

To return to the narrative of operations.

The exploring line of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnson, as directed by the Treaty, was traced from the monument at the source of the St. Croix to the intersection of the St. John.

The monument found at the source of the St. Croix, as described in the report of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnson, and the course of their exploring line, was traced by blazes or marks upon the trees.

An old line, cut out by the Assistant surveyors of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnson, was also found, which terminated about half a mile north of the south branch of the Meduxnekeag, where, by records to which the Undersigned referred, they ascertained that it had been abandoned, because of its deviation from the exploring line of Colonel Bouchette and Mr. Johnson.

After the exploration and re-marking of the north line, it was cut out 30 feet wide. The same was afterwards done in all parts where the boundary passed through woodland. After thus opening the north line it was surveyed; and iron posts were erected at intervals to mark it.

The general bearing of the line was rather to the west of the meridian of the monument at the source of the St. Croix. The precise line laid down by the Undersigned was determined by successive courses, of which each was made to be as long as was convenient, provided it did not pass out of the opening of 30 feet.

At each angle of deflection an iron monument was erected, and placed anglewise with the line. Other monuments were erected at the crossing of roads, rivers, and at every mile, commencing from the source of the St. Croix. Those which were not intended to mark angles of deflection were placed square with the line.

At the intersection of the St. John by the north line, the river is deep and broad. The boundary runs up the middle channel of the river, as indicated by the maps, dividing the islands as follows:

- | No.   | No.  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ryan's Island . . . . .United States                     | 12. Kennedy's Island . . .Great Britain                  |
| 2. King's Island . . . . .United States                     | 13. Crock's Island . . . .Great Britain                  |
| 3. Des Trois Isles. . . .United States                      | Cranberry Island . . .Great Britain                      |
| 4. La Septième Isle. . .United States                       | Gooseberry Island . .Great Britain                       |
| 5. Quissibis. . . . .Great Britain                          | 14. Savage's Island. . . .United States                  |
| 6. La Grande Isle . . .United States                        | 15. Wheelock's Island. . .United States                  |
| 7. Thibideau's Islands .United States                       | 16. Caton's Island . . . .United States                  |
| 8. Madawaska Islands .Great Britain                         | 17. Honeywell's Island. .United States                   |
| 9. Joseph Michaud's three<br>Islands . . . . .United States | 18. Savage and Johnson's<br>Island. . . . .United States |
| 10. Pine Island . . . . .Great Britain                      | 19. Grew's Island . . . .United States                   |
| 11. Baker's Island . . . .Great Britain                     | 20. Kendall's Island . . .Great Britain                  |
| Turtle Island . . . .Great Britain                          |  |
| Dagle's Island . . . .Great Britain                         |  |
| Fourth Island . . . .Great Britain                          |  |
| Fifth Island . . . . .Great Britain                         |  |

The islands were distributed to Great Britain or to The United States, as they were found to be on right or left of the deep channel. There was but one doubtful case, La Septième Isle, and that was apportioned to The United States, because the majority of the owners were ascertained to reside on The United States' side of the river.

Monuments were erected upon the islands, marking them for Great Britain or The United States as the case may have been.

After leaving the St. John, the boundary enters the St. Francis, dividing the islands at the mouth of that river in the manner shown in the maps. It then runs up the St. Francis, through the middle of the lakes upon it, to the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook, the third large lake from the mouth of the river. At the outlet, a large monument has been erected.

In order to determine the point on the north-west branch to which the Treaty directed that a straight line should be run from the outlet of Lake Pohenagamook, a survey of that stream was made, and also of the main St. John, in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the north-west branch, and a line was cut between the St. John and the point on the north-west branch, ascertained by the survey to be 10 miles in the nearest direction from it, and the distance was afterwards verified by chaining.

It was ascertained also in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty by a triangulation of the country towards the Highlands dividing the waters of the St. Lawrence and of the St. John, that more than 7 miles intervened between the points selected on the north-west branch and the crest of the dividing ridge. A large iron monument was afterwards erected on the point thus selected, and the space around was cleared and sown with grass-seed. It is a short distance below the outlet of Lake Ishaganalshegeck.