

GREAT BRITAIN : JUNE 18, 1822

*Declaration of the Commissioners under Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent (Document 33), signed at Utica June 18, 1822. Original in English.*

The Undersigned, Commissioners, appointed, sworn, and Authorized, in Virtue of the Sixth Article of the treaty of Peace and Amity<sup>1</sup> between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, concluded at Ghent, on the twenty fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and fourteen, impartially to examine, and, by a Report or Declaration, under their hands & seals, to designate, "that portion of the boundary of the United States, from the point where the 45th degree of North latitude, strikes the river Iroquois, or Cataraqua,<sup>2</sup> along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the communication by water, between that lake and lake Erie, thence, along the middle of said Communication, into Lake Erie, through the Middle of said Lake, until it arrives at the water communication into Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said water communication into Lake Huron, thence, through the middle of said Lake, to the water Communication between that lake and lake Superior," and, to "decide to which of the two Contracting parties the several islands, lying within the said rivers, lakes and water Communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the treaty<sup>3</sup> of 1783": Do Decide and Declare, that the following described line (which is more clearly indicated, on a series of Maps<sup>4</sup> accompanying this report, exhibiting correct surveys and delineations of all the rivers, lakes, water communications and islands, embraced by the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent,<sup>5</sup> by a black line, shaded on the British side with red, and on the American side with blue; and each

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<sup>1</sup> Document 33.

<sup>2</sup> Now the St. Lawrence River.

<sup>3</sup> Document 11.

<sup>4</sup> See the note regarding the original maps.

<sup>5</sup> Document 33.

sheet of which series of Maps is identified by a Certificate, subscribed by the Commissioners and by the two principal Surveyors employed by them) is the true boundary intended by the two before mentioned treaties: That is to say,

Beginning at a Stone Monument, erected by Andrew Ellicott Esquire, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, on the South bank or Shore of the said river Iroquois or Cataraqua, (now called the St Lawrence,) which Monument, bears South seventy four degrees and forty five minutes west, and is eighteen hundred and forty yards distant, from the Stone Church in the Indian village of St Regis, and indicates the point at which the forty fifth parallel of North latitude strikes the said river: Thence running North thirty five degrees and forty five minutes west, into the river, on a line at right angles with the southern Shore, to a point one hundred yards south of the opposite island, called Cornwall Island: Thence, turning westerly, and passing around the southern and western sides of said island, keeping one hundred yards distant therefrom, and following the curvatures of its shores, to a point opposite to the North west corner or angle of said Island: Thence, to and along the middle of the main river, until it approaches the eastern extremity of Barnhart's Island: Thence, northerly, along the channel which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada Shore, keeping one hundred yards distant from the island, until it approaches Sheiks Island: Thence, along the middle of the strait which divides Barnhart's and Sheiks' Islands, to the channel, called The long Sault, which separates the two last mentioned islands from the lower Long Sault Island: Thence, westerly (crossing the centre of the last mentioned channel) until it approaches within one hundred yards of the north shore of the Lower Sault Island: Thence, up the North branch of the river, keeping to the North of, and near, the Lower Sault Island, and also North of, and near, the Upper Sault (sometimes called Baxter's) Island, and south of the two small islands, marked on the Map A and B to the western extremity of the Upper Sault, or Baxter's Island: Thence, passing between the two islands called The Cats, to the middle of the river above: Thence, along the middle of the river, keeping to the North of the small islands marked C and D; and North also of Chrystlers Island, and of the small island next above it, marked E, until it approaches the north east angle of Goose Neck Island; Thence, along the passage which divides the last mentioned island from the Canada Shore, keeping one hundred yards from the Island, to the upper end of the same; Thence, South of, and

near, the two Small islands called The Nut Islands: Thence, North of, and near, the island marked F. and also of the island called Dry, or Smuggler's, Island: Thence, passing between the islands marked G and H,<sup>1</sup> to the North of the island called Isle au Rapid Plat: Thence, along the North side of the last mentioned island, keeping one hundred yards from the shore, to the upper end thereof: Thence, along the middle of the river, keeping to the South of, and near, the islands called Cousson (or Tussin) and Presque Isle: Thence, up the river, keeping north of, and near, the several Gallop Isles, numbered on the Map 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9 & 10, and also of Tick, Tibbets' and Chimney Islands: and south of, and near, the Gallop Isles numbered 11. 12. & 13, and also of Duck. Drummond, and Sheep, Islands Thence, along the middle of the river, passing North of Island No. 14, South of 15. & 16, North of 17, South of 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25 & 28, and North<sup>2</sup> of 26 & 27: Thence, along the middle of the river, north of Gull Island, and of the islands N° 29. 32. 33. 34. 35, Bluff Island, and N° 39. 44. & 45, and to the South of N° 30. 31. 36. Grenadier Island, & N° 37. 38. 40. 41. 42. 43. 46. 47. & 48, until it approaches the east end of Well's Island; Thence, to the North of Well's Island, and along the Strait which divides it from Rowe's Island, keeping to the North of the small islands N° 51. 52. 54. 58. 59. & 61, and to the south of the small islands numbered and marked 49. 50. 53. 55. 57. 60 & X, until it approaches the North east point of Grindstone Island: Thence, to the North of Grindstone Island, and keeping to the North also of the small islands N° 63. 65. 67. 68. 70. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. & 78, and to the South of N° 62. 64. 66. 69 & 71, until it approaches the southern point of Hickory Island: Thence, passing to the South of Hickory Island and of the two small islands lying near it's southern extremity Numbered 79. & 80: Thence, to the South of Grand or Long Island, keeping near its southern shore, and passing to the North of Carlton Island, until it arrives opposite to the south western point of said Grand Island in lake Ontario: Thence, passing to the North of Grenadier, Fox, Stony, and the Gallop, Islands, in lake Ontario, and to the South of, and near, the islands called The Ducks, to the middle of the said lake: Thence, Westerly, along the middle of said lake, to a point opposite the Mouth of the Niagara River: Thence, to and up the middle of the said river, to the Great Falls: Thence, up the Falls, through the point of the Horse Shoe, keeping to the west of Iris or Goat Island, and of

<sup>1</sup> Islands G and H are marked G and I on original map 3.

<sup>2</sup> The line on original map 6 runs south of island 26 and north of island 27.

the group of small islands at it's head, and following the bends of the river, so as to enter the strait between Navy, and Grand Islands: Thence, along the middle of said strait, to the head of Navy Island: Thence, to the west and south of, and near to, Grand and Beaver Islands, and to the west of Strawberry, Squaw and Bird Islands, to Lake Erie: Thence, Southerly and Westerly, along the middle of Lake Erie, in a direction to enter the passage immediately south of Middle Island, being one of the easternmost of the group of islands lying in the western part of said lake: Thence, along the said passage, proceeding to the North of Cunningham's Island, of the three Bass Islands, and of the Western Sister, and to the south of the Islands, called The Hen and Chickens, and of the Eastern & Middle Sisters: Thence, to the Middle of the Mouth of the Detroit river, in a direction to enter the channel which divides Bois blanc and Sugar Islands: Thence, up the said Channel to the West of Bois Blanc Island, and to the east. of Sugar, Fox and Stony, Islands, until it approaches Fighting or Great Turkey Island: Thence, along the western side, and near the shore, of said last mentioned island, to the middle of the river above the same: Thence, along the middle of said river, keeping to the south east of, and near, Hog Island, and to the North-west of, and near, the island called Isle a la Pache, to Lake St. Clair: Thence, through the middle of said lake, in a direction to enter that mouth or channel of the river St. Clair which is usually denominated The old Ship Channel: Thence, along the middle of said channel, between Squirrel Island on the South east, and Herson's Island on the North west, to the upper end of the last mentioned island, which is nearly opposite to Point aux Chenes on the American Shore: Thence, along the middle of the river St Clair, keeping to the west of, and near, the islands called Belle Riviere Isle and Isle aux Cerfs, to Lake Huron: Thence, through the middle of lake Huron, in a direction to enter the strait or passage between Drummond's Island on the West, and The little Manitou Island on the east: Thence, through the middle of the passage which divides the two last mentioned islands: Thence, turning Northerly and Westerly around the eastern and Northern Shores of Drummonds island, and proceeding in a direction to enter the passage between the island of St Joseph's and the american Shore, passing to the North of the intermediate islands<sup>1</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 61. 11. 10. 12. 9. 6. 4. & 2, and to the South of those Numbered 15. 13. 5 & 1: Thence, up the

<sup>1</sup> Original maps 24 and 25 omit all the numbers of the "intermediate" and "small" islands.

said last mentioned passagē, keeping near to the Island St. Joseph's, and passing to the North and east of Isle a la Crosse, and of the small islands numbered 16. 17. 18. 19 & 20, and to the south and west of those numbered 21. 22. & 23, until it strikes a line (drawn on the Map with black ink, and shaded on one side of the point of intersection with blue and on the other with red) passing across the river at the head of St Joseph's Island, and at the foot of the Neebish Rapids; Which line denotes the termination of the boundary directed to be run by the Sixth Article of the Treaty of Ghent.<sup>1</sup>

And the said Commissioners Do further decide and declare, That all the Islands lying in the Rivers, Lakes and Water Communications, between the before described Boundary Line and the adjacent shores of Upper Canada, Do, and each of them Does, belong to his Britannic Majesty: and that all the Islands, lying in the rivers, lakes, and water Communications, between the said Boundary Line and the adjacent shores of the United States, or their Territories, Do, and each of them Does, belong to the United States of America, in Conformity with the true intent of the Second Article of the said Treaty<sup>2</sup> of 1783, and of the Sixth Article of the Treaty. of Ghent.

In faith whereof We, the Commissioners aforesaid, have signed this Declaration, and thereunto affixed our Seals. Done, in Quadruplicate, at Utica, In the State of New York, in the United States of America, this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

PETER B. PORTER [Seal]

ANTH: BARCLAY [Seal]

#### NOTES

It is stated in the declaration that it was executed in quadruplicate. One original, engrossed on parchment, is in the Department of State file.

By Article 2 of the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Great Britain of September 3, 1783 (Document 11), the boundary westward from that point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the River St. Lawrence (near St. Regis, Franklin County, New York), is described as follows:

Thence along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario; through the Middle of said Lake until it strikes the Communication by Water between that Lake & 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 & Lake Huron; Thence along the middle of said Water-Communication into the Lake Huron, thence through the middle of said Lake to

<sup>1</sup> Document 33.

<sup>2</sup> Document 11.

the Water Communication between that Lake and Lake Superior, thence through Lake Superior Northward of the Isles Royal & Phelipeaux to the Long Lake; Thence through the Middle of said Long-Lake, and the Water Communication between it & 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.

No steps were taken by the two Governments to describe more in detail or to survey or map the boundary in the St. Lawrence River and through the Great Lakes until commissioners were appointed for that purpose under Articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty of Ghent (Document 33). Article 6 of that treaty dealt with the portion of that boundary from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the River St. Lawrence to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. In part that article reads as follows:

Whereas by the former Treaty of Peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty fifth degree of North Latitude strikes the River Iroquois or Cataraguy to the Lake Superior was declared to be "along the middle of said River into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said Lake until it strikes the communication by water between that Lake and Lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into Lake Erie, through the middle of said Lake until it arrives at the water communication into the Lake Huron; thence through the middle of said Lake to the water communication between that Lake and Lake Superior:" and whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of the said River, Lakes, and water communications, and whether certain Islands lying in the same were within the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States: In order therefore finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding Article unless otherwise specified in this present Article. The said Commissioners shall meet in the first instance at Albany in the State of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall by a Report or Declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary 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 conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive.

This declaration of the Commissioners of June 18, 1822, was made pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent above quoted and was the result of the labors of some years, as the Commissioners first met at Albany on November 18, 1816. The manuscript journal of the Commissioners, from November 18, 1816, to June 22, 1822, is in the archives of the Department of State, and an account of their proceedings is in Moore, *International Arbitrations*, I, 162-70. The declaration was communicated to Congress with the presidential message of February 26, 1823 (*American State Papers, Foreign Relations*, V, 241-45).

## THE ORIGINAL MAPS

The "Maps accompanying this report" (except two which were not signed) form strictly a part of the declaration. Originals of those maps, of which there are twenty-five, are in the archives of the Department of State. As a whole the maps were not, in the first instance, serially numbered, but they have been marked in pencil with numbers 1 to 25; and those numbers will be used here for convenience of reference, as the original maps have usually been referred to by them.

Maps 1 to 10 show the line running up the St. Lawrence River to Lake Ontario. The originals are numbered I to X, and they are entitled "Iroquois or S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence 1817" (I to III) or "Iroquois or S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence 1818" (IV to X).

Map 11, which, in order of locational sequence, should properly be map 12, is entitled "Lake Ontario," with the legend, "Copied from the Survey made in the years 1815-16 & 17 by Capt. H. F. W. Owen of H. B. Majesty's Royal Navy." This map is of Lake Ontario as a whole. It is neither certified nor signed.

Map 12, which should properly be map 11, is entitled "Ontario 1819." It represents the northeastern portion of Lake Ontario.

Maps 13 to 16 show the line extending from Lake Ontario through the Niagara River and into Lake Erie. Maps 13, 14, and 16 are entitled "Niagara 1819" and are numbered respectively I, II, and IV. Map 15 is entitled "The Second Section of the Survey of 1819."

Map 17 is entitled "Lake Erie." It represents the entire lake. This map is not certified and is not signed. It has the following legend:

That part West of Points Pélé and Sandusky including all the Islands, is reduced from the actual Surveys, made by order of the Commissioners.

The other parts of the Lake, (except the entrance into the Niagara River) are reduced from such printed maps as were supposed to be the most accurate.

Map 18 has no title. It is a map of the southwest end of Lake Erie.

Maps 19 to 23 carry the line through the water communication between Lake Erie and Lake Huron. Maps 19 to 21 are entitled "Detroit 1820" and are numbered respectively I to III. Map 22 is entitled "Lake S<sup>t</sup> Clair." While this map is duly signed, it has no certificate. Map 23 has no title. It shows the line extending from the Channels at the head of Lake St. Clair through the River St. Clair and into Lake Huron. It is twice signed, with two certificates.

Map 24 is entitled "The Fifteenth Section N<sup>o</sup> 1. Lake Huron 1820 & 21." This map represents Lake Huron as a whole and indicates the termination of the line under Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent. It has the following legend and signed certificate:

The black Lines denote the actual Survey; and the Latitudes and Longitudes designated in the body of the Map are the actual observations made by Order of the Board.

The dotted Lines are the Shores of the Lake as laid down, and copied from the Map of M<sup>r</sup> William Smyth, Surveyor General of Upper Canada and are not to be depended on.

The black Line of Cabotia, and Isles north of it, is copied from the naval Survey of Captain of the Royal Navy.

We certify this to be a true Map (the black Lines only included) of part of the Boundary designated by the 6<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty of Ghent from actual Survey by order of the Board.

Map 25 has no title. It is a map of the upper end of Lake Huron, and on it also is marked the termination of the line under Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent.

These originals, numbered 1 to 25, are of various sizes and scales. Measured between the innermost border lines, or including in addition any extension of the map beyond these lines, the dimensions are as follows: The two largest maps are respectively 9 feet 9 inches high by 2 feet 3 inches wide (298 by 69 cm.), and 4 feet 2 inches high by 7 feet 4 inches wide (128 by 224 cm.). The four smallest maps, while varying slightly in size, are approximately 1 foot 11 inches high by 2 feet 11 inches wide (58 by 89 cm.). The remaining maps are for the most part about 2 feet 6 inches high by 4 feet 3 inches wide (76 by 129 cm.).

The scale of the maps is usually expressed in terms both of a geographical mile of 6075.6 feet and of an English mile of 5280 feet in relation to units of length graphically shown on the map. Maps 12, 18, 22, and 25 are in a scale of 1 inch to 1 geographical mile (1 : 72,900); maps 11 and 17 are in a scale of 1 inch to 3 geographical miles (1 : 219,000); map 24 is in a scale of 1 inch to 7 geographical miles (1 : 510,000); and the remaining eighteen maps are in a scale of 5 inches to 1 geographical mile (1 : 14,600).

All these twenty-five maps except maps 11 and 17 are signed by Peter B. Porter and Anthony Barclay, Commissioners, and William A. Bird and David Thompson, Surveyors, under Articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty of Ghent, and all the signed maps except map 22 have this certificate over the signatures: "We certify this to be a true Map of part of the Boundary designated by the sixth article of the Treaty of Ghent; from actual Survey by order of the Board." Filed with these originals is a sheet entitled "The 6<sup>th</sup> Art: Tr: Ghent—Contents of the Portfolio." This paper seems to be a list of the maps before they were finally assembled and mounted. It has corrections and additions in pencil and is not dated. It is signed by John Bigsby, Assistant Secretary to the Commissioners, and bears this note: "The sheets, which are not certified and signed, were intended to be united with others which have certificates and signatures."

As stated in the declaration, there is drawn on these maps, to indicate the boundary, "a black line shaded on the British side with red and on the American side with blue."

Facsimiles of these twenty-five maps, somewhat reduced in size, are in Moore, International Arbitrations, VI, numbered 1 to 25. Those facsimiles are in black and white only, so that the boundary shows as a continuous black line, without the blue and red shading of the originals.



Lithographed reproductions of eight of these maps, showing the boundary line with the blue and red shading, are in a work in the form of an atlas entitled "Letter from the Secretary of State, Transmitting, Pursuant to a Resolution in the House of Representatives, of the Nineteenth Ultimo, a Copy of the Maps and Report of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, for Ascertaining the Northern and Northwestern Boundary between the United States and Great Britain." In that work, a copy of which is in the Division of Maps, Library of Congress, is printed this declaration of June 18, 1822, with the letter of transmittal of Secretary of State Henry Clay dated March 15, 1828, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 19th ultimo, directing him to report to that House a copy of the Maps, and so much of the Reports of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, for ascertaining the Northern and Northwestern Boundary between the United States and Great Britain, as will exhibit those parts of said Boundary which are already decided upon, has the honor to report the accompanying copies of a part of a series of Maps which have been communicated to this office, exhibiting Surveys and Delineations of so much of said Boundary Line as is believed to be required by the resolution of the House; and respectfully to refer the House to the Decision, dated 18th June, 1822, of the Joint Commissioners under the sixth article of the said treaty, published at the end of the Acts of the second Session of the Seventeenth Congress, in the seventh volume of the Laws of the United States, for a further and full explanation of the said Boundary Line, as agreed upon and established.

The reproductions are somewhat reduced from the originals and comprise maps 18 to 25, inclusive, and in that order except that map 25 precedes map 24.

In 1891 the United States Lighthouse Board published a set of maps which includes those under Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent. The maps are in a folder entitled "Northern Boundary of the United States According to the Treaty of Ghent." They consist of twenty-nine maps in thirty-two sheets. Each map bears the following notation: "U. S. Light-House Board, Washington, D. C., November, 1891. Photolithographed from original charts by permission of the U. S. State Department. Geo. W. Coffin Commander, U. S. N. Naval Secretary." The maps show the line from near St. Regis on the St. Lawrence to Pigeon River, northwestern Lake Superior. They are not numbered but correspond with maps 1-27, 35, and 56 in Moore, *International Arbitrations*, VI. The maps are reduced in scale to less than half that of the originals. The map sheets are of uniform size and measure 16 by 24 inches.

A very careful report on the Canadian boundary from the Atlantic to the Pacific, giving its history to 1906, will be found in Chandler P. Anderson, *Canadian Questions: Northern Boundary of the United States*. Pages 31 to 35 of that work treat particularly of the boundary dealt with by Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent.

## THE EXISTING BOUNDARY

The boundary between the United States and Canada through the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, as now demarcated, is shown on a series of charts entitled "International Boundary between the United States and Dominion of Canada through the Saint Lawrence River and Great Lakes as Ascertained and Reestablished by the International Waterways Commission Pursuant to Article 4 of the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain Signed April 11, 1908, in 30 Sheets Including an Index Sheet." Each of the twenty-nine charts showing the boundary is signed by the members of the International Waterways Commission with the following certificate:

We certify that this is an accurate chart, prepared and adopted by us, showing a portion of the international boundary line as defined and located by us under Article IV of the treaty between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, signed April 11, 1908. Adopted at Buffalo, New York, August 15, 1913.

Sheets Nos. 1 to 23, inclusive, of this series, cover that portion of the boundary dealt with by Article 6 of the Treaty of Ghent, namely, from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the River St. Lawrence to the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior; sheets Nos. 21 to 29, inclusive, show the boundary continuing from the water communication between Lake Huron and Lake Superior to the mouth of Pigeon River at the western shore of Lake Superior.

The scale of sheets Nos. 1 to 23 is generally 1:20,000, but Nos. 8, 14, 17, and 21 are 1:60,000; Nos. 9, 13, and 20 are 1:300,000; and No. 11 is 1:10,000.

Duplicate originals of these charts, prepared by the International Waterways Commission pursuant to Article 4 of the Treaty with Great Britain of April 11, 1908, are in the archives of the Department of State.

The "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 as Ascertained and Re-established Pursuant to Article IV of the Treaty between Great Britain and the United States Signed 11th April, 1908," dated at Buffalo April 29, 1915, with three appendices, was printed at Ottawa in 1916, in one volume, with a box volume of maps. A detailed "Description of International Boundary Line between Canada and the United States through the St. Lawrence River; Great Lakes, and Communicating Waterways," is at pages 31-96; and the records transmitted to each of the two Governments for its archives are thus described at page 114:

There are transmitted to each Government for its archives the following records: Two leather portfolios, each containing a set of the thirty boundary charts, certified and signed by the Commissioners; thirty of the sixty engraved copper plates, 27½ inches by 43 inches, covering alternate charts along the

boundary line; and thirty of the sixty aluminum plates, 43 inches by 53 inches, consisting of fifteen black and fifteen tint plates, covering the remaining alternate charts along the boundary line.

The maps reproduced in the work mentioned are on a somewhat smaller scale than the originals and are there listed as follows:

INDEX—Montreal to Duluth, St. Lawrence river and Great lakes general index sheet to all sheets.

- 1—St. Lawrence river, St. Regis to Dickinson Landing.
- 2—St. Lawrence river, Dickinson Landing to head of Morrisburg canal.
- 3—St. Lawrence river, head of Morrisburg canal to Prescott.
- 4—St. Lawrence river, Prescott to Oak Point.
- 5—St. Lawrence river, Oak point to Alexandria bay. The Rift.
- 6—St. Lawrence river, Alexandria bay to east end of Wolfe island.
- 7—St. Lawrence river, east end of Wolfe island to west end of Wolfe island.
- 8—East end of lake Ontario, west end of Wolfe island to Main Duck island.
- 9—General sheet of lake Ontario.
- 10—Niagara river, lake Ontario to Niagara falls.
- 11—Niagara river, Whirlpool to Navy island.
- 12—Niagara river, Niagara falls to lake Erie.
- 13—General sheet of lake Erie.
- 14—West end of lake Erie.
- 15—Detroit river, lake Erie to Fighting island.
- 16—Detroit river, Fighting island to lake St. Clair.
- 17—Lake St. Clair general sheet.
- 18—St. Clair river, lake St. Clair to Port Lambton.
- 19—St. Clair river, Marine City to lake Huron.
- 20—General sheet lake Huron.
- 21—North channel and St. Marys river, False Detour passage to foot of Sugar island.
- 22—North channel and St. Marys river, Potagannissing bay to foot of Mud lake.
- 23—St. Marys river, foot of Mud lake to middle Neebish.
- 24—St. Marys river, middle Neebish to Sault Ste. Marie.
- 25—St. Marys falls.
- 26—Sault Ste. Marie to point Iroquois.
- 27—East end of lake Superior.
- 28—General sheet of lake Superior, Whitefish point to Pigeon bay.
- 29—North shore of lake Superior, Spar island to head of Pigeon bay.

