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RECORDS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The National Archives
National Archives and Records Service
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Washington: 1968

PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF THE RECORDS
RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

(RECORD GROUP 76)

Compiled by Daniel T. Goggin



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GSA through the National Archives and Records Service is responsible for administering the permanent noncurrent records of the Federal Government. These archival holdings, now amounting to about 900,000 cubic feet, date from the days of the Continental Congresses; they include the basic records of the three branches of our Government--Congress, the courts, and the executive departments and independent agencies. The Presidential Libraries--Hoover, Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower--contain the papers of those Presidents and many of their associates in office. Among our holdings are many hallowed documents relating to great events of our Nation's history, preserved and venerated as symbols to stimulate a worthy patriotism in all of us. But most of the records are less dramatic, kept because of their continuing practical utility for the ordinary processes of government, for the protection of private rights, and for the research use of students and scholars.

To facilitate the use of the records and to describe their nature and content, our archivists prepare various kinds of finding aids. The present work is one such publication. We believe that it will prove valuable to anyone who wishes to use the records it describes.

LAWSON B. KNOTT, JR.
Administrator of General Services



PREFACE

The first step in the records-description program of the National Archives is the compilation of preliminary inventories of the material in some 400 record groups to which the holdings of the National Archives are allocated. These inventories are called "preliminary" because they are provisional in character. They are prepared as soon as possible after the records are received without waiting to screen out all disposable material or to perfect the arrangement of the records. They are compiled primarily for internal use, both as finding aids to help the staff render efficient reference service and as a means of establishing administrative control over the records.

Each preliminary inventory contains an introduction that briefly states the history and functions of the agency that accumulated the records. The records themselves are described series by series; that is, by units of records of the same form or that deal with the same subject or activity or that are arranged serially. Other significant information about the records may sometimes be given in appendixes.

Several finding aids that give an overall picture of materials in the National Archives have been published. A comprehensive Guide to the Records in the National Archives (1948) and a brief guide, Your Government's Records in the National Archives (revised 1950), have been issued. A guide devoted to one geographical area--Guide to Materials on Latin America in the National Archives (1961)--has been published. Forty-five Reference Information Papers, which analyze records in the National Archives on such subjects as transportation, small business, and the Middle East, have so far been issued. Records of the Civil War have been described in Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War (1962)

and Civil War Maps in the National Archives (1964), those of World War I in Handbook of Federal World War Agencies and Their Records, 1917-1921 (1943), and those of World War II in the two-volume guide, Federal Records of World War II (1950-51). Genealogical records have been listed in Guide to Genealogical Records in the National Archives (1964). Many bodies of records of high research value have been edited by the National Archives and reproduced on microfilm as a form of publication. Positive prints of this microfilm, many of which are described in the List of National Archives Microfilm Publications (1968), are available for purchase.

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

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INTRODUCTION

Definitions of the international boundaries of the United States have not always been accurate since they were often based on insufficient data. Unsatisfactory description of boundaries has resulted in friction between the United States, Great Britain, Spain, and Mexico. In some cases border incidents occurred and Armed Forces were sent to the area indispute.

Various methods have been used for settling the many conflicts that arose over the definitions of the U.S. boundaries. Each boundary question was usually settled through an international commission that was established by a convention or treaty to determine one section of the boundary line. A commission consisted of two commissioners--one representing each nation--and, in some cases, a mutually agreed upon third commissioner. Each government presented its claim with supporting documents. If a decision was reached, the commission would permanently fix the boundary line. When commissions failed to reach a decision, the boundary questions were sometimes submitted to a neutral arbitrator or the questions were settled by direct diplomatic negotiations. After a section of the boundary line was permanently fixed, a joint commission was appointed to survey and mark the line. By 1908 the international boundary lines of the United States were under the jurisdiction of permanent international boundary commissions.

Introductions and descriptions of textual records and still pictures were compiled by Daniel T. Goggin. The cartographic descriptions were compiled by Charlotte M. Ashby.

The records described in this inventory are part of Record Group 76, Records of Boundary and Claims Commissions and Arbitrations. They amount to 337 cubic feet, including 60 cubic feet of cartographic records.

The total volume of records in this record group on July 1, 1968, amounted to 3,016 cubic feet. Three inventories describing some of the claims records in this record group have been published.

Preliminary Inventory No. 135, Records Relating to Civil War Claims United States and Great Britain; Preliminary Inventory No. 136, Records of United States and Mexican Claims Commissions; and Preliminary Inventory No. 143,

Records Relating to United States Claims Against the Central Powers.

Organization of the Inventory

Descriptions of the records relating to commissions and arbitrations have been organized, for the most part, geographically. Since boundary commissions were usually established in relation to one section of the boundary, the grouping together of the records concerning one section of the boundary line will reveal the history of that section and the progress made in permanently fixing, surveying, and marking the line.

The first part of this inventory concerns the United States-Canadian border, and it is divided into nine main sections: records relating to the northeast boundary--defined here as including that part of the line beginning in Passamaquoddy Bay and extending to the St. Lawrence River; the northern boundary, which begins at the St. Lawrence River and extends to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; the northwest boundary, which continues from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean; the International Boundary Commission; the St. John River Commission; the International Waterways Commission; the International Joint Commission; the International Lake of the Woods Control Board; the Alaskan boundary line, including records of the International Boundary Commission concerning this line. The second part of the inventory contains descriptions of records relating to the southern boundary line of the United States. This includes records on the U.S.-Florida line, the U.S.-Texas line, the U.S.-Mexican line, and the permanent commission--the International Boundary Commission (later the International Boundary and Water Commission).

Within each subgroup, i. e., records concerning a particular commission, series descriptions are arranged usually from the general to the specific. Records relating to the boundary claims of each country are described first, then records relating to the U. S. commissioner and agent, next, survey records, and, in some instances, letters and reports that were received by the Department of State while the commission was operating and were later filed with the commission's records when these records were transferred to the Department.

Research Use of the Records

The proceedings of the commissions and related correspondence give valuable information on the boundary claims of the countries involved and on the background of a particular decision. Few of the series give information about the diplomatic negotiations that provided for the commissions or that settled some of the boundary disputes. Entries 84-86, however, describe material on the settlement of some of the northeast boundary questions decided by Daniel Webster and Lord Ashburton in 1842. There are in existence almost complete sets of surveying and observation records for the earliest of the boundary commissions. The records also contain detailed information concerning the organization and operation of survey parties. In addition to their geographical data, records kept by survey parties include information on the hardships of surveying in certain areas, on the use of early survey instruments, on exploring, and on weather conditions.

Related Records

Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, contains records relating to the negotiation of conventions and treaties that provided for boundary commissions or that permanently fixed boundaries. This record group also contains correspondence of the Department of State with U.S. commissioners, agents, and surveyors, and with other Government agencies and private citizens interested in the boundary questions and surveys. The records in Record Group 59 have been described in Preliminary Inventory No. 157. Other related records are in Record Group 11, United States Government Documents Having General Legal Effect, containing the original treaties and conventions (see Preliminary Inventory No. 159); Record Group 23, Records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey (see Preliminary Inventory No. 105); Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior; Record Group 57, Records of the Geological Survey; and Record Group 77, Records of the Office of the Chief of Engineers.

1. LIST AND INDEX OF BOUNDARY DOCUMENTS AND MAPS. n.d. 6 ft.

A combined list and index, on 3" x 5" cards, of the international boundary documents and maps in the Department of State before their transfer to the National Archives. The cards are divided into two parts: for documents and maps. Thereunder they are arranged by geographic sections and then chronologically by the date of

Commission or arbitration. The cards serve as a list of the documents or maps for all but a few of the Commissions. In some instances the cards also serve as an index to the correspondence found among the boundary records or to the maps found among the textual records. The index cards are arranged alphabetically by name of correspondent, or addressee, or subject of map within the overall arrangement.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES--CANADIAN BORDER

RECORDS RELATING TO THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY: PASSAMAQUODDY BAY
TO THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

RECORDS RELATING TO THE
COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLE V OF THE TREATY
OF NOVEMBER 19, 1794,
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

The definitive peace treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on September 3, 1783, included in article II a detailed description of the northeast boundary of the United States. It was the intent of the negotiators by specifically defining the boundary line to prevent misunderstandings between the contracting powers. The boundary line as described in the treaty, however, was based on inaccurate data, and some of the areas described were poorly defined or unknown. A map prepared by John Mitchell of the British and French Provinces in North America was used by the negotiators of the treaty. Several copies of the Mitchell map were used as basic evidence in establishing the boundaries, but no maps are referred to in the treaty, and no map was filed with it. The Mitchell map was originally published in 1755 and by 1783 several subsequent editions and impressions, each with changes or variations, were available. It has not been established which of these several editions was the precise one used at the peace conference.

Some Mitchell maps, most of which were collected by the Department of State, are described in entry 18. One of these, a copy of the second English edition revised by Mitchell and reportedly issued before 1762, has an attached note identifying it as the map used in defining the boundaries established by the treaty of 1783. Hunter Miller, in his work, Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America, (vol. 3, p. 334), states that the author and

date of this note are unidentified and that the map cannot be accepted with finality as either the map or the correct edition of the map used by the negotiators in 1783.

Two copies of the map that are not in the custody of the Federal Government may have been used during the peace negotiations. One of these is a copy of the first impression of the third English edition, known as the Jay copy. It was in the possession of the Jay family until 1843 and is now in the custody of the New York Historical Society. Annotations on it reportedly show the boundary agreed upon in the tentative proposals of October 8, 1782. The words "Mr. Oswald's Line" written along this boundary in 13 places were, according to Albert Gallatin in 1843, identified by William Jay as being in the handwriting of his father, John Jay.

The second map, known as the King George map since it was once in the library of King George III, is also annotated to show Mr. Oswald's line. The line differs from that on the Jay map; it shows the line as finally agreed upon on November 30, 1782. A transcription of the map, made in 1897 and purchased by the Department of State in that year, is described in entry 18.

The first of several problems to cause friction between the powers was the identification of the St. Croix River as defined in the treaty of peace.

The boundary dispute began over an area claimed by both Massachusetts and New Brunswick. Royalists had settled in an area west of the Magaguadavic River, which Massachusetts claimed to be the St. Croix River intended by the negotiators of the definitive peace treaty. New Brunswick claimed the Scoodic as the true St. Croix, placing the settlers on British territory. The unresolved boundary problem was a

constant source of irritation.

On November 19, 1794, John Jay signed a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation with Great Britain. The Jay Treaty, as it is commonly known, provided in article V for a Commission to settle the St. Croix River dispute. The Commission was to be composed of one British and one United States Commissioner and a third Commissioner to be appointed jointly by the other two.

On April 1, 1796, George Washington asked Benjamin Lincoln to serve as U.S. Commissioner; however, Lincoln declined. On May 21, 1796, the President appointed David Howell of Rhode Island. Thomas Barclay of Annapolis, Nova Scotia, was appointed as the British Commissioner. The first meeting of the Commissioners convened at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on August 30, 1796. At this meeting they agreed upon Egbert Benson of New York as the third Commissioner.

The two countries were to be represented before the Commission by agents who would present claims of the countries and documents to support them. James Sullivan of Massachusetts was commissioned the U.S. agent on May 21, 1796. The British agent, Ward Chipman, who was originally a resident of Massachusetts, lived in St. Johns, New Brunswick.

The Commission was concerned with the following questions:

1. Which of the rivers shown on Mitchell's map that emptied into Passamaquoddy Bay was intended by the negotiators of the 1783 treaty as the true St. Croix? (On Mitchell's map this bay was not named and apparently was either considered an extension of the Bay of Fundy or the mouth of the St. Croix River.)

2. Which of the rivers variously known as the St. Croix was the historical St. Croix?

3. After the mouth of the intended St. Croix was determined, which of its inland branches was the St. Croix that originally served as the boundary line of Nova Scotia?

After the determination of the source of the St. Croix River, the treaty of peace could be fulfilled by drawing the section of the boundary line "from the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of Saint Croix River to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean"

The U.S. agent claimed that the Magaguadavic River was the river intended. The British agent claimed it was the Scodiac River. Both rivers empty into Passamaquoddy Bay and

both were commonly called the St. Croix by residents of the area.

After the agents presented their memorials of claim (see entries 4 and 5), the Commission, through the agents, instructed surveyors to explore the area and astronomers to make observations for determining time and latitude. Upon the findings of the surveyors and astronomers the agents based, in part, their arguments and counter-arguments supporting the claims of their countries. In 1797, the Commission interrogated witnesses, among whom were John Jay and the President of the United States, John Adams. Jay and Adams were the two surviving negotiators of the 1783 definitive peace treaty.

The Commission was charged with identifying the latitude and longitude of the St. Croix at its mouth and at its source. When bad weather and rugged terrain slowed the survey, the Commission, to avoid a long delay in its decision, proposed that the two agents ask their governments to allow it to fix only the mouth of the St. Croix as to latitude and longitude with a description of the course of the river to its source. On March 15, 1789, both governments agreed to this suggestion.

The decision of the Commission was declared on October 25, 1798. The Scodiac River was chosen as the river intended and as the historical St. Croix. The Mitchell map shows the lower part of the Scodiac as the St. Croix. Thus the first and second questions presented to the Commission were answered without any serious disagreement.

With regard to the third question, the British Commissioner claimed the western fork of the upper St. Croix as the true St. Croix and traced a line through a chain of lakes to its most western source. Commissioner Benson agreed with the British Commissioner on the western fork but traced the St. Croix's source only as far as the first lake in the chain. He claimed that a chain of lakes could not be a river. U.S. Commissioner Howell claimed the northern fork of the upper St. Croix as the true river and traced its source only to the first lake (First Lake) in accordance with Benson's theory. A compromise was finally reached whereby the northern fork was chosen but was traced through First Lake, through a series of lakes to the mouth of the river emptying into the farthest lake, and then up that river to its source. The source of the St. Croix having been determined, the boundary line as described in the peace treaty from the source of the St. Croix to the "highlands" could be fixed.

Although the Commission successfully reached a conclusion and ended this one boundary

problem between the United States and British North America, others were to arise. The "highlands" were not clearly defined on Mitchell's map and both countries soon disagreed on where the highlands were. Territorial claims to certain islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and the Bay of Fundy presented still other problems.

The Commission ordered its secretary to provide each country with a complete record of its proceedings and of the documents it accumulated. These records are described below, for the most part, in the order in which they were presented to the Commission. There is also a series of letters received by the Department of State from the U.S. agent.

The State Department's collection of Mitchell maps, the "Franklin Sheet" of the Mitchell map, and maps and notes concerning a study of the Mitchell map are described in entries 18-20. The Mitchell map was a key issue for the several Commissions concerning the northeast boundary line. The maps are described in this section of the inventory because this is the earliest of the northeast boundary commissions.

2. JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 30, 1796-OCTOBER 25, 1798. OCT. 25, 1798. 1 vol. 2 in.

An attested copy of the journal. It contains information on the cases presented by the agents of Great Britain and the United States, on the surveys conducted, and on the expenses incurred by the Commission. The entries are arranged chronologically. Copies of most of the documents submitted to the Commission are described in entries 3-12.

3. APPENDIX TO THE PROCEEDINGS FROM AUGUST 30, 1796, TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1798. n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

Copies of some of the documents that were read before the Commission and filed with its Secretary by the agents of the United States and Great Britain. Most of these documents are copies of correspondence relating to the disputed boundary, statements made by surveyors, and affidavits. The documents are arranged chronologically by date of presentation. The volume contains a list of contents.

4. MEMORIAL OF THE U.S. CLAIM FILED ON OCTOBER 4, 1796. n.d. Part of 1 vol. Negligible.

The memorial defines the northeastern boundary as claimed by the United States. The memorial is bound in a volume that also contains the records described in entries 5 and 6.

5. MEMORIAL OF THE BRITISH CLAIM FILED ON OCTOBER 4, 1796. n.d. Part of 1 vol. Negligible.

The memorial defines the United States-Nova Scotian boundary line as claimed by Great Britain and also includes statements supporting the claim. The memorial is bound in a volume which also contains the records described in entries 4 and 6.

6. ARGUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FILED ON AUGUST 16, 1797. n.d. 1 vol. and part of 1 vol. 2 in.

The three-part argument was presented in support of the U.S. memorial of claim described in entry 4. Included are an attested copy and a draft copy of parts one and three. The attested copy is bound in a volume that also contains the records described in entries 4 and 5.

7. ARGUMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN FILED ON AUGUST 16, 1797. n.d. Part of 2 vols. 1/2 in.

An attested copy and what appears to be a draft copy of the argument filed by the British agent supporting the boundary claimed in the British memorial (entry 5). The attested copy comprises part of a volume with the records described in entry 8. The draft copy is bound in a volume titled "Report of British Agent River St. Croix."

8. REPLY OF GREAT BRITAIN TO THE U.S. ARGUMENT. n.d. Part of 2 vols. 1/2 in.

An attested copy and a draft copy of the three-part reply to the U.S. argument described in entry 6. Part three of the reply is missing. The reply was filed before June 1798. The attested copy comprises part of the volume with the records described in entry 7. The draft reply is bound in a volume titled "Report of British Agent River St. Croix."

9. REJOINDER OF THE UNITED STATES
FILED ON JUNE 14, 1798. n.d. 1 vol.
1 in.

An attested copy of the U.S. rejoinder filed with the secretary of the Commission in answer to the British reply described in entry 8. The rejoinder contained additional facts to further substantiate the U.S. memorial of claim (entry 4). The rejoinder contains a list of contents.

10. SUPPLEMENTAL ARGUMENT OF GREAT
BRITAIN FILED BEFORE AUGUST 20,
1798. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

An attested copy of the supplemental argument filed by the British agent.

11. APPENDIX TO THE SUPPLEMENTAL
ARGUMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN. n.d.
1 vol. 1 in.

An attested copy of the appendix to the British supplemental argument. The appendix contains copies of documents supporting statements made in the supplemental argument described in entry 10.

12. ADDITIONAL ARGUMENTS OF THE
UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.
n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

An attested copy of four additional arguments filed with the secretary of the Commission. The volume consists of the following: remarks made by the U.S. agent in answer to the British supplemental argument (entry 10), filed on August 18, 1798; a "postscript" to the British supplemental argument in which the British agent refutes the remarks of the U.S. agent, filed on September 8, 1798; U.S. observations on the British "postscript," filed on September 25, 1798; and a reply to the U.S. observations made by the British agent, filed on September 25, 1798. Arranged as listed.

13. DECISION OF THE COMMISSION, WITH
AWARD MAP. 1798. 1 item.

The final decision of October 25, 1798, signed by Commissioners Thomas Barclay, David Howell, and Egbert Benson, describing the location of the St. Croix River. Sewn to the decision is a large-scale manuscript map of the area covered by the Scoodic and Magaguadavic Rivers and Passamaquoddy Bay, compiled by George Spoule, Surveyor General of New Brunswick, from actual surveys made in 1796, 1797, and 1798 and from a 1772 survey of Passamaquoddy Bay made by a Mr. Wright. Letters from "A" to "L" were added to the map to show the location of the St. Croix River as decided by the members of the Board. These letters follow the Scoodic

River as shown on the original map to its junction with an unnamed river where the right branch of the river was then called the Chiputnaticook. This right branch is lettered as a continuation of the St. Croix.

14. MAP OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY BAY.
n.d. 1 item.

An undated published map annotated to show a "south east line" from a point near St. Andrew's Island to the Bay of Fundy. (The northern part of St. Andrew's Island is designated in the decision of the Commission as a landmark in locating the mouth of the St. Croix River.)

15. REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

A copy of the report made to the President by Commissioner Egbert Benson on the work of the Commission. The report contains a résumé of the United States and British claims, a historical summary of the disputed boundary, and the final decision of the Commission. Included are four sketch maps. This report may have been used by the Northeast Boundary Commission established under article IV of the Treaty of Ghent. On the last page of the report there is an attestation by Anthony Barclay, Secretary to the Commission, that this is a true copy and that it was filed at Boston on June 11, 1817.

16. CORRESPONDENCE AND MISCELLANEOUS
DOCUMENTS. 1790-99. 3 vols. 7 in.

Chiefly letters received by the Department of State from James Sullivan, U.S. agent. There are also copies of some letters sent to Sullivan by the Department; drafts of Sullivan's letters; and original letters and copies of letters received by Sullivan from Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, John Jay, and others interested in the boundary question. The miscellaneous documents consist of accounts of the U.S. agent's expenses; drafts of documents to be presented to the Commission; historical notes and sketches regarding the boundary dispute; copies of affidavits, memorials, survey and field notes, and proceedings of the Commission; an original declaration of the first two Commissioners appointing the third Commissioner; an original credence giving full power to the U.S. Minister Plenipotentiary in Great Britain, Rufus King, to settle certain problems arising from article VI of the Jay Treaty; and several original maps. The correspondence and miscellaneous documents are interfiled and are arranged in rough chronological order.

17. **FIELDBOOKS AND JOURNALS. 1796-97.**
5 vols. 3 in.

Fieldbooks containing data on the surveys made of the area disputed by the United States and Great Britain. Included with the technical data in the fieldbooks and in a separate journal are notes containing information about the making of the surveys. This separate journal concerns the survey of the Magaguadavic River. The surveyors were appointed by the Commission to furnish it with geographical and topographical data on the area under discussion.

18. **MITCHELL MAPS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA. 1755-83.**
5 items.

Five printed versions of the Mitchell map: (1) Identified as the second English edition, revised by Mitchell and probably issued before 1762, annotated with a faint penciled line between the "highlands" and a point a little to the west of the northwest branch of the Connecticut River and with a penciled "X" near the portage at the north end of Ourangabena Lake. A notation, formerly on the original cloth backing and now preserved in a pocket on the back, reads "Mitchell's Map. The copy used by the framers of the treaty of 1783." (2) Identified as the second English edition, issued probably before 1762 and identified as one of the five copies of the Mitchell map purchased in London in 1897 by B. F. Stevens, U.S. despatch agent for the Department of State. (3) Identified as the second impression of the third English edition, issued about 1774. Apparently no record is available to show when or how the Department received this map. (4) Identified as the fourth English edition dated 1775 and also as one of the maps purchased by B. F. Stevens in 1897. (5) A printed copy of the "B. F. Steven's Facsimile of the Red-Line/or King George Map in the British Museum . . . 1897." This map is overprinted in colors to show international and other boundaries in accordance with treaties and other acts and especially the boundary of the United States as reportedly defined by the treaty of 1783.

Col. Lawrence Martin and Samuel Boggs, both former geographers of the Department of State, made exhaustive studies of the Mitchell maps in the records of the Department. The information regarding the editions and dates cited above is based on their conclusions. Other Mitchell maps once in the Department's custody were transferred to the Library of Congress about 1928.

19. **THE "FRANKLIN SHEET" OF THE MITCHELL MAP. ca. 1783-90.** 1 item.

A part of the fourth edition of the Mitchell map covering the Bay of Passamaquoddy and vicinity, identified as sent by Franklin in 1790 to Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson at the latter's request for information or papers indicating the true St. Croix that the negotiators of the treaty of 1783 had in mind as the boundary between the two nations. Colored annotations indicate the boundaries of Nova Scotia and Quebec. Annotations on the reverse of the map, in an unidentified hand, read: "Dr. Franklin," "Dr. Franklin Eastn boundy," and "part of the United States and odd sheet." On the identification of this map see Hunter Miller's work on Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America, vol. 3, p. 340.

20. **COLLECTED COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER MEMORANDA RELATING TO COL. LAWRENCE MARTIN'S STUDIES OF THE MITCHELL MAPS. ca. 1925-35.** Negligible.

Photographic reproductions of Ashburton's letters to a Mr. Crocker relating to the discovery by Jared Sparks of the "red line" map in the British Museum; various notes exchanged between B. F. Stevens and the Department of State regarding the purchase of a copy of the "red line" map and Stevens' receipted bill; Franklin's letter to de Vergennes, dated 1782, regarding the Mitchell map; and memoranda relating to various editions of the map including the Count d'Aranda copy and the Dutch edition.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLE IV OF THE
DECEMBER 24, 1814, TREATY
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

The treaty of peace of 1783 stated in article II that ". . . all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due east . . ." from the middle of the mouth of the ". . . river St. Croix . . . in the Bay of Fundy . . ."¹ and from the middle of the mouth of St. Mary's River in the Atlantic Ocean are within the U.S. territo-

¹In the peace treaty the body of water known by 1798 as Passamaquoddy Bay appears to have been considered either a part of the Bay of Fundy or the mouth of the St. Croix River.

rial limits ". . . excepting such islands as now are, or theretofore have been, within the limits of the said province of Nova Scotia."

Not until the boundary commission established under article V of the Jay Treaty fixed the mouth of the St. Croix River ". . . in Passamaquoddy Bay, at a point of land called Joe's Point . . ." could the line be drawn determining which islands belonged to the United States and which belonged to Great Britain. The dispute over the islands, however, continued after 1798. Great Britain claimed that the islands were part of Nova Scotia and therefore were excepted from the 1783 treaty as being within U.S. territory. After 1798 efforts were made to settle the dispute.

Rufus King, U.S. minister at London, was instructed in 1801 to negotiate a settlement of this question and also the question of the navigation of the channels between the islands. A convention was concluded on May 12, 1803, settling the two questions. When the convention was presented to the U.S. Senate for ratification, that body attached to it an amendment concerning another matter, which resulted in its rejection by Great Britain. In 1807 negotiations were again opened but produced no agreement.

The Treaty of Ghent, concluded December 24, 1814, provided in article IV for a Commission to settle the territorial jurisdiction over the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and Grand Menan Island in the Bay of Fundy. The Commission was to be composed of two Commissioners--one appointed by each of the contracting powers. John Holmes of Massachusetts was appointed by President Madison as the U.S. Commissioner on January 16, 1816, and the British Government's Commissioner, Thomas Barclay, was appointed on September 4, 1815. Barclay had served in a similar capacity on the boundary Commission established under article V of the Jay Treaty. The agents representing the interests of the two governments were James T. Austin of Massachusetts for the United States, and Ward Chipman for Great Britain.

The first session of the Commission convened at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on September 23, 1816. At this meeting Anthony Barclay, son of the British Commissioner, was appointed secretary. On the following day the agents filed their memorials of claim.

Both governments claimed all the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay and the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy. The United States declared that the islands were within the 20 leagues of the United States as specified in the treaty of 1783 and that they were not excepted

from its territorial limits by any provisions in the treaty. The British claimed the islands were within Nova Scotian limits.

The Commission, after the claims were filed, adjourned with an agreement to meet the following year on May 28, 1817. This meeting was postponed until early June. During the meetings that followed, the agents presented memorials supporting their countries' claims. The memorials were based, in part, on the interrogation of witnesses in the disputed area, on survey reports, and on colonial documents. The decision reached by the Commission was formally presented in its award, November 24, 1817. The United States was awarded Moose, Dudley, and Frederick Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; the remaining islands in that bay and the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy were awarded to Great Britain. No steps were taken, however, to mark the water boundary determined by the Commission until 1891. Records concerning negotiations of this boundary are described in entries 129 and 130.

At its last meeting the Commission ordered the secretary to provide each government with a complete account of its proceedings and copies of all the documents it had acquired. The records are described below. Also described are letters received by the Department of State from the U.S. Commissioner and the U.S. agent and miscellaneous other records concerning the Commission. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

21. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 23, 1816-NOVEMBER 24, 1817. n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

An attested copy of the proceedings of the Commission. The proceedings contain a brief résumé of each meeting, copies of some of the documents presented to the Commission, its decisions, and accounts of expenses incurred. The proceedings are arranged chronologically.

22. MEMORIAL OF THE UNITED STATES FILED ON JUNE 10, 1817. n.d. 3 vols. 3 in.

An attested copy of the U.S. memorial filed with the Commission supporting the U.S. memorial of claim to the islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy and to Grand Menan Island in the Bay of Fundy. (The memorial of claim was read to the Commission and filed with its secretary on September 24, 1816 (entry 21). The supporting memorial, which is in two parts, bound separately, contains a history of the disputed islands and sets forth the facts justifying the U.S. claim. The third volume contains a map

of the disputed islands. The U.S. agent first presented the memorial to the Commission on June 4, 1817, at which time he was authorized to read it. After its reading was completed on June 10, the Commission ordered it to be filed.

23. APPENDIX TO THE U.S. MEMORIAL.
n.d. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

An attested copy of the appendix to the U.S. memorial (entry 22) containing copies of various documents in support of the statements made in the memorial.

24. MEMORIAL OF GREAT BRITAIN FILED
ON JUNE 11, 1817. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

An attested copy of the five-part memorial of the British justifying their memorial of claim which was presented to the Commission on September 24, 1816 (entry 21). The memorial, which contains a history of the disputed islands, was read by the British agent before the Commission on June 11, 1817, and was filed with the secretary the same day. The memorial contains a table of contents.

25. REPLY TO THE U.S. MEMORIAL FILED
BY GREAT BRITAIN ON SEPTEMBER 29,
1817. n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

An attested copy of the British reply presented to the Commission refuting the claims of the United States by questioning each point raised in the U.S. memorial (entry 22). The British agent presented this reply to the Commission on September 26, 1817. After its reading was completed on September 29, the reply was filed with the secretary. The reply contains a table of contents.

26. APPENDIX TO THE BRITISH REPLY.
n.d. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

An attested copy of the appendix to the British reply (entry 25) containing copies of documents supporting statements made in the reply.

27. REPLY TO THE BRITISH MEMORIAL
FILED BY THE UNITED STATES ON
OCTOBER 1, 1817. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

An attested copy of the U.S. reply refuting the claims made in the British memorial (entry 24). The U.S. agent began reading the reply before the Commission on September 30, 1817. On October 1, he completed the reading, and it was filed with the secretary on that date.

28. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE U.S.
COMMISSIONER. Oct. 20, 1816-Apr. 3,
1818. 1/2 in.

Letters received by James Monroe, Richard Rush, Thomas Barclay, and John Quincy Adams from John Holmes, U.S. Commissioner, concerning the work of the Commission. There are also accounts for Holmes' salary and a printed copy of the President's message to the Senate on February 20, 1829, transmitting copies of Holmes' letters. Arranged chronologically. A list of the letters is included.

29. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE U.S.
AGENT. Oct. 3, 1816-Dec. 16, 1817.
1/2 in.

Letters, with a few enclosures, received by James Monroe, Richard Rush, and John Quincy Adams from James T. Austin concerning his work as U.S. agent before the Commission and the progress of the Commission. Included is a copy of Austin's account with the Treasury examiners. Arranged chronologically. A list of the letters is included.

30. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANS-
FER OF THREE ISLANDS TO THE UNITED
STATES. 1818. Negligible.

A letter received by John Quincy Adams from Charles Bagot transmitting a copy of a letter from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and a copy of a warrant issued by command of the Prince Regent. The warrant, issued in accordance with the decision of the Commission, transferred to the United States the Islands of Moose, Dudley, and Frederick in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

31. ACCOUNTS. n.d. Negligible.

Accounts of expenses incurred by the British and U.S. agents, and the secretary to the Commission. The accounts, which were extracted from the October 11 and November 24, 1817, proceedings of the Commission (entry 21), were attested as a true copy by John Quincy Adams on April 11, 1818.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLE V OF THE
DECEMBER 24, 1814, TREATY
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

The most northern point of the U.S. boundary as described in article II of the 1783 treaty

was the ". . . northwest angle of Nova Scotia; viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the source of St. Croix River to the Highlands; along the said Highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River; thence down along the middle of that river, to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; from thence, by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy . . . [i.e. St. Lawrence River.]"

A dispute between Great Britain and the United States grew out of two questions: what constituted the "northwest angle of Nova Scotia" and what were the "highlands." In addition the "northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River" also caused disagreement--the United States claimed Hall's Stream and Great Britain claimed a different stream.

The decision of the Commission established under article V of the Jay Treaty determined the source of the St. Croix River--but, when efforts were made to trace the boundary line from the source of the St. Croix River, the two countries disagreed on the location of the line as described in the 1783 peace treaty. The dispute over the northwest angle of Nova Scotia and the highlands grew to include almost every foot of the boundary line from the source of the St. Croix River to the point where the 45th parallel of north latitude intersects with the St. Lawrence River. This dispute, the "Northeast Boundary Question," arose from the fact that certain areas were not accurately described in the 1783 peace treaty because of the inadequacy of the Mitchell map. Therefore no boundary line could be permanently fixed until both powers agreed on a compromise line.

Efforts were made to settle the dispute. A convention concluded in 1803 by the U.S. minister at London provided for a Commission to determine the boundary line but was never ratified. Again in 1807 negotiations were held, but the United States and Great Britain failed to reach a formal agreement.

Not until after the War of 1812 was a treaty ratified that included provisions for settling the boundary dispute. Article V of the Treaty of Ghent, concluded December 24, 1814, stated in part that "Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two Powers as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, nor the northwesternmost head of Connecticut River, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the

boundary line between the dominions of the two Powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraquy, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn and authorized . . . to ascertain and determine the points above mentioned. . . ."

The article empowered the Commission to "ascertain and determine" only that section of the highlands which constitutes the northwest angle of Nova Scotia and the stream defined as the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. The Commission was only empowered to have the rest of the boundary surveyed.

King George III appointed Thomas Barclay as Commissioner on September 4, 1815. Barclay also was the Commissioner under article IV of the same treaty. Cornelius P. Van Ness was appointed by President Madison on April 3, 1816, as the Commissioner representing the United States. Ward Chipman was the British agent before the Commissions established under the 4th and 5th articles of the Treaty of Ghent. The Commission met several times--with little accomplished at each meeting because of weather conditions, delays in the surveys, and questions of procedure--at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on September 23, 1816 (when Henry C. Orme was chosen secretary); at Boston, Mass., on June 4, 1817 (when William C. Bradley presented his commission as U.S. agent); at Burlington, Vt., on May 15, 1818 (when Robert Tillotson replaced Orme as secretary); at New York, N.Y., on May 3, 1819; at Boston, Mass., on May 11, 1820 (when Samuel Hale replaced Tillotson as secretary); and at New York, N.Y., on November 23, 1820, and on May 14, 1821. The Commission recessed on October 4, 1821, so that the Commissioners could prepare their reports.

During the surveys the "old line" designated as the 45th parallel of north latitude established in the 18th century was found to be almost three-quarters of a mile north of the true 45th line as determined by the British and U.S. astronomers in 1818. Only the agents of both countries were informed of this finding. The U.S. agent, at the suggestion of the chief U.S. astronomer, claimed

the geocentric latitude instead of the observed latitude since the United States at a cost of a million dollars had constructed a fort at Rouse's Point which now lay one-fourth of a mile into British territory. This claim was rejected by the British Commissioner and on November 10, 1821, the U.S. Commissioner concluded that it would ". . . not be necessary . . ." for him to express an opinion. This question was settled in favor of the observed 45th parallel of north latitude.

On what constituted the northwest angle of Nova Scotia and what were the highlands the Commissioners disagreed. The report of the British Commissioner issued on October 4, 1821, to the U.S. Commissioner stated, in part, that the northwest angle of Nova Scotia should be fixed at a point about 40 miles due north from the source of the St. Croix River. This point, known as Mars Hill, was claimed by the British agent as the highlands described in the 1783 peace treaty. The U.S. Commissioner's report, also issued on October 4, set the northwest angle of Nova Scotia at a point ". . . about one hundred and forty-four miles due north from the source of the River St. Croix."

The northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River as decided by the British Commissioner was the ". . . northwesternmost stream which empties into the third lake of Connecticut River." The U.S. Commissioner decided in favor of the west branch of Indian Stream.

The Treaty of Ghent had provided that if the Commissioners failed to agree, the questions should be referred ". . . to a friendly sovereign or State . . ." for arbitration. Records of that arbitration are described in entries 60-83.

Described below are "true copies" of the proceedings of the Commission and of most of the documents presented to it by the two countries. In addition to these records there are letters received by the Department of State from the U.S. Commissioner, agent, and astronomer. There are also records relating to the surveys and to astronomical observations. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

32. JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 23, 1816-APRIL 13, 1822. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

An attested copy of the journal of proceedings of the Commission. The proceedings contain a brief résumé of each meeting, copies of some of the documents presented to the Commission, decisions of the Commission, and

accounts of expenses. The proceedings are arranged chronologically.

33. ROUGH JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS FROM MAY 11 TO JUNE 2, 1820. n.d. 1/4 in.

A draft of the proceedings of the Commission while it was in session at Boston. This draft was apparently prepared by the secretary to the Commission and later transcribed into the journal of proceedings described in entry 32.

34. FIRST MEMORIAL OF GREAT BRITAIN FILED ON OCTOBER 23, 1820. n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/4 in.

An attested copy of the first British memorial. The memorial discusses the boundary line as intended by the negotiators of the 1783 peace treaty. It also contains a historical account of the disputed area and statements justifying the British claim. Included with the memorial is a table of contents. The British memorial was prepared for presentation to the Commission when it reconvened on October 23, 1820. Because of delays in surveying, the Commission did not meet until the following month; the memorial, however, was apparently filed with the secretary on the intended date. Although the memorial was filed it appears that it was never read to the Commission. By the time the Commission was prepared to hear the respective memorials of the countries the surveys had been completed and the British agent presented a new memorial on June 8, 1821 (entry 35). The first British memorial is bound with the U.S. claim and opening argument (entry 36) and with the second British memorial (entry 35).

35. SECOND MEMORIAL OF GREAT BRITAIN FILED ON JUNE 8, 1821. n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/4 in.

An attested copy of the second British memorial. This memorial was read to the Commission on June 8, 1821, and filed the same day. It augments the first British memorial (entry 34) and contains additional facts justifying the British claim to the disputed area. This second memorial is based, in part, on surveys completed after the first memorial was prepared. Included with the memorial is a table of contents. The second British memorial is bound in a volume with the U.S. claim and opening argument (entry 36) and with the first British memorial (entry 34).

36. CLAIM AND OPENING ARGUMENT OF THE UNITED STATES FILED ON JUNE 9, 1821. n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/2 in.

An attested copy of the U.S. claim together with the opening supporting argument. The argument justifies statements made in the claim and includes copies of documents validating the statements. The U.S. agent read the claim and opening argument on June 8-9, 1821. The claim and opening argument are bound with the British memorials described in entries 34 and 35. The United States also filed a memorial on October 23, 1820. A copy of this memorial is among the records described in entry 73 concerning the arbitration by the King of the Netherlands.

37. REPLY TO THE BRITISH MEMORIALS FILED BY THE UNITED STATES ON AUGUST 10, 1821. n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/2 in.

An attested copy of the U.S. reply presented to the Commission in answer to the British claim and to statements made in the British memorials (entries 34 and 35) supporting the claim. The U.S. agent read the reply on August 10, 1821. The reply is bound in a volume with the British reply (entry 38).

38. REPLY TO THE U.S. CLAIM AND OPENING ARGUMENT FILED BY GREAT BRITAIN ON AUGUST 14, 1821. n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/4 in.

An attested copy of the British reply read before the Commission on August 10-14, 1821. The reply answers statements made by the U.S. agent in his opening argument (entry 36). A table of contents is included with the reply. The British reply is bound in a volume with the U.S. reply (entry 37).

39. APPENDIX TO THE BRITISH REPLY. n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

An attested copy of the appendix submitted by the British agent with his reply (entry 38), which was presented to the Commission in answer to the U.S. claim and opening argument (entry 36). The appendix includes copies of documents referred to in the reply, such as survey reports, correspondence, affidavits, and memorials. Included is a table of contents.

40. REJOINDER TO THE U.S. REPLY FILED BY GREAT BRITAIN ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1821 ("OBSERVATIONS"), n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/4 in.

An attested copy of the British rejoinder commenting on the U.S. reply (entry 37), which was presented in answer to the British

memorials (entries 34 and 35). The rejoinder, which includes a postscript, questions statements made in the U.S. reply and restates the British position on the disputed boundary line. The British rejoinder is bound in a volume with the U.S. rejoinder (entry 41).

41. REJOINDER TO THE BRITISH REPLY FILED BY THE UNITED STATES ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1821. n.d. Part of 1 vol. 1/2 in.

An attested copy of the U.S. rejoinder refuting statements made in the British reply (entry 38), which was presented in answer to the U.S. claim and opening argument (entry 36). The rejoinder further defines the U.S. claim and includes additional facts supporting the claim. The U.S. rejoinder is bound in a volume with the British rejoinder (entry 40).

42. MAPS FROM SURVEYS MADE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSION. 1817-20. 55 maps.

Manuscript tracings of the following: a general map of the country explored by the British surveyor William Odell, 1817-20; maps showing areas explored by the U.S. explorers John Johnson, 1817-18, and Hiram Burnham, 1817-20; a sketch of the area surveyed by the British surveyor C. Campbell; and a set of 30 numbered maps, among which are maps of the Maine-New Brunswick boundary, maps of rivers and their sources, and maps showing topographic features. One general map of the disputed area apparently was based on one of the Mitchell maps of North America.

43. REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMISSIONER PRESENTED APRIL 13, 1822. n.d. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A signed duplicate copy of the report prepared by Cornelius P. Van Ness, U.S. Commissioner, containing his opinion of October 4, 1821, on the disputed boundary line. The report was presented at the last meeting of the Commission.

44. REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER PRESENTED APRIL 13, 1822. n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

A signed duplicate copy of the report and supporting appendix presented by Thomas Barclay, British Commissioner, to the Commission at its last meeting. The report gives the British Commissioner's opinion of October 4, 1821, concerning the disputed boundary line, and the extensive appendix contains copies of various documents mentioned in the report.

45. SURVEYORS' AND ASTRONOMERS' REPORTS. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

Attested copies of reports prepared by the United States and British surveyors and astronomers on their explorations and observations. The results of the findings were incorporated into the memorials, replies, and rejoinders of Great Britain and the United States to document their respective claims. Also in this volume are sketch maps prepared by the surveyors, copies of a few documents based on or relating to the surveys that were submitted as appendixes to certain British and U.S. memorials, and a copy of Egbert Benson's report to the President of the United States concerning the findings of the boundary Commission under the 5th article of the Jay Treaty. Included in this volume is a table of contents.

46. DIAGRAM SHOWING A QUADRANT OF THE EARTH. 1818. 1 item.

A manuscript diagram by F. R. Hassler, first head of the U.S. Survey of the Coast, showing the influence of ellipticity of 1/310 on the 45th parallel of north latitude.

47. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FROM THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. Sept. 4, 1816-Dec. 7, 1822. 1 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from Cornelius P. Van Ness, U.S. Commissioner, relating to his work on the Commission. Most of the enclosures are copies of correspondence with F. R. Hassler, chief U.S. astronomer, and Andrew Ellicott, chief U.S. surveyor. Arranged chronologically. A list of the letters is included.

48. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FROM THE U.S. AGENT. Feb. 25, 1817-Nov. 13, 1823. 1 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from William C. Bradley, U.S. agent, concerning the work and progress of the Commission, the various surveys being conducted, and expenses incurred; transmitting copies of the Commission's proceedings and reports of U.S. surveyors and astronomers; and requesting instructions. Arranged chronologically.

49. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE FROM THE U.S. ASTRONOMEF. Sept. 10, 1817-Jan. 7, 1819; June 5, 1824. 1/4 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from F. R. Hassler, chief U.S. astronomer, concerning the surveys

and the instruments used in conducting the astronomical observations. Arranged chronologically. A list of the letters is included.

50. LETTERS RELATING TO U.S. ASTRONOMERS. June 30, 1818, and May 21, 1821. Negligible.

A copy of a letter, dated June 30, 1818, from Hugh Brown to F. R. Hassler, chief U.S. astronomer, requesting that Hassler retain him as an assistant, and a letter, dated May 21, 1821, from Robert Adrian to John Quincy Adams accepting the appointment to assist the Commission in astronomical calculations.

51. REPORTS OF U.S. SURVEYORS. ca. 1818-20. 1 in.

Reports, most of which were submitted to the U.S. agent, of exploring surveys conducted by U.S. surveyors and assistants. Many of these reports were presented to the Commission and copies of them comprise part of the volume described in entry 45. Included in this series is a proposal of the U.S. agent that a survey be conducted north of the St. John River from Beaver Stream to the Connecticut River. A list of the reports is included.

52. REPORT OF BRITISH SURVEYOR. n.d. Negligible.

A copy of a report prepared by William L. Odell, British surveyor. This copy apparently was given to the U.S. agent for his information.

53. DESCRIPTION OF NOVA SCOTIA. n.d. Negligible.

A brief two-page description of the province of Nova Scotia. The origin of this document has not been determined, but it may have been used by the U.S. agent for background information; it has, therefore, been described as a record of the agent.

54. BAROMETRIC, THERMOMETRIC, AND EXPLORATION JOURNAL. June 26-Oct. 8, 1819. 1 vol. 1 in.

A journal in three parts. The first part, for the period June 26-September 11, 1819, contains the following weather data: date and station of observation, distance in miles from preceding station, time of day, barometric reading, thermometric reading, and meteorological remarks. The second part, for the period July 20-30, 1819, records a survey of the course of the Pestook River and contains the following information: position number and direction of the course at time of each observation, distance in chains from preceding observation, and a brief

topographical description of each observation. The third part, for the period August 20-October 8, 1819, is of a survey of the course of the St. John River from the mouth of the St. Francis to the mouth of the Aliguash containing, in general, the same type of information as described above for the survey of the Restook River. The three-part journal was maintained by Alden Partridge, a U.S. surveyor, whose report on these observations is on pages 99-117 of the volume described in entry 45.

55. SURVEYOR'S JOURNAL. June 22-Oct. 9, 1818. 1 vol. 1 in.

A journal kept by John Johnson, U.S. surveyor, of an exploring survey of the Portage Path from St. Andrews on the St. Lawrence River to Timiscouata Lake. The journal contains topographical data and descriptive notes on the survey. Johnson's report appears on pages 57-73 of the volume described in entry 45.

56. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS. June 18-Nov. 16, 1818. 5 vols. 2 in.

Fieldbooks containing the results of the astronomical observations conducted by U.S. astronomers to determine time and latitude in the disputed area. The books also include meteorological data. Three books labeled "day books" appear to contain rough observation notes and the other two books are apparently a smooth copy. The smooth copy is divided into two sections: determination of time and determination of latitude. The data under each section are arranged by observation stations and thereunder by date and time of the observations. The report of the chief U.S. astronomer is on pages 24-32 of the volume described in entry 45.

57. THEODOLITE OBSERVATIONS. June 19-Nov. 16, 1818. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A fieldbook containing the results of observations with a theodolite to establish horizontals and vertical angles. The data are arranged in two sections: determination of horizontals and determination of vertical angles, thereunder by observation stations, and thereunder by date and time of observations.

58. REFLECTING CIRCLE OBSERVATIONS. Sept. 6-Oct. 12, 1818. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A fieldbook containing data on reflecting circle observations of certain stars to determine time, azimuths, and signals. The data are arranged by observation stations and thereunder by date and time of observations.

59. REFLECTING CIRCLE OBSERVATIONS TO DETERMINE LATITUDE AT DARBY, VT. Nov. 1818. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

The fieldbook contains data resulting from astronomical observations with a reflecting circle, which were conducted by Lt. John K. Vinton, U.S. Artillery, to determine the latitude of the boundary line at Darby, Vt., near Lake Memphamagog.

ARBITRATION BY THE
KING OF THE NETHERLANDS UNDER
TERMS OF THE CONVENTION OF
SEPTEMBER 29, 1827,
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

The United States and British Commissioners in their separate opinions issued on October 4, 1821, under terms of article V of the Treaty of Ghent, failed to agree on a settlement of the disputed northwest angle of Nova Scotia and northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River as defined in the 1783 peace treaty. According to the treaty's terms, therefore, the questions were to be submitted for arbitration "... to a friendly sovereign or State, to be ... named for that purpose." But it was not until 1827, 6 years after the Commissioners had issued their opinions, that an agreement was reached between the United States and Great Britain to submit the questions to an arbitrator.

In the years that intervened several border incidents occurred. These incidents made it difficult for the United States and Great Britain to reach a peaceful settlement. Most of the controversy was centered around the communities of Aroostook and Madawaska--areas claimed by both governments--although another cause of friction was the timber lands that lay in the disputed area.

Albert Gallatin, U.S. minister at London, was authorized to negotiate a convention for the settlement of the dispute. On September 29, 1827, a convention was signed whereby the contracting powers agreed to submit the northeast boundary question to a friendly sovereign or State for arbitration.

The convention changed certain procedures concerning the submission of the cases to the arbitrator. Instead of turning over to the Arbitrator all of the voluminous reports and documents accumulated during the Commission's tenure (i.e. the Commission established under terms of article V of the Treaty of Ghent), each country was to prepare a new statement. The countries were to submit their cases and

supporting documents simultaneously to the Arbitrator within 2 years after the exchange of ratifications of the convention. If an Arbitrator had not been chosen, the time was to be extended for another 6 months. Before submitting its new statement to the Arbitrator, each country was to give the other a complete copy of all documents within 15 months after the exchange of ratifications. After these copies had been received each country could then prepare a definitive statement and submit it to the other country within 21 months after the exchange of ratifications. The contracting powers further agreed to furnish each other, within 9 months after the exchange of ratifications, copies of any evidence planned for use in supporting their claims in addition to what had been submitted to the Commission under article V of the Treaty of Ghent.

The convention provided that only two maps could be submitted to show the topography of the country--Mitchell's map and a map marked "A," which showed the disputed boundary line and the water courses. The countries were, however, unrestricted in the maps they might use to show their claimed boundaries.

The Arbitrator, in order to arrive at a sound and just decision, was given the authority to have surveys made of any part of the boundary line if he found it necessary and to request either government to clarify any point raised in its statement. If one government was requested to submit an explanatory document, the other government was to receive a copy of it.

The exchange of ratifications took place on April 2, 1828; and, upon the receipt of notes, dated January 12, 1829, from the United States and British diplomatic representatives at The Hague, the King of the Netherlands agreed to be the Arbitrator.

Albert Gallatin and William P. Preble of Maine prepared the U.S. case. They drafted a new initial statement and definitive statement based on all the evidence available. To arrive at an acceptable settlement of such a complex problem it was necessary for the statements to contain detailed information on the colonial grants, on surveys made in the disputed area, and on the historical development of the northeast boundary question. The U.S. statement emphasized three points: (1) the highlands, which constituted the point forming the northwest angle of Nova Scotia; (2) the stream that served as the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River; and (3) the boundary line along the 45th parallel of north latitude between the Connecticut and St. Lawrence Rivers. The British statement dealt with the same general

topics.

On January 10, 1831, the King of the Netherlands presented his award. The opinion of the King respecting each of the three points raised by the contracting powers is quoted, in part, below:

"WE ARE OF OPINION:

That it will be suitable to adopt, as the boundary of the two States, a line drawn due north from the source of the river St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg (Thalweg: a German compound word--thal, valley; weg, way. It means here, the deepest channel of the river.) of the river St. John; thence, the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending it, to the point where the river St. Francis empties itself into the river St. John; thence, the middle of the thalweg of the river St. Francis, ascending it, to the source of its southwesternmost branch, . . . thence, a line drawn due west, to the point where it unites with the line claimed by the United States of America, . . . thence, by said line to the point at which . . . it coincides with that claimed by Great Britain; and thence the line traced . . . by the two Powers, to the northwesternmost source of Connecticut River.

As regards the second point, to wit: the question, which is the Northwesternmost head of Connecticut river:

WE ARE OF OPINION:

That the stream situated farthest to the northwest among those which fall into the northernmost of the three Lakes, the last of which bears the name of Connecticut Lake, must be considered as the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river.

And as to the third point, to wit: the question, what is the boundary to be traced from the river Connecticut, along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude, to the river St. Lawrence, named in the Treaties Iroquois or Cataraugy:

WE ARE OF OPINION:

That it will be suitable to proceed to fresh operations to measure the observed latitude in order to mark out the boundary from the river Connecticut along the parallel of the 45th degree of north latitude to the river St. Lawrence . . . in such manner, however, that, in all cases, at the place called Rouse's Point, the territory of the United States of America shall extend to the fort erected at that place, and shall include said fort and its Kilometrical radius."

William P. Preble, the U.S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at The Hague, protested the award of the King in a note to the Foreign Minister dated January 12, 1831.

Preble claimed the Arbitrator departed from his powers and stated that the United States would not accept a decision of any foreign government that designated where the U.S. boundary line should run. Regarding the northwest angle of Nova Scotia the King proposed a compromise solution because he believed the claims of both governments matched the description of the 1783 peace treaty. Preble protested this proposal on the ground that the convention did not allow the Arbitrator to form a compromise line.

Great Britain did not object to the award. She thought that it was binding only so far as both countries agreed to accept it. This view left the door open for further negotiations to settle any point that was not acceptable to either country.

President Andrew Jackson presented the King's award to the Senate. It was rejected by a vote of 35 to 8 in June 1832. The Senate suggested to the President that he negotiate with Great Britain for a settlement.

Not only was the award unsatisfactory to the U.S. Government, but the States of Maine and Massachusetts objected that the boundary line claimed by the United States was unsatisfactory to them. The U.S. Government found it necessary to discuss the problem with Maine and Massachusetts to determine a boundary line that would be acceptable to them before it began further negotiations with Great Britain. Records relating to these discussions are described in entries 84-99.

60. PRINTED ARBITRATION DOCUMENTS.
ca. 1829-31. 1 vol. 3 in.

Printed copies of the following documents that were presented for arbitration to the King of the Netherlands by the United States and Great Britain: first statement and definitive statement of the United States; appendixes to both U.S. statements; first statement and definitive statement of Great Britain; appendix to the British definitive statement; decision of the Arbitrator; and the protest of the U.S. minister at The Hague to the decision.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. AGENT
AND OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

61. FIRST AND DEFINITIVE STATEMENTS
OF THE UNITED STATES. n.d. 1 vol.
3 in.

A printed copy of the U.S. statements and of the appendixes that contain copies of documents supporting remarks made in the statements. Included in the volume are a copy of

the Arbitrator's decision and a copy of the U.S. protest.

62. DRAFT OF THE FIRST STATEMENT OF
THE UNITED STATES. n.d. 1 vol. and
unbound papers. 4 in.

A draft of the first U.S. statement, a printed copy of the statement with annotations, and a volume containing a printed copy of the first U.S. statement, a list of evidence, and the appendix accompanying the statement. The statement was printed in 1829. The list and most of the appendix are in manuscript.

63. APPENDIX TO THE FIRST U.S. STATE-
MENT. n.d. 1 vol. and unbound papers.
6 in.

Manuscript copies of most of the documents that comprise the appendix submitted in support of the first U.S. statement. The documents consist of copies of treaties, survey reports, affidavits, reports of boundary commissions, and extracts from and copies of letters. Arranged numerically. The list described in entry 64 serves as a guide to these documents. In addition to the manuscript copy of the appendix there is a volume containing a complete and an incomplete printed copy of the appendix.

64. LIST OF EVIDENCE SUBMITTED WITH
THE FIRST U.S. STATEMENT. n.d.
1/4 in.

A list briefly describing the documents supporting the first U.S. statement. The list was prepared when the United States gave the British Minister at Washington copies of the U.S. documents on December 30, 1828.

65. DEFINITIVE STATEMENT OF THE UNITED
STATES. n.d. 1/2 in.

A printed copy of the definitive statement of the United States submitted to the Arbitrator in answer to Great Britain's first statement. The definitive statement reexamines the claims made in the first U.S. statement and challenges the claims of Great Britain.

66. APPENDIX TO THE U.S. DEFINITIVE
STATEMENT. n.d. 8 in.

Manuscript copies of most of the documents comprising the appendix supporting the U.S. definitive statement. The documents are similar to those described in entry 63. Arranged numerically. The printed documents are described in entry 61.

67. COPY OF THE ORIGINAL MAP "A."
2 items.

Two original copies of map "A" were prepared and signed by the agents of the United States and of Great Britain for submission to the arbitrating nation. After the arbitration the U.S. copy was returned to the United States for preservation and the British copy was returned to the British Government. This large-scale map covers the northern part of Maine and adjacent parts of Canada and New Brunswick. It shows drainage features, the boundary line as claimed by both countries, and contentions of each as to the locations of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia and the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River. This copy also contains a red "X" at the southwesternmost source of the St. Francis River with the signature "Versolk de Solen" beneath the "X." (Baron de Solen was the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the Netherlands.) Beneath the title and legend of the map appear the signatures of the plenipotentiaries in the following order: Albert Gallatin, Cha. Grant, and H. U. Addington. With map "A" there is a nearly exact tracing copy believed to be the copy sent to the Senate in response to a resolution passed on January 7, 1828.

68. UNITED STATES AND BRITISH TRANSCRIPTS OF MAP "A." 2 items.

According to the provisions of the Convention, each of the two opponent countries was permitted to prepare for its own statement a transcript of map "A" on which the highlands and other topographic features, except for the water courses, could be noted as each saw fit. The water courses and the boundary claims shown on these transcripts were to remain the same as those shown on the originals of the map. The U.S. transcript, which is on tracing paper, shows more topographic features than are shown on the original map and also shows boundaries of counties and districts in Maine, Lower Canada, and New Brunswick; it is unsigned. A tracing copy of the British transcript contains colors distinguishing rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence River from those emptying into the Atlantic Ocean and also shows the boundary from the source of the St. John River through the middle of the river to the Bay of Fundy, considered the most favorable that "Congress" thought could be obtained in 1782; the post route and only line of communication between the British provinces for 6 months of the year; the fief of Madawaska and the Madawaska settlements; and the major disputed area. The signatures of the plenipotentiaries are copied on this transcript in the following order:

Cha. Grant, H. U. Addington, and Albert Gallatin.

69. MAPS ATTACHED TO THE U.S. STATEMENT. n.d. 227 items.

A bound volume of manuscript tracing copies of the maps prepared under the direction of the Commission established by article V of the Treaty of Ghent and described in entry 42; and three incomplete sets of 57 numbered printed or tracing copies of printed maps dating from 1763 to 1827, including maps of the world and parts of the world, the Western Hemisphere, North America, the British Colonies in North America, the northeastern part of the United States and adjacent parts of Canada, and parts of the United States and of Canada. One set of these maps is bound and is entitled "Topographical Evidence Attached to the American Statement;" a second set, also bound, has no title; the third set, also untitled, is unbound. The maps in each set are numbered from 1 to 57 but none of the three sets is complete. Several copies or versions of some of the maps occur in all three sets--especially the unbound set. The numbered maps in the two untitled sets do not necessarily duplicate the maps appearing in the first titled volume; some of these in the second and third sets are different editions from those in the first set; and some of the copies are only partial tracings of a part of a printed map.

70. EVIDENCE ACCUMULATED BY THE U.S. AGENTS. n.d. 3 in.

Copies of various documents gathered by the U.S. agents as evidence in support of the U.S. claim but not submitted to the Arbitrator. The documents consist of extracts from or copies of letters, commissions, affidavits, depositions, proclamations, and survey reports. Arranged numerically. Copies of documents that were submitted in support of the first statement and the definitive statement are described in entries 63 and 66.

71. MAPS PREPARED BY S. DASHIELL.
4 items.

Mr. Dashiell was commissioned by Albert Gallatin to compile copies of the Mitchell map and map "A" to be appended to the argument of the United States. The records include a manuscript copy of part of the Mitchell map south of the St. Lawrence River between the 63d and 71st degrees of west longitude on which is noted that certain omissions were made "some as writer understood Mr. Gallatin to desire" and a printed extract of the Mitchell map, covering slightly more area to the south than the manuscript map

described above, noted as drawn by S. L. Dashiell and engraved by J. V. N. Throop; and printed versions of Map "A," one showing the lines claimed by the United States and by Great Britain together with the contentions of each as to the locations of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia and the northwesternmost head of the Connecticut River and the second showing both claims and contentions of the United States and Great Britain and, also, the line decided upon by the Arbitrator, the King of the Netherlands.

72. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ARBITRATION. n.d. 4 in.

Copies of various documents, most of which appear to have been gathered by the United States and British agents in support of their respective claims. The documents consist of copies of treaties, of proclamations of the British King, of notes exchanged between Lord Aberdeen and the Secretary of State, and of related papers. These documents appear for the most part to have originated at the time of the arbitration whereas the documents described in entries 63, 66, and 70 are mainly copies of earlier records documenting the historical background of the disputed boundary line. Arranged numerically.

73. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION UNDER ARTICLE V OF THE TREATY OF GHENT. n.d. 4 in.

Copies of the U.S. memorial and reply, survey instructions, and proceedings of the boundary Commission established under article V of the Treaty of Ghent. These copies apparently were accumulated by Gallatin and Preble in the preparation of the U.S. statements to be presented to the King of the Netherlands.

74. SURVEY BOOK OF THE COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA. 1778. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

A printed book entitled Nautical Remarks and Observations on the Coasts and Harbours of Nova Scotia. The work was prepared by J. F. W. Des Barres for the "use of the Royal Navy of Great-Britain." This book may have been used by Gallatin in the preparation of the U.S. case because it bears his name on the cover.

75. MISCELLANEOUS LISTS. n.d. 3/4 in.

Miscellaneous lists apparently used as finding aids to and controls over the various documents accumulated in preparing the U.S. case. Some of the lists describe the maps and documents acquired or to be acquired and the documents comprising the appendix to the first

statement. They include the dates when the documents were copied and the dates of significant historical events leading up to the boundary problem and the Arbitration.

76. FIRST AND DEFINITIVE STATEMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. n.d. 1 vol. and unbound papers. 2 in.

A volume containing a printed copy of the British statements with supporting appendixes. The statements contain some annotations consisting chiefly of circled paragraphs and underlined sentences. At the front of the volume is a note signed by Lord Aberdeen, dated July 2, 1829, stating that this is the first British statement. This is apparently the copy given to the United States by Great Britain in accordance with the terms of the convention. In addition to the volume there is a separate copy of the first British statement.

77. APPENDIX TO THE FIRST BRITISH STATEMENT. n.d. 4 in.

Manuscript copies of various documents submitted as the appendix in support of the first British statement. The documents, similar to those described in entry 63, were apparently given to Gallatin and Preble for their information. Arranged numerically.

78. DECISION OF THE ARBITRATOR. n.d. 1/4 in.

A printed copy of the final decision of the Arbitrator, the King of the Netherlands. Attached to the decision is a printed copy of Preble's protest to the decision, dated January 12, 1831.

79. LETTERS CONCERNING THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION BETWEEN THE ST. JOHN AND PENOBSCOT RIVERS. 1829. 1/4 in.

Original letters addressed to Gallatin and Preble from Daniel Ross concerning his exploring expedition. Arranged chronologically. Ross's fieldbooks are described in entry 80.

80. FIELDBOOKS OF AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION BETWEEN THE ST. JOHN AND PENOBSCOT RIVERS. 1829. 2 vols. and maps. 2 in.

Copies of fieldbooks containing topographical data and descriptive notes on an exploring expedition conducted by Daniel Ross as directed by Gallatin and Preble. With the two fieldbooks are several maps drawn by Ross.

81. LETTERS SENT TO GALLATIN AND PREBLE. Feb. 9, 1828-Feb. 27, 1829. 1 vol. 2 in.

Copies of letters sent by the Department of State to Albert Gallatin and William P. Preble concerning their work in preparing the U.S. case and in representing the United States before the Arbitrator. Arranged chronologically.

82. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM GALLATIN AND PREBLE. Dec. 12, 1827-June 26, 1830. 1 vol. 1 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from Gallatin and Preble concerning the arbitration. Arranged chronologically.

83. LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Mar. 9, 1829. Negligible.

A draft letter dated on September 29, 1827, and signed by James A. Hamilton, Acting Secretary of State, to the President reporting on ". . . what has been done to carry into effect the first Article of the Convention between the United States and the British Government, concluded at London . . ."

MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS RELATING TO THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY, 1827-42

The records described in this section of the inventory are not associated with any particular boundary Commission. Some of the records are dated as early as 1824 and some as late as 1866. Most of them, however, are dated between 1827 (the year in which the convention was signed for the arbitration of the northeast boundary question by the King of the Netherlands) and 1842 (the year in which the Webster-Ashburton Treaty was signed). The records consist chiefly of correspondence and reports.

The United States did not accept the decision of the King of the Netherlands concerning the settlement of the northeast boundary dispute. The State of Maine also rejected the boundary line claimed by the United States and refused to abide by any settlement made without its consent. In an effort to work out a reconciliation, the U.S. Government negotiated with Maine to surrender provisionally all land claimed north of the St. John River and east of the St. Francis River. Maine was to receive compensation for the territory surrendered. An agreement was signed in 1832 between Maine, represented by William P. Preble, Ruel Williams, and Nicholas Emery, and the United States,

represented by Secretary of State Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, and Levi Woodbury. Even though the agreement was not accepted, it remained a secret long after its failure.

Before this agreement and after, until a final settlement was reached in 1842, border conflicts constantly arose. Maine often provoked the authorities of New Brunswick by interfering in settlements that were under its control, but in areas claimed by Maine.

The most serious border dispute was the Aroostook War, 1838-39. A posse under the direction of a land agent of Maine was sent to arrest British subjects cutting timber in the district bordering on the Aroostook River. The authorities of New Brunswick arrested the agent and his posse, and soon other arrests followed. Both Maine and New Brunswick called up their militias, and Maine built fortifications. President Van Buren sent Gen. Winfield Scott to the area, and a truce was arranged until the United States and Great Britain could negotiate a permanent settlement.

Meanwhile the governments of the two countries had been trying to work out a solution to the problem. In April 1833 the U.S. Secretary of State had proposed that new surveys be conducted and a Commission established, but the British rejected the suggestion until the governments agreed upon a definition of "rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean." Both countries made other proposals, but none were accepted.

In 1839 two British surveyors, Featherstonhaugh and Mudge, surveyed a section of the disputed boundary line. Their report claimed that the previous surveys were erroneous and that the drafters of the 1783 peace treaty had misinterpreted the words "versus septentrionem" to mean toward the north when it actually meant toward the northwest. (This phrase was used in the grant by James I of Nova Scotia to Sir William Alexander. The boundary description in the 1783 peace treaty was based in part on this grant.) If this was so, the decision of the Commission under the Jay Treaty was wrong because the source of the St. Croix River should have been fixed at the westernmost waters of Schoodic Lake. The report contains a detailed description of the boundary line as Featherstonhaugh and Mudge claimed it should be according to their survey and their new interpretation. (A copy of this famous report is with the records described in entry 97.) Consequent to the British survey, the U.S. Congress appropriated \$25,000 by an act of July 20, 1840 (5 Stat. 402), for a survey of the boundary line between the British provinces and Maine and New Hampshire. (Records concerning this survey are described

in entries 100-110). The survey directed by the act was not completed by March 28, 1842, when the survey team presented a report on their findings, which refuted some of the claims of Featherstonhaugh and Mudge.

When Daniel Webster became Secretary of State in 1841, he notified the British Legation at Washington that he was willing to attempt to settle the boundary dispute by direct negotiation. In April 1842 the British Government sent Lord Ashburton to Washington as its representative in the negotiations.

At Webster's request for Commissioners to assist in the negotiations Abbott Lawrence, John Mills, and Charles Allen represented Massachusetts; and William P. Preble, Edward Kavanagh, Edward Kent, and John Otis represented Maine. The negotiations between Webster and Ashburton were carried on by correspondence. (This correspondence is in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State; in *Notes to the British Legation*, vol. 6, and in *Notes from the British Legation*, vol. 21.) Described in entry 84 are copies of some of the correspondence and the correspondence between Webster and the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts.

As no real progress was made by correspondence, Webster, on July 3, 1842, opened direct talks with Lord Ashburton. And on July 15 Webster and Lord Ashburton reached an agreement and transmitted it to the Maine Commissioners. On the terms outlined in the agreement, with an additional \$50,000 compensation to Maine and Massachusetts, a treaty was signed on August 9, 1842.

Article I of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty outlines the northeast boundary line as follows:

"It is hereby agreed and declared that the line of boundary shall be as follows: Beginning at the monument at the source of the river St. Croix as designated and agreed to by the Commissioners under the fifth article of the treaty of 1794, between the Governments of the United States and Great Britain; thence, north, following the exploring line run and marked by the surveyors of the two Governments in the years 1817 and 1818, under the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent, to its intersection with the river St. John, and to the middle of the channel thereof; thence, up the middle of the main channel of the said river St. John, to the mouth of the river St. Francis; thence, up the middle of the channel of the said river St. Francis, and of the lakes through which it flows, to the outlet of the Lake Pohenagamook; thence; southwesterly, in a straight line, to a point on the northwest branch of the river St. John, which point shall

be ten miles distant from the main branch of the St. John, in a straight line, and in the nearest direction; but if the said point shall be found to be less than seven miles from the nearest point of the summit or crest of the highlands that divide those rivers which empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the river Saint John, then the said point shall be made to recede down the said northwest branch of the river St. John, to a point seven miles in a straight line from the said summit or crest; thence, in a straight line, in a course about south, eight degrees west, to the point where the parallel of latitude of 46° 25' north intersects the southwest branch of the St. John's; thence, southerly, by the said branch, to the source thereof in the highlands at the Metjar-mette portage; thence, down along the said highlands which divide the waters which empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the head of Hall's Stream; thence, down the middle of said stream, till the line thus run intersects the old line of the boundary surveyed and marked by Valentine and Collins, previously to the year 1774, as the 45th degree of north latitude, and which has been known and understood to be the line of actual division between the States of New York and Vermont on one side, and the British province of Canada on the other; and from said point of intersection, west, along the said dividing line, as heretofore known and understood, to the Iroquois or St. Lawrence River."

This boundary line was similar to that recommended by the King of the Netherlands in his award of January 10, 1831. The treaty provided that the United States should retain the fort built near Rouse's Point. This was accomplished by accepting the "old line" as determined before 1774 as the 45th parallel of north latitude, rather than the true observed line as determined in 1818.

The treaty further provided for free navigation on the St. John River. Article IV confirmed all grants of land made previous to the treaty, and article VI provided for the appointment of two Commissioners--one from each country--to survey and mark the boundary as described in article I. Records relating to this survey are described in entries 111-127. The list and an index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

84. LETTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MAINE-NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY DISPUTE. Sept. 28, 1824-Feb. 12, 1850. 8 in.

Letters received chiefly by the Department

of State from the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, U.S. surveyors, Commissioners representing Maine and Massachusetts, and others. Many of the letters concern the boundary claims of Maine and Massachusetts and contain copies of State legislative proceedings and resolves relating to the claims. Other letters contain information on the surveys conducted in the disputed areas, particularly the survey made by James Renwick, James D. Graham, and A. Talcott in 1840-41. The letters dated in 1842 relate primarily to the negotiations carried on by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State; Lord Ashburton, special British representative, and the Commissioners representing Maine and Massachusetts that finally settled the boundary dispute with the signing of a treaty at Washington on August 9, 1842. In addition to the letters received by the Department of State there are a few draft letters written by or for John Forsyth and Daniel Webster and copies of letters from the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to the Governor of Maine.

The miscellaneous documents consist of various reports and studies relating to the disputed boundary line; brief notes written by the Secretary of State and others; the report of Charles S. Davies, who in 1828 was appointed by Maine to investigate "... certain facts relating to aggression upon the rights ..." of Maine; a pamphlet entitled "Prospectus of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad," published in 1836; and various other documents.

Most of the letters and miscellaneous documents are dated from 1830 to 1842, and they are interfiled in chronological order. Each letter or document has been assigned a number, 1-313.

85. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE MAINE-NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY DISPUTE. 1825-27, 1835, 1839. 2 in.

Copies of correspondence, some with enclosures, exchanged between the Department of State and the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts. The correspondence relates to certain incidents along the border and contains information on the proposed measures to be taken by the Governors of the respective States for settling the problems and on the efforts of the Federal Government to restrain the States from taking action. Arranged chronologically.

86. NOTES TO THE BRITISH LEGATION. 1825-27. 1/2 in.

Copies of notes sent by the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington concerning mainly the northeast boundary dispute and the actions of the States of Maine and

Massachusetts. Included is a report concerning Maine, Massachusetts, and Great Britain in relation to the boundary dispute.

87. LETTERS FROM S. B. BARRELL CONCERNING THE MAINE-NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY DISPUTE. 1827-28. 1/4 in.

Letters received by the Department of State from S. B. Barrell--an agent appointed by the President to investigate the boundary dispute--concerning his activities while making his investigations. Included is Barrell's final report on his findings. The letters are arranged chronologically.

88. REPORT ON EMIGRATION. Mar. 10, 1828. 2 in.

A printed "copy of the REPORT, laid before the Colonial Department by Lieut. Colonel Cockburn, on the subject of Emigration; together with the Instructions received from that Department on 26, January 1827." The report was concerned with about 2,000 families expected to emigrate to northeastern North America and contains information on the area, supplies needed, and related matters.

89. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE MAINE-NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY DISPUTE. ca. 1832-41; 1866. 2 in.

Original letters, extracts from and copies of letters, drafts of treaties, and studies relating chiefly to the boundary dispute. The 1866 document is a draft of a letter from the Secretary of State to the House of Representatives concerning the duplication of certain documents relating to the boundary. Included are a few printed congressional documents relating to the dispute. These documents were apparently accumulated in the Department of State during the period that the United States was negotiating with Great Britain to settle the boundary dispute.

90. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY THAT WERE COPIED FROM THE FILES OF THE U.S. SENATE. n.d. Negligible.

A notation on the documents states that they were copied from the Senate files on November 15, 1878, at the request of T. F. Dwight. They consist of a copy of Nathaniel Gorham's memorial to the U.S. Senate (dated in the 1790's); an extract of a letter, dated October 25, 1784, from John Adams to Lieutenant Governor Cushing; and extracts from documents originating in the Office of the Secretary of the United States for the Department of Foreign Affairs and in Massachusetts.

91. COMMISSION ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR OF MAINE, May 10, 1832. Negligible.

The original commission issued by the Governor of Maine authorizing William P. Preble, Ruel Williams, and Nicholas Emery to represent Maine at the negotiations with duly appointed representatives of the U.S. Government to settle the problems arising from the boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick. Maine and the Federal Government had taken different points of view on the settling of the problems, and the purpose of these negotiations was to adjust the differences before negotiations with Great Britain.

92. REPORT ON THE 45th PARALLEL OF NORTH LATITUDE. 1833. 1/4 in.

A report transmitted to the Secretary of State, under cover of a letter dated April 22, 1833, by F. R. Hassler. It is based on Hassler's earlier activities as the chief U.S. astronomer under article V of the Treaty of Ghent. The report contains information on Hassler's original survey and on his subsequent views concerning the disputed area.

93. "SUGGESTIONS" CONCERNING THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY. ca. May-June 1835. Negligible.

A true copy of "private and informal suggestions . . ." made by Levi Woodbury for the information of the Secretary of State on the settling of the problems arising from the disputed area along the Maine-New Brunswick border. A map of the area is attached to the report.

94. COMMISSION ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. July 19, 1838. Negligible.

An original commission issued by President Van Buren granting John Forsyth, Secretary of State, full power to negotiate with the British Minister to the United States an agreement for the establishment of a Commission to reconcile the Maine-New Brunswick boundary dispute.

95. PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT FOR SETTLING THE MAINE-NEW BRUNSWICK BOUNDARY DISPUTE. Feb. 27, 1839. Negligible.

An original "memorandum" signed by John Forsyth, Secretary of State, and by H. S. Fox, British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, whereby the contracting powers agreed to withdraw all military forces from the disputed areas and further agreed that the areas remain under

the jurisdiction of the country holding them until a complete settlement could be reached.

96. NEWSPAPERS. 1831, 1838. Negligible.

A copy of the Boston Advertiser, dated March 24, 1831, with an article on State expenditures and a copy of The New York Journal of Commerce, dated January 18, 1838, with a lead article concerning the Maine-New Brunswick boundary dispute.

97. PRINTED CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS RELATING TO THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY. 1840-45. 2 vols. 3 in.

Four printed documents presented to both Houses of Parliament and a printed document presented to the House of Commons all containing copies of official British correspondence, survey reports, and maps concerning the northeast boundary--the dispute and the settlement. Each of the five documents contains a list of its contents.

98. LETTERS AND REPORTS CONCERNING MILITARY DEFENSE OF MAINE. 1842. Negligible.

Original letters and reports addressed to the President of the United States and to Secretaries of State and War by Gen. Winfield Scott, James D. Graham, and others concerning the boundary dispute between Maine and New Brunswick and the measures necessary to defend the border area. Arranged chronologically.

99. "LIST OF CONGRESSIONAL AND EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS RELATING DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY TO THE QUESTION" OF THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY. n.d. Negligible.

In this manuscript list are given citations to various published documents relating to the northeast boundary.

U.S. COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED
UNDER AN ACT OF CONGRESS
OF JULY 20, 1840

In 1839 the British survey team of Featherstonhaugh and Mudge claimed that some of the previous surveys of the northeast boundary were erroneous and that the interpretation of the wording of the colonial grant of James I to Sir William Alexander was wrong. The United States, in order to document its boundary claims, considered it necessary to resurvey certain parts of the disputed northeast boundary. By an act of July 20, 1840 (5 Stat. 402), \$25,000 was appropriated to make the new survey.

James Renwick, Maj. James D. Graham (later Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Topographical Engineers), and A. Talcott were appointed as survey Commissioners. The Commissioners were to examine and report on the findings of Featherstonhaugh and Mudge after they had surveyed the boundary lines claimed by the United States and Great Britain.

On January 6, 1841, the Commissioners submitted their first report, which stated that they had identified the source of the St. Croix River as determined by the Commission established under article V of the Jay Treaty and that they had surveyed as far north as the weather would permit. By an act of February 27, 1841 (5 Stat. 413), \$75,000 was appropriated to continue the survey. The Commissioners had not completed their survey when they presented another report on January 4, 1842. Although most of the area surveyed by Featherstonhaugh and Mudge had been explored by the U.S. Commissioners, they requested additional funds to continue the survey. No funds were appropriated. The U.S. Commissioners submitted a report, dated March 28, 1842, which refuted some of the claims of the British survey team.

The U.S. Commissioners prepared another report, dated January 27, 1843, containing information additional to that contained in the March 28, 1842, report.

Some of the fieldbooks begun during this survey were used for the survey conducted under article VI of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty and are described as part of the records of that survey. Letters received by the Department of State from the U.S. Commissioners are described in entry 84. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

100. FINAL REPORT ON THE SURVEY.

Jan. 27, 1843. 1/4 in.

An original report of the Commissioners submitted to Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, on their survey of the boundary line between the ". . . States of Maine and New Hampshire and The British Provinces." The information contained in the report described in entry 106 is for the most part not repeated in the final report. The final report, however, does contain additional information resulting from the survey of the area and the conclusions of the Commissioners.

101. APPENDIXES TO THE FINAL REPORT. 1843. 1 in.

Separate reports by two of the Commissioners on their activities during the survey. The reports were submitted as appendixes to

the final report described in entry 100. Appendix I is the report of James Renwick, "Chairman of the Board," and appendix II is the report of A. Talcott. The report of another of the Commissioners, Maj. James D. Graham, is missing.

102. GENERAL MAP OF THE DISPUTED AREA. n.d. 1 item.

A manuscript map showing claims of Great Britain and of the United States and the line surveyed by the British surveyors Featherstonhaugh and Mudge.

103. MAPS FROM SURVEYS LED BY RENWICK. n.d. 4 items.

A manuscript map of part of Maine and adjacent British provinces showing the area surveyed, a profile of the route surveyed, and maps of the Green River.

104. MAPS AND SKETCHES FROM SURVEYS LED BY TALCOTT. n.d. 20 items.

A five-sheet manuscript map of the Highlands showing rivers emptying into the St. Lawrence River and those emptying into the Atlantic Ocean; and 15 watercolor sketches made by surveyors attached to the survey party led by Talcott. The sketches are of the terrain and of the surveyors while they were traveling or working in the area.

105. MAP AND PROFILE FROM SURVEYS LED BY GRAHAM. n.d. 2 items.

A manuscript map and a published profile of the survey of the true line due north from the source of the St. Croix to the St. John River and the Aroostook Basin.

106. REPORT ON THE SURVEY. Mar. 28, 1842. 2 in.

The original and a copy of the interim report of the Commissioners appointed to survey the part of the northeast boundary disputed by the United States and Great Britain. The report contains a detailed description of the findings of the Commissioners after they had completed most of their exploring surveys. The final report (entry 100) contains additional information.

107. REPORTS OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS. 1843. 1/2 in.

Reports submitted to A. Talcott by engineers working under his direction on the exploring and surveying of the northeast boundary during the period 1840-42. The reports contain information on the methods used in surveying, the areas explored and surveyed, and the results of the survey.

108. BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS. 1840-42; Dec. 1858-May 1859. 10 vols. 8 in.

Fieldbooks containing barometric observations made at various stations, including data such as date and time of observations, positions of stations, heights of barometric columns, Fahrenheit temperatures, wind velocities, and weather conditions. Included in several of the volumes are the calculations based on the barometric observations for computing altitudes. One volume contains barometric observations made at Chicago, Ill., during the period December 1858-May 1859. Some of the volumes described in entry 115 contain barometric calculations based on observations made during this survey. The data are arranged for the most part chronologically within each volume.

109. TRANSCRIPTS OF BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS. 1841. 1 in.

These observations, which include for each reading the date, time, position, and barometer reading, were apparently compiled from the observations described in entry 108. In addition to the data given, the following notations appear: "2^d Roll of Appendix No 1" and "3^d Roll of Appendix No 1."

110. TABLES. 1840-42. 3 in.

Tables containing data on astronomical observations for determining latitude and time, barometric observations, and observations for determining longitude. Arranged by type of observation.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLE VI OF THE TREATY
OF AUGUST 9, 1842.
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

Article I of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the long dispute over the northeast boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in North America by defining the northeast boundary line. Article VI provided for the establishment of a Commission to survey and mark the line. James Bucknall Estcourt was appointed the British Commissioner, and President John Tyler appointed Albert Smith as the U.S. Commissioner.

The Commissioners met on May 1, 1843, at Bangor, Maine, but they adjourned until June because the weather would not permit them to begin the survey. When they convened at Houlton, Maine, on June 1, they divided the boundary line into several defined units to facilitate the survey. Whenever the boundary line passed

through woodlands the land was cleared 15 feet on either side, and iron posts were erected to identify the line. The parts of the line that ran along the deepest channels of rivers were not marked, but each island in a river was assigned to one or the other contracting powers depending on the side of the channel on which it was situated. Monuments were erected on the islands designating the country to which they belonged. The joint report of the two Commissioners on the exploring, surveying, and marking of the northeast boundary line was "Signed and Sealed in duplicate, at the City of Washington . . ." on June 28, 1847. The duplicate set of the maps, tables, and drawings prepared by the U.S. survey team under the direction of Lt. Col. James D. Graham to accompany the U.S. copy of the final report was destroyed by fire in April 1848. Under authority of Congress the maps were reconstructed by Graham at a later date (see entry 123). The "duplicate original" of the tables showing the monuments, distances, and deflections and of the maps prepared by the U.S. survey team to accompany the British copy of the final report was transmitted to Great Britain before the fire. A manuscript copy of this duplicate original was made at a later date for the United States and is described in entry 114. Photocopies of the tables and of the maps made for the use of a survey under the direction of the International Boundary Commission are described in entries 245 and 246, respectively, with the records of that survey.

Some of the fieldbooks described below were partly damaged by the fire. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

111. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE CONCERNING THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY LINE. 1843-50, 1866. 1 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State mainly from Albert Smith, U.S. Commissioner, and James D. Graham, head of the U.S. scientific corps, about the surveying and marking of the northeast boundary line as determined by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. The letters contain information on the problems encountered in surveying and on the various survey techniques used and include periodic reports on the progress of the survey and on the organization of the survey teams. Included are two original maps and an original signed duplicate of the final report of the joint Commission, dated June 28, 1847, which was submitted to the Secretary of State, under cover of a letter from Albert Smith, dated

April 20, 1848. In addition to the letters received there are a few draft letters of the Secretary of State to Albert Smith and a draft letter, dated June 14, 1866, to the House of Representatives concerning the reproducing of certain documents of the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

112. GENERAL MAP OF THE DISPUTED AREA SHOWING BRITISH AND UNITED STATES BOUNDARY CLAIMS AND THE LINE AGREED ON BY THE TREATY OF 1842. 1843. 1 item.

Published by order of the Senate under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Graham.

113. STEUBEN-WEBSTER COPY OF THE MITCHELL MAP. 1 item.

A printed copy of the 4th English edition, dated 1775, of the Mitchell map of North America on which the engraved words "United States" are pasted over that part of the title that originally read "British Colonies." This map is encased in a pasteboard jacket on which is pasted a slip of paper with the engraved words "United States" and the signature "J. W. Mulligan." It has been identified as the one purchased by Daniel Webster from the British Consul General Buchanan, who had purchased it from a Mr. Mulligan. Mulligan had inherited the map and other books, papers, and maps from Baron General Steuben. The map is also identified as one of two maps taken to Maine in May 1842 by Jared Sparks in connection with the negotiations preceding the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. This map shows the boundary line between the United States and the adjacent British and Spanish territories in brown, the boundaries of the British territories in red, and the boundaries of the Spanish territories in yellow.

114. TABLES OF MONUMENTS. 1842-51. 2 items.

A manuscript copy of the British duplicate original volume of the U.S. tables of monuments compiled from surveys following the signing of the treaty of 1842, and a volume listing tables of monuments from an 1851 resurvey of the line by Lt. G. Thom of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, U.S. Army. The Thom survey was made for the purpose of correcting certain errors in the earlier survey.

115. BAROMETRIC OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS. 1842-43. 4 vols. 2 in.

Three fieldbooks containing barometric calculations made to determine altitudes and based largely on findings of the survey conducted

under an act of Congress of July 20, 1840 (5 Stat. 402). The data used for these calculations are in the fieldbooks described in entry 108. The calculations were made to determine altitudes. A fourth fieldbook contains barometric observations. The observations and the calculations are arranged chronologically.

116. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE. 1843-45. 7 vols. 6 in.

Fieldbooks containing data resulting from observations of certain stars to determine latitude. Usually included for each observation are the date, time, meridian distance, circum-meridian altitude of a star, other pertinent facts, and the latitude. Several of the volumes also contain the calculations based on the data for determining the latitude. Data are arranged chronologically in each volume. A few of these volumes were originally used by the survey appointed under an act of Congress of July 20, 1840. Because most of the data in these volumes are from the survey under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the volumes are described as records of that survey.

117. OBSERVATIONS TO DETERMINE LONGITUDE. 1841. 1 vol. 1 in.

A fieldbook containing transit observations at various stations to determine longitude. Included with the observation data are the calculations and the findings. Data are arranged chronologically.

118. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS TO DETERMINE TIME. 1842-45. 9 vols. 8 in.

Fieldbooks containing data on observations of stars with sextants and chronometer computations to determine the mean time. Many of the volumes also include the calculations made by the observer in arriving at his conclusions. The data are arranged chronologically within each volume. A few of the volumes were originally used by the survey appointed under an act of Congress of July 20, 1840. Because most of the data in these volumes are from the survey under the Webster-Ashburton Treaty the volumes are described as records of that survey.

119. OBSERVATIONS OF THE SUN. 1842-43. 2 vols. 2 in.

Observations of the equal altitudes of the sun to determine time. Included are data resulting from observations and computations showing the equation of time at ". . . apparent noon." Data are arranged chronologically within each volume.

120. TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS AND CALCULATIONS. 1845. 1 vol. 1 in.

A fieldbook listing observations of the meridian transits with calculations. The data, which include reduction to middle wire, level error, transit time by chronometer, and computed transit time, are arranged chronologically within the volume and thereunder by name of star observed.

121. COMPUTATIONS OF EQUATORIAL INTERVALS. 1845. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A fieldbook containing computations to determine the value of equatorial intervals of wires of the small transit. The computations were made by Lieutenant Thom. The data are arranged chronologically.

122. REDUCTIONS OF TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS. 1845. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

Lieutenant Thom's fieldbook containing reductions of the transit observations. The data are arranged chronologically.

123. MAPS OF THE BOUNDARY "RECONSTRUCTED" BY GRAHAM. 1848.
78 items.

Manuscript compilations including an index map of the general area, 30 sheets covering the boundary line, four sheets of side work along the St. Francis and St. John's Rivers, and five sheets covering islands in the St. John's River; and a set of published versions of all the manuscript sheets except the index sheet. These maps are on a scale of 1 inch to 2 miles whereas the original maps, which were burned, were on a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles. Each of the manuscript compilations was signed by Lt. Col. James D. Graham, and his signature is reproduced in facsimile on the printed versions.

124. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE CONCERNING BOUNDARY MAPS. 1866. 1/4 in.

A printed copy of President Andrew Johnson's message to the House of Representatives relating to the completing of the maps of the northeast boundary survey. Some of the maps and fieldbooks were destroyed by fire in April 1848.

125. LETTERS SENT BY GRAHAM. Dec. 31, 1838-Nov. 24, 1852. 4 vols. 6 in.

Copies of letters sent by Lt. Col. James D. Graham, Corps of Engineers, who was a member of several U.S. boundary survey teams. The letters are addressed to the Departments of State and War, the Chief of Engineers, military officers, surveyors, astronomers, and

engineers. They relate primarily to Graham's survey work while he was a member of U.S. survey teams and to the preparation of maps. Some of the letters also relate directly to Graham's military service. Included in the volumes are copies of some of the letters received by Graham, reports prepared by him on his survey activities, maps, sketches, and copies of some of the enclosures transmitted in his letters. Arranged chronologically. These letter books are described with the records relating to the survey conducted under terms of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty because most of Graham's letters concern that survey.

126. MAPS OF A SURVEY OF KENNEBECK RIVER. n.d. 3 in.

Original maps prepared in conjunction with a survey of the Kennebeck River by Lts. J. K. Findlay, N. B. Bennett, and H. A. Wilson.

127. OTHER MAPS AND RELATED RECORDS.
24 items.

Manuscript sketch maps on tracing paper--unidentified except for a notation on the folder referring to the maps as belonging to the "General Map"; and a list of authorities used in compiling the "General Map." Nothing on the folder indicates which general map is referred to. It may be the one described in entry 102 under an act of Congress of 1840 or it may be the one described in entry 112.

COMMISSION APPOINTED IN 1849
TO MARK THE BOUNDARY
AT BEEBE PLAIN, VT.

The British Minister at Washington, in a note of November 15, 1848, informed the Secretary of State that a boundary marker erected by the Commissioners under terms of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 ". . . on the road leading from the State of Vermont into Canada has been removed by some Persons and placed about six feet to the southward of the spot where it was originally fixed." The Minister suggested that the U.S. Government appoint a Commissioner to jointly survey the area with a British Commissioner in order to place the marker at its correct spot. The Secretary of State accepted the British proposal in a note dated May 25, 1849. (The notes are in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State: in Notes from the British Legation, vol. 25; and in Notes to the British Legation, vol. 7.)

James D. Graham was designated the U.S. Commissioner, and W. B. Ord was appointed the British Commissioner. The two Commissioners met at Montreal, Canada, on August 19, 1849. After the survey was completed and the marker was moved to its correct location at the village of Beebe Plain, the Commissioners prepared a joint report, which is described in entry 128. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

128. REPORT ON THE BOUNDARY MONUMENT AT BEEBE PLAIN. Sept. 19, 1849. 1/4 in.

"Joint Report of Lt. Colonels Graham & Ord upon the replacement of the Boundary Monument at Beebe Plain; and upon the Securing in position certain other Monuments in that vicinity, on the line of Boundary between Vermont and Canada." Included with the report are some maps. Also included is a memorandum from Graham to Ord recommending the repair of the monuments.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLE II OF THE
CONVENTION OF JULY 22, 1892.
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In its decision of November 24, 1817, the Commission established under article IV of the Treaty of Ghent awarded to the United States the Moose, Dudley, and Frederick Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. The remaining islands in that bay and the Island of Grand Menan in the Bay of Fundy were awarded to Great Britain. No provisions were made in the Treaty of Ghent for the marking of this section of the boundary. Article II of the convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on July 22, 1892, provided for the establishment of a Commission "... to determine upon a method of more accurately marking the boundary line between the two countries in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay in front of and adjacent to Eastport, in the State of Maine, and to place buoys or fix other boundary marks as they may determine to be necessary."

Each country was to appoint one Commissioner. W. F. King of Ottawa, Canada, was appointed the British Commissioner; and Thomas C. Mendenhall, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, was commissioned on September 8, 1892, by Secretary of State John W. Foster as the U.S. Commissioner.

The Commissioners met at Ottawa on November 28, 1892. After this meeting the

Commissioners examined maps and charts to determine the boundary. Their next meetings were held from March 9 to March 11, 1893, at Washington, D.C. Much of the field work was conducted by the Coast and Geodetic Survey under the direction of D. B. Wainwright. The Commissioners met again in March 1894 and prepared a rough draft of their final report. Disagreement arose over one aspect of the boundary. In December 1894 the Commissioners, through correspondence, suggested to one another alternatives for settling the impasse. Neither Commissioner was willing to accede to the proposition of the other, but they agreed to meet in April 1895 for additional conferences. It was decided that a report should be prepared showing what was agreed upon and what was still in controversy. The Commissioners, however, were not able to agree on a joint report by June 25, 1895, when the Department of State informed Mendenhall that his "... services as Commissioner of the United States under the Convention of July 22nd, 1892, were terminated." The U.S. Commissioner submitted a final report on March 24, 1896, which contains information concerning his negotiations with the British Commissioner and a detailed description of the boundary line and of the methods employed in determining the line and of marking those parts of the line that were agreed upon by the Commissioners. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

129. REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. Mar. 24, 1896. 1/4 in.

The original report of Thomas C. Mendenhall, U.S. Commissioner, concerning the marking of the boundary line "... in the waters of Passamaquoddy Bay ..." The report contains information on the treaties and conventions affecting this line, on the field work of the Commissioners, on the principal and cross ranges of the boundary line, on disagreements between the United States and British Commissioners, on certain jurisdictional problems that arose, and on other pertinent matters.

130. MAP OF PASSAMAQUODDY BAY. 1893. 1 item.

A manuscript map showing the triangulation system, parts of the boundary as agreed upon by the Commissioners, and unreconciled claims of the United States and Great Britain. The map is signed by the United States Commissioner, T. C. Mendenhall, with a note by him that the duplicate original of this map was retained in Ottawa but that the British Commissioner was unwilling to sign it.

NORTHERN BOUNDARY: ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TO THE SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS

RECORDS RELATING TO THE
COMMISSIONS ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLES VI AND VII OF THE
TREATY OF DECEMBER 24, 1814,
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

The treaty of peace of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain defined, in article II, the boundary of the United States. Part of the section of the boundary now commonly known as the "Northern boundary" was described as a line ". . . along the middle of said river [i. e. St. Lawrence 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 between that lake and Lake Huron; thence along the middle of said water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and Lake Superior; thence through Lake Superior northward of the Isles Royal and Phelipeaux, to the Long Lake; thence through the middle of said Long Lake, and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods, to the said Lake of the Woods; thence through the said lake to the most northwestern point thereof, and from thence on a due west course to the river Mississippi; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the said river Mississippi until it shall intersect the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude."

This part of the northern boundary gave rise to certain boundary claims on the part of both governments. In an effort to settle this dispute and other boundary disputes, the Treaty of Ghent, concluded on December 24, 1814, provided for several Commissions to solve the boundary problems.

Article VI provided for a Commission to settle the boundary dispute along the line drawn from the point where the 45th degree of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence River to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The Commission, to consist of one British Commissioner and one U. S. Commissioner, was to determine the boundary line through the ". . . said river, lakes and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said rivers, lakes and water communications, do respectively belong . . ." In the

event of a disagreement the boundary question, by mutual consent, would be submitted to an arbitrator.

Article VII of the treaty provided that the same Commissioners, after executing the terms of article VI, were to settle the problems along the remaining part of the section of the northern boundary as defined in the treaty of peace. This part of the northern boundary extended from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods. In addition to determining the exact route of the line and the ownership of the islands in the lakes and water communications, the Commissioners were to fix the latitude and longitude of the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods. This article also provided that if a settlement could not be reached the boundary question was to be submitted to an arbitrator.

Peter B. Porter was commissioned on January 16, 1816, as the U. S. Commissioner, and John Ogilvy was appointed the British Commissioner on June 30, 1816. At the first meeting held on November 18, 1816, at Albany, N. Y., resolutions were adopted concerning the surveyors and other necessary personnel. The Commission then adjourned.

When the Commission next met at St. Regis, N. Y., on May 23, 1817, Stephen Sewell was made the secretary and Donald Fraser, the assistant secretary. Samuel Hawkins presented his commission as agent of the United States on May 26; the British agent, John Hale, did not present his commission until June 1, 1818.

As the survey progressed several changes took place in the Commission. Donald Fraser replaced Stephen Sewell as secretary in June 1819 and John Biggsby was appointed assistant secretary in June 1820. John Barclay, whose father had served as British Commissioner under article V of the Treaty of Ghent, presented his commission on June 3, 1820, to succeed British Commissioner Ogilvy, who had died on September 18, 1819. On May 7, 1821, Joseph Delafield replaced Samuel Hawkins as U. S. agent.

After review of the maps furnished by the surveyors in November 1821, the agents presented the claims of their countries to the Commissioners, who reached agreement on June 18, 1822, and formally adjourned on June 22. The declaration of the Commission described the boundary line in detail and designated that the islands lying to each side of the line belonged to the government awarded that territory.

After issuing their joint declaration concerning the settlement of the boundary line under

terms of article VI, the Commissioners instructed the surveyors to proceed with their work on that part of the boundary as described in article VII. During this period there was only one change in personnel; Richard Williams replaced John Biggsby as assistant secretary.

The surveyors reported part of their findings to the Commission in February 1824 and completed the report in October. The Commissioners, after considering the claims and supporting documents, failed to reach a conclusion on two points.

The first point was the assigning of the two islands at the beginning of the boundary line at St. Mary's River--the water communication between Lakes Huron and Superior. One of the islands, St. Tammany, was mutually assigned to the United States. The Commissioners could not agree on the assignment of the island to the north of St. Tammany--St. George's or Sugar Island--because the Eastern Neebish channel which passes north of St. George's is the only channel navigable for ships.

The second point of disagreement was the drawing of the line from a point near Isle Royale in Lake Superior to Chaudière Falls in Lac la Pluie, which lies between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. The British Commissioner claimed that the line should be drawn southward to Fond du Lac and through the St. Louis River northward, and the U.S. Commissioner favored a northward direction from Isle Royale through Kamanistiquia River, Dog Lake, and Dog River.

On October 23, 1826, the Commissioners decided to issue a declaration concerning that part of the boundary line agreed upon and to issue separate reports on their points of disagreement as required by the treaty. The Commissioners met again on October 22, 1827, and, after exchanging their separate reports, adjourned for the last time on December 24, 1827.

The two governments did not submit the disputed boundary question to an arbitrator as the treaty provided. This part of the boundary line was not permanently fixed until the signing of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty in 1842, which provided that the boundary was to be drawn along those parts of the northern boundary that had been mutually decided upon by the Commissioners. The parts that the Commissioners could not agree on were settled by compromise.

The first of the two points in article II (of the treaty of peace of 1783) not agreed upon by the Commissioners was settled as follows: a line was to be drawn ". . . between Saint Joseph and St. Tammany Islands, to the division of the channel at or near the head of St. Joseph's Island; 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 from St. Joseph's Island; thence up to the east Neebish Channel, nearest to St. George's Island."

On the second point of disagreement, which concerned the water communication to be selected to connect Lake Superior to Chaudière Falls, the negotiators decided in favor of Pigeon River. This river lies far to the north of the British Commissioner's claim--the St. Louis River--and somewhat to the south of the U.S. Commissioner's claim--the Kamanistiquia River.

The records relating to articles VI and VII of the Treaty of Ghent are described below. A complete attested copy of the journal of proceedings of the Commission concerning that part of the northern boundary under terms of article VI is described in entry 131. No complete copy of the proceedings concerning article VII has been located among the Department of State records in the National Archives; however, a photostatic copy of part of the proceedings is described in entry 133. Copies of some of the documents submitted to the Commission by the United States and British agents also are missing. The records and maps described below are organized from the general to the specific: the proceedings of the Commissions, the documents submitted to the Commissions, and the records of and pertaining to the U.S. Commissioner and agent and to records of the Department of State relating to the U.S. Commissioner and agent. This last subgroup of records consists primarily of documents received by the Department of State from the U.S. agent and Commissioner while the Commissions were operating and are therefore records of the Department of State and not of the U.S. Commissioner or agent. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these documents.

131. JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 18, 1816-JUNE 22, 1822. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

An attested copy of the journal of proceedings of the Commission under the terms of article VI of the Treaty of Ghent containing information on the progress and activities of the Commission, expenses incurred, and other pertinent matters. Inside the front cover there is an original letter, dated July 24, 1822, from Joseph Delafield, U.S. agent, to John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, presenting the journal ". . . together with copies of the several papers, documents, accounts, and reports, referred to in the said journal . . ." The proceedings are arranged chronologically. The

Commission reconvened in 1824 to consider that part of the northern boundary line as defined in article VII of the Treaty of Ghent. Part of those proceedings are described in entry 133.

132. EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 18, 1816-OCTOBER 29, 1817. n.d. 1/2 in.

A copy of the proceedings of the Commission from its first meeting at Albany, N.Y., to its meetings in the fall of 1817 at the camp near St. Regis, N.Y. This extract was taken from the copy of proceedings described in entry 131.

133. JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 16, 1824-OCTOBER 17, 1826. n.d. 1/4 in.

A photostatic copy of part of the proceedings of the Commission relating to the settling of the boundary line as defined in article VII of the Treaty of Ghent. There is no manuscript copy of these proceedings among the boundary records in the National Archives. This is a photostatic copy of the journal of proceedings in the Public Record Office in London and was given to the Department of State on March 10, 1932, by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

134. BOUNDARY CLAIMS, ARGUMENTS, AND MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS. 1818-26. 2 in.

Arranged as listed below:

1. Printed copy of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between Great Britain and the United States concluded on December 24, 1814.
2. Argument by the U.S. agent in support of his claims under article VII of the Treaty of Ghent.
3. Objections dated October 7, 1826, by the U.S. agent to the evidence produced by the British agent.
4. Claim made by the British agent on October 25, 1826, concerning the boundary from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods.
5. Claim made by the U.S. agent on October 5, 1826, concerning the boundary through Lake Superior and from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods.
6. Continuation of the claim made on October 6, 1826, by the British agent concerning the boundary from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods.
7. Reply of the U.S. agent made on October 11, 1826, to the memorial of the British agent concerning the boundary

from Lake Superior to the Lake of the Woods.

8. Letter dated July 16, 1818, from N. Bowditch to William C. Bradley concerning the determination of the 45th parallel of north latitude.
9. Extract from "Mémoires De L'institut Base Du Système Métrique Decimal Tome Froisieme."
10. Andrew Ellicott's observations relative to the determination of the intersection of the 45th parallel with the St. Lawrence River.
11. Report of David Thompson relative to parts of the boundary surveyed and parts remaining to be surveyed.
12. List dated October 29, 1817, of assistants employed.
13. Memorial of the British agent dated June 3, 1820.
14. Copy of the British Commissioner's commission.
15. Copy of some of the proceedings of the Commission.
16. Report of the British surveyor to the Commission concerning the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, filed on October 25, 1824.
17. Letters dated February 20 and October 26, 1824, from the astronomical surveyor to the Commission.
18. A report of the British agent dated October 9, 1826, enclosing a map of Caribou and Mishipicoton Islands in connection with Otter Head on the north coast of Lake Superior, and an affidavit of the British surveyor dated October 9, 1826, stating that the middle Neebish Channel is the shortest passage by the Sault Ste. Marie into Lake Superior.
19. Report of the astronomical surveyor dated October 27, 1826, on observations on the course of the boundary under article VII.
20. Report of the British agent dated February 21, 1824.
21. Letter dated March 24, 1824, from Daniel Brent to Joseph Delafield, U.S. agent, enclosing an extract of a letter from John Adams to Governor Cushing dated October 25, 1784, and an extract of a letter dated July 9, 1796, from the Secretary of State to James Sullivan concerning article V of the Jay Treaty.
22. Memorial, dated October 25, 1824, of the U.S. agent relative to the place of departure of the boundary line from

- Lake Superior to the northwest.
23. Report dated February 21, 1824, made by the U.S. agent relative to the survey.
 24. Opinion of the astronomical surveyor on the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods dated February 23, 1824.
 25. Letters dated July 15 and October 1, 1824, from Lt. Henry W. Bayfield to the British surveyor relative to a survey of Caribou Island.
 26. Report made on November 15, 1817, by the British surveyor on observations made in October 1817 to determine where the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence River.
 27. Report dated May 4, 1818, of the British surveyor on the survey of the St. Lawrence River from St. Regis to the Narrows.
 28. Report dated June 24, 1818, on a British survey on observations for determining the place where the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence River.
 29. Report dated July 3, 1818, of the astronomer on the point where the 45th parallel of north latitude strikes the St. Lawrence River.
 30. Report dated November 4, 1818, of the astronomer on observations at St. Regis for latitude.
 31. Letters exchanged between the Commissioners under article V and the Commissioners under articles VI and VII of the Treaty of Ghent, and letters concerning resignations and other matters.
135. MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMISSION UNDER ARTICLE VI. n.d. 26 items.
- A series of 25 numbered manuscript maps showing the boundary as determined by the Commissioner. Included are maps of varying scales showing parts of the St. Lawrence, Niagara, St. Clair, and Detroit Rivers; Lakes Erie, Huron, Ontario, and St. Clair; and parts of Lakes Erie, Huron, and Ontario. All maps except Nos. 11 and 17 are signed by Commissioners Peter B. Porter and Anthony Barclay and by Surveyors William A. Bird and David Thompson. In addition to the 25 maps there is an unsigned tracing copy of map 1.
136. REPORT OF THE BRITISH COMMISSIONER ON ARTICLE VII. Oct. 25, 1827. 1 vol. 1 in.
- A signed copy of the separate report prepared by the British Commissioner, Anthony Barclay, containing his decision on the boundary line under terms of article VII of the Treaty of Ghent. This report, which was sent to the Department of State by the U.S. agent with a letter of February 26, 1828, includes the British Commissioner's reasons for his decision and maps and copies of documents supporting his decision.
137. REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMISSIONER ON ARTICLE VII. Dec. 12, 1827. 1 vol. 1/2 in.
- A signed copy of the separate report prepared by the U.S. Commissioner, Peter B. Porter, containing his decision on the boundary line under terms of article VII of the Treaty of Ghent. The report, which was received in the Department of State with a letter of February 26, 1828, from the U.S. agent, contains the U.S. Commissioner's viewpoints on the boundary line and includes maps and copies of documents supporting his decision. The cover and title page of the report bear the date December 24, 1827; however, the signature page bears the date December 12, 1827.
138. REPRODUCTIONS OF THE MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE U.S. COMMISSIONER'S REPORT UNDER ARTICLES VI AND VII. 2 in. 129 items.
- Reduced reproductions of eight of the U.S. versions of the maps covering the area from the southwestern end of Lake Erie to the termination of the line through Lake Huron. The maps were printed in 1828 by Gales and Seton in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives requesting copies of the maps and a report of the several Commissions under the Treaty of Ghent, reductions of the 25 maps issued by the Commission under article VI of the Treaty of Ghent, and of four of the maps issued by the Commission under article VII of the treaty and printed by the U.S. Lighthouse Board in 1891. A bound volume of printed reductions of these 25 sheets and the 36 maps issued by the Commission under article VII of the treaty are noted as appearing in "Moore's Arbitrations." Photolithographed copies of the 29-sheet map and index map filed as the British versions accompanying the report of the Commission under article VI of the treaty were made at the British Ordnance Office in 1908.

139. MAPS COMPILED FROM SURVEYS UNDER ARTICLE VII INCLUDING THOSE MAPS APPROVED BY WEBSTER AND ASHBURTON IN 1842. 1 in. 93 items.

A series of 36 maps, varying in scale, were prepared under the direction of the Commission appointed under article VII of the Treaty of Ghent. These sheets are numbered I through XXVI with supplemental sheets XIVa and XVa, and from 1 through 8. Included in the records are the U.S. manuscript versions of all the maps except sheets XVI and XVIII, which were reported missing in 1906 and verified as missing in 1934; lithographed copies of British sheets XIII, XIV, XIVa, XV, XVI, and XVIII made in 1868 and certified in 1869; two tracing copies of each of these British sheets; and a set of lithographed reductions of all the British originals made in 1908.

Some of the original sheets show the line or parts of the line agreed upon by the Commissioners under article VII; some also show those parts of the line that were agreed upon by Webster and Ashburton in 1842. Some show no boundary line at all. Each sheet is signed by the Commissioners appointed under article VII, by the surveyors appointed by the Commissioners, and by the draftsmen (sheets 1 through 8 were drafted by George Whistler). Ten of the sheets are also signed by Webster and Ashburton. It is reported that sheets XVI and XVIII in the duplicate British original set also have the signatures of Webster and Ashburton. Their signatures and the boundary line agreed upon by them do not appear on the 1868-69 lithographed copies that are in the files. Facsimiles of the signatures and the agreed line appear on the appropriate numbered sheets in the set of reduced reproductions of the British originals that was copied in 1908. Printed reductions of the U.S. original maps are filed under article VI of this treaty (see entry 138).

140. OATHS OF OFFICE. 1814-24. 1/4 in.

Oaths of office of surveyors, astronomers, draughtsmen, secretaries, and other officers appointed by the Commissions. A few of the oaths are copies. Arranged in rough chronological order.

141. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1815-28. 2 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from Peter B. Porter, U.S. Commissioner. The letters contain information on the progress of the Commission and on Porter's viewpoints concerning the British boundary claims and his disagreement with

the British Commissioner relating to article VII of the Treaty of Ghent. Some of the enclosures are copies of letters received and sent by Porter, lists of accounts, and maps. Included is a list of the letters received. The letters are arranged chronologically.

142. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. AGENT. 1816-28. 4 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from Samuel Hawkins, U.S. agent (1816-19), and Joseph Delafield, U.S. agent (1820-28), concerning their work before the Commissions. The letters contain information on the progress and activities of the Commissions and on surveys conducted--under the direction of the Commissions--on expenses incurred and on the preparation of the U.S. statement and arguments. The enclosures consist of draft maps and lists of accounts and copies of the proceedings of the Commissions, arguments presented to the Commissions, and survey reports. Arranged chronologically. A list of the letters received is included.

143. REPORT OF THE U.S. AGENT CONCERNING THE BOUNDARY LINE FROM ST. REGIS TO LAKE SUPERIOR. Feb. 16, 1817. 1 vol. 1 in.

The original report of Samuel Hawkins, U.S. agent, on an exploring survey from St. Regis to Lake Superior conducted pursuant to instructions of July 8, 1816, from the Department of State. The report, which was transmitted with a letter of February 16, 1817 (among the letters described in entry 142), contains a detailed description of the exploration and survey of the area and several water color maps. A note, dated July 14, 1824, attached inside the front cover states that this report was found among the files of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, and was transferred to the Department of State on May 5, 1924.

144. LIST OF MAPS. n.d. Negligible.

A list of maps that apparently were used by the U.S. agent in preparing his statement and arguments.

145. AFFIDAVITS RELATING TO THE SURVEY AND LAND PURCHASES. 1818, 1826. 1/4 in.

Original affidavits, some of which were prepared at the request of the U.S. House of Representatives, concerning the "... manner and circumstance . . ." of the survey, possible purchase of certain islands in the St. Lawrence River by the U.S. Commissioner, and channels

around St. George's Island. Arranged chronologically. A list of the affidavits is included.

146. MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS RELATING TO EXPENSES. 1816-23. 3/4 in.

Original letters and copies of letters sent and received by the Department of State primarily relating to expenses of the Commissions established under terms of articles VI and VII of the Treaty of Ghent. Some of the letters contain copies of accounts filed with the Commissions. Included are original letters of James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, a copy of the proceedings in the spring of 1818 of a committee of the House of Representatives investigating the expenses of the Commissions established under the terms of articles IV through VII of the Treaty of Ghent, and a copy of the commission of John Ogilvy, the British Commissioner. Arranged chronologically.

147. ACCOUNTS FOR THE PERIOD 1817-21. n. d. 1/4 in.

Copies of accounts abstracted from the proceedings of the Commission established under the terms of article VI for expenses incurred by the U. S. Commissioner and surveyors. Listed chronologically.

148. PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO CONGRESS. 1838. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed copy of President Martin Van Buren's report to the House of Representatives on the Commissions established under the terms of articles VI and VII of the Treaty of Ghent. The report includes copies of several of the documents presented to the Commission and copies of the reports of surveyors and astronomers. The report was printed as House Document 451.

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED BY
AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN IN 1870

The convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on October 20, 1818, described in article II that part of the northern boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. The line was to begin at the northwesternmost point of the Lake and run ". . . due north or south as the case may be, until the said line shall intersect the . . ." 49th parallel of north latitude and from this point of ". . . intersection due west along and with the said parallel, shall be the line of demarkation between the territories of the United States, and those of His Britannic Majesty . . . from the Lake of the Woods to the

Stony Mountains [i. e. Rocky Mountains]."

No formal boundary Commission was established to survey and mark this part of the northern boundary until 1872. The need for such a survey became apparent in April 1870 when U. S. engineers, surveying near Pembina, S. Dak., for the establishment of a military reservation, discovered that because the 49th parallel of north latitude had been erroneously marked the fort of the Hudson's Bay Company at Pembina was actually on U. S. territory.

An agreement between the President of the United States and the British Government allowed the British to occupy the fort until a formal survey of the boundary was accomplished. By notes exchanged in November 1870 between the Secretary of State and the British Minister at Washington it was agreed that, subject to congressional approval, a joint survey Commission be established to survey and mark the northern boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. On March 19, 1872, the President approved an act (17 Stat. 45) authorizing the establishment of the Commission and specifying that the ". . . engineers in the regular service of the United States shall be employed exclusively as engineers . . ." in conducting the survey. The President appointed Archibald Campbell to represent the United States on the joint Commission.

The survey began in the late summer of 1872, and on September 18, 1872, the U. S. Commissioner held his first meeting with the British Commissioner, Capt. (later Maj.) Donald R. Cameron. Aside from a difference of opinion concerning the exact location of the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods the surveying and marking of the northern boundary was accomplished with little disagreement. At their final meeting on May 29, 1876, the Commissioners approved the data compiled by the surveyors and astronomers.

Except for entry 149, the records described below relate to the Commission established under terms of the notes exchanged in 1870. Entry 149 describes copies of records relating to the convention concluded between the United States and Great Britain on October 20, 1818, which defined that part of the northern boundary from the northwesternmost point of the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

The final report of the U. S. Commissioner (see entry 150) contains a detailed explanation on the operation and progress of the survey, lists the boundary markers, and includes copies of the reports of the U. S. surveyors and astronomers. The descriptions of the records

concerning this joint Commission are arranged in two groups. The first consists of the final report, correspondence, and fiscal records. The second consists primarily of survey and astronomical fieldbooks, maps, and other similar records containing survey data. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

149. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE CONVENTION OF OCTOBER 20, 1818. n.d.
1 vol. 2 in.

Copies and, in some instances, abstracts of instructions to and despatches from the U.S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at London relating to the negotiation of the convention concluded on October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The earliest dated document (May 21, 1816) is a copy of John Quincy Adams' full power to negotiate a convention with Great Britain; the last document, dated January 30, 1819, is a copy of President Monroe's proclamation announcing that the treaty had gone into effect. Included in the volume are copies of drafts of the convention and of notes exchanged between the U.S. Minister at London and the British Foreign Office. Arranged chronologically.

150. FINAL REPORT OF THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1878. 1 vol. 2 in.

A printed copy of the final report of Archibald Campbell, U.S. Commissioner. The reports of the surveyors and astronomers and copies of the several maps accompanying these reports are included in the volume. The report was printed in accordance with an act of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. 356).

151. LETTERS SENT BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. June 13, 1872-Nov. 17, 1876.
1 vol. 2 in.

Copies of letters sent by Archibald Campbell, U.S. Commissioner, to the Department of State, the Assistant Treasurer, the British Commissioner, and surveyors and astronomers. The letters relate to the progress of the survey. Copies of many of the enclosures transmitted with the letters are also included, and consist of accounts, lists of instruments used in the survey, and copies of letters received by Campbell. The letters are arranged chronologically. Included in the volume is an index to names of addressees.

152. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1872-76. 3 in.
Letters relating to the survey, which were

received by Archibald Campbell from the Departments of State and War, the British Commissioner, U.S. firms, members of the U.S. Section of the Commission, and others. Arranged chronologically. For a register of these letters, see entry 153.

153. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1872-76.
1 vol. 1 in.

A register of the letters received that were described in entry 152. Shown for each letter are the date, name of correspondent, subject of the letter and of the enclosures, and action taken. The entries are arranged chronologically. The register is indexed by name of correspondent.

154. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. SURVEYOR, LT. F. V. GREENE. 1874-75.
1/2 in.

Letters mostly from Captain Anderson, British surveyor, concerning the operation and progress of surveying and marking the northern boundary. Arranged chronologically.

155. ABSTRACTS OF DISBURSEMENTS. 1872-76. 1 vol. 1 in.

These abstracts were made by Archibald Campbell during his tenure as U.S. Commissioner for the northern boundary survey. The abstracts include voucher number, date and amount of disbursement, and to whom it was paid and for what purpose. The entries in the volume are arranged chronologically.

156. REPORTS ON SURVEYS. 1873-74.
3/4 in.

Reports of Lt. F. V. Greene to the chief astronomer, Capt. W. J. Twining, on the progress and findings of the surveys conducted under his direction. Arranged chronologically.

157. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL REPORTS AND COMPUTATIONS. 1872-75. 1 ft.

This series comprises two types of records that relate to field work of the surveyors and astronomers. The first comprises computations based on the data contained in the fieldbooks described in entries 160, 161, and 163-177; and the second, the "smooth" reports containing the results of the computations and some of the topographical and astronomical data transcribed from the fieldbooks. The series is arranged by type of survey or observation, thereunder by computation or "smooth" report, and thereunder chronologically.

158. LISTS OF MONUMENTS. 1875. 1/2 in.

A list showing the "Complete Details of Monuments marking the Boundary Line between the United States and British Possessions from the North West Point of the Lake of the Woods to the Summit of the Rocky Mountains," two lists showing the longitudes of the mounds and monuments, and a list of astronomical stations.

159. SURVEY JOURNALS. 1872-74. 4 vols. 3 in.

A one-volume journal, made in 1872, of the explorations of the topographical party under the direction of Lt. James F. Gregory; and a three-volume journal, made in 1873-74, of the explorations of survey teams under the direction of Lt. F. V. Greene. The journals consist of narrative accounts of the surveys conducted and of the organization and progress of the survey teams. The entries in the journals are arranged chronologically.

160. TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON SURVEYS. 1872-74. 57 vols. 3 ft.

Included in each volume are the name of the surveyor, the camp or station at which the survey was conducted, the data acquired, and sketches of the terrain surveyed. The volumes are arranged numerically within the following years: 1872, 1873, 1873-74, and 1874.

161. RECONNAISSANCE NOTES. 1873-74. 12 vols. 7 in.

Notes and topographical drawings made of certain areas surveyed, including the name of the surveyor and the area surveyed. Arranged chronologically.

162. MISCELLANEOUS FIELD RECONNAISSANCE AND COMPILATION SHEETS. 1872-76. 176 items. 2 in.

Consist of manuscript maps, including maps of the Red and Missouri Rivers and other rivers and streams south of the boundary line; sketches of the Lake of the Woods and particularly its northwest corner; triangulation sketches; field plots; field reconnaissance sheets; and sketches of local areas showing routes of the U.S. survey parties, their stations, camps, and depots.

163. CHAIN NOTES. 1872-74. 6 vols. 4 in.

Listings of the chain distances between specified points. The specified points usually are those where a monument or marker was to be erected to indicate the boundary line. The listings are arranged chronologically.

164. SPECIAL ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS. 1874. 3 vols. 2 in.
Arranged numerically.

165. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. 1872-74. 10 vols. 5 in.

The data for each observation usually consist of date and time of observation, barometric reading, temperature, wind velocity and direction, and remarks on the weather--snow, rain, cloudy, etc. The data are arranged chronologically.

166. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE. 1872-74. 24 vols. 1 ft.

Observations for latitude made with a zenith telescope. Each volume records the observations made at one station and usually includes the name of the astronomer, explanatory notes concerning the observations, daily results of the observations, and the data acquired by the observer. The volumes are numbered by observation station and are arranged numerically, with the data in the volumes arranged chronologically.

167. PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE. 1872-74. 6 vols. 5 in.

Astronomical observations made with a zenith telescope to determine latitude. These volumes appear to be fieldbooks from which much of the data were transcribed to the volumes described in entry 166. The observations are arranged chronologically.

168. SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE. 1872. 2 vols. 1 in.

One volume contains observations for "latitude by circum-meridian altitudes"; each observation includes the date and name of station. The data are listed on the left-hand page and the computations based on the data are on the right-hand page. The other volume contains "preliminary reductions" of the zenith telescope observations.

169. COMPUTATIONS OF COORDINATES AND LEVELS OF STADIA AND COMPASS LINES. 1872-74. 15 vols. 1 ft.

The name of the computer, the source of the data, and the station where the data were observed are usually included. The volumes are arranged numerically, with the data within the volumes arranged chronologically.

170. OBSERVATIONS FOR "TIME BY SINGLE ALTITUDES." 1872. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

The name of the station and date of each observation are included with the data resulting from the observations. Data arranged by station, thereunder chronologically.

171. SEXTANT OBSERVATIONS. 1872-74. 13 vols. 10 in.

Astronomical observations made with sextants to determine time and latitude. The names of the observation stations and of the astronomers are usually included. Some of the volumes contain computations based upon the data acquired. The data are arranged chronologically within the volumes.

172. TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS. 1872. 1 vol. 1 in.

Astronomical observations made with a transit instrument at camp 1. Included are the computations based on the data observed and chronometer comparisons. The data are arranged chronologically within the volume.

173. TANGENT NOTES. 1872-74. 6 vols. 3 in.

Astronomical observations primarily for altitude and azimuth to determine the angles of tangents. Included are the observation data, computations, and some topographical drawings. The data are arranged chronologically within the volumes.

174. AZIMUTH OBSERVATIONS. 1873-74. 3 vols. 2 in.

Observations to determine the angle between the celestial meridian plane and the vertical circle through the star observed, thus, the azimuth. The star observed, the observation station, and the results are usually given for each observation. The data are arranged chronologically within the volumes.

175. OBSERVATIONS FOR ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTAL CONSTANTS. 1872-74. 4 vols. 2 in.

Observations to determine the constants of astronomical instruments. The instruments (zenith telescopes and transits) were evaluated in terms of micrometers. The data are arranged chronologically within the volumes.

176. CHRONOMETER COMPARISONS. 1873-74. 8 vols. 4 in.

Observations by various means to determine errors in time. The chronometer correc-

tions and the mean solar and sidereal chronometers are usually indicated. The data are arranged chronologically within the volumes.

177. MISCELLANEOUS FIELDBOOKS. 1872, 1874-76. 7 vols. 4 in.

Included are fieldbooks on a survey of the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods, 1872, and a survey conducted on a trip to the Rocky Mountains, 1874; a survey book containing detailed topographical drawings, 1874; a book containing data on the triangulation of Chief Mountain Lake, 1874; a survey book containing topographical mound notes, 1874; observations made at Fort Shaw, 1875; and a "draughtsmen timebook," 1874-76, which appears to record the time schedule for the preparation of the survey maps. Arranged as listed above.

178. LIST OF STARS. ca. 1868. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed book entitled New Seven-Year Catalogue of 2760 Stars Deduced From Observations Extending From 1861 to 1867, at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Reduced to the Epoch 1864. This book was apparently used by U. S. survey teams

179. JOINT MAPS. 1876. 59 items. 1 in.

Manuscript compilation maps incorporating information on both sides of the boundary line, compiled from British surveys north of the line and U.S. surveys south of the line, and signed by U.S. Commissioner Campbell and U.S. surveyor Twining. Also included are a printed set of these maps, without signatures, and tracing copies of ten of the British versions and their index sheet also without signatures.

180. PRELIMINARY MAPS. 1872-76. 137 items. 1 in.

Manuscript copies of U.S. preliminary maps 1 through 44 (and the related index map), covering the area south of the boundary line; reduced printed copies of the first nine of the U.S. preliminary maps; and tracing copies of British preliminary maps 7 through 44 (and the related index map), covering the area north of the boundary line.

181. LIST OF MAPS AND RELATED SURVEY RECORDS. 1876. 1/2 in.

A list, arranged by map number, giving for each map the longitude, the number of the preliminary map, the number of the field plots, a brief description of the contents of the map, the names of the surveyors and astronomers, and citations to the fieldbooks upon which the map was based. The maps are described in entry 180.

182. PROJECTION TABLES. 1874-75.
1/2 in.
Projection tables of the preliminary sheets and of the joint maps prepared by the U.S. section of the Commission. Included are a drawing and an explanation of the "targets used in tracing tangent lines."

183. LISTS OF RECORDS AND OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. 1876 and n.d.
1/4 in.
Several lists of the records created by the survey teams and of the instruments used in conducting the surveys.

184. OFFSETS. 1872. 1/4 in.
Included are a list of the formula and tabulated values for the "Offsets from the Prime Vertical of the Meridian of departure to the Parallel of 49° North Computed for distances of one mile and values of the Angle 'Z' for the same intervals" and a list of offsets for various distances in terms of feet and miles.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS ON
THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY, 1897, 1903

Described below are two reports concerning certain parts of the northern boundary. The

NORTHWEST BOUNDARY: SUMMIT OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
TERMS OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS
OF AUGUST 11, 1856,
AS AGREED TO BY GREAT BRITAIN

The northwest boundary of the United States begins at the crest of the Rocky Mountains, runs due west to the end of the continent, and continues through the navigable waters separating the continent from Vancouver Island. The land boundary was finally fixed by a treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on June 15, 1846; the water boundary dispute was settled by arbitration when the Emperor of Germany issued his award in 1872.

A long history of diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Great Britain preceded the permanent settlement of the problems connected with the two parts of the northwest boundary. Parts of the Oregon Territory (the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and the Province of British Columbia) were claimed by the United States, Great Britain, Spain, and Russia. Spain renounced her claim to this area by a treaty with the United States on February 22, 1819. Russia, by a

reports were not made in conjunction with any of the Commissions and are therefore described separately from the records of the Commissions.

185. REPORT ON THE NEW YORK-CANADIAN BORDER. 1903. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

A certified printed copy of the report of Edward A. Bond, State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, and William F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of Interior of Canada, on the surveying and re-marking of the boundary line from the Richelieu River to the St. Lawrence River. The report contains a brief history of the boundary line, copies of correspondence concerning the survey, and descriptions of the markers and of their locations.

186. REPORT ON THE MINNESOTA-ONTARIO BORDER. 1903. 1/4 in.

A copy of the report prepared by A. J. Brabazon in 1897 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey on the northern boundary from Pigeon River to Chaudière Falls.

treaty concluded with the United States on April 17, 1824, agreed that her territorial claims extended only as far south as 54° 40' of north latitude. The Pacific Northwest territorial dispute, therefore, lay between the United States and Great Britain.

On October 20, 1818, the United States and Great Britain concluded a convention whereby the 49th parallel of north latitude was established as the boundary line from the Lake of the Woods to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. No agreement could be reached on the westward extension of the line; however, article III of the convention provided that all territories west of the Rocky Mountains claimed by either contracting power shall ". . . be free and open, for the term of ten years . . ." to all citizens of both countries. The article further stated that this agreement did not jeopardize the claim of either country to the area. When negotiations during the next 10 years failed to settle the question another convention on August 6, 1827, was concluded that indefinitely extended the joint occupancy article of the 1818 convention. Either party could terminate the joint occupancy by giving 12 months' notice.

On May 22, 1846, the Secretary of State, under instructions of the President, notified the British Minister at Washington that the United States was abrogating the treaty of 1827. On June 15, 1846, the United States and Great Britain signed a treaty settling the dispute over the Pacific Northwest. The land boundary was fixed at the 49th parallel of north latitude from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the end of the continent. The description of the water boundary, however, was not well defined and further friction between the powers developed over this part of the boundary.

No provision was made in the treaty for surveying and marking the newly defined boundary line. The lumber industry and the discovery of gold brought thousands of both United States and Canadian citizens to the Pacific Northwest, and the commercial development and the expansion of the population in this area caused conflicts to arise over the territorial limits.

Although various suggestions were made by both powers to establish a Commission to survey and mark the boundary, no positive action was taken until the President approved an act of Congress on August 11, 1856 (11 Stat. 42), that provided for the appointment of a Commissioner and a chief astronomer and surveyor to work with similar officers appointed by Great Britain in surveying and marking the land and water boundary of the Pacific Northwest. On February 14, 1854, Archibald Campbell was appointed as the U.S. Commissioner, and Lt. John G. Parke was appointed as the chief astronomer and surveyor. Great Britain was represented by Capt. James G. Prevost as Commissioner and Capt. Henry Richards as second Commissioner with duties of chief astronomer and surveyor.

At their first meeting at Victoria on June 27, 1857, the Commissioners presented their instructions. Campbell was empowered to determine and mark the land and water boundary line, but Prevost was authorized only to determine the water boundary. Great Britain claimed that the line separating Vancouver Island from the continent should run through Rosario Straits, but the United States claimed it should pass through Canal de Haro. After several meetings the Commissioners were unable to arrive at a conclusion. Their last meeting on the water boundary was held on December 3, 1857.

At the same time the problem was being discussed through direct diplomatic channels, also to no avail, and it was not until after the U.S. Civil War that a treaty concluded between the two powers provided for a means of settling the water boundary question. The treaty of

Washington, concluded May 8, 1871, in articles XXXIV through XLII defined the water boundary question and stipulated that the dispute--commonly known as the San Juan Island dispute--was to be submitted to the ". . . arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. . . ." Records concerning this arbitration are described under a separate heading in entries 234-241.

The surveying and marking of the northwest land boundary proceeded with little interruption. The British Government appointed a special Commissioner, Col. John S. Hawkins, and a chief astronomer and surveyor, Capt. Robert W. Haig, to work with Campbell and Parke in surveying and marking the land boundary. The work of this Commission came to an end on May 7, 1869, when the Commissioners held their last meeting at Washington.

The final report submitted by the U.S. Commissioner to the Department of State is not among the boundary records of the Department of State in the National Archives. Records indicate that this report has been missing from the State Department files for more than 70 years.

The records described below contain information on the work of surveying and marking the northwest land boundary and on the proposals and counterproposals of the two governments and their Commissioners in attempting to settle the northwest water boundary. This part of the inventory is divided into three sections. The first describes the proceedings and maps of the Commission; the second describes the records created or accumulated by the U.S. Commissioner in carrying out his duties; and the third describes the records maintained or received by the Department of State that relate to the northwest boundary. Copies of documents relating to the negotiation of the treaties of 1818 and 1846 are described in entries 149 and 239, respectively. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

187. PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS. 1857-58, 1860, 1869. 1 vol. and unbound papers. 1 in.

The volume contains copies of the proceedings of the meetings of the United States and British Commissioners and copies of correspondence exchanged between the Commissioners relating to the claims of their governments and to the Commissioners' powers and authorities. The unbound documents are signed original minutes of some of the meetings of the Commissioners. The minutes and correspondence are arranged chronologically in the volume; the unbound papers are also arranged chronologically.

188. MAPS SIGNED BY UNITED STATES AND BRITISH COMMISSIONERS. 1857-62. 19 items.

Manuscript compilations, signed by the U. S. Commissioner and surveyor and by the British Commissioner. Included is a general map of the boundary in two sheets--the "Eastern" sheet and the "Western" sheet--and a 10-sheet map covering the boundary in greater detail. Both the two-sheet map and the 10-sheet map in the manuscript versions cover the entire boundary from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Also included is a lithographed set of seven numbered and unsigned maps covering the boundary from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the end of the 49th parallel at the Gulf of Georgia.

189. BRITISH MAPS. 1869. 1 vol.

A bound volume of published maps and other records including a three-sheet general map of the land boundary; a seven-sheet map of the boundary in greater detail on a scale of 1:120,000; two index maps; six sheets with strips of maps covering the boundary on a scale of 1:63,500; pictures of boundary markers; and tables of astronomical stations.

RECORDS OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONER

190. LETTERS SENT BY THE U. S. COMMISSIONER. 1857-69. 2 vols. 3 in.

Copies of letters sent by Archibald Campbell, U. S. Commissioner, to the Departments of State and War, the Assistant Treasurer, the British Commissioner, private firms, subordinates, surveyors, and others concerning aspects of the boundary survey. Originals of most of the letters sent to the State Department are described in entry 225. Arranged chronologically. Each volume is indexed by name of addressee.

191. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U. S. COMMISSIONER. 1857-69. 3 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by Archibald Campbell from the British Commissioner, U. S. surveyors, and others concerning the work and progress of the Commission and relating to the organization of certain survey teams, supplies, expenses, the San Juan Island dispute, the preparation of reports, meetings, and other similar matters. There are also a few letters received from the Department of State. The enclosures include copies of correspondence, brief reports on surveys, and accounts. Most of the letters are listed in the register described in entry 192. The letters are

arranged by subject or name of correspondent as follows: James C. Prevost, 1857-59; John S. Hawkins, 1858-63; coast survey, 1857-66; escort, 1857-60; San Juan Island, 1857-63; and miscellaneous, 1857-69; thereunder they are arranged chronologically. Most of the letters from the State Department and those relating to accounts were retained by the U. S. Commissioner and, therefore, are not among the letters described in this entry.

192. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U. S. COMMISSIONER. 1857-69. 1 in.

A register of letters and, in some instances, reports received by the U. S. Commissioner that are described in entry 191. Included for each letter or report received are date, purport of the subject, and the number assigned. The letters were entered in the register as they were received and therefore the register is not in exact chronological order. Included is an index to names of correspondents and to names and subjects mentioned in the register. A note at the front of the register states that the U. S. Commissioner retained the letters received from the Department of State and letters relating to accounts.

193. SURVEY ACCOUNTS. n. d. Negligible.

Summary accounts of expenses incurred in surveying and marking the northwest boundary line. The accounts, which relate chiefly to salaries, list the name of each employee and give dates of service and title of position. Included is a complete statement of expenses for "... running and marking ..." the boundary line.

194. RECEIPTS FOR INSTRUMENTS. 1867. 1869. Negligible.

Receipts, with copies of related correspondence, concerning the disposition of the scientific instruments used during the northwest boundary survey. The receipts list the instruments deposited with the Departments of State and War. Arranged chronologically.

195. NEWSPAPERS. 1859. 1/4 in.

Two copies, of the Pioneer and Democrat, dated August 12 and August 19, 1859, published at Olympia, Washington Territory, containing articles on the northwest boundary survey. Included is a clipping from an unidentified newspaper relating to the San Juan Island dispute.

196. REPORTS ON SURVEYS. 1857-66. 3 in.

Narrative reports on surveys conducted along the northwest boundary line, giving detailed

descriptions of the terrain and geographical areas surveyed, organization of the survey teams, and progress of the surveys. There is related correspondence with some of the reports. Each report was prepared by the surveyor-in-charge. The reports are arranged alphabetically by name of surveyor-in-charge and thereunder chronologically.

197. REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE FORTY-NINTH PARALLEL. 1861. 1/4 in.

A report containing data for each observation station along the 49th parallel from the "... end of the Statapoosten line eastward to the Columbia River." The report also includes a few sketches, computations, and brief narrative explanations.

198. JOURNALS OF EXPLORING SURVEYS. 1854-58. 7 vols. 3 in.

Narrative accounts of several exploring surveys along the northwest boundary line. Included are three volumes, 1854-56, of a journal maintained by George Gibbs while he was in Oregon and Washington Territories. Gibbs, who apparently was working under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, included in his journal information on Indian tribes, Indian languages, terrain, and weather conditions as well as various drawings.

199. SPECIAL SURVEY BOOKS. 1857-60. 29 vols. 1 ft.

Fieldbooks containing data on special exploring surveys along the northwest boundary line. The books usually include drawings and a brief narrative account of the survey, station numbers, direction of survey course, and chain distances between stations. Included in the series are survey books for the coastline from Simiahmoo Bay to Whatcomb River, 1857-58; from the guide line to parallel between Simiahmoo and Sumass stations, 1858; from the Chiloweyuck Depot and Chiloweyuck Lake, 1859; from the Colville Depot to Sinyakwaleen, 1860; of Chiloweyuck Lake, n.d.; and of the line across Point Roberts, n.d. Arranged as listed.

200. FIELD NOTES. 1853, 1858-63. 19 vols. 10 in.

Fieldbooks containing various types of data on the surveying of the northwest boundary line, including data on observations made with theodolites and information on barometric observations, altitudes, terrain, and weather conditions. Arranged chronologically.

201. TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES. 1857. 2 vols. 1 in.

Fieldbooks containing information on topographical features of areas surveyed. The books, which contain data on latitude, altitude, and positions, also include a few drawings of the land formations.

202. RECONNAISSANCE BOOKS. 1857-63. 31 vols. 1 ft.

Rough and smooth fieldbooks containing topographical sketches annotated with pertinent data. Some of the books also contain information on chain distances, latitudes, land contours, weather conditions, and terrain. Arranged as rough or smooth books and thereunder chronologically.

203. CHAIN NOTES. 1857-63. 27 vols. 1 ft.

Fieldbooks containing information on chain distances. Each book usually gives the following data: station of observation, chain distance to next station, and position of station. Arranged in chronological order. The data within the fieldbooks are usually arranged numerically by station number.

204. TRIANGULATION DATA. 1857-58. 3 vols. 1 in.

Fieldbooks containing data for determining triangulations for observation purposes. Arranged chronologically.

205. CHRONOMETER OBSERVATION DATA. 1853, 1857-59. 8 vols. 3 in.

Fieldbooks containing data and, in some instances, computations on observations made with chronometers to determine altitude and time. Arranged chronologically.

206. CHRONOMETER COMPARISON DATA. 1857-58. 5 vols. 3 in.

Observations and calculations made to determine the accuracy of the chronometer observations.

207. MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS. 1857-58. 1 vol. and unbound papers. 1/2 in.

A fieldbook containing rough notes on various magnetic observations. The unbound papers consist of calculations to determine horizontal intensities and a narrative explanation of the magnetic station at Point Roberts.

208. MISCELLANEOUS SURVEY PAPERS. 1859-60. 2 in.

The papers consist of rough notes on

observations with transits, computations, meteorological observations, and a few letters concerning the observations. One set of papers is arranged under the title "miscellaneous," and the other papers are arranged by name of observation station as follows: Colville, Mooyie, Similkameen and Osoyoos, Sinyakwateen, and Chiloweyuck. With the papers for Chiloweyuck station are several profiles made of the terrain showing mountain formations, place names, land contours, and elevations.

209. AZIMUTH OBSERVATIONS AT CAMPS OSOYOOS AND SUMASS. 1857, 1859-60. 1/4 in.

Compiled data on observations for establishing azimuths made by the British and United States sections of the northwest boundary survey in 1859 and 1860. Also included for Camp Sumass are observations made in 1857 with a chronometer to determine the elongation of the value of micrometers of a particular zenith telescope.

210. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS. 1857-63. 45 vols. 2 ft.

Observations made to establish positions of stars, to check the accuracy of observation instruments, and to determine latitudes. The notebooks record observations made at various stations along the northwest boundary line and usually include computations based on the data observed. Arranged as rough or smooth observations and thereunder chronologically.

211. PLEIADES CHARTS. 1858-60. 1/2 in.

Printed charts showing positions of stars and annotated with observation data for each star observed. The charts give stereographic projections of the principal stars. Arranged chronologically.

212. LISTS OF STARS. 1859-61. 2 vols. 1/2 in.

One volume contains a list for the period 1860-62 at 10-day intervals of apparent north polar distances of stars that can be observed with zenith telescopes to determine latitude. The list was compiled by the U.S. section of the northwest boundary survey.

213. MISCELLANEOUS COMPUTATIONS. 1857-63. 3 ft.

Various computations based on the data in the records that are described in entries 200-210. Included are meteorological and astronomical computations and computations to determine micrometers, azimuths, latitudes, and triangles.

Arranged by station and thereunder by type of computation.

214. COMPUTATIONS FOR BAR HEIGHTS. n.d. 1/4 in.

Preliminary computations made at various observation stations to determine elevations above sea level. Included is a compiled list giving names of stations and elevations.

215. FIELD MAPS. 1857-62. ca. 600 items. 5 in.

Manuscript maps of parts of the country between the Rocky Mountains and Point Roberts showing routes, camp grounds, terrain, triangulation lines, river surveys, and place names. Among these are maps by George Gibbs, H. Custer, and Clinton Gardiner. In addition there are two sketches--probably Indian. Some of the maps are well drawn and identified by title, area, and name of author; most of them, however, are rough sketches without identification.

216. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS. 1857-63. 8 items.

Include a manuscript compilation of the boundary between Point Roberts and Kwote Katl Nanu Lake and tracing copies of the seven-sheet map that covers the land boundary showing topography, place names, and scales adopted by the Commissioners in 1863. The copies are signed by R. W. Haig and Clinton Gardiner.

217. MAPS SHOWING LAND CLAIMS. 11 items.

Manuscript maps showing claims of the Hudson's Bay Co. at Colville; claims of the Puget Sound Agricultural Colony on the Nisqually and on the Cowlitz Rivers; claims in part of Clark County, Washington Territory, especially those of the Hudson's Bay Co.; lots in Vancouver; and claims in T. 7 N., R. 31 E, and in T. 9 and 10 N., R. 11 W. (The local office records of the General Land Office, in Record Group 49, include volumes of plats of townships in Washington and Oregon showing donation claims.)

218. MAPS AND CHARTS OF THE WATER AREAS BETWEEN POINT ROBERTS AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN. n.d. 19 items.

Manuscript and published copies of preliminary and finished maps, and triangulation sketches of parts of the water boundary compiled by members of the Coast Survey; copies of a chart of the coastal areas in the vicinity of the Gulf of Georgia showing tracks and discoveries of the British ships *Discovery* and *Chatham* in 1798; and a copy of a British hydrographic composite map.

219. MAPS RELATING TO CONTROVERSIES OVER THE BOUNDARY IN WASHINGTON SOUND AND THE GULF OF GEORGIA. 1868. 3 items.

A manuscript map of the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean showing boundary claims in Washington Sound, a map of Washington Sound showing the line described in the Treaty of 1846 and the line proposed by the British, and cross sections of the Gulf of Georgia.

220. RECORDS CONCERNING MAP PREPARATION. 1864 and n.d. 1/4 in.

Correspondence, statistics, and preliminary tracings and drawings relating to the preparation of maps documenting the areas surveyed along the northwest boundary line.

221. LANDSCAPE VIEWS OF THE AREA ALONG THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY. 1857-62. 66 items. 2 in.

Manuscript watercolor views along the northwest boundary between the Rocky Mountains and Point Roberts. The watercolors are by James W. Alden. See appendix I for a list of titles.

222. ECLIPSE OBSERVATIONS. 1851, 1858, 1860. 1/2 in.

Consist of statistical data compiled during observation of the eclipse of the sun on July 17, 1860, by the U.S. section of the northwest boundary survey at Camp Mooyie. Included is a brief narrative account describing the observations and two pamphlets concerning the methods of observing the eclipse and the path of the shadow. Also included with these records are published accounts of an eclipse observation made in Sweden on July 28, 1851, and an eclipse observation made in Peru on September 7, 1858.

223. LISTS OF INDIAN WORDS. n.d. 1/4 in.

Several short lists of adopted spellings of Indian names of geographic areas and camp sites. Some of the lists give the English meanings for the Indian words. Included is a long list of Indian names giving the phonetic pronunciations and English meanings.

224. PHOTOGRAPHS OF NORTHWEST BOUNDARY MARKERS. 1860-61. 7 items.

Photographs of the boundary markers erected under the treaty of 1846. Arranged numerically.

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

225. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1857-67. 3 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the Department of State from the U.S. Commissioner concerning the work and progress of the boundary survey. The enclosures consist of maps, copies of survey reports, and copies of letters received by the Commissioner. Included is a list of the letters with a brief abstract of the contents of each. The letters are arranged chronologically.

226. LETTERS CONCERNING SAN JUAN ISLAND. 1859, 1869. 3 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of State from the U.S. Commissioner concerning the United States and British claims to San Juan Island. The enclosures consist of copies of correspondence between the United States and British Commissioners, the U.S. Minister at London, and the Foreign Office from 1846 to 1848, and other correspondence documenting U.S. claims; copies of proceedings of the Commission; and copies of reports on surveys of the disputed area, including the special report prepared by the U.S. survey team entitled Geographical Memoir of the Islands between the Continent and Vancouver's Island in the Vicinity of the Forty Ninth Parallel of North Latitude. Most of the letters were removed from the records described in entry 225 about January 1868 in order to prepare a special report to the U.S. Senate concerning San Juan Island. The letters and enclosures were published in Senate Executive Document 29, 40th Congress, 2d session. Arranged as published. A list of the letters appears on pages 5 and 6 of the Senate executive document.

227. LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE AND OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE. 1856-61. 1/4 in.

Letters received by the Department of State from various persons accepting appointments to serve on the U.S. section of the northwest boundary survey. A few of the letters relate to equipment needed for the survey and to the travel of the appointees to their first meeting place. The oaths of allegiance were executed in 1861. The letters and oaths are each arranged chronologically.

228. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE. 1857-58, 1867, 1869. Negligible.
Letters addressed to or received by the

Chief Clerk of the Department of State from Archibald Campbell, U.S. Commissioner, and copies of three letters sent to Campbell by the Department of State. They concern Campbell's first meeting with the British Commissioner, release of an astronomer, finding of gold in Washington Territory, and the return of instruments used in the survey. The letters sent and the letters received are arranged chronologically.

229. ESTIMATE OF SURVEY COST. July 12, 1854. Negligible.

A letter to the Secretary of Interior transmitting an "estimate for one year for tracing and marking . . ." 450 miles of the northwest boundary line.

230. STUDY ON NORTHWEST EXPLORATIONS AND MIGRATIONS. n.d. 1 in.

This study, apparently prepared in the Department of State, primarily concerns explorations in northern and northwestern U.S. territories. The study contains information on explorations for overland trails, routes for railroads, and navigable rivers. It also concerns the discovery of gold and the mass migrations to the west and northwest. Much of the study is based on the explorations of Capt. John Palliser, a British explorer. A printed copy of his report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies is included. Palliser explored from 1857 to 1859 in the area ". . . which lies between the northern branch of the River Saskatchewan and the frontier of the United States; and between the Red River and Rocky Mountains."

231. COPY OF SPEECH IN U.S. SENATE CONCERNING NORTHWEST BOUNDARY. 1842. Negligible.

A speech of Senator T. H. Benton made on August 18, 1842, and printed as an appendix to the Congressional Globe. Senator Benton opposed the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, particularly those sections relating to the northwest boundary.

232. CANADIAN REPORT ON NORTHWEST TERRITORY. Apr. 12, 1870. Negligible.

A printed report of Donald A. Smith to the Canadian Secretary of State for the Provinces. Smith was appointed by the Canadian Government in 1869 to investigate the hostility toward Canada of the residents in the northwest area. The report concerns his investigations.

233. TRANSCRIPTS OF DEBATES IN CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. Apr.-May 1870. 1/2 in.

Printed transcripts of debates in the Parliament of Canada concerning the northwest territory, the Red River Rebellion, and the organization of Manitoba Province.

ARBITRATION OF THE EMPEROR
OF GERMANY UNDER ARTICLE XXXIV
OF THE TREATY OF MAY 8, 1871,
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND GREAT BRITAIN

In the treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on June 15, 1846, defining the northwest boundary of the United States the water boundary was not clearly defined. The United States and British Governments could not agree on the channel ". . . which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island . . ." The British claimed Rosario Strait as the channel, and the U.S. Government claimed that the boundary should pass through Canal de Haro.

Direct diplomatic negotiations between the two countries failed to settle the San Juan Island dispute until the Treaty of Washington, concluded on May 8, 1871, provided for a means to arbitrate the question. Article XXXIV stated that the contracting powers would submit the San Juan Island question ". . . to the arbitration and award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany . . ." The next article stated that the award of the Emperor ". . . shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive . . ."

George Bancroft, who was the U.S. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin, was instructed on May 16, 1871, that he would act as the U.S. agent if the Treaty of Washington was ratified. The agent appointed to represent Great Britain was Adm. James C. Prevost, who had served as the British Commissioner for the water boundary on the 1856 northwest boundary survey.

The case of the United States was presented to the Emperor on December 12, 1871, and Great Britain's case was presented 3 days later. The Emperor of Germany rendered his award on October 21, 1872. Part of the award reads as follows: "Most in accordance with the true interpretations of the treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Governments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the United States of America, is the claim of the Government of the United States that the boundary-line between the

territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro Channel."

Both countries accepted the Emperor's decision by a protocol signed on March 10, 1873, and thus the northwest water boundary was permanently fixed. The water boundary as described in the 1846 treaty and interpreted by the Emperor of Germany begins at the end of the continent on the 49th parallel of north latitude, runs due west on that parallel to the middle of the Strait of Georgia, turns southeast and runs 15 miles, then in a 5 1/2-mile arc it curves to a southwesterly direction and runs 10 miles, continuing almost due south through Canal de Haro, thus placing the San Juan Island within the territorial limits of the United States. The line then proceeds in a southwesterly direction to Juan de Fuca Strait, where it turns west and runs in a northwesterly direction through the Strait to the Pacific Ocean.

With the issuance of the Emperor's award, the long conflict between the United States and Great Britain over the boundary line came to an end. From the Bay of Fundy west to the Pacific Ocean the line separating the United States and her territories from the British provinces in North America was permanently and clearly defined.

The records described in entries 234-241 consist of copies of only a part of the documents submitted to the Emperor of Germany. Copies of all the cases, memorials, and supporting evidence are not among the boundary records in the National Archives. Most of these documents, however, have been printed in volume 5 of Papers Relating to the Treaty of Washington, "Berlin Arbitration" (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1872). The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a findingaid to the arbitration records.

234. MEMORIAL OF THE UNITED STATES.
n.d. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed copy of the U.S. memorial presented to William I, German Emperor, justifying the U.S. claim to Canal de Haro as the U.S. boundary. The memorial, which was presented on December 12, 1871, by George Bancroft, includes a historical sketch of the boundary question, copies of related documents, and maps.

235. REPLY OF THE UNITED STATES.
June 12, 1872. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed copy of the U.S. reply to the case of Great Britain. The reply, presented to the Emperor of Germany, restates the U.S.

claim, refutes the claim of Great Britain, and includes copies of various documents justifying the U.S. position in claiming Canal de Haro as the U.S. boundary.

236. SECOND STATEMENT OF GREAT
BRITAIN. n.d. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

A printed copy of the second and definitive statement of Great Britain presented to the Emperor of Germany. The statement outlines Britain's claim, includes a historical note on the boundary question, and contains copies of documents supporting the claim.

237. CHARTS ACCOMPANYING THE BRITISH
CASE. 9 items.

A bound volume of five lithographed maps: (1) a copy of a 1791-92 Mexican survey of the Straits of Juan de Fuca; (2) a copy of a British Admiralty chart of Washington Sound and vicinity showing Vancouver's discoveries; (3) a copy of British Admiralty Chart No. 2689, published in 1859, showing Captain Kellet's 1847 survey of the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Captain Richards' 1858-59 survey of Haro and Rosario Straits; (4) a copy of British Admiralty Chart No. 1911 also showing surveys of Captains Kellet and Richards; and (5) a copy of Fremont's map of Oregon and Upper California, dated 1848. Charts 1, 2, and 5 are signed "Henry James, M. General." A second set contains copies of charts 2, 3, 4, and 5; copies 3 and 4 are signed "Henry James M. General Director General of the Ordnance Survey 5 Sept. 1871."

238. CHARTS SHOWING THE AWARD OF THE
GERMAN EMPEROR. 1873. 2 items.

Two copies of the British Admiralty published chart of the Strait of Juan de Fuca showing the boundary between British and United States possessions. Each copy is annotated on the face as follows: "Chart referred to in the protocol of the undersigned of this date [signed] Hamilton Fish, Edw. Thornton [and] James Prevost Washington, March 10, 1873." A note on the reverse of each copy reads: "North West Water Boundary. Original map defining the northwest Water Boundary under the award of the German Emperor. Signed by the Secretary of State and the British Minister."

239. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE U.S.
CASE. n.d. 1 vol. 4 in.

Copies of and extracts from despatches sent to the Department of State by the U.S. Minister at London. The despatches, dated between 1842 and 1846, relate to the negotiation of the treaty concluded on June 15, 1846, between

the United States and Great Britain. The treaty defines the boundary of the United States from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. The copies and extracts were made for the use of George Bancroft in preparing the U.S. case that was presented to the Emperor of Germany.

240. NEWSPAPER, Oct. 23, 1872.
Negligible.

Pages 3-10 of the New York Herald containing an article on the northwest boundary.

241. MAPS RELATING TO THE TREATY OF 1871 AND THE PROTOCOL OF 1873.
1795-1872. 9 items.

Copies of British Admiralty published charts of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Haro, and Rosario showing the international boundary and annotated with the initials "H.F." and "E.T."; two copies of a British Admiralty chart of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, one showing the international boundary and annotated with a printed note reading "Note: The limits of the channel separating the Continent from Vancouver Island as determined by the Award of the Emperor of Germany 21st October 1872 has been defined, but the Boundary line has not been drawn [signed] W. Henry Richards []," and the second annotated to show the boundary as proposed by Great Britain and that proposed by the United States, with the same printed note as described above signed by Richards; two published copies of a Mexican map of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, dated 1795; a copy of a Coast and Geodetic Survey chart of Haro and Rosario Straits, dated 1854, annotated to show boundary claims and proposals and marked with the letter "B"; and a copy of an 1858 edition of the Coast and Geodetic Survey chart of the Straits of Haro and Rosario.

RECORDS OF THE SURVEY OF THE
NORTHWEST BOUNDARY UNDER THE
APRIL 1, 1901, INSTRUCTIONS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Commissioners appointed to survey and mark the northwest boundary of the United States in 1856 did not complete their task by the time the Commission was obligated to terminate in 1869. No real effort was made by either the United States or the Dominion of Canada to finish the work of the 1856 Commission until 1899, when the Geological Survey informed the Department of State of the condition of the boundary line. At the request of the State Department the Geological Survey prepared a report on the work that needed to be done and

submitted it to the Department on January 19, 1900.

Three trouble spots developed along the northwest boundary that made a new survey imperative. One of these was the valuable mining properties discovered in the Mount Baker area; the other two were located between Midway and Grand Falls, Wash., and near Tobacco Plains.

On April 1, 1901, the Secretary of State wrote to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and to the Geological Survey requesting that members of their staffs survey the area along the 49th parallel of north latitude. The Secretary asked that the following three questions serve as a guide to the surveyors:

- "1. What parts of the line surveyed and marked between 1857 and 1860 are now recognizable.
2. Whether the recognizable parts correspond to the true treaty boundary, to wit, the 49th parallel of north latitude; and if not, where and to what extent they diverge therefrom.
3. What parts of the line were not surveyed and effectively marked by the surveys of 1856-1860, and what points thereof should now be marked to constitute a certain and effective location of the 49th parallel throughout its course from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean."

C. H. Sinclair was put in charge of the survey; his assistant was Bailey Willis, a geologist. These men were assisted by R. U. Goode, geographer; E. C. Barnard, topographer; and two additional geologists, George Otis Smith and F. L. Ransome. Their report, submitted on March 7, 1902, is described in entry 242.

242. REPORT ON THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY. Mar. 7, 1902. 2 vols. 3 in.

One volume contains the original report on the survey of certain parts of the northwest boundary line as directed by the Department of State. The report was transmitted to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and to the Director of the Geological Survey on March 7, 1902. It includes a historical account of the northwest boundary, copies of documents concerning the boundary and the survey, and detailed descriptions of the newly surveyed parts of the boundary. The second volume contains photographs of the boundary markers and of areas near the markers. A list of the photographs is included.

243. ATLAS AND OTHER MAPS FROM NORTHWEST BOUNDARY REPORT OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. 1901. 9 items.

An atlas containing 14 maps and diagrams, including a photoprocessed three-sheet map of the boundary line, showing contours, roads and trails, and routes followed by the surveyors in 1901 away from the established trails; manuscript topographic maps entitled Silicia Creek Special, Midway Special, and Tobacco Plains Special; diagrams showing the divergence of the astronomic 49° parallel of 1859-60 and

that of 1901 between boundary monuments 6 and 10 and 43 and 66; a diagram of the entire boundary showing the mean parallel, parts of the boundary located, monumented, and cut out by the 1858-62 parties; parts cut by U.S. parties in 1901, monuments set in the period 1858-60 and in 1901, and latitude stations of 1857-60 and 1901; two copies of the three-sheet map of the entire boundary annotated to show the proposed boundary trail and those parts of the existing boundary trail that needed improvement; and a copy of sheet 7 of the published map of the 1858-62 survey annotated in 1900 to show the actual line of survey

RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, had its beginning with the appointment of the Commissioners to survey and mark that section of the Alaskan boundary line as fixed by the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903. Legal authority for the International Boundary Commission was provided by a convention concluded on April 21, 1906, between the United States and Great Britain. This convention established a joint Commission to survey and mark that section of the Alaskan boundary that begins at Mount St. Elias on the 141st degree of west longitude and runs due north to the Arctic Ocean. The Commissioners who were conducting the survey under the terms of the award of the 1903 Tribunal were also appointed to conduct the new survey. The duties of these Commissioners were again expanded by the treaty signed on April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain.

This treaty provided for the resurveying and re-marking of the entire boundary line between the United States and Canada except the boundary of Alaska. Each article of the treaty defined a specific section of the boundary as follows: article I, boundary through Passamaquoddy Bay; article II, boundary from the mouth to the source of the St. Croix River; article III, boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River; article IV, boundary from the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River; article V, boundary from Pigeon River to the Lake of the Woods; article VI, boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains; article VII, boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia; and article VIII, boundary from the 49th parallel of north latitude to the Pacific Ocean.

Each article, except article IV, included

a provision for the establishment of a joint Commission to carry out the terms of the article. Article IV, which concerned the water boundary, provided for the surveying and marking of the boundary by the International Joint Commission. (Records of this Commission are described in entries 320-327.) Although the treaty provided for the creation of seven Commissions in addition to the Alaskan Commissions established by the 1903 Tribunal and the 1906 convention, the same persons were appointed to serve on all the Commissions, thus each country was represented by only one Commissioner for the whole of the United States-Canadian boundary line. The first Commissioners were O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who served for the United States until 1915; and W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Department of Interior, who served for Canada until the following year.

Record Group 76 contains only a few of the records created or accumulated by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission. Although the records described below primarily relate to the boundary line from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean, a few of the series also contain records concerning Alaska. Most of the records of the U.S. Section relating to Alaska are described in entries 373-387 under the general heading, "Records Relating to the Alaskan Boundary"; records described in entries 373, 374, and 376, however, as part of the Alaskan boundary records, also contain a few documents concerning the other parts of the United States-Canadian boundary line. The records described in this section of the inventory are grouped by boundary section starting at the East Coast and extending to the West. Those series that contain documentation on more than one section of the boundary line are described

in entries 284-291.

Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, contains many records relating to the work of the International Boundary Commission. These records have become part of the Department's central file and are in the decimal file under classification numbers 711.4215 to 711.4216SQ1.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY

244. REPORT ON THE NORTHEAST BOUNDARY LINE. Feb. 28, 1906. 1 vol. 2 in.

The original report of James B. Baylor, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and G. C. Rainboth, British representative, on their findings after examining the condition of the northeast boundary line from Richelieu River to the head of the St. Croix River. The report describes in detail the topographical features of the area and includes photographs and maps. It was transmitted to the Department of State by the Secretary of Commerce on February 28, 1906. The report contains a table of contents. Although this report predates the establishment of the International Boundary Commission, it closely relates to the work of the Commission and is described as part of the records of the U.S. Section.

245. TABLES OF MONUMENTS, DISTANCES, AND DEFLECTIONS. n.d. 2 in.

Photocopies of two tables that were prepared as a result of the survey conducted under terms of the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842. The original tables are among the records of the British Foreign Office and contain, for the most part, the following information concerning the marking of the northeast boundary line: station number, distance in feet from the preceding station, angle of deflection, monument number, position of monument, distance in feet from preceding monument, total distance of boundary line to monument, and remarks. One table was developed by the U.S. survey team and marked "duplicate original." The other table was apparently prepared by the British team. The tables contain, in addition to the station and monument information, data on astronomical and barometric observations, on other survey observations, and on the findings of the survey teams. These tables were made to accompany the final report of the survey. The original U.S. tables were destroyed by fire. These photocopies were acquired by the U.S. Ambassador at London and sent to the State Department on September 4, 1908, for use during the survey under the terms of the United States-

British treaty of 1908.

246. REPRODUCTIONS OF THE BRITISH VERSIONS OF THE ORIGINAL MAPS. n.d. 100 items.

Photolithographic reductions--2/3 of the original size of the British maps copied at the British Ordnance Survey Office in 1908--consisting of an index map, a 62-sheet map covering the boundary, 24 sheets covering islands in the St. John's River, 13 sheets of key points and astronomical stations, title sheets to each of the four volumes into which the original maps were bound, photographs of boundary markers, and tables describing scales. Each sheet bears the facsimile signatures of E. Bucknall Estcourt, the British Commissioner, and Albert Smith, the United States Commissioner. These maps were compiled as a result of the survey made under terms of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 and were reproduced for the use of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission.

247. MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE JOINT REPORT. 1934. 36 items.

Two sets of 18 published maps, each annotated with the signatures of the Commissioners as follows: sheets 1 to 16 covering the area from the source of the St. Croix through most of Passamaquoddy Bay, prepared under articles I and II of the treaty of 1908 and signed by J. J. McArthur, the British Commissioner, and E. Lester Jones, the United States Commissioner; sheet 17 covering the area from Moose Island to Quoddy Head Light in Passamaquoddy Bay, prepared under articles I and II of the treaty of 1908 and articles I and II of the treaty of 1910 and signed by J. D. Craig, the British Commissioner, and E. Lester Jones, the United States Commissioner; and sheet 18 covering the Grand Manan Channel, prepared under articles I and II of the treaty of 1909, articles I and II of the treaty of 1910, and article III of the treaty of 1825 and signed by Commissioners Craig and Jones. A published copy of the joint report is described in entry 284.

248. FIELD AND COMPILATION SHEETS. 1908-26. 105 items. 1 in.

Sketches, chiefly manuscript and noted with numbers corresponding to areas covered by the published sheets appearing in the Commission's joint report. The sketches show parts of the boundary, topographic features, timber types, stream courses, progress of the surveys, and triangulation stations and lines.

249. TRIANGULATION SHEETS. 1910-25. 16 items.

Manuscript sheets showing triangulation stations and lines and boundary movements as established by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and by the International Boundary Commission.

250. MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE JOINT REPORT OF 1924. 61 items.

One set of the published original 61-sheet map covering the extent of the boundary. Each sheet bears the signatures of the Commissioners--J. J. McArthur for Great Britain and E. Lester Jones for the United States. According to the terms of the treaty, quadruplicate signed copies were to be prepared and each Government was to receive two sets for filing; these map files, however, include only one set.

251. FIELD AND COMPILATION SKETCHES. 1908-22. 219 items. 3 in.

Manuscript sketches covering parts of the boundary line between the source of the St. Croix River and the St. Lawrence River. The sketches show topography, stream courses, progress of the survey, timber types, and triangulation stations. Most of the sketches have numbers relating them to corresponding published sheets appearing in the joint report.

252. REFERENCE MAPS AND SKETCHES RELATING TO THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY. 1711-1912. 147 items.

Published and manuscript maps apparently collected for reference purposes by the State Department during various negotiations over the northeast boundary. Some of the items may have been compiled during specific negotiations and surveys and have since lost their identity. Included is a group of maps and watercolor sketches numbered from 1 through 46, with some duplication and with some missing items, consisting of maps of the world, the Western Hemisphere, North America, and parts of the northeastern United States and adjacent parts of Canada. Most of the manuscript maps appear to be copies of maps from other collections, including such items as a copy of a map showing a route between Fort Halifax and Quebec drawn by John Montresor in 1761, an undated profile of the meridian from the monument at the head of the St. Croix River to the St. John River, and a copy of a 1795 map of part of northern Maine showing Indian lands and lands to be sold to Messrs. Jackson and Flint.

Among the published maps are such items as Popple's map of the east coast of North

America dated 1733, a map of the frontier of the United States showing the U.S. assumption as to the northeast boundary according to the treaty of 1783 and the new line proposed for Canada and New Brunswick, John Purdy's 1814 map of Cabotia (Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland), and copies of Coast and Geodetic Survey and Hydrographic Office charts and British Admiralty charts of the coasts of Maine and Canada and of the St. Lawrence River, dated 1891-1912.

In addition there are 21 watercolor sketches unidentified as to survey but probably resulting from the surveys conducted under the terms of either an act of Congress of 1840 or the treaty of 1842.

Other maps, not numbered, consist of Moses Greenleaf's Atlas of maps of Maine dated 1828; two copies of Arrowsmith's map showing new discoveries in the interior of North America to 1796; pieces of the 1779, 1783, and 1786 editions of Governor Pownell's map of North America; Moll's Atlas of maps of the world dated 1711; and parts of the 1778 and 1782 editions of Jeffrey's American Atlas. A note on the Jeffrey's atlases initialed "A. G. [Albert Gallatin]" indicates that several sheets were removed from the atlases and presented as evidence under the convention of 1827. For a description of the sheets, see entry 69.

RECORDS RELATING TO
THE COMMISSION TO DETERMINE
THE BOUNDARY LINE
NEAR POPE'S FOLLY ISLAND

Article I of the April 11, 1908, treaty which described that section of the international boundary line that runs through Passamaquoddy Bay provided for the Commission to decide on the "... location of the line with respect to Pope's Folly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain fishing grounds east of the dredged channel below Lubec Narrows." Each Government was to present its claim, with supporting documents, within 6 months after the exchange of ratifications. The Commissioners failed to reach a decision by the end of their allotted 6 months. Provision was made in the treaty that if a decision was not reached the case would be submitted to an arbitrator.

The two Governments, in an effort to quickly settle the matter, instructed the Commissioners to decide on a boundary line instead of submitting the case to an arbitrator. Their decision was incorporated into article I of a treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on May 21, 1910.

The United States and British statements as well as the supporting documents that were presented to the Commissioners are described below.

253. U.S. STATEMENT. n.d. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed copy of the U.S. statement presented to the Commission. The statement includes the U.S. claim, the evidence supporting the claim, and copies of documents substantiating the claim and the supporting evidence.

254. MAP EXHIBITS. 10 items.

Maps, marked as exhibits A through J, that accompanied the U.S. statement. Included are a lithographed and certified copy of the map signed by Mendenhall according to the convention of 1892 (see entry 130 for the original); a photocopy of the map of the Scoodic and Magaguadavic Rivers showing the St. Croix River as located by the Commissioners under the fifth article of the Jay Treaty (see entry 13 for the original); a photocopy of a map of the Bay of Fundy copied from George Sproule's original map that was filed in 1817 to support earlier British contentions; a copy of the November 25, 1908, edition of Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart No. 301 from Eastport to Moose Cove, Maine; a blueprint of a map of Campobello and adjacent islands dated 1830 and certified as a true copy of the original in the files of the Campobello Company; sketches of Grand Menan Island and vicinity copied from Moses Greenleaf's maps of Maine dated 1828 and 1829; a copy of the May 1907 edition of the United States Hydrographic Office Chart No. 610 of the Bay of Fundy; a copy of a map of Cobscook Bay and vicinity from a survey made for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, ca. 1785; and a sketch of Campobello Island and vicinity copied from Holland's 1781 map of the coast of New England.

255. DOCUMENTARY EXHIBITS TO THE U.S. STATEMENT. 1908. 1/2 in.

Certified copies of documents designated as exhibits L through T. These copies were printed as part of the U.S. statement described in entry 253. Arranged by exhibit designation.

256. BRITISH STATEMENT. n.d. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed copy of the British statement, including copies of documents and arguments supporting the statement, submitted to the Commission on December 3, 1908.

257. "DECLARATIONS" SUPPORTING THE BRITISH STATEMENT. 1908. 1/4 in.

The original declarations made by witnesses living in the disputed area as support for statements made by the British agent. These declarations were printed on pages 34-51 of the British statement of evidence. Arranged as printed, 1-9.

258. BRITISH SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS. n.d. 1/2 in.

Certified copies of documents that were printed as appendix III to the British statement of evidence. The documents support some of the statements made by the British agent. Arranged in the same order as printed. (See page 56 of the British statement of evidence for a list of these documents.)

RECORDS RELATING TO
THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY

259. FIELD REPORT ON THE NEW YORK-ONTARIO BOUNDARY THROUGH NIAGARA RIVER. 1942. 1 in.

The original report of J. G. Hefty, Topographic Engineer for the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission, on the survey and re-marking of the boundary line through Niagara River. The report contains a list of monuments and their locations and photographs.

260. MAPS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. ca. 1911. 7 items.

A copy of the 1911 edition of the published U.S. Lake Survey chart of the river in the vicinity of Cornwall Island overprinted to show canal crossings, bridge clearances, and proposed conduits; and blueprint copies of six maps showing facilities of the St. Lawrence Transmission Company crossing the river.

261. MAPS OF NIAGARA FALLS AND VICINITY. 1913-25. 14 items.

Blueprint copies of maps and plans of the whirlpool area, including a plan showing the center line of the aerial cableway, maps showing locations of cables, and location maps; a sketch of Horseshoe Falls showing crestlines from 1764 to 1925; maps published by the Geological Survey, including a copy of the 1913 edition of the geological folio of Niagara; a topographic map of the Niagara Gorge; and blueprint maps from a study of the pollution of boundary waters showing sewage facilities in the vicinity of Niagara Falls.

with plans of sewage plants.

262. MAP OF BUFFALO HARBOR SHOWING PRIMARY TRIANGULATION CONTROL. 1941. 1 item.

A Lake Survey chart annotated in the U. S. Army District Engineer's Office at Buffalo, N. Y., to show the primary triangulation control.

263. MAPS OF THE ST. CLAIR DELTA. n. d. 2 items.

A printed copy of the 1842 survey of the delta by Lieutenant Williams of the U. S. Army Topographical Engineers and a copy of a Lake Survey chart dated 1857 annotated to show the project for improving the mouth of the south pass proposed by Capt. T. J. Cram of the U. S. Army Topographical Engineers.

264. MAP OF THE DETROIT RIVER. n. d. 1 item.

A blue-line print showing proposed compensating works in connection with the 24-foot down bound navigation.

265. CHART OF PART OF LAKE ERIE SHOWING POSITIONS OF U. S. FISHING NETS TAKEN BY A CANADIAN PATROL. 1894. 1 item.

A printed Lake Survey chart of the western end of the lake annotated to show positions of fishing nets belonging to the U. S. fishing brigs Peerless and James Burns that were cut and taken by the Canadian cruiser Petrel on November 17, 1894. The chart is signed by D. B. Hodgedon, Captain, USRS, commanding the USRS Franklin.

266. CORRECTED COPIES OF LAKE SURVEY CHART OF LAKE HURON AND GEORGIAN BAY. 1896-1912. 3 items.

One chart corrected to 1896 and two copies of the 1910 edition, each corrected differently to 1912.

267. MAPS OF THE BOUNDARY ALONG THE PIGEON RIVER, n. d. 2 items.

Manuscript sketches, one showing adjacent township and section lines in Minnesota and the other showing monuments, contours, and elevations along the boundary.

268. JOINT REPORT, MAPS, AND TRIANGULATION SHEETS. n. d. 77 items.

A printed copy of the report concerning the boundary from Pigeon River to the Lake of the Woods, which was signed by the United States

Commissioner, James H. Van Wagenen, and by the British Commissioner, Noel J. Ogilvie; one set of the printed 36-sheet map accompanying the report, each sheet of which is also signed by the Commissioners; and one set of 40 printed triangulation sketches, unsigned.

269. COMPILATION SHEETS. 1912-22. 16 items.

Manuscript compilations of the final sheets of the boundary line from Pigeon River to the Lake of the Woods, most of which are marked as advance copies sent for correction.

270. FIELD AND COMPILATION SHEETS. n. d. 332 items. 4 in.

Manuscript maps of parts of the lake and river shorelines and island areas along the boundary showing timber types, topography, shorelines, and triangulation. Most of these are numbered to correspond with the joint maps described in entry 268.

271. MAP OF RAINY RIVER SHOWING THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE. 1916. 1 item.

A blueprint copy of a survey of the river by the Canadian Department of Public Works annotated to show the approximate boundary line and noted "To accompany report of Oct 27/16. Correct from original [signed] S. Chapman Oct. 23/16."

272. MAPS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS. 1895. 3 items.

Maps numbered 1, 2, and 3 as follows: (1) a published Canadian Geological Survey map of the southern part of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake annotated to show the area of overflow of the Lake of the Woods on U. S. territory determined at the time of investigation in November 1895, and signed "A. F. Naff, Special Agent, General Land Office, Crookston, Minn."; (2) a printed Canadian Geological Survey map of the northern part of the Lake of the Woods showing the international boundary line; and (3) a printed map of the lands and properties of the Keewatin Power Co. located on the west branch of the Winnipeg River at Tunnel Islands, Lake of the Woods, annotated in 1895 to show the dam under construction by the Keewatin Co. and the dam constructed by the Canadian Government in 1888.

273. JOINT MAPS. 1937. 118 items.

A duplicate set of bound volumes each containing 59 printed maps of the boundary between the Lake of the Woods and the Gulf of Georgia. The first 19, originally compiled in 1913, are

authenticated by Commissioner O. H. Tittmann of the United States and W. F. King of Canada. Sheets 20 through 58, originally compiled in 1921, are authenticated by E. Lester Jones of the United States and J. J. McArthur of Canada; and sheet 59 is authenticated by Jones and J. D. Craig of Canada. These volumes accompanied the joint report of October 27, 1937, upon the reestablishment of the United States boundary with Canada.

274. FIELD AND COMPILATION MAPS.
1901-13. 134 items. 2 in.

Manuscript maps including plane table field sheets and compilation sheets showing topography, monuments, timber types, and woodland areas. Numbers on most of these maps correspond to the printed joint maps described in entry 273.

275. MAP OF MINNESOTA SHOWING THE RIVER RESERVE AND RIVER LINES.
n.d. 1 item.

A printed General Land Office map of the State, annotated in red along the northern boundary to show the "reserve on lake shore surveyed and river lines" and in green to show the "Surveyed and river reserve." On the reverse is the notation "Canadian Comsr Southern Bdy."

276. TOWNSHIP PLATS OF MINNESOTA.
1859-92. 25 items.

Manuscript tracing copies of plats of Minnesota townships lying along the international boundary.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY

277. DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE 49TH PARALLEL. 1935-36. 1 in.

Included are letters exchanged between the Engineer and the Commission concerning the neutral strip on the 49th parallel; drafts of "Agreements of the Commissioners as to the manner in which the provisions of the Agreements for concurrent action of 1902-03, the provisions of Articles VI and VII of the treaty of 1908, and the provisions of Articles I and II of the treaty of 1925 should be carried out" and of a report on the retracement of the boundary line from the Gulf of Georgia to the northwesternmost point of Lake of the Woods, March 1, 1933; and copies of Presidential proclamations and Executive orders relating to the line and to reservations near the line. Arranged as described.

278. DRAFTS OF THE REPORT ON THE SURVEY AND MARKING OF THE BOUNDARY LINE FROM THE GULF OF GEORGIA TO THE NORTHWESTERNMOST POINT OF LAKE OF THE WOODS, ca. 1935-36.
4 in.

Drafts of various sections of the joint report of the International Boundary Commission on the surveying and marking of the boundary line. Included are copies of treaties, correspondence, survey field reports, and data that were included in the report. The final report was printed in 1937 and is described in entry 284.

279. NORTHWEST BOUNDARY CHARTS. n.d.
2 items.

Two copies of a chart showing the boundary line and monument sites through the water channels from the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean as surveyed and mapped during the period 1909-11. Each chart was signed in 1919 by E. C. Barnard representing the United States and J. J. McArthur representing Canada. Joint maps concerning the northwest land boundary are described in entries 188 and 283.

280. MAPS OF BOUNDARY MONUMENT SITES. n.d. 10 items.

Manuscript topographic maps of boundary monument sites located in the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

281. PLANS FOR RECLAIMING THE KOOTENAY FLATS. 1927. 3 items.
Blueprints.

282. MAP AND PLAN OF THE PROPOSED SLUICE DAM AT KETTLE FALLS.
1910. 2 items.
Manuscript.

283. VOLUME OF PRINTED COPIES OF JOINT MAPS. 1913. 20 items.

A volume of printed copies of the first 19 maps issued as the joint maps covering the area from the Gulf of Georgia to the Summit of the Rockies on which facsimiles of the signatures of O. H. Tittmann, United States Commissioner, and W. F. King, Canadian Commissioner, appear. Pasted to the volume is a letter from J. B. Moore, Acting Secretary of State, thanking Tittmann for his letter advising the Department that the first 19 maps had been completed, signed, and deposited with the archives of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Moore further advised Tittmann that the Department of State would be glad to receive copies of the completed maps but that

the originals should be retained by Tittmann until the entire series was completed. In addition to the printed copies the records include tracing copies of the 19 sheets.

RECORDS RELATING TO
MORE THAN ONE SECTION OF
THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY

284. **REPORTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, 1918-37.**
8 vols. 1 ft.

Printed reports on the several geographic sections of the United States-Canadian boundary. Each report is concerned with a particular part of the boundary and contains a printed transmittal letter addressed either singularly to the Secretary of State and signed by the U.S. Commissioner or addressed jointly to the Secretary of State and the Minister of the Interior of Canada and signed by both Commissioners. The signatures of the Commissioners are originals. Listed below are the titles and dates of publication of each report. Also indicated are the separate volumes of triangulations and traverse sketches that accompany some of the reports.

Source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, 1934.

Source of the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence River, 1924; Triangulations and Traverse Sketches, 1924.

Northwesternmost Point of the Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior, 1931; Triangulations and Traverse Sketches, 1931.

Gulf of Georgia to Northwesternmost point of Lake of the Woods, 1937.

Forty-Ninth Parallel to the Pacific Ocean, 1921.

Arctic Ocean to Mount St. Elias, 1918.

285. **FIELDBOOKS, 1840-48, 1901-52.** ca. 1,000 vols. 25 ft.

Fieldbooks containing data on the surveys and observations on the United States-Canadian border under the International Boundary Commission and computations based on the survey and observation data. A few of the books predate the Commission. Included are data on astronomical observations, meteorology, triangulations, reconnaissances, topography, chain distances, and angles. The books are arranged by the geographic sections of the boundary line: northeast, northern, northwest, and Alaska and thereunder they are arranged alphabetically according to a filing scheme adopted by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The alphabetical scheme is as follows: AA, azimuth observations;

AL, latitude observations; ALO, longitude observations; AT, time observations; ATZ, time computations; AX, astronomical miscellaneous; GA, station descriptions; GAR, reconnaissance notes; GB, base measurements; GBZ, computations of base lines; GH, observations for horizontal directions and angles; GPZ^o, plane coordinates computations; HA, bench marks descriptions; HG, spirit level observations; HGR, leveling rod books; HGX, leveling miscellaneous; HGZ, leveling computations and abstracts; HGZ^o, leveling adjustments; HV, observations for vertical angles; M, observations of terrestrial magnetism; MA, observations at magnetic observatories; P, gravity observations; SHS, hydrographic soundings; STX, sketchbooks; T, tide-staff readings; TB, descriptions of tidal bench marks; TC, observations of currents; and TL, leveling records of tide stations.

286. **DIARIES, 1901, 1909-40.** 51 vols. 2 ft.

Diaries of U.S. surveyors in charge of survey teams on the international boundary line between the United States and Canada. The diaries contain data on the daily activities of the teams, list personnel and supplies, and give information on the terrain and on the operation of the teams. Arranged by name of surveyor in charge and thereunder chronologically.

287. **PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.** ca. 1900-27. 50 vols. 4 ft.

Included are scenes of the boundary between the United States and Canada (except the Alaskan boundary, which are described in entry 380). The photographs are of monuments, of surveyors and assistants, and of the terrain. Arranged by geographic section of the boundary line and thereunder chronologically. The lists described in entry 381 serve as a guide to these photographs.

288. **MAP OF CANADA.** n.d. 1 item.

A manuscript tracing copy map of Canada compiled by William Shanly, ca. 1864, with extensive remarks on terrain, vegetation, and travel routes, and showing isothermal lines.

289. **LAKE SURVEY CHARTS SHOWING THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.** ca. 1911. 22 items.

Published charts issued by the U.S. Lake Survey annotated with solid red lines to show the parts of the boundary that had been agreed upon and with dotted red lines to show areas where differences existed.

290. MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE. n.d. 3 in.

Copies of various reports, studies, letters, and memoranda concerning the many problems that existed between the United States and Great Britain in connection with the exact location of the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces in North America during the later part of the 18th century and during the 19th century. Most of the documents concern the Alaskan boundary. Also included are a few reports on the work needed to be done

on the United States-Canadian boundary line by the International Boundary Commission. Arranged roughly by boundary section.

291. LIST OF RECORDS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES-CANADIAN BOUNDARY. 1908. Negligible.

A list of ". . . treaty charts and records of surveys . . . showing the location of the international boundary between the United States and Canada" that were on file in the Department of State.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION OF THE ST. JOHN RIVER COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

By an exchange of notes between the Department of State and the British Ambassador at Washington in 1908, the St. John River Commission was established ". . . to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the St. John River and to make recommendations for regulations of the use thereof by the citizens and subjects of the United States and Great Britain, according to the provisions of treaties between the two countries." This Commission, composed of two United States Commissioners and two Canadian Commissioners, was independent of the International Waterways Commission and the International Joint Commission.

On January 12, 1909, George A. Murchie and Peter C. Keegan were appointed to represent the United States. The Canadian Commissioners, Alexander P. Barnhill and John Keefe, had been appointed on December 3, 1908. Barnhill, who was elected chairman of the Commission, resigned in December 1911. The vacancy was filled by the appointment on December

29, 1911, of Mariner G. Teed, who was also elected chairman. John B. Madigan was appointed on September 10, 1914, to replace Murchie, who had died that year. The Commission held its first meeting on May 6, 1909, and completed its work on February 17, 1916.

In addition to the proceedings of the Commission described in entry 292, there are in Record Group 59. General Records of the Department of State (decimal file, 711.42157S/147), typed transcripts of oral hearings of the Commission and a signed duplicate original of the Commission's final report of February 17, 1916.

292. PROCEEDINGS. May 6, 1909-Feb. 17, 1916. 2 vols. 1 in.

The "American Government Copy" of the minutes of meetings of the St. John River Commission. The four Commissioners signed the minutes of each meeting. The minutes contain information on the activities, expenses, decisions, and administration of the Commission. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION,
UNITED STATES AND CANADA

An act of Congress, approved June 13, 1902 (32 Stat. 373), requested the President to invite Great Britain ". . . to join in the formation of an international commission, to be composed of three members from the United States and three who shall represent the interests of the Dominion of Canada, whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary lines between the United States and Canada, including all of the waters of the lakes and rivers whose natural outlet is by the River Saint Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean" The Commission was also to report on means to regulate the water levels and the diversion of water and on

methods for improving and regulating navigation on the boundary waters. The invitation tendered by the U.S. Ambassador at London by a note of July 15, 1902, was accepted by a note from the Foreign Office on June 2, 1903. On October 2, 1903, the President appointed Col. O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; George Clinton of Buffalo, N.Y.; and Gardner S. Williams of Ithaca, N.Y. as Commissioners for the United States. The Canadian Commissioners, who were not appointed until January 1905, were W. F. King, J. P. Mabee, and Louis Coste.

The U.S. Section at its first meeting at Washington on May 10, 1905, elected Colonel Ernst as chairman. When the full Commission met on

May 25, it was agreed that the chairman of the U.S. Section would serve as chairman of the body at its meetings in the United States and the chairman of the Canadian Section would preside over meetings held in Canada.

In interpreting the scope of the law, the British Government preferred a broad interpretation that included almost all of the United States-Canadian water boundary extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. The U.S. Section contended that the law restricted the Commission to discuss matters pertaining only to that part of the water boundary that flowed into the St. Lawrence River. In June 1905 the Canadian Government instructed its representatives to proceed with the work of the Commission within the field prescribed by the U.S. Section.

In 1905 the Commission defined 11 problems to be discussed. The problems concerned such matters as the uses of the waters of the Sault Ste. Marie and Niagara Rivers, differences in the marine regulations of the two countries, maintenance of effective water levels, illegal fishing, and construction of channels. At the end of each session the U.S. Section submitted a progress report to the Secretaries of State and War. These reports are included with the records described in entry 296.

Until 1908 the International Waterways Commission functioned within the scope of the U.S. act of 1902 as agreed to by the British Government. A treaty concluded on April 11, 1908, expanded the Commission's duties. Article IV of this treaty empowered the six Commissioners to "... reestablish accurately the location of the international boundary line beginning at the point of its intersection with the St. Lawrence River near the forty-fifth parallel of north latitude . . . and thence through the Great Lakes and communicating waterways to the mouth of Pigeon River, at the western shore of Lake Superior . . ." This section of the northern boundary was originally defined in the provisional treaty of peace of 1782, and most of the points of controversy were settled by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

The whole Commission held its first meeting under terms of article IV on June 2, 1908, at Buffalo, N.Y. On August 15, 1913, the International Waterways Commission "... fixed and adopted . . ." the boundary line as surveyed and marked. The description of the line begins on page 31 of the Commission's final report, which is described in entry 297. The final report was officially transmitted to the United States and Canadian Governments on April 29, 1915.

After the last meeting of the Commission (also held at Buffalo) on April 30, 1915, the U.S. Section, at a separate meeting, decided to send to the Department of State and to the War Department the records of the U.S. Section pertaining to article IV of the 1908 treaty those records concerning the other work of the Commission.

During the existence of the International Waterways Commission, 1902-15, a few changes took place among the Commissioners. George C. Gibbons filled the position vacated by J. P. Mabee, who resigned from the Commission when he was appointed judge of the supreme court of judicature for Ontario on November 18, 1905. Eugene H. Haskell of Cornell University was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the death on July 3, 1906, of George Y. Wisner, who had replaced Gardner S. Williams of the U.S. Section on June 8, 1905. In April 1907 William J. Stewart replaced W. F. King on the Canadian Section of the Commission.

The records described below are divided into two categories. In the first category are three series of administrative and operational records, which include the general files of the U.S. Section and fiscal records. The second category includes the reports of the Commission and survey records.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

293. GENERAL RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION. 1905-15. 18 ft.

Included are minutes of meetings of the Commission; various reports of the surveyors and of the Commission; copies of documents relating to the establishment of the Commission; documents concerning private firms interested in using the northern boundary waters as a source of power; and records relating to various phases of the operation, organization, and activities of the Commission. The records are grouped by subject, and each subject is assigned a number. Arranged numerically. See appendix II for a list of subjects and their corresponding numbers.

294. GENERAL ACCOUNTS, 1905-15. 1 vol. 4 in.

A record of all funds appropriated and expended by the United States and Canadian Sections of the International Waterways Commission including--for each appropriation--the United States act or Canadian authority authorizing the appropriation, date the funds were advanced to the Commission, and the receipt number. Included for each expenditure are the name of

payee, voucher and check numbers, date, amount, and reason for payment.

295. JOURNAL OF EXPENSES. 1905-9.
1 vol. 1 in.

The journal gives a detailed breakdown of the disbursements made by the special disbursing officer. The accounts are arranged chronologically, and for each expenditure the following information is usually given: date, amount, voucher and check numbers, name of payee, and the purpose of payment. Also included on pages 250-257 of the journal are lists of property of the U.S. Section, giving date of purchase and amount paid; on pages 276-281 are entries showing the accounts of the U.S. Section with the U.S. Treasury Department.

REPORTS AND SURVEY RECORDS

296. REPORTS AND HEARINGS. 1900-07.
1 vol. 2 in.

Included are printed reports of the International Waterways Commission and of hearings held by the U.S. Congress, the Commission, and the Secretary of War concerning certain aspects of the northern water boundary. The published records in this volume are:

Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers submitting papers relating to the proposed power canal of the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co., 1900.

Niagara River-proposed dam, 1900.

Proposed power canal of the Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co., 1900.

First progress report of the International Waterways Commission, 1905.

Congressional hearings and a message of the President concerning the preservation of Niagara Falls, 1906.

Hearings before the Secretary of War on applications for permits for the diversion of water from Niagara River or its tributaries for the creation of power and for the transmission of power from the Dominion of Canada to the United States, 1906.

Reports by the members of the International Waterways Commission on the existing water power situation at Niagara Falls so far as it concerns the Canadian power companies and their associated transmission companies, 1906.

Hearings before the Secretary of War in the matter of the granting of permits

for the transmission from the Dominion of Canada into the United States of power from Niagara River, 1906.

Second progress report of the International Waterways Commission, 1906.

Report by the International Waterways Commission on the Chicago Drainage Canal, 1907.

Third progress report of the International Waterways Commission, 1907.

Fourth progress report of the International Waterways Commission, 1908.

297. FINAL REPORT. 1916. 2 vols. 1 in.

A typed copy and a printed copy of the final "Report of the International Waterways Commission upon the International Boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States through the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes."

298. MAPS OF THE BOUNDARY LINE. 1915.
2 in.

The official published maps of the survey conducted by the International Waterways Commission of the northern water boundary. The first map serves as an index to the other maps. The maps are numbered and are arranged numerically.

299. MAP RECORDS. 1889-1907. 48 items.
1 in.

Manuscript tracings, printed maps, and blueprint copies of maps including maps and diagrams of the St. Mary's River in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. The maps consist of manuscript copies of some of the maps made by the Commissioners under article VII of the Treaty of Ghent; a copy of the 1855 survey of the area by Macomb of the U.S. Army Engineers; a map showing the triangulation net; a cross section, dated 1895, of the river above the international bridge; maps dated 1894 showing the proposed land exchange between the City of Ontario and the Sault Ste. Marie Water, Light, and Power Co.; plans and profiles, dated between 1901 and 1906, of properties belonging to various power companies, and maps, dated between 1889 and 1906, showing permits granted to these companies; maps pertaining to Lake Erie and the Niagara River and Falls, dated between 1892 and 1907, including copies of the 1819 surveys made under article VI of the Treaty of Ghent, a plan of the Queen Victoria Park at Niagara Falls showing water power developments, maps showing users of water from the Erie Canal, and maps showing water power developments and possible canal routes; maps relating to the

Detroit River Tunnel showing obstructions to navigation caused by railroad ferries and by the construction plant of the tunnel; and maps, dated between 1895 and 1907, relating to the Sanitary District of Chicago and showing the watershed of the district and the route of the Sanitary and Ship Canal.

Most of these maps were collected from the War Department files. The maps pertaining to the use of waters from Lake Erie and the Niagara River were compiled by the U.S. Section of the Commission.

300. MAPS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS. 1913. 98 items.

Two sets of the printed 29-sheet map and index map showing the international boundary through the rivers, lakes, and connecting waters between St. Regis and the mouth of the Pigeon River. Each map bears the signatures of all members of the International Waterways Commission except that of Costa, one of the British Commissioners, who was "unavoidably out of town." There is also a printed set with reproductions of the signatures of all the Commissioners, including that of Costa, and extra sheets of parts of several of the maps.

301. COMPILATION AND FIELD MAPS. 19 items. n.d.

Manuscript compilation maps of the western shore of the Detroit River, the Niagara River, and False Detour Passage with parts of Drummond and Cockspur Island; field maps 15 through 29 covering parts of the shoreline and islands in Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior; and an unfinished map of the Niagara River.

302. GENERAL MAPS OF THE GREAT LAKES. 1907-12. 2 items.

A copy of the 1907 edition of the general chart published by the U.S. Lake Survey and a manuscript base map compiled by the International Waterways Commission in 1912.

303. SKETCH OF A TYPICAL BOUNDARY MONUMENT. 1910. 1 item. Manuscript.

304. "AUTHORITIES." n.d. 1 vol. 3/4 in.

The information in the volume is arranged in the order of the geographic northern water boundary from east to west, that is, from the St. Lawrence River to Pigeon Bay. Included are descriptions of the sources upon which each of the 29 sections of the water boundary (see entry 298) map is based, and a list of the maps.

305. RECORD BOOKS. Oct. 9, 1908-Dec. 31, 1913. 6 vols. 6 in.

Books containing a daily record of the progress of the mapping activity of the International Waterways Commission. Most of the entries are concerned with engraving, but some of them relate to photographs and to certain aspects of the survey.

306. PHOTOGRAPHS OF BOUNDARY MARKERS. n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

A volume containing 4" x 5" photographic prints of the boundary markers. Included are photographic enlargements of markers numbered 55, 68, and 69. The photographs are arranged in geographic order from east to west on the northern water boundary line and thereunder numerically by marker number.

307. PHOTOGRAPHS OF NIAGARA FALLS. 1903-5, 1908. 2 in.

Several mounted photographs of various scenes of Niagara Falls. Nine of the photographs were taken by Orrin E. Dunlop and are arranged numerically.

308. REPORT ON THE NORTHERN WATER BOUNDARY. 1906. 1/4 in.

A report prepared by J. A. Flemer of the Coast and Geodetic Survey on his work of tracing the northern water boundary of the United States on "... modern charts."

309. TOPOGRAPHIC NOTES. 1909-12. 23 vols. 1 ft.

Data on topographic surveys made of certain areas along the northern water boundary. In each fieldbook are given the location of the area and the number assigned to the area, the date of the survey, and the name of the topographer. The books are arranged by area number and thereunder by book number. Many of the books are missing.

310. TRIANGULATIONS. 1909-13. 24 vols. 1 ft.

Fieldbooks containing data on the triangulations made in certain areas. In each fieldbook are given the location of the area, the number assigned to the area of the triangulation, the date, and the name of the observer. The books are arranged by area number and thereunder by book number. Many of the books are missing.

311. STADIA BOOKS. 1907, 1910. 2 vols. 1 in.

Consist of topographic notes to surveys to determine distances.

312. TABLES OF POSITIONS, AZIMUTHS, AND LENGTHS. n.d. 1/2 in.

Tables based on North American datum giving the following information for each observation station: locality of observation, station description, latitude and longitude, seconds in feet, azimuth and back azimuth, distance in feet to next station, and logarithm. The tables are arranged by geographic area from the St. Lawrence River to Pigeon Bay in Lake Superior.

313. HYDROLIC COMPUTATIONS. 1908-11. 8 in.

In addition to the computations there are explanations of the findings and of the means used in arriving at the findings. Arranged in geographic order by major body of water on the northern water boundary.

314. WATER TABLES. n.d. 1/2 in.

The following types of data are given for the lakes and rivers comprising the northern boundary of the United States: tables 2-17 show water levels, tables 19-22 show water outflow, tables 24-31 show water supply factors, and tables 33-42 show regulation and effect of the regulation of water diversion. Arranged numerically.

315. SKETCHBOOKS. 1909 and n.d. 4 vols. 3 in.

One of the volumes (dated 1909) contains topographical sketches of the lower Detroit River on the U.S. side, two (undated) vol-

umes contain sketches of the Niagara River area, and one volume (undated) contains sketches of the Lake Huron area.

316. JOURNAL. 1911. 1 vol. 1 in.

A journal of the survey party on the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers. The narrative account gives information on the organization and progress of the survey party, on personnel matters, on expenses, and on other subjects concerning the survey.

317. LIST OF STATIONS. n.d. 1 vol. 1/4 in.

A list of the stations established by the Detroit River survey party. The list, arranged numerically by station number, gives a description of the stations and their locations.

318. TRACINGS AND CHARTS. n.d. 3 in.

Tracings of regulations for certain lakes and charts showing water levels, water flow, and other aspects of the water capacities of lakes and rivers. These were made for the use of the Commission in preparing the final report. Arranged in two parts: tracings and charts.

319. REFERENCE MAPS. n.d. 1/2 in.

Printed copies of maps of the northern boundary of the United States based on the boundary descriptions in certain articles of the Treaty of Ghent. These maps apparently were used for information by the U.S. Section of the International Waterways Commission.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The International Joint Commission, United States and Canada, was established under authority of a treaty concluded between the United States and Great Britain on January 11, 1909. The Commission has a three-fold jurisdiction. Its authority is final in all cases involving the use or diversion of boundary waters of the United States and Canada, or of rivers crossing the boundary; it investigates and reports on questions relating to conditions along the boundary, which may be referred to it by either of the two Governments; and it may finally settle any question that the two Governments agree to refer to it for that purpose. The Commission was made a permanent court of arbitration by article X of the treaty.

Since its establishment, a number of cases involving matters of prime interest to States, provinces, and nationals have come before the Commission for investigation, report,

or decision. Among these cases are those involving the use or diversion of boundary waters, the pollution of boundary waters, the water levels of the Lake of the Woods, the practicability of improving the upper St. Lawrence for both navigation and water power, and the damage to orchards by fumes from the great smelter at Trail, British Columbia.

The Commission is composed of three United States Commissioners and three Canadian Commissioners. The first Commissioners appointed by the United States were Thomas Carter, James A. Tawney, and Frank S. Streeter. Carter died before the Commission held its first meeting. George Turner was appointed to fill this vacancy. Canada's Commissioners were Th. Chase-Casgrain, Charles A. Magrath, and Henry A. Powell. The six Commissioners held their first meeting at Washington on January 10, 1912.

The records described below relate to the Commission's investigations, reports, and decisions on the various questions referred to it. The records contain information on international law, international arbitration, and United States-Canadian relations, especially the part played in those relations by the International Joint Commission.

320. CLOSED CASE FILES, 1909-30. 28 ft.

Docketed cases that were filed with the International Joint Commission. A typical case file usually consists of memorials, supporting documents, exhibits, hearing transcripts, and the decision. The docketed cases, numbered 1 through 40, are arranged numerically. The titles of the cases are listed in appendix III.

321. HEARINGS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION. 1912-27. 12 vols. 4 in.

Printed copies of hearings held before the International Joint Commission on matters concerning the use of the northern boundary waters for power, fishing, bridge construction, and related subjects. Arranged chronologically.

322. REPORTS ON THE POLLUTION OF BOUNDARY WATERS. 1913, 1918. 2 vols. 2 in.

The volume dated 1913 contains a printed copy of the report of the International Joint Commission on its investigation of the pollution of the boundary waters. The volume dated 1918 contains the final report of the Commission on pollution.

323. ATLAS OF MAPS OF THE LAKE OF THE WOODS, RAINY LAKE, AND THE CONNECTING WATERS. 1915. 1 vol.

A published atlas including a 25-sheet map, a triangulation control sheet, and an index sheet to the maps covering the southern shores of the Lake of the Woods and parts of Bigsby and Big Islands and Shoal Lake; a four-sheet map of Rainy Lake; a four-sheet map of Kettle Falls; a map showing connecting channels between the lakes above Kettle Falls; cross sections of the overflow channels between Kotegama, Memakan, and Rainy Lakes; a key map and 190 sketches of parts of the north shore; and a map covering the watershed of the Lake of the Woods.

Most of these maps show soundings and vegetation of adjacent shore and islands.

324. OTHER MAPS AND RELATED DRAWINGS PERTAINING TO THE LAKE OF THE WOODS AND VICINITY. n.d. 13 items.

Included are tracings of plans of the Lake of the Woods showing outlets, gauges and datums, the preliminary correlation of datum, and the watershed area; a key map of the Rainy Lake area showing outlines of the four-sheet map of Rainy Lake in the atlas described in entry 323; a profile of the boundary waters between North Lake and the Lake of the Woods; a map of the Winnipeg River between Keewating and Rapid Dog Rapids; a plan of the dam and power plants at International Falls, copied from data furnished by the Minnesota and Ontario Power Co. in 1915; a panel of diagrams showing standard townships in Minnesota, Manitoba, and Ontario and standard sections in Manitoba; a sketch of the International Falls and part of Kettle River; a general plan of the storage dams at Kettle Falls, dated 1915; a plan of the Norman Dam at the western outlet of the Lake of the Woods; and a profile of the Winnipeg River between the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg.

325. ATLAS RELATING TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. 1921. 1 vol.

A printed atlas containing 62 maps and an index sheet compiled to accompany a report by United States and Canadian Government engineers to the International Joint Commission. The maps show present water area, area to be flooded, areas to be excavated for a navigation channel and the course of navigation, embankments and fills, and concrete structures.

326. MAPS OF RAINY LAKE AND THE UPPER BOUNDARY WATERS. 1926-28. 41 items. Printed topographic sheets.

327. DOCUMENTS CONCERNING APPROPRIATIONS. 1930-31. 3 in.

Included are copies of correspondence, lists of appropriation requirements of the U.S. Section of the Commission, and transcripts of Congressional hearings. Arranged chronologically by year.

MAPS OF THE U.S. ENGINEER OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

On February 24, 1925, the United States concluded two treaties with Great Britain. One treaty concerned the International Boundary Commission and the other provided, in article III, for the establishment of the International Lake of the Woods Control Board. The Board was to be composed of one U.S. engineer and one Canadian engineer and was to carry out certain provisions of the treaty relating to the water levels of the Lake of the Woods. The prime duty of the Board was described in article III; "... whenever the level of the lake rises above elevation 1061 sea level datum or falls below elevation 1056 sea level datum the rate of total discharge of water from the lake shall be subject to the approval of the Board."

Described below are maps relating to the work of the Board.

328. MAPS, n.d. 3 items.

Included are a plan of Norman Dam; a blueprint copy of a map of the western outlet of the Lake, prepared by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of Canada, showing traverse control and locations of cross sections after channel improvement and reconstruction of Norman Dam as recommended by the Lake of the Woods Control Board; and blueprint copies of the seven-sheet cross sections of the western outlet of the Lake showing channel improvement.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

The Alaskan boundary dispute between the United States and Great Britain--and later also between the United States and Canada--was centered on that part of the boundary line that begins at the 56th degree of north latitude and extends northwestward approximately 30 nautical miles inland until it intersects with the 141st degree of west longitude. The boundary line then runs due north along the 141st degree of longitude to the Arctic Ocean. The dispute arose because the contradictions and inaccuracies of the boundary definition in the 1825 convention between Great Britain and Russia were also incorporated into the boundary definition of the United States-Russian convention of 1867 ceding Alaska to the United States.

Article III of the 1825 convention defined the boundary line, and article IV qualified the definition. The two articles comprised part of article I of the United States-Russian convention of 1867. Article III of the 1825 convention stated that the boundary line was to begin at 54 degrees, 40 minutes of north latitude between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island and "... ascend to the north along the channel called Portland channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes 56th degree of north latitude" From this point the line was to run north along the summit of the mountains that lie "... parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude" From here the boundary line was to run due north to "... the Frozen ocean." Article IV qualified the definition by stating that Prince of Wales Island be-

longed entirely to Russia (after 1867 to the United States). It further stated that when the line running along the summit of the mountains is "... at a distance of more than ten marine leagues [i. e. 30 nautical miles] from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia . . . shall be formed by a line parallel to the winding of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The 1825 convention also allowed the British free navigation of all rivers and channels that lie between the British possessions in North America and the Russian possessions from the 56th parallel of north latitude to the 141st degree of west longitude.

The problems over the boundary line were manifold. The area that was described in the convention had for the most part not been surveyed, and most of the region was unexplored. The terms of the convention, because of its double definition of the western limits of the Russian colony, could be applied to fix the line along the summit of the mountains or at 10 marine leagues from the coast--or a combination of both. There was also the question of whether the coastline followed the shores of an inlet or crossed the inlet's opening. Finally, the head of Portland Canal (originally known as Portland Channel but now referred to as Portland Canal) did not extend to the 56th parallel; therefore the exact location of the Portland Canal was open to question. Many of these problems could not be discussed, much less decided, until a survey of the disputed area was made.

As early as 1872 Great Britain and the

United States had made efforts to establish a joint Commission for the survey of the disputed area. Finally, on July 22, 1892, a convention was concluded between these countries, which provided for a ". . . coincident or joint survey . . ." of the boundary line dividing Alaska from the British provinces beginning at 54 degrees, 40 minutes of north latitude and extending north-west to the 141st degree of west longitude. The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, T. C. Mendenhall, was named the U.S. Commissioner; and W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of the Canadian Department of Interior, was appointed to represent the interest of Great Britain. On September 20, 1894, William W. Duffield replaced Mendenhall as Superintendent; and he assumed the duties of the U.S. Commissioner on June 25, 1895. The Commission was to ascertain the facts and data necessary for the permanent delimitation of the Alaskan boundary line as described in the Russo-British convention of 1825 within 2 years after its first meeting, which was held on November 28, 1892. A convention concluded February 3, 1894, extended the deadline for completing the survey to December 31, 1895. The area to be surveyed was divided between the contracting powers, with the United States surveying the principal water courses along the coast strip and the British surveying the topographic features. The topographic survey was speeded by the adoption of the newly developed phototopographic method. Pictures were taken from the mountain peaks and were used for compiling the maps that accompanied the final report of the British Section of the Commission. This is one of the earliest times that aerial photography was used for map making. A set of these photographs is described in entry 333.

Great Britain and the United States did not immediately use the data accumulated by the surveyors, but the need for settling the boundary question became acute when the discovery of gold in the Klondike in 1896 brought tens of thousands of United States and Canadian citizens to the area. Conflict over customs jurisdictions of both nations, land claims, and enforcement of law made it imperative that the boundary question be settled.

In 1898 Great Britain proposed that the boundary question be submitted to ". . . three Commissioners who should be jurists of high standing . . . to fix the frontiers at the heads of the inlets, through which the traffic for the Yukon Valley enters; continuing subsequently with the remaining strip or line of coast." The United States took no action on this proposal.

At a series of meetings held in May 1898

the United States was represented by John W. Foster, former Secretary of State, and John A. Kasson, special commissioner plenipotentiary; and Great Britain was represented by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sir Louis Davies. The problems existing between the two countries--including the permanent establishment of the Alaskan and Canadian boundary line--were defined at the meeting held on May 27. At the last meeting, held on May 30, the protocols of all the meetings were approved and accepted by both countries.

The International Joint High Commission, which was established as a result of the May 1898 meetings, met at Quebec on August 23, 1898, with Charles W. Fairbanks, George Gray (succeeded by Charles J. Faulkner), Nelson Dingley, John W. Foster, John A. Kasson, and T. Jefferson Coolidge representing the United States. The Commissioners for Great Britain were Baron Herschell, Sir Wilfred Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, John Charlton, and James Winter. By early 1899 much progress had been made. The Alaskan boundary dispute, however, caused the collapse of the Commission. The U.S. Commissioners proposed that this problem be set aside until the others were adjusted, but the British Commissioners declined. The Commission then adjourned until the boundary dispute was settled by the two Governments.

Although the discussions centering on the Alaskan boundary line failed to provide a solution, it was necessary that the two countries come to a settlement of the dispute--if only a temporary settlement. On October 20, 1899, the United States and Great Britain concluded a modus vivendi, which fixed a provisional boundary above the head of Lynn Canal and across Chilkoot Pass and White Pass. The modus vivendi provided that the acceptance of the provisional boundary line would not ". . . prejudice . . . the claim of either party in the permanent adjustment . . ." of it. The Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, O. H. Tittmann, represented the United States, and W. F. King represented Great Britain in marking parts of the temporary line during the 1900 season. The problem of the permanent boundary line, however, lay in abeyance until January 24, 1903, when the two powers concluded a convention for the submission of the boundary question to a tribunal.

The members of the tribunal representing the United States were Elihu Root, Henry Cabot Lodge, and George Turner. Those appointed as the British-Canadian members were Lord Alverstone, Sir Louis Jetté, and A. B. Aylesworth. The U.S. agent was John W. Foster. The first

meeting of the tribunal was held on September 3, 1903, at London, and on October 20 of that year the tribunal issued its decision. Two members--Jetté and Aylesworth--refused to sign the award because they could "... not consider the finding of the tribunal as to the islands, entrance to Portland Channal, or as to the mountain line, a judicial one." Although neither country received the territory it had claimed, an analysis of the award shows that the members of the tribunal in arriving at their final decision closely followed the intent of the 1825 Russo-British convention.

The Commissioners appointed for surveying and marking the boundary line as decided by the tribunal were O. H. Tittmann for the United States and W. F. King for Canada. By a convention signed April 21, 1906, the duties of the Commission were expanded to survey and mark the Alaskan boundary line from Mount St. Elias on the 141st degree of west longitude to the Arctic Ocean. The original Commission, through other conventions, grew into the International Boundary Commission and was made responsible for surveying and marking the entire land boundary line between the United States and Canada. A comprehensive published report of the International Boundary Commission concerning the Alaskan boundary line as defined by the 1903 tribunal was published in 1952, and a report for the Alaskan boundary line beginning at Mount St. Elias and running north to the Arctic Ocean is described with other reports in entry 284.

Although several separate surveys were conducted and Commissions and a tribunal were established concerning the Alaskan boundary, it has been necessary to describe the records concerning these organizations under the general heading of "Records Relating to the Alaskan Boundary," since the same persons headed more than one Commission and sometimes series that began with one Commission continued through the next. The entries in this section of the Inventory are arranged in rough chronological order and thereunder, wherever possible, by the entity that created them. Some of the records concerning Alaska that were created by the International Boundary Commission are also described under this section. Described in entries 284 and 285--under the heading "Records of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission"--are also a few records that relate to Alaska. Surveyors' and astronomers' fieldbooks relating to the Alaskan surveys are described in entry 285. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a guide to the records relating to the Alaskan boundary.

1892-95 SURVEY

329. MAPS FROM U. S. SURVEYS, 1895. 28 items.

A 12-sheet printed map showing the coastline and river courses in southeastern Alaska, with a map of the entire area showing the triangulation net; and an index map showing the limits of the 12-sheet U. S. map and of the 25-sheet topographic map and the four-sheet triangulation map prepared by the British. Each sheet is signed by both the United States and British Commissioners. A set of printed maps is also included.

330. PHOTOCOPIES OF MAPS PREPARED BY U. S. SURVEY PARTIES, n. d. 10 items.

Consist of 16 sketch maps, mounted on 10 cards, photocopied from the original reconnaissance maps of coastal areas and rivers in southeastern Alaska that were made by surveying parties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the Boundary Commission. Each card is signed by both the United States and British Commissioners, and each map is noted with a register number assigned to the original copy in the archives of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

331. MAPS PREPARED FROM BRITISH SURVEYS, 29 items.

A printed 25-sheet topographic map and a four-sheet triangulation map covering southeastern Alaska. Each sheet is signed by both the United States and the British Commissioners. The maps were prepared from phototopographic reconnaissances made from elevated camera stations. (These maps were originally compiled in five sections and were then cut into 25 sections for publication.) This five-section map is the one referred to under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903 (entries 349 and 350).

332. BRITISH MAPS, n. d. 3 in.

Printed maps prepared by the British Section of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. The maps are based in part on the photographs described in entry 333. The guide described in entry 334 serves as a key to the numbered positions on the maps. These maps were designated as "Appendix, Vol. III" to the British report of December 31, 1895. Arranged by geographic section according to the index map.

333. BRITISH PHOTOGRAPHS, ca. 1893-94. 18 vols. 3 ft.

Photographs made of the boundary area by the British Section of the Alaskan Boundary Commission. The maps described in entry 332 were based in part on these photographs. Arranged by

year and thereunder by name of photographer. The volume described in entry 334 serves as a guide to these photographs.

334. GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHS ("INDEX").
n.d. 1 vol. 1 in.

A guide to the photographs described in entry 333. The information in this guide is arranged chronologically by the year in which the photographs were taken (1893-94) and thereunder by name of photographer. The information listed under the name of each photographer usually includes the station from which the photographs were taken, the direction of the line of the camera, the number of photographs taken and the location of the photographs among the volumes described in entry 333, the related position number on the maps based on the photographs (see entry 332), and pertinent remarks.

RECORDS RELATING TO
THE MAY 30, 1898, PROTOCOL
AND TO THE
JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

335. DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE
PROTOCOL SIGNED MAY 30, 1898.
1898. 1 in.

Included are a printed and a typed copy of the protocol of five conferences, which were held from May 25 through May 30, 1898, ". . . preliminary to the appointment of a Joint Commission for the adjustment of questions at issue between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the relations of the former with the Dominion of Canada." Also included are a memorandum prepared by the United States concerning the protocol, a copy of the instructions from Lord Salisbury to the British representatives on the Joint High Commission concerning the problems existing between the two nations as set forth in the protocol, and a copy of a report prepared on February 18, 1875, by D. R. Cameron, a British major, on the probable expense of marking the Alaskan boundary line.

336. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
JOINT HIGH COMMISSION. 1899.
1/2 in.

Included are an annotated copy of the Commission's definition of the Alaskan boundary line, a petition of U.S. residents at Dyce, Alaska, several drafts revising certain articles of the unratified convention signed January 30, 1897, a memorandum concerning the Commission, and copies of a few of the proceedings of

the Commission. Arranged as listed.

337. FAIRBANKS-HERSCHELL CORRESPONDENCE. 1898-99. 1 in.

Original letters and copies of letters exchanged between Charles W. Fairbanks, a U.S. member, and Baron Herschell, a British member, of the Joint High Commission concerning the problem of settling the Alaskan-Canadian boundary dispute. Included are memoranda concerning the problem, a letter from T. Jefferson Coolidge to Secretary of State John Hay, and a letter from Fairbanks to Alvey A. Adey, Acting Secretary of State. Arranged chronologically.

338. LETTERS RECEIVED BY JOHN A.
KASSON. 1899. 1/2 in.

Letters concerning the work and progress of the Commission that were received by John A. Kasson, a U.S. member of the Joint High Commission, from the Department of State. Included with the letters are various drafts of a convention relating to the Alaskan boundary line.

339. NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS. 1899. 1/2 in.

Clippings from various newspapers concerning the controversy between the United States and Great Britain over the Alaskan boundary line and relating to the Joint High Commission appointed to negotiate the problem. Attached to a few of the clippings are comments made by Alvey A. Adey.

340. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
MODUS VIVENDI. 1898-99. 1/4 in.

Included are a printed copy of the modus vivendi; copies of notes exchanged between the British Embassy at Washington and the Department of State concerning the settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute (February-July 1898); and copies of letters from and to the U.S. Collector of Customs at Port Juneau, U.S. Army officers in Alaska, and the Departments of the Treasury and Army (March and April 1898) all relating to the establishment of a provisional boundary line. Arranged as listed. Entry 376 also describes some records concerning the surveying and marking of this line.

341. MAPS SHOWING THE PROVISIONAL
BOUNDARY LINES ESTABLISHED IN
1900. n.d. 4 items.

Photoprocessed copies of maps of the Dalton Trail area in the vicinity of Lynn Canal and of the region including Chilkoot Pass and White Pass, compiled from surveys by the Coast and Geodetic Survey and annotated to show the provisional lines agreed to by the United

States and Great Britain. Each map is signed by the Commissioners. Printed reductions of each of these maps on which the signatures of the Commissioners are reproduced in facsimile are also included.

342. MAP OF LYNN CANAL. 1890. 1 item.
Hydrographic Office Chart No. 883 of Lynn Canal annotated to show locations of canneries, distances, and additional place names; a note states that this chart accompanied a letter dated May 12, 1890, from Max Brandt at Sitka.

343. MAP OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AND ADJACENT AREAS OF CANADA. n.d. 1 item.

A printed map without date or signature, showing United States and British boundary claims. An accompanying letter signed by O. H. Tittmann, U.S. Commissioner, refers to the map as "being very useful."

344. BARNARD'S COLLECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALASKA. 1898. 1 ft.
Approximately 250 photographic prints and corresponding negatives made or accumulated by E. C. Barnard, chief U.S. topographer of the United States-Canadian boundary survey, and presented to the Department of State in 1921 or 1922 by his wife. The prints and negatives are arranged numerically by roll number.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL

345. PROTOCOLS. Sept. 3-Oct. 20, 1903. 1/2 in.

Printed protocols of the meetings of the tribunal. The protocols, which record decisions made by the tribunal, are numbered from 1 to 20 and bear the signatures of the Commissioners and the secretary to the tribunal. Arranged chronologically.

346. PRINTED PROCEEDINGS OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL. Sept. 3-Oct. 8, 1903. 6 vols. 3 in.

The proceedings, which are quite detailed, record most of the speeches made during the meetings and contain information on the activities and progress of the tribunal. The proceedings are arranged chronologically.

347. OPINIONS. Oct. 1903. 1/2 in.

Printed and typed opinions of the members of the tribunal. The opinions, some of which are annotated, were signed by the mem-

ber presenting the opinion.

348. DECISION FIXING THE ALASKAN-CANADIAN BOUNDARY. Oct. 20, 1903. 1/4 in.

A signed duplicate and a printed copy of the decision of the tribunal.

349. AWARD MAPS. n.d. 5 items.

The U.S. duplicate original copies of the topographic map of southeastern Alaska that was compiled by the British under the Convention of 1892, printed in five sheets annotated to show triangulation stations and lines and heights, and signed by the members of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal. Included is a published version of the award maps, entitled the *Atlas of Award* (published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., in 1904). The *Atlas* contains the British topographic map in 25 sections and also an index map. The topographic map shows camera and triangulation stations and triangulation lines. The signatures of the members of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal, together with the authenticating statement, are reproduced in facsimile on five of the 25 sheets, thus corresponding to the five-sheet original map. Neither the five-sheet map nor the 25-sheet topographic map shows a boundary line. The index map reproduced in the *Atlas of Award*, however, shows the boundary line as established by the tribunal as well as the limits of each of the five sheets of the original topographic map and the limits of each of the 25 sheets in the printed atlas.

350. MAPS SHOWING THE BOUNDARY AS ESTABLISHED BY THE TRIBUNAL. n.d. 6 items.

A set of the five-sheet printed topographic map compiled by the British under the Convention of 1892 and annotated in red to show a boundary line on which is written "This red line does not appear on the maps signed by the tribunal" and on which are copied the signatures of the members of the Boundary Tribunal, with a note signed by O. H. Tittmann, U.S. Commissioner, furnishing certification that it is a copy of the award map made by him; and a printed map of southeastern Alaska and vicinity compiled by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to show the boundary line according to the award.

351. PROTOCOLS, ORAL ARGUMENTS WITH INDEX, AWARD OF THE TRIBUNAL, AND OPINIONS OF ITS MEMBERS. 1903. 1 vol. 4 in.

In this volume, printed at London by Harrison and Sons for the British Foreign Office, are copies of the documents described in entries 345-347.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. AGENT

352. REPORT OF THE U.S. AGENT.
Oct. 24, 1903. Negligible.

The original report of John W. Foster, U.S. agent, submitted to the Secretary of State on October 24, 1903. The report includes a review of the work of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

353. REPORT OF THE U.S. AGENT, INCLUDING A SET OF ALL DOCUMENTS PRESENTED TO THE TRIBUNAL.
1904. 7 vols. 8 in.

The printed report of the U.S. agent, John W. Foster, submitted to the Secretary of State on October 24, 1903. The report includes the remarks of the agent and copies of the following documents: protocols of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal; decision of the tribunal; opinions of Lord Alverstone, of the U.S. members of the tribunal, of Sir Louis Jetté, and of A. B. Aylesworth; cases, with appendixes, and counter-cases, with appendixes, of both the United States and Great Britain; the printed arguments of the United States and British agents; correspondence dated after the signing of the convention of January 24, 1903; extracts from the British Parliamentary Papers dated 1904; minutes of proceedings; and the arguments of Sir Robert Finlay, David T. Watson, Christopher Robinson, Hannis Taylor, Sir Edward Carson, and Jacob M. Dickinson. Arranged as listed. The index described in entry 356 serves as a guide to the names and subjects mentioned in the documents described above.

354. DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES. 1903. 6 vols. 7 in.
A set of the printed documents presented to the tribunal at London. The documents include the U.S. case and appendix, the U.S. counter-cases and appendix, and the U.S. argument. The documents were printed at the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., in 1903. The index described in entry 356 serves as a guide to the subjects and names mentioned in the U.S. documents.

355. MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE CASE AND COUNTERCASE OF THE UNITED STATES. 1903. 3 vols. 2 in.

Three bound volumes of printed maps: (1) 25 historical maps of North America and of Alaska and parts of Alaska, dating from 1798 to 1864, prepared to accompany the case of the United States, a map of the area showing drainage divisions and the 10-marine league line referred to in the Russo-British convention of

1825, a map showing British boundary proposals during the treaty discussions with the Russians in 1824 and 1825, a map by Emmons showing Indian villages in southeastern Alaska, a map of Alaska compiled in 1867 by the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the Department of State, and a general map of southeastern Alaska compiled by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1902; (2) 33 historical maps of North America, Alaska, and parts of Alaska, dating from 1847 to 1900, prepared to accompany the counter-cases of the United States; and (3) a bound volume containing both sets of maps described above.

356. INDEX TO DOCUMENTS PRESENTED TO THE TRIBUNAL. 1903. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed name and subject index to the documents described in entries 353 and 354. The index is divided into several sections on the basis of the documents being indexed, such as the U.S. case and the U.S. counter-cases, with the index entries arranged alphabetically in each section. Also in this index volume is a chronological list of the documentary evidence that was included in the United States and British appendixes.

357. ATLAS. 1903. 4 in.

An atlas that was submitted to the tribunal with the U.S. counter-cases. Some of the maps included in the atlas are prints of the negatives described in entry 365 and duplicate some of the photographs described in entry 364.

358. DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SUBMITTED WITH THE U.S. CASE AND COUNTERCASE. n.d. 2 ft.

Copies of various documents including correspondence, reports, studies on Alaska, and contracts--most of which were submitted with the U.S. case and counter-cases to the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal to substantiate the claims made by the United States. The documents are listed below in the order of their arrangement in the published records described in entry 354. The chronological list of documents, which appears at the end of the index described in entry 356, serves as a guide to these documents.

Papers relating to the lease of Lisiere to the Hudson's Bay Company. 1829-1903, including a memorandum on beavers prepared in 1903 by the Chief Biologist of the Department of Agriculture.

Documents from the records of various U.S. Government agencies relating to U.S. occupation of Alaska, 1867-1903. Letters and certificates of Indians relating

- to the occupation of the Lynn Canal area, 1866-1903.
- Letters, reports, and depositions from officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey relating to Alaska, 1903.
- Report of Capt. William Moore on an expedition to the Cassiar District, 1873.
- Letters of the Secretary of State relating to the 1892 reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, 1899.
- Correspondence between the United States and British Governments from the adjournment of the Joint High Commission in 1899 to 1902.
- Extracts from British and Canadian publications, 1867-99.
- Correspondence between the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Canadian Minister of the Interior, 1888.
- Miscellaneous documents, 1867-1903, including letters to Indians in Alaska from U.S. agencies, instructions to members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Alaska, statement of Rev. William Duncan on the establishment of an Indian village at the head of Lynn Canal, papers relating to a map of Alaska compiled for Senator Sumner in 1867, letters relating to various surveys of Alaska, and copies of letters and reports of members of the Coast and Geodetic Survey relating to the British and United States survey of Alaska in 1893-95.
359. MAPS ACCOMPANYING THE BRITISH CASE. n.d. 18 items.
- Appendix II to the British case consisting of a volume of 37 printed maps of North America and Alaska and adjacent parts of Canada, dating from 1798 to 1895; and appendix III to the British case consisting of unbound copies of sheets 1, 2, and 4 of a five-section map of southeastern Alaska and adjacent parts of British Columbia compiled by the British Commissioner under the convention of 1892, the 13-sheet map made by the U.S. Commissioner under the same convention, and an index map showing the limits of the two series of maps. The British Commissioner's maps, which are duplicates of the maps originally signed by the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal (see entry 349), are annotated to show heights, profile lines, and the triangulation net.
360. MEMORANDUM ON THE 1825 BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN BRITISH AND RUSSIAN POSSESSIONS IN NORTH AMERICA. n.d. 1/2 in.
- A memorandum apparently prepared for Elihu Root (the name "Root" is penciled on the cover sheet) ". . . in support of the proposition . . . [that] the treaty between Great Britain and Russia, signed at St. Petersburg, February 16, (28) 1825, respecting the boundary between the Russian possessions and British possessions in North America . . . should be interpreted so as to fix the boundary line extending from the 56th parallel North latitude to Mount St. Elias, at a distance from the heads of the inlets forming part of the territorial waters of the coast of not less than ten marine leagues."
361. BRIEFS PREPARED FOR U.S. CASE. ca. 1903. 1 in.
- Two briefs apparently prepared for the use of the U.S. agent in drafting the U.S. case. The briefs bear the following notations "Russell's Brief" and "Magoon's Brief."
362. REFERENCE MAPS. 1884-98. 2 items.
- A published map of British Columbia compiled in 1884 by Edward Mohun under the direction of W. Smithe, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, British Columbia; and a map of Canada from the 1897-98 annual report of the Church Missionary Society of London.
363. MAPS OF ALASKA PREPARED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. 1898-99. 10 items.
- Maps of parts of Alaska published by the Geological Survey in response to Public Resolution No. 26 of the 55th Congress, 3d session, authorizing the Survey to prepare maps of Alaska showing all known topographic and geologic features, and especially goldfields and trails leading to the gold regions. Included are a general map of Alaska showing routes of Geological Survey parties in 1898 and principal routes followed by previous exploring parties; topographic maps of various parts of Alaska, principally in the river areas around Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, and Tobak Bay compiled from surveys made by the Survey in 1898; maps showing routes of military expeditions in 1898 in Prince William Sound area and the Chugatch Mountains; and a copy of the topographic quadrangle called Forty Mile Quadrangle, published by the Survey in 1898. These maps may have been used by the

U.S. Commissioner under terms of the 1903 Tribunal.

364. PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAPS OF ALASKA. n.d. 22 items. 2 in.

Photographs of maps or copies of maps that are in the Library of Congress. The maps of Alaska were in the atlas accompanying the U.S. counter case (see entry 357).

365. PLATE NEGATIVES OF MAPS. n.d. 4 in.

The plate negatives are of maps ". . . in the hands of the Russian Government which relate to the Alaska Boundary question." The negatives were sent to the Department of State by the U.S. *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim* at St. Petersburg, under cover of despatch 566 of April 16, 1902, for the use of the U.S. agent in preparing the atlas described in entry 357. (The despatch is in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State.)

366. ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1903. 1 vol. 2 in.

An album of views showing the mountains bordering the Alaskan coastline. The photographs were made by the British Section of the Boundary Commission under the convention of July 22, 1892. Arranged by geographic location.

367. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE U.S. AGENT, 1903. 4 in.

Chiefly letters received and copies of letters sent by John W. Foster, U.S. agent. The letters are from the U.S. members of the tribunal, the Department of State and other U.S. agencies, and private sources. They relate primarily to the preparation and printing of the U.S. case. Arranged chronologically. Included is a list of the letters.

368. MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS. ca. 1898-1903. 2 in.

Various pamphlets published by the U.S. Government and by private concerns and reprints of articles relating to the Alaskan boundary line. Included is a manuscript bibliography of works on the Alaskan boundary.

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

369. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1898-1903. 2 in.

Original letters and copies of letters received by the Department of State relating chiefly to the settling of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Included are copies of newspaper articles, newspaper clippings, memoranda, and pamphlets relating to the boundary problem. Arranged in rough chronological order.

370. DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL OF 1903. n.d. 1 in.

Copies of notes exchanged between the Department of State and the British Embassy at Washington and copies of instructions to and despatches from the U.S. Ambassador at London relating to the progress and work of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. Arranged chronologically. A list of the documents is included.

371. DRAFTS OF 1903 CONVENTION. n.d. 1 in.

Various drafts, with annotations, of the 1903 convention between the United States and Great Britain that provided for the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal.

372. CLAIMS, 1903. 1/2 in.

Miscellaneous claims filed in 1898 with the U.S. Court for the District of Alaska. Copies of the claims were furnished for the use of the Department of State in 1903.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION RELATING TO THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY

373. LETTERS SENT BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER, Dec. 20, 1899-Mar. 11, 1912. 6 vols. 8 in.

Press copies of letters sent by O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, who served as U.S. Commissioner on the International Boundary Commission from 1906 to 1915. The letters concern his work in surveying the Alaskan boundary line from the time of the *modus vivendi* of 1899 with Great Britain to his duties as U.S. Commissioner on the International Boundary Commission. The letters--addressed to the Department of State, the Canadian Commissioner, astronomers, engineers, topographers, and others--relate directly to surveying activities and to expenses incurred while surveying; to personnel, organization, and operation of the International Boundary Commission; and to other subjects. Included are copies of some reports received by Tittmann from surveyors. Arranged chronologically. Each volume contains a name index.

374. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE U. S. COMMISSIONERS. 1904-5. 1913-24, 1936. 3 in.

Consists chiefly of letters received and copies of letters sent by O. H. Tittmann, who served as U. S. Commissioner on the Alaskan boundary survey from 1903 to 1915. Included are a few letters received and copies of letters sent by Commissioners who succeeded Tittmann. The letters, relating chiefly to the Alaskan boundary survey, were received from the Departments of State, the Interior, and the Treasury; from surveyors; and from others. Some of the earlier letters, however, concern the boundary line between Canada, Vermont, and New York. Included with the letters are copies of correspondence concerning the 1842 boundary survey; a "List of Records and Charts Prepared Under the Treaty of 1842"; a study on "Facts Relating to Treaties [on] and Surveys" of the northeast boundary; maps; a copy of the joint report, December 31, 1895, of the Commission appointed under terms of article I of the United States-British convention of July 22, 1892, for surveying and marking the Alaskan-Canadian boundary; and other documents. Arranged in rough chronological order.

375. ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE ALASKAN-CANADIAN BOUNDARY LINE. 1908-15. 1 in.

Copies of the eight annual reports prepared by the Commissioners of the International Boundary Commission engaged in the demarcation of the 141st degree of west longitude from Mount St. Elias to the Arctic Ocean. Although these are copies, some of the reports bear the original signatures of the United States and Canadian Commissioners. Arranged chronologically.

376. REPORTS OF SURVEYORS. 1892-1922. 150 vols. 8 ft.

Reports of U. S. surveyors concerning primarily the surveying and marking of the Alaskan-Canadian boundary line in conjunction with the International Boundary Commission. A few of the reports concern other parts of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada. A typical report usually consists of a copy of the chief surveyor's diary, statistical data acquired during the survey, a statement on the accomplishments of the survey, and, in later reports, photographs. Although this series of reports primarily concerns the Alaskan boundary line, it is organized under the general heading of "U. S. Survey Reports on the International Boundary Line, United States and Canada." The reports are arranged chronolog-

ically by year of report and thereunder by geographic area concerned.

377. DUPLICATE MAPS OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN MOUNT ST. ELIAS AND THE ARCTIC OCEAN. n. d. 2 items.

Duplicate bound copies of the 38-sheet map and the index map covering the boundary between Mount St. Elias and the Arctic Ocean. Each sheet is signed by the Boundary Commissioners as follows: sheets 1 to 32, by O. H. Tittmann, U. S. Commissioner, and W. F. King, British Commissioner; and sheets 33 to 38, by E. C. Barnard and J. J. McArthur, U. S. and British Commissioners, respectively.

378. FIELD AND COMPILATION MAPS. 1907-13. 103 items. 2 in.

Manuscript maps including compilations of the final published atlas sheets and planetable field sheets.

379. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS. 7 items. n. d.

A large-scale photoprocessed map of southeastern Alaska and vicinity compiled by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1903 and annotated to show the 10-marine league line, the boundary as shown on the Canadian maps, and the fractional provisional lines established in 1878 and 1899; copies of sheets 10 and 12 from the printed Atlas of Award annotated to show lines joining certain peaks and noted to accompany O. H. Tittmann's letter of November 5, 1904; a manuscript copy of a General Land Office right-of-way map of the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Co. from Skagway to the summit of White Pass, approved July 17, 1899, accompanied by copies of related papers and certifications signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and by the Acting Secretary of the Interior; a photoprocessed copy of an L-shaped Russian planimetric map of the Stikine River annotated with certifications written in Russian and in English and signed by Lieutenant Colonel Bolskoy of the Russian Hydrographic Administration in 1903 and by Francis Holm, Notary Public of St. Petersburg; three plats relating to U. S. Survey No. 1 of a cannery site at Pyramid Harbor, at Chilkat Inlet, and at Lynn Canal, dated 1891, 1897, and 1903, respectively; and a photoprocessed copy of the western part of Arrowsmith's 1832 map of North America copied in 1898 from an original print in the archives of the Coast and Geodetic Survey that was noted as being dedicated to the Hudson's Bay Co.

380. PHOTOGRAPHS. 1893-1913. 50 vols. 4 ft.

Photographs of various scenes along the Alaskan boundary line. Some of the photographs are of the mountain areas forming part of the boundary, of members of the survey teams, and of monuments on the boundary line. In two groups: the first group is arranged by name of photographer and thereunder by geographic area; the second group is arranged by geographic area. The lists described in entry 381 refer to some of these photographs.

381. LISTS OF PHOTOGRAPHS. n.d. 1 vol. and unbound papers. 3 in.

Various lists of the photographs described in entries 287 and 380. Some of the lists were prepared by the Department of State, some by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission, and some by the photographers. Each list is ordinarily concerned with one geographic area, and the information on each list usually includes the area photographed, the name of the photographer, and the file position number. The photographs can be located by the file position number, which generally appears on the backstrips of the volumes described in entries 287 and 380 and separately on each photograph within the volumes.

382. PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. 1926. 1/4 in. Consist of 11 oversized panoramic photographic prints showing Mount Fairchild and Mount Logan.

383. MAPS OF THE STIKINE RIVER. 1867-ca. 1910. 5 items.
Manuscript maps of the river, dated 1867, 1868, and 1877; part of Coast and Geodetic

Survey Chart No. 8200 of Frederick Sound and Sumner Strait annotated to show certain sites along the river; and a photoprocessed map of the river area also annotated to show sites, the 10-marine league line, and other information.

384. "SURVEY CHARTS OF ALASKAN COASTAL WATERS." 1904-10. 23 items.

385. JOINT SURVEY MAPS. 1951. 13 items.
Printed copies of the index sheet and 12 of the 13 joint maps of the southeastern Alaskan boundary as compiled by the Boundary Commissioners in accordance with the convention of 1903, the award of 1903, an exchange of notes relating to the award made in 1905, and the treaty of 1925. Each sheet is marked "copy." Quadruplicate copies of these maps were signed by the Commissioners and duplicate copies were filed by the two countries. The United States duplicate copies are not in the map files.

386. MANUSCRIPT MAPS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN AND THE ALASKAN COASTAL WATERS. n.d. 2 items.
Consist of a map of the North Pacific Ocean showing currents, particularly the North Pacific Drift, and a map of the southeastern Alaska coast showing ships' tracks. Both maps are unfinished and neither is dated or titled.

387. FIELD AND COMPILATION SHEETS. n.d. 11 items.
Manuscript planetable field sheets showing topography and locations of monuments and camera stations and manuscript compilation maps compiled from photographic surveys.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE UNITED STATES

RECORDS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES-SPANISH BORDER

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER ARTICLE III OF THE OCTOBER 27, 1795, TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN

The treaty of peace of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain defined, in article II, the boundary line separating the British dependencies in North America from the United States. But it was not until October 27, 1795, that a treaty concluded between the United States and Spain defined the boundary line separating

U.S. territory from Spanish possessions. This line, which is referred to as the "Old Southern Boundary," is described in article II of the treaty.

The Spanish colonies of East and West Florida were divided from U.S. territory by a line beginning at ". . . the River Mississippi, at the northernmost part of the thirty-first degree of north latitude . . ." then due east to the middle of the Apalachicola River, ". . . thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's

River, and thence down the middle thereof to the Atlantic Ocean." Article II also provided that all ". . . troops, garrisons, or settlements . . ." of either contracting power located on the territory of the other ". . . shall be withdrawn from the said territory within the term of six months after the ratification of this treaty."

In article III the treaty provided for each country to appoint one Commissioner and one surveyor to ". . . run and mark . . ." the line. Article IV of the treaty defined the western boundary of the United States as running south along the middle of the Mississippi River from the northern boundary of the United States to the 31st parallel of north latitude.

George Washington, on May 24, 1796, appointed Andrew Ellicott as Commissioner and Thomas Freeman as surveyor. Ellicott's journey to Natchez where the Commission was to meet began at Philadelphia on September 16, 1796. This interesting journey of Ellicott and his party to Pittsburgh and down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Natchez is documented in the records described in entries 388 and 391. Not only did Ellicott and his party encounter bad weather and rugged terrain, but they were sometimes detained for several days by Spanish officials at various outposts along the Mississippi River. The U.S. survey party finally arrived at Natchez on February 24, 1797. The Governor of Natchez, Manuel Gayoso de Laemos, who was to act as the Spanish Commissioner, met with Ellicott on February 25 and set March 19 as the date the survey was to begin. Many problems arose between the U.S. party and Spanish officials--the most complex of which proved to be the Spanish evacuation of posts north of the boundary line. The required evacuation was postponed for more than a year after Ellicott's arrival. It was not until the morning of March 30, 1798, that the Spanish finally left Natchez.

The U.S. party began its survey on April 9, 1798. The swamps, rivers, and wildernesses of the area and Indian hostilities prolonged the survey. Two years later Ellicott completed the task assigned to him.

The records described below contain valuable information on Ellicott's problems with the Spanish officials at Natchez and on the progress of the survey. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

388. JOURNAL OF THE U.S. COMMISSIONER, 1803. 1 vol. 2 in.

A printed copy of Andrew Ellicott's journal concerning his work as U.S. Commissioner for the southern boundary survey. The journal contains ". . . occasional remarks on the situ-

ation, soil, rivers, natural productions, and diseases of the different countries on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico . . ." Included are several maps of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and of the southern boundary. The appendix is a copy of the Astronomical and Thermometrical Observations described in entry 389.

389. OBSERVATIONS, 1801. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A printed book titled Astronomical and Thermometrical Observations, 1796-1800, containing data with pertinent remarks on the survey of the southern boundary. Included are Ellicott's marginal notations showing corrections for some of the data. This volume and the one described in entry 390 were transmitted to the Secretary of State by Albert Gallatin under cover of a letter of February 18, 1830. The letter is included in this series.

390. REPORT ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, n.d. 1 vol. 3/4 in.

A report written by Andrew Ellicott concerning the Mississippi River. It was prepared to accompany the map that shows part of the Mississippi River and the southern boundary. (The map is included among those described in entry 388.) This report was sent to the Department of State under cover of a letter dated February 18, 1830, from Albert Gallatin, which is described in entry 389.

391. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1796-1802. 3 vols. 9 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of State from Andrew Ellicott. There are also a few letters addressed to the Secretary of State from an Isaac Craig. Most of the letters are dated from 1796 to 1800 and relate to the work and progress of the Commission, expenses incurred, a trip down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to Natchez, military escorts, Indian activities, U.S. citizens in Kentucky, and Spanish officials and rebellion in Natchez. The enclosures consist of copies of letters and of some original letters received by Ellicott, proclamations of Spanish authorities, accounts, lists of survey supplies, and maps. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES-TEXAS BORDER

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
THE APRIL 25, 1838, CONVENTION
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND REPUBLIC OF TEXAS

The treaty between the United States and France, concluded on April 30, 1803, provided for the cession of Louisiana to the United States but it did not contain a clear description of the boundary line separating Spanish possessions from U.S. territory. The section of the boundary disputed between these nations lay south of the Red River. This controversy was finally settled by the Adams-Onís Treaty of February 22, 1819, which, in article III, defined the boundary line south of the Red River as beginning ". . . on the Gulph of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, in the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red River . . ."

Although the Adams-Onís Treaty clearly described this section of the boundary line, the United States in 1829 claimed that the Neches River, which flows to the west of the Sabine River, was the Sabine River referred to in the treaty. When Texas declared its independence of Mexico in 1836, the United States continued to claim the Neches River as the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas.

Two years later, on April 25, 1838, the United States concluded a convention with Texas that authorized the establishment of a Commission to ". . . run and mark that portion of the said boundary which extends from the mouth of the Sabine, where that river enters the Gulph of Mexico, to the Red River."

John H. Overton of Louisiana was appointed the U.S. Commissioner on January 31, 1839. He met with the Acting Texas Commissioner, Peter B. Dexter, at New Orleans on August 7, 1839, to ". . . make out plans . . ." for the survey. The U.S. surveyor was John B. Conway. When the Commission reconvened near the Sabine River on November 12, 1839, the Texas Commissioner, David Sample, and the Texas surveyor, George W. Smyth, were present. On January 20, 1840, M. Hunt replaced David Sample as the Texas Commissioner. Hunt announced his resignation to the Commission on May 22, 1840; and Smyth, the Texas surveyor, replaced him. Andrew B. Gray assumed the duties of the surveyor for Texas.

By June 1841 the Commission completed

its survey. After considering the question of which river was the Sabine River described in the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819, the Commission agreed that the more easterly river commonly called the Sabine River was the river intended and that the river to the west of the Sabine--the Neches River--that was claimed by the United States was not the river intended.

Described below are two series of records relating to the Commission. The journal of proceedings differs from most journals maintained by boundary commissions because it not only includes the actual proceedings of the Commission but documents the field operations of the Commission. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

392. PROCEEDINGS. n.d. 1/2 in.

A transcript of the journal of proceedings of the Commission appointed to survey and mark the boundary line between the United States and the Republic of Texas. The journal gives a narrative account of the business sessions of the Commission and of the Commission's progress in surveying and marking the prescribed boundary line. The journal bears the original signatures of the U.S. and Texas Commissioners and surveyors.

393. MAP RECORDS. 1838-40. 5 items.

Manuscript maps, including a very large-scale map of the Sabine River from the Gulf of Mexico to Logan's Ferry with an inset map of Sabine Pass drawn in 1840 from surveys led by Maj. James D. Graham of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, U.S. Army, and signed by Graham and T. J. Lee, also of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, and by J. H. Overton, U.S. Commissioner; a map of the Sabine River between Logan's Ferry and the 32d degree of north latitude drawn by A. B. Grey in 1838 and signed by Overton; and a map--in three sheets--of the boundary between the Sabine River at the 32d degree of north latitude and the Red River, each sheet of which is noted as drawn by J. Edm. Blake of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, is signed and noted as submitted to the Commission by James Kearny, Lt. Col. of the Corps, and is also signed by the U.S. Commissioner and surveyor, by the Texas Commissioner and surveyor, and by Hamilton R. Bee, the clerk.

394. DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE U.S. - TEXAS BOUNDARY SURVEY. 1839-40. 1/2 in.

Included are letters received by the U.S.

Commissioner from the Department of State and the Texas Commissioner, copies of letters sent by the U.S. Commissioner to the Department of State and the U.S. Chargé d' Affaires for Texas, and a map of Sabine Lake. Arranged chronologically. A list of the documents is included. Also included is a list of letters that are among the Miscel-

laneous and Domestic Letters of the Department of State that relate to the boundary survey. The letters are in Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State.

395. MAP OF LOUISIANA AND VICINITY.

1816. 1 item.

A published map compiled by William Darby.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES-MEXICAN BORDER

COMMISSION ESTABLISHED UNDER
ARTICLE V OF
THE FEBRUARY 2, 1848, TREATY
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded on February 2, 1848, defined the boundary line between the United States and Mexico and provided for the establishment of a Commission to survey and mark the line. The Commission was to begin operations within a year of the exchange of ratifications. The ratified treaties were exchanged on May 30, 1848. The boundary as described in article V was based on a map of Mexico by J. Disturnell, which was published in 1847. The boundary description reads as follows:

"The boundary line . . . shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico . . . to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila . . . thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties in the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean."

Each contracting power as stipulated in the treaty was to appoint a Commissioner and a surveyor. John B. Weller was appointed U.S. Commissioner on January 16, 1849; and Andrew B. Gray was appointed surveyor on January 10, 1849. On June 25, 1849, John C. Fremont

became U.S. Commissioner to replace Weller; he was replaced by John R. Bartlett on June 15, 1850, when Fremont was elected to the U.S. Senate. The responsibility for supervising the U.S. Section of the Commission was transferred from the Department of State to the Department of the Interior in July 1849. The Mexican Commissioner was Pedro García Conde and José Salazar y Larregui was surveyor and astronomer.

The Commission met at San Diego, Calif., in July 1849. By October of that year it had ascertained and marked the initial point of the boundary line between Upper and Lower California on the Pacific coast. After determining the initial point, the Commission had to survey a straight line eastward to the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. Accordingly, engineers and surveyors were appointed for this task. Five markers were erected between the east and west terminal monuments of this section of the line. The Commission recessed on February 15, 1850, after agreeing to meet at El Paso, Tex., during November 1850.

When the Commission finally met at El Paso on December 3, 1850, a dispute arose over the accuracy of the Disturnell map. It was found that the map had erroneously indicated El Paso as being situated on the parallel of 32° 15' of north latitude instead of the parallel of 31° 45'. The question was whether the Commissioners should follow the map as their guide for establishing the boundary or should use the true latitude. Another error was also discovered on the map--the course of the Rio Grande was located two degrees too far west.

The Commissioners finally reached a compromise in April 1851. The Rio Grande, it was agreed, intersected with the southern boundary of New Mexico at the parallel of 32°, 21' of north latitude, and the southern line was extended three degrees west. The U.S. surveyor, Andrew B. Gray, arrived in El Paso after the conclusion of the compromise. The surveyors and the Commissioners were invested with equal authority and were required to agree on all decisions. Gray refused to accept the compromise.

He was recalled to Washington.

Little progress was made on settling the dispute until December 30, 1853, when the Gadsden Treaty was concluded. It provided for the United States to purchase the area in dispute and for both countries to continue the survey. The treaty greatly altered the boundary line lying between the Rio Grande and California as originally described in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. It placed El Paso within the territorial limits of the United States and provided for an excellent route for a railroad through the southwest to California. William H. Emory served as the U.S. Commissioner and José Salazar y Larregui represented Mexico. The Commissioners informally convened at El Paso on December 2, 1854, and, after completing the task assigned to them, they held their last meeting on September 30, 1857, at Washington.

The records described below contain information on the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission as it functioned under terms of the Treaties of Guadalupe Hidalgo and Gadsden. They also contain data on the survey itself and on the activities of the members of the U.S. Section of the Commission. Some of the series contain letters and other papers that were received by the Secretary of the Interior from the U.S. Section and, at a later date, were transferred to the Department of State. The records described below are, therefore, organized into three groups--proceedings, records of the U.S. Section, and letters and reports received by the Department of the Interior. In Record Group 48, Records of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior, there are a few series of records concerning this boundary survey and the Interior Department's supervision of the U.S. Section of the Commission. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

396. PROCEEDINGS, 1850-57. 2 vols.
2 in.

Included are a copy of the proceedings of the U.S. and Mexican Boundary Commission from December 3, 1850, to October 8, 1852, and the signed original proceedings of the Commission from December 4, 1854, to September 30, 1857. The proceedings--which contain information on the operation of the Commission, the progress of the survey, expenses incurred, and other pertinent matters--are entered chronologically in the volumes.

397. COPY OF PROCEEDINGS, 1849-50.
1855. 1/2 in.
A copy of some of the proceedings of the

Commission giving information on certain phases of the operation and progress of the Commission, expenses incurred, and rules and instructions adopted for the surveyors. The proceedings for 1855 are those of two meetings, one held at El Paso and the other at Fort Bliss, Tex. Arranged chronologically.

RECORDS OF THE U.S. SECTION

398. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FIRST U.S. COMMISSIONER, 1849-56. 1 in.

Letters exchanged between Weller and the Department of State, surveyors, and others concerning his position as Commissioner for running the boundary between the United States and Mexico. Included are a letter informing Weller of the termination of his appointment and the transfer of his former office to the Department of the Interior and an abstract of the disbursements made by Weller while he was Commissioner. Arranged in rough chronological order.

399. LETTERS SENT BY THE FOURTH U.S. COMMISSIONER, 1849-58. 2 vols. and unbound papers. 2 in.

Copies of letters sent by W. H. Emory to the Department of the Interior, Government officials, and private individuals. Some of the enclosures that were transmitted are included in the volumes. The letters in the volumes are dated 1854-57 and the unbound letters are dated 1849-58. Some of the letters are copies of letters described in entry 425. Both sets are arranged chronologically. Each volume is indexed by name of addressee.

400. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE FOURTH U.S. COMMISSIONER, 1849-57. 1/2 in.

Chiefly letters received by W. H. Emory relating to the work of the survey, but included are a few copies of letters sent by Emory. Arranged chronologically.

401. COPIES OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE FOURTH U.S. COMMISSIONER, 1854-57. 2 vols. 2 in.

Copies of letters received by Emory, and transcribed into letter books, from Government agencies and officials and from private individuals. Some of the enclosures that were transmitted are also included in the volumes. Arranged chronologically. Each volume is indexed by name of correspondent.

402. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS. 1850-52. 1/4 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the U.S. Army Bureau of Topographical Engineers relating to the scientific operations of the survey and estimates of the cost of the survey. Arranged chronologically.

403. SENATE RESOLUTIONS AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS. 1849-60. 4 in.

Copies of Senate resolutions, Executive orders, and related correspondence concerning the establishment, appropriations, and work of the U.S. Section of the Boundary Commission. Arranged chronologically.

404. DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Oct. 16, 1852. 1 item.

The Daily National Intelligencer, a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., containing an article on the Mexican Boundary Commission.

405. APPLICATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ACCEPTANCES, AND RESIGNATIONS. 1850, 1860. 4 in.

Mainly letters of application addressed to the U.S. Commissioner for appointments to various positions on the boundary survey. Included are letters recommending the applicants and letters of withdrawal and resignation. With some of the letters of application and recommendation are letters of acceptance. The letters are arranged as letters of application and recommendation and as letters of withdrawal and resignation, with the letters of application and recommendation arranged in two numerical sequences. Lists of the letters are included.

406. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR JOHN R. BARTLETT. 1849. 1/2 in.

Letters received by the Department of State supporting Bartlett's application for the appointment as U.S. Chargé d'Affaires to Denmark. Arranged chronologically. A list of the letters is included.

407. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION FOR WILLIAM GIBBS McNEIL. 1850. 1/2 in.

Letters supporting the appointment of McNeil as U.S. Commissioner for the Mexican Boundary Commission. Arranged chronologically. Included is a list of the letters.

408. LISTS OF U.S. PERSONNEL. 1850-54. 1/2 in.

Several lists of survey personnel on the

U.S. Section of the Commission. Given are the name, duty, and salary of each employee.

409. PERSONNEL AGREEMENT. 1854. Negligible.

A work agreement signed by civilian personnel of the survey. The agreement was submitted by Lt. N. Michler under cover of a letter dated January 28, 1859.

410. APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES. 1849-52. 1/2 in.

Lists and tables showing appropriations for the survey. Included are receipts for expenditures, a copy of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior to the President, and newspaper clippings concerning the Commission's expenses. Arranged chronologically.

411. ACCOUNTS. 1854-58. 1/2 in.

Lists showing expenses incurred by members of the U.S. Section of the survey. Some of the lists include names of personnel. Arranged chronologically.

412. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS. 1850-55. 6 vols. and unbound papers. 7 in.

These observations were made at various stations along the boundary line to determine latitudes and longitudes. The date, station, and name of the astronomer are usually given. Arranged chronologically.

413. CATALOGS OF STARS. 1845, 1849. 2 vols. 3 in.

One volume is the catalog of stars of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. It contains the right mean ascensions and North Polar distances of 8,373 fixed stars and the annual precessions, secular variations, proper motions, and logarithmic constants for computing precessions, aberrations, and nutation. The second volume gives the same information but is a Greenwich Royal Observatory catalog.

414. COPIES OF MAPS FILED WITH THE TREATY OF 1848. 2 items.

A copy of the 1847 edition of the Disturnell map of the United States of Mexico annotated "This is an exact copy of the map of Mexico referred to in the Treaty between the U. States & Mexico of the 2d Feb 1848 [signed] J. Disturnell," and a tracing copy of the certified plan of San Diego from a 1782 survey by Juan Pantoja on which is copied the English and Spanish verifications and the signatures of the United States and Mexican negotiators of the Treaty of Guadalupe

Hidalgo. The original authenticated maps are in Record Group 11, United States Government Documents Having General Legal Effect, in treaty series No. 207.

415. MAPS PERTAINING TO CALIFORNIA, ca. 1847-49. 5 items.

A manuscript sketch map of Fort Hill near Monterey showing land claims and noted as reduced from Lt. Warner's field map dated 1847, two duplicate manuscript sketches of Punta del Castillo and vicinity, a printed copy of a map showing General Riley's route through the mining districts in 1849, and a printed copy of Fremont's map of Oregon and Upper California published by direction of the U.S. Senate in 1848 and showing the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

416. MAP OF THE MOUTH OF THE GILA RIVER. 1849. 1 item.

A manuscript map of the mouth of the Gila River, one of the terminal points of the boundary line mentioned in the treaty of 1848. The survey from which this map was compiled was led by Lt. A. W. Whipple of the U.S. Corps of Engineers, assistant astronomer in the boundary survey.

417. MAP RECORDS. n.d. 71 items. 1 in.

Manuscript compilations of the 54-sheet map covering the entire boundary line between Mexico and the United States, a four-sheet index map to the area, and five maps covering islands in the Rio Bravo del Norte (the Rio Grande). Of these sheets all but index sheet 1 and map sheet 29 are signed by William H. Emory, the U.S. Commissioner under the treaty of 1853, and José Salazar y Larregui, the Mexican Commissioner. Index sheets 1 and 2, the five sheets covering the islands in the Rio Grande, and map sheets 1 through 29 and 46 through 54 are noted as having been compiled from surveys made according to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; index sheet 3 and map sheets 30 through 45 are noted as having been compiled in accordance with the Gadsden Treaty; and index sheet 4 is noted as having been compiled in accordance with both treaties. Sheet 29, as noted above, does not show the signatures of Emory and Larregui; however, erasure marks indicate that the signatures were probably included at one time. A note above the erasures states that this map represents the true boundary according to the corresponding map record of the Mexican Commissioner; however, it further states that there is some discrepancy between the two maps as to the precise location of the bed of the river

and attributes this discrepancy to a difference of 6 months between the two surveys. A published version of this sheet, also in this series, contains printed copies of the signatures of Emory and Larregui. Printed versions of the four index sheets and of map sheets 1 and 3 are included with the records as well as two proof copies of index sheet 3 annotated with editorial corrections.

418. GENERAL MAP OF THE SOUTHERN LAND BOUNDARY. n.d. 1 item.

A map of the area between San Diego and El Paso showing the boundary surveyed according to the treaty of 1853 and various boundary proposals made by the Mexican and the U.S. Commissioners. This map also shows proposed railroad routes, routes and Apache trails, missions, and mines and locations of mineral deposits by kind. Comments about terrain and vegetation are included. The map was published to accompany Senate Executive Document No. 55, 33d Congress, 2d session.

419. REFERENCE MAP. n.d. 1 item.

An unfinished manuscript map of the United States west of the Mississippi River and adjacent parts of Mexico. Additions to the map show drainage and topographic features and place names in Mexico. The map is signed "W. H. Emory."

420. MAPS OF AREAS IN CONTROVERSY, n.d. 8 items.

Maps of the areas near El Paso, Tex., and along the southern boundary that were in dispute between the United States and Mexico. Included are a manuscript copy of a part of the Disturnell map showing an error in the position of the Rio Grande near El Paso; and manuscript maps of the southern area of New Mexico and adjacent parts of Mexico including a sketch showing the line described under article V of the treaty of 1848 and conflicting claims of the United States and of Mexico, a sketch showing proposals made by Grey of the United States and by General Condé of Mexico and the line as agreed upon, a map entitled "original sketch" showing the line drawn along the 32d parallel of north latitude, and a sketch showing the true position of the 32d, the 34th, and the 36th parallels of north latitude.

421. PRINTED MAPS. 1851. n.d. 3 items.

Printed maps of the southern boundary with annotations indicating the boundary line on the 32d parallel of north latitude as determined by the survey.

422. STUDY OF CACTI. n.d. 1/4 in.
A printed study of the cacti in the survey area prepared by Dr. George Engelmann.

423. DRAWINGS. n.d. 1 in.
Original drawings of the plantlife found in the survey area for use in the boundary survey report.

LETTERS AND REPORTS RECEIVED
BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

424. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE
THIRD U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1850-60.
6 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, and reports received by the Department of the Interior from John R. Bartlett concerning the work of the survey. The enclosures consist of copies of letters received by Bartlett, lists of accounts, requests for supplies, newspaper clippings, and telegrams. Included is a list of some of the letters. Arranged in rough chronological order.

425. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE
FOURTH U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1849-60. 7 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior from W. H. Emory while serving as the U.S. astronomer and as the U.S. Commissioner for the Mexican boundary survey. Enclosures include lists of supplies needed, progress reports, and newspaper clippings. Arranged chronologically.

426. LETTERS RELATING TO THE WORK
OF THE COMMISSION. 1851-55. 1 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior from various members of the survey. Arranged chronologically.

427. LETTERS RECEIVED RELATING TO
BOUNDARY MARKERS. 1850-52. 1/2 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior from Capt. L. F. Hardcastle concerning his work in the placing of boundary markers. Enclosures include lists of supplies needed and copies of letters received by Hardcastle. Arranged chronologically.

428. PROGRESS REPORT. Dec. 8, 1854.
Negligible.

A typed copy of a letter from the U.S. Commissioner to the Secretary of the Interior reporting on the progress and work of the survey. This copy was made from a letter in the Miscellaneous Letters of the Department of State in

Record Group 59.

429. JOURNAL AND LETTERS OF SURVEYORS.
1849. 1/4 in.

A journal of Andrew B. Gray, U.S. surveyor, recording mainly observations on his trip from Panama to San Diego, Calif. The letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior from Gray concern the progress and work of the survey and the problems relating to the survey. Arranged chronologically.

430. REPORT OF THE U.S. SURVEYOR.
1853. 1 in.

A report of Andrew B. Gray, U.S. surveyor, submitted to the Secretary of the Interior in which Gray states his differences with the Commission. Included are copies of letters sent to Gray concerning these differences. Arranged chronologically.

431. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE HEAD
OF THE U.S. SCIENTIFIC CORP. 1851-54. 1 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior from Lt. Col. James D. Graham concerning the work and progress of the survey. Enclosures include reports on the Commission, copies of letters received by Graham, and newspaper clippings. Arranged chronologically.

432. LETTERS RELATING TO THE REPORT
OF THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1857-60.
2 in.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior relating to W. H. Emory's report on the survey. Included are abstracts of maps, engravings, charts to accompany the report, proposals and estimates for printing the report, and requests for the report and acknowledgments for receipt of the report. Arranged chronologically. Lists of some of the letters are included.

433. LETTERS RELATING TO ENGRAVING
OF PRINTS. 1857-58. Negligible.

Letters received by the Department of the Interior from Selmar Seibert requesting permission to engrave for public sale the prints that were to accompany the report of the U.S. Commissioner. Arranged chronologically.

434. LETTERS RELATING TO THE PRINTING
OF MAPS. 1858. 1/2 in.

Letters received by the Department of the Interior from G. W. Bouman, Superintendent of

Public Printing, and from John Hall, a surveyor, concerning maps to accompany the U.S. Commissioner's report. Arranged chronologically.

435. LETTERS REGARDING PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES. 1852. Negligible.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior relating to purchase of provisions and supplies for the survey. Arranged chronologically.

436. LISTS OF AND RECEIPTS FOR RETURNED INSTRUMENTS. 1849-60. 5 in.

Lists of survey and astronomical instruments submitted mainly to the Department of the Interior. The lists indicate the instruments and their condition upon return and include pertinent remarks. Included are receipts issued by the Department for the return of the instruments. Arranged chronologically.

437. LETTERS RELATING TO ACCOUNTS. 1850-60. 1 ft.

Letters, with enclosures, received by the Department of the Interior relating to drafts drawn upon Commission funds and to the settlement of accounts of those involved in the work of the survey. Enclosures include lists of claimants, telegrams, and reports on the progress of settling the claims. Arranged chronologically under the following headings: "general," "A. W. Whipple," and "Lt. N. Michler." Lists of some of the letters are included.

438. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. COMMISSIONER CONCERNING ACCOUNTS. 1858. 1 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, mainly addressed to the Department of the Interior from John R. Bartlett and requesting settlement of his account while he was U.S. Commissioner. Enclosures include lists of money owed to Bartlett. Arranged chronologically.

439. LETTERS CONCERNING CHARGES AGAINST THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1850-51. 1 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, and affidavits received by the Department of the Interior preferring charges against John R. Bartlett. Arranged in rough chronological order.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

The International Boundary Commission (after 1944 the International Boundary and Water

Commission), United States and Mexico, had its beginning in 1882. On July 29 of that year the United States and Mexico concluded a convention, which provided in article I for a "... preliminary reconnaissance of the frontier line ..." to determine the need for erecting and replacing markers on the land boundary. Articles II-VII of the convention established the International Boundary Commission and set forth the rules of the Commission. Article VIII required that the work of the Commission be completed within 4 years and 4 months after the date of exchange of ratifications of the convention. The damaging of monuments was made a misdemeanor by article IX.

In 1838 the preliminary reconnaissance was made. The time limit ran out, however, before the other provisions were put into effect. By a convention signed December 5, 1885, the time limit was extended for an additional 18 months. At the end of this period, except for article I, the articles of the 1882 convention had not been implemented. Not until February 18, 1889, was a convention concluded "... to revive the provisions of the convention of July 29, 1882, to survey and relocate the existing boundary line between ... the United States and Mexico ... west of the Rio Grande ...". A time limit of 5 years from the date of the exchange of ratifications was included in article II of this convention.

The International Boundary Commission, which finally came into being as a result of the 1889 convention, actually functioned under the rules set forth in the 1882 convention. J. W. Barlow of the Corps of Engineers was appointed by Secretary of State James G. Blaine on November 13, 1891, as U.S. Commissioner. His Mexican counterpart was Jacobo Blanco. The delay in appointing the Commissioners required another extension of the time limit. The deadline was extended to December 24, 1896--a year from the original day of expiration--by a convention concluded on October 1, 1895. The Commission completed the task assigned to it within the new time limit and submitted the final report on August 4, 1896.

Most of the records relating to the work of the International Boundary Commission functioning under terms of the convention of July 29, 1882 (and as amended by later conventions), are described below under the heading "Records Relating to the Land Boundary."

The International Boundary Commission that functioned from 1891 to 1896 was concerned only with the land boundary separating the United States from Mexico. Both Governments were aware of the need to provide for a means of

settling the problems arising from the water boundary. The chief problem was caused by the avulsive changes in the courses of the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers. A convention was concluded on November 12, 1884, which established the principles of accretion and avulsion applicable to the rivers. This convention did not provide for a Commission to execute its provisions. When the problems of erosion and meandering became acute both Governments finally provided for a Commission to apply the principles adopted in the 1884 convention.

The provisions for the establishment of the International Boundary Commission to study the problems of the water boundary were embodied in a convention signed on March 1, 1889. This Commission was to be in force for a period of 5 years from the date of exchange of ratifications. The duties of the Commission were defined in article IV. The Commission, upon learning of a change in the course of the rivers, was ". . . to repair to the place where the change had taken place or the question had arisen, to make a personal examination of such change . . . and to decide whether it has occurred through avulsion or erosion . . ." as based upon the principles set forth in articles I and II of the convention of November 12, 1884.

The U.S. Commissioner, Anson Mills, was appointed on October 20, 1893, and served in this capacity until his resignation on June 24, 1914. (The International Boundary Commission by later conventions became a permanent body.) The Commissioners for Mexico from 1893 to 1914 were: José María Canalizo, 1893-94; Francisco Javier Osorno, 1894-98; Jacobo Blanco, 1898-1906; and Fernando Beltrán y Puga, 1906-14.

The first Mexican Commissioner and Mills met on January 8, 1894, and organized the Commission. At this time they also adopted the rules and regulations governing the operation of the International Boundary Commission. This Commission is commonly referred to as the International (Water) Boundary Commission. During the tenure of Mills the chief activities of the Commission were the marking of the bancos (the "cutoffs" left after a river changed course, thus, in this case, changing land from one nation for negotiating the bancos elimination convention of 1905, the elimination of bancos under terms of this convention, and the study of equitable distribution of the water in the El Paso Valley. The work of the Commission ended in 1911 because of the revolution in Mexico.

After Mills' resignation in 1914 no U.S. Commissioner was appointed until May 2, 1917, when Lucius Hill filled the vacancy. Antonio

Prieto served as the Mexican Commissioner from 1914 to 1920; however, he was not officially recognized by the U. S. Government until 1917.

Little was accomplished by the Commission until the incumbency of George Curry, appointed U. S. Commissioner on August 8, 1922. Before this date three Mexican Commissioners succeeded Prieto: Aurelio Leyva, 1920; Joaquín Pedrero Córdova, 1920-21; and Frederico Ramos, 1921-23.

On October 3, 1922, Curry and Ramos exchanged credentials and the International Boundary Commission once again became an active organization. From this date to the present the duties, functions, and powers of the Commission have continually expanded. The International Boundary Commission has also been assigned the task of maintaining the land boundary between the United States and Mexico and since 1944 has been known as the International Boundary and Water Commission.

Because of the nature of the functions and operations of the Commission it has been difficult to establish a logical organization of the records created by the U. S. Section of the Commission. Most of the records in the National Archives that are described below are dated from 1891 to 1914. This section of the inventory has been organized to reflect the work of the Commission concerning the water boundary and its work concerning the boundary. In the first major section below are described the records of the U. S. Section of the International Boundary Commission of 1891-96 that relate to the land boundary; and in the next major section are described the records that relate primarily to the water boundary. In separate introductory statements appearing immediately before the entries are described the records relating to bancos, Chamizal, and the Commission for the Study of the Equitable Distribution of the Water of the Rio Grande and Colorado River. In Record Group 115, Records of the Bureau of Reclamation, there is correspondence concerning the United States-Mexican water boundary. Record Group 59, General Records of the Department of State, also contains valuable material on the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico. The list and index described in entry 1 serve as a finding aid to these records.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE LAND BOUNDARY

Final Reports

440. FINAL REPORTS, 1896, 12 vols. 2 ft.
Two signed copies (one in English and one

in Spanish) of the final report of the International Boundary Commission on the surveying and marking of the land boundary between the United States and Mexico that lies west of the Rio Grande. Accompanying the report in English are four volumes of original photographs of monuments and various scenes along the boundary line. Also included are the final signed report of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission, a one-volume printed edition of the final reports of the Commission and of the U.S. Section, and two volumes containing the published photographs of the boundary line with comments in English and in Spanish.

441. FINAL MAPS. 1 in. 76 items.

Two bound sets of published maps covering the area between El Paso and the Pacific Ocean and showing the boundary and boundary monuments. Signatures of the Boundary Commissioners and surveyors representing both countries are reproduced and titles are given in both English and Spanish on each sheet. Each set includes a two-sheet map index, 19 maps (numbered in one set from the east to the west and in the other from the west to the east), and five profiles. In addition there is a bound volume entitled "Special Maps of U.S. Section," which is signed on the title page by "J. W. Barlow, Col. of Engineers, Engr. in Chief U.S. Section," and which includes the two index maps and the five profiles. Other records include manuscript unsigned compilations of the two-sheet map index, the five profiles, and 10 of the individual map sheets.

U.S. Section of the International
Boundary Commission

Correspondence

442. LETTERS SENT BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1891-96. 7 in.

Copies of letters sent by Col. John W. Barlow to the Departments of State and the Treasury and to engineers, surveyors, astronomers, Mexican officials, and others concerning the survey of the southern boundary of the United States, the purchase and erection of monuments, the organization of the International Boundary Commission, procurement, accounts, and other matters affecting the progress of the survey and the administration of the U.S. Section. Copies of some of the enclosures transmitted with the letters are also included. Arranged chronologically.

443. INSTRUCTIONS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE. 1891-96. 3 in.

Instructions, most of which were addressed to Col. John W. Barlow, concerning his duties as Commissioner on the part of the United States for the International Boundary Commission. Arranged chronologically. Other instructions from the Department of State for the period 1908-11 are described in entry 479.

444. LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1891-96. 6 in.

Letters received by Col. John W. Barlow from surveyors, engineers, astronomers, manufacturing firms, and others concerning the work and progress of the boundary survey, procurement, accounts, and other matters affecting the operation of the U.S. Section of the Commission. Included are a few letters sent by Barlow to subordinates. The letters received are arranged by name of correspondent and the letters sent are filed under Barlow's name; thereunder the letters are arranged chronologically.

445. REGISTER OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1891-96. 1 vol. 3 in.

A register of most of the letters received by Col. John W. Barlow that are described in entries 443 and 444. Date of receipt, title or name of correspondent, subject, and date of reply (if any) are included for most of the letters. There is also a name and subject index.

446. TELEGRAMS SENT AND RECEIVED. 1891-94. 1 vol. 3 in.

Telegrams received and copies of telegrams sent by Col. John W. Barlow concerning the work of the Commission. The telegrams are arranged in rough chronological order. An index to name of addressee or correspondent is included.

447. MEXICAN MEMORIAL, 1901. 1 vol. 2 in.

A printed memorial presented to the International Boundary Commission by Mexico on the surveying and re-marking of the boundary line from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean. The memorial includes photographs, maps, charts, and astronomical data. This copy was given to the U.S. Section for its information.

Survey Records

448. JOURNAL OF SURVEY PROGRESS.
1892-94. 2 vols. 3 in.

A journal kept by J. L. Amos on the progress of surveying the southern boundary line. For each day the journal usually indicates the activities of the tangent, topographical, and astronomical teams and the progress being made. The entries in the journal are arranged chronologically.

449. PROGRESS REPORTS. 1894. 1 in.

Reports submitted to the Engineer-in-Charge of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission on progress being made by the several U.S. survey teams in surveying and marking the boundary line. Included is a detailed report by J. L. Van Ornum, Assistant Engineer, who supervised a topographical party in the surveying of the desert from the Rio Grande to the Colorado River. The reports are arranged in rough chronological order.

450. REPORTS ON SURVEYS. 1893, 1895.
2 in.

Reports that were based on the surveys and computations prepared for the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission. Included are a report on line determination between the Colorado River and Nogales, an astronomical and line report, a report on telegraphic differences of longitude stations, and copies of survey reports prepared by the Mexican Section. Arranged chronologically.

451. RECORD OF THE PRIMARY STADIA LINES. 1893. 2 vols. 2 in.

A record of the primary stadia lines "... as run, and as connected for latitude, departure, azimuth and elevation..." from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean.

452. JOURNALS OF SURVEY TEAMS. 1892.
3 vols. 2 in.

The journals give information on the organization and progress of the teams, dates of operations, areas surveyed, and names of team members.

453. RECORD OF MONUMENT LOCATIONS.
1893. 2 vols. 1 in.

For each monument the following information is usually given: number, type, geographic position, and a brief description of the surrounding terrain.

454. FIELD MAPS. n.d. 41 items.

Manuscript maps including a two-sheet general map and a 17-sheet detailed map of the area between El Paso and Nogales, with inset profiles of the area along the boundary line; a 14-sheet map of the line from the Colorado River to the 31°20' parallel with profiles; and an eight-sheet map of the azimuth line between the Colorado River and the Pacific Ocean, with accompanying profiles. In addition to showing the boundary line these manuscript maps contain information relating to vegetation, soils, minerals, and other resources.

455. COPY OF EMORY'S MAP 29 THAT WAS REJECTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREATY OF 1853. 1899. 1 item.

A printed reproduction of sheet 29 from the Emory surveys of 1853 covering the area in the vicinity of El Paso (for a description of map records of the surveys, see entry 417) on which is reproduced a statement that the map was "Rejected by Mexico because of the Absence of and evident erasure of signatures and abandoned by the United States as having no legal significance." The signatures of the International Boundary Commissioners and Surveyors are also reproduced on the printed copy.

456. PHOTOGRAPHS. n.d. 4 in.

Enlarged photographs of markers and monuments and of various scenes on and near the southern boundary line.

457. GLASS NEGATIVES. 1892-94. 4 ft.

Photographs of the boundary monuments west of the Rio Grande.

458. LIST OF SURVEY STATIONS. n.d. 1 vol.
1/2 in.

A list arranged by type of survey station giving for each station the number, name, and type of station, description of the adjacent terrain and of the geographic location, types of observations made at the station and instruments used, and other pertinent facts.

459. TOPOGRAPHICAL NOTES. 1892-93.
122 vols. 4 ft.

Fieldbooks containing data on topographical explorations along the southern boundary line west of the Rio Grande. For each exploration there are usually given name of surveyor, the area surveyed, data acquired, and dates of survey. Most of the books include topographical sketches. The fieldbooks are arranged

numerically in two groups: general, 1-103; and California, 1-19.

460. TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. ca. 1892-93. 9 vols. 4 in.

Sketches of the surveyed areas along the southern boundary line showing the various topographical features of the terrain for mapping purposes. Arranged numerically.

461. LEVEL BOOKS. 1892-93. 23 vols. 1 ft.

Fieldbooks containing data on elevations with reductions to mean sea level. The volumes are arranged numerically.

462. METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS. 1892-93. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

Records of weather conditions observed at the several astronomical stations along the southern boundary line west of the Rio Grande. The data are entered chronologically under each station and consist of date, temperature, pressure, wind direction and velocity, and pertinent remarks.

463. ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS. 1892-93. 76 vols. 3 ft.

Astronomical fieldbooks containing data on observations made with various instruments to determine latitudes, tangent lines, azimuth lines, horizontal angles, and triangulations. Each book usually includes the name of the astronomer, type of instrument used, and the station, date, and purpose of observation. Some books also include the computations and diagrams based on the data observed. Arranged for the most part by type of observation as follows: general observations with transit instruments, azimuth lines, horizontal angles, latitudes, determination of micrometer values, horizontal directions, magnetic errors, heliotrope experiments, and tangent lines.

464. LISTS OF STARS. n.d. 1 in.

Various lists of stars prepared for or by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission for its use in astronomical observations. Included are some of the computations for fixing the stars.

465. COMPUTATIONS MADE BY THE U.S. SECTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION. n.d. 7 in.

The computations are based on data acquired by the survey and astronomical teams and include computations for apparent place and azimuth lines, astronomical computations,

computations for line monuments, and triangulation computations. Arranged as listed.

Administrative Records

466. RECORDS OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER. 1891-96. 3 in.

The records of Capt. Walter L. Finley, who served as the Acting Assistant Quartermaster for the International Boundary Commission, include letters received from the U.S. Commissioner, manufacturers, and wholesalers; lists of supplies needed for conducting surveys; and procurement contracts. Arranged as listed, thereunder chronologically.

467. LETTERS AND REPORTS CONCERNING EXPENSES. 1891-94. 1 in.

Letters and reports received by the disbursing clerk for the U.S. Section concerning receipt of payments, expenditures, and appropriations. Included are signed proceedings of the Commission authorizing certain expenditures. Arranged chronologically.

468. RECORDS CONCERNING PROCUREMENT AND SALARIES. 1891-94. 5 in.

Included are price lists of supplies needed for the survey, requests from survey teams for supplies, proposals submitted by manufacturing firms, invoices, bills of lading, and letters received by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster concerning receipt of vouchers and payment of salaries. Arranged as listed and thereunder chronologically.

469. MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS. 1891-96. 1 in.

Consist chiefly of letters received by surveyors in the field from the U.S. Commissioner concerning procurement, employees, contracts, problems with Indians, and similar matters relating to the business of operating survey teams. Arranged in rough chronological order.

470. RECORD OF U.S. PROPERTY. 1892-94. 2 vols. 4 in.

A record kept by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the property received and distributed by the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission. Arranged chronologically under property received or property distributed and thereunder chronologically.

471. INDEXES TO THE RECORD OF U.S. PROPERTY. ca. 1892-94. 2 vols. 1 in.

Two subject indexes to the record of U.S. property described in entry 470. One of the

indexes is to U.S. property received and one is to U.S. property distributed.

472. INVOICES. 1891-94. 1 vol. 5 in.

Invoices submitted to the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission by personnel of the Section, manufacturing firms, suppliers, wholesalers, and others for expenses incurred or for goods purchased. Arranged chronologically. An index by name of firm or person is included.

473. "MISCELLANEOUS FILE." 1891-96. 5 in.

This file primarily consists of letters received by the U.S. Section from individuals requesting employment. Included are letters relating to procurement, to requests for supplies and astronomical instruments, and to resignations. Arranged in two numerical sequences. Also included are lists giving names of correspondents, purports of letters, and file numbers.

474. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. 1896. 1 in.

The May 13 and the June 11 and 13, 1896. copies of the Congressional Record containing transcripts of speeches and debates on the southern boundary line of the United States.

RECORDS PRIMARILY RELATING TO
THE WATER BOUNDARY

Rules and Proceedings

475. RULES GOVERNING THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION. 1925, 1929. 1/2 in.

Two pamphlets containing a compilation of the several treaties, conventions, and regulations governing the operation and administration of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico. Each pamphlet also lists the key personnel of the U.S. and Mexican Sections.

476. GENERAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION, 1895-1903. 1903. 2 vols. 3 in.

A printed copy of the proceedings of the International (Water) Boundary Commission concerning the cases brought before it. Included are hearings and reports on the use of the Colorado River, the Chamizal controversy, the meandering of the Rio Grande, and on other matters affecting the fixing of the southern water boundary of the United States. The proceedings are arranged chronologically.

477. PROCEEDINGS. 1907, 1914. 1/2 in.

Original signed minutes of the proceedings of the International Boundary Commission. The minutes contain information on discussions concerning the erection of monuments, Bermudez Banco, and lands near Real de San Lorenzo. Included are related correspondence and blueprints of charts. Arranged chronologically.

478. COPIES OF PROCEEDINGS. 1896-1910. 9 vols. 3 in.

Printed proceedings of meetings of the International Boundary Commission concerning various problems brought before it. Included with some of the proceedings are maps, charts, and related reports. These proceedings, which were published shortly after the meetings were held, were also published in the general proceedings described in entry 476. The proceedings concern the following subjects:

The Island of San Elizario (No. 10), 1896.
Obstructions opposite Columbia, Nuevo Leon (No. 12), 1897.

Obstructions under the El Paso streetcar bridge and the proposition to cut the bend in the Rio Grande below (No. 13), 1897.

Protests of El Paso and Chihuahua against alleged unduly projecting jetties opposite those cities, 1898.

Placing of additional monuments through the town of Naco, Arizona-Sonora, 1906.

Diversion of the Rio Grande by American Rio Grande Land and Irrigation Company, 1906.

Placing of additional monuments in the towns of Douglas and Augua, 1907.

Placing of additional monuments to mark the line through Calexico and Mexicali and restoring monument No. 221 near those towns, 1909.

Monuments on the railroad bridges between Brownsville and Matamoras and Laredo and Nuevo Laredo, 1910.

Records of the U.S. Section of the
International (Water) Boundary Commission

Correspondence

479. GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE. 1899-1916. 4 ft.

This series describes the correspondence (letters received and copies of letters sent, instructions, telegrams, and memoranda) that relates to the general activities of the International (Water) Boundary Commission and to the U.S.

Section of the Commission. Changes in the duties of the Commission and in the personnel of the U.S. Section account for inconsistencies in the correspondence files. Some of the entries in this inventory describe correspondence that was filed together because of a common source or because of its relation to a specific subject (such as the Chamizal and bancos). Many of the letters in this series also relate to these subjects and to other subjects as well as to the administration, operation, and work of the U.S. Section. Listed below are the several subseries of letters received and sent. For the most part the letters are arranged chronologically within each subseries.

Correspondence relating to treaties, conventions, and cases, 1899-1902.

Correspondence concerning accounts, expenses, contracts, and supplies, 1899-1902.

Correspondence concerning maps, 1899-1902.

Telegrams, 1899-1902.

Correspondence of the U.S. Commission with the Consulting Engineer, 1900-1904, 1908-9.

Letters received concerning accounts and requesting information on the survey, 1909-11.

Instructions from the Department of State, 1908-11.

Letters received from U.S. agencies, law and business firms, and others, 1911-14.

Correspondence of the U.S. Commissioners, 1914-16.

Miscellaneous correspondence, 1899-1902, 1910-12.

480. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING SPECIAL SUBJECTS, 1905-13. 3 in.

Letters received and copies of letters sent by the U.S. Section of the International (Water) Boundary Commission. Included are related maps, charts, and reports. The letters are for the most part arranged chronologically under the following headings: equitable distribution of the water of the Rio Grande, 1905, 1907, 1910-13; monuments and a proposed international highway near "Bosque de Cordoba," 1907; complaint of Señora Josefa J. Bermudez concerning land near El Paso, 1907; Juarez Canal and Franklin Canal, 1909; and San Antonio claims, 1909.

481. COPIES OF LETTERS RECEIVED BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1896-1906.

2 vols. 3 in.

Press copies of letters and telegrams concerning the survey, which were received by Anson Mills, U.S. Commissioner, from the Departments of State and the Interior, the Mexican Commissioner, the U.S. Consulting Engineer, and others. Originals of many of these letters are described in entry 479. Arranged chronologically. Included in each volume is an index to names of correspondents.

482. LETTERS RECEIVED FROM THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONER. 1907-14. 3 in.

Letters, some with enclosures, received by the U.S. Commissioner and his assistants from the Mexican Commissioner concerning the work of the International Boundary Commission. The enclosures consist of copies of instructions from the Mexican Foreign Office, maps, charts, reports, and proposals. The letters are arranged chronologically.

Reports and Publications

483. REPORTS. 1915 and n.d. 3 in.

Reports prepared by members of the U.S. Section of the International (Water) Boundary Commission concerning Devils River, Pecos River, a canal from the Rio Grande, and a proposed international dam at Santa Helena and also a printed report of the Board of Water Engineers for Texas--all dated in 1915. The undated reports concern rainfall and floods and a proposed dam on the boundary line in Brewster County, Tex. Arranged as listed.

484. REPORT AND PROCEEDINGS ON INTERNATIONAL DAMS FOR THE PERIOD 1896-1901. n.d. 1 vol. 2 in.

A press copy of a report on proposed dams along the Rio Grande, which was prepared by W. W. Follett, U.S. Consulting Engineer for the U.S. Commissioner. Included are press copies of proceedings of the Commission and related correspondence concerning the proposed dams and equitable distribution of the water of the Rio Grande.

485. JOINT REPORT OF THE CONSULTING ENGINEERS. 1913. 1 vol. 2 in.

A printed report submitted by the U.S. Commissioner on January 24, 1913, to the

Secretary of State on the 1910-11 field operations of the United States and Mexican Consulting Engineers of the International (Water) Boundary Commission. Included with the report are some maps.

486. RECORDS CONCERNING THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY. n.d. 2 ft.

Typed copies of documents relating to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. The copies may have been made for the use of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission and therefore are being described with the records of the U.S. Section. Most of the copies were made from the central files of the Department of State and are dated between 1802 and 1911. Included are copies of documents from the Miscellaneous and Domestic Letters, diplomatic despatches and instructions, and notes to and from foreign legations in the United States. The copies are arranged as listed below and thereunder chronologically.

Miscellaneous Letters received, 1802, 1819, 1836, 1849-1911.

Journal of the Joint Commission to run and mark the United States-Mexican boundary line, 1849-50.

Correspondence concerning the joint United States-Mexican report on monuments near El Paso, 1901-2.

Journal and related documents of the International (Water) Boundary Commission, 1907.

Notes to the Mexican Legation at Washington, 1849-1906.

Domestic Letters sent, 1845-99.

Despatches from the U.S. Minister at Mexico City, 1844-1906.

Notes from the Mexican Legation at Washington, 1849-1906.

Instructions to the U.S. Minister at Mexico City, 1845-1906.

Correspondence in the State Department "numerical file." 1906-11.

487. TREATIES AND CONVENTIONS. n.d. 1/2 in.

Printed copies of several conventions and treaties concluded between the United States and Mexico concerning the southern boundary and the use of the international waters. The treaties and conventions were signed on the following dates: November 12, 1884; March 1, 1889; March 20, 1905; and May 21, 1906. Arranged chronologically. Included is a pamphlet published by the Byron S. Adams Press of Washington containing all United States-Mexican treaties and conventions relating to the boundaries from

1848 to 1905.

488. PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING THE ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM CONTROVERSY, 1901, 1908, 1914. 3 in.

The following publications are included: testimony submitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, U.S. Senate, 1901; "Shall the Elephant Butte Project be Made a Blessing or a Curse?" 1908; perjury and other charges against the U.S. Commissioner concerning the Elephant Butte Dam, 1914; and statement of Nathan Boyd concerning the Dam, n.d. Some of the publications contain annotations.

489. MISCELLANEOUS PRINTED DOCUMENTS, 1896, 1907-8, 1914-15. 1 in.

The following printed documents are included:

Report on the international dam and reservoir at Rio Grande del Norte, 1896.
Estimate of appropriation for carrying out convention with Mexico as to the distribution of the water of the Rio Grande, 1907.

Statement of Wilbur Keblinger, Secretary of the International (Water) Boundary Commission, before the Commission on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 1908.

A discussion of the best mode to render immovable the Rio Grande boundary and conserve the flood waters, 1914.

Waters of the Rio Grande, 1914.

Correspondence on the Commission to study the Equitable Distribution of the Water of the Rio Grande, 1915.

Control of the Rio Grande and Devil's[sic] River flood water, 1915.

Correspondence from Señor Vallarta to John W. Foster, 1877. n.d.

Opinions on the international water of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River and their tributaries. n.d.

490. PUBLICATIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, 1895. 3 vols. 2 in.

Included are a special report of the U.S. Commissioner concerning the special report of the joint Commission on bancos, 1895; reports and decisions, with maps, on the Brownsville and Matamoros jetties, 1895; and a study on silt in the Rio Grande, n.d.

Maps

491. MAPS SHOWING PROPOSALS FOR IMPROVING THE RIO GRANDE NEAR EL PASO, 1886-1901. 9 items.

Published maps showing the protection of the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande at El Paso in 1886 and 1888, copied from maps in the Mexican Engineer's office, with a printed map compiled in the United States Engineer's office showing the river courses at El Paso in 1855 and 1885 and a picture of the bank protection on the Mexican shore. Manuscript maps including a map dated 1897 showing changes proposed to eliminate a series of sharp bends in the river; a map of a site for a proposed reservoir above El Paso, prepared from an 1896 survey by engineers of the Arid River Division of the Geological Survey which was authorized to develop the plan projected by Colonel Mills of the U. S. Army for an international dam and reservoir to control flood waters of the Rio Grande and thus prevent the constant changes occurring in the riverbed; four maps compiled from 1896 surveys by the Mexican Commissioner of sites for the location of an international dam, signed by the Mexican and United States engineers and accompanied by a cross section sheet showing river bottom conditions at selected points and a sketch accompanying the 1898 report by the consulting engineers on new works in the channel, signed by the United States and Mexican Commissioners. There is also a blueprint copy of a sketch of the El Paso cutoff and abandoned channel dated 1901 and signed by the United States and Mexican Commissioners.

492. MAPS SHOWING INTERNATIONAL BRIDGES ACROSS THE RIO GRANDE, 1894-1911. 5 items.

Manuscript maps compiled and signed by the International (Water) Boundary Commission including a map dated 1894 showing bridges between Laredo, Tex., and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; a map dated 1911 showing bridges between Laredo and Nuevo Laredo as well as locations of boundary monuments; a map dated 1910 showing the boundary monument on the railroad bridge between Brownsville, Tex., and Matamoros, Mexico; and reduced printed copies of the latter two maps.

493. MAPS RELATING TO THE USE OF THE RIO GRANDE. n.d. 7 items.

Blueprint maps of parts of the river between Mission and Rio Grande City.

494. PROPERTY MAPS OF PARTS OF TEXAS. ca. 1908. 2 items.

A blueprint copy of a map of the Rio Grande Valley in Starr County, Tex., compiled by J. S. Monroe; and a blueprint copy of a map of Val Verde County, Tex., compiled in 1908 by the General Land Office of the State of Texas.

495. MAPS OF SAN ELIZARIO ISLAND. 1924-25. 6 items.

A blueprint copy of a map of the island showing the river channel and diversion works of the Tornillo Canal constructed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation in 1925; and a four-sheet detailed map, with an index map, showing the international boundary at the island in 1924.

496. MISCELLANEOUS MAPS. 1848-1924. 10 items.

Printed maps including undated maps of Mexico, Port Escondido in Lower California, and Lower California and a map showing the route taken by Major Beall in assisting F. X. Aubrey's wagon train against the Apaches; a photostat copy of James Hall's geological map of the United States west of the Mississippi River; a map published by the Geological Survey showing the geology of the Granfield District, Okla.; a blueprint copy of a right-of-way map of the Rio Grande Dam and Irrigation Company, Sierra County, N. Mex.; a blueprint copy of a map of Beaver Island, Tex., dated 1924 and showing the international boundary; and General Land Office published maps of Colorado and New Mexico annotated to show districts for controlling the Rio Grande.

497. EXHIBIT MAPS. ca. 1912. 3 items.

A photoprocessed copy of the map showing Los Adjuntas and Los Sabinatos Islands, Tex., from the 1853 series of survey maps annotated Exhibit "A"; a blueprint copy of map 1 from the 1853 surveys, with minor annotations in the vicinity of Roma and noted as Exhibit "A"; and a blueprint copy of an enlarged map of Roma and vicinity dated 1912, with some unexplained annotations in the channel of the river and marked Exhibit "B." The first map has no further identification; the other two maps are stamped on the back as sent from the map files of the Southern Department. U.S. Army.

498. MAP RECORDS. 1934. 16 items.

Blueprint copies of a map in 15 sheets and an index map of the El Paso-Juarez Valley of the

Rio Grande showing the rectified channel, the new boundary, and parcels of land separated from Mexico and from the United States. This map was produced as a result of proposals made by the International Boundary Commission and incorporated into a convention concluded on February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico. The convention provided for the rectifying or straightening and deepening of the channel of the Rio Grande from monument 15 to Box Canyon in the El Paso-Juarez Valley.

Administrative Records

499. RECORDS CONCERNING U.S. SURVEY DOCUMENTS AND PROPERTY. 1914, 1928. 1/2 in.

The records consist of an inventory of the property of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission, 1914, and a memorandum relating to certain files of U.S. Commissioner Anson Mills that were missing in 1928. The memorandum was prepared by William E. Dennis, who served as U.S. agent for the Chamizal arbitration. A note attached to the memorandum indicates that most of the files were later located. Included is an undated list of survey papers relating to the river at Brownsville, Tex.

500. PERSONNEL RECORD. 1894-99. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

A record kept by the secretary to the U.S. Section showing dates of arrival and departure of personnel, assignments to survey teams, and other matters affecting the personnel of the Section. The information is listed chronologically.

501. SALARY VOUCHERS. 1915. 1/4 in.

Copies of vouchers certifying that payment was made to certain employees of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission. Arranged chronologically.

Records Relating to Bancos

Bancos are sections of land cut off when a river changes course (those sections of land lying between the former riverbed and the new channel). The Rio Grande was constantly changing course by erosion and avulsion. It was decided by the convention of November 12, 1884, between the United States and Mexico that if the river changed course by erosion the new course of the river would serve as the boundary line, but if it changed by avulsion (a violent and abrupt change usually brought about by flood) the

boundary line would remain in the former bed of the river.

The International Boundary Commission concerned with the water boundary therefore had to determine the nature of the change, assign the bancos to either Mexico or the United States, and survey and mark the boundary when a change occurred.

On March 20, 1905, the United States and Mexico concluded a convention that gave the power to the International Boundary Commission to eliminate bancos and provided for the reciprocal rights of citizens who, because of the change of the course of the Rio Grande, found themselves on land belonging to the other country.

The records described below concern the work of the Commission on elimination of bancos. (See entries 515-523 for records concerning the Chamizal tract.)

502. PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING BANCOS. 1894-95, 1907-10. 4 vols. and unbound papers. 3 in.

Original signed proceedings of meetings of the International Boundary Commission concerning various bancos, 1894-95; and four volumes (two in English and two in Spanish) of printed proceedings of the Commission, 1907-10, concerning the "Elimination of Bancos." The volumes include copies of related reports, charts, and maps. Proceedings relating to Bermudez Banco are described in entry 477.

503. MAPS SHOWING BANCOS AND RECOMMENDED BOUNDARY CHANGES IN THE RIO GRANDE. 1898. 3 items.

A manuscript map (and also a reduced printed copy) of the Rio Grande between the Gulf of Mexico and the San Juan River showing the 1853 channel as shown on the maps compiled according to the treaty of 1848, the present boundary, the proposed new boundary, bancos belonging to the United States and those belonging to Mexico, suggested locations for boundary monuments, and outlines of the 54-sheet detailed map of the river described in entry 417. On the reverse of the manuscript is the notation "Map with Genl. Mill's letter of Feby 6/98." Also included is a large-scale manuscript map, dated 1898, of the river between the Gulf of Mexico and the San Juan River showing bancos, the acreage of each, names of claimants to the banco areas, vegetation, terrain, soil types, the river channel as surveyed in 1853, the 1898 boundary line, and proposed changes in the boundary.

504. MAPS OF BANCOS IN THE RIO GRANDE. n.d. 4 items.

Blueprint copies of maps of the Banco de Villa, the Banco de Camargo, and the Banco de Santa Margarita prepared by the International (Water) Boundary Commission and noted to accompany notations shown on Emory's map 3; and a blueprint copy of Emory's map 3, dated 1853, showing certain islands in the Rio Grande.

505. DETAILED MAPS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE BOUNDARY ALONG THE RIO GRANDE RIVER. n.d. 58 items.

Fifty-four manuscript maps and a three-sheet index map, compiled in 1898 by the consulting engineers under the direction of the International Boundary Commission, showing bancos, the 1898 boundary, and proposed changes in the boundary line that would eliminate the bancos. Each sheet is signed by the United States and Mexican Commissioners and engineers appointed under the convention of 1889 and is also signed by the United States and Mexican plenipotentiaries appointed under the convention of 1905, which authorized the acceptance of the proposed boundary eliminating the bancos caused by the river changes as shown on these sheets.

506. PLATS OF BANCOS IN THE RIO GRANDE. 1910-12. 151 items.

Manuscript plats of individual bancos numbered from 1 to 189, signed by the United States and Mexican Commissioners and consulting engineers, and a printed index map showing the location of each. The plats show present and former boundary lines, river courses, and monuments. Each plat includes the name of the banco and gives the name of the country from which it was cut and the date of the cutoff. Included are printed reductions of plats 59 through 89 and a tracing copy of the plat of Banco No. 5, blueprint copies of plats of 30 bancos compiled in 1910 by the Mexican Engineer to the Commission whose signature is reproduced, and blueprint copies of plats of Farmers and Fain Bancos.

507. TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY FROM THE GULF OF MEXICO TO ROMA. 1911. 8 items.

A large-scale map in seven sheets constructed from surveys by the Consulting Engineers in 1909, 1910, and 1911, showing contours, past and present river courses, roads, houses, settlements, ranches by name of owner, and street plans of United States and Mexican cities in the valley. Included is an index map showing the outlines of these seven sheets and the 30

sheets that appear in the published report, the bancos cut from the United States and from Mexico, and past and present river courses.

508. MAPS RELATING TO THE SAN ELIZARIO ISLAND CASE. 1896. 9 items.

A manuscript index map and eight detailed maps of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of San Elizario Island showing courses of the river from various surveys. Each sheet is signed by United States and Mexican Commissioners.

509. MAPS OF THE RIO GRANDE AT BROWNSVILLE AND MATAMOROS. 1894. 5 items.

Manuscript maps consisting of a general map showing jetties, the course of the river in 1853, and bancos; three detailed maps of parts of the area covered showing cross sections and jetties; and one map of part of the river in the immediate vicinity of Fort Brown showing lines of the river from surveys of 1853, 1869, 1875, 1877, 1880-82, and 1894. Each sheet is signed by the Commissioner and the surveyor of both the United States and Mexico.

510. MAPS OF THE RIO GRANDE DRAINAGE BASIN. 1888-1915. 10 items.

Part of a printed map of the United States showing limits and names of available Geological Survey quadrangles annotated to show the limits of the Rio Grande drainage basin; published Geological Survey topographical quadrangles dated to 1915, covering certain areas within the Rio Grande drainage basin and particularly areas in Colorado; and published maps of the irrigated portions of parts of the Rio Grande Water Division No. 3 in Colorado, issued by the State Engineer's Office in 1888--one annotated as exhibit B and the other as exhibit C.

511. BLUEPRINT MAPS. 1908-13. 7 items.

Blueprint copies of an eight-sheet map of the valleys of San Antonio, Ojinaga, and Mulato compiled in 1913 by the Mexican Engineer to the International Boundary Commission and showing bancos eliminated in accordance with the convention of 1905 and an act of October 14, 1909; a blueprint copy of a map of the river from Roma to the Gulf showing surveys made in the winter of 1910-11 and bancos eliminated; a blueprint copy of a sketch showing the ditch complained of on the Bermudez Banco in 1908; a blueprint copy of a Mexican map of the area in the vicinity of Ojinaga, Mexico, showing the course of the Rio Grande in 1910, the channel abandoned in 1907, and the delta of the Rio Conchas; and a blueprint copy of Survey No. 51, El Paso County, Tex., showing the changes in the course of the Rio

Grande that put 749 acres of land formerly in El Paso County into Mexico, and including a copy of the field notes of the survey and a letter from Z. L. Cobb, owner of the property, requesting that the land be claimed by the United States.

512. CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING BANCOS. 1907, 1910-12. 2 in.

Correspondence of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission with the Mexican Commissioner, Department of State, surveyors, and others concerning the settlement of banco cases. Included are reports and charts relating to the Solisenito Banco. Arranged chronologically under the headings "bancos cases" and "Solisenito Banco."

Commission For the Study of
the Equitable Distribution of
the Water of the Rio Grande
and Colorado River

The Commission for the Study of the Equitable Distribution of the Water of the Rio Grande and Colorado River was established by an exchange of notes between the Department of State and the Mexican Embassy at Washington. The Secretary of the Interior, in a letter of August 13, 1908, initially proposed the establishment of such a Commission to the Secretary of State. On November 24, 1908, the State Department presented the plan to the Mexican Embassy. In a note dated December 12, 1908, the Embassy informed the Department of State that the Mexican Government had accepted the proposal and that Fernando Beltrán y Puga had been appointed Commissioner.

The Supervising Engineer of the Reclamation Service, Louis C. Hill, was designated U.S. Commissioner. He resigned on April 22, 1910. The State Department, on May 9, 1910, appointed the Secretary to the U.S. Section of the International (Water) Boundary Commission, Wilbur Keblinger, to fill the vacancy left by Hill. Also, at this time, the State Department instructed Anson Mills, U.S. Commissioner, that the U.S. Section of the International (Water) Boundary Commission and the U.S. Section of the Commission for the Equitable Distribution of the Water of the Rio Grande and Colorado River were to work more closely by using the same organizational structure for their operation and to make free use of each Section's data.

The Commission for the Equitable Distribution of the Water of the Rio Grande and Colorado River as initially created was primarily concerned with the water in the El Paso

Valley. The duties and powers, as well as the title of this Commission, have experienced many changes over the years. Today the duties for the study of the equitable distribution of the boundary waters are an integral part of the International Boundary and Water Commission.

In addition to the maps and copies of letters described below, other series of records relating to the International (Water) Boundary Commission described in this inventory also contain information on the equitable distribution of the water of the Rio Grande and Colorado River.

513. LETTERS SENT BY THE U.S. COMMISSIONER. 1910-11. 1 vol. 1 in.

Press copies of letters sent by Wilbur Keblinger to the Departments of State and the Interior, the Geological Survey, the Mexican Commissioner, lawyers, and others concerning the progress in settling the problems arising from equitably distributing the water of the Rio Grande. Some of the letters also refer to the Chamizal arbitration. The letters are arranged chronologically. Other letters received by Keblinger, 1910-13, are described in entry 480. Described in entry 489 are some records relating to the equitable distribution of the water of the Rio Grande and Colorado River.

514. MAPS RELATING TO PROJECTS PROPOSED OR CONSTRUCTED FOR THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF THE WATER OF THE RIO GRANDE. 1915. 15 items.

Maps and plans relating to the Santa Helena International Dam including four unfinished manuscript location maps and plans and their finished blueprint copies, a manuscript drawing of part of Mexico west of the Santa Helena Reservoir showing drainage and topographic features, a printed map of the Rio Conchos drainage area of Mexico compiled as a part of a report on the Santa Helena Dam Project, a manuscript map of the Rio Grande from the Rio Conchos to the Grand Canon of Santa Helena traced from topographic maps compiled by the Geological Survey, a printed plan of the San Carlos-Mulato Reservoir located south and west of the proposed Santa Helena Dam containing in addition a cross section of the geological formation of the ground under the San Carlos-Santa Helena Reservoir, and plans of the Devils River Project damsite.

Records Relating to the Chamizal

The Chamizal tract is an area of

approximately 600 acres lying between the Rio Grande on the south and the 1852-53 channel of the river on the north. This tract lies adjacent to one of the more densely populated sections of El Paso, Tex., and for a time was under the jurisdiction of the United States. When the problem of determining whether the tract belonged to Mexico or to the United States came before the International Boundary Commission in 1895, no decision was reached.

On June 24, 1910, the United States and Mexico finally concluded a convention that provided for the arbitration of the Chamizal problem. The International Boundary Commission was enlarged to include an additional Commissioner, a Canadian jurist to be named in agreement by the contracting powers.

Eugene Lafleur was chosen as the Canadian Commissioner by United States Commissioner Anson Mills and Mexican Commissioner Fernando Beltrán y Puga. The first meeting of the Commission was held on May 15, 1911, and on June 15, 1911, the Commission announced its award. The U.S. agent, William C. Dennis, objected to the award, which gave to Mexico that section of the tract to the south of the Rio Grande as it had run before 1864; however, the course of the river in 1864 was not determined by the Commission.

The claim to the Chamizal tract remained a constant source of irritation between the United States and Mexico until 1963, when the United States agreed that the tract belonged to Mexico.

In addition to the records described below, other records relating to the International Boundary Commission also contain information on the Chamizal tract.

515. PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHAMIZAL ARBITRATION, 1911. 4 vols. 10 in.

Signed minutes of meetings of the Arbitral Tribunal of the International Boundary Commission concerning the Chamizal case. Two volumes are in English and two are in Spanish. Included in the two volumes in English are copies of some of the documents presented to the Commission. The minutes are arranged chronologically.

516. DOCUMENTS PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES, 1911. 5 vols. 6 in.

Printed copies of the U.S. documents presented to the International Boundary Commission for the arbitration of the ownership of the Chamizal tract. Included are the U.S. case, a one-volume appendix to the case, the argument of the United States, and the U.S. counterclaim.

The signature of the U.S. agent appears at the end of the U.S. case. Arranged as listed.

517. ARGUMENT OF MEXICO, 1911. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

The printed argument presented by Mexico to the Arbitral Tribunal of the International Boundary Commission in support of her claim to the Chamizal tract.

518. AWARD IN THE CHAMIZAL CASE, 1911. 1 vol. 1/2 in.

Included in the printed proceedings of the meetings held June 10 and 15, 1911, by the Arbitral Tribunal of the International Boundary Commission are the award in the Chamizal case, the dissenting opinions of the United States and Mexican Commissioners, and the protest of the United States agent.

519. MAPS RELATING TO THE CHAMIZAL CASE, 1896. 2 items.

Manuscript maps numbered 1 and 2, each signed by the United States and Mexican Commissioners. Map No. 1 covers the area in the vicinity of 106°29' west longitude and shows several courses of the Rio Grande between 1827 and 1896, the Ponce Grant and accretions to the grant, and other land grants and accretions. Map No. 2 shows various channels and boundary lines at El Paso and Juárez.

520. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE U.S. AGENT, 1910-11. 4 in.

Letters received and copies of letters sent by William C. Dennis, U.S. agent for the Chamizal arbitration, concerning the work of the International Boundary Commission in settling the dispute. The correspondence, which was exchanged with the Department of State, the Mexican agent, the International Boundary Commission, a Walter B. Grant, and a Richard Burgess, includes copies of reports, claims, newspaper clippings, and other documents. Arranged for the most part by name or title of correspondent and thereunder chronologically.

521. MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE CHAMIZAL ARBITRATION, 1907, 1910-13. 2 in.

Letters received and copies of letters sent by the U.S. Commissioner, staff members of the U.S. Section of the International Boundary Commission, and the U.S. agent for the Chamizal arbitration concerning claims filed by Mexico and the United States, the progress of the arbitration, and the final settlement. Some of the letters concern the expenses incurred by the

U.S. agency. Arranged in rough chronological order within the following periods: 1907, 1910-13, and 1911.

522. CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO INSPECTION OF MEXICAN DOCUMENTS. 1911. 1/2 in.

Printed copies of the correspondence exchanged between United States and Mexican officials relating to ". . . the inspection of documents in the archives of the Mexican Embassy at Washington." The inspection was made of documents used by Mexico in her case and counter case in the Chamizal arbitration.

523. SUBPENAS. 1910. 1 in.

Copies of the subpenas that were served on residents in the Chamizal area to appear be-

fore the International Boundary Commission's Arbitral Tribunal.

Correspondence of the Division of Mexican Affairs

524. CORRESPONDENCE. 1935-37. 2 in.

Letters received and copies of letters sent by the Chief and, in some instances, by the Acting Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs of the Department of State concerning the work of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico. The letters were received from U.S. Commissioner L. M. Lawson and include enclosures such as newspaper clippings, copies of letters received by Lawson, and memoranda. Arranged chronologically.

APPENDIXES

I. List of Watercolor Views and Landscape Sketches Along the Northwest Boundary (Entry 221)

(The titles are copied verbatim from the maps.)

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Esquimalt Harbor, from summit of "Mill Mountain near head of bay showing "Active" and "Satellite's" anchorage. In the distance Smiths' or Blunts' Island and entrance to Haro and Rosario Straits. 2. Active Passage, Saturna Group, looking West. 3. Straits of Haro. Stewart's Island in the centre. 4. Straits of Rosario, Cypress Island and Strawberry Harbor on the right. Haut-boy Island in the centre--Mt. Constitution and Orcas Island in the distance. 4 1/2. View from hill on San Juan Island looking S. with Ontario Roads "Active" and "Satellite" at anchor Lopez Island and Mount Baker in the distance. 5. Semiahmoo Bay, from Bluff near entrance of "Mud Bay" with Camp Semiahmoo, Drayton's Harbor and distant view of Mt. Baker to E. 6. H. B. Co. Fort Langley, left bank of Fraser River. Langley Buttes in the distance. 7. View of Fraser's River from a point above the mouth of Chiloweyuck River, looking up. 8. Camp Sumass. Sumass Prairie. looking N. 9. Chiloweyuck Lake, from Lake Depot, looking up Cla-hi-hu gap. to the Southward. 10. Summit of Cascade Mountains, from trail looking West. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Similkameen River, view from boundary N. of Camp Similkameen looking up. Tchopak mts. in the distance. 12. Castle Rock or "McLeod's Castle, right bank of Columbia River. (Cascades of the Columbia) 13. Cascade on left bank Columbia River (Cascades of the Columbia). 14. "Wind Mountain" Columbia River (above Cascades) looking up. 15. Canon of Palouse River looking South from a point just below the falls (Great Falls) 16. Great Falls on the Palouse River from summit of Cliffs on right bank. 17. "Aspen Camp" (27 miles from Cow Creek) looking N. Trail from Palouse R. to Plants' Crossing on the Spokane. 18. Spokane Ferry (River gap bears N. 25 E.) Military Road from Colville to Walla Walla. 19. Plante's Crossing - Spokane River and Plains - trail runs N. N. E. 20. Sinyakwateen Depot from near left bank of Clarke's Fork looking up. Camp bears N. E. 21. View from summit of "Lookout Mountain," right bank of Clarke's Fork opposite Sinyakwateen, showing Kellisperm or Pend'oreille Lake in the distance and Bitter Root Mountains to N. & E. 22. Kellisperm Lake or Pend'oreille Lake, from "View Point" near where Clarkes' Fork flows from the Lake, looking S. W. Flat top mt. bears E. |
|---|---|

23. Kellispehm Lake from Yellow Bluff Island, looking S. E. toward the S. extremity of the Lake.
24. Kellispehm Lake - near head of lake looking South. (Sienitic Cliffs)
25. Missing.
26. Chelemta Depot. From right bank of the Kootenay looking up.
27. "Paddler's Lake" - widening of the Kootenay - from hills just above Chelemta on left bank looking S. across the Kootenay Valley.
28. Valley of Kootenay from hills near Akleu Cache (left bank) looking N. W.
29. Akleu Cache. Near the Kootenay R. Looking S.
30. Camp Kootenay West (Narris' Camp) looking N. W.
31. Camp Mooyie (1 1/4 miles N. of 49th Parallel) Peak bears N. 20. W.
32. Mooyie River looking South (down) from the 49th parallel.
33. Mooyie River Valley from Monument W. side river looking E. along the 49th parallel.
34. Rocky Mountain peaks from Camp on Josephs' Prairie. "Steeple" bear N. E.
35. Kootenay River looking up. (distant view of "Steeple") trail from Mooyie to Kootenay E.
36. Kootenay River. Junction with Elk River. View from trail on right bank.
37. Kootenay River. looking down from near Camp Kootenay East.
38. Missing.
39. Na-tuc-he-na or Kootenay Cache. left bank of the river looking South (down) Two miles below camp.
40. Kootenay River (Southernmost crossing) looking S. (down) from left bank.
41. Falls of the Kootenay (ak. Kaph-Kleh) from near the trail.
42. Camp N. fork Tobacco River - 30 miles from Camp Kootenay E. looking S. E. trail from Kootenay E. to Kishenehn.
43. Camp on Kattanoke Creek a branch of Flathead River - trail from Kootenay E. to Kishenehn.
44. Rocky Mountain Peaks (near boundary) from the summit of Flathead Pass. Boundary mt. bears N. 50. E.
45. Camp on Flathead River (49th parallel) looking up (W. 25. N.)
46. Valley of Kishenehn Creek. View from a point three miles below Camp Kishenehn looking up. Pass and peaks around Camp Kishenehn.
47. Camp Kishenehn from hill near right bank of creek looking N. E. with Mount Kishenehna ("Kirby and Spence") in background.
48. Kintla Mountains from the summit of Kishenehna
49. "Mt. Kirby" from "Mt. Spence" (the 2 peaks of Kishenehna Mountain) looking N.
50. Kintla Mountains and lower lake, from spur of Boundary Mountain.
51. Mt. Kishenehn peak bears N. 59 W.
52. Cascade of "Mount Kirby" from Kishenehn Pass four miles above camp. peak bears E. 10. S.
53. Kishenehn Creek (Red Sandstone formations) from trail up the pass looking N. 60. E.
54. Kishenehna Mountain (Kirby and Spence) and Kishenehn Pass from summit of Pass looking South.
55. Lake on E. side summit Kishenehn Pass looking E.
56. Camp. (foot of summit - E. side) Kishenehn or Boundary Pass. High peak

- bears W.
57. Sandstone Mountain bearing E. 20. S.
Kishenehn Pass (E. side of summit)
58. Looking W. toward summit Kishenehn
Pass left hand peak bears S. 10. W.
59. Cascade Kishenehn Pass (E side summit)
Peak bears S. 50° E.
60. "The Gates" from valley near E. en-
trance to Kishenehn Pass. looking W.
61. Camp Akamina (49th parallel) looking N.
50° E. across Akamina Lake down
Akamina Pass toward the Saskatchewan
Plains.
62. Lake to the Westward of Akamina Lake.
Peak bears S. 35. W.
63. View from Monument at summit looking W.
along 49th parallel. Highest Peak Kintla
Range bears S. 25. W.
64. View from monument at Summit looking E.
across Waterton or Chief Mountain Lake
along 49th parallel. Yellow peak on left
bears N. 30. E.
65. Camp on stream near Waterton Lake.
peak bears E. 30. S.
66. "Ak - Knote. Kult. num Waterton or Chief
Mountain Lake from the narrows looking
South.

II. List of Subjects of Files of the U. S. Section of the International Waterways Commission (Entry 293)

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1103	Legislation affecting the U. S. Section	3105-3106	Reports of lake commerce through Soo Canal, 1906-07
1104	Legislation affecting the U. S. Section concerning boundary work	3107-3111	Freight traffic through Soo Canal, 1908-12
1202-1203	Minutes of meetings: Sept. 1905-May 1906	3112	Reports of lake commerce through Soo Canal
1205	U. S. Commissioners: <u>re</u> minutes of full Commission	3201	Data--Lake Huron-Michigan
1206-1210	Minutes of meetings: June 1906-Nov. 1906	3301	Data--Detroit River
1211	Reports: U. S. Section	3401	Lake Erie and Niagara River navigation season
1214	Reports: U. S. Section, Niagara Falls	3403	Water levels--Lake Erie and Niagara River
1215	Reports: U. S. Section	3405	Recession--Niagara Falls
1216	Reports: secretary	3406	Surveys and general data--Niagara Falls
1217	Reports: Capt. Kutz, et al.	3408	Water levels--Lake Erie and Niagara River
1218	Reports: U. S. Section	3409	Commission's survey--Niagara River, Buffalo to the Falls
1220-1279	Minutes of meetings: Jan. 1907-Apr. 1915	3501	Data--St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario
1901-1907	Reports: weekly and monthly	4100	Diversions at the "Soo"
2201-2275	Minutes of meetings: Sept. 1905-Apr. 1915	4101	Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co.
2302	Reports: Canadian Section	4102	Chandler--Dumbar and Allied Companies
2601	Reports: full Commission	4103	Lake Superior Power Co.
2602	Reports: committees of the Commission	4104	Union Depot Co. --"Soo" permit
2904	Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, Apr. 11, 1909	4105	Ontario and Michigan Power Co.
3004	Rainfall--Great Lakes	4121	Minnesota Canal and Power Co.
3005	Water levels--Great Lakes	4122-4123	Applications of Minnesota Canal and Power Co.
3102	Data--St. Mary's River and Lake Superior	4124	Western Power Co.

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
4131	Michigan Lake Superior Power Co.		Drainage Co.
4201-4203	Chicago Drainage Canal	4420	Niagara Gorge Power Co.
4205	Proposed dam at head of St. Clair River	4421	Preservation of Niagara Falls--legislation and reports
4301-4302	Detroit River--Tunnel: Government improvement	4422	Diversions from Lake Erie
4303	Proposed canal--Lake St. Clair--Lake Erie	4423	Buffalo waterworks--tunnel and inlet pier
4401	Diversions from Lake Erie	4424	Users of Erie Canal water for power
4402	Niagara Falls Power Co.	4425	Mather Power Bridge--Niagara River
4403	Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Co.	4426	Erie and Ontario Sanitary Canal
4404	Ontario Power Co.	4502	Massena Water Power Co.
4405	Electrical Development Co.	4503	Smith L. Dawley application
4406	Canadian Niagara Power Co.	4504	International Development Co.
4407	International Railway Co.	4505	Long Sault Development Co.
4408	Niagara County Irrigation and Water Supply Co.	4506	Improvement of Richelieu River
4409	Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.	4507	Cedar Rapids Manufacturing and Power Co.
4410	Lockport Water and Electric Co.	4508	Beauharnois Development
4411	Lewiston Water Supply Co.	4509	Long Sault Development Co.
4412	Hamilton Cataract Power Co.	4510	Power Development at Waddington, New York
4413	Niagara Welland Power Co.	4601	Improvement of navigation of Rainy River
4414	Users of Erie Canal water for power	4602	Mouse River drainage project
4415	Power development--Woodford Estate	4701-4702	Grande Falls Power Co.
4416	Lower Niagara River Power and Water Supply Co.	5001	Regulation of Great Lakes: general
4417	Lewiston Water Works Co.	5101	Regulation of Lake Superior
4418	Lockport Water Supply Co.	5401	Regulation of Lake Erie
4419	Buffalo and Niagara Power and	5402	Erie Dam: general

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
5403	Effect of Erie Dam on floods	6111	Lake Superior: charts and data
5404	Reports: Erie regulation	6201	Lakes Michigan and Huron: chart data
5405	Ice conditions and storms: eastern end--Lake Erie and effect on regulating work	6203-6204	Lake Huron: chart data
5406-5408	Regulation of Lake Erie	6301-6302	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River: chart data
5501	Gut Channel: St. Lawrence River dam construction	6303	Lake St. Clair and Detroit River: boundary line
6001	Boundary line and treaties	6304-6305	Detroit River: monumenting
6002	Boundary	6306	Detroit River: monumenting
6003-6004	Chart and map reproduction	6307	Detroit and St. Clair Rivers: monumenting
6005	Secretary's reports on boundary work	6401	Lake Erie: boundary line
6006	Marking of boundary: general	6402-6404	Lake Erie: chart data
6007	Reports: boundary committee	6407	Niagara River: monumenting
6008	Chart and map reproduction	6501	Lake Ontario: chart data
6009	Marking boundary line: general	6502	St. Lawrence River: surveys
6010	Chart and map reproduction	6503	Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River: boundary
6011	Boundary committee: meetings and reports	6504	St. Lawrence River: surveys and monumenting
6012-6016	Chart and map reproduction	6505	Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River: chart data
6101	Lake Superior and St. Mary's River: charts and data	6506-6508	St. Lawrence River: surveys and monumenting
6102	Lake Superior: boundary line	6509	St. Lawrence River: monumenting
6103	Lake Superior: surveys	6510	Lake Ontario: chart data
6104	Lake Superior: chart data	9001	Miscellaneous
6105-6106	St. Mary's River: monumenting	9101	Publicity
6107	Lake Superior: surveys	9102	Pollution of boundary waters by sewage
6108	St. Mary's River: monumenting	9201	Navigation: speed in channels--regulations
6109	Lake Superior: charts and data		
6110	St. Mary's River: monumenting		

<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
9901	Miscellaneous projects not on Great Lakes	9902	Milk River: irrigation project

III. List of Closed Case Files of the International Joint Commission (Entry 320)

<u>Docket No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Docket No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	Rainy River Improvement Co.	22	St. John River Power Co.
2	Watrous Island Boom Co.	23	Creston Reclamation Co.
3	Lake of the Woods Levels	24	St. Lawrence River Power Co.
4	Pollution of Boundary Waters	25	Trail Smelter
5	Livingstone Channel	26	Roseau River
6	Michigan Lake Superior Power Co. (Michigan Northern Power Co.)	27	West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd.
7	Greater Winnipeg Water District	28	St. Croix Water Power Co.
8	Algoma Steel Corporation	29	Spragues Falls Manufacturing Co.
9	St. Mary and Milk Rivers	30	Geo. Leonard Salter, Trustee in Bankruptcy
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11	Spragues Falls Manufacturing Co.	32	Canadian Cottons, Ltd.
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