

sites for encampment, a portage of twelve miles was made from St. Stephen to the Upper Schoodie or Grand Falls. \* \* \* About six miles above the Little Cheputneeticook Falls the river expands into a lake surrounded by a tract of low ground called Porter's Meadows.

"Above this, four miles (out of eight) are occupied by rapids, the most dangerous of which are the Elbow Rips at the foot of the Lower Lake. Our canoes were pushed up over an evenly inclined plain two miles long, where all our strength and skill were required to overcome the swiftness of the current. After much labor and difficulty the light barks were urged upward over the last rapid, and we paddled along the surface of the lake where the water is quiet and its gloomy stillness is strongly contrasted with the roaring of the river below. \* \* \*

"We next encamped at the east side of the North Lake, where there is a portage to Eel River Lakes. The difficulty of discovering an old Indian path through the woods is always great to the unpracticed; and as the portage trail had become obscured by the growth of grass during the summer, and none of our Indians had ever passed this route, it was feared that the advantage of the path for carrying the canoes and baggage would be lost, and we should be obliged to steer through the thick forest by compass. From this embarrassment I was relieved by the discovery of some Indian hieroglyphics upon a tree, which expressed clearly the necessary information. On the clear wood of a large cedar there was clearly marked in a peculiar black and durable ink an Indian carrying a canoe; and the direction of the figures was exactly that of the portage; so that the old winter paths of the lumbermen were readily avoided. Two deer, with an Indian presenting his gun at them, were also exhibited, indicating to the traveller to look out for these animals: the information was important and found to be strictly correct.

"The trail is a deep and narrow path, worn out by human feet, and at some places the solid rocks were found to be furrowed by the mooccasins of our native tribes. After carrying our canoes across this portage, we again embarked for the exploration of the rocks of the Eel river and its lakes."

Another instance in which Dr. Gesner found the benefit of Indian pictorial representation was when his party was about to descend a dangerous rapid and fall on Eel river. Here they saw a large drawing of two Indians with their heels uppermost and their canoe capsized, executed in black ink on a broad piece of cedar fixed to a post on the bank of the river.