

voted to the English. Six traders found there, were ordered to retire. This is one of the most beautiful places seen on the Beautiful River, thus far on the journey.⁷³

The 8th arrived at Chiningué, where precautions were taken in case of hostilities, which as was afterwards discovered had been planned. It was thought best to temporize and treat with rather than attack this village of hostiles, composed of Iroquois, Chaouanons, and Loups.⁷⁴ Mingled with these

⁷³ The Loup (or Delaware) village was Shannopin's Town, a well-known Indian village within the limits of the present Pittsburgh. It was situated upon the southeastern side of the Allegheny, extending thence toward the forks. Shannopin's was a trading village, known to the English as early as 1730. The chief from whom it took its name died about 1749. The second village was a Seneca town ruled by Queen Aliquippa. The first mention of this chieftess is in 1701, when she visited William Penn at Newcastle. Weiser dined with her in 1748. When Washington visited the Ohio in 1753, she had removed her village to the mouth of the Youghiogheny. Thence she joined him, with her son, at Fort Necessity (1754). This son accompanied Braddock (1775); the aged chieftess had by that time removed to five miles east of Raystown, near Bedford. Several geographical names in this vicinity take their nomenclature from her. She is conjectured to have been of Conestoga stock. See W. H. Egle, *Notes and Queries* (Harrisburgh, 1895), 2nd series, p. 460.—Ed.

⁷⁴ Chiningué (Shenango) was known to the English as Logstown, and at this period was an important centre for Indian trade. Apparently founded about 1743 for purposes of English trade, Croghan had a trading house therein, when Weiser made his journey of 1748—the first official visit beyond the Alleghanies. Croghan was here in 1751, and outwitted Joncaire, and in the following year an important treaty was held at this place. Washington was there in 1753, and some time thereafter, the tide having turned in favor of the French, the latter built log-houses for the inhabitants on a neighboring bluff. Post in 1758 found the place deserted, as also Bouquet (1764), and Beatty (1766). It continued, however, to be a prominent trading place. John Gibson had a commercial house here in 1775, but it was abandoned two years later, and the site deserted until Wayne's campaign (1792-94), when his camp, Legionville, was established in the neighborhood. The site was just below the present Economy. The Indian name of the place was Maughawame.—Ed.