

was so low that the larger part of the baggage had to be portaged.

The 25th held a council of the officers, and determined to send by Joncaire a pacifying message to the Savages at Paille Coupée.<sup>63</sup>

After many difficulties entered the Beautiful River<sup>64</sup> the 29th, where a leaden plate with an inscription was buried.<sup>65</sup>

Passed to the village of Kanaouagon,<sup>66</sup> whose chiefs were invited to attend the council at Paille Coupée. Reached that village the 30th, where the Indians were in terror about to take to the woods, when Joncaire arrived to reassure them. A council was held, at which was delivered the governor's message desiring them to break off all relationship with the English.

The 1st of August came to a small village of Loups and

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<sup>63</sup> Paille Coupée (Broken Straw) was an important village, chiefly of Seneca, situated on the north bank of the Allegheny, about nine miles below Conewango Creek, and just below the small stream now known as Brokenstraw in Warren County, Pa. This village would appear to have been a recent settlement of the Seneca.—Ed.

<sup>64</sup> The name Beautiful River (Fr., *La Belle Rivière*) was given to the entire course of the Allegheny and Ohio, from the source of the former to the mouth of the latter. The expedition entered the Allegheny where the town of Warren, Pa., now stands.—Ed.

<sup>65</sup> This first plate, buried at the mouth of Conewango (Tchadakoin) Creek, July 29, 1749, was very soon disinterred by the Indians, and carried to Sir William Johnson; see *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, vi, pp. 605-611, and *Penn. Colon. Recs.*, v, p. 508; a facsimile is given in the former. In Céloron's journal the place of interment is given as the confluence of the Ohio and the Kanaouagon; this, together with the report of the Indians that the plate was stolen from Joncaire, makes it seem at least possible that there were two plates—one prepared for inhumation and then stolen, and a second actually buried. See O. H. Marshall, "De Céloron's Expedition to the Ohio in 1749," in *Magazine of American History*, ii, pp. 131-137. We are inclined, however, to think that but one plate was made for this locality.—Ed.

<sup>66</sup> A small village just below the site of Warren, Pa. Bonnécamps calls it Kananoungan, later Anglicized into Conewango.—Ed.