

ville.—See Darlington's careful sketch of its history (*ut supra*, pp. 95–100). A note by Parkman on this MS. says: "There appear to have been, at different times, three distinct villages of Shenango,—one at the junction of the Chataqua and the Alleghany (Mitchell's Map), the one mentioned above, some way below, and the third some way up the Big Beaver, near Kuskuski, the Kaskaske of this journal (Bouquet map)."

41 (p. 179).—The rivers where Céloron buried his next three plates are thus identified: Kanonouaora (Kanououara, in Marshall), probably Wheeling Creek, in West Virginia; Jenanguékona (or Yenangukonan), the Muskingum River, in Ohio; and Chinodaichtia (Chinondaista), the Great Kanawha, of Virginia. The plates at the two latter rivers were found, in 1798 and 1846 respectively; the former has been preserved by the American Antiquarian Society, the latter by the Virginia Historical Society.

42 (p. 179).—Reference is here made to one of the Niverville branch of the noted Boucher family. Jean Baptiste Boucher, sieur de Niverville, and seigneur of Chambly, was born in 1673. In 1710, he married Marguerite Thérèse Hertel, by whom he had fourteen children. Two of these became officers in the Canadian troops—Joseph (born 1715), and Pierre Louis (born 1722). It is probably the former who accompanied Céloron; he was then an ensign, and became a lieutenant in 1756. He accompanied Le Gardeur de St. Pierre's expedition to the Rocky Mountain region (1750–52); but his serious illness in 1751 prevented him from going with the soldiers under his command who in that summer established Fort La Jonquière, far up the Saskatchewan. Suite says (*Canad.-Fran.*, t. vii., p. 84) that this fort was at the site of the present Calgary, N. W. T.

43 (p. 181).—Jacques Charles de Sabrevois de Bleury, a lieutenant in the royal troops, came to Canada probably about 1685; he was commandant at Detroit in 1714–17. In 1695, he married Jeanne Boucher, by whom he had five children. At least two of his sons became Canadian officers; at the time of the conquest, one was a major, the other a captain. One of them was commandant at Fort St. Frederic in 1748 and in 1756; and it is presumably this one who also was in command of the Abenaki allies of the French at the capture of Fort William Henry. Jacques Charles, apparently the eldest son, was in command at Detroit during 1734–38, and again in 1749; probably it was he who accompanied Céloron. We have not sufficient data for further identification of these brothers and their respective careers.

44 (p. 183).—Sinhioto is the same as Scioto; another name applied to the village by the French was St. Yotoc—apparently a corruption