

23rd. It being a stormy day, lay still.

24th. We made a raft and crossed the creek. We judged the creek to be about 150 yards wide. We then continued our course east and marched four and a half miles, and struck a river that came from the north and ran to the south, on which there is good falls for mills. We judged the falls to be eight feet. From that we struck a large cedar swamp in about three and a half miles, which caused us to turn our course more to the north-east, which course we continued about three and a half miles and encamped. The land the day through very bad, being nothing but cedar swamps and stoney ridges, but a number of beautiful springs running from the feet of the ridges.

25th. We continued our course east and marched about four miles and struck a small creek that came from the north and ran south. From that we marched south by east two miles, and struck the road that leads from Cataraqui to the mills above

J. JOHNS,
Lieut. K. R.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE TOWNSHIPS WEST OF
CATARAQUI WHICH WERE OUTLINED BY THE
DEPUTY SURVEYOR-GENERAL (COLLINS) DURING
THE FALL OF 1783, AND SUB-DIVIDED
DURING THE FOLLOWING YEAR.

TOWNSHIP, NO. 1 (KINGSTON).

A township or tract of land six miles square, lying and being in the Province of Quebec, situate on the north side of Lake Ontario, near the ancient Fort Frontenac, beginning at a stone boundary standing south 49 degrees, west two hundred and twenty perches from the west angle of the said fort, and six perches from the bank of the lake, runs due west, crossing the mouth of the Little Cataraqui six miles to a stone boundary standing six perches from the bank of the Bay Tonegeyon; and from thence due north, crossing the head of the Bay Tonegeyon, and a small creek that discharges itself into the said bay, six miles to a stone boundary; and from thence a due east course, passing through a low country six miles to a stone boundary standing on a hill twenty-eight perches from the main branch of the little River Cataraqui; and from thence due south crossing the main branch of the little River Cataraqui and two other branches that discharge into the said river, terminates on the public bank of Lake Ontario at the first station, including twenty-three thousand and forty superficial acres of land, the greater part of which appears to be of an excellent quality, fit for the production of wheat, oats, Indian corn, hemp,