

John G. Deane's Journal
of the Commission to explore
the north eastern Boundary
Sept. 2 1838

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(Coll. S-6365, Misc. Box 192/2)
Date: Sept. 2, 1838-Nov. 30, 1838
Description: John Deane's journal of the exploration of the Northeast Boundary.

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John G Deanes Journal of the Commission appointed to ascertain run & locate the N Eastern Boundary of the State of Maine.

1838 Sep 3 Recd notice by a letter from Gov Ghent notifying me of the appointment of my self Milford P Norton and James Irish Esquire This was rec'd at Cherryfield. I wrote on the 4th by the return mail to M^o Norton & James Irish Esqr notifying them to meet at the Bangor house in the City of Bangor on the 13th of Sept as early as practicable in the day

M^o Norton arrived the evening previous Gen Irish arrived also from Moose head Lake Owing to bad weather which detained the Boat I did not arrive until the morning of the day of meeting

Sep 13 Met pursuant to notice - The Gov and Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts were present

I had previously requested the Gov to have the copies of the surveys and maps made by the Surveyors under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent and they also arrived in season -

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been run by Johnson & Bouchette in 1817 99m and
 by Johnson & Adell in 1817 - 46 1/2 m to Beaver ^{Pond} on the
 Metis
 which empties into the St Lawrence, being about
 2 1/2 miles further than we claim - We called the
 Stream Beaver Stream on account of the beaver
 dam which ^{met} ~~was~~ we were not prepared finally
 to locate the line, we were unanimously of the opin
 ion the we could do more essential service in making
 explorations to the Northward of the St John - on
 the Streams & heads of them which flow respectively
 into the St Lawrence & the Atlantic Ocean, and if possible
 we ascertain the longitude of the N W Angle and the height
 of the lands at the angle & West - We knew we could not
 obtain supplies at Madawaska, and there
 fore should have to carry them with us - Con
 sidering the position in which we were
 in relation to the Province of N Brunswick
 we did not dare to risk the transportation of them
 through the Province - My associates were
 inclined to send the supplies by the way
 of the Aroostook, and thence up the St John or
 by the Little Machias and Fish river
 into the St John - I was for going up
 Moosehead Lake, down the Penobscot, up the
 Umbazukus, and down the Aliguash and
 St John to Grand River - ~~words smudged out~~
 The Gov appointed Wm P Parrot
 Surveyor - On inquiry we found the
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A large number applied for chances to go as laborers in different capacities. We stated to everyone the state had made no appropriation and no one could expect pay until after the meeting of the Legislature & that their wages must be left to the Legislature next winter. We limited the number to 7 men and one Indian who had hunted some in that country. We calculated to employ a Frenchman or an Indian at Madawaska who had hunted in the country at heads the streams falling into the St Lawrence - We made our selection from the applicants and wrote them on the 15th to be ready to start the next Thursday, except the the Indian whom I requested Jefferson Sinclair & Indian Agent to engage, who with one of the men whom I had selected to go with me by the way of M'head Lake and directed them to be in Bangor on Monday the 24 of Sept 1838 Mr Norton endeavored to procure the necessary supplies in Bangor but could not find any blankets or pork which were suitable - He procured some merchants to send for the pork and I undertook to procure the blankets & such supplies as would be necessary for myself, man & Indian until we should meet on Grand river - We agreed that whichever party arrived at Grand River first should ascend immediately and that the other should follow - The State not having the proper instruments Capt Parrot sent to Boston for a Sextant

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and Nautical Almanac
Gen Irish left for home in the Stage the morning of the 15. Mr Norton left near night of the same day - The Gov equally with our selves was anxious that Dr Jackson with one of his men should be united with the party - Sunday morning I left and went by the way of Augusta to find the Dr I found some of his party who were not certain whether the Dr was in Portland or Baldwin - Mr Wall one of his party went with me to Portland on Monday and the next day to Paris, & he wrote me a line which I rec'd the next day, that his arrangements were such in relation to his geological survey that he could not go with us - I procured the Blankets and some other supplies and sent them in the Steam boat to Bangor where they arrived Wednesday evening - I afterwards procured some pork bread & small stores, for myself and party who were to go with me - I engaged my son M G Deane to go & we left home on Monday the 24th of Sept in the St Boat for Bangor where we arrived the same night - Gen Irish arrived in the Mail Stage the next morning - I borrowed a Sextant in Portland but have no nautical Almanac - Capt Parrot waited the return of the boat as he had heard our Sextant was sent but by some accident or carelessness had

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not been put on board from the Port Land -
 I found my man Alfred Nelson & Indian
 Joseph Polis at Bangor and W^m H Hunt
 with the horse Waggon & Canoe. I had put on
 our stores & baggage and directed them to set out for
 M H Lake and have every thing ready to start
 on my arrival - This was Sunday 25th of Sept
 Mr Norton had left the Friday previous
 for the Aroostook to mend the boats & stores,
 which he had started the day before - A Bargain
 had been made with Lorenzo Leadbetter who had agreed
 to transport the Stores to No 10 on the Aroostook in 7 days 10
 at most for \$75, provided we would send two of our men
 with him - and afterwards agreed to take the other three provi
 ded he could be paid for their board - Mr Leadbetter started
 7 days before I left Bangor for the Lake -
 After Mr Norton had left he wrote
 me from the intelligence he had obtained
 he advised us to come a join the party on
 the Aroostook & thought I could go quicker and
 easier that way than the other - Knowing both
 routes I declined the advice
 Thursday Sept 27 I left Bangor in the
 stage for Munson - Gen Irish & Capt
 Parrot & M G Deane had a Waggon which
 was then waiting at the door when I
 set out since which time I have no authentic
 information from them
 I arrived at P H Rice's Munson
 that night
 Friday 28 I rode about half way to Charles W.
 Gowers at the foot of M head Lake - The last half
 of the road is intolerable I arrived at the Lake

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 Mr Norton had left the Friday previous
 for the Aroostook to meet the boats & stores
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In the afternoon My men had arrived the night before, and had got every thing ready for our departure - We took an hardy meal & embarked about sunset and went up to the barech Island & encamped

Sep 29 Went to the head of the Lake and carried over 2 m 18 N to Penobscot River, ran down the Penobscot 6 m & encamped

Sep 30 Sun Ran down the Penobscot into Cheruncook then up the Umbazukus to a Portage 1/2 m carried over & encamped

Oct 1st Mon Went down the residue of the stream and pond of the same name - carried over the portage 1 3/4 miles into Ponche nun gamook (Muddy Pond) crossed the pond & carried over a port age 1/2 a mile - Went down the stream into Bam che nun ga mook for great cross lake - entered the outlet and encamped

Oct 2nd Tues Ran down the outlet into Pongor ga Waham (or Spruce Wigwam lake - Thence down to the Waliquash-ga qua-mook (or Hemlock bark Wigwam lake - thence down the outlet and the first narrows on the Unsaskis or thigh Lake & encamped - The lower end of the entire lake is a round pond

Oct 3rd Wed Ran down through the residue of the Un - Sas - Kis Lake and to the foot of the Palaguan gomus or round pond - There we dined and lost our frying pan - We continued down & encamped about 5 miles above the great falls on the

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Oct 1 On the way to the falls we saw a moose and calf Mr Nelson fired at the moose with one of my pistols & wounded her severely - We followed her into the bushes on the Island and she bled but went up the bank of the river so strong that we did not think it advisable to follow - Contd down & carried by the falls on ~~run~~ down to the St John - to the St Frances & 5 miles below to Jesse Wheelocks and Walter Powers Though the navigation is dangerous in the night - we had a desire to lodge in an house and run down some time in the evening - Made many enquiries about timber or The minutes are in another mans book -

Oct 5 Run down to John Bakers and collected much information as to the past & present lumbering and what is intended the coming winter - Also as to Sir John Herveys allowing licenses for cutting logs - See the memoranda in another book - The same with as far as Mercures & his rendered in essential service

Oct 6 Met a severe North East Snow hail & rain storm - Was compelled to stop untill the heaviest of it was over - arrived at and stopped at Michael Mercures - My object was to find a frenchman who was a hunter and acquainted who was well acquainted with with Mestiquache Metis Green Mimouskes Tuledi Irvis Pistoles and the several branches Mr Mercure under the streams very well but the English language very imperfectly and besides he asked \$2.00 per day which is two prices in this place - We lodged at Mercures while the Gov directed to Col Hayes Bangor giving the information I had collected as to Sir John Herveys allowing logs to be cut

Oct 7 By the aid of Jo Polis the Indian

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Arrived at Old Town I hired Jack Berneur
 an Indian & Canoe for 1.00 per day &
 directed him to join me the next day
 at W^m Mc Reas one mile below the
 mouth of Grand River - Went down
 & lodged at Vilail Thibodeaux
 Oct 8 Bought 44^{lb} sugar of Thibodeaux
 Went to Mc Raes & thence to Capt Francis
 Villettes to buy some wheat flour - Having to
 wait for the flour and pork not coming we were
 delayed untill night and put up as we could not
 start untill next morning - During this time I
 have no authentic account of the other party - Some tran-
 sient rumors have been afloat & again contradicted -
 I wrote the Gov - stating to him the information I had
 collected from Gen Hall - as to the petition and Sir
 Johns answer, allowing the cutting of logs on the land
 held in possession by the inhabitants, and that it
 was understood and currently reported that Sir
 John's consent was founded upon the consent or appro-
 bation of the Gov of Maine
 Oct 9 Went up the Grand River & in-
 camped on its bank - There is much
 low intervale on the river - Spruce logs
 been cut here and some of them are now in the river
 Oct 10 Went to the mouth of Wagan
 & up about 1 mile to the portage - The old
 portage is called 7 miles and passes sugar Mt ridge
 John Werth cut a new portage for the purpose of hauling hay
 & cleared the Wagamsis for the purpose of driving timber
 and shortened the portage to 2 1/2 miles last year - The
 year before he had shortened the portage - We carried
 over and put in at his upper landing - We run
 down the Wagamsis & Ristigouche found the line
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Oct 11 Rain commenced last night & has continued at intervals all day - This morning I sent the Indians back to the commencement of the Wagon Portage 10 or 12 miles with a letter stating to them the course I intended to pursue - I left a letter for them at Mc Reas & notices on split stakes at the mouth of Grand River another where we dined & another where we encamped & another where the Wagon enters Grand River & another where we embarked on the Wagon 5 or 6 day we spotted many trees near about the line and also at our encampment a short distance below the line on the North bank of the Ristigouche so that no one can mistake it.

A young man by the name of Belding Bert a native of Pleasant Valley on the Reneberasis left in this morning - He gave us considerable information as to the making of timber Ristigouche and streams running from above the line within our territory

An horse boat came up loaded with supplies - They cooked dinner by our fire They said they were bound about 2 miles above & that the concern belonged to W^m Maine Had carried several loads before Mr Maine is now a few miles below us bringing up another loaded scow His calculation is to have 12 men

Mr Maine made timber last year on the Mempticook or as it is called the Little

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10
 forks - several miles up the stream
 Oct 12 Friday
 Oct 12 Left our encampment at the line 3 1/2 miles down
 Hunters Brook comes in from the South - There is
 a timbering establishment on the brook supplied
 by the chief of Camp belltown He is connected with
 Gilmore & Rankin Heads of the concern in the
 forest James Barnell & John Mc Donald (Scotch
 & Stewart (a Yankee) They may borrow
 from our side of the line
 Eleven & a half miles from the line the Mempticook
 comes in from the N West This stream is said
 to be boat able 7 or 9 miles to rapids there there
 is a portage - Last year W^m Maine (Scotch
 one concern - Angus Cathlan (Scotch) 2^d concern
 & Langyan & Leslie two concerns no owner Dudley
 Langyan & George Leslie (Scotch - all made 7000
 tons - Maine got down the first timber & best
 that went to market last year - The timber on
 this stream is said to be good as the best on the
 Ristigouche waters - 3/4 miles above are measured
 red & marked on this stream - The distance is 25 1/2 m
 from the line to its junction with the Kedgwick
 On the point there is a clearing & shantee
 possessed by Mr Michael Dunbar - We dined
 here - The Ristigouche is rap. and nearly from bank
 to bank in several places it runs over smooth
 ledges - After dinner we entered the Tom kedy
 we & poled up 6 miles & encamped This
 river is smaller & more rapid than the Ristigouche
 Shortly after we encamped an horse boats scow

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Left our encampment at the line 3 1/2 miles down
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boat in charge of Charles Gallagher John Slager
& Neville Bogue - is now a Micmac Indian
From Gallagher & Slager I obtained much
much of the provisions as well as the following
John Welch made timber in 36 & 37 up the Wagan-sis 1st
year made 300 tons 2^d year 700 tons W^m Maine
is now making timber about 1 mile above the mouth of
the Wa-gan-sis - has carried up several scow
loads of provisions & hay The Ristigouche is con-
sidered to be the line here between N Brunswick
& Canada and is the limit of licensing by either
Province - In this he is confirmed by all of whom
I have inquired - Canada has not granted licenses
last nor this year
John McDougald 8 years since went above the rapids
now known by his name & got in a large quantity
of timber - He now lives at Bonaventure on the
Bay of Chaleur
Belding Bert & his Brother W^m Beldings
3 years ago made timber on the falls brook & clear
water brook, the come in below the line side of the river
the heads are above the line - Also on States brook
which comes in on the north side two miles above the
line - The timber was run last Spring - Sup-
plied by Ritchie
Michael Gilmore last summer or summer before
several miles above the line made 2000 tons
which is now there - He was supplied by the
Montgomerys & Paul - gave up the concern to
them and they are carrying on a large business
there - George Pidgeon is concerned or is their
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Their location is 22 or 23 miles above the line
& 45 miles from Kedgwick Point
Patrick Burns is now making timber
on States brook
Robert Rich & Arthur Rich (Scotch are now
working timber above the line
at Falls brook & clear water
Brook

The line is known here by every body as the
American line is 22 miles from the mouth
of Tom Kedgwick - States brook is 22 miles &
the miles & halves are all marked on the
Bank. It was done by W^m McDonald of Canada
Others have made timber above the line

Oct 13 Saturday
It commenced raining last night
a little before 12 o'clock & rained & snowed all
the next day & untill midnight We remained
in camp all day
Oct 14 Sunday Went up river - stopped at James
McClouds or McLeods camp, they gave dinner
We went up to the 23 mile tree and encamped
Oct 15 Went to States brook 3/4 mile found
the camp of Charles Mc Vicars & Patrick
Burns - James Murphy & another man
were there prepared to go up the stream
to hunt timber Murphy's supplies were
below at McDougald's rapids

12

Their location is 22 or 23 miles above the line
& 45 miles from Kedgwick Point

Patrick Burns is now making timber
on States brook

Robert Rich & Arthur Rich (Scotch are now
working timer above the line

at Falls brook & clear water

Brook

The line is known here by every body as the
American line is 22 miles from the mouth
of Tom Kedgwick - States brook is 22 miles &
the miles & halves are all marked on the
Bank - It was done by W^m McDonald of Canada

Others have made timber above the line

Oct 13 Saturday

It commenced raining last night
a little before 12 o'clock & rained & snowed all
the next day & untill midnight We remained
in camp all day

Oct 14 Sunday Went up river - stopped at James
McClouds or McLeods camp, they gave dinner

We went up to the 23 mile tree and encamped

Oct 15 Went to States brook 3/4 mile found
the camp of Charles Mc Vicars & Patrick

Burns - James Murphy & another man
were there prepared to go up the stream

to hunt timber Murphy's supplies were
below at McDougald's rapids

We found we were too far West for the line
 We descended and finding no line on
 the River we divided into two parties and
 went on the sides of the mountains on each
 side of the river - Both parties found it and
 followed it to the river - On both sides there
 there is a narrow intervale covered with
 lumber which we cleared away and put
 up a stake on each side - The States brook
 heads to the Westward of the line and I am
 of opinion that it may be navigated to the
 line, by so the N W Angle may be arrived
 in carrying less than 15 miles from the foot
 of Moose head Lake - States crosses the line twice
 Oct 16 - Tuesday

In the morning M P Norton Esquire
 With Francis Eames arrived in ^{lunch} - Capt Wm P Parrot
 had come with them as far as the Wagan-sis but being
 somewhat discouraged returned to Madawas
 ka with Rich and Vilette in a pirogue to avert
 the arrival of Gen Irish and the rest of the party
 we dispatched Francis and Joseph Polis
 in two with two birches to bring Gen Irish and
 Capt Parrot as fast as they could - except
 Parrot had retained all the instruments in
 in his possession, we can do little without them
 that is a compass the odolite or level -

The mountains rise almost immediately from
 the river. The Mt on the N side is the highest on the line -
 We went on we commenced on the line & soon began
 to ascend the mountain - We ascended near 3/4
 of a mile and arrived at the summit -

We found we were too far West for the line
 We descended and finding no line on
 the River we divided into two parties and
 went on the sides of the mountains on each
 side of the river - Both parties found it and
 followed it to the river - On both sides there
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 Parrot had retained all the instruments in
 in his possession, we can do little without them
 that is a compass the odolite or level -

The mountains rise almost immediately from
 the river - The Mt on the N side is the highest on the line -
 1/2 past 12 we commenced on the line & soon began
 to ascend the mountain - We ascended near 3/4
 of a mile and arrived at the summit-

14
 and a tract of good land soil redish loam & covered with an heavy growth of spruce fir grey & yellow Birch & now & then a lone pine
 but 4 miles ^{17th Oct Thursday} we descended some obliquely on the western slope of the land - came to States brook - ascended and descended 1/2 a mile to a branch of the same brook, ascended and descended 1 1/2 M to the main brook, ascended & descended 3/4 m to a branch of the Petti vic a ok There is quite large swamp opens & there is little else growing here but bushes, Larch & meadow grass. We had at this place a good view could see but slight elevation any where about us. From this place we ascended & descended 1 3/4 m to the Main Petti vic a ok All the land from States brook to the place is covered with a stunted growth of spruce fir & some and Larches and Moss to this place -
 After passing the Petti vic a ok we at the highlands of the Treaty of 1783 -
 The land ascends from this place 2 1/2 m to the yellow birch marked by John Johnson U S Surveyor in 1818 as the exploring N W angle of Nova Scotia
 18th Oct Friday
 Followed the line 2 1/2 miles from the Birch to the upper end of the beaver Pond on the Metis. called by the commisioners Beaver Stream - About 1/2 m from the Birch found a stream & 4 or 5 others before we arrived at the pond or the Main Stream - We returned &

14

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17th Oct Thursday

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15

encamped for the night near the first brook.
 19 Oct 3rd Saturday
 To day we are employed in making a
 camp as this will be our home station untill our
 men arrive & we obtain more provisions.
 20 Oct 3rd Commenced snowing this morning and
 continued snowing most of the night - We sent our two
 men back in the morning to the Inlet a wam Kedg
~~Kedg~~ wic for the residue of our provisions - It will
 take 3 days for them to go & return - We directed
 them to go down States brook in the hope of bring
 ing our provisions by water within seven miles of the
 N W angle of the treaty -
 Oct 21 1838 Sunday - We explored some, but it snowed
 some and the trees and bushes were so loaded with
 that made little progress
 Oct 22 Monday 1838
 It has snowed some during the night & is snow
 ing this morning. We remained in camp waiting
 for our men -
 Oct 23 Tuesday
 We remained in remained in camp, calculating the
 departures made by the Surveyors in 1817 & 1818
 to the west ward of the true Meridian, and from
 the data I have, At the Aroostook the departure
 is 2,11,96 at the St John 2,87 91 at the Ristigouche 647, 75
 at the Quit a wam Kedgwick or Tom Kedgwick 815, 75
 & at the North west Angle 852, 31 - I am inclined to think
 the departure is greater - From this calculation the Aroos
 took falls will fall west of the line - and the famous
 Mars Hill will be more than two miles from it -

15
 encamped for the night near the first brook -
 19 Oct Fri Saturday
 To day we are employed in making a
 camp as this Will be our home station untill our
 men arrive & we obtain more provisions
 wet weather
 20 Oct Sat Commenced snowing this morning and
 continued snowing most of the night - We sent out two
 men back in the Morning to the Quit a wam Kedg
 Kedg wic for the residue of our provisions - It will
 take 3 days for them to go & return - We directed
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16 24 Oct - Wednesday 1838
 Mr Norton and I explored to day and went to the easterly part of the ridge on which the yellow Birch stands and find the course of the small brook near our camp runs South easterly and had where we crossed it attained considerable size - To the northward & northward & Eastward a ridge runs parallel to it - Beyond this ridge another appears, which is we think the range between the Metis & Metapediac - Still farther of east is a blue range much higher than the others and as we suppose is the range on the banks of the Metapediac river - The stream near our camp, from all we can yet discover, appears to be a tributary of the Pette Wic-a-ok, if so the dividing ridge will be the one to the northward & eastward of the brook - This will carry the angle on the exploring line a mile or thereabouts further north -

25 Oct Thursday
 When we sent Francois & Joseph, the Idians, back for Capt Parrot we directed them, to return with him & Gen Irish if he was there immediately - but if Parrot had left to return themselves immediately which they said they could in six days, and they have come in to the N W Angle in a day more - to day is the tenth since their departure -

When we sent Mr Nelson & our Indian out for provisions - I directed them to be back in 3 day which was ample time - Mr Norton directed them to remain untill the others arrived - This the sixth day since they left, and have not

24 Oct - Wednesday 1838

Mr Norton and I explored today and went to the easterly part of the Ridge on which the yellow Birch stands and find the course of the small brook near our camp runs South easterly and had where we crossed it attained considerable size - To the northward & northward & Eastward a ridge runs parallel to it - Beyond the ridge another appears, which is we think the range between the Metis & Metapediac - Still farther of east is a blue ranges much higher than the others and as we suppose is the range on the banks of the Metapediac river - The stream near our camp, from all we can yet discover, appears to be a tributary of the Pette Wic-a-ok, if so the dividing ridge will be the one to the northward & eastward of the brook - This will carry the angle on the exploring line a mile or thereabouts further north -

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returned - I hope the will in the course of to 17
 day, if they do not we must leave in the morning as
 we shall be out of provisions.

At 12 o'clock - our men returned - Gen Irish,
 Capt W^m Parrot, Alfred Hunter, Sam Lead-
 better, Daniel D Dudley, W^m Bryant, Sampson
 M Powers, James Campbell Jun^r ~~with them~~
 and Melvin G Deane came with them. Our men
 who returned are Alfred Nelson, and Francois
 Eameus Jack Bernan, & Joseph Polis -

After the arrival of Gen Irish the commissioners held
 a consultation as to their ultimate movements, and
 concluded to explore east & West on the treaty high
 lands & Westward as far as the season will permit -
 We discussed the subject of taking the level of the
 country on the line of the Metis, and were convin-
 convinced of the improbability of accomplishing it
 this season - We also concluded to take level of the
 country from Beaver pond as far south as we
 can this season -

Gen Irish takes the Western exploration, and
 Mr Norton & Mr Deane the eastern, to ascertain
 the appearance of the country, into what stream
 the brook near our camps fall, and the source
 of the Metis -

In the morning six of ~~the~~ ^{the} go back for the resi-
 due of the provisions we shall want at this place -
 It has snowed nearly ^{over} day & night and there is a
 fair prospect of snow to morrow, as it has snowed
 more or less every day for the last ten days -

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the men

In the morning six of ^ go back for [crossed out] resi-
due of the provisions we shall want at this place -

every

It has snowed nearly ^ day & night and there is a
fair prospect of snow tomorrow, as it has snowed
more or less every day for the last ten days -

18th Oct 26 Friday 1838
Six of our men went for our supplies - Gen Irish remained in camp, repairing his clothes & boots and making preparations, to explore Westward as soon as our men return with the supplies - Capt Parrot Bryant & Deane were employed in bushing the old exploring line, preparatory to bedding - Mr Norton & I & Mr Hunter & Jack Bernaud went down the small brook which runs southerly by our camp to ascertain whether it emptied into the Metis or Metapediac - Its course varied from SSW to SE - We went down it until it had increased to a large brook - Its course is generally near South, but where we left it its course was nearly east - The ridge on which the yellow Birch marked by Johnson runs parallel to it - There is a ridge also on the opposite to it on the easterly side of the other side of the brook - We had a view of the ridge which appeared to rise & run in a South & easterly direction - We were reasonably satisfied that the brook a tributary of the Petti Wick a ok which empties itself into the Metapediac - There being a possibility that we might be in an error about we directed Jack to follow the stream until it united with some other stream - We returned to camp in the evening -
Oct 27 1838 Saturday
Capt Parrot, Minor Hunter & Bryant & Jo - Polis are engaged to day in falling trees for celestial observations - Jack returned about noon and reports that he followed the brook about seven miles, where it had become large and emptied itself into the Petti Wick a ok a stream

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19
 We knew before - that the stream near Lodge and
 had been cleared for driving timber - This report
 settles the question that the stream near our camp
 does not flow into the St Lawrence - We have to look
 farther North for the NW Angle of the Treaty, which I
 think will be on the ridge on the opposite side
 of the brook - This ridge is much lower than the ridge
 on which the yellow birch stands - Capt Parrot's sur-
 vey will show the difference -
 Sent Jo to explore the brook to its source which cannot
 be far from its side and the appearance of a small swamp
 near at hand; and also to see if the ridge on the Northerly
 side connects with the ridge on which the yellow
 Birch stands as that ridge tends N Westerly -
 Jo returned & reports that the head of the brook
 is abo. 1/2 mile West of the line, beyond the head
 of the brook the land falls off to the Northward and
 Westward that the ridges on each side of the brook
 appear to come together -
 Sunday Oct 28th 1838 -
 We sent Jo to ^{trace} the Beaver or Metis Stream and
 the ridges on each side and at the head which
 appears to be a ridge which runs parallel to the Met
 a pediac and ^{the ridge which runs parallel to} Unites with Jacks brook, the tributary
 which he traced to the Petti Wic a ok- and also the ridge
 parallel to it which is the continuation of Jacks brook
 ridge -
 Jo returned & reported that the small brook
 East of the next ridge empties into Jacks brook and
 that he traced the Metis to its source and that the
 land is high about the head it

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 had been cleared for driving timber - His report
 settles the question that the stream near our camp
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 near at hand; and also to see if the ridge on the Northerly
 side connects with the ridge on which the yellow
 Birch stands as that ridge tends N Westerly -

Jo - returned & reports that the head of the brook
 is about one mile West of the line, & beyond the head
 of the brook the land falls off to the Northward and
 Westward & that the ridges on each side of the brook
 appear to come together -

Sunday Oct 28th 1838
 trace

We sent Jo - to ^ the Beaver or Metis Stream and
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20 The men returned this afternoon after wandering sometime after the line - The men are preparing their loads for the morning -

Oct 29 - Monday

Gen Irish with Alfred Hunter Alfred Nelson Daniel D Dudley Samuel Leadbetter Francois Eaneas, started on the Western exploration

Capt W^m P Parrot James Campbell Jim Sampson M Powers W^m Bryant & M G Deane started to level on the old exploring line -

John G Deane Milford P Norton, Joseph Polis and Jack Bernau started to explore East -

Began on ridge beyond 2^d brook & run
 E 6 N 40 ENE 60 SE, S, SW 100 SE 60 NE 20
 ENE 40 ESE 108 S320

The above courses are on the ridge dividing the Metis from Jack's brook - We could see the valley of the Metis which runs parallel to the last course - There is a ridge on the opposite side of the opposite side from a distant 1 or 1 1/2 miles which comes from the north or north a little westerly - and inclines easterly and south easterly - About the head of the Metis the land appears to be flat - If the line should fall two miles farther east the NW Angle of Nova Scotia may be found on the high ridges between the Metis & Metapediac, which will be a good location -

Indiv. finds.

20

The men returned this afternoon after wandering sometime after the line - The men are preparing their loads for the morning -

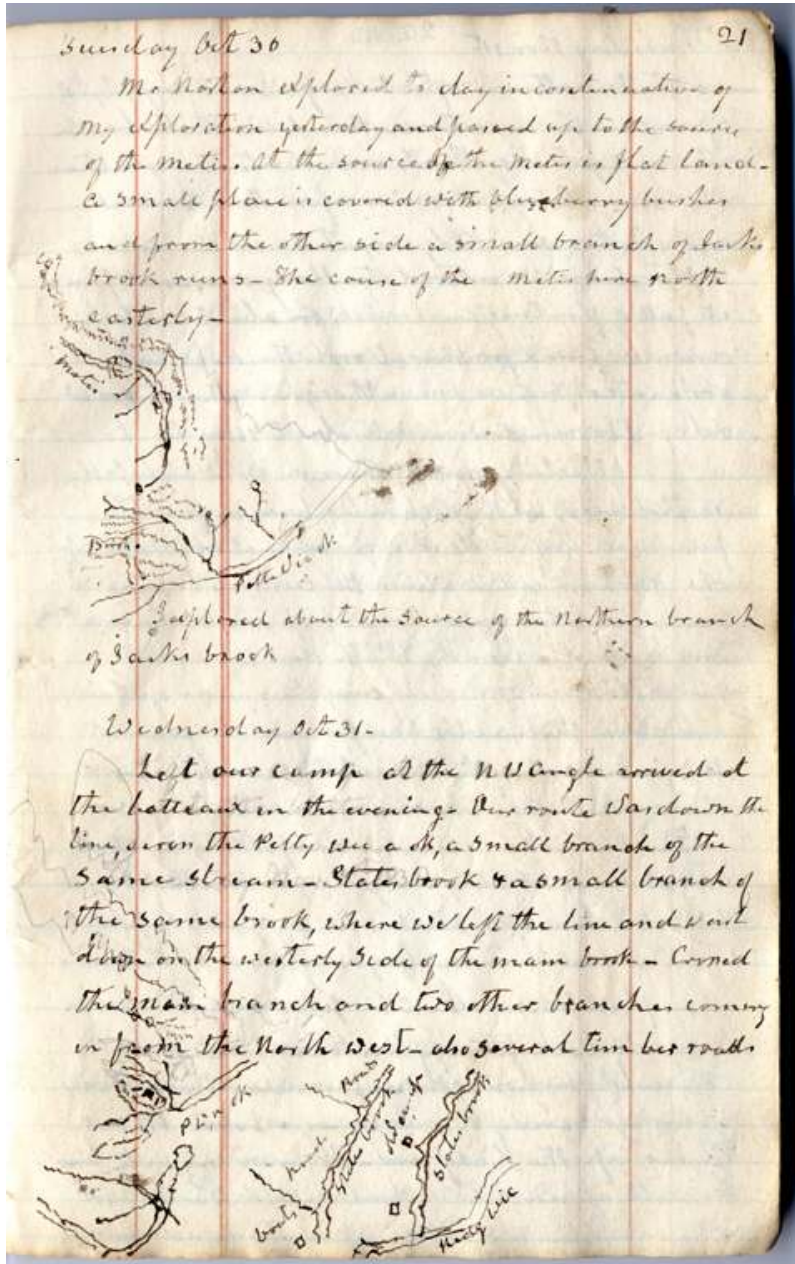
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Sunday Oct 30

21

Mr Norton explored to day in continuation of My exploration yesterday and passed up to the source of the Metis - At the source of the Metis is flat land - A small place is covered with blueberry bushes and from the other side a small branch of Jacks brook runs - The course of the Metis here North easterly -

[hand-drawn sketch]

I explored about the source of the Northern branch of Jacks brook -

Wednesday Oct 31

Left our camp at the NW Angle arrived at the batteaux in the evening- Our route was down the line, across the Petty Wee a ok, a small branch of the same stream - States brook & a small branch of the same brook, where we left the line and went down on the westerly side of the main brook - Crossed the main branch and two other branches coming in from the North west- also several timber roads

[hand-drawn sketch]

Thursday Nov 1st 22
 Left the batteau after taking a small supply of provisions for our return - then down States brook the navigation of which is bad & tedious, to Charles Mc Vicars & Patrick Burns camp within a mile of the Quet a wam Kedg vic, where we dined - After dinner we entered the Kedg vic, and found it full of floating anchor ice, and about 2 miles down we found for several rods the river entirely obstructed, but we broke through without great delay - We ran down in all about 11 miles to Whalings camp, where we were hospitably entertained for the night - We have invariably found all hospitable and generous at all the camp where we have called & learn the custom to be universal - Within one or two miles from the line a brook comes in from the South West, the name of which we could not ascertain, the sources of which are above the line - We had previously found the roads crossing the line, while searching for it Norman McCloud carries on the concern -

The Mc Vickars concern are forking as they call it here, that is they are getting in timber by hand - James Murphy has his supplies up but is below and his men - A young man by the name of Campbell took & worked his passage in our canoe when going down for supplies to carry on a small concern of his own - He informed us that 8 or 9 years ago Sandy Robinson - & John Moor timber up the Kedg vic - He is wrong as to time as will appear - John McDougald was the first who made timber as high up as the rapids called

Thursday Nov 1st
 Left the batteau after taking a small supply of provisions for our return - Run down States brook the navigation of which is bad & tedious, to Charles McVicars & Patrick Burns camp within 1/2 a mile of the Quet a wam Kedg vic, where we dined - After dinner we entered the Kedg vic, and found it full of floating anchor ice - At About 2 miles down we found for several rods the river entirely obstructed, but we broke through without great delay - We ran down in all about 11 miles to Whalings camp, where we were hospitably entertained for the night - We have invariably found all hospitable and generous at all the camp where we have called & learn the custom to be universal - Within one or two miles from the line a brook comes in from the South West, the name of which we could not ascertain, the sources of which are above the line - We had previously found the roads crossing the line, while searching for it Norman McCloud carries on the concern -

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23

McDougalds - McDougald made timber there 8 years ago and it not very probable that he went up so far as the line - Separate from the Montgomery concern under the management of Pidgeon he is carrying on a concern of his own - He has very large supplies of provisions provender hay and a large crew -
 Friday Nov 2^d 1838 -
 Left Whalings camp, ~~found~~ ^{found} the ice floating in a snow storm, found the ice floating as on the day previous found also the river frozen over for 20 or 30 rods which delayed us some time -
 There is a concern making timber up the Clear Water brook - The brook has its source to the west of the line - Supplies large - Timber has been made up this brook several years -
 Daniel Hedney
 There is a concern ^{Daniel Hedney} at falls brook, conducted by one Craven - This brook has its source to the west of the line - Charles & John Belden made timber there in 1837 -
 One Mordic or Rowdie, is making timber above States brook -
 At the camps we were informed that timbering parties work the whole year taking only in the course of the year a vacation of about one month -
 From all we could see the country is far from being a pine timbered country - We did not on average see 6 pines in a day, and many of them were on high mountains - The is small and much of it rotten - What they find is on the sides of the mountains and

McDougalds - McDougald made timber there 8 years ago and it not very probable that he went up so far as the line - Separate from the Montgomery concern under the management of Pidgeon he is carrying on a concern of his own - He has very large supplies of provisions provender & hay and a large crew -
 Friday Nov 2^d 1838 -

Left Whalings camp, very early in a snow storm, found the ice floating as on the day previous found also the river frozen over for 20 or 30 rods which delayed us some time -

There is a concern making timber up the Clear [written on side "Daniel Hedney"]

Water brook- The brook has its source to the West of the line - Supplies large - Timber has been made up this brook several years-

Daniel Hedney

There is a concern ^at falls brook, conducted by one Craven- This brook has its sources to the west of the line - Charles & John Belden made timber there in 1837-

One Mordic or Rowdie, is making timber above States brook-

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a

in the course of the year ^ vacation of about one month -

From all we could see the country is far from being a pine timbered country - We did not on average see 6 pines in a day, and many of them were on high mountains- The is small and much of it rotten - What they find is on the sides of the mountains and

24

in the ravines through which the brooks enter the river -

We daylighted to Michael Dunbars Kedg-wic point, bought some potatoes & tea, and cooked and dined - The weather softened & the snow storm became rain - We went up the Ristigouche about 8 miles & encamped - The anchor had begun to melt - There was much less in the Ristigouche than in the Kedg-wic - Saturday Nov 3^d

In amed in the morning - The anchor ice had dissolved and we ascended to the line - Two miles below the line Hunters brook comes in from the South - This brook comes from the Sugar hill range, and from the direction of Grand River - It may be timber will be taken from West of the line - Barnett Mc Donald carry on the concern have large supplies, and their main encampment is said to be six miles back from the river - Encamped at our old encampment at the line - At dinner to day we eat all our bread, and had left about 1 pound of sugar and two of pork - Sunday Nov 4th

Commenced raining the latter part of the night and rained the whole day - We went up the Ristigouche about an hundred rods above the mouth of the H. Wagon - Sis to William Maines main deposit of supplies - We followed his road 2 or 3 miles, to find his camp and procure some supplies of provisions - Coming to an

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25

extensive hard wood ridge, which led us to conclude the camp be some miles further off - We re-traced our steps - At the main deposit we found a barrel of flour which had been opened - We ~~found~~ took a few pounds leaving a half dollar in its place - We then ascended the H Wagan sis to the beginning of the long portage - made some hasty pudding and dined -

Jo Polis chose to pursue the H Wagan sis, through bushes and over logs to the short portage with his canoe and baggage - Jacobi Bernau chose to carry his canoe and baggage over the long portage - Its length is variously estimated, by some eight, by others seven by others six and by others five miles - Mr Norton and myself were the three hours in travelling over, and from our travelling elsewhere where the miles were measured we judged to be five miles -

Jo Polis succeeded in getting up the stream and bringing the baggage to our fire near an hour after sunset - Jack succeeded in getting his canoe to the short portage, and brought his baggage in an hour and half after sunset - Jack brought the tent, and in a short time we sheltered ourselves from the rain and with good fire cooked our supper and made ourselves quite comfortable - It rained hard all day and made our travelling very uncomfortable -

Monday Nov 5

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During their absence Mr Norton made & baked some cakes, and fried, one entire stock of pork. After breakfast we embarked on the H Wagan rounder it and Grand river to the St John and arrived at Francois Violette between 3 & 4 o'clock - Wit cold and hungry -

Setled with and paid Jack Bernau - gave Polis \$10 towards his pay for wages and subsistence Tuesday Nov 6

Jo & Jack departed for home - Jack took Mr Norton up river - I passed over the river to W^m Mc Rays, for the purpose of collecting all I can from Gen Hall, a Yankee, who has been 8 years in the settlement, and the best means of any body of giving the most authentic of the transactions in the settlement -

William Shephard says that 6 years ago he assisted Sandy Robinson in making timber on States Brook and up the Kedg wic - Wednesday 7th Nov - 1838

Gen Prince B Hall who has resided in the Madawaska settlement for the last 8 years and appears to be well acquainted with all the proceedings in the settlement both as it relates to the inhabitants and the management of the Government of New Brunswick, states in substance that some time this autumn that Major Coombs and sundry other persons from 20 to fifty petitioned Sir John Harvey - setting forth their loyalty to her Majesty and reminding of the services they had rendered the government

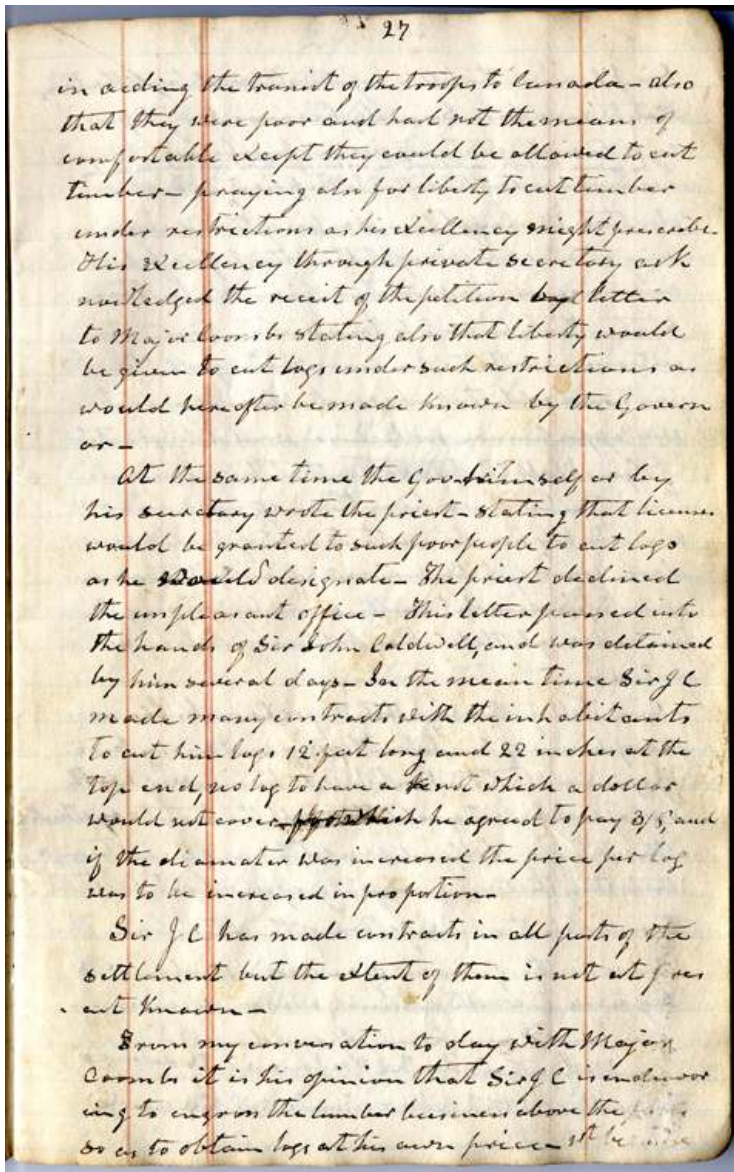
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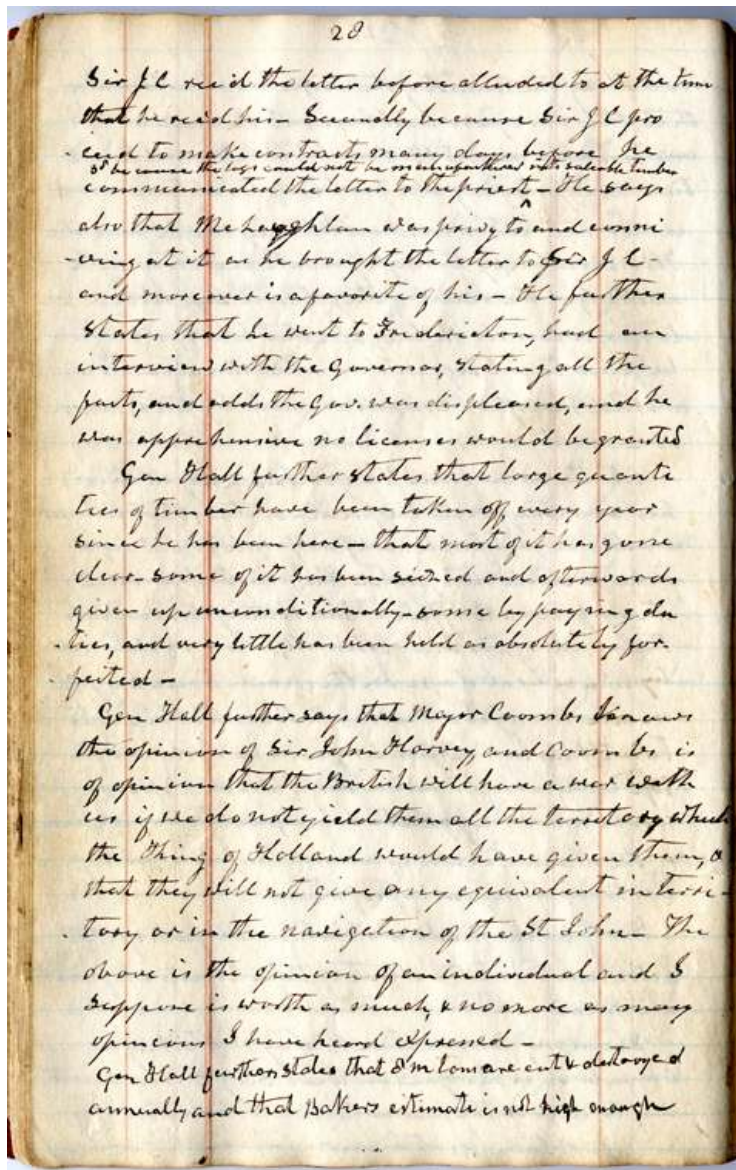


in aiding the transit of the troops to Canada – Also that they were poor and had not the means of comfortable except they could be allowed to cut timber - praying also for liberty to cut timber under the restrictions as his excellency might prescribe - His Excellency through private secretary acknowledged the receipt of the petition by letter to Major Coombs stating also that liberty would be given to cut logs under such restrictions as would hereafter be made known by the Govern or -

At the same time the Gov. himself or by his secretary wrote the priest - stating that licenses would be granted to such poor people to cut logs as he should designate - The priest declined the unpleasant office-- This letter passed into the hands of Sir John Caldwell, and was detained by him several days - In the mean time Sir J C made many contracts with the inhabitants to cut him logs 12 feet long and 22 inches at the top end, no log to have a knot which a dollar would not cover for which he agreed to pay 3/6, and if the diameter was increased the price per log was to be increased in proportion -

Sir JC has made contracts in all parts of the settlement but the extent of them is not at present known -

From my conversation to day with Major Coombs it is his opinion that Sir JC is endeavoring to engross the lumber business above the [unreadable] so as to obtain logs at his own price - not because



Sir JC rec'd the letter before alluded to at the time that he rec'd his - Secondly because Sir JC proceed to make contracts many days before he

3^d because the logs could not be manufactured into saleable timber

communicated the letter to the priest ^ He says also that McLaughlan was privy to and conniving at it as he brought the letter to Sir JC and moreover is a favorite of his - He further states that he went to Fredericton, had an interview with the Governor, stating all the facts, and adds the Gov - was displeas'd, and he was apprehensive no licenses would be granted

Gen Hall further states that large quantities of timber have been taken off every year since he has been here - that most of it has gone clear - some of it has been siezed and afterwards given up unconditionally - some by paying duties, and very little has been held as absolutely forfeited -

Gen Hall further says that Major Coombs knows the opinion of Sir John Harvey, and Coombs is of the opinion that the British will have a war with us if we do not yield them all the territory which the King of Holland would have given them, & that they will not give any equivalent in territory or in the navigation of the St John - The above is the opinion of an individual and I suppose is worth as much & no more as many opinions I have heard expressed -

Gen Hall further states that 8 m tons are cut & destroyed annually and that Bakers estimate is not high enough -

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Thursday Nov 8th 1838

Capt Francois Violette informs me that he last Sunday carried down to the falls Capt Hawkshaw of the British Engineers, who had gone up the St John, examining the river and its tributaries as far up as Fish river for the purpose of stationing troops or establishing forts - and that the Capt went up a fortnight before - Friday Nov 9th

Andrew Michaud says he has been on the line from the Monument to St John 9 years ago with Col Grayton or Grayson of the British army - He was then Stationed at Fredericton - The Col's object was not disclosed to him - He also says that he has repeatedly been with McLaughlan in reconitering the line from St John to the Restigouche - He is going to make timber up the Grand River with Edward Nicholson, that there is a great quantity of pine up the river, but the most and best is to the West of the line - They intend using 2 four horse teams - I asked him McLaughlan's object in reconitering the line, he said it was to see who was cutting - I remarked McLaughlan did not find much timber anywhere, he said McLaughlan was well disposed and was willing the poor people should live -

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In Jan^y 1836 I visited the Madawaska settlement and went up to St Francis - In the Province & in Madawaska I saw many notices posted up by the Provincial authorities forbidding all cutting within the disputed territory pursuant to the arrangement made with the land agents of Maine and Massachusetts - In my passage ~~up~~ & down through Madawaska I heard of many lots of timber which had been made & sold at Fredericton & St John - The people up & down the river were then making timber, in considerable quantities, generally on small branches and with some caution - They were also making timber boldly on the British grants and I was informed by some they hauled four miles - Which gave them very long lots - The Beckwiths were making timber, 1 or 2000 tons on the Tamiscon ta Seignory - Coombs had made 700 tons on the S Westerly part of the Seignory, and was also making timber in other places - The Beckwiths had supplied them and so perhaps had Coombs -

On my return I met McLaughlan at Tobique and held a conversation with him to ascertain how he managed the timber on the disputed territory - I asked him if the Gov^t permitted cutting on the Seignory - He said yes -

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The agreements of the land agents had made no
exception as to the cutting within the disputed territo-
-ry although McLaughlan in whose charge the territory
was placed by the Prov. Gov^t did -
As I had ascertained previously that timber in
considerable quantities had been made on land
not embraced in either of the exceptions made by
McLaughlan, & that he was also informed that
duties had been paid on very little and very little
had been seized, I extended my inquiries, and to made
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Officers of the government - To all which he replied
in substance that it was impossible that any tim-
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Because he said, they were always looking the
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In 1836 Report says the Beckwiths made on the Seignory
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The above does not embrace Coombs timber and numerous other smaller lots which were cut and sold below by other persons -

I am also informed the Beckwiths last season made an usual 1 or 2000 tons on the seignory, and purchased of persons up and down the river the river untill they had 8000 tons, carried it to market and none of it was seized - The Beckwiths timber not embrace near all that was made - There were other small dealers, and many who carried ^{their own timber} to market - Baker sold most of his to Beckwith - but the small lot he carried to market was detained & bonded at \$180 per ton - Wheelocks went free -

I am also informed that timber has been made and carried to market in the same manner every year -

All my investigations thus far tends conclusively to show that our forests have been and are now being stripped of the handy timber of which there is not and will not be any amount - If the Country is left as it is now in the jurisdiction of the British, the most available will be all cut & when we triumph over British usurpation & obtain the peaceable possession of our domain, ^{we} shall have the soil merely denudated of its timber - How long the final settlement will be delayed, is not for me to predict, but Maine and Massachusetts ought to press the subject to an immedi

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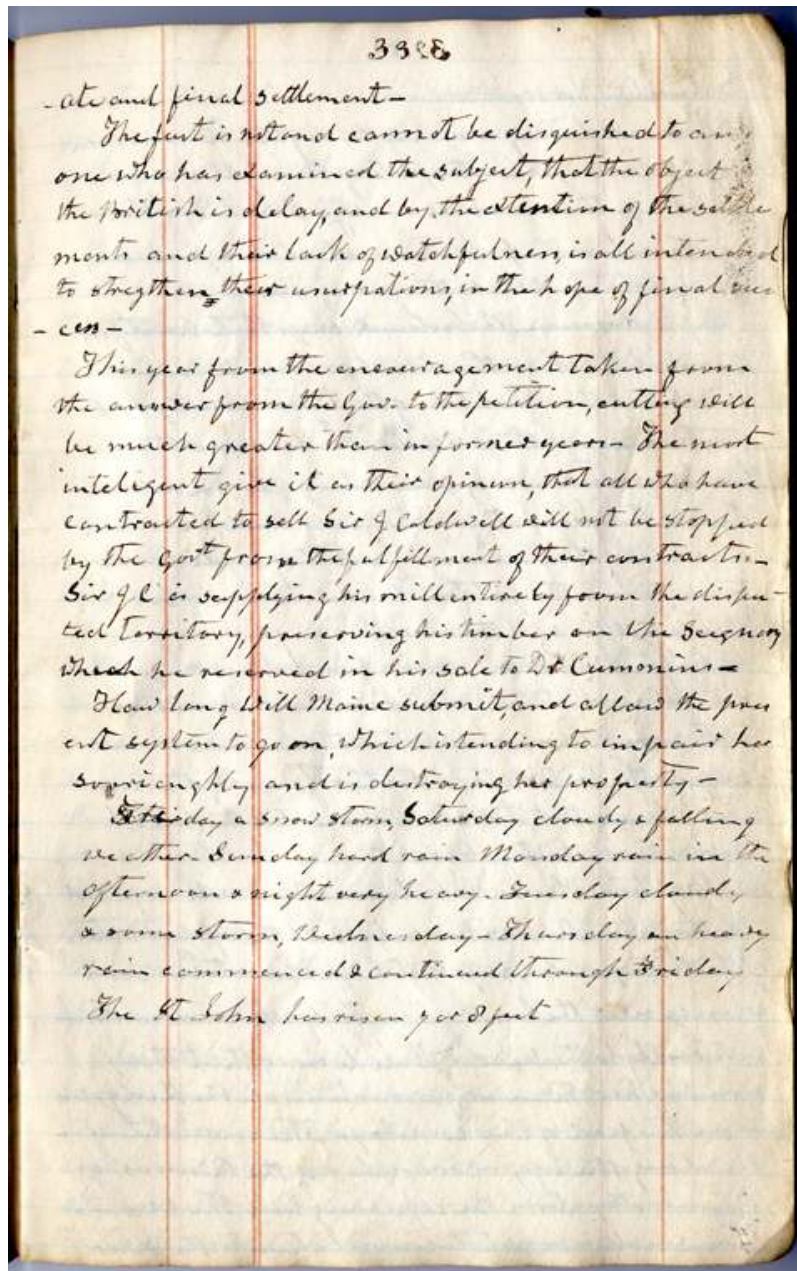
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3388

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This year from the encouragement taken from the answer from the Gov. to the petition, cutting will be much greater than in former years - The most intelligent give it as their opinion, that all who have contracted to sell Sir J Caldwell will not be stopped by the Gov^t from the fulfillment of their contracts - Sir J C is supplying his mill entirely from the disputed Territory, preserving his timber on the Seignory which he reserved in his sale to Dr Cummins -

How long Will Maine submit, and allow the present system to go on, which is tending to impair her sovereignty and is destroying her property -

Friday a snow storm, Saturday cloudy & falling weather Sunday hard rain Monday rain in the afternoon & night very heavy - Tuesday cloudy & some storm, Wednesday - Thursday am heavy rain commenced & continued through Friday The St John has risen 7 or 8 feet

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Rained during much of the night - It commenced snowing the latter part of the night & is now snowing - the river still rising - As soon as the weather clears the people here calculate upon an heavy frost and the setting in of winter -

Capt Fermin Thibedeau says that heretofore the inhabitants on this river have made from five to ten thousand tons of timber annually and that this year they will do much more than has been done in any preceding year, independent of the logs cut for Sir J Caldwell, in consequence of the encouragement the people have taken from the petition to, and answer of Sir S Harvey Lt Gov. of N Brunswick -

- Capt Thibedeau, who is a firm believer in, and not unfriendly to the American claim, remarks with some pitch & sarcasm that the Americans will suffer the British to get the territory, or if the Americans ever get it, it will not be until the British have got all the timber -

Baptiste Olivier Thibedeau - who is well acquainted the Green River & Branches & all the upper waters of the Ristigouche, says that high Mountains commence near the head of Tom Kedg vic and continue Westwardly to the head of Tuledi river, that they are higher than any mountains on the Kedg-wic or on this part of the country - The mountains lie along the upper branches of the Rimousky - Generally above the exploring line the Mountains are small are situated in relation to the waters

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I am informed that the British troops last winter cut a road from Madawaska River on the west side of Damisconata to the Great Portage - Maj Coombs a more level route may be found from the head of the Damisconata Lake to the St Lawrence, and that it lies chiefly through an hard wood country with only one Mt on it and that memorials have been presented to Sir J Colbourne and Sir John Harvey on the subject, and that they had determined to have it explored - The route lies to the Northward & Eastward of the present Portage -

I spent last evening with Sir J Caldwell - From I again learn that the poor people will be allowed to cut about three hundred logs each on their possessions - and the making of timber will be entirely stoped - I replied I supposed the cullers and the Gov^t would do this, as they had done in

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 in the free navigation of the St John but otherwise
 I presumed Maine would not yield her right -

Monday Nov 12th 1838

Mr S W Smith of Frederiction & his men who
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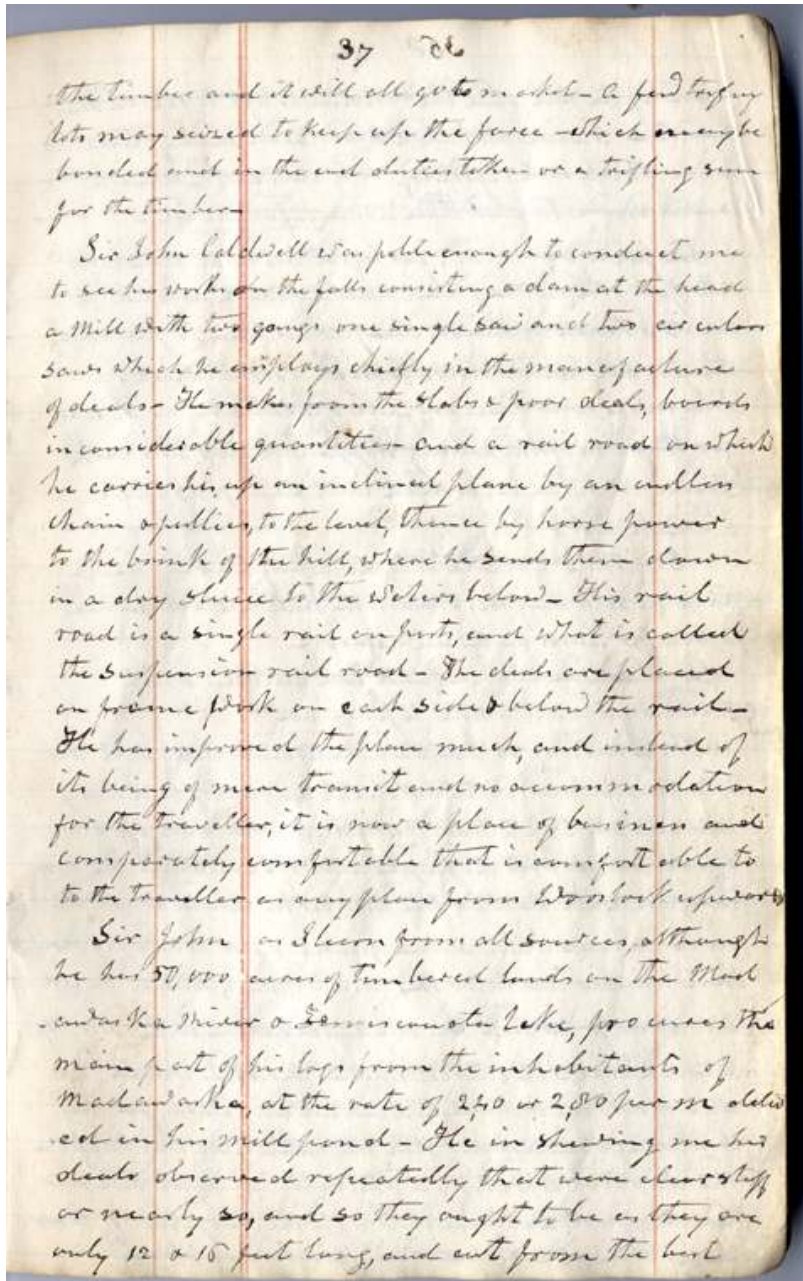
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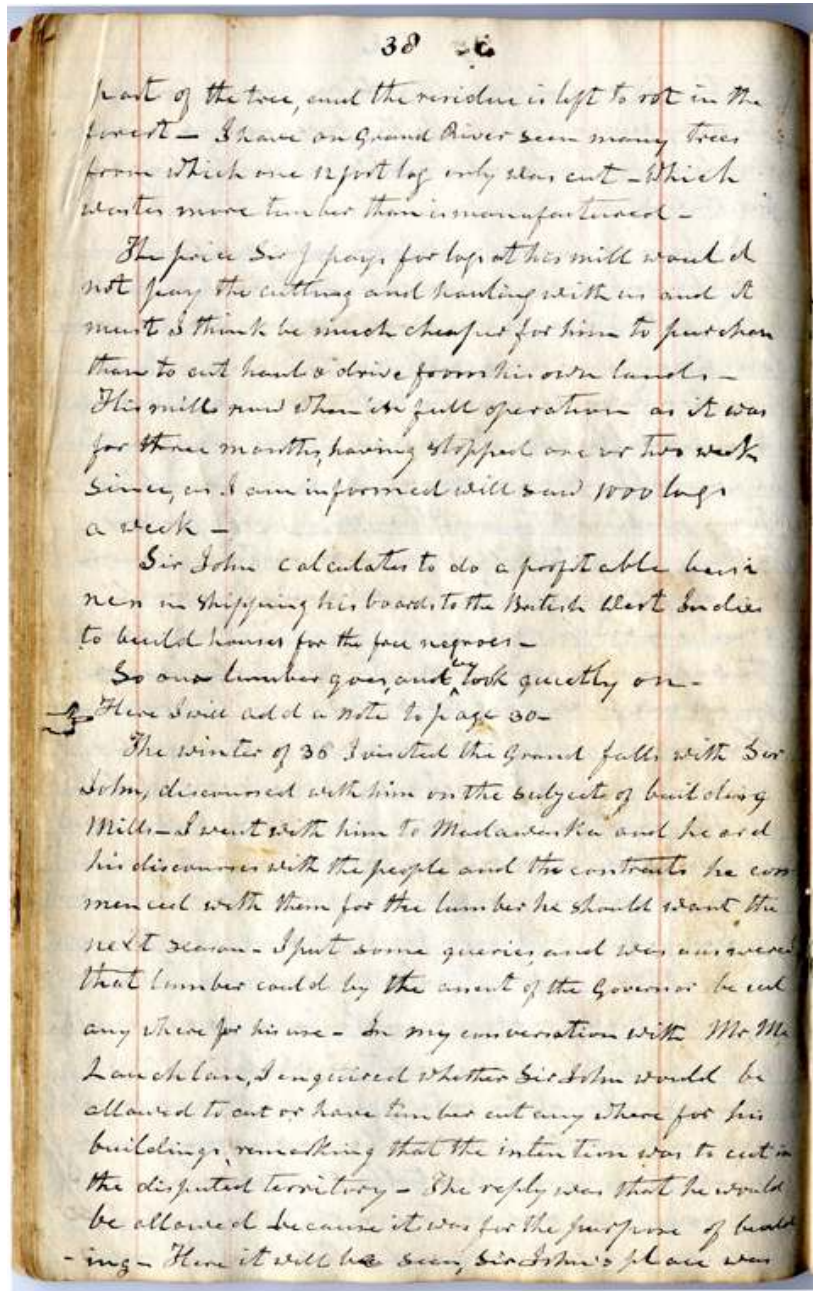
Mr S W Smith of Frederiction & his men who are employed in Mr Langhans depot have been up the river St John to prevent the making of timber, up the River - He lately been up the Aroostook - and says they shall stop the cutting - He says he found some made, and stopped making - I told him I had no doubt they ceased while he was there - I say if they do as they have alone heretofore they will make a show while we are in the country & when we are gone they will relax and in the spring when the timber is down they will not seize on the plan, that they cannot identify



the timber and it will all go to market - A few trifling lots may seized to keep up the farce - which may be bonded and in the end duties taken or a trifling sum for the timber -

Sir John Caldwell was polite enough to conduct me to see his work on the falls consisting a dam at the head a mill with two gangs one single saw and two circular saws which he employs chiefly in the manufacture of deals - He makes from the slabs & poor deals, boards in considerable quantities - and a rail road on which he carries his up an inclined plane by an endless chain & pulleys, to the level, thence by horse power to the brink of the hill, where he send them down in a dry sluice to the waters below - His rail road is a single rail on posts, and what is called the suspension rail road - The deals are placed on frame work on each side & below the rail - He has improved the place much, and instead of its being of mere transit and no accommodation for the traveller, it is now a place of business and comparately comfortable that is comfortable to the traveller as any place from Woostock upwards -

Sir John as I learn from all sources, although he has 50,000 acres of timbered lands on the Madawaska River & Damiscanota Lake, procures the main part of his logs from the inhabitants of Madawaska, at the rate of 2,40 or 2,020 per m delivered in his mill pond - He in showing me his deals observed repeatedly that were clear stuff or nearly so, and so they ought to be as they are only 12 & 16 feet long, and cut from the best



part of the tree, and the residue is left to rot in the forest - I have on Grand River seen many trees from which one 12 foot log only was cut - Which wastes more timber than is manufactured -

The price Sir J pays for logs at his mill would not pay the cutting and hauling with us and it must I think be much cheaper for him to purchase than to cut haul & drive from his own lands - His mill now when in full operation as it was for three months, having stopped one or two week since, as I am informed will saw 1000 logs a week -

Sir John calculates to do a profitable business in shipping his boards to the British West Indies to build houses for the free negroes -

we

So our timber goes, and ^ look quietly on -

Here I will add a note to page 30

The winter of 36 I visited the Grand falls with Sir John, discoursed with him on the subject of building Mills - I went with him to Madawaska and heard his discourses with the people and the contracts he commenced with them for the lumber he should want the next season - I put some queries and was answered that lumber could by the assent of the Governor be cut any where for his use - In my conversation with Mr Mc Lauchlan, I inquired whether Sir John would be allowed to cut or have timber cut any where for his buildings, remarking that the intention was to cut in the disputed territory - The reply was that he would be allowed because it was for the purpose of building - Here it will be seen, Sir John's place was

39

Within N Brunswick and the timber was to be taken from the disputed territory in violation of the agreement before mentioned of the land agents. If timber could be taken from the territory to build on British soil, it might in another and the agreement in practice made a mere nullity - It has in fact in practice been made a nullity - It has been pretended to be observed while it has been totally violated both in letter and spirit -

Gen Irish Capt Parrot and the men A Hunter A Nelson Leadbetter Bryant James Campbell Jr Powers M G Deane Dudley & Francois Eaneas arrived in the evening, having consumed all their provisions -

Tuesday 13 - Gen Irish Capt Parrot Sam Leadbetter W Bryant, went up the river to the line to try the course of the line and make other observations, if the weather would permit - The day was cloudy & rained - I with the other men left the Grand falls on our return, and went down as far as the De Chute -

Wednesday 14

Set out before day light and run down to Woodstock where we arrived a little past 11 o'clock AM - The Stage had gone & I hired an extra for myself & men - Arrived at Houlton a little after sunset - The Stage had left - I hired an extra, for which I was able to send six of the men Hunter Nelson Dudley Powers

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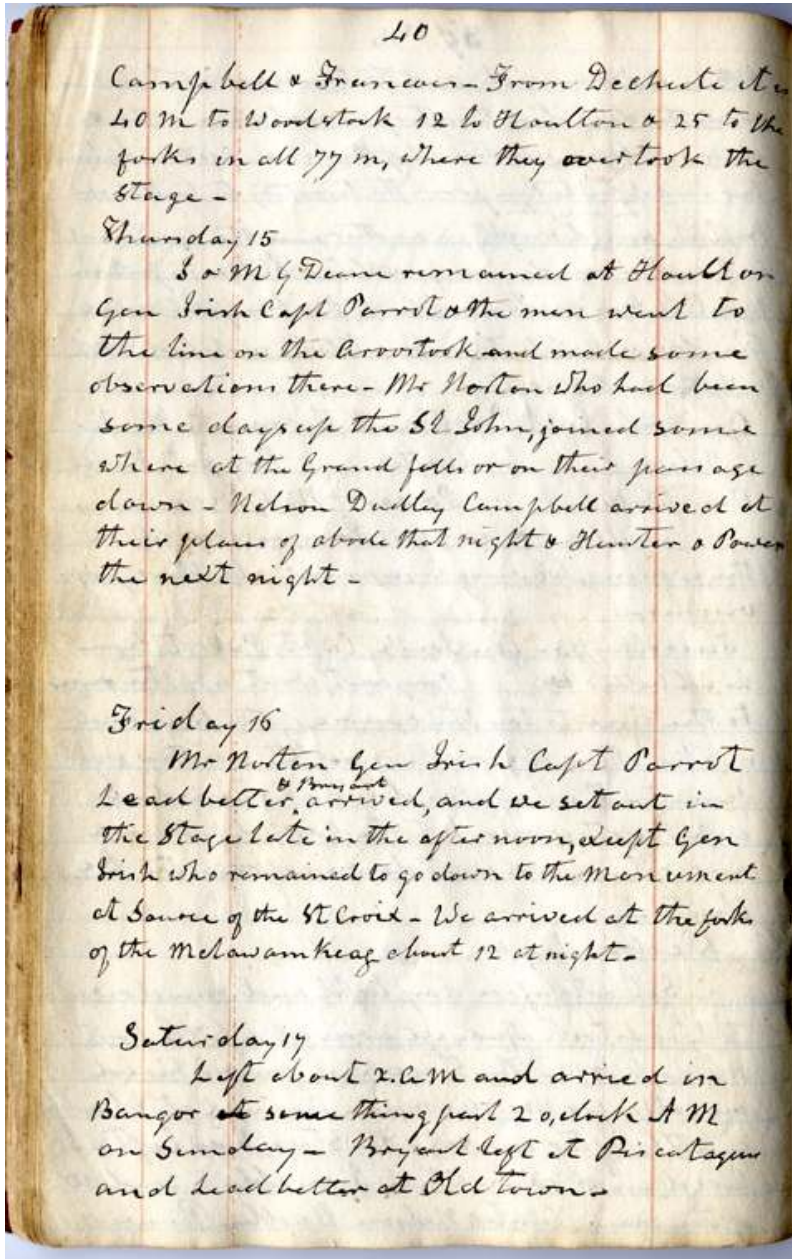
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Campbell & Francois - From DeChute it is 40 M to Woodstock 12 to Houlton & 25 to the forks in all 77 m, Where they overtook the Stage -

Thursday 15

I & M G Deane remained at Houlton Gen Irish Capt Parrot & the men went to the line on the Aroostook and made some observation there - Mr Norton who had been some days up the St John, joined some where at the Grand falls or on their passage down - Nelson Dudley Campbell arrived at their places of abode that night & Hunter & Powers the next night -

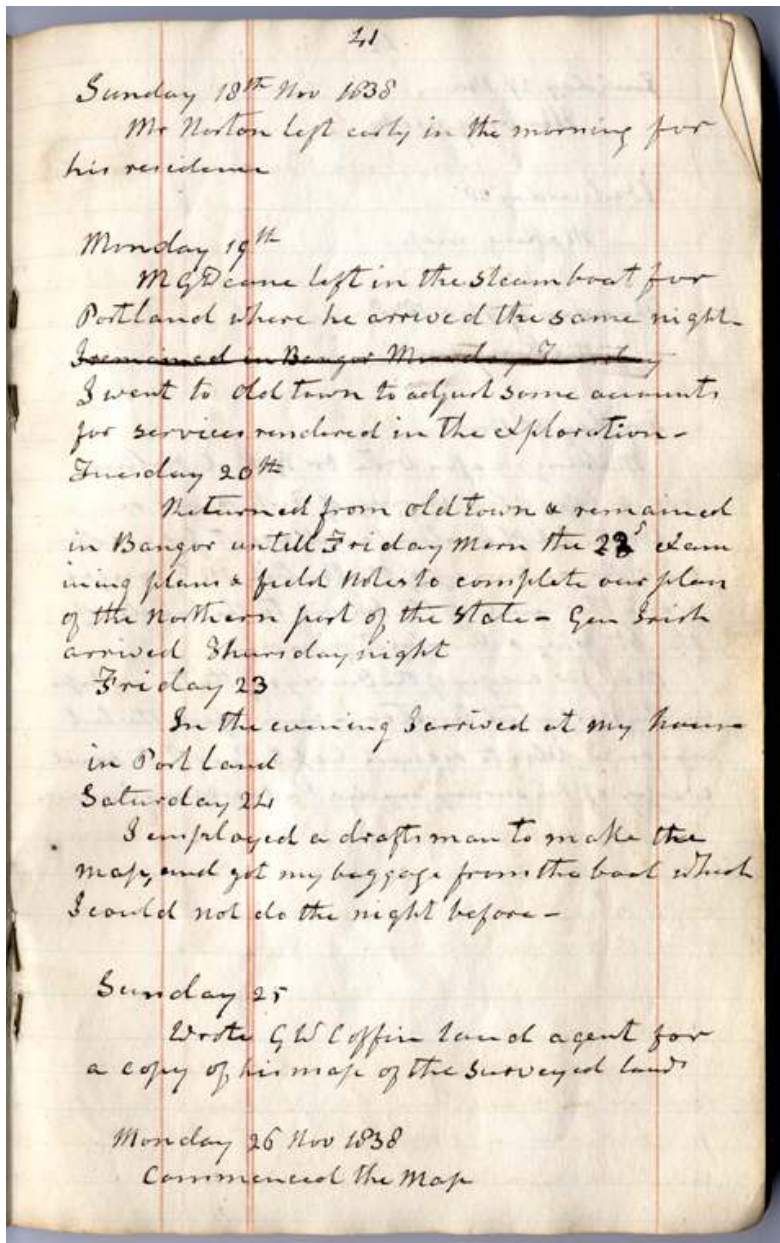
Friday 16

Mr Norton Gen Irish Capt Parrot & Bryant

Leadbetter ^ arrived, and we set out in the Stage late in the afternoon, except Gen Irish who remained to go down to the Monument at Source of the St Croix - We arrived at the forks of the Matawamkeag about 12 at night -

Saturday 17

Left about 2. AM and arrived in Bangor at some thing past 2 o'clock AM on Sunday - Bryant left at Piscataquis and Leadbetter at Old Town -



Sunday 18th Nov 1838

Mr Norton left early in the morning for his residence

Monday 19th

M G Deane left in the steamboat for Portland where he arrived the same night - ~~I remained in Bangor Monday Tuesday~~ I went to old town to adjust some accounts for services rendered in the exploration - Tuesday 20th

Returned from old town & remained in Bangor until Friday Morn the 23^d examining plans & field notes to complete our plan of the northern part of the state - Gen Irish arrived Thursday night

Friday 23

In the evening I arrived at my house in Portland

Saturday 24

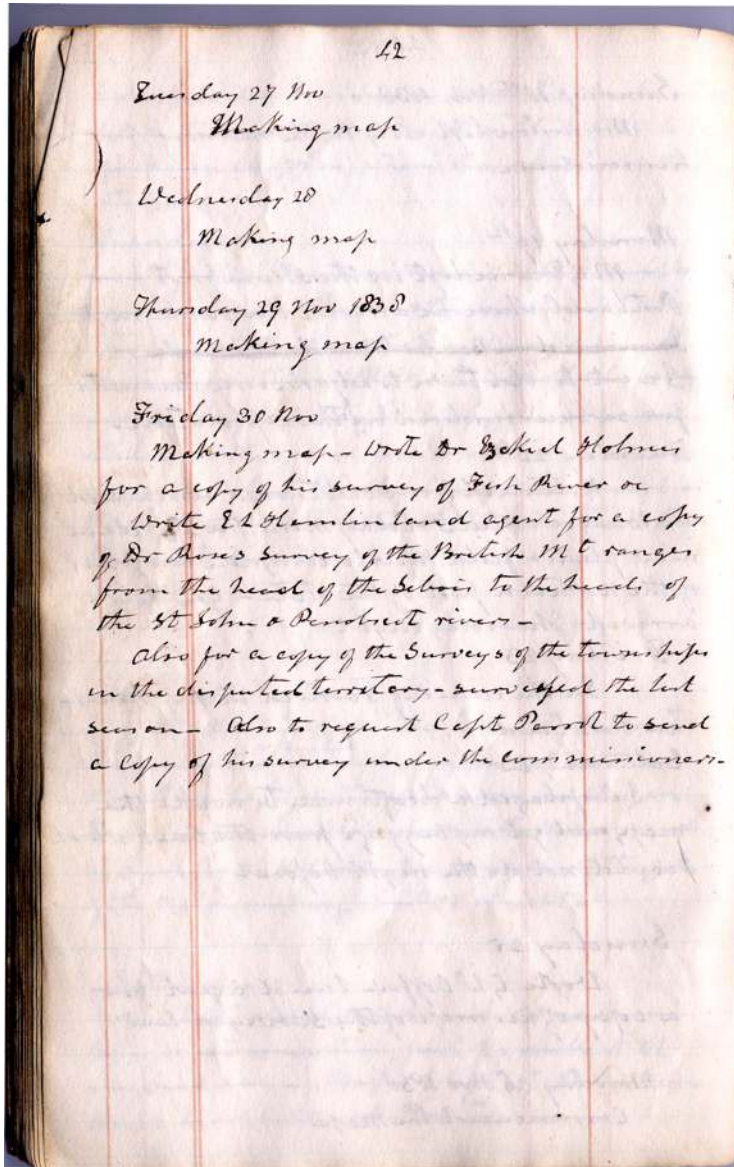
I employed a draftsman to make the map, and get my baggage from the boat which I could not do the night before -

Sunday 25

Wrote G W Coffin land agent for a copy of his map of the surveyed lands

Monday 26 Nov 1838

Commenced the Map

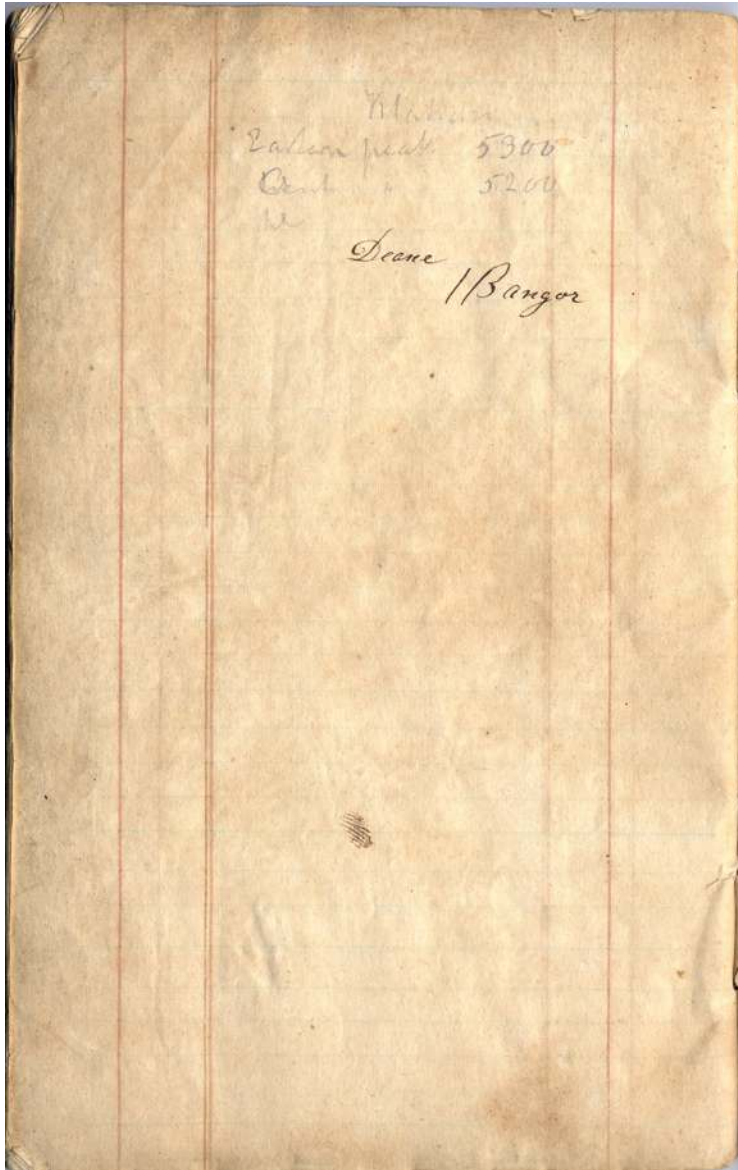


42
Tuesday 27 Nov
Making map

Wednesday 28
Making map

Thursday 29 Nov 1838
Making map

Friday 30 Nov
Making map - Wrote Dr - Ezekiel Holmes
for a copy of his survey of Fish River or
Write E L Hamlin land agent for a copy
of Dr Roses survey of the British M^t ranges
from the head of the Sebois to the heads of
the St John & Penobscot rivers -
Also for a copy of the Survey of the townships
in the disputed territory - surveyed the last
season - Also to request Capt Parrot to send
a copy of his survey under the Commissioners -



Katahdin
Eastern peak 5300
Cent " 5200
W
Deane
/Bangor