

*Examination of Kakarriall, an Indian Prisoner.*

[Board of Trade, New-York Papers, III.]

New-Yorke 1687. August the 31<sup>st</sup> in Fort James.

Examination of Kakarriel a Christian Maquase brought a Prisoner from Cannada and Albany, examined before me Stephanus van Courtland Interpreted by Akus Cornellius from Schenectida.

*Imprimis* Being asked if hee was not ashamed to leave his owne Country and to goe to Canada and fight with the French against his owne friends relations and neighbours;

Hee answered that hee was, butt was forced to itt and when a priest should come att Saraghtoge that then they would all returne thither, for<sup>as</sup> soone as Jannitie told them att Canada that a priest was come to hee att Saraghtoge, eight families resolved first to goe a hunting and then returne to the Saraghtoge, because they would not come with empty hands, and when they came from a hunting, it was just at the time, that the French went to warr with the Sinnakes, and then were forced by the French to goe along in that warr and threatned to hee imprisoned if they did not goe; and soe about one hundred and forty Christians Maquasa, went off with one Oniade, one Onnondage, and Kryn the Maquase were Captaines, and the whole army mett att Mount Royall, from thence they went up in one hundred and forty Boates, in each Boate ten Men and a greate number of Cannoes; a greate number of French in the Front, the Indians in the middle and then the rest of the French in the reare, and were three dayes between Mount Royall and Cadarakie, then the Army went over the Lake to Canohage<sup>1</sup> and soe along the Shore side, till they came att Orondokott the Sinnekes landing place; there the French made a Fort and rested three dayes butt before they landed they mett with a Brigantine, in which Arnout Viele the Interpreter of Albany was being taken prisoner as hee was going to Ottowawe with the rest of his company a tradeing; the second day four Sinnakers appeared, and called to the French asking, what they did there. the Gov<sup>r</sup> answered, I make a Fort and am come to warr against you. the Sinnekes replyed, you cannot come soe farr as to our Castle, being asked why is itt soe farr, they answered noe, butt wee will hee att<sup>2</sup> the Army before it comes there; upon that they went their way. The next day being the third day after the landing, the Army marched towards the Sinnakes Castles in small Journeys, the following morning they marched very early and saw some Sinnekes upon which the Twightwighs<sup>3</sup> and other Indians would fire, butt the Gov<sup>r</sup> would not suffer itt. Ab<sup>o</sup> eight or nine o'clock several Sinnekes were seen the French Indians would have boiled their potts, butt the Gov<sup>r</sup> bid them March on and did send his spyes out, who returning, brought tiding of the Sinnakes and their coming; upon which the Gov<sup>r</sup> put all the Indians in the Front, because hee mistrusted them for feare, they would joyne with the Sinnakes. A little time after the

<sup>1</sup> Called by the French Gainahongot, or Kainahongut, four leagues from Onondaga (*Paris Doc* (MS.), II, 221, 278); between four or five leagues from the mouth of the river (Oswego), towards Montreal. *Charlevoix, Hist. Nouv. Fr.*, 1706, II, 318, *Liv. XI*. *Coutaux* says it is about thirty miles from Onondaga. *Hist. Five Nations*, p. 62. Now supposed to be Salmon river, Oswego county. — *En*.

<sup>2</sup> "best," *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XXXV. — *En*.

<sup>3</sup> "In July (1722), the Twightwigs arrived here, and brought an Indian interpreter with them, who told that they were called by the French, *Miamias*, and that they live upon the branches of the Mississippi." *New-York Council Minutes*, XIV, 296. — *En*.



Sinnakes appeared being six hundred in number of which butt four hundred did fight and fired upon the French, wherein they had the best falling upon the French with their swords and hatchets, making the French Indians to fly so, that they could not be brought to stand; the Christian Mapuans stood a long time butt att last fled with the rest; the Sinnakes brooke into the French, just where the Gov<sup>t</sup> was with intention to break or divide some French from the rest and to destroy them, but the rest of the French coming up made the Sinnakes stand and retreat, whereupon the Gov<sup>t</sup> fortified himselfe and lay there that night, being not farr from the Sinnakes Castle; next morning being rainie wheather, the whole army marched towards the Sinnakes Castle, and [the] Gov<sup>t</sup> gave orders that the wounded Men should be carried along as they did, butt the Dead Frenchmen were left upon the field unburied; the Indians carried their wounded men also with them, butt buried their dead; eight Frenchmen were killed and many wounded, amongst which one Jesuett, that lived amongst the Ottowawas deadly wounded; four Christian Indians & two others were killed and several wounded. Coming to the Castles, the Sinnakes have already burnt them, and then their Army made a stand. The French Indians heareing that the Sinnakes were in a Castle not farr off, would goe to enquire after them, butt the Gov<sup>t</sup> would not lett them goe, the Indians said, it is wee that must fight, and therefore let us goe to finde out our Enemie, the Gov<sup>t</sup> would not, butt did send four hundred French to surround the Sinnakes and the rest of the Army should follow; and coming to said Fort found no Sinnakes there, so, returned in the Army and said that the Sinnakes were fled haveing found several goods upon the roads, which the Gov<sup>t</sup> thought strange, because the Sinnakes spoke so high of their valour. Next morning the Gov<sup>t</sup> gave orders to cutt downe all the Indian corne, which the Indians refused, so the French did it themselves, by which several out fields were saved; the French were five dayes a marching from one Castle to the other, by every Castle they stood one night and one daye, to cutt downe and destroy the Corne. in one village they gott some Hogs & fowle and destroyed and burned all the houses, and soe returned to Irondegatt, a few Sinnakes sometimes appearing, but did not doe any mischeife. Two dayes they stayed att Irondegatt, then the Gov<sup>t</sup> gave orders to goe by water to Oniagoragh, which the Christian Indians refused and went back to Cadaraghie, butt ten or twelve canoes with French went after them, who at last persuaded them to go along to Oniagoragh, except two Cannoes (whereof this Deponent was one) and some River Indians who escaped.

Since that time this Deponent has heard that the French have made a Fort at Oniagoragh and have putt great Guns and foure hundred Frenchmen in itt, and hath given orders, that all the Farr Indians are to meet there, when he goes out againe; the Gov<sup>t</sup> hath also left four hundred Men at Kadaraghikie. This Depon<sup>t</sup> coming att Mount Royall saith, wee have heard that five shippes with soldiers were arrived att Quebeck and that more ware to come; saith also that last spring a great Man arrived out of France with one Thousand Men, who, as soone hee landed Marched up to Mont Royall and went with the army into the Sinnakes Country, and is there now att Oniagoragh, all the rest of the Frenchmen are returned.

Being asked whether they knew in Canada that the Five Nations were united, hee answered; noe, butt that Kryn a Maquasse hornie, & Capt<sup>s</sup> of the Christian Indians was to come with five Men more (of which this Deponent and his mate were of the Company) att the first Castle of the Maquasse, from whence his Message was to be sent to the Onielids and Omondages to know whether they would have peace or warr, or if they were united with the Sinnakes, and that they were sent by the Jesuitt that is in their Castle, and beleeeve it to bee by the Gov<sup>t</sup> orders; the Jesuitt told them, that they should goe by night into the Maquasse Castle, for feare



they should bee seen, and taken by the English and putt in prison; and coming from Cannida about halfe way to the Maquas land, they mett with Capt<sup>e</sup> Blew Stocking, to whom Kryn delivered his Messagne, and then would returne, butt an Indian called Jannitie told him, why would you returne, come along; Kryne saith noe, the Jesuit bid me not to goe too farr, that soe I might fall in the hands of the English for they would keep me prisoner, and soe returned.

Being asked, how many Sinnakes were killed [in] this last Battle, saith sixteen.

And further saith not.

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*Examination of Adandidaghko, an Indian Prisoner.*

[Board of Trade, New-York Papers, III.]

New Yorke 1687. Sept<sup>r</sup> the first in Fort James.

The Examination of Adandidaghkoa a Maquase out of the second Castle a Christian, sent from Albany a prisoner, taken before me Stephanus van Cortland.

Being asked if it was not a shame, that he left his owne Country and that he went to Canida with the French, to fight against his Brethren & neighbours answered it was, and that when hee came last Spring in Canida, the Preist of the Indian Castle had him welcome and said, it was well done to come and see his friends and asked him, what his businesse was, the Indian answered him, to change my Pelters for Beaver, and then I intend to returne; but when he was to come away, his relations would not suffer itt because the French had given contrary orders, the Christian Indians asked him, whether hee intended to goe and fight with the French against the Sinnakes or not, hee answered noe, whereupon his relations answered him, you shall be forced to goe, and the French will putt you in prison till the Warr is done and the army returns; and soe hee was forced to goe. A few days after, the French came and gave him and all the Indians in the Christian's Castle, each thirty Bullets and a double handfull of powder, & had them appeare att a French Gents house, neare Mont Royall; the Christian Indians being about one hundred and twenty or thirty strong, in meane time the French and other Nations of Indians all appeared att Mont Royall, and the second day after that the Gov<sup>r</sup> himselfe; the number of the French being two<sup>1</sup> thousand and of all the Indians one thousand. The army went all by water in about two hundred boates in each Boate some-seaven and some tenn Menn, the rest went in Canoes, they were sometimes forced to draw the Boates with Cordes against the Frenches,<sup>2</sup> the Provisions being part in the Boats and a great deale sent upp before att Kadraghkis; they were going up from Mont Royall to Kadraghkis three<sup>3</sup> dayes, makeing verry short journeys; att Kadaraghkie they rested three dayes from thence they went and lay att night upon an Island,<sup>4</sup> the night after they lay att Cadranganhie<sup>5</sup> next morning about nine the

<sup>1</sup> "four." Original in *New-York Colonial Manuscripts*, XXXV. — Ed.

<sup>2</sup> "freshee" *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> "Ten." *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> *Ils aux Gallois* (*Paris Documents*, III.), in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New-York. — Ed.

<sup>5</sup> Supposed to be Sandy Creek, Oswego county. — Ed.