



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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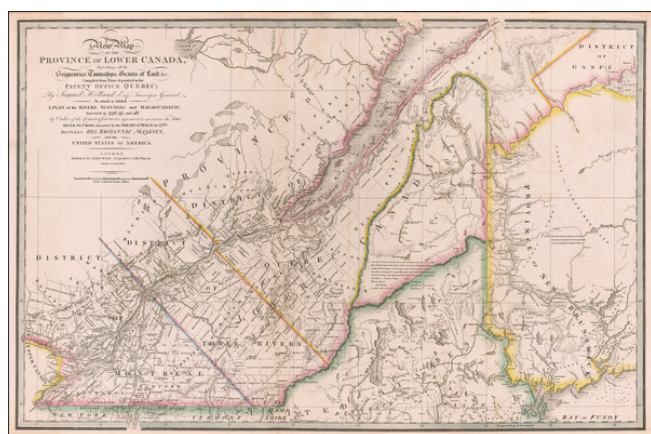
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## A New Map of the Province of Lower Canada, Describing all the Seigneuries, Townships, Grants of Land, &c. Compiled from Plans deposited in the Patent Office Quebec; By Samuel Holland . . . To which is Added A Plan of the Rivers, Scoudiac and Magaguadavic, Surveyed in 1796, 1797, and 1798, by Order of the Commisioners, appointed to ascertain the true River St. Croix intended by the Treaty of Peace in 1783 .

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**Stock#:** 58414  
**Map Maker:** Wyld  
**Date:** 1840  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 34 x 23 inches  
**Price:** \$475.00



### Description:

An interesting look at the lands which would soon be the subject of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

This is the 1840 edition of Wyld's important map of the Lower Province of Canada, first issued by Faden in 1813.

The map's most important feature is its treatment of the boundary between Maine and Quebec, which had been disputed for more than 50 years. The present map shows:

- Boundary awarded by King of Holland
- Boundary claimed by the United States
- Untitled boundary claimed by Britain (furthest south)

The original Faden map included information concerning over 100 land grants on either side of the St. Lawrence River, including the names of land owners. Faden's original map showed the surveys conducted in 1796-98 along the Scoudiac and Magaguadavic Rivers, in order to ascertain the true location of the St. Croix River. In the present map, there is significant new information and topographical details, showing the remarkable advancement in the surveying of the region in the 12 years after the publication of Faden's map of 1813.



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This edition includes the boundaries noted, Moosehead Lake, Penobscot River, the Bowding County Township and Bingham's Purchase. Whereas the original Faden map had no topographical detail, the present map is a dramatic improvement.

The second article of the Treaty of Peace between the US and Britain included the setting of the boundary between the two nations, "*From 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 . . .*" It later became apparent that there was more than one St. Croix River. A further treaty provision in 1794 appointed a boundary commission which determined in 1798 that the intended St. Croix was the Scoudiac River and its northern branch Cheputnaticook. The Treaty of Ghent, concluded on December 24, 1814, agreed to provide for a final adjustment of the boundaries described in the Treaty of 1783 that had not yet been determined, which included the boundary line from the source of the River St. Croix to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods.

A further commission was appointed to settle the boundary from the St. Croix River to the St. Lawrence. Joseph Bouchette and John Lawrence were hired to conduct the surveys and submit the reports for resolution to a third nation. Ultimately, the issue was resolved by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

**Detailed Condition:**