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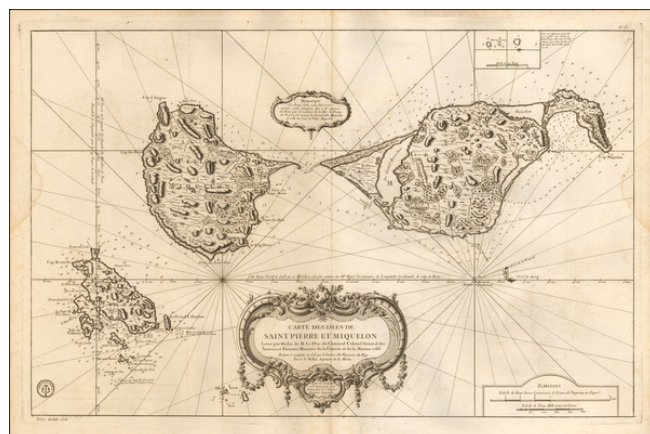
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Carte Des Isles De Saint Pierre et Miquelon Levee par Ordre de M. Le Duc de Choiseul . .. 1763

Stock#: 55222
Map Maker: Depot de la Marine
Date: 1763
Place: Paris
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG+
Size: 21.5 x 32 inches
Price: \$ 275.00



Description:

The Final Remaining Territory of New France in North America

Detailed sea chart of the strategically important island of Saint Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland. The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were of sufficient importance that they have been passed back and forth between the France and Britain on a number of occasions under multiple treaties.

The chart was produced by the Depot de la Marine toward the end of the Seven Years War (French & Indian War) .

St. Pierre & Miquelon

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, along with French fishing rights along a portion of the coast of Newfoundland, were of great strategic importance in the 17th, 18th and 19th Century and even into the 20th Century.

The Portuguese explorer João Álvares Fagundes is claimed to be the first European to have landed on the islands on October 20, 1520 and named the St. Pierre island group the 'Eleven Thousand Virgins'. In 1536 Jacques Cartier claimed the islands as a French possession on behalf of the King of France.

In 1670, during Jean Talon's second tenure as Intendant of New France, a French officer annexed the islands when he found a dozen French fishermen camped there. By the early 1700s the islands were again uninhabited, and France ceded them to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht which ended the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713. The British renamed St Pierre to 'St Peter', and small numbers of British and



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American settlers began arriving.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Paris (1763), France ceded all its North American possessions, but Britain returned Saint-Pierre and Miquelon to France. France also maintained fishing rights on the coasts of Newfoundland (which came to be called the French Shore).

During the American Revolutionary War, Britain invaded the French colony in 1778, sending the entire population of 2,000 back to France. In 1793, the British landed in Saint-Pierre and, the following year, again expelled the French population, and tried to install British settlers. The British colony was in turn sacked by French troops in 1796. The Treaty of Amiens of 1802 returned the islands to France, but Britain reoccupied them when hostilities recommenced the next year.

The Treaty of Paris (1814) gave the islands back to France, though Britain occupied them yet again during the Hundred Days War in 1815. France then reclaimed the now uninhabited islands and the islands were resettled in 1816. The settlers, mostly Basques, Bretons and Normans, were joined by various other peoples, particularly from the nearby island of Newfoundland. Only around the middle of the 19th century did increased fishing bring a certain prosperity to the little colony.

In 1903 the colony toyed with the idea of joining the United States, but in the end nothing came of the idea. During the early 1910s the colony suffered severely as a result of unprofitable fisheries, and large numbers of its people emigrated to Nova Scotia and Quebec. The draft imposed on all male inhabitants of conscript age after the 1914 beginning of World War I crippled the fisheries

Smuggling had always been an important economic activity in the islands, but it became especially prominent in the 1920s with the institution of Prohibition in the United States from January 1920. The end of Prohibition in 1933 plunged the islands once more into economic depression.

Detailed Condition: