

1687.

In this action we had five or six men killed, and about twenty wounded,¹ among the latter the Jesuit Father Anjelran, who was occupied among the Indians when the enemy made his first charge.² Mr. Dénonville, in one of his letters to Mr. de Seignelay, says that New France was under great obligations to this missionary; that he had more than any one else contributed to retain the Ottawas and Hurons in our alliance, and that but for him Michillimakinac would long since have been in the hands of the English or Iroquois.³ The enemy's loss was forty-five men killed on the spot, and they had sixty wounded. The bodies of the former were first cut to pieces and eaten by the Ottawas, who, says Mr. de Dénonville in his letter to Mr. de Seignelay, made war on the dead much better than they did on the living.

This was not the case with the Hurons who had come with them, and who did their duty perfectly. Those of Lorette, the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis and the Mountain, did better still. The only man of mark whom we lost on

tinguished himself. St. Valier praises Dénonville and de Callières, who fought in their shirt-sleeves, and would not take to the trees, Indian fashion (p. 97). Perrot, *Mœurs et Costumes*, p. 142, gives no details. De la Potherie, in his short account (ii., p. 207), which has been followed by Colden, *History Five Nations* (1727), p. 101, and Smith, *History of New York*, p. 51, reverses it all, and makes the Indian van hold firm. The Seneca accounts, *N. Y. Documentary History*, i., pp. 151-3; *Col. Doc.*, iii., p. 445, agree in the main with the better French accounts. They make the Seneca force four hundred and fifty.

¹ Dénonville states his loss, in killed, regulars one, militia five, Indians five; wounded, five regulars, six militia; and the Seneca loss, forty-five killed, sixty wounded.

Belmont makes the Seneca loss, fourteen died on the field, sixty from wounds (pp. 24-5). Tonty, who represents his company as forcing the Seneca ambuscade, says they lost his lieutenant and six men then. The Indian account, taken down by Dongan, makes the French loss seven killed, French Indians five killed, Senecas sixteen killed: *Doc. Hist.*, i., p. 154. St. Valier says thirty Senecas, of whom eleven died. La Hontan differs widely from these more authentic accounts. He makes one hundred French, ten French Indians killed, twenty or thirty wounded. Seneca loss eighty.

² John Enjalran came to Canada in 1676, and left in 1702: Martin in Carayon, *Doc. Inédits*, xiv., p. 73.

³ Dénonville to Seignelay, Aug. 25, *N. Y. Colonial Documents*, ix., p. 338.