

Riswick, of Utrecht, and of Aix la Chapelle." A *procès-verbal*, of similar tenor, was also drawn up, and signed by the officers present, at each place thus indicated.

37 (p. 169).—The second plate was buried at or near a large boulder, inscribed by the Indians with numerous hieroglyphics; it was situated about 9 miles (by the windings of the river) below the mouth of the stream called by the French of that time *Rivière aux Bœufs* (by the English, Venango), and now known as French Creek. A view of this rock and a facsimile of the hieroglyphics thereon are given in Schoolcraft's *Ind. Tribes*, vol. iv., p. 172 and plate 18.

38 (p. 171).—"Attigué [Atigué, Attiqué] was probably on or near the Kiskiminitas river, which falls into the south side of the Alleghany about twenty-five miles above Pittsburgh." The old village of Chaouanons (Shawnees) "had not been occupied by the Indians since the removal of Chartier and his band to the river Vermillion in the Wabash country in 1745, by order of the Marquis De Beauharnois."—See Marshall's "Céloron's Expedition," p. 142.

Parkman (*Montcalm and Wolfe*, vol. i., p. 45) says that Attigué was at the site of Kittanning, Pa. This view is strongly supported by Lambing (*Cath. Hist. Researches*, Jan., 1886, pp. 105-107, note 6).

39 (p. 173).—These trees are thus identified by Professor L. S. Cheney, of the University of Wisconsin: The "bean-tree" is the honey locust (*Gleditsia*); the "cotton-tree" is the American sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*); and the "lentil-tree," the red-bud or Judas-tree (*Cercis Canadensis*). Gosselin ("Bonnécamps," in *Canad. Roy. Soc. Proc.*, 1895, p. 49) thinks that the first-named is *Robinia pseudacacia*, a tree belonging to an allied genus.

40 (p. 177).—The Chiningué of Bonnécamps (Shenango, in English accounts) was later known as Logstown. It stood on the north side of the Ohio River, immediately below the present town of Economy, Pa. (a German communistic settlement established in 1824 by George Rapp). In notes to his edition of *Gist's Journals* (Pittsburg, 1893), Darlington says: "The Shawanese established themselves here, probably soon after their migration from the Upper Potomac country and Eastern Pennsylvania, in 1727-30." Céloron found there also Iroquois, Mohican, and Algonkin savages. French and English traders, in succession, had stores at Logstown, which was then an important post in the Indian trade; but, after the capture of Fort du Quesne and the erection of Fort Pitt (1758), Logstown steadily diminished, until, early in the Revolutionary War, it was wholly deserted,—except that Wayne's army encamped near its site, from November, 1792 to April 30, 1793; the place was then called Legion-