

The 20th again set out, encountering a Loup Indian returning from war with the tribe of Chien; to him provision was given to last as far as Chingué. He reported that there were eighty to a hundred cabins at Saint Yotoc.<sup>78</sup> The Indians of the detachment fearing to approach this town, Messieurs Joncaire and de Niverville,<sup>79</sup> with an Indian escort, were sent in advance to announce the arrival of the expedition.

The 22nd we encountered Joncaire returning with seven Iroquois and Chaouanons. He had been received in a hostile manner, and had only been saved from death by the good offices of an Iroquois chief. The Indians of the village were frightened at the approach of the expedition, and so badly disposed toward the French that in forty-eight hours they had erected a picket for defense.

The situation was serious, two thirds of the detachment being composed of raw recruits, moreover short of provisions, the

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is now deposited with the Virginia Historical Society, at Richmond. See accompanying illustration.—Ed.

<sup>78</sup> Saint-Yotoc appears to be a misreading of Sinhioto (or Scioto), the Shawnee town at the mouth of the river of that name. See *ante*, note 7.—Ed.

<sup>79</sup> Niverville belonged to the Boucher family. Jean Baptiste Boucher, Sieur de Niverville, had three sons, the most famous of whom was Joseph, known as Chevalier de Niverville. Born in 1715, he was made ensign in the army (1743), and was a well-known partisan in King George's War (1744-48). He was influential with the Abenaki Indians, and led a raiding party into New England (1747) that attacked Fort Massachusetts without success. After this voyage with Céloron (1749), Chevalier de Niverville was detached to accompany Le Gardeur de St. Pierre as second in command of the Post of the Western Sea. Under his orders Fort La Jonquière was built on the upper Saskatchewan, not far from the site of the present Calgary, but De Niverville's illness prevented further exploration. Soon after Braddock's defeat (1755), De Niverville led a raiding party against Fort Cumberland, Md., and did much damage. He commanded Indians at the siege of Fort William Henry (1757), and during the following year was in command of Fort Machault in Pennsylvania. At the siege of Quebec (1759) he was employed in scouting operations, and in 1763 was awarded the cross of St. Louis "for distinguished services."—Ed.