

*Treaty of Ghent (Subsidiary Papers)*

*Decision of the Commissioners under the IVth Article of the Treaty of Ghent.—  
24th November, 1817.*

By Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Esquires, Commissioners appointed by virtue of the IVth Article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December, 1814, to decide to which of the two Contracting Parties to the said Treaty, the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the said Bay of Fundy, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the IIInd Article of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, between His Said Britannic Majesty and the aforesaid United States of America: We, the said Thomas Barclay and John Holmes, Commissioners as aforesaid, having been duly sworn, impartially to examine and decide upon the said Claims, according to such evidence as should be laid before us, on the part of His Britannic Majesty and the United States, respectively, have decided and do decide, that Moose Island, Dudley Island, and Frederick Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, do, and each of them does belong, to the United States of America; and we have also decided, and do decide, that all the other Islands and each and every of them in the said Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Manan, in the said Bay of Fundy, do belong to His said Britannic Majesty in conformity with the true intent of the said IIInd Article of the said Treaty of 1783.

In faith and testimony whereof, we have set our hands and affixed our seals, at the city of New York, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, this 24th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1817.

(L.S.) THOMAS BARCLAY.  
(L.S.) JOHN HOLMES.

Witness, James T. Austin,  
(Agent of the United States.)  
Anthony Barclay.

*Commission under Article V.—Boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the  
Saint Lawrence River*

The Commission met September 23, 1816, and having disagreed held their last meeting April 13, 1822. By the convention of 1827 the dispute was left to the decision of the King of the Netherlands, who delivered his award January 10, 1831, which was not accepted by either Government and the boundary was finally agreed upon in the Ashburton treaty of 1842.

*<sup>1</sup> Declaration and Decision of the Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States,  
under the VIIth Article of the Treaty of Ghent of 1814, respecting Boundaries,—  
Signed at Utica; 18th June, 1822.*

The Undersigned Commissioners, appointed, sworn, and authorized, in virtue of the VIth Article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the 24th December, 1814, impartially to examine, and, by a Report or Declaration, under their Hands and Seals, to designate "that portion of the Boundary of the United States, from the point where the 45th degree of North Latitude strikes the River Iroquois, or Catarqui, along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the communication, by water, between that Lake and Lake Erie; thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie through the middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the water communication into Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron; thence, through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior," and to "decide to which of the two Contracting Parties the several Islands, lying within the said Rivers, Lakes, and Water communications do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the Treaty of 1783" do decide and declare, that the following described Line, (which is more clearly indicated in a series of Maps accompanying this Report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the Rivers, Lakes, Water Communications and Islands embraced by the VIth Article of the Treaty of Ghent, by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American side with blue; and each sheet of which series of Maps is identified by a Certificate, subscribed by the Commissioners, and by the two principal Surveyors employed by them) is the true Boundary intended by the two before mentioned Treaties; that is to say:

Beginning at a Stone Monument, erected by Andrew Ellicott, Esq., in the year 1817, on the South Bank, or Shore, of the said River Iroquois, or Catarqui, (now called the St.

<sup>1</sup> From British & Foreign State Papers, Vol. 9, p. 791.