

rather suggest the Salmon as the river referred to, and the point where they took up their temporary abode as somewhere between Long Lake and Crotch Lake. I would further suggest that the noise which he concluded was a waterfall was made by the rapids at Tamworth. He does not say there was a waterfall but that he was attracted by a noise which he concluded was a waterfall, and when he approached the place from which the noise came he saw an opening and found himself in a very large spacious meadow, and he saw the river wide and big. After the autumn rains, when the Salmon River would be swollen it would appear "wide and big" above the rapids at Tamworth. He would also recognize it as the same river which he had passed on his way to the site of their encampment above Long Lake. By studying the location, as he did on the following morning, probably from a tree top, he would be able to discern in the distance the "mountains that are on the border of that river" and satisfy himself that the hunters were higher up by "four or five good leagues." In his wanderings about this region, while hunting for his companions, he would easily come across several bodies of water corresponding with the "small lake about a league and a half long." I am aware that this theory is not altogether free from objections, but I submit that the identifications which I suggest are quite consistent with the narrative, and that in following out his course I have done less violence to the description given by Champlain than will be encountered in the other theories brought under my notice. While it would be satisfactory to be able to point out the exact spot where Champlain and his party built their cabins, it is not probable we will ever be able to do so; but practically all authorities agree that it was within or at least very near to the present limits of our county.

For the fifty years following the expedition of the Hurons into the land of the Iroquois, this section of the country appears to have attracted little, if any, attention. The feud between these fierce tribes continued until the Hurons were almost exterminated and the Jesuit mission among them abandoned. During this period, the Five Nations, forming the allied Iroquois confederation, had confined themselves to the territory south of Lake Ontario except when away upon their trading, hunting, or war expeditions. Several years after the dispersal of the Hurons a band of Cayugas had crossed the lake and established a colony on the south side of Prince Edward County. Their village was called Kenté and the small body of water upon which it was located was later called Lac de Kenté by the French. Historians differ as to the site of this village, some contending that it was upon West Lake, others advancing as good, if not better reasons to prove that it was at Weller's Bay.