, so they do not use furs, but pluck out
the hairs from their skins, and very often
for all garment they have but half breeches,
or a small cushion made with their matts,
which they wear on that side that the wind
doth blow.

Lions.

But they have in *Florida* crocodiles also,
which do assail them oftentimes in swim-
ming. They kill some of them sometimes,
and eat them: the flesh whereof is very
fair and white, but it smelleth of musk.
They have also a certain kind of lions,
which little differ from them of *Africa*.

Brasilians.

As for the *Brasilians*, they are so far
from *New France*, that being as it were,
in another world, their beatts are quite
different from those that we have named,
as the *tapirroussou*, which if one desireth to
see, he must imagine a beast half an ass
and half a cow, saving that her tail is very
short: his hairs draw towards red, no horns,
ears hanging, and an ass's foot: the flesh
thereof is like to beef.

Tapirrouf-
sou.

Stags.

They have a certain kind of small stags
and hinds, which they call *seou-assous*,
whose hairs be as long as goat's hairs.

But they are persecuted with an evil
beast which they call *janou-are*, almost as
tall and swift as a grey-hound, much like
to the *ounce*; she is cruel, and doth not
spare them if she can catch them. They

take sometimes some of them in snares,
and do kill them with long torments. As
for their crocodiles they be not dangerous.

Their wild-boars are very lean and un- Wild
fleshy, and they have a fearful grunting boars.
and cry. But there is in them a strange
deformity, which is, that they have a hole
upon the back, through which they blow
and breathe. Those three be the biggest
beasts of *Brasil*. As for small ones they
have seven or eight sorts of them, by the
taking whereof they live, and also of
man's flesh; and are better and more
provident husbands than ours. For one
cannot find them unprovided, but rather
having always upon the boucan, (that is
to say a wooden grate somewhat high built
upon four forks) some venison or fish, or
man's flesh; and with that they live merrily
and without care.

Now leaving there those *Anthropophages
Brasilians*, let us return to our *New France*,
where the Men there are more humane,
and live but with that which God hath
given to man, not devouring their like.
Also we must say of them that they are
truly noble, not having any action but is
generous, whether we consider their hunt-
ing, or their employment in the wars, or
that one search out their domestical actions,
wherein the women do exercise themselves,
in that which is proper unto them, and
the men in that which belongeth to arms,
and other things befitting them, such as
we have said, or will speak of in due
place. But here one must consider, that
the most part of the world have lived so
from the beginning, and by degrees men
have been civilized, when that they have
assembled themselves, and have formed
commonwealths for to live under certain
laws, rule and policy.

C H A P. XXII.

Of lawking.

SEEING that we hunt on the land,
let us not overstray ourselves, lest
if we take the sea we lose our fowls; for
the wise man saith, *that in vain the net is
spread before the eyes of all that have wings*.
If hunting then be a noble exercise, where-
in the very muses themselves take delight,
by reason of silence and solitariness, which
brings forth fair conceits in the mind; in
such sort, that *Diana* (saith *Pliny*) *doth not
more frequent the mountains than Minerva*.
If, I say, hunting be a noble exercise,

hawking is far more noble, because it aim-
eth at an higher subject, which doth par-
ticipate of heaven, seeing that the inhabit-
ants of the air, are called in the sacred
scripture, *vulures cali*, the fowls of the
air. Moreover, the exercise thereof doth
belong but to kings and to the nobles,
above which their brightness shineth, as
the sun's brightness doth above the stars.
And our savages being of a noble heart,
which maketh no account but of hunting
and martial affairs, may very certainly have
right