

from Sir John Johnston to the Indians to the effect that they must not annoy the "palefaces." The Indians at once hailed Philemon Wright as a chief, and crowned him as such. All the squaws kissed him, and the braves buried the hatchet with profound and solemn ceremonies and they feasted Mr. Wright and his party for a week on all the delicacies of an aboriginal cuisine, from roast deer and muskrat to broiled rattlesnake and skunk. Henceforth as chief Mr. Wright was never molested.

On January 3, 1806, King George III granted to Philemon Wright and his associates one-fourth of the Township of Hull, extending roughly speaking from the Township of Eardley to the Gatineau River. To Mr. Wright was granted an additional 1,200 acres "in consideration of his great exertions in the culture of hemp." The associates were: Luther Colton, Edmund Chamberlain, Ephraim Chamberlain, James McConnell, Harvey Parker, Isaac Remie, Philemon Wright, Jr., Tiberius Wright and Daniel Wyman.

In 1807 Philemon Wright took the first raft of square timber from Hull to Quebec, a most important event in the history of the Ottawa valley. He was thirty-five days in getting the raft down the Long Sault Rapids, which later were often run in twenty-four hours.

In 1808 fire visited the little settlement and destroyed mills and storehouses. Fortunately that year's raft of square timber was in the water, ready to be taken to Quebec to be sold. Mr. Wright at once set off with the raft, and with the money thus obtained he purchased necessary articles in Montreal, and returned to Hull and set about rebuilding the mills and storehouses on a larger and more modern scale.