

Declaration and Decision of the Commissioners of Great Britain and the United States, under the VIth 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 Cataragui, 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 Cataragui, (now called the St. Lawrence), which monument bears south 74 degrees 45 minutes West, and 1,840 yards distant from the stone Church in the Indian village of St. Regis, and indicates the point at which the 45th parallel of North Latitude strikes the said River; thence, running north 35 degrees 45 seconds west into the

¹ From British & Foreign State Papers, Vol. 9, p. 791.