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**Report of the Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States
appointed to trace the Line of Boundary under Article VII of the Treaty of
Ghent of 1814, nearby Sugar Island**

23 October 1826

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PART IV

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Decision of 23 October 1826

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* Reprinted from *British and Foreign State Papers*, compiled by The Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office, vol. 57, London, 1871, H. M. Stationery Office, pp. 803; 816-817 and 823.

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New York, October 23, 1826.

THE Commissioners having carefully examined and considered the claims, proofs, and arguments presented by the Agents of the respective Governments, as well as the reports, maps, and observations made and prepared pursuant to their instructions by the Surveyors of the Board, and having fully and freely conferred together, and exchanged opinions on the whole subject matter referred to them, have agreed upon parts only of the boundary proposed to be established under Article VII of the Treaty of Ghent, and have disagreed as to other parts.

In order, therefore, to prevent any future misunderstanding as to the opinions which they respectively maintain in regard to the course which the boundary ought to pursue, and to form a basis for the report or reports which they are required in case of disagreement to prepare, they now proceed to commit to the journal the result of their deliberations, by describing and declaring the course of the boundary so far as they have agreed, and specifying the points of difference in places where they could not agree.

Thereupon:

Resolved, That the Commissioners disagree as to the course which the boundary line should pursue from the termination thereof under Article VI of the Treaty of Ghent, at a point in the Neebish Channel near Muddy Lake, to another point in the middle of St. Mary's River, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, the British Commissioner being of opinion that the line should be conducted from the before-mentioned terminating point of the boundary line under Article VI, being at the entrance from Muddy Lake into the ship channel between St. Joseph's Island and St. Tammany's Island, to the division of the channels at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; thence between St. George's Island and St. Tammany's Island, turning westwardly through the middle of the middle Neebish, proceeding up to and through the Sugar Rapids between the American main shore and the said St. George's Island, so as to appropriate the said island to His Britannic Majesty, and the American Commissioner being of opinion that the line should be conducted from the before-mentioned terminating point of the boundary under Article VI, into and along the ship channel between St. Joseph's and St. Tammany's Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island (concurring thus far with the British Commissioner), thence turning eastwardly and northwardly around the lower end of St. George's or Sugar Island, and following the middle of the channel which divides St. George's Island first from St. Joseph's Island, and afterwards from the main British shore to the before-mentioned point in the middle of St. Mary's River, about one mile above St. George's or Sugar Island, so as to appropriate the said island to The United States.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commissioners the following described line, which is more clearly indicated by a series of maps prepared by the surveyors, and now on the files of this Board, by a line of black ink, shaded on the British side with red and on the American side with blue, is, so far as the same extends, the true boundary intended by the Treaties of 1783 and 1814. That is to say: — Beginning at a point in the middle of St. Mary's River, about one mile above the head of St. George's or Sugar Island, and running thence westerly through the middle of said river, passing between the groups of islands and rocks which lie on the north side and those which lie on the south side the Saut de Ste. Marie as exhibited on the maps, thence through the middle of said river between Points Iroquois and Gros Cap, which are situated on the opposite main shores at the head of the River St. Mary's, and at the entrance into Lake Superior; thence in a straight line through Lake Superior, passing a little to the south of Ile Carreboeuf, to a point in said lake 100 yards to the north and east of a small island named on the map Chapeau, and lying opposite and near to the north-eastern, point of Ile Royale.

Resolved, That the Commissioners disagree as to the course of the boundary from the point last mentioned in Lake Superior, to another point designated in the maps at the foot of the Chaudière Fall in Lac la Pluie, situated between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. The American Commissioner being of opinion that the line between the said two points ought to take the following described course, namely, to proceed from the said point in Lake Superior, and passing to the north of the island named on the map Paté, and the small group of surrounding islands which he supposes to be the islands called Phillipeaux in the Treaty, of 1783, in a direction to enter the mouth of the River Kamanistiguia, to the mouth of said river; thence up the middle of the river to the lake called Dog Lake, but which the American Commissioner supposes to be the same water which is called in the Treaty of 1783 Long Lake; thence through the middle of Dog or Long Lake and through the middle of the river marked on the maps Dog River until it arrives at a tributary water which leads to Lac de l'Eau Froide; thence through the middle of said tributary water to its source in the highlands which divide the waters of Lake Superior from those of Hudson's Bay near Lac de l'Eau Froide; thence across the height of land, and through the middle of the lakes and rivers known and described as the Old Road of the French, viz.: — To the River Savannah, and thence through the middle of the Savannah to Mille Lacs, through the middle of Mille Lacs, and its water communication with Lac Dorade through the middle of Lac Dorade and its water communication with Lake Winedago, through the middle of Lake Winedago, and its water communication with Sturgeon Lake to Sturgeon Lake, through the middle of Sturgeon Lake and the Rivière Maligne to Lac à la Croix, through the middle of Lac à la Croix and its water communication with Lake Namecan to Lake Namecan; thence through the middle of Lake Namecan and its water communication with Lac la Pluie to the point in Lac la Pluie where the two routes assumed by the Commissioners again unite as represented on the maps. And the British Commissioner being of opinion that the boundary ought to

proceed from the before-mentioned point of agreement in Lake Superior, namely, from the point in said lake 100 yards to the north and east of a small island named Chapeau, lying north-east of the north-east point of Ile Royale; passing north of the said Chapeau Island, thence westward, passing north of Island No. 2; thence south-westward passing close north of Ile Royale, and all its contiguous islets, to the west end of the said Ile Royale; thence through the middle of Lake Superior, passing north of the islands called the Apostles; thence through the middle of the Fond du Lac, to the middle of the sortie or mouth of the estuary or lake of St. Louis River; thence up the middle of the said lake and river, passing midway between the points No. 1 and No. 2, and south-west of Islets No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, and No. 7; thence midway between the points No. 8 and No. 9; thence through the middle of the said river midway between the points No. 10 and No. 11, and midway between points No. 12 and No. 13; thence between the Island No. 12 and Island No. 14; thence up the middle of the east channel, passing north-west of Island No. 15 and Island No. 16, and west of the point No. 17; thence east of the island No. 18 and Island No. 19, south-east of Island No. 20, and between Islands No. 21 and No. 22; thence north of point No. 23, south of Island No. 24, north of Islands No. 25 and No. 26, south of Island No. 27, and between Islands No. 27 and No. 28, eastward, northward, and south-westward of Island No. 28, and south of point No. 29, north-eastward of Islands No. 30, No. 31, and Island No. 32; thence up the middle of said river to the Grand Portage of about 11,915 yards on the right or north side, having the river and falls on its south side; thence through the middle of the road of this portage, and up the middle of said river, passing south and west of Island No. 33 east and north of Islet No. 34, south and west of Island No. 35, east of Islands No. 36, No. 37, and No. 38, and between Islets No. 39 and No. 40; thence up the middle of said river to the Portage des Couteaux of about 2,029 yards on the left or south side, having the river and falls on its north side, through the middle of the said portage, and up the middle of the said River St. Louis, passing south of Islands No. 41, No. 42, and No. 43, and No. 44, north of Island No. 45, and east of Island No. 46; thence up the middle of the said river, passing east of Islet No. 47, west of Islet Nos. 48 and 49; thence south-west of Island No. 50; thence west of Islet No. 51, and west of Island No. 52; thence up the middle of the said River St. Louis to its junction with the Rivière des Embarras, on the left or north-west side of the River St. Louis; thence up the middle of the Rivière des Embarras to and through a portage of about 32 yards on the right or east side, having the river on the west side; thence up the middle of the said river to and through a portage of about 58 yards on either side of the river; thence up the middle of the said river and its lakes to and through a portage of about 173 yards on the left or west side, having the river and rapids on its east side; thence up the middle of the said river and its lake, passing between Islets No. 1 and No. 2; thence east of Islets No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4; thence to and through a portage of about 145 yards on the left or north-west side, having the river on its south-east side; thence through the middle of a small lake, to and through a portage of about 150 yards on the left or north-west side, having the river and falls on the south-east side; thence into a lake and through the

middle of the said Jake, passing north-west of Island No. 5 and Island No. 6, to its north-east end; thence up the middle of the said Rivière des Embarras, and through the middle of its lake west of Island No. 7, and to and through a portage of about 473 yards on its right or north-east side, having the river and rapids on the west side; thence through the middle of a small lake, to and through a portage of about 631 yards on the right or east side, having the river and rapids on the west side; thence up the middle of the said Rivière des Embarras to the portage of the height of land of about 6,278 yards, on the left or north side the said river being wholly on the right coming from the south-eastward; thence through the middle of the portage of the height of land to the south-east bank of the Vermilion River, coming from the westward; thence down the middle of the said river to and through a portage of about 1,200 yards on the left or north side, having the river and its rapids on the south side; thence down the middle of the said river to and through a portage of about 457 yards on the right or south-east side, having the river and rapids on the north-west side; thence down the middle of the said river, to and through a portage of about 304 yards on the left or north-west side, having the river and rapids on its south-east side; thence down the middle of the said river to the Great Vermilion Lake; thence through the middle of this said lake, south and east of Island No. 1; thence east of Island No. 2; thence west of Island No. 3; thence west of Island No. 4, and east of Island No. 5; thence south of Island No. 6, and north of Islet No. 7; thence south of Island No. 8, south of Island No. 9 and its contiguous islets, north of Island No. 10; thence south-west of Island No. 9, and north-east of Island No. 11; thence west of Island No. 12; thence east and north of Island No. 13, and north of Islands No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, and No. 18; thence south of Island No. 19, north of Island No. 20, south and west of Island No. 21, south of Island No. 22; and between Islands No. 23 and 24; thence north of Island No. 25; thence down the middle of Vermilion River to and through a portage on the right or east side of about 378 yards, having the river and falls on its west side; thence down the middle of the said river to and through a portage of about 416 yards on the left or north-west side, having the river and falls on the south-east side; thence down the middle of the said river to and through a portage of about 17 yards on its right or south side, the river and falls being on its north side; thence down the middle of the said river and its lakes to and through a portage of about 1,396 yards on the right or east side, the river being on the west side; thence passing north-west of Islet No. 1, and north of Islet No. 2, to and through a portage of about 176 yards on the right or south-east side, the river and falls being on its north side; thence down the middle of the said river to and through a portage of about 251 yards on the left or west side, the river and falls being on the east side; thence down the middle of the said River Vermilion to and through the Crane Portage of about 1,383 yards on the left or north-west side, having the river and falls on its south-east side; thence down the middle of the said river into Crane Lake; thence through the middle of this said lake, passing north of Island No. 1, east of Island No. 2 and Island No. 3, and east of Islands No. 4 and No. 5 to the Sand Point Lake; thence through the middle of this said lake

east of Islet No. 1 and of Island No. 2, east of Islet No. 3 and Island No. 4, and west of Islet No. 5; thence west of Islet No. 6, and east of Islets No. 7 and No. 8; thence east of Island No. 9, south of Island No. 10, north of Island No. 11, south-west of Island No. 12 and Islet No. 13, north-east of Island No. 14; thence down the middle of its strait or river to its entrance into Lake Namecan; thence through the middle of said lake, passing close west of Island No. 1; thence westward, passing south of Islet No. 2; thence south of Island No. 3, and Islets No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6, and Island No. 7; thence north of Islets Nos. 8 and 9 and No. 10, and south of Island No. 11, north of No. 12, then south of Islands No. 13, No. 14, No. 15; of Islets No. 16; thence northerly, passing west of Island No. 17, and east of Islet No. 18, of Island No. 19, and No. 20; thence passing east of Island No. 21, and west of Island No. 22; thence east of No. 23, and down the middle of the river south-eastward of Island No. 24; thence passing north of Island No. 25 and No. 26, and down the middle of the north channel to a fall, having a portage of about 127 yards, on the left or north side; thence through said portage; thence down the said river, passing north of Island No. 1 in the nearest channel to Lac la Pluie.

For a better general understanding of the routes respectively assumed by the Commissioners in this case of disagreement, reference may be had to a reduced map on the files of the Commission, marked "a general map of the country north-west of Lake Superior," and for greater exactness to the series of maps, before-mentioned, of the surveys made by order of the Commissioners.

Resolved, That the following described line (also represented on said maps as before-mentioned) is, in the opinion of the Commissioners, so far as the same extends, the true boundary intended by the before-mentioned Treaties, namely:

Beginning at a point in Lac la Pluie close north of Island marked No. 1, lying below the Chaudière Falls of Lake Namecan, thence down this channel between the Isles marked No. 2 and No. 3, thence down the middle of said channel into Lac la Pluie west-ward of Island No. 4, thence through the said Lake close to the south point of Island No. 5, thence through the middle of said Lake north of Island No. 6, and south of Island No. 7, thence through the middle of said Lake north of Islet No. 8, and south of Islands No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and between Islands No. 12 and No. 13; thence south of Islands No. 14 and No. 15, thence through the middle of said Lake north of a group of Islands No. 16, thence north of a group of rocks No. 17, thence south of a group of islets No. 18, thence north of an Islet No. 19, thence through the middle of said Lake to the south of Island No. 20, and all its contiguous Islets; thence south of Island No. 21, and midway between Islands No. 22 and No. 23, thence south-west of No. 24, thence north of Island No. 25, thence through the middle of said Lake to its sortie, which is the head of the Rivière la Pluie, thence down the middle of the said River to the Chaudière Falls, having a portage on each side, thence down the middle of said Falls and River, passing close south of Islet No. 26, thence down the middle of said Rivière la Pluie,

and passing north of Islands No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, and No. 30, thence down the middle of said River passing west of Island No. 31, thence east of Island No. 32, thence down the middle of said River and of the Manito Rapid, and passing south of No. 33, thence down the middle of said River and the Longue Saut Rapid, passing north of Island No. 34, and south of Islets No. 35, No. 36, and No. 37, thence down the middle of said River passing south of Island No. 38, thence down the middle of said River to its entrance between the mainland and Great Sand Island, into the Lake of the Woods; thence by a direct line to a point in said Lake, 100 yards east of the most eastern point of Island No. 1, thence north-westward, passing south of Islands No. 2 and No. 3, thence north-eastward of Island No. 4, and south-westward of Islands No. 5 and No. 6, thence northward of Island No. 7, and southward of Islands No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, and No. 11, thence through the middle of the waters of this bay, to the north-west extremity of the same, being the most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, and from a monument erected in this bay; on the nearest firm ground to the above north-west extremity of said bay, the courses and distances are as follow, viz: 1st. N. 56, W. 1,565½ feet. 2nd. N. 6, W. 861½ feet. 3rd. N. 28, W. 615.4 feet. 4th. N. 27, 10 W., 495.4 feet. 5th. N. 5, 10 E., 1,322½ feet. 6th. N. 7, 45 W., 493 feet. The variation being 12° east. The termination of this 6th or last course and distance being the above said most north-western point of the Lake of the Woods, as designated by Article VII of the Treaty of Ghent, and being in latitude 49° 23' 55" north of the Equator, and in longitude, 95° 14' 38" west from the Observatory at Greenwich.

For the better understanding of many of the arguments and observations which it will become the duty of the Commissioners to submit in their separate Reports, to the two Governments, on the subject of their differences; they deem it proper further to state on the Journal, that during the verbal discussions between them, relative to the course of the boundary, certain propositions were made by each of them, for the adoption of lines different from either of those which they have assumed in the preceding joint declaration.

These propositions which each of the Commissioners avers were submitted on his part by way of compromise, and under the influence of a strong desire to bring the Commission to a speedy and amicable termination, and of a belief that it would be for the interests of both Governments rather to yield such claims as were susceptible of the least doubt, than incur the delay and expense of a reference to a third party, were as follow, namely:

Mr. Porter, adhering inflexibly to his opinion, that the boundary ought to be run through the channel which divides St. George's Island, in the River St. Mary's from the British shore, so as to appropriate that Island to The United States, inasmuch as the establishment of the line through the American Channel, which is much the smallest branch of the River would have the effect to throw the only navigable communication for lake vessels, exclusively within the territories of one of the parties, and thereby violate a principle, the strict observance of which is in his view more important to the interests of

both Governments, than any other consideration connected with the fair adjustment of the boundary (and from which he has never departed), proposed to his colleague, that in regard to their differences respecting the boundary between Lake Superior and the Chaudière Falls in Lac la Pluie (St. George's Island being first appropriated to The United States), they should both relinquish the lines which they had respectively assumed, and adopt in lieu thereof the following route, namely:

Beginning at the point in Lake Superior described as 100 yards distant from the island named Chapeau, near the north-east end of Ile Royale, and proceeding thence to the mouth of the Pigeon River, on the north-western shore of the lake, enter and ascend the middle of that river, and leaving it at its junction with Arrow River, proceed to Lake Namecan and Lac la Pluie, by the most direct and most continuous water communication, as delineated on the reduced map on the files of this board to which reference was already made.

The British Commissioner, on the other hand, still maintaining the claim of Great Britain to St. George's Island, and to the establishment of the boundary line through the middle Neebish, and the Sugar Rapids, as before set forth, stated to his colleague the necessity of his adherence to the same, as he considered that the application of the same principles which under Article VI of the Treaty of Ghent, appropriated Bainhart's Island in the St. Lawrence, and the islands at the head of Lake St. Clair, lying between the boundary line as there settled, and the American main shore to The United States, would in this instance require St. George's Island to be allotted to Great Britain.

Mr. Barclay, however, impressed with the propriety not only of dividing the doubtful territory between the two Governments, but also of preserving the navigation free to both nations, proposed to stipulate with the American Commissioner, upon condition of his agreeing to fix the boundary in the Middle Neebish and Sugar Rapids, and to allot St. George's Island to Great Britain, that the channel through the East Neebish and Lake George should remain free for the fair and lawful commerce of both nations, provided the Commissioner of The United States would guarantee the like with respect to the channel running on the south-east side of Bainhart's Island, and to that channel, through the islands of Lake St. Clair, which is contiguous to the American mainland, and which is commonly used because it is the easiest and safest. And as to the proposition of Mr. Porter to conduct the line "from Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River; thence through the middle of said river, proceeding to Lac la Pluie by the most direct and continuous water communication." Mr. Barclay consented to adopt a route from Lake Superior, by the Grand Portage, to Pigeon River, and thence by the most easy and direct route to Lac la Pluie, provided the American Commissioner would consent that the boundary should be conducted from water to water, overland, through the middle of the old and accustomed portages, in those places where from falls, rapids, shallows, or any other obstruction, the navigation and access into the interior by water, are rendered impracticable. Such a route with all the portages is here described by Mr. Barclay for greater certainty;

To wit, — From the before-mentioned point in Lake Superior, 100 yards from the Chapeau Island, till, it approach within 200 yards of Ile aux Montous, at the south-west end thereof, thence north-westwardly to the south-east end of the Grand Portage on the shore of Lake Superior; thence through the middle of the road of the Grand Portage, westward to its west end on the south-east bank of the Pigeon River, being a distance in length of portage of about 14,366 yards, equal to 8 statute miles and 286 yards; thence, up the middle of the said Pigeon River to the Chute de la Perdrix, having a portage of about 445 yards on the left or east side; thence, through the said portage to the said river again; thence up the middle of said river to the Rapide aux Outardes, having on the right or east side a portage of about 2,000 yards, through said portage to the South Fowl Lake; thence, through the middle of the South Fowl Lake, to its river or strait connecting it with North Fowl Lake, and up the middle of the above river or strait to North Fowl Lake; thence, through the middle of this lake to the mouth. of Moose Brook; thence up the middle of this brook to the Portage de l'Original of about 721 yards on the right or east side, having the brook on the west, through said portage to Lac de l'Original; thence, through the middle of this lake to the Great Portage aux Cerises of about 844 yards on the right or north side, having a brook with falls and rapids on its south side, and through said portage to Lac Vaseux, or pond; thence, through the middle of this lake or pond, to the Portage Vaseux of about 265 yards on the right or north side, and through said portage to another pond; thence, through the middle of this pond, to Petit Portage aux Cerises of about 233 yards on the right or north side, having a brook on its south side, and through said portage to the Lac à la Montague; thence, through the middle of this lake to its west end and Wattup Portage of about 539 yards, and through said portage into a lake; thence, through the middle of this lake to a strait, through the middle of this strait to another lake; thence, through the middle of this lake to its west end and Grand Portage Neuf of about 2,579 yards; thence, through the middle of the road of this portage to Rose or Mud Lake; thence, through the middle of said lake to its west end and mouth of a brook, on the left or south side of which is a portage of about 24 yards, and through said portage to a small lake; thence, through the middle of this lake to its west end, having a portage of about 347 yards (the connecting brook being north of this portage), and through said portage to the South Lake of the Height of Land; thence, through the middle of this lake to the Height of Land Portage of about 468 yards; thence, through the middle of this portage to the lake north of the Height of Land; thence, through the middle of this lake to the entrance of a strait; thence, south-westward, through the middle of this strait to the Lac des Pierres à Fusil; thence, through the middle of this said lake to its sortie; thence, through its middle and the middle of the following waters to a fall, having the Portage de la Petite Roche of about 33 yards on its right or north-east side; thence through said portage to the same waters, and following down the said waters to a portage of about 116 yards, on an island having a channel and falls on each side; thence, through said portage and downward, through the middle of the waters to the Portage du Gros Pin of about 509 yards, on an island

having a channel and falls on each side; thence through said portage; thence, northward, following the middle of the small lakes and straits, to a portage of about 119 yards, on the left or south side, the rivulet being on the north side; thence through said portage; thence, following the middle of the small lakes and straits, passing east and north of Island No. 1, and north of Island No. 2, west of Islet No. 3, and between Islets No. 4, and No. 5; thence south of Islet No. 6; thence, northward through the middle of the lakes and straits, passing west of Island No. 7 and of Island No. 8, thence down the middle of a rapid and following river to a fall, having a portage of about 32 yards on the left or west side, thence through said portage, thence down the river between the Islets No. 1 and No. 2 into Lake Kasiganagah, thence through the middle of this said lake, east of Island No. 3, north-east of Island No. 4, and south-west of Islets No. 5, and south of Island No. 6; thence south-east and south of Island No. 7 and Islet No. 8, north of Island No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, and No. 12, south of Islands No. 13 and No. 14, west of Island No. 12, and east of Islet No. 15, west of Islet No. 16 and Island No. 17, south of Island No. 18, of Islet No. 19, and Island No. 20 and No. 23, north of Islets No. 21, of Island No. 22, south of Islet No. 24, of Islands No. 25 and No. 26, east of Islets No. 27, south-east of Island No. 28, south of Island No. 29; thence passing through the middle of the said lake to the portage of about 20 yards on the north side of a small brook coming from Swamp Lake, thence through the middle of the said portage and of Swamp Lake passing north of Islet No. 1 to the swamp portage of about 423 yards, thence through the middle of said portage to the Cypress Lake, thence through the middle of this lake passing north of Islet No. 1 and of Islet No. 2, south of Islet No. 3, and east of Islet No. 4, to the Portage des Couteaux of about 47 yards, having a brook and falls on its north-east side, running into Lac des Couteaux; thence through the middle of this portage and of the lake last named, south of Islets No. 1, to the strait, thence through the middle of the said strait, and thence through the middle of the said Lac des Couteaux, passing south of Island No. 2, and north of Islands No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5, and close north of Island No. 6, to the head of the sortie of the lake and river; thence down the middle of this river and its rapids and small lakes or ponds to a steep rapid, having a portage of about 80 yards on the left or south-east side, the river being on the north-west side; thence through the said portage, thence through the middle of a pond to a portage of about 173 yards on the left or south side, having the river and falls on its north side; thence through said portage; thence into Carp Lake, and through the south part of the said lake to the Carp Portage of about 378 yards on the left or south side, the river and falls being on its north side; thence through said portage, thence into Brick Lake and through the middle of said lake, passing north of Islet No. 1, south of Islet No. 2, and north of Islet No. 3, to and through the Portage du Bois Blanc of about 196 yards, the river and fall passing westward of it to Lac du Bois Blanc; thence through the middle of this said lake, and its straits passing west of Island No. 1, east of Islet No. 2, south of Islet No. 3, north of Islet No. 4, south of Islet No. 5, of Island No. 6 and No. 7, west of Islet No. 8 and No. 9, and between Island No. 10 and Islet No. 11, eastward and northward of Islet No. 12, south of Islet No. 13, of Island No. 14, and Islet No.

15, north of Island No. 16, and south-west of Islet and Island No. 17, to the head of a fall having a portage of about 190 yards, on the left or west side; thence through said portage, thence down the river, and turning west through the middle of a narrow arm to and through the Portage du Gros Pin of about 358 yards at its west end, having the river and falls north of it; thence down the said river west of Islet No. 1, and eastward, northward and south-westward of Islands No. 2 and No. 3, to and through a portage of about 166 yards, going south across a point of land; thence down the river, passing between Islet No. 4 and Island No. 5, south of Island No. 5 and Islet No. 6, to and through the islet portage of about 33 yards, having a channel and falls on each side; thence down the river into Crooked Lake, thence as near as the route permits through the middle of this said lake and its straits, passing between Islets No. 1 and 2, and between Islets No. 3 and No. 4; thence between Islands No. 5 and No. 6, thence north of Island No. 5, and south and west of Island No. 7, thence west of Islet No. 8, thence between Islands No. 9 and No. 10, thence passing east and north of Island No. 11 and east of Island No. 12, thence north of Island No. 12 and south of No. 13, thence east and north of Island No. 14, north and west of Island No. 15, thence north of Island No. 16, and between Islands No. 16 and No. 17, south of Island No. 17; thence between Island No. 18 and Island No. 19, thence south of Island No. 20, west of Island No. 21, and south of Islets No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, and No. 25; thence north of Island No. 26 and between Islands No. 27 and No. 28, thence south of Island No. 29 and its islets, thence south of Islet No. 30, and thence to and through the portage aux Rideaux of about 183 yards, on the left or south side, having the river and Rideau Fall on its north side; thence down the middle of the river to the Iron Lake, thence through the middle of said lake, passing north of Islet No. 1 and south of Islet No. 2, thence north and west of Island No. 3, thence south of Island No. 4, thence between Island No. 5 and Islet No. 6, thence west of Islet No. 7, thence east of Island No. 8 and west of Islet No. 9, thence east of Islet No. 10, thence through the middle of said waters to the west end and to and through Portage au Flacon of about 448 yards, having a channel of the river running south and west of it to Lac la Croix or Naquakeen, thence through the middle of the said Lac la Croix, passing south of a rock marked No. 1; thence south of an Islet No. 2, thence passing north of Islands No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5, thence north-east of Island No. 6 and Islet No. 7, east of Islands No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10; thence passing between Islands No. 11 and No. 12, thence east and north of the Great Island No. 13, west of Island No. 14, south of Island No. 15, west of Islet No. 16 and Islet No. 17, south-west of Islets No. 18, west of Islet No. 19 and of Islets No. 20, east of Islet No. 21, south of Islets No. 22, south of Islet No. 23; thence south of Island No. 24 and north of Island No. 25; thence south-west of Island No. 26, north of Island No. 27, south of Islet No. 28, north and west of Island No. 29, west of Islet No. 30, east of Islet No. 31, north of Island No. 32, and south of Islets No. 33, No. 34, and No. 35, north of Island No. 36 and its islets, south of Islet No. 37, west of Islet No. 38, east of Islets No. 39 and No. 40, north of Island No. 41, south of Island No. 42, north-east and north of Islands No. 43 and No. 44, south of Islands No. 45 and No.

46, north of Island No. 47, south of Island No. 48, north of Islands No. 49 and No. 50, east of Island No. 51, west of Islands No. 52 and No. 53, west of Islet No. 54, thence passing through the middle of the said lake, north and west of Islets No. 55, Island No. 56, and Island No. 59, east of Islands No. 57 and No. 58, and east of Island No. 60; thence down the middle of the said Lac la Croix to and through a portage of about 217 yards (having when the lake is high a brook running from the lake, by falls and rapids, on its west side, when the lake is low this brook is dry) to the lake of the Loon's Narrow; thence, through the middle of the said lake passing west of Island No. 1 and Islet No. 2, and north of Island No. 3; thence through the middle of said lake to and through a portage of about 263 yards on the left or south-east side, having the Loon Rivulet and falls on its north-west side; thence down the middle of the said rivulet, to and through a portage of about 67 yards on the left or south side, having the rivulet and fall on the north side; thence down the middle of the said rivulet to its entrance into the lesser Vermilion Lake; thence through the middle of this lake, passing east of Island No. 1, and south-west of Island No. 2 and Islet No. 3; thence down through the middle of its sortie or river to its entrance into the Sand Point Lake; thence through the middle of this lake, passing east of Islet No. 1 and of Island No. 2, east of Islet No. 3 and Island No. 4, and west of Island No. 5; thence west of Islet No. 6, and east of Islets No. 7 and No. 8; thence east of Island No. 9, south of Island No. 10, north of Island No. 11, south-west of Island No. 12 and Islet No. 13, north-east of Island No. 14; thence down the middle of its sortie or river to its entrance into Lake Namecan; thence through the middle of the said lake, passing close west of Island No. 1; thence westward, passing south of Islet No. 2; thence south of Island No. 3 and Islets No. 4 and No. 5, of Islet No. 6 and Island No. 7; thence north of Islets No. 8, No. 9, and No. 10, and south of Island No. 11, north of Island No. 12; thence south of Islands No. 13, No. 14, and No. 15, and of Islet No. 16; thence northerly, passing west of Island No. 17, east of Islet No. 18, of Island No. 19, and Island No. 20; thence passing east of Island No. 21, and west of Island No. 22; thence east of No. 23, and down the middle of the river south-east of Island No. 24; thence passing north of Islands No. 25 and No. 26, and down the middle of the north channel to a fall having a portage of 127 yards on the left or north side; thence through said portage; thence down the said river, passing north of Island No. 1, and thence to Lac la Pluie as already described. The said route being intended to pass through all the portages and decharges for partial unloadings, named or not named, which are necessary to connect the water communications into the interior.

Mr. Ferguson, one of the principal surveyors presented a report describing the astronomical observations made by him on the course of the boundary under Article VII of the Treaty, and detailing the results derived from them; which was ordered to be filed. The maps presented to the Board the 5th day of October were ordered to be filed.

November 10, 1826.

The preceding differences between the Commissioners, as well as other subjects in regard to the boundary between the British territory and The United States having been submitted to the respective Governments for instructions thereupon, and it appearing consequently that several months must necessarily elapse before the information can be received which is required for the final closing of the Commission, it was considered advisable to allow time for that purpose rather than to detain the several officers in unnecessary attendance and expense during the winter at New York.

Thereupon, on the suggestion of Mr. Commissioner Porter:

Resolved, that this Board stand adjourned to the 1st day of March next, then to meet at this place, unless called together upon an earlier day by either Commissioner, and that, in the meantime, the Commissioners will delay the exchange and transmission of the final reports which they are required to make in relation to the points on which they have differed, in the anxious hope that the explanations and instructions which they may receive will enable them to reconcile their differences and agree upon the whole line of boundary.

ANTH. BARCLAY

PETER B. PORTER

DONALD FRASER, *Secretary*

RICHD. WILLIAMS, *Assistant Secretary*