

The next day Joncaire was sent in advance to the village of Attigné,⁷⁰ where the expedition arrived on the 6th. This was found deserted, so proceeded on past the former village of the Chaounons, which had in 1745 been abandoned by Chartier and his band.⁷¹ Here were met, returning to Philadelphia, six English engagés with fifty horses and about a hundred and fifty packs of peltry. These were ordered to retire by means of a written message, a letter being sent by them to the Governor of Philadelphia, protesting against the English trade in that region.⁷²

The 7th passed a Loup village, where only three men remained; later another village known as "Written Rock," where lived Iroquois governed by a chieftainess who is entirely de-

bœuf ce 3 Aoust," and which he says was "scratched with the point of a knife and scarcely legible," was in reality "4 lieus au dessous," etc.—compare Céloron's journal in Margry, vi, p. 684. The journals of neither Céloron nor Bonnécamps mentions the burial of a plate at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela.—Ed.

⁷⁰ This should be Attiqué, a village at the mouth of Kiskiminitas Creek. A. A. Lambing, in *Catholic Historical Researches*, 1886, identifies this village with Kittanning, claiming that Céloron does not mention the latter. He is here, we think, in error, for the French officer speaks of villages of both Loups and Iroquois, on the heights of the river passed on August 5. Parkman likewise identifies Attiqué with Kittanning. But see map of Anville (1753), with both names found thereon, the latter of which must be at Kiskiminitas. See also *N. Y. Colon. Docs.*, ix, 1035, x, 901.—Ed.

⁷¹ For the identification of this town see "Weiser's Journal," in Thwaites, *Early Western Travels*, i, pp. 23, 25, notes 14, 18.

For Chartier and the Shawnee removal, see *Wis. Hist. Colls.*, xvii, pp. 331, 448.—Ed.

⁷² For this letter see *N. Y. Colon. Docs.* vi, p. 532, and *Penn. Colon. Recs.*, v, p. 425.

The governor of Pennsylvania was James Hamilton, born in Philadelphia in 1713, son of a prominent lawyer. He was likewise educated for the legal profession, and in 1748 appointed lieutenant-governor of the province. Owing to difficulties with the Quaker party, he resigned in 1754, but was re-instated five years later, retaining the governorship four years longer. He died in New York in 1783.—Ed.