



INSIDE THE VAULT

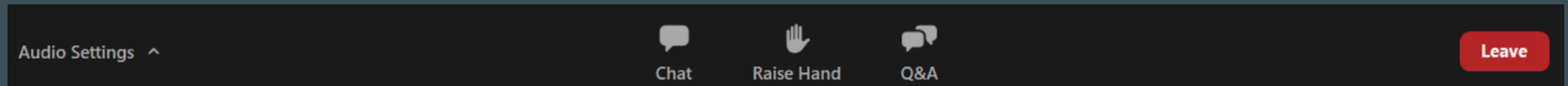
The Treaty of Paris
with Dr. Eliga Gould

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 2023

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How to Participate



- If you would like to ask a question, you can use the Q&A feature.
- We will be answering audience questions throughout the session.
- The views expressed here are those of the historian.

For Security and Privacy

- Your microphone is automatically muted.
- Your camera is automatically turned off.



Dr. Eliga Gould



Eliga Gould is a professor of history at the University of New Hampshire. His books include *Among the Powers of the Earth: The American Revolution and the Making of a New World Empire* (2012). Named a Library Journal Best Book of the Year, it received the SHEAR Book Prize from the Society for Historians of the Early American Republic and was a finalist for the George Washington Prize. A Japanese-language edition was published in 2016. Gould has held fellowships from the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, the Robert H. Smith International Center for Jefferson Studies at Monticello, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Charles Warren Center at Harvard. He is currently writing a global history of the peace that ended the American Revolutionary War: *Crucible of Peace: The Turbulent History of America's Founding Treaty*.



Today's Document

THE
DEFINITIVE TREATY
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN,
AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Signed at Paris, the 3^d day of September 1783.



M. DCC. LXXXIII.

Treaty of Paris, Montpellier, France, September 3, 1783.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History,
GLC01234)



The American Peace Commissioners

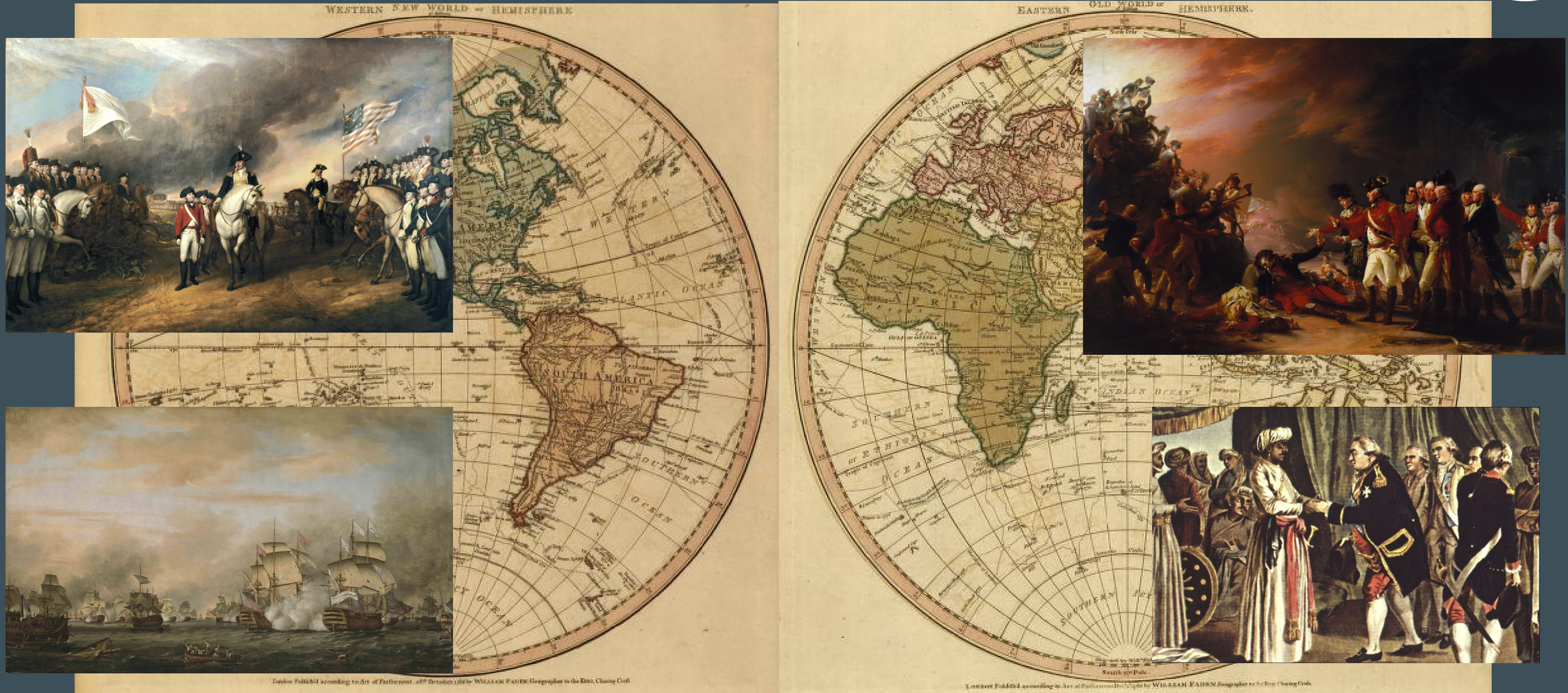
Circa 1783



Benjamin West, *The American Commissioners of the Preliminary Peace Agreement with Great Britain*, ca. 1820. (Courtesy of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.)

American Revolutionary War

1775-1783



William Faden, *Western and Eastern Hemispheres*, 1787. (Library of Congress); Clockwise from top left: John Trumbull, *Surrender of Lord Cornwallis*, 1820. (Architect of the Capitol); John Trumbull, *The Sortie Made by the Garrison of Gibraltar*, 1789. (Wikimedia Commons); Jean-Baptiste Morret, "Entrevue du Bailly de Suffren et d'Hider-Ali-Kan," 1789. (British Museum); Thomas Whitcombe, *The Battle of the Saintes*, 1783. (Royal Museums Greenwich)

Benjamin Franklin



Benjamin West, *Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky*,
ca. 1816. (Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art)

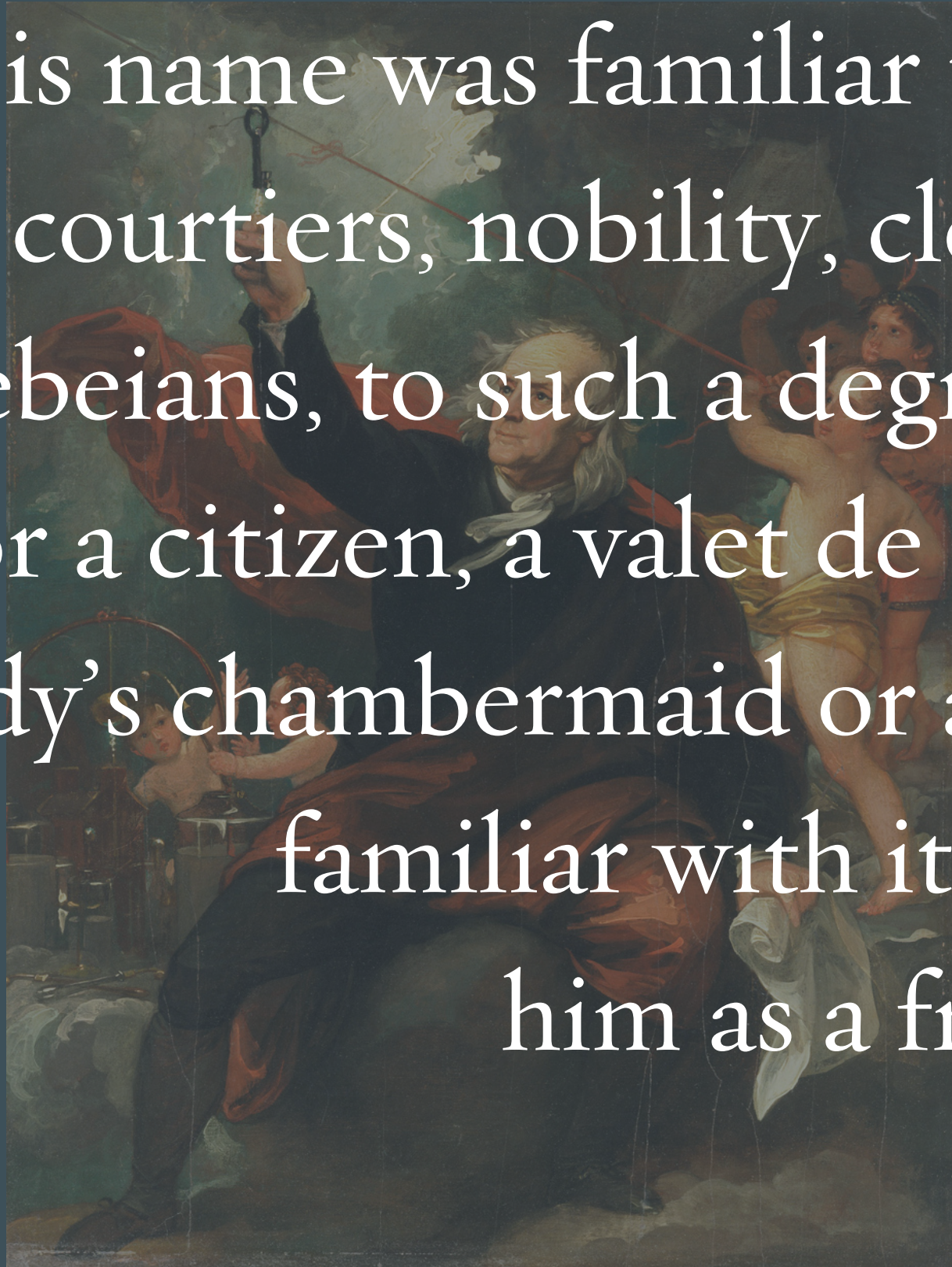


Joseph Siffrein, *Benjamin Franklin*,
ca. 1785. (Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery)

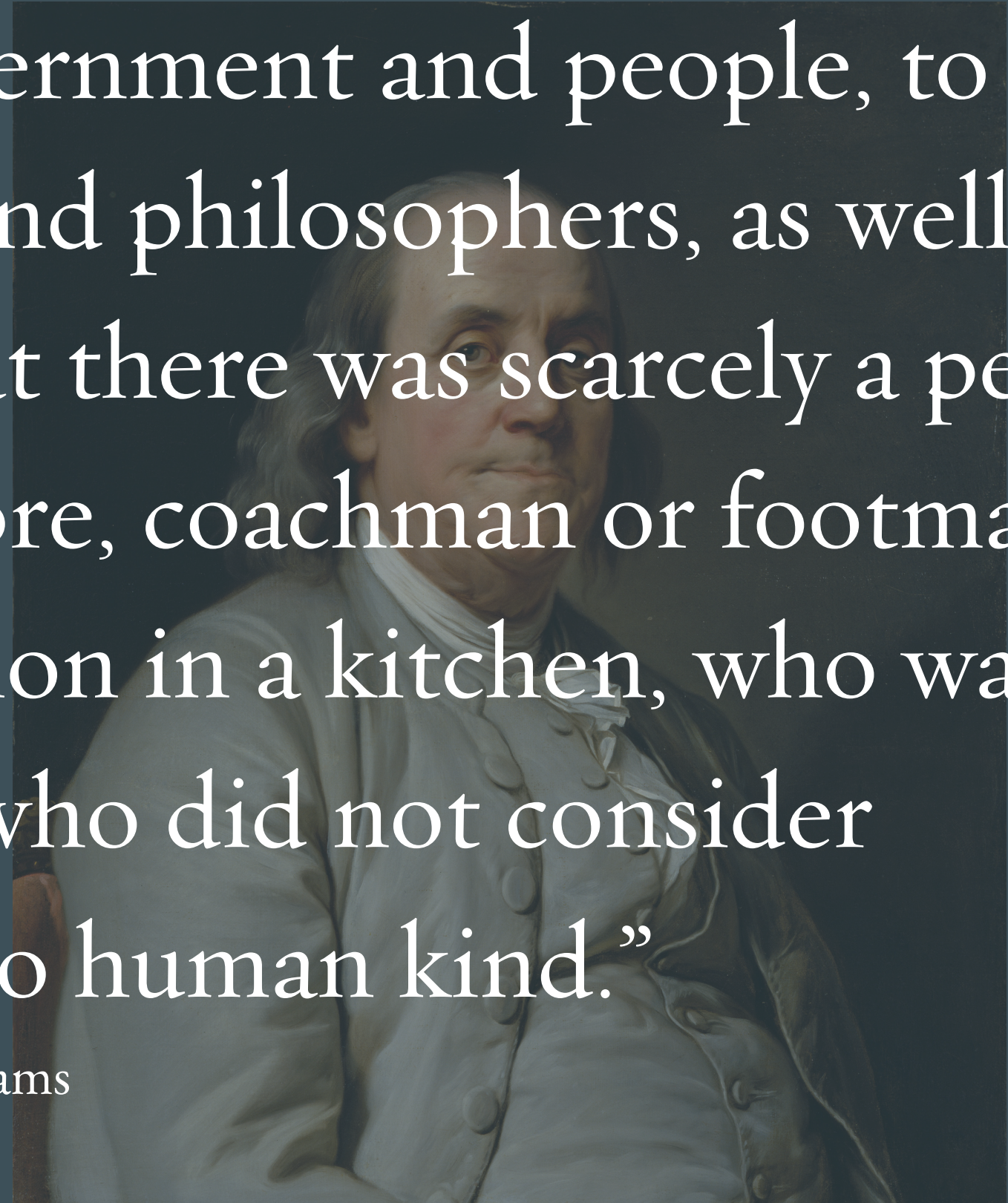
Benjamin Franklin

“His name was familiar to government and people, to kings, courtiers, nobility, clergy, and philosophers, as well as plebeians, to such a degree that there was scarcely a peasant or a citizen, a valet de chambre, coachman or footman, a lady’s chambermaid or a scullion in a kitchen, who was not familiar with it, and who did not consider him as a friend to human kind.”

-John Adams



Benjamin West, *Benjamin Franklin Drawing Electricity from the Sky*,
ca. 1816. (Courtesy of the Philadelphia Museum of Art)



Joseph Siffrein, *Benjamin Franklin*,
ca. 1785. (Courtesy of the National Portrait Gallery)



Benjamin Franklin



C. N. Cochin, *Benjamin Franklin*
ca. 1877. (Library of Congress)



Snuff Box with a Group Portrait of Voltaire, Rousseau and Franklin, after 1790.
(Courtesy of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania)

Benjamin Franklin

1777



Jean-Baptiste Greuze, *Portrait of Benjamin Franklin*, 1777. (Courtesy of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, U.S. Department of State, RR-1973.0006)



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
BY
JEAN-BAPTISTE GREUZE, 1777
GIFT OF
THE FRANKLIN MINT

John Paul Jones



Richard Paton, *The Action between the Serapis, Capt. Pearson, the Countess of Scarborough, and Paul Jones's Squadron*, 1780. (Museum of Fine Arts, Houston)



Snuff Coiffure a l'Independance, ou le Triomphe de la liberte, 1778. (Wikimedia Commons)

Benjamin Franklin and Louis XVI



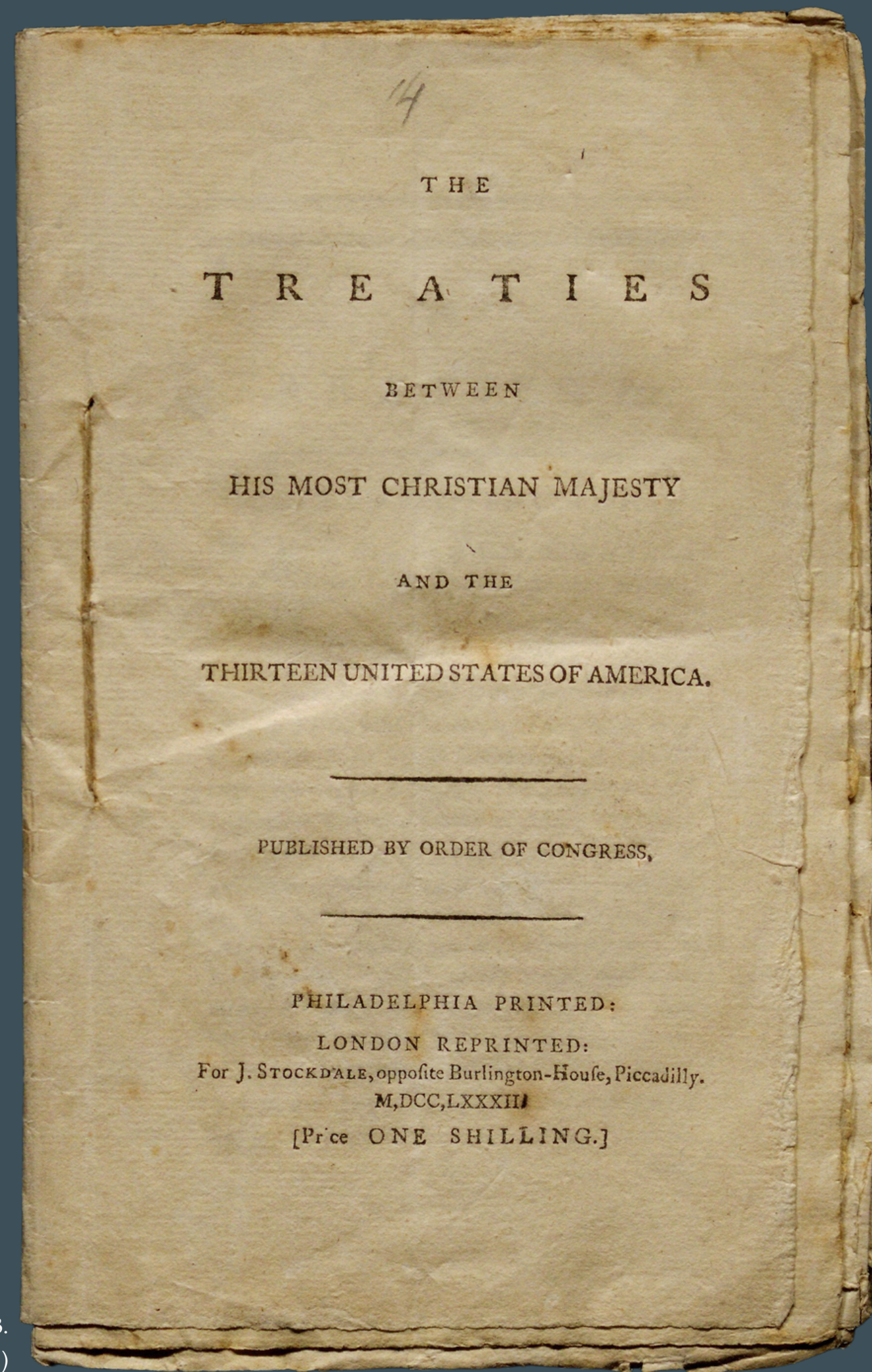
Isidore Stanislas Helman, *Execution of Louis XVI*, 1794.
(Courtesy of the Bibliothèque nationale de France)



Lemire pere , *Figure of Louis XVI and Benjamin Franklin*, ca. 1780.
(Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art)

Franco-American Alliance

1778



Treaty of Paris, Philadelphia, 1783.

(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC07945)



The Siege of Pensacola

1781



Nicholas Ponce, *Prise de Pensacola*, Paris, 1783. (Courtesy of the New York Public Library)

Irish Volunteers

1782



Belt plate of the Belfast Volunteers corps, 1782,
Ulster Journal of Archaeology 4, no. 2 (January 1898)

Austria and Russia



Anton von Maron, *Portrait of Joseph II, Holy Roman Emperor*, 1775.
(Courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museums)



Anton von Maron, *Portrait of Catherine II of Russia*, ca. 1780.
(Courtesy of the Kunsthistorisches Museums)

Vergennes and Shelburne



Antoine-François Callet, *Charles Gravier comte de Vergennes*, ca. 1774.
(Library of Congress)



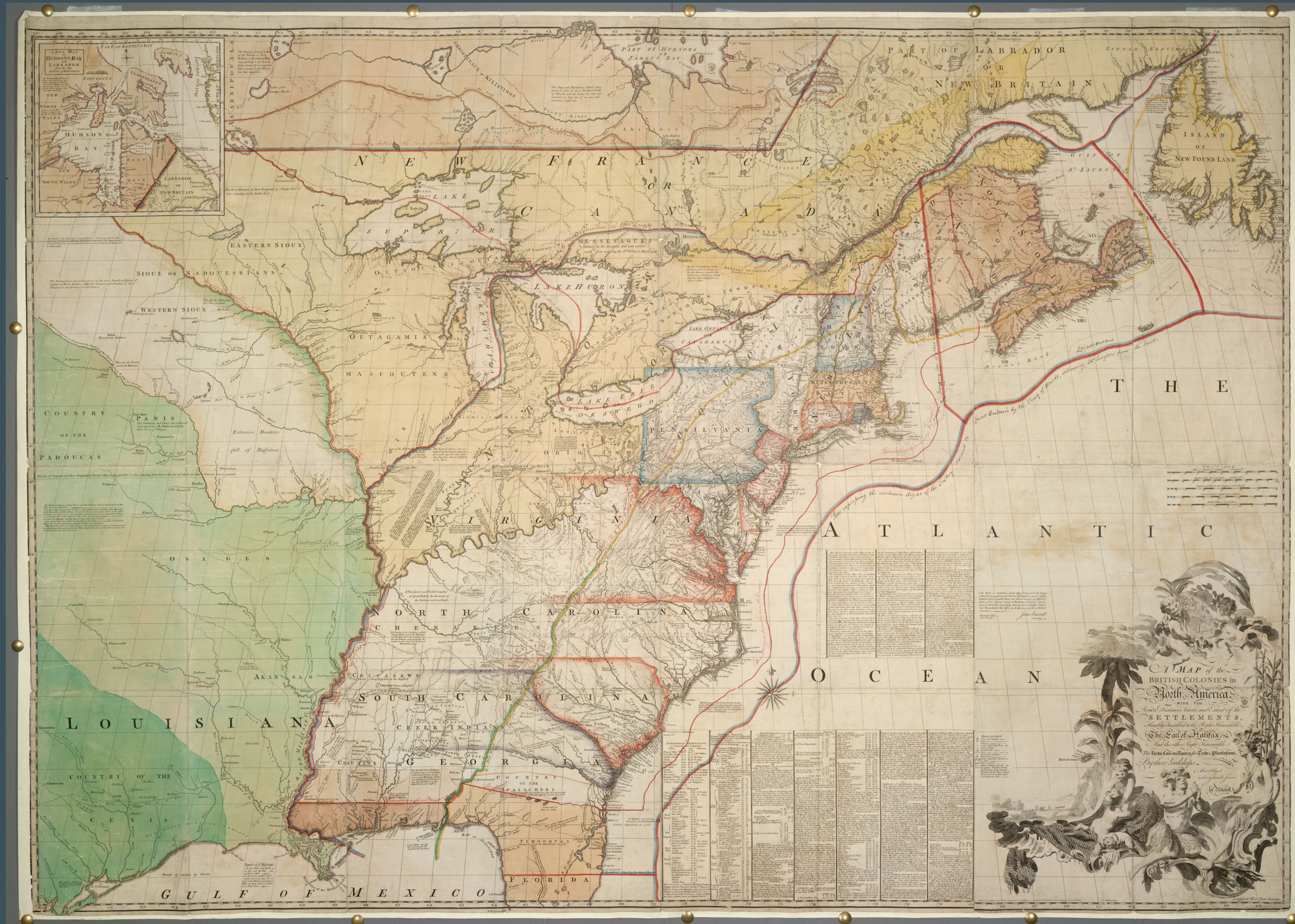
John Mitchell, *Map of British & French Dominions in No. America [map used in Treaty of Paris]*, 1755.
(Courtesy of the Normal B. Leventhal Map and Education Center)



Jean-Laurent Mosnier, *William Petty, 2nd Earl of Shelburne*, 1791.
(Sotheby's)

The Mitchell Map [Red Line Map]

1755 [1775]



John Mitchell, *Map of British & French Dominions in No. America [map used in Treaty of Paris]*, 1755.

(Courtesy of the Normal B. Leventhal Map and Education Center)



Map of British & French Dominions in No. America

1755



John Mitchell, *Map of British & French Dominions in No. America* [map used in Treaty of Paris], 1755.

(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC03556)



The American Peace Commissioners

Circa 1783



Benjamin West, *The American Commissioners of the Preliminary Peace Agreement with Great Britain*, ca. 1820. (Courtesy of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C.)

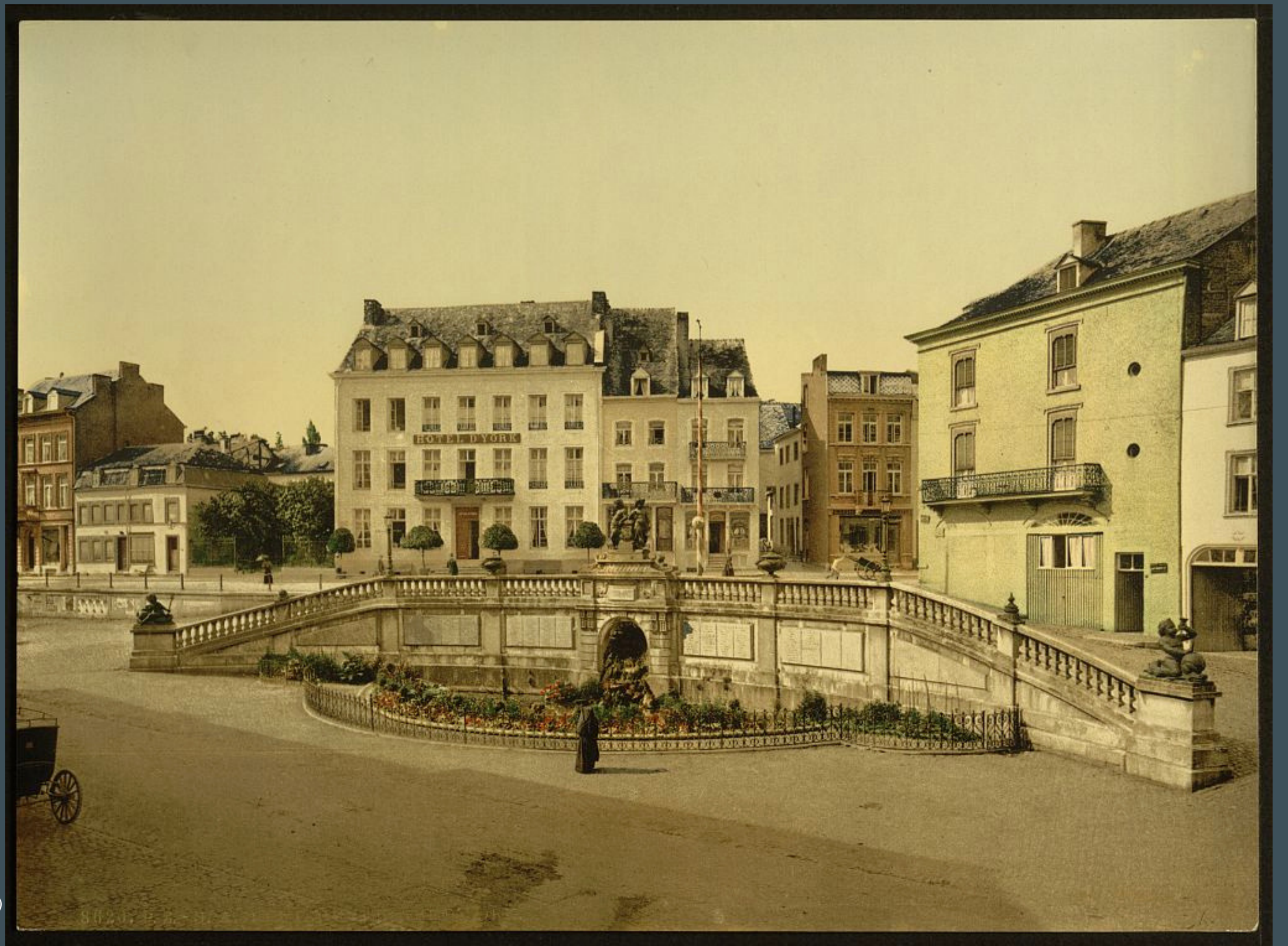
David Hartley

Circa 1777



George Romney, *David Hartley*, 1777.
(Courtesy of the New York Public Library)

Hotel d'York



*Hommage et Hotel d'York. Belgium Spa,
ca. 1890. (Library of Congress)*

Tambour Writing Table

Circa 1780



George Shepherd, Tambour Writing Table, United Kingdom, England, ca. 1780. (Courtesy of the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C)

Treaty of Paris September 3, 1783

THE
DEFINITIVE TREATY
BETWEEN
GREAT BRITAIN,
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Signed at Paris, the 3^d day of September 1783.



M. DCC. LXXXIII.

Treaty of Paris, Montpellier, France, September 3, 1783.
(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History,
GLC01234)



Seal on the Treaty of Paris

September 3, 1783



Treaty of Paris

1783



ORDONNANCE DU ROI,

POUR LA PUBLICATION DE LA PAIX.

Du 3 Novembre 1783.

DE PAR LE ROI.

ON FAIT A SAVOIR à tous, qu'une bonne, ferme, stable & solide Paix, avec une réconciliation entière & sincère, a été faite & accordée entre Très-haut, Très-excellent & Très-puissant Prince LOUIS, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de France & de Navarre, notre Souverain Seigneur; & Très-haut, Très-excellent & très-puissant Prince GEORGE, Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, Electeur d'Hanovre; & leurs vassaux, sujets & serviteurs, en tous leurs Royaumes, pays, terres & seigneuries de leur obéissance: Que ladite Paix est générale entr'eux & leursdits vassaux & sujets; & qu'au moyen d'icelle, il leur est permis d'aller, venir, retourner & séjourner en tous les lieux desdits royaumes, états & pays; négocier & faire commerce de marchandises, entretenir correspondance, & avoir communication les uns avec les autres, & ce, en toute liberté, franchise & sûreté, tant par terre que par mer, & sur les rivières & autres eaux, & tout ainsi qu'il a été & dû être fait en temps de bonne, sincère & amiable Paix, telle que celle qu'il a plu à la Divine bonté de donner audit Seigneur Roi & audit Seigneur Roi de la Grande-Bretagne, Electeur d'Hanovre, & à leurs peuples & sujets. Et pour les y maintenir, il est expressément défendu à toutes personnes, de quelque qualité & condition qu'elles soient,

d'entreprendre, attenter ou innover aucune chose au contraire ni au préjudice d'icelle, sur peine d'être punis sévèrement, comme infractions de la Paix & perturbateurs du repos public. Et afin que personne ne puisse en prétendre cause d'ignorance, la présente sera lue, publiée & affichée où besoin sera. FAIT à Fontainebleau le trois Novembre mil sept cent quatre-vingt-trois. Signé LOUIS.
Et plus bas, GRAVIER DE VERGRNES.
Et scellé du petit scel secret.

GABRIEL-MARIE DE TALEYRAND PERIGORD,
Comte de Perigord & de Grignols; Prince de Chalais; Grand d'Espagne de la première classe; Chevalier des Ordres du Roi, Lieutenant-général de ses Armées; Gouverneur & Lieutenant-général de la Province de Picardie, & Pays reconquis; Commandant en chef dans celle de Languedoc.

VU l'Ordonnance du Roi ci-dessus:

NOUS ORDONNONS qu'elle sera lue, publiée & affichée dans toutes les Villes & Lieux de notre Commandement, à ce que personne n'en puisse prétendre cause d'ignorance. FAIT à Montpellier le 5 Décembre 1783. Signé LE COMTE DE PERIGORD.
Et plus bas; Par Monseigneur, BONNEMAIN.

A MONTPELLIER, De l'Imprimerie de JEAN-FRANÇOIS PICOI, seul Imprimeur du Roi & du Gouvernement, Place de l'Intendance. 1783.



Treaty of Paris, Montpellier, France, 1783.

(The Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History, GLC03985.09)

The Peace Settlement

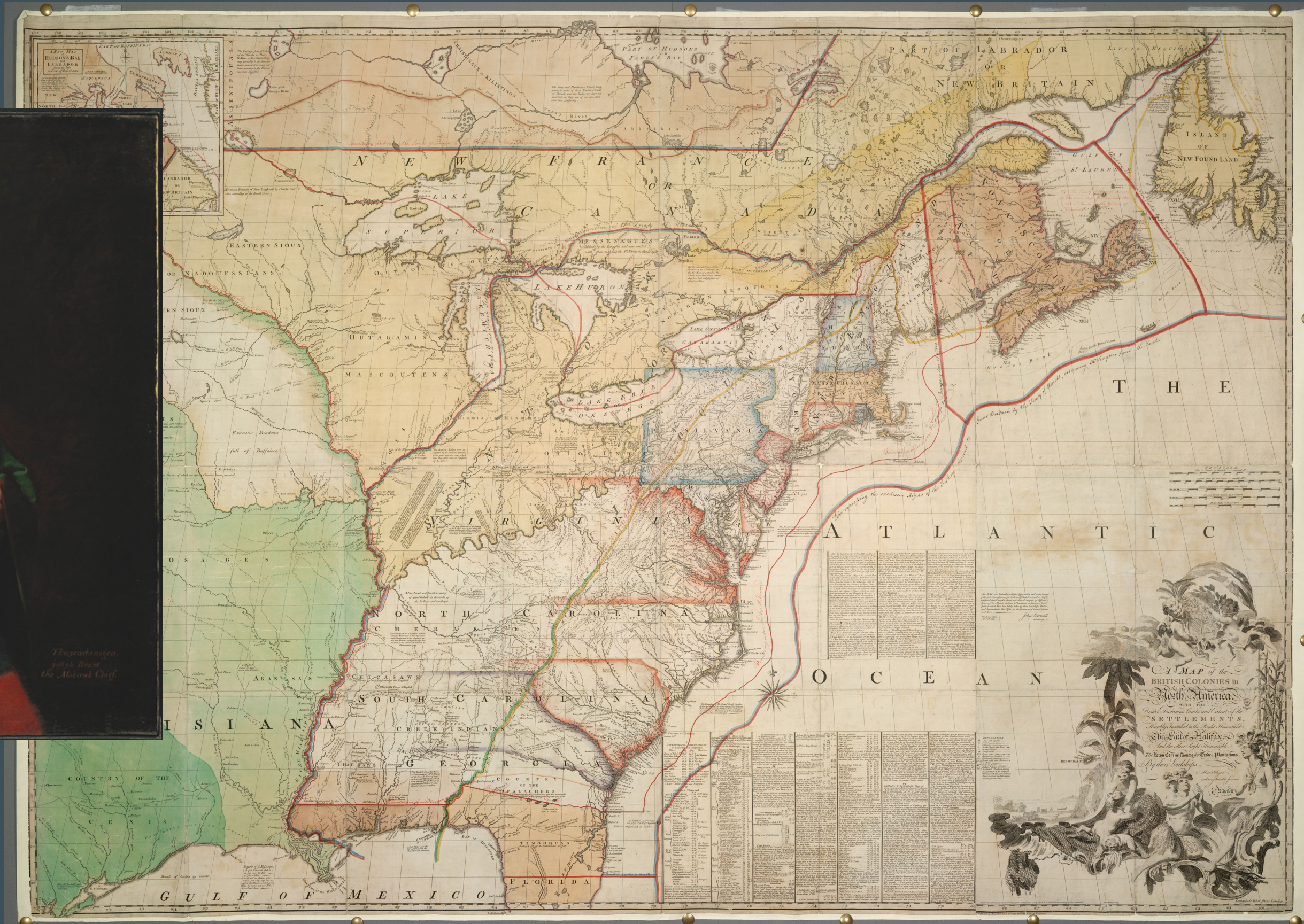
- Recognition of American independence
- Britain ceded eastern third of North America east of Nova Scotia, south of Quebec and Great Lakes, and north of the Floridas to the United States.
- In Anglo-Spanish treaty, Britain ceded East and West Florida to Spain.
- No mention of Native Americans in either cession
- Britain promised not to “carry off negroes and other property” when evacuating remaining posts.
- Congress to “recommend” that American states compensate British merchants and Loyalists for wartime losses
- No mention of US commercial rights in definitive treaty



Joseph Brant



George Romney, *Thayendanegea (Joseph Brant)*, 1776. (Courtesy of National Gallery of Canada)



John Mitchell, *Map of British & French Dominions in No. America [map used in Treaty of Paris]*, 1755. (Courtesy of the Normal B. Leventhal Map and Education Center)

The Black Loyalist

1783

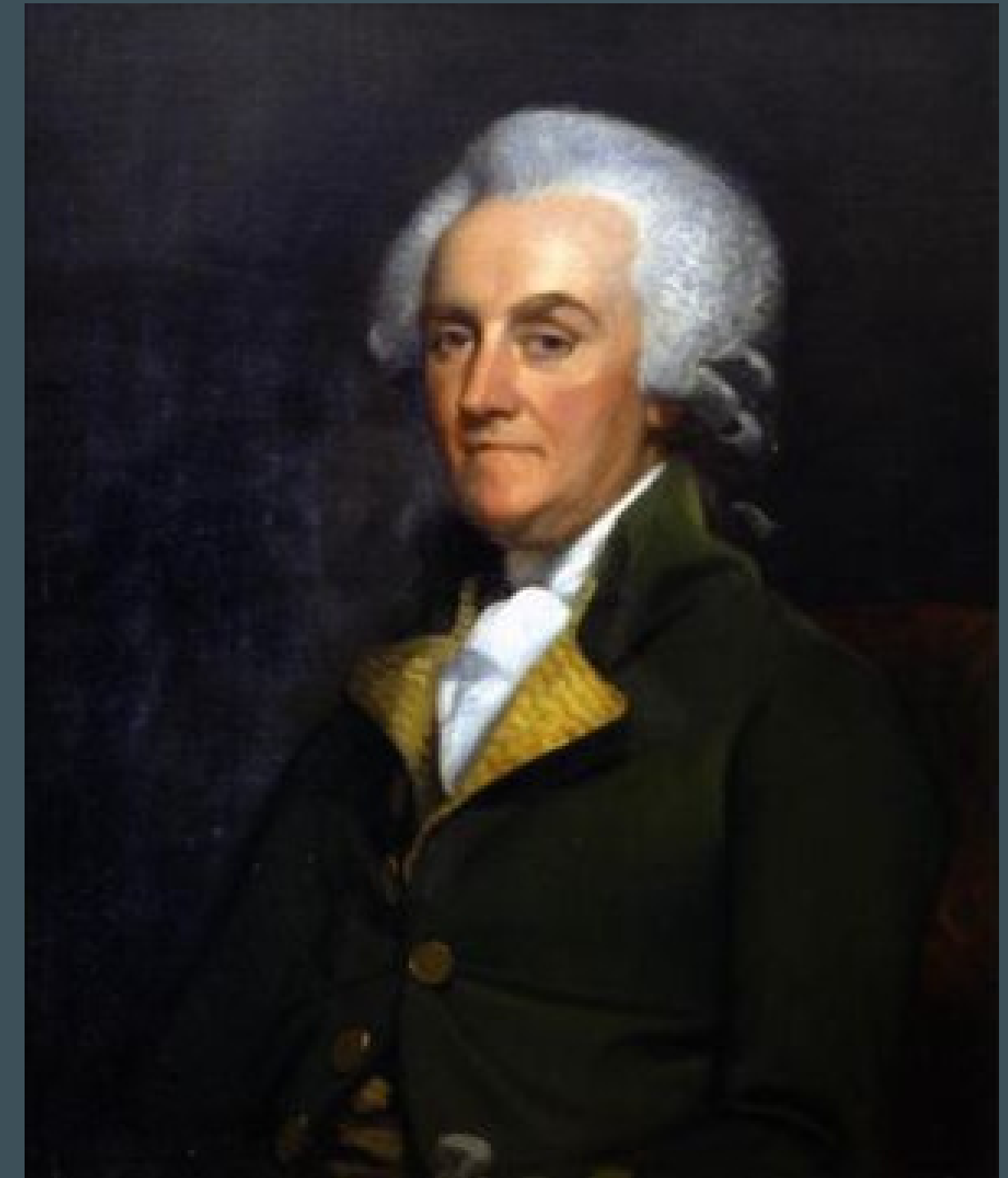


John Singleton Copley, *The Death of Major Peirson, 6 January 1781, 1783.*
(Tate Museum)

The Loyalists



William Humphrey, *The Savages Let Loose, or The Cruel Fate of the Loyalists*, 1783.
(Courtesy of the Library of Congress)



Mather Brown, *Portrait of William Franklin*, ca. 1790.
(Wikimedia Commons)

"Evacuation Day"

1783



E.P. & L. Restein, *Evacuation Day*, 1873.
(Courtesy of the Library of Congress)

Upcoming Programs

INSIDE THE VAULT: October 5 at 7 p.m. ET (4 p.m. PT)

- We will be discuss the Reynolds Pamphlet.

BOOK BREAKS: September 10 at 2 p.m. ET (11 a.m. PT)

- Jean Pfaelzer will discuss her book
California, a Slave State.

