1940

U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

Type of Survey: Topographic

Field No.: Office No.: 1940

LOCALITY
State: Maine
General locality: Saint Croix
Locality: River

1889

CHIEF OF PARTY
Eugene Elliott

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DATE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.
T. C. Needham, Superintendent.

State: Maine.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.
Topographic Sheet No. 1940.

Locality:
St. Croix River.

1889.

Chief of Party:
Eugene Ellicott.
In submitting the following descriptive
report of the section of country over
which my past season's work extended
I must express gratified of great indebtedness
the results of survey are possibly
rejected reports, but it occurred to me
that if all sections of the country over
which our work is carried that along its
boundaries is deserving of greatest elaboration.
As briefly as possible the derivation of
 certain prominent geographical names will
be given. That of the State of Maine, if con-
rated in any of our reports can not be
accomplished with greater precision than at its threshold.

European geographers of the latter
part of the sixteenth century knew the coast
which now forms the sea face of France, or
Marseilles, or Marothon. It is a remarkable
coincidence that the ancient Marothon,
should bear its name - so far as the exact
line is concerned - so nearly identical with
the district boundary of France. On the East
they are the same - on the West Marothon
only reached the Laca river, whereas, the
difference is in the small stretch of coast
between the Laca and the Laca-Againia.
Marothon is probably of Indian origin.
France; there is some doubt as to the origin
or derivation of this name.

Some writers conclude that it was named
by Henry, in 1607 - founded in 1603, or
Dumant in 1604 in honor of the Duke
(probably the first) of Henry IV, who pursued
soldiers, or was in some manner involved in
the province of France in France.

On the other hand, there seems to be some
evidence that the above suggestion has no
value - that the province of Marseilles idea was
subsequently interpreted as apropos to the
French influence in their behalf early in the
seventeenth century.

Williamson, in his history of Maine, says:
"By reason of the great number of islands in that
quarter, the shores of the coast were frequently called
'Le Maine.'"

Smith says while he was at this island, in 1614,
the Indians desired strongly one of their men should
go to the Magne."

Hubbard, N. E. p. 12. "Plymouth another
found at an island, though it appeared to be some
high land of the Magne."

Plymouth Council in making a grant of
land between the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers
say: "+ + + keep in hand to call the Province of Maine."

5th of May, 1627.

In 1685, the grant to J. Thacher refers to a tract of
land upon the Magne."

This expression "The Magne" usually by itself
is commonly used by the writers of the seventeenth
century. Various forms of spelling is that
the first mentioned definition is correct.
The early French navigators left no time in
attaching distinctively French names to all
Prominent objects: the委书记 was as a whole. The discovery, beginning with the St. Lawrence, and following the shores of this continent, we find that manner of where till finally we reach the eastern most, discussion, and there a Grand Manan.

Acadia, St. John, St. Croix. Robin, a tribe. Robert Manum - Mr. Desert said so we to the

Mainland. It is said at all times that the mainland would have been cleared over a very short of special designation. New France was, as

understood at the time, too mighty to conquer to have met the great sub divisions for few pages of geographical importance. Even though the

French origin of Maine is best conjecture, it must be admitted that when all the circum-
stances are considered it contains great probability, the French had but little respect for Indian nomadic nation. To their MacPoster

and unexampled of great brightness, until Maine meant a great deal, and was a grateful

sound.

St. Croix.

The first settlement on the coast of Maine.
If not in land on the coast North of Florida
was that made by Pierre de Fourcy de
Benta, who received a grant of all the
landing in America between the 40° 7 46°
parallels of latitude N.

With an expedition of about 170 people,
including the famous Champlain, and other
gentlemen of less renown, de Benta sailed
from Harmer-de-France, Sept. 16th. From
Cape Cornish island, where land was made,
de Benta skirted the shore of what is now
Nova Scota, around Cape Sable, and thence
to the head of the Bay of Fundy, and again
to the westward along the shore of the present
New Brunswick, into Passamaquoddy Bay.
de Benta, pleased with the St. Croix, as well
in weight have been, having and ever after it
at a reason where its waters are almost to the
own in the part of the country, reduced; and
inscribed persons at the name of La Riveret de
Etchamanis. The Etchamanis bay of Indians
laid about the memories of the place.

The voyagers and settlers—so they came thence
in the climate capacity—landed at July, some
The "La Sante Camp".

During the winter 1624-25 the colonists suffered
unprecedented hardships. Thirty-four, or a little
less than a third of their number perished.

Intense cold - against which King had failed
to fortify themselves - caused, etc., was the
mechanism of declaration. In the following
August, De Monts announced his decreted
force to Earl Royal, Sir T. De Monts was subse-
guessed departed of his patent. Thus began and
ended the first attempt to founded a colony on the
Northern coast. But for the important role De
Monts' little island of St. Croix was destined
to play in future boundary disputes, the
asylum would be many much out of place.

Though St. Croix was the name given the
island, the name of the island, St. Croix, in
the language of the local inhabitants of Caldo-
"Stuk into the water," and very effectually
spoke color to its water. About the time
of the first settlement of the area, the
island became known as St. Croix Island,
and later as D'Ecclis. The latter is said
To be a corroboration of the doctrine

We have to thank Dr. Meriwether for preserving

The ancient Indian name of Cheka-

Michisante, as we spell and pronounce it.

Rachel Putney Day. This name like most Indian

Appellations is of doubtfull meaning. Some historians

say that it means "heads up to the open fields, or

plains," and that said open fields or places refer

to the open plains and fields. Other writers claim

that it means "the waters of the forest.

I believe that the first mentioned definition

can be traced to the time of Jesuitism; if so it should

be accepted as approximately correct. It is evident

that the Indians of 1625 were in all respects inferior

to their praying. From the time the Jesuits

came among the Indians in this section of New

France, till their practical determination

kept entirely dissatisfied. A definition or sate

must make the one of them to Dr. Meriwether was apt
to accept. A hundred and fifty years

later or say about the time of founding

of Bethesda, &c. The savage of this country

had had too many rude and indifferent, and

the remedy least instinct eradicated.
The probability are that neither of the Indian
natives nor St. Croix extended above Calvin,
or the bank of the water, from which spring
to the Northwest it was common in the Chippewa
motive. I feared already my success
would tend to the Indians. The other were particularly
and usually of the country which called it by the
old Indian names. Upon a map of Maine,
revised by the late in 1669, the centre appears
as "Chippewatowas," or St. Croix.

Among the early settlers of the St. Croix
Valley there was marked preference for the
Indian name, Schodiak — a name whose
spell down the years — to the leader of the Ming
Eichmanen, and the named Chippewatowas.
Schodiak held sway over the labor at least of
the white Gano of the area, and regularly
made the change, as indicated.

Echadiak is the Indian for Schodiak. Definition, any
agreeing — variance, and doubt feel.

In 1789, in a deed to one Watersman Thomas,
of Township No. 5 (upon which Calvin, also
now stand), the Lake, orrowned mellit.
As late as 1835, that part of the river immediately below Elwin was mentioned officially, by New England and surveying authorities, and generally by the settlers.

I am inclined to believe that Schonbruck was elected as one of the members of the new Indian council by the Presbyterian leaders on the W. B. side and the Protestant Americans on the W. S. side, with which to negotiate the Catholic St. Croix — the Holy Cross.

We can easily understand how despicable the appellation was to the sturdy pioneers of the Valley. As all events, St. Croix has won the day. The various names by which it was once known from time to time, soon vanished, till the Indian and official stamp became fixed in fact. Hence new terms of convenience.

Walter Wells, Esq., late Chief Herald of the State of Missouri, where he is widely respected, printed in the "State in 1869," authority for much that follows concerning the river as an economical value. C. E. C. incident that Mr. Wells depended on "Hansom's Survey," 1839.
in compiling this report.

To quote: "...length 70 miles; breadth 50 miles, area 500 sq. miles in basin, 375 sq. miles in the adjacent province, total 1,175 sq. miles. All but about 20 sq. miles contribute to the main overflows. No large outlet streams..."

I find no error regarding Mr. Miller's report that 50 miles is the greatest length of basin, and 50 miles is greatest width of area, as stated by Mr. Miller (175) as collected from Indian sources.

"Annual outflow (estimated)" 24,300,000,000

I copy the following heights of water:

Upper Basin, Well town... 57
Baring... 86
Foot of Sprague Falls... 93
Head... 118
Levey's Lake (Chinacle)... 134
East, or A. Croft Branch... 191.95
Chinquapin east lake... 382
Mud... 416
Stream into Grand Lake... 444
Monument Brook... 444
"West Branch, or Kanatabasis"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Mileage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evereye Lake</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort of Grand Lake Stream</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Point at junction of two branches 166, Monument at Head Water Boundary 538."

"Four fifths of this basin are occupied with forest."

"The tide at Calais flows 8 feet."

"Wells vary, but the altitudes are measured from about half tide."

"It is very evident that the heights are not accurately determined, and should not be depended upon. Very many, however, seem of interest."

"This river is formed by two branches, the northern or eastern, called the western St. Croix."

"The other branch, called the east side St. Croix, runs parallel to the channel of which across the boundary line, and the western or Kanatabasis, which exchanges the Kanatabasis lake. Both streams are in proportion to their length, wide and洄lumious, taking in fish in a manner quite similar to many of the lakes."
There are 183 stations in the register, represented upon the date map.

The Monument, which may be regarded as at the head of the St. Croix, Lies N. 26° 30' 17" of Calais, in the water, distant 37 miles.

The Plane-table route from Truro, as almost invariably called, is 42 miles in length as the crow flies; on a straight line 35 miles.

Head of said West Truro lies N. 35° W. from Calais, or head of salt water.

The course of this river, not including the schools which drain into the tidal area are embraced within the following scope of latitude and longitude:


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northernmost</td>
<td>45° 56'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easternmost</td>
<td>45° 07'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easternmost (in New Brunswick)</td>
<td>67° 06'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westernmost</td>
<td>68° 07'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Almost its entire volume is derived from lakes, the main supply being which is generally clear, though not necessarily permanent, and would admirably answer all the labor involved in building dams to hold the water as in a reservoir.
A phonocentrically covered sewn fall row
causes a characteristic, or even dangerous
rice in the river.

"On regard the range seems forced to infectious
water, action, in the swamp, which took place
in an extraordinary drought in 1838, noted
the summer level at numerous points. The
range was very high. The highest water
in the greatest range ever occurring, and in
the swamps, " small. I was well satisfied
with the influence of summer, fall, and spring
high water at about 3 miles where the
fall most pronounced. Where Mr. Wheelson
and Palmer aslern, I saw reach a different
as great as that stated by Alexander. This fact
will probably cover the area.

The lacustrine system of the St. Croix is
of very remarkable development, more for this
strait, and as contrasted with average lakes
disturbed by equal depth elsewhere in the country.
As in other countries, may perhaps be regarded
as quite extraordinary.

The northern, or main branches of the river...
It is for nearly one half of its length, a lake, or chain of lakes. Three quarters of the Southern
Trunk is to borrow a term from the medical
Pharmacology, a succession of aneurisms.
Then are 61 lakes in the system.
Area of lake surface, according to Nobel
North Branch - 27.90
East - 15.35
Total sq. miles - 30.90

From this dismembered information I have been
able to gather, it would appear that about
1/3 of the lake surface is susceptible of being
covered for storage purposes, on an average
of 1200 feet, which would give, and
accounting this gain in area by own storage,
therefore of storage about 44,000 cu. yd., or a volume
sufficient to run double the amount of
Machinery at present in use, during the
very months that are through the normal
fluctuation, and due almost completely from the
proposition, I doubt if there is a river
in the U. S. or in the Provinces which can
be easily be made to subsist the needs of Texas forever, and at the same time be readily and inexpensively controlled by man's hand. The direction is very premature, but the time is not distant when the waters powers of the country, and especially those of New England will become valuable, and more and more so. Valuable for valuable than the St. Croix.

On the 22d of Oct, at which time the river was about at low standing water, I found the St. Croix Cotton Mill (at side of river) running 940 horse power to drive its machinery, and estimating as carefully as possible, I concluded that 700 horse power was going to waste.

Total indicated horse power = 940

Actual used 700

1640

This represents about minimum amount of water.
From this time of the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, until the final adjudication, Oct. 25, 1798, there existed grave doubts as to the identity of the St. Croix or Etchemin River. Disputes between the English and French were frequent occurrence, and often bitter, in lieu of overt hostility in act.

In 1754 (the year New Brunswick came into existence as a separate Colony, separated from Nova Scotia), Sir. Hancock of Maine, Charlestown, appointed a Commission of three gentlemen to report to the said and determine, if possible, which was the river St. Croix, or Etchemin, of De Prevali. The Treaty of Paris, signed Sept. 7, 1763, and yet the matter was not settled.

The separate character of Sir. Hancock's Commission met with no success, and indeed came to an ignoble end. The uncertainty continued till 1798. Williamson says:

"To determine and settle by Commission, according to the 3rd article of His Majesty's treaty, which river was the St. Croix, as mentioned in the Treaty of 1763, there were, 1798."
Appointed to that post by the British Court, Thomas Burbury, and by the American Expedition, David Howell and Robert Somson. Accompanied by agents on both sides, and by two skilled surveyors, Samuel Shaler and John Harris. They met at Halifax in Sept. 1796, and thence proceeded to Port au Port, in order for the purpose of obtaining facts, both by inquiry and actual observation. In the miss Schonsee, opposite to the N.E. corner of what is now Portugal, they visited an island, whose situation and aspect are striking accordance to the description given of that island. H. Crisp, Capt. S. Cardwell, Captain, and others, formed a written, when the British party landed the winter, A.D. 1807. Near the upper end of it were the remains of a very ancient fortification, overgrown with large trees, whose old trunks were Jarred, and where the foundations stones were bored to a considerable depth.

The surveyors, in 1797, made a survey of the place and station, and presented to the Commission a plan well delineated. Other plans were examined, and the British agents raised an argument upon the Jeffrey's, that the true source of the
"The American Agent urged that the Maga =
guarantees [Magazines] further such was the
view entertained."

"At Providence, Oct. 25, 1798, the Commissioners
made a report under which the law was scaled.

"By the Act agreeing with what had been
impartially to examine, and decide the question,
according to the evidence afforded thereof, upon
which, with the arguments of the parties,
they had all the evidence collected, they decided that,
the mouth of the river St. Croix is in Latitude=
greater 39° at a figuration of land called
"Fresh Point," about 3 miles northward from
the northern part of St. Andrews island, and
in the latitude of 45° 05' 05" N., and in the longitude
East of 67° 12' 31" W. from London, and 3° 54' 15"
west from Harvard College; and that the
course of said river, as from its said mouth,
is anotherly to a point of land called the People's
Head, then turning bay, the point, more westerly,
to where it divides into two streams, the one coming
from the westward, and the other coming from
the northward, leaving the river name of Chepiutute, and hence, by the same course, from the northward to its source, which is at a stake, near a yellow birds tree, looped with bier, and marked S = T. and J = H. 1797, the middle of the surveyors names, now called the 'Monument.'

This expert being satisfied by the high duties, turned, established the certainty, line of the river, to that point, and greatly seemed to encourage settlement in that vicinity.

Words of note are the following quotations:
Treaty of Paris, 1783: Webster-Ashburton Treaty (entered) + + and, made by a line 1842 to be drawn along the + + the middle of the channel + + middle of the river + +

of course the stipulations contained in the Treaty of 1842, supersede those of Treaty of 1783.
The first settlement made in the St. Croix region was probably that at Pleasant Point, by T. Hodgdon, James Barton, and a Mr. Reede, in 1763. Later in same year, James Boyd and James Huffrey settled on Indian Island. In 1769, two or three persons settled at St. Andrews, N.B.

In 1771, William Baker settled on Moses Island, where Eastport now stands. Tradition credits William Swan, of Mass., and David Fairall of Ireland, with the pioneer ventures of Calais. It is generally believed that these men came here sometime between 1775 and 1780. The first settler of whom there is authentic knowledge was Daniel Hill, 1779. The first saw mill was erected in 1781, at Porter's Stream, 1/4 mile from river.

St. Stephen was first settled in 1786 by a lot of men that recently marched out of the British Army. George III, anticipated to erect a large fort near to the settlement of the Americans, provided settlers with land, farming implements, tools, and an army.
Calais for a period of three years, from date of settlement, or landing.

In 1790 there were only twenty-five souls in the unincorporated Calais; in St. Stephen, there were four hundred.

In 1800 Calais boasted of six or seven hundred inhabitants.

In 1803 James Keane, from Duxbury, Mass., built the first vessel - the Schooner "Liberty."

In 1802 or 1803 Peter Chute and Obadiah Hill and Co. built the first saw mill at Milltown.

Several other mills were built soon after that at Milltown, and Calais became a place of some little importance as a lumbering point. Calais claims to have been a manufacturing place, under the township, No. 5, in which it alone seemed to localize in it. In 1806 by Act of Legislature, Calais was duly incorporated.

The name was selected by the people in the fact of not arriving at a settlement on either Side of Dorus, or Dorus Hill, the part of St. Stephen, which stands, or stood, as Dorus, opposite Calais.

The good people of Calais church.
The relations—both admirable and patriotic—
which the name was given the place, by
various proprietors, as a manifestation of
respect and love for Lafayette.

This is far fetched—scarcely worthy of any
consideration.

Calais received a town charter, June 15, 1809.

About this time the building of wagon roads
received some attention. To trace the slow
movement of settlement inland, it might
be mentioned that in 1807 a colony of North
Highlanders settled on the ridge where 975 T.
signed "Middlemiss" near about 20—S.W. side.

Aug. 15, 1810 St. Stephen was far maintained.

To me for across this river. The cause is
for apparent, and manifest to call for
assistance. The rapid rise of level Calais to
Eastport was built, completed from the first
named place to Calais, in 1811.

The war of 1812-1814 caused great suffering and
persecution among the struggling little settlement.
The people substantially manifested their support
of the republicans or war party, as shown.
In the election returns of the little town, faithfully presented by the people to this day.

In 1820 Calais contained just 418 people.

From about the last mentioned date can be traced a grateful, calm sort of prosperity, which continues to be a noticeable feature of the place.

A City Charter was

granted this town, Aug. 24th, 1837.

Population in 1881 - 6173. Valuation $1,792,056.

Milltown is a mere suburb of Calais, with perhaps a fourth of the population. The municipal government of the latter place comprehends the former.

Opposite Calais at St. Stephen,

the P.E. railroad of the country can be reached by traversing thirty miles of level (20) in the

province of New Brunswick to Newcastle. Here is another P.E. from St. Stephen to

St. John, N.B., and thence on to Halifax, etc.

The A.C. & Grand Trunk P.E., originally designed to run from Calais to Bangor, got as far as Brandon, 20 miles from Calais, and then for the past 30 or 40 years has had its terminus.
Barnes was situated on the river Land, 1 1/2 miles N.W. from Calais. The St. & C.R.R.
Passes through its population, 1880 - 308. Valuation - 1.0.5.
Prior to the destruction, by fire, of the two saw mills at
this place the people enjoyed a fair share of prosperity.
But since the fire, which occurred 3 years ago, several
families have moved away, and those who remain
have a hard struggle of it. At present there are
two saw mills and a grist mill, whose total out-
put amounts to but little.
William Barnes, of Refugio Co. Texas purchased
in 1855, of nearly a million acres of land, scattered
through that part of the State lying East of the Central
Railroad, in the E. part of Washington County.
The town was incorporated January, 1825, and in
place of a number was given the name of Barnes.
In commemoration of Mr. Barnes, in compliment to his friend
Alexander Barnes, of the London Banking House.
of that name. The town being 1/4 of Barnes was
at about the same time, named Alexander.
This designation is made because of the real influence
of Mr. Barnes' lands, have appeared in this section.
Upper Mills is the name of the little village on the N. River mouth side of the river, opposite Barking. The cause which led to the decay of Barking Village, "Upper Mills," is a great deal of prosperity in the place. The water power at Barking is excellent—about 12 feet fall of water.

Barkingville is the lower part north of Barking, beginning at a point near the former Barking village, and expanding, with a width of about three miles along the river, to the confluence of the E. and W. Branches. There is no village in the town.

Along its borders there are scattered farms. The people are much better off than villagers of Barking, though not little evidence of prosperity is to be seen.

Settled in 1797 by Capt. Nathaniel Blyden.

Trent is a town in the town.

Sprague's Falls—The American side of which lies on Clay Creek, was taken up by Capt. Eli Sprague in about 1825. Sprague's farm began at the upper foot of Falls and extended down stream for a half mile, or so.

The water power at this place is no volume the
I am told that the navigation of the St. Croix is closed for a period of 2 months and 25 days, in an average, each winter.

Efforts to secure reliable information concerning the amount of lumber shipped at Calais, were not well rewarded. The Customs House makes no record of domestic shipment. The mill near had last month sent out 200,000 feet of lumber, and I thought it best not to undertake a request which would assuredly be unreliable.

The logging and driving Co.s. usually told me that during the spring before, there were 700.000 feet of lumber in logs, deposited near the river to the north, and that only about 50,000 of those of lumber would be produced during 1887.

There is really nothing shipped at Calais, worthy of mention, save lumber.
The preceding part of this report is not strictly in response to requirements set forth in "Instructions given and Memoranda for draft of this report."

The general character of geological structure is almost identical, with those submitted in my report for 1888 of investigation work. The section of the area lies in the appearance of granite, to a limited extent, in Chingfordville, and the strong influence above opposite Venito. The outcropings are rare: the color grey.

At Chingfordville, 10 miles. There is granite in a quarry, actively worked, from which is obtained a good granite. The greatest altitude of quarrying is on the street in the Ridge, near the summit of which stands a D. S. I. station.

"Middleville." The height is about 500 ft. The point in question was not reached by the detail topography. There is quite an extensive meandering just north of Middleville, and direct visibility to the overlook, or back water from the next point. Sans, to about Middleville.

There are a few other sites of interest, or place

Wells, Marshall, Whiting, etc. The stock, just and
of sufficient extent to justify special mention.

The reputation of that part of the St. Croix valley covered by the sheet under discussion,
would fairly well demonstrate the capabilities of
of the valley as a whole, but a more intelligible
conception of the same can be had by supposing
observations as inland as Croisic.

Of the trees of commercial value. The
St. Croix valley produces nearly annually
as much as indigenous to Maine.

In a collection of woods made by a man
in Barings, I have seen specimens of all those
enumerated.

As to white, Eaton well in certain spots, and
infrequently attaining a thickness
of 2½ feet.

Oak: Not as abundant—nor does the
willow make as much the white.
Birch, red, white and black. A hard, close-
grained wood, excellent for fuel, and certain
Manufactory for boxes
Chips, of which there are great quantities.
The whole is an exceedingly fine.
gran wood generally useful but especially valuable for cabin floors of which many millions are annually made. It is the trade of the whole State, which the Indians used in canoe-making.

Birch (or) Trade. A valuable wood. Used in the manufacture of furniture because of its fine grain, toughness and susceptibility to polish.

Yellow, sheet, oak, maple, regarded as the best of its wood.

Alder. A handsome wood, placed by the Linnaean scheme of classification among the birch. For a short picture, from the roots and trunk, the alder reaches a height of 15 or 20 feet, with a thickness of four inches, and is used as fuel, while inland, it seldom attains a height exceeding 25 ft., in a few to the fencer because of its tendency to spread.

Pitch pine, or pine tree in New England, highly esteemed as suitable for work where oak or birch is needed.
This wood is more abundant east of the St. Croix.

Cedar, white and red. This wood does not generally
will flourish. cedar attains a greater
height than 15 inches. maple attains 17
inches in 20 years. Cherry is apt to be hollow. There is
enough of such as it is to enable the
mill people to manufacture a vast
number of things.

Cherry—be found in limited quantity.

This tree does not attain normal perfor-
time.

Elm—This tree is valued as a shade, or
ornamental tree. It also furnishes the
hardwood and for indeed scattered through
out the valley. The elm of this country
would scarcely be advanced above

Frontenac, the totally elm of Canada or Middle New England.

Heavily so, or iron wood. Small—think like

of and maple hard. Used in making barn
spirits, etc. Scarcely worthy of place
among trees.
Juniper. Hackmatack: Abundant. Finally, or specifically used for covers of tobacco. Maple: Various. I think all the varieties can be found, but the tree is not nearly as large, or rich in foliage as in the Western part of the state.

Sugar: Some little sugar is obtained from the sugar maple, but not enough to make anything like the proportions of an interest.

Oak: This tree is to be found, but it is by no means common. In no case does it make any thing at all like the oak of the middle states.

Pine of this species is the hemlock. Sugar: Spencer. I judge it safe to say that the hem is the only tree that makes in this New England of this century. Every variety does well, and I think a representation of every species can be found.

Raspberry: to be found, and not particularly abundant. Finding a permanent sort of raspberry still. Soldier spend 10 years in war.
Pilgrims—of course all over the State: in this
section it reaches a goodly size, and
the name of the glue and beauty of
the Pilgrim of the modern states.
The fruits of to long are generally of second
grain. The woods are well worth improving.
Because of these undergrowth.

Of fruit trees, there are not many. The apple is
ruled: the only tree fruit that does at all well.
Along the coast the apple blossoms slightly.


When as far removed from the influence of
salt and as Colonists the apple is of poor quality
and generative quick. In going off the valley
a constant improvement is noticeable.

The fruit and vegetables of Colonists were a
surprise to me. The apples are equal to any
I have ever seen. Though not grown on a large
scale, as it is only within a few years that
the people have discovered available friends.

The apple trees are spreading far. The


Bush


land
I have had occasion to refer to the kindness of the said of this country, before. I have seen
whence, at the rate of 30 bushels to the acre
ate, quilling 30 bushels to the acre, and the
تقاربة (called English flax) quilling three (3)
tons to the acre. I am credibly informed
that one Dr. Swan of Colani who went out of
were 3 tons to the acre off his farm.
The farm next parson is as busy as a man
can well be. In the winter he goes into the woods;
in the spring he has work of some sort away
from farm—so add twice the workers in the mills,
goes to sea—does anything to escape the
work of the farm.

Proportion of arable land, to the wooded—
about an one to ten. The grass lands are enclosed
in with the arable.

Settlements are maintained by the saw mill
and Colani mill, on behalf of Colani and
St. Stephen. Means of communication: I
have attached to the R. R. Station.
From Colani to Norfolk Point is a daily Stamen,
Convenient, comfortable and able.
The roads leading out of Calais are generally good. The road to Eastport, through Valley, is
exceedingly good (28 miles).

The Hamilton (Penobscot Co.) road is well
built, but of every grade. It is this road
upon which Carleton is located.

The road from Calais to Machias, 40 miles
is, considering the poor country it runs through,
generally good. There are several ugly grades but
these are chiefly of wood.

The weather during the season was quite fair.

The season of 1847 was severely cold.

The temperature frequently reached 92° - of July, the
season to work in the outside coast, there was too little.
Work opended

Actua. 27. miles 13.5
Length of river strand, and reaches. miles 3.0
Boats, and B. R. 35.5
River acrossit measured along axis 12.75

Summing
Miles sum 20
Arms miles 1

Line of land- Daluis to Portetm. Miles 20

Cost of work actual forty thousand
$158.75
The plan table worked up and put as little and frame translation as possible.

But I forgot most of the practical Western what this country was not sufficiently cared in the translation point. Later, Mr. Dan, who was ordered to go over the country, made a report on the last way of proceeding with the work and substantially the same thing.

Every difficulty was more intense. The work to Maine, Canada, and the like should have been done on a scale of five or not larger. I trust that the South will deliver a summary of the sketch of men in question, one large scale to be executed next season.

Perhaps that is as good a place as any other to suggest that the subject of state to consult in advance to the location of the boundary, and indeed I see no reason why the State of New York cannot define the offenses attending a survey made with great deliberation and care, for boundary purposes, almost exclusively.
The question of deciding which location for the two towns—Calcutta and St. Stephen—has been an open one from the time the fort was built in. It will have something over a hundred years ago. Constant immigration is just by the people into sides of the river. It would be extremely difficult to convey an adequate idea in a letter of the extent of the situation. Land sold has followed upon land sold. Survey a non-existent of the plaintiff others in interest of the defendant. So called expert testimony to make the law firm place in the King been gone for many years. The Treasury Dept. officials have had infinite trouble with the questions on Custom House regulations.

The Survey has an opportunity of being a great service to the people along the St. Croix.

I would recommend about the following line of action to the Governor: That the State Dept. be interested in this affair; that a large scale survey is made and that the Canadian Government be appealed to different scans one to follow up the survey, and it...
...your request, and that a line be fixed by the
Defendants to which the said government, and the
affair is brought to a close at length as justice
liable. Their claim to make, along the large
border, among the several countries between
Canada and U.S. states, district and substantial
states. The decision made during the present
season would have the possible value as a
decision in boundary line. Further than no
evidence advised by one side. The affair is too
one-sided - opposite in its character. It would
be difficult to conceive of any thing more
presumptuous than the decision of the boundary
line in question. In this decision, they fail
unexplained. I have no doubt that with the
Canadian Fort, would alter the matter - if they
are consulted. The municipal authorities of
St. Anthony. This would simplify matters, and
make a satisfactory and unanimous agreement
easily reached. I can not do strongly, as follows.
I recommend action in the above matter.

To
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Mean of A.M. Aug. readings: 2.700.

Mean of P.M. readings: 2.416.

Mean of A.M. Sept. readings: 1.573.

Mean of P.M. readings: 1.018.

Mean of Sept. readings: 1.295.

River highest Aug. 1: 3.40.

Precipitation: 3.40 inches.

Greatest range: 3.40 inches.

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P.S. From Oct. 21 to Nov. 21, no observations were made due to high water levels. All structures were lost in the flood. I hope to resume operations shortly.
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Atlantic City Yacht Club, ground level, Cape May, New Jersey. 63.75

At the mouth of the Delaware River, 50.32

At the mouth of the Delaware River, 50.32

At the mouth of the Delaware River, 50.32

At the mouth of the Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

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Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32

Delaware River, 50.32
Bench marks.

These marks were made in connection.

The gauge is a 3 inch hole drilled in another smooth edge surface, distant 4 1/2 feet from rear of the central nails in bench mark marks, near the N. platform. The leveling in both cases were kept unfiled with lead in sulphur.

Height above the m. at Colusa 82.37 ft.

The "upper" marks were made on smooth edge surface in front of house of Danielville.

The side of house generally parallel with N. N. and continued by 1/8 inch over 1 1/2 ft. N. of house on S. M. Height above the m. m. at Colusa 82.70 ft.

The determinations were made on the 26th of August, 1887.

Same date—over level 68.67 ft.

Reading on gauge 1.55 ft.

The gauge was placed against a piece of metal.

No difficulty found it was removed to find elevation of the levels. P. S. The water level is brought from the

at the Ledge, St. Croix, B.T.F. S. Bench mark.
acquiring, perhaps more than anything, its very desire to keep the report within reasonable limits.

It may not be out of place to suggest that in case of the "devised buzz expert" at present acquired of chiefs of Yeast, in which such expert one is required to compare "the observations of the unprepared memory"

valuable - meaningless" times of a type explained before, be it one of a large scale covering but little country, or one of small scale covering a great deal, that a section of country - a city - a harbor - a town - or county -

be made the secret and guard of a report. I beg you to glance at a progress sketch -

which for instance, as the ear kept in the

stereofigures and witness the effort of

many overlapping. The designation (artificial

example) of a time - of being considered

indeed, once that of leapfrog, a steady to

embrace certain translation points, and

to develop its furtherness by any whatever

from one to fifty feet each of its extent.
The essential point is an excellent thing, and possibly from an aggregation of these a useful and intelligible report could be obtained. But to report such reports as of any value, and as of the Territory of the United States, would be "childish and outlandish."

I take the license, even now, of using

...
accomplished, etc.

I will be pleased for supporting
work it in within the province of the Senate,
undertake and carry out a search, and
investigation of this aspect in its whole phase,
and, further, that has technically so-called
description respect is of questionable value.

Yours respectfully,

[Signature]

[Address and Other Information]