

1535. On the 29th he was stopped at Lake St. Pierre, which his ship could not pass, apparently from having failed to follow the channel. The plan which he adopted was to man his two boats and embark in them.¹ He at last reached Hochelaga² on the 2d of October, accompanied by Messrs. de Pontbriand, de la Pommeraye, and de Goyelle,³ three of his volunteers. The shape of the town was round, and three rows of palisades inclosed in it about⁴ fifty tunnel-shaped cabins, each over fifty paces long, and fourteen or fifteen wide.⁵ It was entered by a single gate, above which, as well as along the first palisade, ran a kind of gallery, reached by ladders, and well provided with pieces of rock and pebbles for the defence of the place.

The inhabitants of this town spoke the Huron language.⁶ They received the French very well, feasted

Cartier's reception there.

¹ Brief Recit, p. 22.

² Ib., p. 22.

³ The Brief Recit says, Jehan Gouyon, p. 22.

⁴ Cartier says: "Close de boys a trois rencqs, en façon d'une piramide croisée par le haut, ayant la rangée du parmi en façon de ligne perpendiculaire." Brief Recit, p. 23. This can scarcely be interpreted a triple palisade. The centre post was perpendicular, having an oblique one on each side, joining it at the top: these pyramids or triangles were united at the top, and the sides covered with logs well fastened together. See Plan "La Terra de Hochelaga nella Nova Francia" in Ramusio; Faillon, Histoire de la Colonie Française, i. 501; Ferland, Cours d'Histoire, i. 29. The picture of an Iroquois fort in Champlain (ed. 1613, p. 255) may explain Cartier.

⁵ Brief Recit, p. 24.

⁶ This seems the more probable opinion. Cartier's vocabulary, if got here, would settle it; but where did

he get his words? He had no interpreter, and, if got here by signs, is not so stated. His two interpreters, Taignoagny and Domagaya (who were of Stadaconé, Brief Recit, p. 32 verso), must have given him many words; these are generally supposed to be Algonquins, but, as his vocabulary has no Algonquin words, we must conclude Stadaconé to have been also Huron-Iroquois. The form of Hochelaga is clearly Huron-Iroquois; and of the few words Cartier gives positively as Hochelaga, most are clearly Huron-Iroquois. See Faillon, Histoire de la Colonie Canadienne, i. 524; Historical Magazine, ix. 144. The name Hochelaga presents difficulties. Champlain ascribes it to the Sault St. Louis (Voyages, p. 10). The modern Iroquois name of Montreal, as given in the books printed there by Mr. Marcoux and others, is Tiohtiaki, which Mr. Faillon (ii. 16) thinks the same as Tutonaguy, mentioned in Cartier's third voyage as between Hochelaga and Sault St.