

Appendix
(Z.)
1st March.

solved to gain the summit of a mountain which appeared about three miles in advance, and over which our line would pass. We ordered the men to get the camp fixed on McAllum's land, while we went to the mountain, taking Dumas the Indian with us, and accompanied by M'Allum and M'Giblon. We passed over a level tract for about half a league and came to a small River, which we crossed by felling a tree, and then gradually ascended a rocky hill. Upon gaining the summit we at once determined upon continuing our line along the south side of the hill, and blazed a large pine tree as a point of departure; on this hill we saw two or three white oak trees. We then returned to our camp. The soil of this farm was light but good, and rested on a rock of primitive limestone, abounding in carburet of iron. The Settlers make a tolerable living on these lands, although they were decidedly the most mountainous and rocky of any we had hitherto seen. The only road they have, was in such a miserable state, that our man was obliged to procure a second yoke of oxen and cart to convey the stores we had sent round, in order to reach M'Allum's by night fall. These two farms were the last Settlements north in Chatham.

October 4th.

It froze severely all night with a high north west wind. Thermometer at six o'clock, twenty nine degrees. We started at eight o'clock, and proceeded towards the tree we had marked the preceding evening, and which was situated in the Township of Wentworth, not far from the Chatham line. The small River we had thrown a tree over yesterday was a second branch of the West River, and wound its rapid course among rugged hills well wooded with beech, hemlock, black birch and maple. The limestone, (calcareous spar,) extended more to the eastward than our line; it is much used for lime, and is said to make very good. From all appearances we should consider these sienitic hills to be the most northwestern boundary of the limestone formation. This part of the country is much encumbered with immense angular fragments of rocks, sometimes sienite and sometimes carburet of lime. Beneath these fragments is found a good depth of soil.

We reached the pine tree at half past twelve o'clock and dined by the side of a small brook; we then proceeded one thousand feet over tolerably level land to the side of a small pond about three hundred feet across. We passed round the north end of the pond, entered a cedar swamp for two hundred and fifty feet and came to a fine level piece of ground, eight hundred feet in extent; covered with beech, black birch and maple. Soil a good marle. Here we crossed a small brook and gradually ascended five hundred feet of good land, well timbered, and came to a Surveyor's line, which we followed nearly three quarters of a mile in a south east direction, and came to the shores of a lake. We returned to our own line and encamped in a beech grove for the night. It had blown a gale all day and we passed by some extensive windfalls. Towards night the wind lulled, and the Thermometer at eight o'clock stood at fifty-two.

October 5th.

A fine and calm morning; Thermometer at six o'clock, forty eight. At eight o'clock we commenced chaining and passed over fifteen hundred feet level land covered with hard wood, and then came to a small declivity. Among the timber we noticed some butternut hickory. We crossed a wood road, and continued a few hundred feet gradually descending among beech, maple, black birch and hemlock, into a small valley of cedar and hemlock. From this valley we ascended abruptly three hundred feet, and passed along a level tract five hundred feet; soil good, bearing hard wood. Once more we descended two hundred feet rather gradually into a small hard wood valley, terminating in a swamp, which we left, after following it a few hundred feet, as we saw a dry ridge of land three hundred and fifty feet on our left hand. On gaining the ridge, we fixed upon a spot among a grove of balsam trees for our camp; and while part of the men were bringing up the provisions, we continued cutting on thro' a very thick grove of trees, and over rugged ground; at a quarter past five we returned to the camp. The views from the summits of all the high lands we had passed this day was grand and extensive. The broken form of the land reminded us of many parts in the west of England. To the north and north west of the ridge we were encamped upon, lay a fine valley of hardwood winding in a southerly direction towards our line, and gradually ascending towards the north east until it met our line a few hundred feet in advance of our camp. It struck us that nearly all the broken ridges we had passed had a general north east direction.

Some rain this day. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty three.

October 6th.

Last night was frosty. Thermometer at six o'clock, three degrees below freezing. Started from our camp at a quarter before eight o'clock. After chaining over two thousand three hundred feet of rough land; (and indifferent timber;) we passed to the left of a small lake. Among the brushwood we observed some of that curious shrub the *buisplomb* or lead tree of the Canadians. The land improved on passing the lake for a few hundred feet, when we entered a level of good land bearing beech, birch, maple and balsam; four hundred feet beyond this flat we crossed a stream, and entered upon a clearance, but no inhabitants. The owner of this land had cleared up the side of a mountain extremely steep, and from the top embracing a view of great extent, as far south as the hill in the vicinity of the Lake of the two mountains. The rock here was a pure white quartz containing small crystals of common black iron-ore. At the foot of this hill towards the east was a small lake. Our line ran nine hundred feet along the steep side of the mountain, and five hundred feet along the summit; thence over a cliff of coarse sienitic granite, twenty five feet high. Timber, beech, maple and some spruce. Our men conveyed the stores along the flat land between the foot of the mountain and the lake until they gradually ascended into the line. We next measured over eight hundred feet of rough and rocky ground, gradually ascending and thickly covered with beech and maple; a few hundred feet along the top of this hill we came to a Surveyor's line, which we followed down three hundred and fifty feet, and saw a Post marked as the second concession in the gore. We then returned and chained three hundred feet on our own line, over level land, and encamped for the night. Timber, beech, birch and maple. Soil a strong clayey marle. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty three.

October 7th.

A sharp frosty morning, Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty. Started at seven o'clock, and chained six hundred feet over level land, to the shores of a Lake running east and west. Two men conveyed the stores over on a raft, while the rest of the party walked round the east end of the Lake crossing the discharge, which was small. On the opposite side of the Lake was a clearance belonging to Mr. Good. We chaine one mile, over level land covered with hard wood, and entered another clearance belonging to Mr M'Foyle. On this farm we again noticed the lime rock containing carburet of iron (black-lead); and among the timber some fine elms. In the neighbourhood of this farm are several Lakes, abounding in trout. We continued on four hundred and fifty feet of rather rough land, and fifty feet swamp; then across a fine level, five hundred feet, and descended into a small valley of beech and maple. This we fixed upon as our encamping place, there being water near. We kept working on until the evening, and then returned to the Camp. A fine evening. Thermometer at eight o'clock, thirty-four degrees.

October 8th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, thirty six. Left our Camp at seven o'clock, and chained over level ground fifteen hundred feet, into a moist valley, eighty feet across, and then along level land, twelve hundred feet more. Timber, (the whole way) beech and maple, with a few spruce and balsam trees. Two hundred feet more, brought us into a spruce swamp which we crossed for one thousand feet, and then gently ascended over good land three hundred feet. The swamp was not by any means of a bad description; after gaining the last ascent we gradually descended to the shores of a fine Lake. After dinner we went round the south east end of the Lake, and continued cutting on our line. The first fifty feet from the Lake, was rough and ascending; but for two thousand five hundred feet beyond, the land was level; the soil a fine marle with a good depth of vegetable earth; and the timber principally beech and maple. We named this fine Lake, Lake Richardson, in compliment to the Honourable John Richardson. We encamped near the Lake for the night at our usual hour, five o'clock.

October 9th.

Thermometer at six o'clock, forty. Commenced our march at seven o'clock, and chained over three hundred and fifty feet level land

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