

Trial Notes

Jean Cousin, French Norman Mariner:

Sailed to South Atlantis in 1488, navigated the Arawak River estuary, and named the nation Brésil, which translated from middle French translates to “breeze there,” which could be a navigational marker for mariners. Binot Paulmier confirmed there were French merchants Brésil. Cousin’s journey was used as a precedent for the French settlement of Ft. Caroline, though the French Carolingian and Norse Fairhair dynasty marriages may have been the Doctrine of Discovery precedent established by Erik Thorvaldsen, and Leif Erikson, and Jean Cousin sailed to claim South Atlantis after the Norse explorations mapped North Atlantis.

Acadian Charter, 1603

King Henri IV of France and Navarre gives Pierre du le Gast/Gua, a French Huguenot, a colonial charter to found New France in a colony named Acadia, which is an Algonquin name for “Land of Plenty.” The Acadian Charter stipulated the initial settlement would be between the 40th and 46th North Parallel, and claimed all the inland areas of the rivers connected to the settlement, according to the Charter, which included the territory named Canada. The Acadian Colonial Company, the Ordre de Bon Temps, founded by the French Acadian Settlers by Samuel de Champlain, Pierre du Gast, Jean de Biencourt, Marc Lescarbot, Louis Hébert, Charles de Biencourt, Claude and Charles de La Tour, Daniel Hay, and Algonquin Chief Henri Membertou in 1606. The Acadian Ordre de Bon Temps is still active and recognized today. The Charter of the Ordre de Bon Temps by Henri IV mentions an older Norman Charter within the text.

Treaty of Watertown, 1776:

Acadia, by the Acadian Charter, is the foundational charter entity which founded and settled French immigrants in Canada, by the grace of Chief Henri Membertou who might be an ancestor of Joseph Broussard aka Beau Soleil. In the Treaty of Watertown, the United States declares that Acadia and the United States are United and Allied. The Treaty is still in effect, Massachusetts being involved specifically has implications on the Oregon Country.

Treaty of Ildefonso, 1800:

Article 3: His Catholic Majesty promises and undertakes on his part to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the above conditions and provisions regarding His Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be according to the treaties subsequently concluded between Spain and other states.

Louisiana Territory Limits:

Appalachian to Rocky Mountains (105 West Longitude/Great Comanche River), Mississippi Gulf to “New Mexico”, under the Company du Canada, an expansion of the Acadian colony founded by King Henri IV of France, explored by Samuel de Champlain.

Treaty of Adams Onis. 1819, ratified by United States 1822.

Article 3: The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: The United States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty, and renounce **forever**, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories **forever**.

:Article 3 Maybe interpreted with Napoleon being Pope and King of Italy and Rome, or with the Catholic Acadian Chief King Joseph Rene Broussard, as such :

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions to the territories described by the said line, that is to say: The United States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty (**Napoleon or Broussard**), and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty (**Ferdinand VII**) cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims, and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

Boundary: The boundary-line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin 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 Nachitoches, or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence, following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in Melish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the first of January, 1818. But if the source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: All the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas Rivers, throughout the course thus described. to belong to the United States; but the use of the waters, and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and of the said rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

(Spain is North and East of the line)

Treaty of Santa Maria Calatrava, 1836.

ARTICLE 1: S.M. the queen governor of Spain, in the name of her august daughter Doña Isabel II, recognizes the Mexican Republic as a free, sovereign and independent nation, composed of the states and countries specified in its constitutional law, namely: the territory included in the viceroyalty called before New Spain; the one who said general captaincy of Yucatan; that of the commanders called before internal provinces of East and West; the one of the low and high California, and the annexed lands and islands of which the above-mentioned republic is currently in possession. And S. M. renounces, both by itself, and by its heirs and successors, any claim to the government, property and territorial law of said states and countries.

Treaty of Limits, 1828.

Article 2 is Article 3 from Adams Onis.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848.

Article 5: The boundary line between the two Republics 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 (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same); thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in the article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition. Published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell," of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the schooners Sutil and Mexicana; of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground land-marks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

Gadsden Purchase, 1854.

Washington Ashburn Treaty, 1842.

Article 1. Border is between Canada, and the United States' New York and Vermont.

Article 3. Maine and New Brunswick border.

Anglo-American Convention of 1818

Treaty between the English (one of four British nations) and the Americans. Canada not mentioned. Not forever.

Article II. 49th latitude from the "Lake of the Woods to the Stony Mountains." Stony Mountain is a town in Manitoba.

Article III. Either party may claim the Oregon Country.

Oregon Treaty, 1846.

No mention of Canada, no mention of forever.

Article 3: In the future appropriation of the territory South of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, as provided in the first article of this treaty, the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, and of all British subjects who may be already in the occupation of land or other property lawfully acquired within the said territory, shall be respected.

Article 1: From the point of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, where the boundary laid down in existing treaties and conventions between the United States and Great Britain terminates, the line of boundary between the territories of the United States and those of her Britannic Majesty shall be continued westward along the said forty-ninth parallel of north latitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's Straits, to the Pacific Ocean: Provided, however, That the navigation of the whole of the said channel and straits, south of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, remain free and open to both parties.

The French claim remains unresolved.

John C. Frémont and the Republic of the Californias

To add Historical Weight to the Canadian Claim to the Republic of the Californias:

Being that Santa Ana had merged Basse and Haut California into one provincial state, the Californias, at the time when John Charles Frémont founded the California Republic is why I say, the Republic of the Californias.

However, being an important topic still, the main point of this message is that according to the British Nationality Act of 1772, a child of a father who is a British National is also considered to be a British National themselves. Therefore, as Charles Frémont, the father of John Charles Frémont was a Canadian immigrant from a British Domain, then John Charles Frémont was also a British National, a French Canadian British National; which means that the California Republic was founded by a British National.

As for the Frémonts' French Nationality... Droit du Sang was established in France, and so French Canadians could still be considered French nationals after the Canadian territory exchange after the 7 Years' War; and the 1763 Treaty of Paris. So, despite the Oregon Treaty, the French Canadian claim to California may be asserted there too, in the absence of United States of America jurisdiction.