

WILLIAM & MARY DUNNINGTON
MELBURN ROAD
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

ALL THE
MEMORIALS

Of the COURTS of

GREAT BRITAIN

Commissioners for adjusting the boundaries for the British
French possessions in AND
America

FRANCE,

Since the PEACE of *Aix la Chapelle,*

Relative to the LIMITS of the Territories of
both Crowns in

NORTH AMERICA;

And the RIGHT to the *Neutral Islands*

IN THE

WEST INDIES.

HAGUE: Printed in the YEAR MDCCCLVI.

ALL the *English* Memorials (except that dated the 23d of *January* 1753,) were drawn up by

The Earl of *Hallifax*,

Lord Viscount *Dupplin*,

John Pitt, Esq;

Honourable *James Greenville*,

Francis Fane, Esq;

Honourable *Charles Townshend*,

Andrew Stone, Esq; and

James Oswald, Esq;

Lords for
Trade and
Plantations.

And by them transmitted to the *British* Commissaries, who presented them to the *French* Commissaries.

Septentrionale

70 65 60
Longitude Occidentale du Meridian de Londres

Les limites des provinces Angloises ont été prises sur des Cartes Angloises

Riviere du Canada ou Fleuve S. Laurent

Anticosti

Tadoussac
R. Saguenay

R. St. Jean

Cap. des Rosiers
R. de Gaspe
I. Perle

Baye des Chaleurs
I. Micou

I. Brion

I. aux Oiseaux

I. de la Madelaine

Quebec

Nabobchouan

R. Rouloucou

I. S. Jean

Baccalaos
I. du Cap Breton

ay I. ROYALE

Cap. Breton

Port des Baleues

Baye Saurau

Montreal
R. St. Charles

R. Richelieu

Baye FRANCOISE ou baye d'Alou

I. de la France

Cap. de Breton

Port des Baleues

Baye Saurau

Baye FRANCOISE ou baye d'Alou

I. de Chedibouctou

R. Carneau

Cap. de Rosiers
Cap. S. Marie

PROV. DE MAINE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROV. DE VERMONT

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PROV. DE MASSACHUSETTS

PROV. DE RHODE ISLAND

PROV. DE CONNECTICUT

PROV. DE MASSACHUSETTS

PROV. DE RHODE ISLAND

PROV. DE CONNECTICUT

PROV. DE MASSACHUSETTS

PROV. DE RHODE ISLAND

PROV. DE CONNECTICUT

Port la Roche
Cap. de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

Port de Sable

I. de Sable

Echelle
Lignes Marines 20 au Degré



Longitude Occidentale de l'Observatoire de Paris

CARTE D'UNE PARTIE DE
L'AMÉRIQUE SEPTENTRIONALE
Pour servir à l'Intellegence du Mémoire
sur les prétentions des Anglois au sujet
des Limites à regler avec la France dans
cette Partie du Monde.



A MAP,
 Exhibiting a View of the
ENGLISH RIGHTS, relative to the
ANCIENT LIMITS OF ACADIA
 as Supported by EXPRESS &
 incontestable Authorities, in
 Opposition to that of **the FRENCH**
 1755.

NEW YORK
 NEW HAMPSHIRE
 MASSACHUSETTS
 NEW ENGLAND
 RHODE ISLAND
 CONNECTICUT

Quebec
 Sagunay R.
 St. Lawrence
 River of Holhelago
 Nova Scotia
 Acadia
 New Brunswick
 Bay of Fundy
 St. John's I.
 Cape Breton
 I. ROYAL
 Louisbourg
 Miramichi
 Sorel
 Montreal
 Champlain
 Sagadahok
 York
 Albany
 Oswego
 Niagara
 Erie
 Ontario
 Quebec
 Montreal
 Sagunay R.
 St. Lawrence
 River of Holhelago
 Nova Scotia
 Acadia
 New Brunswick
 Bay of Fundy
 St. John's I.
 Cape Breton
 I. ROYAL
 Louisbourg
 Miramichi
 Sorel
 Montreal
 Champlain
 York
 Albany
 Oswego
 Niagara
 Erie
 Ontario

Scale.
 Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree.
 5 10 20 30 40



A

MEMORIAL,

Describing the LIMITS of

Nova Scotia or Acadia.



HEREAS by the 12th Article of the Treaty *Acadia.*
of Peace concluded at *Utrecht* the 11th of
April 1713, it was agreed as followeth.

“ That the Most Christian King shall take
“ Care to have delivered to the Queen of
“ *Great-Britain*, on the same Day that the Ratifications
“ of this Treaty shall be exchanged, solemn and authen-
“ tic Letters or Instruments, by Virtue whereof it shall ap-
“ pear, that the Island of *St. Christophers* is to be possessed
“ alone hereafter by *British* Subjects: Likewise all *Nova Scotia*
“ or *Acadia*, with its ancient Boundaries; as also the City of
“ *Port-Royal*, now called *Annapolis-Royal* and all other Things
“ in those Parts which depend on the said Lands and Islands;
“ together with the Dominion, Propriety, and Possession of the
“ said Islands, Lands, and Places, and all Right whatsoever by
“ Treaties, or by any other Way obtained, which the Most
“ Christian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects
“ thereof, have hitherto had to the said Islands, Lands, and
“ Places, and the Inhabitants of the same, are yielded and made
“ over to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and to her Crown for

*Memorial of the English Commissaries.**Acadia.*

“ ever, as the Most Christian King doth at present yield and
 “ make over all the Particulars abovesaid, and that in such
 “ ample Manner and Form, that the Subjects of the Most Chri-
 “ stian King shall hereafter be excluded from all Kind of Fishing
 “ in the said Seas, Bays, and other places on the Coasts of *Nova*
 “ *Scotia*; that is to say, on those which lie towards the East
 “ within thirty Leagues, beginning from the Island commonly
 “ called *Sable* inclusively, and thence stretching along towards
 “ South-West.”

And whereas in Conformity to this Treaty, the said late Most Christian King, by his Letters and authentic Acts, sign'd with his Hand at *Marli*, dated in the Month of *May* in the Year 1713, “ did yield up for ever to the late said *Queen* of *Great-Britain* “ the said Country of *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, in its Entire, con- “ formable to its ancient Limits, as also the City of *Port-Royal*, “ now called *Annapolis-Royal*, and generally all that depends on “ the said Lands and Islands of the said Country, to be possessed, “ for the future, in full Sovereignty and Propriety, with all the “ Rights acquired by him the said King, and his Subjects, by “ Treaty, or otherwise, by the said *Queen*, and the Crown of “ *Great-Britain*, making over to Her to this Effect full and en- “ tire Possession for ever; without that it shall permitted to “ the Subjects of the said King to fish in the Seas, Bays, or other “ Places within Thirty Leagues near the Coasts of the said *Nova* “ *Scotia* to the South-East, beginning at the Island of *Sable* in- “ clusively, and from thence drawing to the South-West; as by “ the said Treaty, and Letters of Cession, it doth appear.”

Now the under-written Commissaries of His Majesty the King of *Great-Britain*, declare what are the Limits which they demand on the part of his said Majesty, as the true Boundaries of the said Territories of *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, in its Entire, conformable

formable to its ancient Limits; namely, —“ On the West, *Acadia.*
 “ towards *New-England*, by the River *Penobscot*, otherwise }
 “ called *Pentagoet*, that is to say, beginning at its Entrance, and
 “ from thence drawing a streight Line Northwards to the River
 “ of *St. Laurence*, or the great River of *Canada* :—On the
 “ North, by the said River of *St. Laurence*, going along the
 “ South-side of it to *Cape Rosiers*, situated at its Entrance.—
 “ To the East, by the great Gulph of *St. Laurence* from the said
 “ *Cape Rosiers*, running South-Eastwards, by the Islands of *Ba-*
 “ *calio* or *Cape Breton*, leaving these Islands at the Right; and
 “ the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, and *Newfoundland*, with the Islands
 “ belonging thereto, on the Left, unto the Cape, or Promontory,
 “ called *Cape-Breton* :—And, to the South, by the great
 “ *Atlantic Ocean*, drawing to the South-West from the said
 “ *Cape-Breton*, by the *Cape Sable*, taking in the Island of that
 “ Name, round about the Bay of *Fundi*, which goes up East-
 “ ward to the Country at the Entrance of the River *Penobscot*,
 “ or *Pentagoet*.”

And agreeable hereto the said Commissaries demand all the Lands, Continents, Islands, Coasts, Bays, Rivers and Places, which are compromised within the said Limits, or are dependant on the said *Nova Scotia*, or *Acadia*, bounded as above, with the Sovereignty, Property, Possession, and all the Rights acquired by Treaties, or otherwise; which the said most Christian King, the Crown of *France*, or its Subjects whatever, ever had in the said Lands, Continents, Islands, Coasts, Bays, Rivers, Places, and their Inhabitants, as belonging to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, by Virtue of the said Twelfth Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, without Reservation, or Diminution; except the said Island of *Cape-Breton*, and the Islands situated at the Mouth of the River of *St. Laurence*, or in the Gulph of the same Name, the which are reserved to the Crown of *France* by the 13th Article of the said Treaty.

And

Acadia.

And without that it be permitted to the Subjects of the Crown of *France* to fish in the Seas, Bays, and other Places within thirty Leagues Distance South-East of the Coasts of the said *Nova Scotia* or *Acadia*, beginning from the said Island of *Sable* inclusively, and stretching along to the South-West.

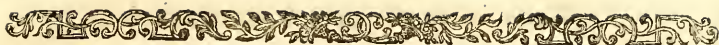
And whereas, at divers Times, whilst the said *Acadia* was in the Possession of the Crown of *France*, Attempts were made to extend its Limits Westward as far as the River *Kennebecqui*, pretending that the Lands or Territories situated between the said Rivers of *Penobscot* and *Kennebecqui*, made Part of the said *Acadia*, and as such belonged thereunto; which said Lands or Territories then did, and now do, belong to the Crown of *Great-Britain*: Now the said Commissaries declare, That all the Lands and Territories, situated between the said Rivers of *Penobscot* and *Kennebecqui*, and which are bounded on the North by the said River of *St. Laurence*, do belong to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, as well by ancient Right as by Virtue of the said Treaty of *Utrecht*; by which his said Most Christian Majesty was obliged to yield, and did actually yield, to the Crown of *Great-Britain*, all the Islands, Lands, and Country whatsoever, which he had ever at any Time possessed as Part of the said *Acadia* or *Nova Scotia*, or as dependant thereon, and all Right to the same, which he, or his Subjects, had acquired by Treaty or otherwise.

And the said Commissaries, on the Behalf of the King of *Great-Britain*, demand moreover, that necessary Orders be dispatched for the due Execution of the said 12th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, agreeable to the true Intention and Spirit of the same, as also for the withdrawing of all the Establishments made by the Subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, if any there be, within the Limits as above.

Paris, September 21, 1750.

Sign'd,

W. SHIRLEY. W. MILD MAY.



A

M E M O R I A L

Concerning the PROVINCE of *Acadia*; presented
by the *French* Commissaries

TO THOSE OF

His *Britannick* Majesty, dated the 21st of
September, 1750.



Y the Treaty of *Utrecht*, the King cedes the *Acadia*.
whole Province of *Acadia* to the King of *Eng-*
land, agreeable to its ancient Limits; as also
Port-Royal or *Annapolis*; and by the same Treaty
his Majesty remains in Possession of all those
Islands situated in the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, and the Entrance
into the same, except the Island of *Newfoundland*, which is
ceded to his *Britannick* Majesty, with such Reservations as are
stipulated by the Treaty.

From the above-mentioned Treaty it appears,

1. That *Annapolis* was not comprehended in the ancient Limits of *Nova Scotia*, which is also confirmed by the most ancient Description of this Country, and consequently ancient *Acadia* comprehends only a Part of the Peninsula so called.

2. That the Island of *Canso* being situated in one of the Entrances into the Gulph of *St. Laurence*, *England* may call to mind the Complaints formerly by the King of *France*, touching the violent Invasion of this Island in 1718, in a Time of profound

Acadia. found Peace, by Captain *Smart*, Commander of an *English* Ship of War called the *Squirrel*; in Consequence of which Complaints Commissioners were nominated, yet nothing determined; but it is worthy of Observation, that some Time after the *English* Court granted an Indemnification to the Sufferers for the Effects carried off by the said Ship.

3. That the Limits between *New France* and *New England* should not suffer any Alteration, but ought to be at this Day what they were before the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which Treaty made no Alterations in these Limits.

The Consequences only which result from the Letter and Meaning of this Treaty are here considered. Such is the Condition wherein these Colonies ought to be put, supposing that the respective Commissioners should not agree in their Conferences. Should any Medium or Modification be thought requisite towards the Establishment of Peace, the Dispositions of *France* on this Head are not equivocal; of which she has given Proofs by the provisional Evacuation of the Islands of *Tabago* and *Saint Lucia*. The Commissaries of his Most Christian Majesty here repeat what they have already said in the Conferences; that the definitive Convention ought to comprehend not only the Boundaries of *Acadia*, but also those of the other Colonies, and all the other Objects, the Regulation of which is entrusted to them.

Paris, the 21st of *September*, 1750.

Sign'd,

LA GALISSONIERE. DE SILHOUETTE.



A

M E M O R I A L

Concerning *Acadia*,

Delivered by the *French* Commissaries

TO THOSE OF

His *Britannick* Majesty, the 16th *November*, 1750.



HE Commissaries of his *Britannick* Majesty *Acadia.*
having desired that the King's Commissaries
would explain themselves more precisely touch-
ing the ancient Limits of *Acadia*, the said Com-
missaries of his most Christian Majesty declare,
that ancient *Acadia* commences at the Extremity of *Baye-*
François, from Cape *St. Mary*, and extending all along the
Coasts, till it terminates at Cape *Canso*.

Sign'd,

LA GALISSONIERE. DE SILHOUETTE.

C