

1773, and 1774. The line of Valentine and Collins was run in 1771, 1772, 1773, and 1774. The coincidence of the dates of the blazes with those of the above line, confirmed by the testimony of the people of the country, satisfied the Undersigned that the line they had found was that mentioned in the treaty. Along this portion of the boundary which is known as the 45° of Valentine and Collins, and which extends from Hall's stream to St. Regis, there are several interruptions to the blazes, in those parts where clearings have been made, and there the authentic marks of the precise situation of the old line have been lost. In those cases the undersigned have drawn the boundary line straight from the original blazes on the one side of a clearing to the original blazes on the other side of the same clearing.

It cannot be positively stated that the line, as it has been traced through those clearings, precisely coincides with the old line; but the Undersigned believe that it does not differ materially from it; nor have they had the means of determining a nearer or a surer approximation.

Along this line, at every point of deflection, an iron monument has been erected; also at the crossing of rivers, lakes, and roads. Those which mark deflections are placed, as on the "north line," anglewise with the line; all the others are placed square with it. The maps show the position of each.

On the eastern shore of Lake Memphremagog, an astronomical station was established; and, on a large flat rock of granite, which happened to lie between the astronomical station and the boundary, was cut the following inscription:

BRITISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION

CAPT. ROBINSON,
Astronomical Station,
422 Feet North.
Meridian Line.

— o —
Boundary Line.
595 feet south.

August, 1845.

A mark was cut upon the stone, as indicated by the dot upon the meridian line above, from which these measurements were made.

At Rouse's Point a monument of wrought stone was set up, at the intersection of the boundary by the meridian of the transit instrument used there by Major Graham; and an inscription was cut upon it, stating the latitude and longitude, the name of the observer and his assistant, the names of the Commissioners, and the territories divided.

To mark the position of the instruments used at the following astronomical stations along the west line, two monuments, within a few feet of each other, have been erected at each station, and they have been placed on the boundary line due north or south of the instrument, as the case may have been.

The stations are:—Lake Memphremagog, Richford, John McCoy's, Trout River.

The boundary along the west line, though very far from being a straight line, is generally about half a mile north of the true parallel of latitude 45° from Hall's Stream to Rouse's Point. At about 28 miles west of Rouse's Point it, however, crosses that parallel to the south, until it reaches Chateauguay River, where it bends northwards and, crossing the parallel again, about 4 miles east of St. Regis, it strikes the St. Lawrence 151 feet north of 45°. At that point, a large monument has been erected, on the bank of the St. Lawrence. Two large monuments have also been erected—one on either side of the River Richelieu, near Rouse's Point.

No marks of the old line were to be found about St. Regis. It was, therefore, agreed to run a line due west from the last blaze which should be found in the woods, on the east side of St. Regis. That blaze occurred about one mile east of the St. Regis River.

The maps, which exhibit the boundary on a scale of 4 inches to one statute mile, consist of 62 consecutive sheets of antiquarian paper, as constructed by the British, and of 61, as constructed by the American Commission. A general map has also been constructed on a scale of 8 miles to one inch, by the British, and of 10 miles to one inch, by the American Commission, upon which the before-mentioned sheets are represented.

The following portions of the boundary have been laid down by the British Commission, on detached maps, on a scale of 12 inches to one mile, which have been signed by both Commissioners.

Grand Falls of the St. John, including the intersection of that river by the north line; Islands of the St. John, the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook, the turning point of the boundary on the north-west branch of the St. John, the intersection of the south-west branch, by the parallel of latitude 46° 25', the source of the south-west branch, the source of Hall's stream, the intersection of Hall's stream by the west line, Rouse's Point, St. Regis, Derby.

But similar maps have not been prepared by the American Commission, because during the interval between the finishing of the maps of the British Commission and those of the American, it was thought that the maps already constructed, upon a scale of 4 inches to one mile, represented the boundary with sufficient clearness and accuracy.