

it as high as a house he would do no damage," and it was not until the dam was completed, for the *first* time, and the water in consequence rising over the flats and drowning the inhabitants out of their "shanties," that Mr. Purdy, or any one else, had the most distant idea of the ultimate result.— But before entering more fully into the merits of placing the dam in its present situation, I feel I would be better connecting the subject to first report on the extent of land overflowed.

On examination of the river, from the dam to its outlet from the Sengog Lake, a distance of nine miles, and keeping the lead constantly going, on my progress upwards, I found in the mill pond from 14 to 15 feet of water on the *original* bed of the river, and at the tail of the dam slope, and found this depth keep good, and in several instances exceeded, as far up as the Priest's Landing or Ford, marked upon the accompanying general plan, at which point I found from 12 to 13-3 in the bed of the river, on the former fording place, and in general 9 feet on the former banks or low ground adjoining the original bed of the river, and maintaining, with few exceptions the same depth, until reaching the outlet of Sengog Lake, to which point from the dam below, presents one continued scene of drowned lands and decayed timber, with, at intervals, the former residences of the settlers, shewing part of the roofs out of water, from which the inmates had to make their escape, and found the waters covering the former hay meadows and such portions as industry had cleared, and *in* crop, to the general depth of nine feet, until reaching the Lake, in which the overflowing assumes a very different appearance and character. But before leaving the river, I would beg to refer Your Excellency to the accompanying statement, in which form I conceived it better to arrange the quantities held and overflowed, attaching each individuals name, number of lot, &c., commencing from the Sengog Lake downwards, from which it appears that no less than 1,050 acres have been rendered worse than useless, and depriving the settlers of many advantages which the former (even imperfect) state of the river afforded.

In commencing to take accurate measurement of the lands overflowed, I found it likely to occupy myself and several Surveyors (if at all practicable at that season of the year) far beyond what could be anticipated by, or intended in the spirit of the address; and besides, winter being the only season in which an *actual* survey of the whole could be made, owing to the very wet and soft nature of the shores, rendered so by the rising of the water, I satisfied myself (until further instructions, if such should be deemed necessary, for an *actual* survey of the whole of the drowned lands, from Purdy's Mill to the head of the River and around the Lake shores, an undertaking, the expense of which would go far beyond what I should have considered myself justified in incurring, in the spirit of my instructions) with a *particular* examination of the several portions drowned, as detailed in the accompanying statement, and I have every reason to believe is a very near approximation to the truth—as in course of the several inspections on the spot the land marks were pretty distinct, from which it would appear, as already stated, there are 1,050 acres overflowed, in the river *alone*. But in the event of anything like a compensatory arrangement

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