

but they had certain routes of travel and definite camping places which were inhabited according to the season, or the kind of game they were hunting. A temporary camping site of this kind was discovered by the writer at the mouth of Brennan creek on Golden lake. At this site a number of old hearths were found on the high sandy ground overlooking the lake, and a few fragments of pottery were found in the wave cut bank. There were also numerous fragments of quartz from pegmatite dikes which the Indians had tried to chip into arrow points.

As there was no copper or suitable stone for tools and weapons in this region the Indians were dependent on trade with outside sources for these necessary supplies. The flint which was so largely used for arrow points, spear heads, scrapers, and skinning knives, came either from Welland county on Lake Erie or from Flint Ridge, Ohio. The schist or slate used for axes, hammers, or wedges was probably the Huronian slates which occur on the west side of Lake Temiscaming, although Mr. David Boyle, the late Provincial Archeologist, stated that slate suitable for tools was found on the Rideau lakes, but this statement has not been verified to the writer's knowledge. The copper undoubtedly came from the Lake Superior region, but weapons made from it appear to have been comparatively rare, and only possessed by the chiefs or profiteers of the tribes.

There were evidently two routes of communication between the Ottawa valley and Lake Huron, one, being by way of the Mattawa river, Lake Nipissing and the French river to the Georgian bay, which is recorded in history. The other route followed the Bonnechere river to Round lake, going from thence up the Sherwood river with a short portage to Barry's bay on the Madawaska waters. The York branch of the Madawaska, a comparatively easy canoe route was followed westward to the head waters of the Trent river. From Balsam lake on the Trent waters a portage was made to Lake Simcoe from which the Severn river leads to Georgian bay. The latter route was traced by the aid of archeology alone.

A considerable diversion was made by the Indians in travelling up the Ottawa in order to avoid the long detour and rough water stretches between Lake des Chats and Allumette lake. This side route followed a chain of small lakes and streams in Renfrew county and was more direct. Practically the same route was followed later by the lumbermen and white settlers, and the village of Cobden at the foot of Madawaska lake is the result of this early travel.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler into the region we are considering was Mr. Philemon Wright, of Woburn, Massachusetts. He explored the St. Lawrence and Ottawa

valleys between Quebec and Ottawa during the years 1796 and 1798, and selected the township of Hull as the most desirable location for settlement in the region. He accordingly left Woburn on the second of February, 1800, with 25 men and an outfit of horses, cattle, sleighs, tools and provisions. He reached the foot of the Long Sault Rapids\* on February 13, the end of settlement and roads at that period. From this point the outfit had to break their own roads through the deep snow so that it took them six days more to reach the township of Hull. A grist mill and saw mill were built in 1802 on the Chaudiere falls which Mr. Wright called Columbia falls. In 1811 three large well equipped farms had been established, the Columbia, Britannia, and Gatenoe, with areas of 800, 700, and 800 acres respectively.

The details relating to this settlement are given in a paper by Mr. Wright before the Committee on Crown Lands and published in the Tenth Report, 1824. The paper gives the year's events of the growth of the settlement and covers a period of 23 years. It is worth while quoting his reasons for selecting the site. After a description of the Chaudiere falls he goes on to say: "The mill sites upon these falls, exceed every thing a person can have an idea of, one hundred mills, might be placed there without the smallest injury to each other with perfect safety. I have two mills at this place, which are doing business for persons who reside near 100 miles up and down the river. These falls are composed of remarkably fine limestone. I have no doubt but lime could be made here at half the expense required in any other place—I generally make large quantities every year, and it will be found to be of the greatest advantage for agricultural purposes. No place affords such quantities of valuable building stones as this place, and at the same time so easy to be obtained, as it lies upon the surface of the earth. There is also a remarkably fine bed of iron rock ore within four miles of this place, lying on the height of a declivity and in strata not more than 18 inches under the surface of the earth; and the time is not far distant when this iron ore will become valuable and of the greatest advantage to the interior part of the country, as we have already made use of some and find it of the best quality. Finding this place to be the most advantageous for making a place of deposit for my general concerns, owing to the easy access to the water communication up and down the river, and the stoppage by reason of the portage, I thought to expend considerable money in clearing land and building, knowing its local situation could not be rivalled by any, having two large rivers emptying

\*The rapids between Grenville and Carillon on the Ottawa river.