

the Minister has his own house apart, in which Preaching is held. There is also a sort of Bailiff, whom they call Seneschal, who has charge of Justice. All their houses are merely of boards, and are covered with thatch. There is as yet no masonry, except in the chimneys.

As the forests supply many stout pines, the people make boards by means of their mills, which they have for this purpose.

They have found some very suitable lands, which the savages had formerly prepared, on which they plant corn and oats, for their beer, and for the horses, of which they have a great many. There are few lands fit to be tilled, as they are narrowed by hills, which are poor soil; that obliges them to separate from one another, and they already hold two or 3 leagues of territory.

Trade is free to every one, which enables the savages to obtain all things very cheaply: each of the Dutch outbidding his companion, and being satisfied, provided he can gain some little profit.

This settlement is not more than 20 leagues from the Agniehronons; there is access to them either by land or by water,—the River on which the Iroquois dwell falling into that which passes by the Dutch; but there are many shallow rapids, and a fall of a short half-league, past which the canoe must be carried.

There are several nations between the two Dutch settlements, which are 30 German leagues apart,—that is to say, 50 or 60 French leagues. The Wolves, whom the Iroquois call Agotsaganens, are the nearest to the settlement of Renselaerswick or to the fort of orange.¹⁰ Several years ago, there being a war

Loups les Hollandois se Ioignirent a ces derniers contre les autres, mais 4 ayant été pris et brûlés la paix se fit. Depuis quelques nations proche de la mer ayans tué quelques Hollandois de la plus éloignée habitâon, les Hollandois tuerent 150 fauuaiges tant hōes que femmes que petits enfans, eux ayants tuè a diuerfes reprises 40 Hollandois, brûlé beaucoup de maisons et faiçt un dommage estimé des le temps que i'estois la de 200000ll deux cens mille liures on leua des troupes en la Nouvelle Angleterre; au commencement donc de l hyver les herbes etant abbattües et quelques neiges etants sur terre on leur donna la chasse de six cens hommes y en ayant toujours deux cens en course et se relayant continuellement les vns les autres de forte qu'enfermes dans vne grand Isle et ne pouuants s'enfuyr lestemt a cause des femmes et des enfans il y en eut iusques a seize cens de tïes compris les femmes et enfans ce qui obligea la reste des fauuaiges a faire la paix qui continue encor cela arriva en 1643 et 1644.

Des 3 Riuieres en la
Nouvelle France,
3 Augusti, 1646

between the Iroquois and the Wolves, the Dutch joined these latter against the others; but, 4 having been taken and burned, peace was made. Later, some nations near the sea having slain some Dutch of the most remote settlement, the Dutch killed 150 savages,—not only men and women, but little children. The savages having, in various reprisals, killed 40 Dutch, burned many houses, and wrought damage reckoned, at the time when I was there, at 200,000ll,—two hundred thousand livres,—troops were levied in New England. Accordingly, at the beginning of winter, the grass being short, and some snow on the ground, they gave the savages chase with six hundred men, two hundred being always on the march and one set continually relieving another. The result was, that, being shut up on a great Island, and unable to flee easily, because of the women and children, there were as many as sixteen hundred killed, including women and children. This compelled the remainder of the savages to make peace, which still continues. That occurred in 1643 and 1644.

From 3 Rivers, in
New France,
August 3, 1646.