

All along as we went we found the way as well beaten and frequented as can be, the fairest and best country that possibly can be seene, full of as goodly great okes as are in any wood in France, under which the ground was all covered over with faire akornes. After we had gone about league and a half we met by the way one of the chieftest lords of the citie, accompanied with many moe, who so soone as he sawe us beckned and made signes upon us, that we must rest in that place where they had a great fire, and so we did. Then the said lord began to make a long discourse, even as we have saide above, they are accustomed to doe in signe of mirth and friendship, shewing our capitaine and all his company a joyful countenance and good will; who gave him two hatchets, a paire of knives and a crucifix, which he made him to kisse, and then put it about his necke, for which he gave our capitaine heartie thanks. This done, we went along, and about half a league farther, we began to finde goodly and large cultivated fieldes, full of such corne as the countrie yeeldeth. It is even as the millet of Bresil, as great and somewhat bigger than small peason, wherewith they live even as we doe with our wheat. In the midst of those fields is the citie of Hochelaga, placed neere, and as it were joyned to a great mountaine, that is tilled round about, very fertill, on the top of which you may see very farre. We named it Mount Roiall. The citie of Hochelaga is round, compassed about with timber, with three course of rampires, one within another framed like a sharp spire, or pyramid, but laid acrosse above. The middlemost of them is perpendicular. The rampires are framed and fashioned with pieces of timber layd along very well and cunningly joyned together after their fashion. This enclosure is in height about two rods. It hath but one gate or entrie thereat, which is shut with piles, stakes and barres. Over it, and also in many places of the wall, there is a kind of gallery to runne along, and ladders to get up, all full of stones and pebbles for the defence of it. There are in the towne about fiftie houses, at the utmost about fiftie paces long, and twelve or fifteen broad, built all of wood, covered over with the barke of the wood, as broad as any boord, very finely and cunningly joyned together according to their fashion. Within the said houses, there are many roomes. In the midst of every one there is a great hall in the middle whereof they make their fire. They live in common together: then doe the husbands, wives and children each one retire themselves to their chambers. They have also on the top of their houses certaine granaries, wherein they keepe their corne to make their bread withall; they call it Caracony, which they make as hereafter shall follow. They have certaine peeces of wood, like those whereon we beat our hемpe, and with certain beetles of wood they beat their corne to powder; then they make paste of it, and of the paste, cakes or wreathes, then they lay them on a broad and hote stone, and then cover it with hote pebbles, and so they bake their bread instead of ovens. They make also sundry sorts of pottage with the said corne and also of peas and beanes, whereof they have great store, as also with other fruits, great cowcumbers and other fruits. They have also in their houses certaine vessels as bigge as any But or Tun, wherein they keepe their fish, causing the same in sommer to be dried in the smoke, and live therewith in winter, whereof they make great provision, as we by experience have seene. All their viands and meats are without any taste or savour of salt at all. They sleepe upon barkes of trees laid all along upon the ground, being over-spread with the skinnes of certaine wilde Beastes, wherewith they also clothe and cover themselves, namely, of the Dormouse, Beaver, Martin, Fox, Wild Cat, Deer, Stag, and other wild beasts, but the greater part of them go almost naked (during the sommer). The thing most precious that they have in all the world they call Esurngy,\* which is white, and which they take in the said river in Cornibots, in the manner following: When any one hath deserved death, or that they take any of their enemies in warres, first they kill him, then with certaine knives they give great slashes and strokes upon their buttocks, flanks, thighs and shoulders; then they cast the same bodie so mangled downe to the bottome of the river, in a place where the said Esurngy is, and there leave it ten or twelve houres, then they take it up againe, and in the cuts find the said esurngy or cornibots. Of them they make beads, and use them even as we doe gold and silver, accounting it the precioussest thing in the world. They have this vertue in them, they will stop or stench bleeding at the nose, for we proved it. These people are given to no other exercise but onely to husbandrie and fishing for their sustenance: they have no care of any other wealth or commoditie in this world, for they have no knowledge of it, and never travell and go out of their country, as those of Canada and Saguenay doe, albeit the Canadians with eight or nine villages more alongst that river be subject unto them.

\* Wampum.