

fall upon their enemies, and so vigorously attacked them that they took to flight, and abandoned the fort which they had commenced. The Scioux pursued them without intermission, and slew them in great numbers, for their terror was so overwhelming that in their flight they had thrown away their weapons; besides, they were stripped of all their belongings, and many of them had only a wretched deerskin for covering. In a word, nearly all of them perished—by fighting, by hunger, or by the rigor of the climate. The Renards, the Kiskaouets,¹ and the Poutéouatamis, tribes less inured to war than the others, were the only ones whose loss was not so great in this enterprise; and that because they took to their heels at the beginning of the combat. The Hurons, the Sinagos, and the Sakis distinguished themselves on this occasion and, by the courageous resistance that they made, greatly aided the fugitives by giving them time to get the start of the enemy. At the end, the disorder among them was so great that they ate one another [1671-72].

The two chiefs of the party were made prisoners, and Sinagos was recognized as the man to whom they had sung the calumet; they reproached him with his perfidy in having eaten the very man who had adopted him into his own nation. They were, however, unwilling to burn either him or his brother-in-law; but they made him go to a repast, and, cutting pieces of flesh from his thighs and all other parts of his body, broiled these and gave them to him to eat—informing Sinagos that, as he had eaten so much human flesh and shown himself so greedy for it, he might now satiate himself upon it by eating his own. His brother-in-law received the same treatment; and this was all the nourishment that they received until they died. As for the other prisoners, they were all shot to death with arrows, except a Panys² who belonged to the chief of those savages; and he was sent back

¹ The Kiskakons, the Bear clan of the Ottawas; in 1678, their village at Mackinac numbered about 500 souls (*Jes. Relations*, lxi, p. 69). Late in the seventeenth century, they were located along St. Marys river; in 1745, they had wandered as far south as Detroit.—Eb.

² The Indian tribes, generally, enslaved their captives taken in war; and these slaves were also transferred to the whites, especially to the French. So many were obtained (largely by the Illinois) from the