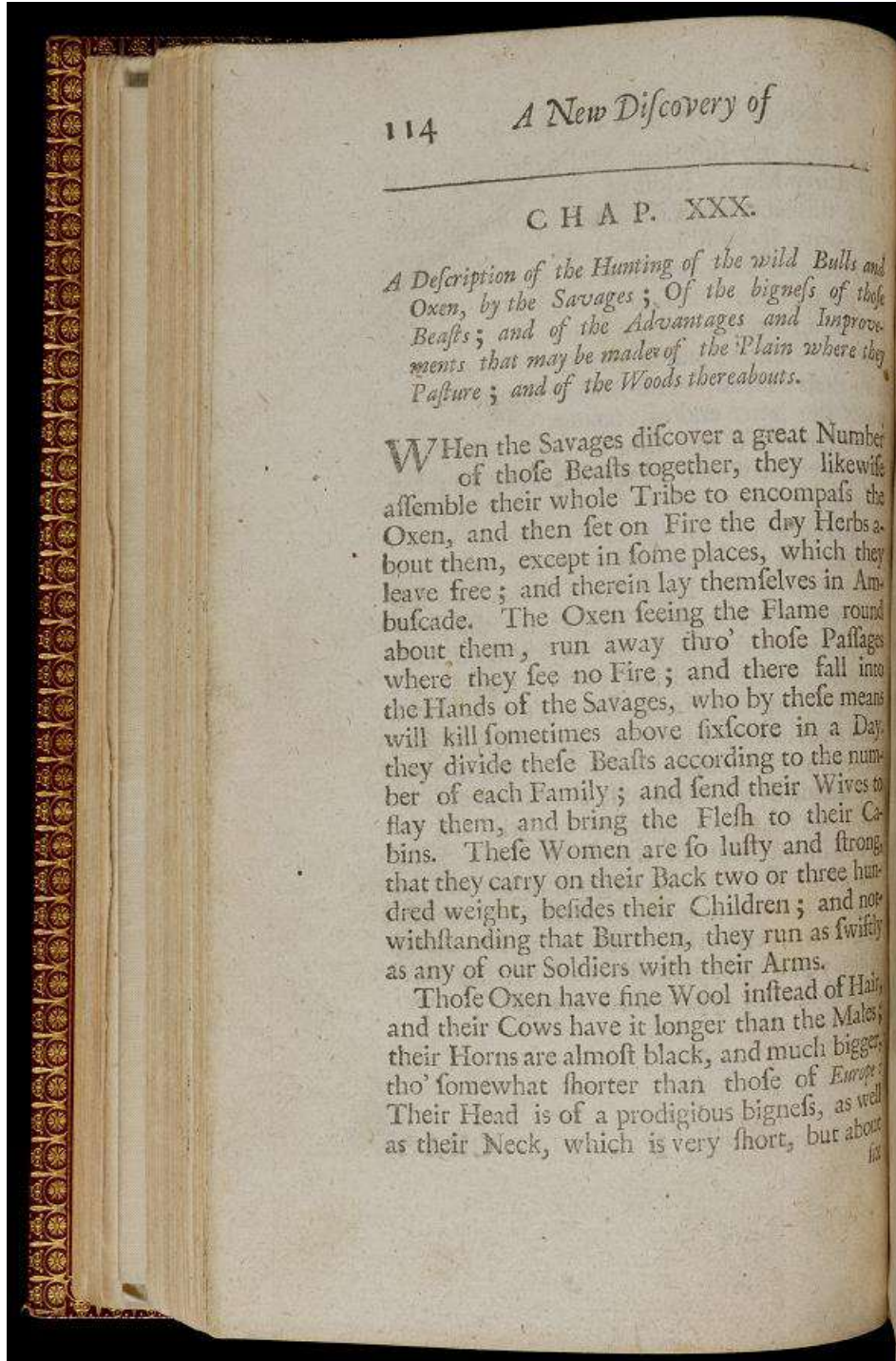


Excerpt 1: Description of Bison

Louis Hennepin, *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, 114-115 (1698)



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six Spans broad: They have a kind of a Bump between the two Shoulders: Their Legs are big and short, cover'd with long Wool; and they have between the two Horns an ugly Bush of Hair, which falls upon their Eyes, and makes them look horrid.

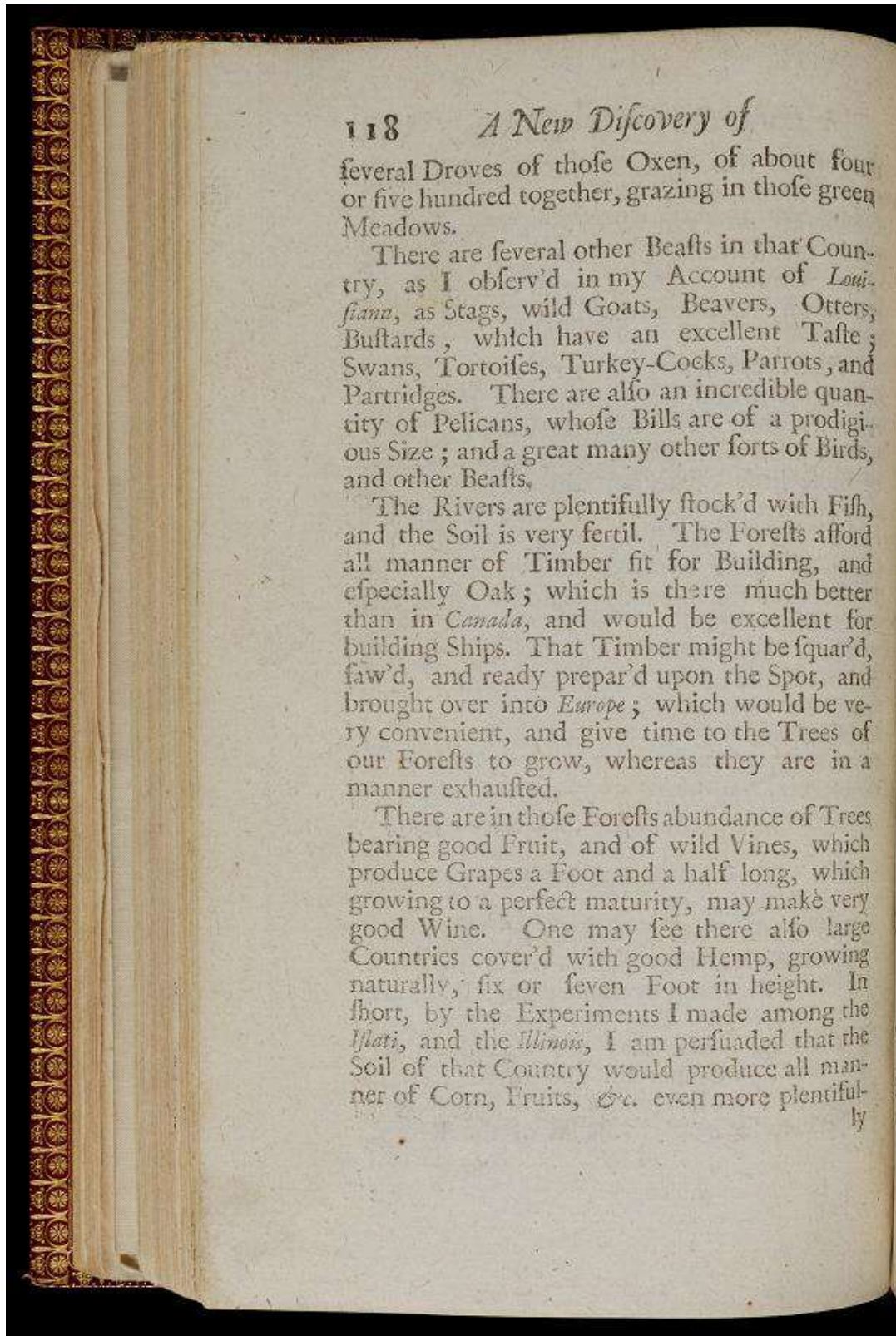
The Flesh of these Beasts is very relishing, and full of Juice, especially in *Autumn*; for having grazed all the Summer long in those vast Meadows, where the Herbs are as high as they, they are then very fat. There is also amongst them abundance of Stags, Dears, and wild Goats; and that nothing might be wanting in that Country for the Convenience of those Creatures, there are Forests at certain distances, where they retire to ruminate and shelter themselves against the violence of the Sun.

They change their Country according to the Seasons of the Year; for upon the approach of the Winter, they leave the North to go to the Southern Parts. They follow one another, so that you may see a Drove of them for above a League, and stop all at the same Place; and the Ground where they use to lie is cover'd with wild Purslain; which makes me believe that the Dung of Oxen is very fit to produce that Herb. Their Ways are as beaten as our great Roads, and no Herb grows therein. They swim over the Rivers they meet on their Way, to go and graze in other Meadows. But the Care of the Cows for their Young one's, cannot be too much admir'd; for there being in these Meadows a great quantity of Wolves,
I z who



Source Excerpt 2: Animals and Landscapes

Louis Hennepin, *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, 118-119 (1698)



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ly than in any part of *Europe*, seeing there are two Crops every Year.

The Air is very temperate, clear, and open, and the Country water'd with several Lakes, Brooks, and Rivers, which are for the most part navigable. The Gnats and other little Flies that are so troublesome in *Canada*, and some other dangerous Beasts, are unknown in this Country; which in two Years time might supply its Inhabitants, if cultivated, with all things necessary for Life, without wanting any thing from *Europe*; and the Islands of *America*, with Wine, Bread, and Flesh. The Bucaneers might kill in that Country a greater number of Oxen than in all the Islands they resort to. There are Mines of Coal, Slate, and Iron; and several pieces of fine red Copper, which I have found now and then upon the Surface of the Earth, makes me believe that there are Mines of it; and doubtless of other Metals and Minerals, which may be discover'd one time or another. They have already found Allum in the Country of the *Iroquois*.

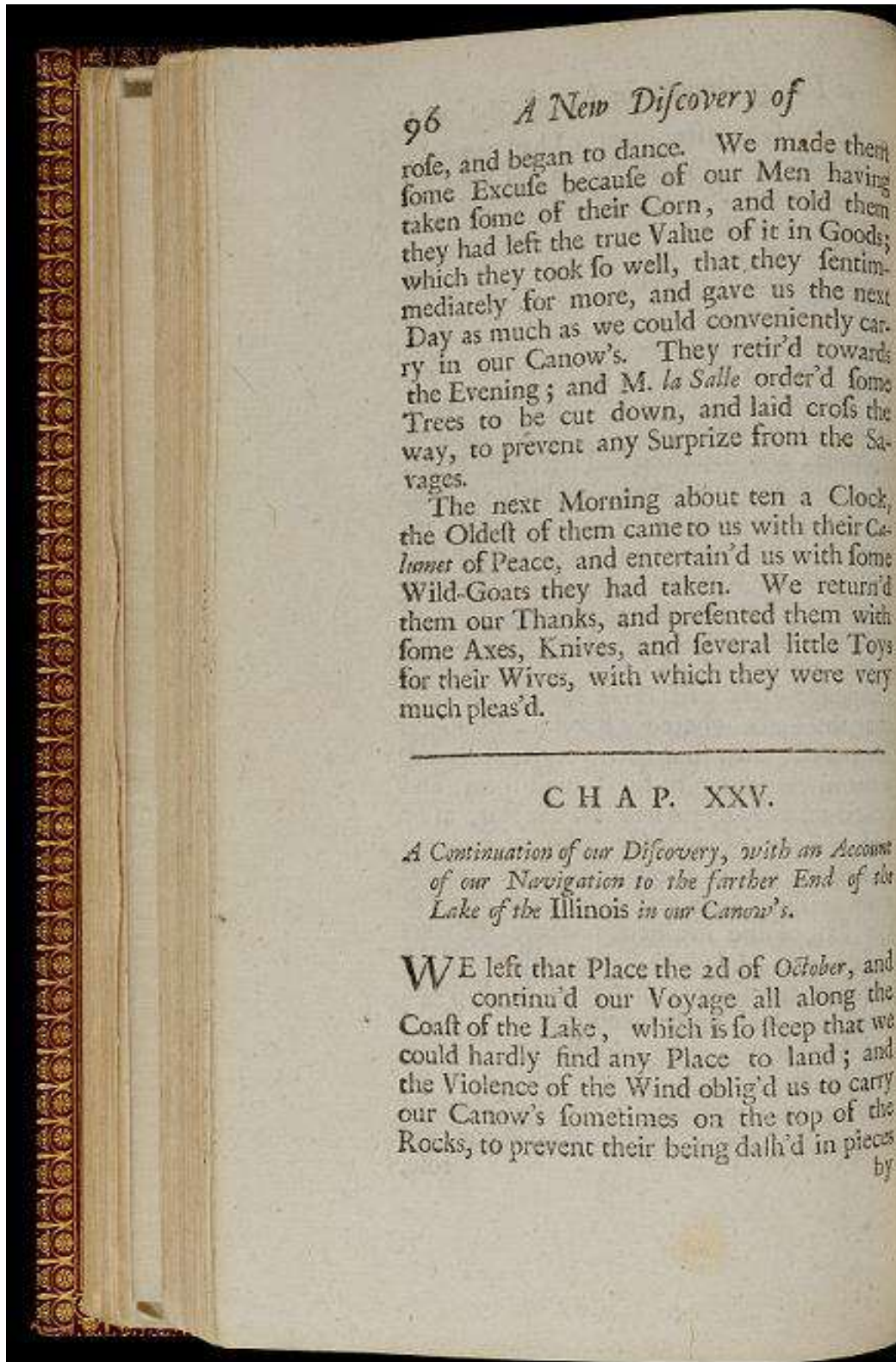
C H A P. XXXI.

An Account of our Arrival to the Illinois, one of the most Numerous Nations of the Savages of America.

THis Word *Illinois* comes, as it has been already observ'd from *Illini*, which in the Language of that Nation signifies *A perfect and accomplish'd Man*. The Villages of the *Illinois*
I 4 are

Source Excerpt 3: Lake Voyage

Louis Hennepin, *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, 96-97 (1698)



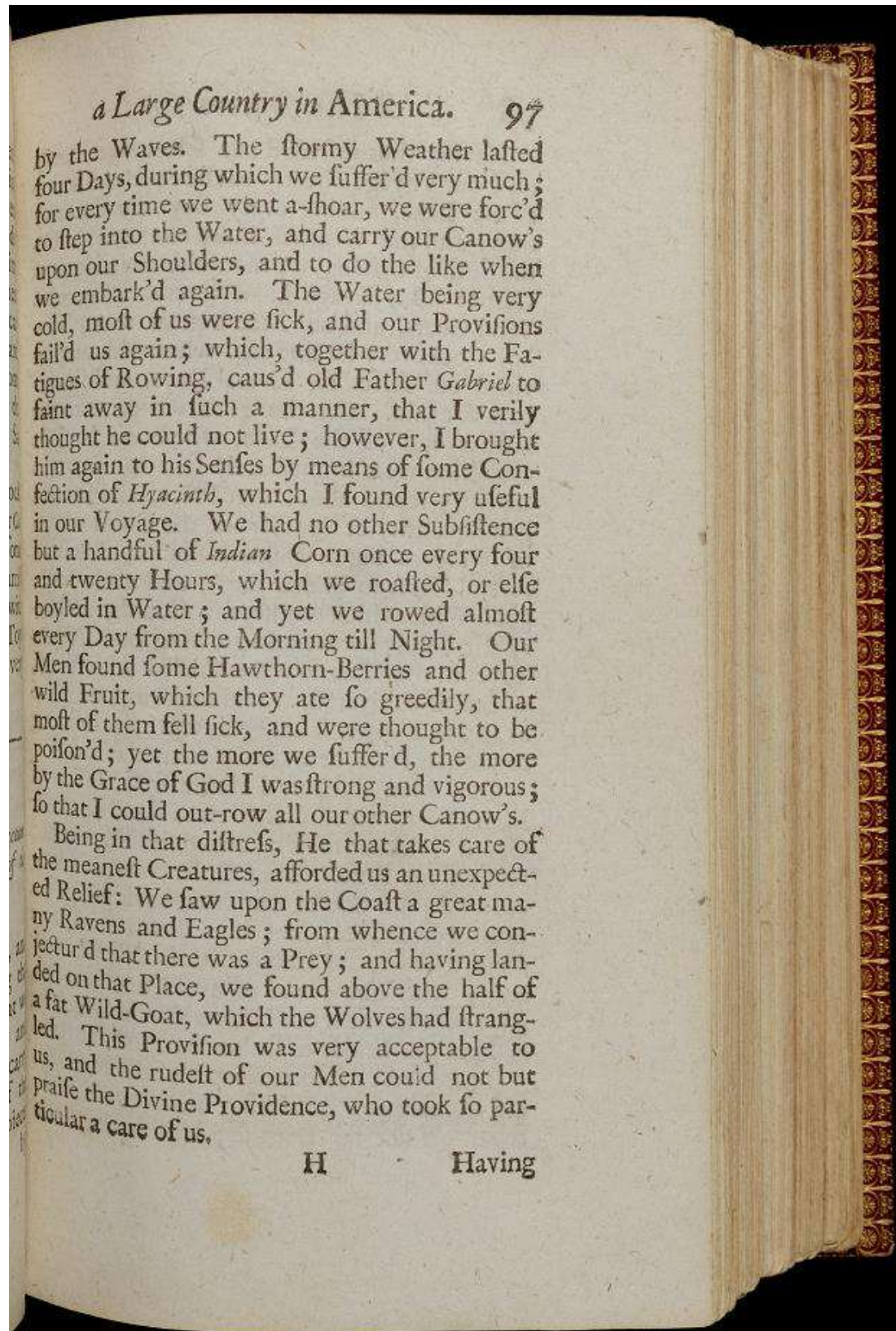
96 *A New Discovery of*
 rose, and began to dance. We made them
 some Excuse because of our Men having
 taken some of their Corn, and told them
 they had left the true Value of it in Goods;
 which they took so well, that they sent im-
 mediately for more, and gave us the next
 Day as much as we could conveniently car-
 ry in our Canow's. They retir'd towards
 the Evening; and M. *la Salle* order'd some
 Trees to be cut down, and laid cross the
 way, to prevent any Surprize from the Sa-
 vages.

The next Morning about ten a Clock,
 the Oldest of them came to us with their Ca-
 lionses of Peace, and entertain'd us with some
 Wild-Goats they had taken. We return'd
 them our Thanks, and presented them with
 some Axes, Knives, and several little Toys
 for their Wives, with which they were very
 much pleas'd.

CHAP. XXV.

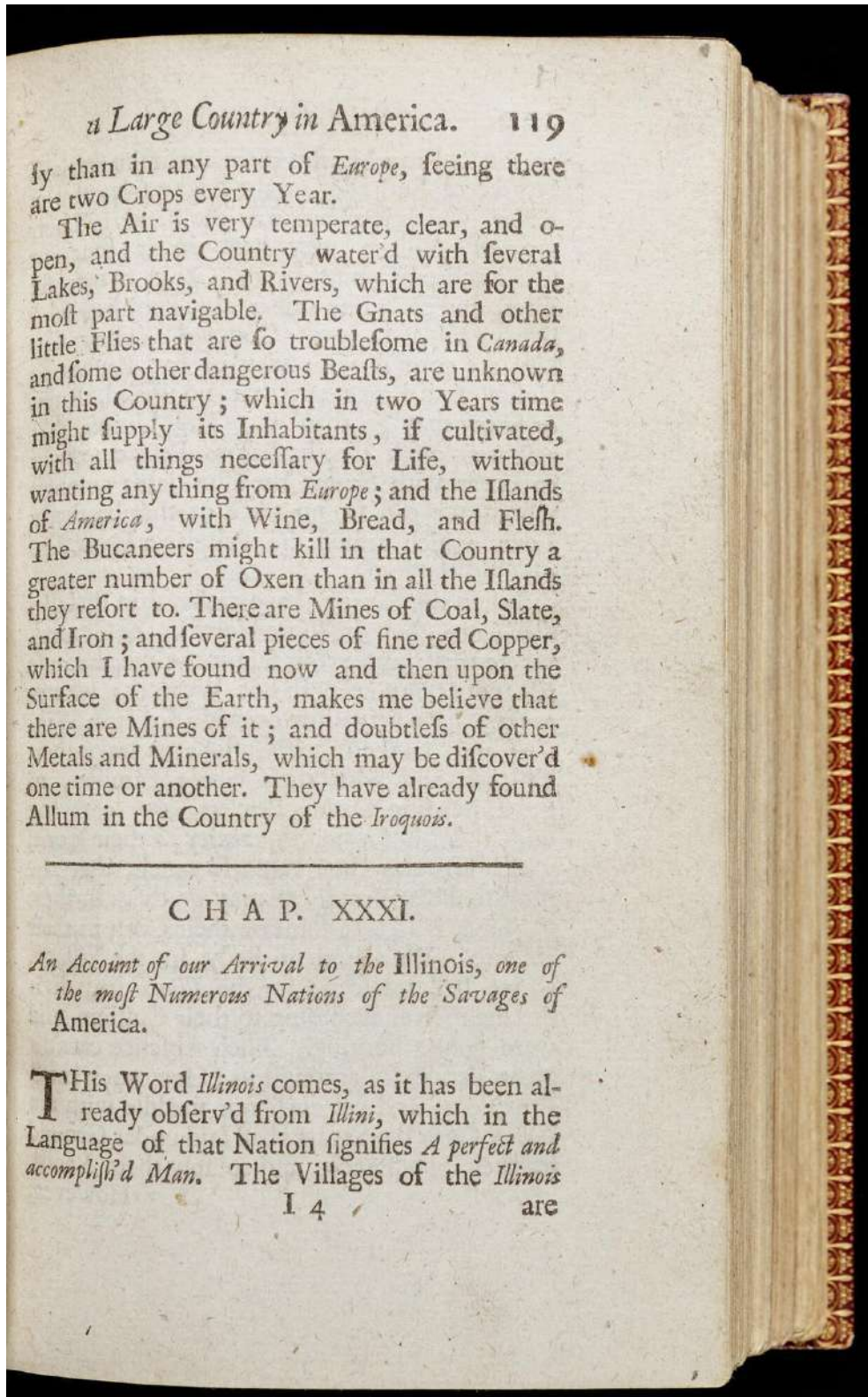
*A Continuation of our Discovery, with an Account
 of our Navigation to the farther End of the
 Lake of the Illinois in our Canow's.*

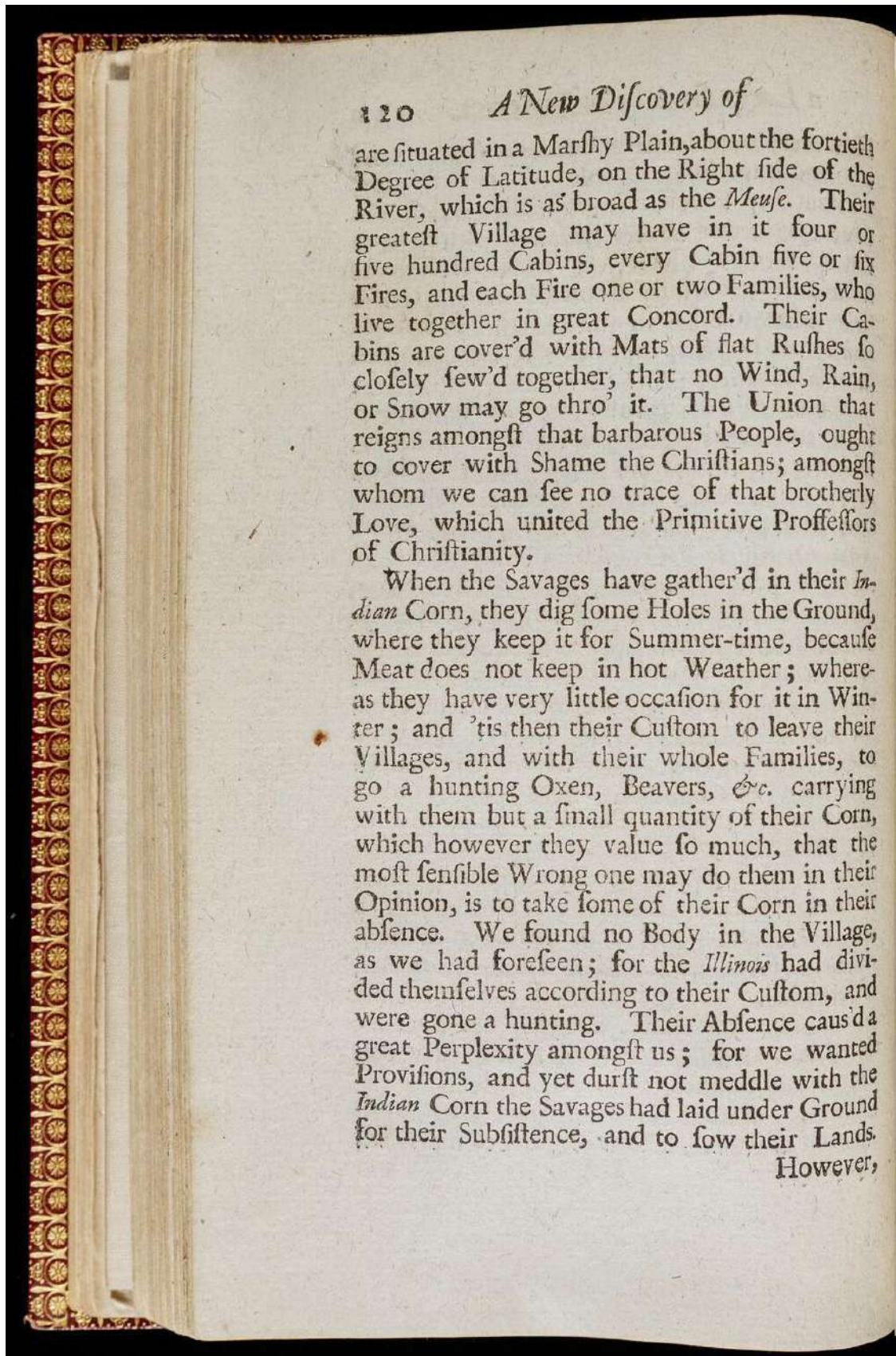
WE left that Place the 2d of October, and
 continu'd our Voyage all along the
 Coast of the Lake, which is so steep that we
 could hardly find any Place to land; and
 the Violence of the Wind oblig'd us to carry
 our Canow's sometimes on the top of the
 Rocks, to prevent their being dalt'd in pieces
 by



Source Excerpt 4: The Illini

Louis Hennepin, *A New Discovery of a Vast Country in America*, 191-121 (1698)



120 *A New Discovery of*

are situated in a Marshy Plain, about the fortieth Degree of Latitude, on the Right side of the River, which is as broad as the *Meuse*. Their greatest Village may have in it four or five hundred Cabins, every Cabin five or six Fires, and each Fire one or two Families, who live together in great Concord. Their Cabins are cover'd with Mats of flat Rushes so closely sew'd together, that no Wind, Rain, or Snow may go thro' it. The Union that reigns amongst that barbarous People, ought to cover with Shame the Christians; amongst whom we can see no trace of that brotherly Love, which united the Primitive Professors of Christianity.

When the Savages have gather'd in their *Indian* Corn, they dig some Holes in the Ground, where they keep it for Summer-time, because Meat does not keep in hot Weather; whereas they have very little occasion for it in Winter; and 'tis then their Custom to leave their Villages, and with their whole Families, to go a hunting Oxen, Beavers, &c. carrying with them but a small quantity of their Corn, which however they value so much, that the most sensible Wrong one may do them in their absence. We found no Body in the Village, as we had foreseen; for the *Illinois* had divided themselves according to their Custom, and were gone a hunting. Their Absence caus'd a great Perplexity amongst us; for we wanted Provisions, and yet durst not meddle with the *Indian* Corn the Savages had laid under Ground for their Subsistence, and to sow their Lands.
However,

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However, our Necessity being very great, and it being impossible to continue our Voyage, without any Provisions, especially seeing the Oxen and other Beasts had been driven from the Banks of the River, by means of Fire, as I have related in my former Chapter, M. *la Salle* resolv'd to take about forty Bushels of Corn, in hopes to appease the Savages with some Presents.

We embark'd again with these fresh Provisions, and continu'd to fall down the River, which runs directly to the South. Four Days after, being the First of *January*, 1680. we said Mass; and having wish'd a happy New-Year to M. *la Salle*, and to all others, I thought fit to make a patheticall Exhortation to our Grumblers, to encourage them to go on cheerfully, and inspire them with Union and Concord. Father *Gabriel*, *Zenobe*, and I, embrac'd them afterwards; and they promis'd us to continue firm in their Duty. The same Day we went thro' a Lake form'd by the River, about seven Leagues long, and one broad. The Savages call that Place *Pimiteoui*; that is, in their Tongue, *A Place where there is abundance of fat Beasts*. When the River of the *Illinois* freezes, which is but seldom, it freezes only to this Lake, and never from thence to the *Mes-chassipi*, into which this River falls. M. *la Salle* observ'd here the Elevation of the Pole, and found that this Lake lies in the Latitude of thirty three Degrees, and forty five Minutes.

We