

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 beafts. 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 mats,  
which they wear on that side that the wind  
doth blow.

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.

Lions.

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 beafts 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 *scou-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-  
fleshy, and they have a fearful grunting  
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  
beafts 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.

Wild  
boars.

Now leaving there those *Anthropopages  
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 hawking.

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 partici-  
pate of heaven, seeing that the inhabit-  
ants of the air, are called in the sacred  
scripture, *volucres 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