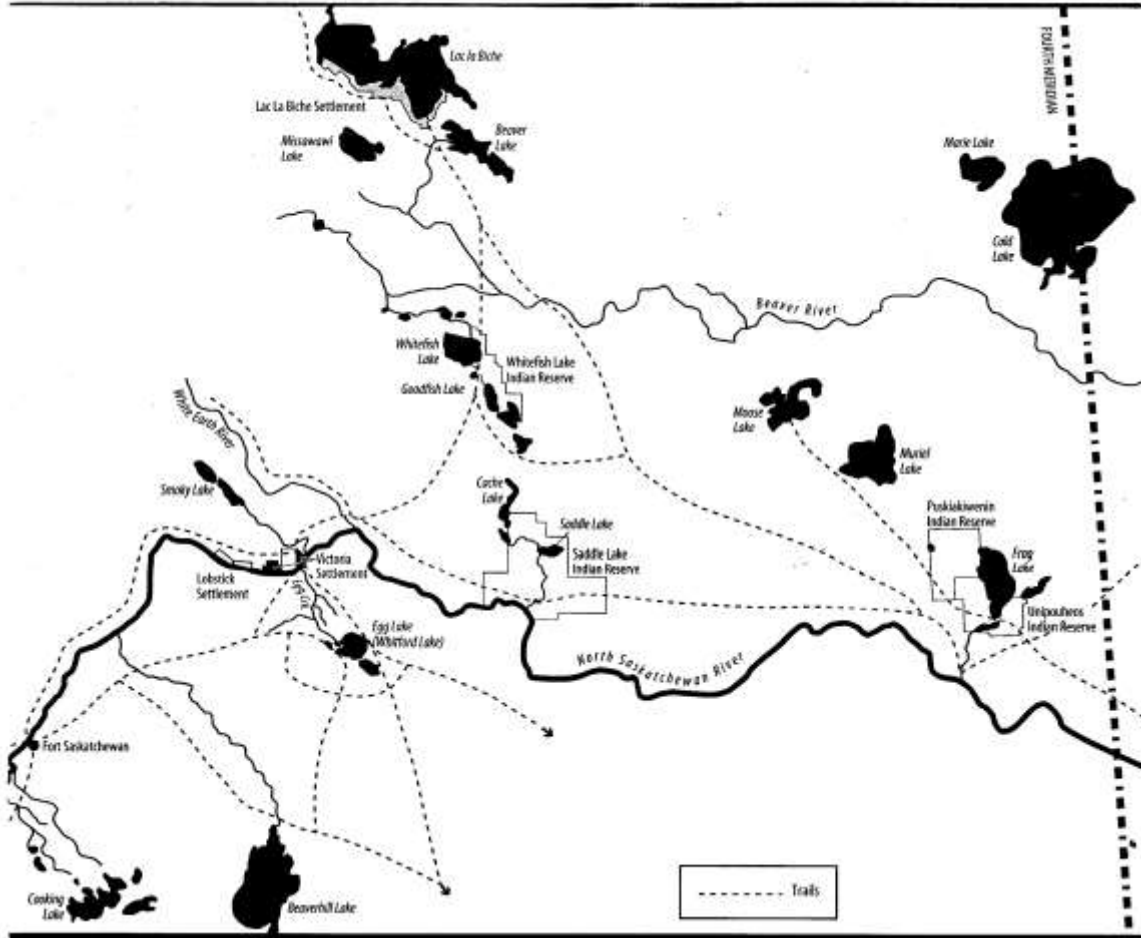


Carlton Trail

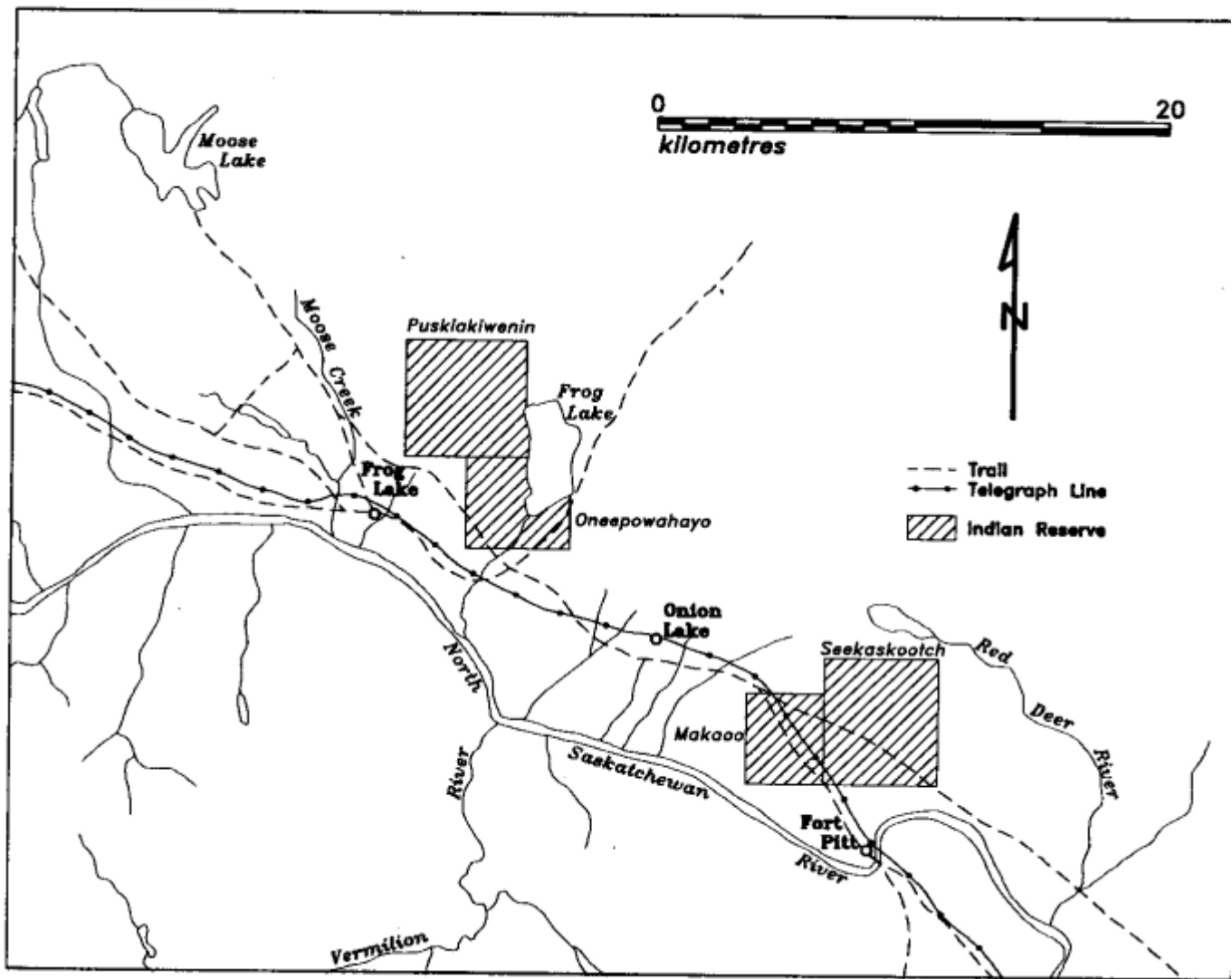
The hill overlooking the river here was a campground for many years for aboriginal people. In 1903 Bob Chandler, a bachelor NWMP working out of Saddle Lake chose this location for his ranch “Coyotes Rest”.

The bridge on the creek below is one crossing point of the Carlton Trail which ran from Winnipeg to Fort Carlton and then followed north of the river to Fort Battleford and then arrived at this point. From here it followed the high ground within a few miles of today’s Iron Horse Trail to St Paul, then travelled to Victoria Settlement and on to Edmonton. Eventually the trail went on to Victoria.



1 Early Trails before 1885

After 1885 the telegraph line was put in from Edmonton to North Battleford following the Carlton Trail.

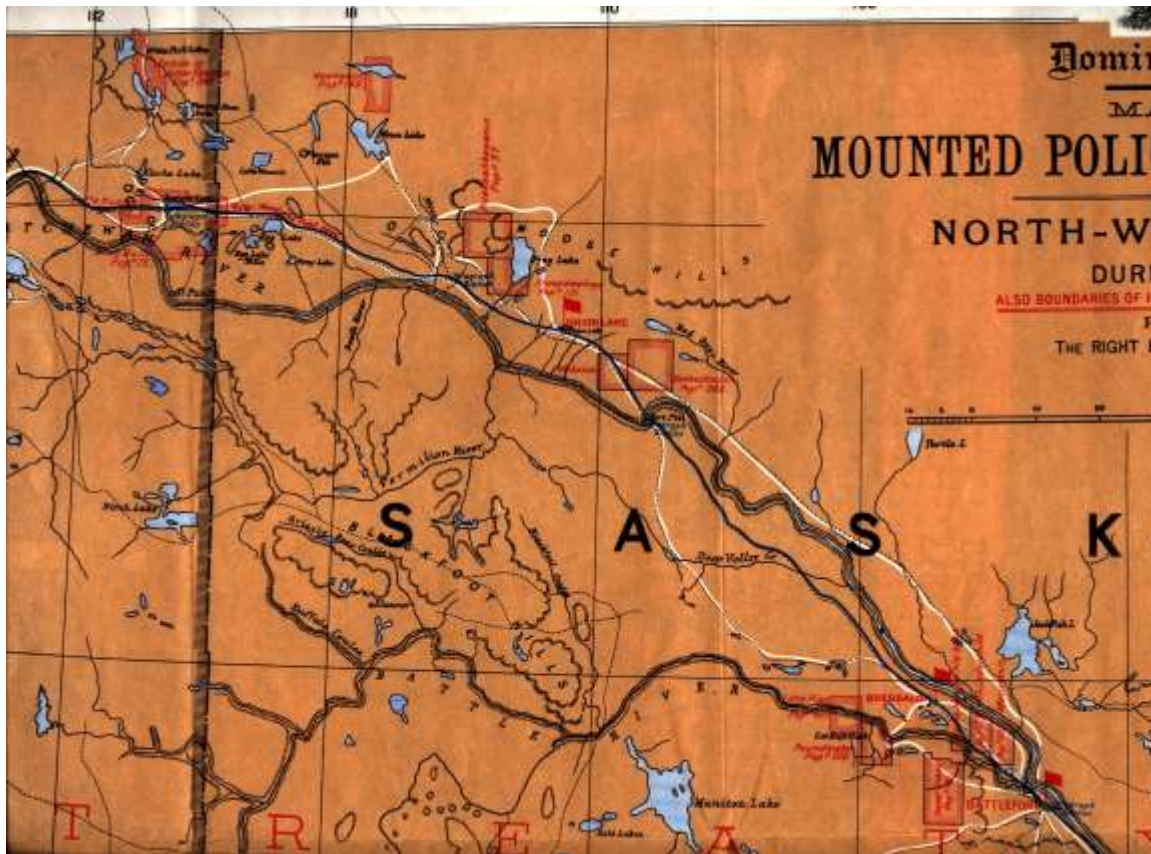


2 After 1886 Telegraph line followed Carlton Trail

Tyrol, the first post office in the area, was located in Maxwell's house. The 'Mac' Stewart Maxwell family had moved onto their homestead, later known as Tom Johnson's place, in 1909. The Tyrol post office was opened the following year. 'Mac' had a blacksmith shop and was the ferryman later on. In 1911 this post office was moved to the site of the Moose Creek Telegraph Station, the present Salt Plant site, and the post office was named Mooswa.

The Carlton Trail 1815 to 1915

Over many years a trail developed that connected Edmonton to Winnipeg over land to replace the previous water only route up and down the North Saskatchewan River. The trail stayed north of the river because that was Cree territory and was safer than the disputed territory on the plains, especially the land between the Battle River and the North Saskatchewan. The trail lasted for many years even finding use during the time of the steamboats on the Saskatchewan. Often the local telegraph line ran along it. It fell into disuse after the arrival of the railway in Vermilion and Vegreville in 1905.



3 NWMP patrol route map 1885 on

This hillside was where the trail came down to ford the Mooswa Creek and then moved up past the current Windsor Club Curling Rink and followed the south side of the small valley until it reached the sand plains where it went until it reached the gentle hill where Elk Point now is.

The following Carlton Trail Trekkers used the trail to enter the west:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1815 - John Rowan North West Company blazed the trail | 1859 - Sisters, Emery, Lamy, Alponse - first nuns west |
| 1825 - Governor Simpson, H.B.C - declared the trail | 1862 - Overlanders - 97 carts to B.C. gold fields |
| 1837 - Isadore Dumont - moved his family to Red Deer | 1862 - George and John Methodist missionaries |
| 1838 - Fathers Blanches and Demers - first priests west | 1863 - Viscount Milton and Walter Cheadle traveling from Quebec to Jasper to Vancouver |
| 1840 - Gabriel Dumont moved to Fort Pitt. | 1864 - Hudson Bay Company fur brigade - 100 red river carts were common |
| 1841 - James Sinclair - guided 200 settlers to B.C. | 1865 - Chief Big Bear moves to Fort Pitt area |
| 1845 - Metis fur brigade - Lac La Biche to Fort Garry | 1867 - Father Lacombe - by dog team to Fort Garry |
| 1846 - Paul Kane - wandering artist | 1871 - Sir Sanford Fleming - CPR. Survey |
| 1848 - Fur brigades taking furs west for Russia | 1874 - Inspector Jarvis - with 23 mounted police |
| 1854 - Bishop Tache - first visit west | 1875 - E.W. Jarvis - CPR. Survey |
| 1855 - Sutherland - herded 300 sheep. | |
| 1858 - Captain Palliser - mapping expedition | |
| 1859 - Earl of Southesk - hunting trip | |

1876 - Hon. Morris and Treaty Six
Commissioners

1885 - Strange, Middleton, Steele, Otter
- with troops

1892 - Ranchers - Beliveau, Cote,
Matheson, Russell

1902 - Salter family - mail route

1907 - Early settlers

1927 - Lillian Alling - walking home to
Russia