

GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
IN
LATIN AMERICA



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES IN LATIN AMERICA

I. Introduction

Most of the international boundaries in Latin America are now formally established, but for more than a hundred years boundary problems played an outstanding role in international relations throughout Latin America. The latter part of the nineteenth century and first two decades of this one witnessed the definition of all but a few of the borders between countries, and large boundary segments were demarcated shortly thereafter. Permanent monuments were erected along land segments by mixed boundary commissions; and, where rivers were defined as the boundary, markers were often established at outstanding landmarks or at the points where land segments of the boundary began. Much of the demarcation work that is still incomplete has not been finished because of difficulties under which surveying parties must work in isolated areas of jungle or mountains, where all equipment and food must be transported through difficult terrain and where the seasonal conditions often limit operations to only a few months of the year. It is remarkable that boundary demarcation has progressed as far as it has, considering the obstacles which have had to be overcome.

Large-scale maps showing the alignments of boundaries are available for only a few areas. One of the common problems confronting U.S. mapping agencies in depicting Latin American international boundaries is the confusion that arises when official source materials from the two countries involved differ in the delineation of their common boundary. Usually, this is not because of a difference of opinion about where the line should be on the ground, but rather because of a difference in the presumed locations of the various physical features by which the boundary is defined. The lack of precise geodetic and topographic surveying throughout large parts of Latin America has made it impossible to map accurately much of the terrain through which international boundaries pass. Hence, the best data available in different countries may result in entirely different cartographic presentations of the same area. Collaborative programs between individual countries and the Inter-American Geodetic Survey, as well as the increasing use of aerial photography and photogrammetric compilations in mapping, will eventually correct these discrepancies.

Various methods have been used in defining boundaries in Latin America. The simplest, in terms of cartographic presentation, is the establishment of a straight line between geographic points. The method that is probably used more often than any other, however, is

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the designation of rivers or segments of rivers as international boundaries. Specific river features -- either bank, the thalweg (main channel), or, less frequently, the median line -- may be utilized in locating the boundary line. In some cases the boundary along a river is defined in relation to the islands through which it winds. Differences occur as to the future of boundaries along rivers; in some instances the boundary is altered with any change of course, whereas in others the boundary remains fixed regardless of variations in the river. Usually, stipulations about alignments likely to be affected by river variations are given in the boundary treaty.

Choosing the water divide (divortium aquarum, or the separation between drainage systems) as the boundary is a common device for defining a boundary in hilly or mountainous terrain. The precise placement of such a boundary line, however, requires the careful work of surveyors. Many border disputes have arisen because of different interpretations of the location of a divide. Another device that often causes trouble is that of tracing the boundary via the headwaters of a stream. A notable example of both of these drainage-type problems exists today in the dispute between Ecuador and Peru: (1) the "watershed between the Zamora and Santiago rivers" actually contains two divides, and (2) "the Lagartococha ... upstream to its sources" is complicated by the presence of two streams, disputed as to which is the real source.

More unusual as boundary lines are old property divisions, used for example in determining a section of the boundary between Bolivia and Peru, or lines measured a certain distance from some other line -- such as the limits of the Panama Canal Zone which extend 5 miles on either side of the canal itself.

This report endeavors to present the current status of the international boundaries of all the Latin American republics and the mainland possessions, together with statements on problem areas wherever they exist. In addition, each boundary is described in the exact terms of the treaties defining it (translated wherever necessary). Maps at medium scale showing the alignment of the boundaries -- whenever possible, official boundary commission maps -- are cited for reference purposes. These maps have been selected primarily on the basis of conformity to the verbal descriptions of the boundaries rather than for topographic accuracy. A map, Latin America -- Status of Boundaries, at 1:12,500,000, is included at the end of the report.*

*The place names on this map (CIA Map No. 25936) do not always agree with the quoted sections in the text, since different sources vary in the forms used. For the same reason, spellings within the text are not always consistent.

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It shows all boundaries according to sections demarcated, demarcation in progress, delimited, delimitation in progress, undefined, and disputed (or disputed territory).

In accordance with general usage of boundary terminology, the major categories of boundary status are defined as follows:

- (1) Demarcated boundaries are those which have been monumented, and river or lake boundaries that have been agreed upon by treaty.
- (2) Delimited boundaries are those which have been defined by treaty but have not been surveyed on the ground and monumented.
- (3) Undefined boundaries are those which have not been described by treaty nor agreed to by the countries concerned.
- (4) Disputed boundaries or disputed areas are those which are claimed by two or more countries.

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II. International Boundaries

A. Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean

1. British Honduras-Guatemala

Status of boundary: Entirely delimited; demarcated at two major landmarks.

Problem areas: None. However, the entire area of British Honduras is still claimed by Guatemala.

Description of boundary:

A treaty signed in Guatemala City 30 April 1859 set forth that:

Art. 1. It is agreed between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Guatemala, that the boundary between the Republic and the British Settlement and Possessions in the Bay of Honduras, as they existed previous to and on the 1st day of January, 1850, and have continued to exist up to the present time, was and is as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the river Sarstoon in the Bay of Honduras, and proceeding up the mid-channel thereof to Gracias á Dios Falls; then turning to the right and continuing by a line drawn direct from Gracias á Dios Falls to Garbutt's Falls on the river Belize, and from Garbutt's Falls due north until it strikes the Mexican frontier.

It is agreed and declared between the High Contracting Parties that all the territory to the north and east of the line of boundary above described, belongs to Her Britannic Majesty; and that all the territory to the south and west of the same belongs to the Republic of Guatemala. ...

Art. 6. It is further agreed that the channels in the water-line of the boundary described in Article 1 of the present Convention shall be equally free and open to the vessels and boats of both Parties; and that any islands which may be found therein shall belong to that party on whose side of the main navigable channel they are situated.

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Art. 7. With the object of practically carrying out the views set forth in the preamble of the present Convention, for improving and perpetuating the friendly relations which at present so happily exist between the two High Contracting Parties, they mutually agree conjointly to use their best efforts, by taking adequate means for establishing the easiest communication [either by means of a cart-road, or employing the rivers, or both united, according to the opinion of the surveying engineers], between the fittest place on the Atlantic coast, near the settlement of Belize, and the capital of Guatemala; whereby the commerce of England on the one hand, and the material prosperity of the Republic on the other, cannot fail to be sensibly increased, at the same time that the limits of the two countries being now clearly defined, all further encroachments by either party on the territory of the other will be effectually checked and prevented for the future. 1/*

The Joint Commissioners met in 1861 and marked the terminal points of the southern section of the boundary, Garbutt's Falls and Gracias á Dios Falls, and erected 29 intermediate pyramids of stone. During the next few years, numerous notes were exchanged regarding the meaning of Article 7 of the 1859 treaty; but, in 1867, Great Britain notified Guatemala that construction costs had increased so much that Great Britain considered her obligations under Article 7 cancelled. Guatemala protested, but there the matter rested for many years. In 1929, new joint commissioners set up concrete monuments at Gracias á Dios 900 yards upstream from the mouth of the Chocón branch of the Río Sarstún, and at Garbutt's Falls on the south side of the Belize River. The monuments were accepted by both governments, but correspondence continued regarding Great Britain's obligations under Article 7. In 1936, memoranda were exchanged by Guatemala and Great Britain regarding Guatemalan proposals for various transfers of territory combined with cash settlements, but Great Britain refused to accept any of the proposals. The disagreement was suspended during World War II; but Guatemala revived the problem after the war and has continued its efforts to reclaim the territory of British Honduras, arguing that the 1859 treaty was never fulfilled and is therefore no longer in effect.

The 1859 treaty line follows only 3 courses: (1) 25 miles up the Río Sarstún to Gracias á Dios, (2) 85 miles northward in a straight line to Garbutt's Falls on the Belize River, and (3) another straight

*Numerical citations in the text refer to sources listed in Appendix B. Parenthetical comments in the text that is quoted are enclosed within vertical brackets; those by the author of this report are enclosed within slanted brackets.

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line 55 miles long to the Mexican border (17°49'N) -- a total length of 165 miles (265.5 kilometers). The two markers set up in 1929 are the only permanent ones established, and the lack of detailed and accurate maps of the area makes difficult the determination of local segments of the border on the ground.

Maps depicting boundary:

British Honduras, 1:250,000; British Geographical Section of the General Staff, No. 4767, 3 sheets; 1954. CIA Call No. 95104.

This map delineates the boundary clearly, but the major points mentioned above are not named.

Map of British Honduras, 1:253,440; British Honduran Survey Department, 6 sheets; 1938. CIA Call No. 71773.

The major boundary points are named on this map, but only a photostat set of sheets is available.

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2. British Honduras-Mexico

Status of boundary: Demarcated (an unmonumented river boundary).

Problem areas: None. In the event that Guatemala ever progresses with her claims to British Honduran territory, Mexico will probably press claims for the area north of 17°49'N, in accordance with her treaty with Guatemala signed in 1882.

Description of boundary:

According to a treaty concluded by the two nations in Mexico City on 8 July 1893:

Art. 1. It is agreed between Her Britannic Majesty and the Republic of Mexico that the boundary between the Republic and the Colony of British Honduras was and is as follows:

Beginning at Boca Bacalar Chica, the strait which separates the State of Yucatan from Ambergris Cay and its dependent isles, the boundary line runs in the center of the channel between the above mentioned cay and the mainland [southwestward to parallel 18°10'N; then turning westward, across the adjoining bay westward to meridian 88°02'W, then north to parallel 18°25'N, again westward to meridian 88°18'W, northward along that meridian to latitude 18°28.5'N, in which is situated the mouth of the river Hondo, which it follows in its deepest channel, passing west of Albion island] continuing up Blue creek [Arroyo Azul] until said creek crosses the meridian of Garbutt's Falls at a point due north of the point where the boundary lines of Mexico, Guatemala and British Honduras intersect; and from that point it runs due south to latitude 17°49'N, the boundary line between the Republics of Mexico and Guatemala, leaving to the north, in Mexican territory, the so-called river Snosha or Xnohha. 2/

Objections to this treaty arose on several points but particularly because it cut off Mexico's water communication between the Bahia Chetumal and Boca Bacalar Chico. In April 1897 a further convention was signed in Mexico City with a new stipulation that provided:

Art. 3, bis. Her Britannic Majesty guarantees to Mexican merchant vessels in perpetuity the absolute liberty, as at present enjoyed, of navigating the

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Strait opening to the south of the Ambergris Cay, otherwise known as the island of San Pedro, between this cay and the mainland, as well as of navigating the territorial waters of British Honduras. 3/

The treaty and additional article were ratified by both nations in mid-1897. The boundary covers 105 miles (169 kilometers) on land and 50 miles (80.5 kilometers) across the Bahia Chetumal. Occasional claims by Mexico have been made in recent years, related in part to Guatemala's recurrent claims to British Honduran territory, but no definite action has ever crystallized. Future transfers of territory seem unlikely, so that further justifiable claims will probably be settled by compensatory payments unless the anticolonialism issue brings about the actual removal of European powers from the Americas.

Map depicting boundary:

British Honduras, 1:250,000; British Geographical Section of the General Staff, No. 4767, sheets 1 and 2; 1954. CIA Call No. 95104.

Except for omitting the name of Blue Creek, this map is an excellent presentation of the boundary.

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3. Canal Zone-Panama

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

According to a delimitation convention between Panama and the United States in 1914, the boundary follows a line 5 miles on either side of the center line of the canal from a point in the Caribbean 3 marine miles from the mean low watermark to a point in the Pacific 3 marine miles from the mean low watermark, but excluding the cities and harbors of Panamá, Ancón, and Colón. The United States controls all islands within the limits of the zone and in addition the group of small islands in the Bay of Panama named Perico, Naos, Culebra, and Flamenco. 4/ For the inland water areas, the boundary follows the 100-foot contour around the shores of Gatun Lake and the 260-foot contour around Madden Lake. The total length of the boundary is 124 miles (199.5 kilometers). 5/

Map depicting boundary:

Canal Zone, Republic of Panama International Boundary, 1:197,500; U.S. Army Caribbean; 1952. AMS Call No. 36E 1-28-8451-197.

This map shows clearly the location of the boundary, along with detailed specifications for the alignment at both ends of the Canal. Geographic positions are given for selected points throughout the area, with insets for the Atlantic and Pacific entrances.

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4. Colombia-Panama

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

See Section B-22 (p. 86)

Maps depicting boundary:

See Section B-22 (p. 87)

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5. Costa Rica-Nicaragua

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

The Cañas-Juárez boundary treaty, signed in San José in April 1858, established that:

Art. 2. The dividing line of the two Republics, starting from the North Sea, shall begin at the extremity of Castilla Point, at the mouth of the San Juan river, in Nicaragua, and shall continue along the right bank of said River to a point 3 English miles from El Castillo Viejo, measured from the exterior fortifications; thence in a curve, with center in the works of El Castillo and distant 3 English miles therefrom, to a point 2 miles from the river bank at the waters above El Castillo; thence towards the Sapoá river, which empties into Lake Nicaragua, in a course distant always 2 miles from the right bank of the San Juan river, with its turnings, to its origin in the Lake and along the right shore of said Lake to the aforesaid Sapoá river where this line parallel to the said banks terminates; from the point where it meets the Sapoá river, which as stated should be 2 miles from the Lake, in an astronomically straight line to the center point of Salinas Bay in the South Sea, where the demarcation of territory of the two Republics terminates.... 6/

A new treaty signed in 1883 provided substantially the same terms as the 1858 treaty except that the first section was reworded to read more clearly:

Art. 1. The boundary line between the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua begins on the right bank of the river Colorado, at its point of emptying into the Atlantic, and continues by said right bank to the junction of that river with the San Juan, and in prolongation of the right bank of the San Juan river to a point distant 3 English miles from El Castillo Viejo, measured from the outside fortifications of said Castillo; thence in a curve, whose center is El Castillo and which is distant 3 English miles for its whole length, to a point which is distant 2 miles

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from the river bank, at the waters above El Castillo; thence toward the Sapoá river, which empties into Lake Nicaragua, following a course which is always distant 2 miles as well from the San Juan river to its origin in the Lake as from the Lake, thereafter to the junction of said Sapoá river; thence from a point parallel to the junction of the Sapoá and 2 miles from it, by an astronomically straight line to the center point of Salinas Bay, in the South Sea, where the line of demarcation terminates....7/

Provisions in both treaties granting common use by both countries of the ports and waterways led to disagreements; several new treaties with varying stipulations were proposed between 1858 and 1888 but none was ratified. To further cloud the issue, the subject of an inter-oceanic canal was introduced, adding new complications to the already involved problem. In March of 1888, Grover Cleveland, then President of the United States, handed down an arbitral award upholding the treaty of 1858.

In 1896 a convention was signed providing for the appointment of a demarcation commission to monument the line and the appointment of an arbitrator to settle any disputes that might arise. During demarcation five awards were handed down, three of which (the first, fourth and fifth) were pertinent to the clarification of specific locational problems. The first described

...the following initial line of the boundary: its direction shall be northeast and southeast... across the sandbank from the Caribbean Sea to the waters of Laguna Harbor Head. At its closest point, it shall pass 300 feet from the northwest side of a small cabin now existing in that neighborhood. On reaching the waters of Laguna Harbor Head, the line shall turn to the left, that is, toward the southeast and shall follow the shore around the harbor until it reaches the river properly so-called by the first channel that it meets. The line shall continue as provided in the treaty, going up this channel and up the river properly so called. 8/

The fourth award decided

in the question of the height of water in Lake Nicaragua, that the boundary of the beach at the level of 106 feet, according to the markers fixed by the American Canal Commission, must be taken as the shore of the said Lake to which the treaty of 1858 refers. 9/

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The fifth award fixed the position of the center of the Bahía de Salinas at $11^{\circ}3'47''N$, $85^{\circ}43'52''W$.

A meeting of the Demarcation Commission on 24 July 1900 recorded the completion of demarcation. The entire land and water boundary is 186 miles (299 kilometers) long.

Map depicting boundary:

Mapa de la República de Costa Rica, [1:650,000]; ESSO Standard Oil Company; 1950. CIA Call No. 74011.

Although lacking in detail, this map shows the correct alignment of the border paralleling the south shore of the Lago de Nicaragua. Many Costa Rican maps do not show this segment of the boundary correctly.

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6. Costa Rica-Panama

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

The southern boundary of Costa Rica was determined in accordance with the findings of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court in 1914; then modified in a treaty ratified in May 1941, by the Costa Rican and Panamanian Governments. The present boundary is described as follows:

From the mouth of the Sixaola River in the Caribbean Sea, the boundary line follows the thalweg of the Sixaola upstream until its junction with the Río Yorkín; from there it follows the thalweg of the Río Yorkín upstream to latitude 9°30'N; thence follows a rhumb line 76°37' west of south until the meridian of longitude 82°56'10"W. is reached; thence follows this meridian southward to the cordillera which separates the waters running into the Atlantic Ocean from those running into the Pacific Ocean; thence follows the aforementioned cordillera to Cerro Pando, which is the point of union of this cordillera with the spur which separates the waters running into the Gulf of Dulce from the waters running into the Bay of Charco Azul; thence follows this spur and ends at Punta Burica on the Pacific Ocean. 10/*

Costa Rica and Panama also agreed in May 1941 that the two countries should have the right to free navigation on the Río Yorkín from 9°30'N to its confluence with the Río Sixaola and down the Sixaola to its mouth. Should either of these rivers change its course, the frontier line would not be affected and both countries would continue to enjoy the navigation rights granted by this treaty.

Map depicting boundary:

Plano General de la Frontera entre Costa Rica y Panamá, 1:100,000; probably by the Comisiones Demarcadoras de Límites; 1944. CIA Call No. 31363.

This official map showing the boundary alignment with locations of survey markers, detailed drainage, and contours is an excellent source.

*For the details of the exact location of the various boundary markers, see the Costa Rican La Gaceta-Diario Oficial for 7 October 1944, p. 1849-51.

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7. Dominican Republic-Haiti

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A boundary treaty was signed at Santo Domingo on 21 January 1929, which provided that:

Art. 1. The frontier line between the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Haiti starts from the thalweg of the mouth of the river Dajabon or Massacre, in the Atlantic Ocean [Bay of Mancenille, north of the island] and following the course of that river until opposite the town of Dajabon, according to the map, made in 1901 by the mixed Dominican-Haitian Commission, of the frontier line in the extreme north.

Subd. 2. From Dajabon, it follows the course of the river Dajabon or Massacre to its confluence with the river Capotille or Bernard, according to the studies of the said Commission, which are considered as annexed to the present treaty;

Subd. 3. From said confluence it follows then the course of the river Capotille or Bernard to its source, on Mount Citadel or Height of Las Palomas; from that point along the crest of the mountain chain northwestward to the point where it meets a mount covered with pines called Loma de los Pinos; along this last mount following its crest, to a plain [Loma Llana], whence it runs west to a bare peak; thence southwest to the summit of a mountain called Pan de Azúcar but commonly known in the locality as Mount Grimé; thence to the source of the river Libon; thence it follows the course of that river to the point where that river crosses the road called royal highway [Camino Real], which goes from Banica to Restauration [Gourabel], following that road to the point where it crosses the river Artibonite, opposite Banica. [Said royal highway passes to the west of Miel and to the east of Cerca-la-Source.] Where said frontier line follows the road, it shall be traced in the middle of said royal highway, which thus remains at the service of both States. From where the said road crosses the river Artibonite, opposite Banica, the frontier line

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follows [the Artibonite to its confluence with the river Macasia; the Macasia to San Pedros along the crest of the ridge in a straight line to Fort Cachimán; through the center of said Fort and bending toward the southeast, in a straight line to the river Carrizal; up that river to its source; in a straight line to Rancho de las Mujeres, leaving it to the east; in a straight line to Cañada Miguel; continuing southwest to the Río de los Indios at a well defined promontory; along that river to the road which leads to Gobert; along that road, leaving Gobert and Carrefour to the west and following the crest of the ridge in a straight line to the south-eastern peak called Loma de Fond Pitte (Bajada Grande); to Las Lajas following the middle of the royal highway which leads towards Haiti; to El Fondo, following the same road];

Subd. 4. From El Fondo to El Número the frontier line shall be that indicated [B-C-D-E] on the plan which, accepted by both parties and signed by Mm. Déjean and Troncoso de la Concha is annexed to this treaty, of which it forms a part.

Subd. 5. From El Número to Minguette; to Tempé; to Mare Citron; to Guasima; to the village of Bois Tombé; to Gros Mare or Gros Mat; to a gorge between Grande Savane and Sabana de Zumbi [formerly La Descubierta]; to the source of the river Pedernales [Cabeza de Caboguette]; along that river to the point where its water submerges; along the dry bed of the Pedernales to the point where the water reappears, between Cabeza de Agua and Tête-à-l'Eau; along the course of that river to opposite Spanish or Banana court; to the point where that crosses the present road [royal highway] leading to Anse-à-Pitres and Pedernales, through the pass called Cévert Pass; along the middle of said road about 2.8 miles to Glace Pass; from where the royal highway crosses the Pedernales along the course of that river to the thalweg of its mouth, in the Caribbean Sea, south of the island.

Art. 16. ...Although there has never existed any controversy on the subject of ownership of the adjacent islands to be found in the neighborhood of the mouth of the river Dajabon or Massacre and of the river Pedernales, it remains fixed in the present treaty that the islands, islets and isles following:

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in the north, Siete Hermanos and La Cabra, in the south, La Beata, Alta Vela or Alto Velo and Los Frailes are and always have been under the sovereignty of the Dominican Republic.

.

The demarcation commission was duly appointed and went to work, and during 1930 succeeded in marking by common agreement the frontier line for over 80 percent of its length from sea to sea. In five places disagreements appeared, which the commission was unable to resolve.

On February 27, 1935, ...an agreement resolving the five points of difference left by the demarcation commission [read] as follows:

First. To fix as source or head of the river Libón the point where the rivers Marigoyenne and Tenebras unite to form thence downstream the river Libón. The frontier, consequently, shall go in a straight line from the marker No. 48 on Mont Grimé to said point.

Second. The course of the frontier from transit station No. 805 on the road from Restauración to Bánica to the river Artibonito was settled by the Miel protocol.

Third. From the point SP4 marked by the Demarcation Commission at San Pedro on the river Macasías the line shall follow the ridge of the hills, descending to Tumba la Rosa, passing by Dame Jeanne Cassée and by the cemetery established at Fort Cachimán; thence to the river Carrizal, leaving the royal highway in Haitian territory; up the waters of the river Carrizal to its head.

Fourth. From the head of the Carrizal to Mare Zephir [Rancho de las Mujeres] passing Maison Madame Salomón; thence to Cañada Miguel.

Fifth. The line shall run from Gros Mare to the well-defined ravine at Mare Orange; thence to Bonite spring, head of the river Pedernales, the intermediate points to be located later....

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On March 9, 1936, a protocol of revision of the treaty of January 21, 1929...provided:

Art. 1. The Dominican Republic consents to the revision of Paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the Treaty of Jan. 21, 1929 [to read]: a line from Passe Maguane or the point marked 22 R.L. following the axis of the river Libón to the pass called Tilorí; thence the line shall follow the axis of a highway belonging to the two states to begin at the Pass of Tilorí or Madame Luchen, along the right bank of the river Libón, past Juan de Paz, then crossing the stream Los Algodones, across the stream La Guávana, along the right bank of that stream, across La Mechora plain, past Cocoi, along the skirts of Las Guávanas, past Hatillo, La Tasajera, La Baria, La Diablesa and Los Carraos to El Corte [Le Cour].

From El Corte [Le Cour] the highway shall follow the existing road for a distance of 1500 meters towards Guayacán, thence the highway shall be constructed parallel to the course of the river Artibonito at a maximum distance of from 800 to 1000 meters; thence through the crossroads called Fundo Viejo [Croix Vieux Fond], crossing the stream La Salle, then the brook called Cañada Bonita and on to the pass called Los Cacaos, where it crosses the river Artibonito. At this place shall be built the International Bridge of Artibonito. From said International Bridge the frontier line shall follow the axis of the river Artibonito to opposite the town of Bánica, whence it shall continue along the axis of the river Artibonito, in accordance with the boundary fixed in 1929....

Art. 8. The Dominican Republic accepts the revision of Paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Treaty of Jan. 21, 1929 [to read]: thence through the center of Fort Cachimán and bending toward the southeast and at 15 meters from the axis, it follows a line parallel to the present royal highway which goes to Comendador, leaving that highway in Haitian territory, till it reaches the stream Carrizal. 11/

Map depicting boundary:

Plano General de la Línea de Fronteras Conforme al Tratado del 21 Enero-1929 y al Protocolo de 23 de Marzo de 1936, 1:100,000; / Dominican / Instituto Geográfico Militar; no date. CIA Call No. 93908.

The boundary is clearly shown on this fairly detailed map.

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8. El Salvador-Guatemala

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

The boundary between these two countries was never a matter of serious conflict. A 1935 agreement to establish their boundaries definitely led to the appointment of a joint commission to prepare maps based on aerial photographs, to monument the frontier with permanent markers, and to make topographical and trigonometrical surveys and accurate maps. This commission met from February 1936 to January 1938. Field work began in October 1937. ^{12/} The boundary treaty signed in Guatemala City on 9 April 1938, provided that:

Art. 1. The territorial boundaries between Salvador and Guatemala were and are as follows:

(a) In the zone extending from the summit of the Montecristo ridge to the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez, the existing boundary, which, with slight technical modifications essential to demarcation, is defined as follows: From the trifinial boundary-mark on the summit of the Montecristo ridge where the Republics of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras meet [westerly towards the head of the nearest ravine of the river Negro, Frío, Brujo or Anguiatú; down the median line of the ravine and then of the river to Los Cedros ravine; then up the median line to the head of the nearest tributary to the summit of the Brujo ridge; straight to the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission at the summit of said Brujo ridge; northerly to La Piedrona boundary-mark at the edge of the river Negro, Frío, Brujo or Anguiatú; down the median line of that river to its confluence with the river Angue, Nejapa or Grande, southeast of Valeriano village in Salvador; down the median line of the river Angue to its confluence with the Guayabillas ravine north of San Jerónimo hamlet; up the Guayabillas ravine to where it joins a little dry ravine which passes close by the Salitre Rancho de Cuero boundary-mark; upstream by the said little ravine to the Salitre Rancho de Cuero boundary-mark, straight to the Loma Talpetatosa mark on the road from Santa Barbara to La Cañada; straight to the summit of the Mamey ridge; straight to La Puerta

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boundary-mark, at the intersection of the road from Piñuelas to El Shiste north of the Tecuan ridge with El Shiste ravine; down the median line of El Shiste ravine to a boundary-mark at the corner of the Estrada, Bojórquez and Orellana estates; straight to the Quebracho or Corral Falso boundary mark; straight to El Barreal mark, on the more easterly of the two Guacuco ravines; down the Guacuco stream to where it empties into the Virgen or Capichul ravine; up the median line of that ravine to La Frutera mark; straight to El Jobo mark; straight to the summit of the Junquillo ridge; to the Junquillo mark on the boundary of the Amajaque and Ostúa ranches; by the boundary of those ranches through the Mora, Las Culebras ridge and the rest of the marks on this boundary to the junction of the two ravines which together form the Quebrada Precipitada, down the median line of the said Precipitada ravine to its junction with the river Ostúa; down the median line of the course of the river Ostúa to where it now empties into Lake Güija; southerly along the western edge of the peninsula which juts out from north to south into Lake Güija to the end of said peninsula or its most southerly point; straight across Lake Güija to the most northerly point of the Tipa Afuera peninsula, which juts into said Lake from south to north; along the east side of said peninsula and the edge of the Lake to where the river Cuxmapa now empties; up the median line of the river Cuxmapa to El Camposanto de Gamboa in the plains of Sunza; straight to El Talpetate boundary mark; straight to the summit of El Cerrón hill, to the west of Portezuelo de la Cañada hamlet; straight to the triangular stone erected on the central peak of the Campana ridge by the Joint Frontier Commission; straight to the triangular stone erected by said Commission near Amate and El Paso de San Cristóbal; straight towards the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission on the summit of Islamatepeque ridge 1,250 meters from the triangular mark at Amate de San Cristóbal; changing direction and straight towards the Ojo de Agua de El Naranjo; from said Ojo de Agua de El Naranjo straight towards the triangular mark erected by the Joint Frontier Commission on the summit of the Chingo volcano; straight to the summit of the little ridge known as El Matadero on the southern slope of the Chingo volcano; straight to the Cuatro Piedras boundary-mark in the Seca del Palo de la Estrella ravine; down the said Seca ravine to its junction with or entry into the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez].

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(b) In the zone extending from the river Chingo to the mouth of the river Paz on the Pacific Ocean, with slight technical modifications essential to demarcation, the territorial boundaries are defined as follows: [from the junction of the Seca del Palo de la Estrella ravine with the river Chingo, Coco or Jerez; down the median line of said river to its confluence with the river Pampe or Chalchuapa; down the median line of said river to where the Los Sitios or Güeveapa ravine runs into it; down the said river Güeveapa, Pampe or Chalchuapa to its confluence with the river Paz at Los Naranjos; down the course of the river Paz till it empties in the Pacific Ocean, passing through (1) the confluence of the rivers Chalchuapa and Paz, (2) the confluence of the rivers Paz and Pululá, (3) the confluence of the rivers Paz and Tacuba, (4) point where an arm of the Paz leaves the main stream near Salamar, and (5) mouth of the river Paz, at 13⁰44'11"N latitude, 90⁰08'W longitude].

Art. 2. No change in the bed of frontier rivers, whether due to natural causes such as alluvium deposits, landslides, freshets, etc., or to artificial causes such as the construction of public works, the deepening of channels for water-supply, etc., shall affect the frontier as determined at the time of demarcation, which shall continue to be the international boundary even though a stream may have completely abandoned its original bed.

Each Government reserves the right to utilize half the volume of water in frontier rivers, either for agricultural or industrial purposes; but in no circumstances may concessions be granted to foreign undertakings or companies.

Art. 4. The Joint Frontier Commission shall proceed immediately to the physical marking and tracing of the frontier on the spot ... and ... shall also proceed immediately to construct posts and marks to render the frontier visible and permanent. 13/

No arbitration or diplomatic negotiations marred the successful settlement of the boundary and it is assumed to be permanent.

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Map depicting boundary:

Frontera Internacional entre las Repúblicas de El Salvador y Guatemala, 1:50,000; Comisión Mixta de Límites El Salvador Guatemala, 5 sheets; 1940. CIA Call No. 101494

This excellently detailed map includes the location of numbered boundary markers, and many names of places, rivers, and terrain features.

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9. El Salvador-Honduras

Status of boundary: Undefined in the north; demarcated (an unmonumented river boundary) in the east.

Problem areas: Disputes have occurred from time to time along the border from the Río Goáscoran in the southeast to Cerro Monte Cristo in the northwest at the junction of the Guatemalan, Honduran, and Salvadoran borders.

Description of boundary:

No treaty has ever been successfully concluded delimiting the entire boundary between El Salvador and Honduras. The boundaries have long been understood to be those that separated the early Provinces of Honduras and Salvador prior to independence. In the east the Río Goáscoran is accepted as the border, but several sections of the northern border have been open to dispute. Treaties signed in 1861 and 1869 settled problems in the area between Jocoara, Honduras, and Arambala, Salvador. In 1889 a detailed description of the border was published by Santiago y Barberena including:

...agreements and differences, for the northeast-southwest boundary of 88.3 kilometers (54.82 miles) from the mouth of the river Guascorán in La Unión bay 68.3 kilometers (42.4 miles) up to the confluence of the river Guajiniquil, up that river 19 kilometers (11.8 miles) to its head, and 1 kilometer (0.62 mile) to Ribitá peak; and for 68 kilometers (42.2 miles) of the northwest-southeast boundary from Ribitá peak to López Hill, down the river Torola, up the river San Antonio, up the Guaralape stream to its source at Cerro Colorado, to Mal Paso de Similatón, a secondary peak of Sapamaní, Sabaneta de la Montaña de la Isla, Cerro de la Ardilla, the foot of Napansapa Hill, Olosícula Hill, and Chagualaca volcano, the end of the Arambala-Perquín section. The length of the whole line from Tigre Island to Brujo Cerro, at the corner of Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala, is 378 kilometers (235 miles). 14/

In conformance with an 1886 convention to maintain the status quo, Honduras owns the islands of Esposición, Garrobo [Carabobo], Güegüensi, Sacate Grande, Tigre, and Violín, in the Gulf of Fonseca; and, in conformance with the same convention, Salvador owns the islands of Blanca, Chuchito, Conthaguilla or Conchaguilla, Conejo, Coyote, Icla, Martín Pérez (native, Nacaome), Mianguera, Mianguerita, Perico, and Punta de Sacate. 15/

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The many treaties and conventions made during the past century have provided a sizeable body of material from which a Boundary Commission is currently trying to determine the final boundary. An area 20 kilometers wide on either side of the border is being surveyed; and maps at 1:50,000, compiled from these surveys and recent aerial photography, will be used in the solution of the disputed areas.

Maps depicting boundary area:

Mapa General de la República de Honduras, 1:500,000; by Jesús Aguilar Paz; 1954. CIA Call No. 93331.

Mapa Preliminar de El Salvador, 1:200,000; [Salvadoran] Ministerio de Obras Públicas, Dirección de Cartografía; 1951. CIA Call No. 76097.

Neither of these maps is an accurate source for studying the boundary area but until the current boundary mapping program is completed no more reliable materials will be available.

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10. Guatemala-Honduras

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

Boundary disputes between Guatemala and Honduras began as early as 1843, following the dissolution of the Federation of Central America. Numerous attempts to reach an amicable settlement were made during the next 90 years, but not until 23 January 1933 was any agreement reached, at which time a Boundary Tribunal handed down an opinion and an award based on the line of uti possidetis of 1821. The boundary was then defined as follows:

... from the Salvadorean boundary at the point nearest the summit of Cerro Montecristo, north straight to the headwaters of the nearest stream tributary to the Frío or Sesecapa river, northerly along the median line of this tributary downstream to its confluence with the Frío or Sesecapa river, along the median line of that river downstream to its confluence with the creek called El Chaguiton, along the median line of that creek upstream to its headwaters and continuing due north on the summit of the water divide between the drainage basins of the Atulapa and Frío or Sesecapa rivers, easterly straight to the southernmost and higher of the twin peaks of Cerro Tecomapa, easterly straight about 400 meters to the confluence of two small creeks forming a tributary of Tecomapa or Agua Caliente creek, along the median line of that tributary downstream easterly to its confluence with Tecomapa or Agua Caliente creek, along the median line of Tecomapa or Agua Caliente creek downstream northeasterly to its confluence with the Olopa river, along the median line of the Olopa river downstream to its confluence with La Brea creek, along the median line of La Brea creek upstream to a point 60 meters below the confluence of that stream with El Incienso creek, easterly straight [2 miles] to the highest point of Cerro Oscuro, generally easterly along the continental water divide to its junction with the water divide of the drainage basin of the Blanco river, northerly along the water divide between the drainage basins of the Chanmagua and Blanco rivers to its junction with the water divide of the drainage basin of La Raya or Pezote creek, northerly straight to the headwaters of the nearest

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tributary of La Raya or Pezote creek, northerly downstream along the median line of said tributary to its confluence with La Raya or Pezote creek, northerly downstream along the median line of that creek to its confluence with the Playon river, upstream along the median line of the Playon river to its confluence with the Zanjón de Laguna Verde, northeasterly straight to the confluence of the Templador and Sulay rivers, northwesterly straight to the highest point of Cerro Ojo de Agua del Amate, northerly straight to the summit of Cerro San Cristóbal, northwesterly straight to the summit of Cerro Sepulturas, northwesterly straight to Bonete del Portillo, northerly straight to Cerro Jute, northeasterly along the crest of the ridge on which Cerro Jute is situated to the water divide between the drainage basins of San Antonio and Tizamarte creeks, northeasterly along the water divide between the drainage basins of Seses miles creek and the Pexja river to its junction with the water divide of the drainage basin of the Managua river, northerly along the water divide between the drainage basins of the Pexja and Managua rivers to a point at the junction of the secondary water divide in the Managua river basin at the settlement called Palmichal, along this secondary water divide in a northeasterly direction to the Managua river, along the median line of the Managua river downstream to the mouth of the first creek north of the village of Aldea Nueva, northeasterly straight [12 miles] to a point on the Morja river due east of the southeast corner of La Francia clearing, northeasterly straight [24.4 miles] to a point at the junction of the secondary water divide between the Juyama and Encantado rivers with the main water divide between the Motagua and Chamelecon drainage basins, northeasterly straight [6.25 miles] to a point at the junction of the secondary water divide between the Bobos and Animas rivers with the main water divide between the Motagua and Chamelecon drainage basins, northeasterly straight to a point at the junction of the secondary water divide between the Animas and Negro rivers with the main water divide between the Motagua and Chamelecon drainage basins, northeasterly following the meanders of the main water divide between the Motagua and Chamelecon drainage basins to a point at its junction with the secondary water divide between the two principal branches of the Chiquito or Platanos river, northeasterly straight [5.75 miles] to the highest point of the mountain

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called Cerro Escarpado near the junction of the secondary water divides between the Chiquito or Platanos, the Nuevo or Cacao and the Chachagualilla river basins, northeasterly straight [11.2 miles] to a point at the center of the Cuyamel Railroad bridge over the Santo Tomás river, northeasterly straight to the southernmost point on the right bank of the Tinto river which flows out of the Laguna Tinta, along the right bank, taken at mean high water mark, of the Tinto river downstream to its point of discharge into the Motagua river, along the right bank, taken at mean high water mark, of the Motagua river downstream to its mouth on the Gulf of Honduras. As thus described, the boundary is established on the right banks of the Tinto and Motagua rivers at mean high water mark, and in the event of changes in these streams in the course of time, whether due to accretion, erosion or avulsion, the boundary shall follow the mean high water mark upon the actual right banks of both rivers. 16/

According to Ireland the actual demarcation of the line was completed between 24 April 1933 and 7 September 1936 by a technical commission, which erected 1,028 monuments along a boundary 158.8 miles (255.6 kilometers) long. 17/ Marchant quotes the Demarcation Commission report as stating that 1,030 monuments were erected along 160 miles (257.88 kilometers) of boundary. 18/

Map depicting boundary:

Guatemala-Honduras, Preliminary Map, 1:100,000; Special Boundary Tribunal, 2 sheets; 1933. CIA Call No. 32067.

This map is sufficiently large scale to show all of the significant features along the boundary line, which is indicated in red, following the provisions of the award.

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11. Guatemala-Mexico

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

According to a treaty signed in Mexico City on 27 September 1882,

Art. 3. ...the boundaries of the two nations shall be forever as follows: (1) The median line of the river Suchiate from a point in the [Pacific] sea three leagues from its mouth, upstream by the deepest channel to the point at which said river cuts the vertical plane which passes through the highest point of the volcano of Tacaná and is 25 meters distant from the southernmost pillar of the customs post of Talquian, so that such customs post remains in Guatemalan territory. (2) The line determined by the vertical plane previously defined, from its meeting with the river Suchiate to its intersection with the vertical plane which passes through the summits of Buenavista and Ixbul. (3) The line determined by the vertical plane which passes through the summit of Buenavista, already astronomically fixed by the Mexican Scientific Commission, and the summit of the mountain of Ixbul from its intersection with the former plane to a point 4 kilometers [2.5 miles] beyond said mountain. (4) The parallel of latitude which passes through this last point, from such point eastward until it meets the deepest channel of the river Usumacinta (5) the median line of the deepest channel of the Usumacinta ... until the deepest channel of the Usumacinta meets the parallel situated 25 kilometers [15.5 miles] south of Tenosique in Tabasco, measured from the center of the plaza of said town. (6) The parallel of latitude just referred to from its intersection with the deepest channel of the Usumacinta until it meets the meridian which passes at one third the distance between the centers of the plazas of Tenosique and Sacluc, counting such third part from Tenosique. (7) This meridian, from its intersection with the previous parallel to latitude 17°49'N. (8) The parallel of 17°49'N from its intersection with the previous meridian indefinitely eastward [120.5 miles to British Honduras]. 19/

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A further treaty signed in Mexico City on 1 April 1895 amplified the treaty of 1882 to the effect that the boundary extended eastward (from a point 4 kilometers beyond the mountain of Ixbul) to the Río Chixoy (Río Salinas) and followed the median line of the deepest channel of the latter river to the Río Usumacinta. By May 1899, the boundary was monumented for its entire length of 597.4 miles (962 kilometers) and is considered permanently settled. 20/

Map depicting boundary:

Map of Hispanic America, 1:1,000,000; American Geographical Society; CIA Call No. 21793.

Sheets

ND-15, Ciudad Guatemala	1935
NE-15, Istmo de Tehuantepec	1938
NE-16, Belize	1935

Although the map is small scale, these sheets are useful because of hypsometric tinting and boundary marker symbols.

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12. Honduras-Nicaragua

Status of boundary: Demarcated from the Gulf of Fonseca to the Portillo de Teotecacinte; disputed from there to the Atlantic Ocean. Honduras and Nicaragua are in dispute over the validity of the arbitral award handed down in 1906 by the King of Spain for that segment.

Problem areas: Nicaragua claims extensive "Honduran" territory north of the Río Coco (Río Segovia). Recommended treatment on U.S. maps omits any indication of these claims but instead uses a dashed or other unconventional boundary symbol along the Río Poteca and Río Coco, with the designation "Award of the King of Spain, 1906."

Description of boundary:

By August 1904, a mixed boundary commission, which had been working for 4 years, was able to agree on 3 sections of the line: (1) between the Gulf of Fonseca and the Montaña de la Botija; (2) from the peak of Cerro Variador to Las Manos on the Dipilto Cordillera; and (3) from Las Manos to the Portillo de Teotecacinte, where the stream of La Zarzalosa and the Río Limón, a tributary of the Poteca, have their common origin. The commission drew up detailed descriptions of the three sections agreed upon as follows:

(1) From the point known by the name of Amatillo, in the lower part of the river Negro, the dividing line is a straight line run toward the volcano of Cosiguina in an astronomical direction S 86°30'W, 36.8 kilometers [23 miles] to the middle point of the bay of Fonseca, equidistant from the coasts of the two Republics on this side; and from that point follows the division of the waters of the bay along a line also equidistant from the said coasts until it reaches the middle of the distance lying between the northern part of Cosiguina (Monyppy) Point and the southern part of Tigre Island. From the said Amatillo [inland] the line continues along the center of the said river Negro upstream in a general east-northeast direction to its confluence with the river Guasaule, about 10 kilometers [6.21 miles]; from said confluence, the line runs in a general north-northeast direction along the center of the river Guasaule, also upstream, to its union with the river Torondano, at a distance of 26 kilometers

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[16.15 miles]; from the meeting of these two rivers the line continues along the center of the river Torondano to its confluence with the Quebrada Grande; along the bed of that ravine first and along that of its affluent the Peña Blanca ravine afterwards, to the head of the latter, at a pass situated 150 meters east of Las Dantas rock on the ridge of La Botija Cordillera, the general direction of this part being northeast and its length 12 kilometers [7.5 miles]. From the said pass the line runs east-southeast along the ridge of the said Cordillera, passing the height of El Cedro and the Grande rock, to end on the peak of El Variador hill, 5 kilometers [3.1 miles] away. To fix permanently this section of the dividing line there shall be erected two monuments, one at Amatillo, on the right bank of the river Negro and the other in the pass near Las Dantas rock.

(2) From the peak of El Variador hill [through Jicote rock, Tigre cliff, El Roble, the monument at Carrizal pass, the monument on the peak of El Mogote de Caguasca, the monument of Isnaya, the monument of La Estrechura de Azanda, the confluence of Licuala and Las Palmas ravines, Las Palmas ravine to the monument on its left bank, the southwest corner of San Antonio del Despoblado in Nicaragua, the edge of Las Lagunillas ravine, Los Araditos corner, the monument at the corner of El Rodeo Grande, the rock at the corner of El Higo, crossing the road from Somoto to San Marcos near El Espino, El Gobernador pass, the monument on the Plan of San Blas, crossing the river Comalí or San Marcos, above the Caulatos wells, the monument on the right bank of Las Limas ravine, Zapotillo hill, Rincón height at the northern end of Oyocto plain, Yará pass, the monument at the east end of La Lagunilla prairie, the monument at the corner of Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Duyure, the monument of Sebana Larga on Hatos Viejos hill, the monument of El Batidero, the peak of Cantón or Sepultura hill, passing Los Calpules valley, the monument of El Divisadero, the right bank of the river Zapotal 100 meters from the east side of the river Grande, or Choluteca, parallel to the east bank of the river Choluteca and 100 meters distant, Samayaque corner, opposite the mouth of the river Samayare, crossing Robles ravine, the monument of Horno, along the north side of Santa Lucía del Coyolar, Chinampa furnace, crossing the river Alauca

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Viejo or Algodonal to the monument on its right bank, up the bed of the river Algodonal, the monument of Soyatal on its right bank, the peak of the high hill La Piconá, and Las Manos pass in the Cordillera of Dipilto]. Monuments shall be erected at the points indicated on the plan.

(3) From Las Manos pass in the Cordillera of Dipilto to the neighborhood of Jalapa and Teotecacinte there has been as common boundary of the territory of both Republics, since they were colonial provinces of Spain, the ridge of said Cordillera ... and the line which divides naturally the waters (of springs and rains) on the backbone of said Cordillera, to wit, in general: from Las Manos along the ridge of the Cordillera of Dipilto or Jalapa towards the Portillo de Teotecacinte, along the heights of Volcán de las Barrancas, Las Trincheras, Filo de Dipilto, the highest part of the mountain between Dipilto and Conchagua, the peak of a sharp rock, the thick and very high peak Mogotón, Mogote Segundo, Mogote Cortado, the pass between the head of the river Horca in Nicaragua and the Potrero Grande ravine, affluent of the river San Francisco in Honduras, the pass between Las Vueltas [Honduras] and Santa Barbara [Nicaragua] ravines, the Malacate road, the edge which divides the Agua Caliente [Nicaragua] and Ochoa [Honduras] ravines, the highest part of Jalapa mountain, the throat in which rise the Aguila ravine [Honduras] and the river Solonli which flows toward Jalapa, and the pass through which goes the Teotecacinte trail, chosen as the end of this third section and conventionally designated for this purpose as the Portillo de Teotecacinte, in which have their common origin the Zarzaloza ravine [Honduras] and the river Limón, affluent of the Poteca.

From the Portillo de Teotecacinte northeastward to the Atlantic the commission could not agree, the Hondurans proposing that the line should run: down the Limón to the river Guineo, down that river and the Poteca to the river Segovia, down the Segovia to a point 20 geographic leagues at right angles from the Atlantic Coast at about the confluence of the river Tríncara and the Segovia, southward on an astronomical meridian to the parallel of latitude which passes through the mouth of the river Arena and of the Lake of Sandy Bay, and on that parallel to the Atlantic ..., while the Nicaraguans insisted that the line should go,

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along the ridge of the Cordillera, following the line or shed which divides the river waters on either side, to the point in the Portillo whence springs the brook which forms the river Frío, down the bed of said brook and river until in the valley it joins the Guayambre and then the Guayape, lower down called the Patuca, along the middle of its waters until it meets the meridian which passes through Cape Camarón, and along that meridian until it loses itself in the sea, leaving to Nicaragua Swan Island.

The commission concluded definitely that it could not reconcile these divergent views, nor even agree on a common starting point on the Atlantic coast, and on August 29, 1904, drew up and signed its report, and dissolved 21/

In October 1904, both nations agreed to the appointment of the King of Spain as arbiter and on 23 December 1906 King Alfonso XIII handed down his decision, declaring that:

...the dividing line between the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Portillo de Teotecacinte where the Mixed Boundary Commission left it in 1901, not having been able to agree upon its continuation in their later meetings, shall be settled as follows:

The extreme common boundary point on the Atlantic Coast shall be the mouth of the river Cocco, Segovia or Wanks in the sea, next to Cape Gracias á Dios, considering as the mouth of the river that of its principal branch between Hara and the island of San Pío at the aforesaid Cape, leaving for Honduras the islets or cays lying within such principal branch before reaching the bar, and preserving for Nicaragua the south bank of the aforesaid principal branch with the aforesaid island of San Pío, with the bay and settlement of Cape Gracias á Dios and the branch or estuary called Gracias which runs to the bay of Gracias á Dios between the Continent and the aforesaid island of San Pío.

From the mouth of the Segovia or Cocco, the frontier line shall follow the thread or thalweg of that river up without interruption to the point of its confluence with the Poteca or Bodega, and from that point the said frontier line shall abandon the

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river Segovia, continuing by the thread of the said affluent Poteca or Bodega and following such waters up to their meeting with the river Guineo or Namaslí.

From that meeting the dividing line shall take the direction which corresponds to the demarcation of the settlement of Teotecacinte, according to the bounds made in 1720, to end at the Portillo de Teotecacinte so that such settlement shall remain wholly within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. 22/

Both countries initially accepted the decision, but the President of Nicaragua soon requested clarification of some of the points. The following years brought no amicable settlement to the ensuing dispute, and Nicaragua has so consistently objected to any boundary treatment which does not show her claims that Honduras began to lay claim to territory south of the Río Coco. A move on the part of Honduras in 1956 to incorporate part of the disputed area into its national administrative organization led to mobilized action in areas near the border. Subsequent investigation by the Organization of American States may ultimately lead to some sort of settlement.

Map depicting boundary:

Mapa General de la República de Honduras, 1:500,000; by Jesús Aguilar Paz; 1954. CIA Call No. 93331.

No adequate map is available showing the Nicaraguan claims, but this map covers the area under dispute.

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B. South America

1. Argentina-Bolivia

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A treaty was signed at La Paz on 9 July 1925, in which:

...the boundary was fixed in Article 1 to start from Zapaleri or Sapalegui hill and run north-northeast to Brajma hill, then to Tinte, Negro, Vilama, Bayo, Alcoak, and Panizos hills; thence by the Cumbre Chilena and Sierra de Hornillos to Limitajo hill; thence by the peaks in chain to the north-northeast, passing Cuevas and Panizos hills to the summit of La Ramada; thence by a straight line to the confluence of the San Antonio and the San Juan; thence by the course of the San Juan to its union with the Mojinete; thence by a straight line to the summit of Branqui hill, then to the summit of Vaqueros and from there to the summit of Grande hill; from the south side of that peak by another line to the peak of Condor hill in such manner that Sarcari remained within Bolivian territory; from Condor hill to the east to Tablon hill in the Altos de Piscuno, thence by a straight line to the southeast to Post No. 1 of the Abra de Huajra; thence by the posts already placed in the ravines of Cuartel and La Quiaca, following the latter to the mouth of Sansana ravine; thence by a straight line to the west end of La Raya ravine, and descending by that ravine to its union with the Yanalpa; thence by another straight line from west to east to the summit of Mecoya hill; thence descending to the sources of the Mecoyita stream, following its course to the Santa Rosa; thence down to its confluence with the Santa Victoria, forming the Condado, and continuing down the Condado to its point of emptying into the Bermejo, more or less opposite the town of that name; thence descending by the waters of the Bermejo to its confluence with the Río Grande de Tarija at the town of Las Juntas de San Antonio; from Las Juntas up the Tarija to the mouth of the Itaú, and following its course to 22° parallel, thence by that parallel to San Roque stream; thence down that stream and by the

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Yacuiba stream to its confluence with the Pocitos stream and ascending the course of the last to the 22° parallel so that the settlement of Yacuiba remained within Bolivian sovereignty, in the triangular zone formed by such streams and the 22° parallel; from the point where the Pocitos stream crosses the 22° parallel the line to continue along that parallel, as already traced, to the Pilcomayo, which is the northeast boundary of Argentina in the Chaco. As soon as ratifications of this treaty should be exchanged, a mixed commission of Bolivian and Argentine technicians was to proceed to fix on the land the agreed line and to place permanent demarcation posts. 23/

This plan was subsequently carried out and the boundary was demarcated.

Map depicting boundary:

Mapa General con el Trazado Definitivo del Límite entre Repúblicas Argentina y de Bolivia, 1:400,000; 1942; bound in Informe Final de la Comisión Mixta Demarcadora de Límites Argentina-Bolivia, [Argentine] Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1953. AMS Call No. F2857 C73.

This map, signed by the Boundary Commission, shows the boundary as demarcated, along with the triangulation net west of the Río Bermejo, and the locations of boundary markers and bench marks along the entire boundary. Accompanying this map are several larger-scale maps of specific sections along the boundary.

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2. Argentina-Brazil

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

According to the treaty of 6 October 1898, the boundary is defined as follows:

...from the mouth of the Quarahim on the left or Brazilian (east) bank of the Uruguay, continuing by the thalweg of the Uruguay and the Pepirí-Guazú by the highest land between its principal source and that of the San Antonio and thence by the thalweg of the San Antonio and the Iguazú to the confluence of the Iguazú with the Paraná, and assigning to Argentina twenty-nine and to Brazil twenty-four of the small islands or groups of islands in the Uruguay from the confluence of the Quarahim to the mouth of the Pepirí-Guazú, and to Argentina three and to Brazil two of the groups in the Iguazú below the confluence of the San Antonio. 24/

Markers were placed along the boundary thus described between 1900 and 1904, and the work was approved by an act signed at Rio on 4 October 1910. On the same date a convention was signed at Buenos Aires which specified that:

the line at the confluence of the Quarahim with the Uruguay should pass between the right (west) bank of the Uruguay and the Brazilian island of Quarahim, thence by the median line of the Uruguay to opposite the Argentine mouth of the Miriñay, and thence by the thalweg of the Uruguay to the confluence of the Pepirí-Guazú. 25/

The islands given to each country were listed as follows:

Argentina: Tacuaras, Grande de Saudade, Chaparro, Aguapey and Murciélagos, Cuai, Vargas, Tigre, and Sarandí, Dino or Nao, Santa Ana, [upper] Santa Lucía, San Mateo, Chafariz, Grande, San Lucas Grande, Cerrito, one of the Islas del Piratiní, some of the San Isidro group and Ijuhy, Ytacaruaré Chica, Pushe para atrás, Canal Tuerto and Chico Alférez, and Vado.

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Brazil received: Cuadrada, Yapeyú, La Cruz, Palomas, Butuy, [lower] Santa Lucía, Buricá, Mercedes, Chica, Garruchos, Yacaré, San Lucas Chica, Tacuaras (arriba de Garruchos), Biguá, Bugre, two of the Islas del Piratini, some of the San Isidro and San Javier group, Santa María, Ytacaruaré Grande, Larga or Comprida, Cumandaí group, Saltillo and Roncador. 26/

Map depicting boundary:

Carta do Brasil, 1:500,000; [Brazilian] Conselho Nacional de Geografia; CIA Call No. 27866.

Sheets

SH-21-SO, Uruguaiana-SO, 1951
SH-21-NO, Uruguaiana-NO, 1947
SH-21-NE, Uruguaiana-NE, 1947
SG-22-SO, Curitiba-SO, 1947
SG-22-NO, Curitiba-NO, 1947
SG-21-NE, Asunción-NE, 1947
SG-21-SE, Asunción-SE, 1947

These sheets show the boundary accurately and with good detail.

3. Argentina-Chile

Status of boundary: Demarcated, except in the Beagle Channel.

Problem areas: Currently a mixed boundary commission is working to replace missing markers or to install intermediate markers between those which originally were spaced at such great intervals that disputes have arisen about the boundary alignment between them. Although minor problems have developed in local areas from time to time, essentially the boundary has been defined and agreed upon for 50 years, and all differences should be reconcilable by technical experts.

The only exception concerns sovereignty over three islands in the eastern end of the Beagle Channel -- Lennox, Picton, and Nueva -- the ownership of which has never been finally determined. For United States mapping purposes, recommended treatment is an unconventional boundary symbol shown on either side of these islands to denote the claims of each country.

Description of the boundary:

According to the boundary treaty of 23 July 1881 -- on which subsequent agreements were based -- the Argentinian-Chilean boundary

...from north to south to 52°S. lat. is the Cordillera of the Andes. The boundary shall run by the highest peaks of the said Cordillera that divide the waters and shall pass between the slopes on both sides....

In the southern part of the continent and north of the Strait of Magellan, the boundary shall be a line that, starting at Punta Dungeness, goes by land to Monte Dinero; thence to the west following the highest elevations of the chain of mountains as far as Monte Ayamond; thence to the intersection of the meridian of 70°W. long. with the parallel of 52°S. lat. and thence to the west by this parallel to the divortia aquarum of the Andes. In Tierra del Fuego the boundary shall start at the Cabo del Espíritu Santo in 52°40'S. lat. and go south by the meridian of 68°34'W. long. (Greenwich) to reach the Beagle Channel. 27/

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After the 1881 treaty, there were repeated efforts to demarcate the boundary in the northern Andes but progress was constantly hampered by varying interpretations of the terminology of the treaty, Argentina arguing that the line should follow the highest peaks and Chile claiming that it should follow the continental divide. An agreement in 1896 divided work on the boundary into two major sections: (1) from 23°S to 26°52'45"S, to be settled in cooperation with the Bolivian Government; and (2) from 26°52'45" to 52°S, to be arbitrated by the Queen of England wherever necessary. Work then continued and, on 1 October 1898, Argentina and Chile agreed upon:

stretches of the boundary [in the second major section] from 27°2'50"S. to 40°6'1"S., from 40°9'39"S. to 41°12'18"S., from 48°53'10"S. to 50°38'10"S., and from 52°S. to 54°56'S., leaving open for arbitration only the four sections [identified as being] at the mark in San Francisco Pass from 26°52'45"S. to 27°2'50"S., the region of Lake Lacar from 40°6'1"S. to 40°9'39"S., the line from Pérez Rosales Pass at 41°12'18"S. to Monte Fitz-Roy near Lake Viedma at 48°53'10"S. and the region northeast of the estuary of La Ultima Esperanza from 50°38'10"S. to 52°S. 28/

These sections were settled on 20 November 1902 when King Edward VII of England handed down an award that established a compromise line between those of the Argentinian and Chilean proposals. Between January and March 1903, 88 markers were set up in the four disputed stretches.

For the other major section of the boundary work (between 23°S and 26°52'45"S) a special commission determined on 24 March 1899 that the boundary should be as follows: straight lines from 23°S, 67°W to Cerro Rincón and from there to Socompa Volcano; a line following the highest crests from Socompa Volcano to Cerro Aguas Blancas; straight lines from Cerro Aguas Blancas to Cerro Colorado and from there to Cerro Laguna Brava; further straight lines from there to Sierra Nevada and from Sierra Nevada to 23°52'45"S.

For the section northward to Bolivia from 23°S, Argentina and Chile agreed on 2 May 1904 that the boundary would be a straight line to the highest peak of Zapaleri Hill. Thus the entire boundary (with the exception of the Beagle Channel problem) was settled, and by 1905 the demarcation had been completed along its entire length.

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Maps depicting boundary:

Carta Preliminar, 1:250,000; [Chilean] Instituto Geográfico Militar, 44 sheets; 1950-55. CIA Call No. 76122.

[Boundary maps], 1:50,000; Comisión Mixta de Límites Chile-Argentina, 20 sheets; 1951. AMS Call No. IJ 23-30-560-50.

The only completely authoritative maps available for any part of the boundary are these by the Mixed Boundary Commission but the area covered by these large-scale sheets is only a small sector between 44° and 46°S. For coverage of the entire boundary the Chilean maps are the most recently compiled and the largest scale maps available, but they differ in some details from the boundary interpretation shown on official Argentinian maps.

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4. Argentina-Paraguay

Status of boundary: Delimited; demarcated in part.

Problem areas: Demarcation is not complete between Horqueta and Fortín Salto Palmar on the Río Pilcomayo.

Description of boundary:

The boundary treaty of 3 February 1876, provided that:

(Article 1) Paraguay should be divided from Argentina on the east and on the south by the mid-channel of the main stream of the Paraná from its confluence with the Paraguay to the boundary of Brazil, on its left (east) bank, the island of Apipé to belong to Argentina and the island of Yesiretá to Paraguay, as declared in the Treaty of 1856; (Article 2) Paraguay should be divided from Argentina on the west by the mid-channel of the main stream of the Paraguay from its confluence with the Paraná, the Chaco [belonging to Argentina] as far as the main channel of the Pilcomayo ...; (Article 3) the island of Atajo or Cerrito should belong to Argentina and the remaining permanent or temporary islands in either the Paraná or the Paraguay to Argentina or Paraguay according to their [closer] position with reference to one or the other republic ..., the channels between the islands, including Cerrito, to be common to the navigation of both states 29/

On 5 July of 1939 a further protocol delimited the Río Pilcomayo boundary as follows:

Art. 1. Starting from the mouth of the Río Pilcomayo in the Río Paraguay south of Cerro Lambaré, whose coordinates are 57°38'57.6"W. 25°22'55.2"S., the boundary will go up the course of the Pilcomayo to the bifurcation of the two arms in the Juntas de Fontana, and from here it will follow the actual course of the south arm as referred to in March 1909 ... to its headwaters at a point called Salto Palmar.

From the point called Horqueta, situated approximately 5 kilometers east of the Argentinian fort of Nueva Pilcomayo, the line will again follow the actual course of the Río Pilcomayo to the place called Esmeralda, on the boundary between Bolivia and Paraguay.

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Art. 2. In order to determine the boundary between Salto Palmar and Horqueta, in the zone excluded in the preceding Article, it is decided to create a mixed commission composed of Argentinian and Paraguayan technicians to study the zone between the following points; on the north, from Horqueta following the esteros formed by the north arm of the Pilcomayo to the Argentinian fort of Caracoles; on the south, from the same point at Horqueta, continuing along the dry course of the Pilcomayo to Fortín Zalazar and from this point to Salto Palmar. On the east the line between Fortín Caracoles and Salto Palmar. 30/

In 1945, an additional treaty was signed. It stipulated that:

Art. 1. The Republics of Argentina and Paraguay agree to set a definite boundary between both countries in the section included between the points called Horqueta and Salto Palmar referred to in Art. II of the complementary boundary treaty of 5 July 1939, in the following form, from west to east:

a) Beginning from Punto Horqueta (latitude $23^{\circ}52'22''$ South, and longitude $60^{\circ}50'08''$ West of Greenwich) the dividing line shall follow the course of the waters of the Pilcomayo as they exist in the dry season according to results of the aerial photogrammetric survey already made, and from the above-mentioned Punta Horqueta, the line shall pass thru Zanja de la China (lat. $24^{\circ}54'12''2$ S, and long. $60^{\circ}36'45''3$ W), and from this point will pass successively to the north of ex-Fortín Güemes, to the north of Puerto la Palmita (lat. $24^{\circ}00'36''4$ S, $60^{\circ}29'25''5$ W), and to the north of ex-Punta General Lavalle;

b) From this last-named point the dividing line shall continue in a general easterly direction through the bañados [flooded lands] of the Río Pilcomayo which pass to the north of Santa Ana (lat. $34^{\circ}06'09''8$ S, long. $60^{\circ}19'25''5$ W), to the south of Tap. B. Madrid (lat. $24^{\circ}01'23''2$ S, long. $60^{\circ}12'44''$ W), and to the north of Puerto Isleta (lat. $24^{\circ}04'05''6$ S, long. $60^{\circ}07'53''8$ W) to Laguna la Bella; it shall cross the lake to the mouth of the principal outlet of the lake at a point situated approximately 600 meters northwest of ex-Fortín Zalazar;

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c) From this last-named point, the dividing line shall follow an approximately straight line until it reaches the Salto Palmar on the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. 31/

Demarcation has yet to be completed.

Maps depicting boundary:

Carta Topográfica Definitiva de la Zona del Río Pilcomayo Comprendida entre Salto Palmar y Punta Horqueta, 1:100,000; Comisión Mixta de Límites Argentino-Paraguaya; 1944. CIA Call No. 56881.

This map shows the critical area in excellent detail. For the remainder of the border, see:

Carta Aeronáutica de la República Argentina, 1:1,000,000; [Argentine] Instituto Geográfico Militar, Sheet 4 Asunción, 1951. CIA Call No. 70488.

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5. Argentina-Uruguay

Status of boundary: Undefined; (delimited in an unratified treaty).

Problem areas: The boundary alignment between the islands in the Uruguay River has never been finally settled, but currently there are no major disputes except for the perennial one concerning the island of Martín García at the river's mouth. Both countries claim this island, and Argentina has established a radio beacon on it. Another unsettled problem concerns the extension of the boundary out into the Río de la Plata. Various possible solutions are indicated on Inset C of Map 25936.

Description of boundary:

The preliminary convention of peace between the United Provinces of the Río de la Plata and the Emperor of Brazil, signed at Rio de Janeiro on 27 August 1828, provided for the independence of the province of Montevideo or the Cisplatine province without reciting any boundaries for Uruguay, but assumed (Article 12) that troops on the right (south or west) bank of the Plata or the Uruguay would be outside the territory of the province of Montevideo. 32/

In 1916, a treaty (which was signed but never ratified) established the boundary along the thalweg of the Río Uruguay from the mouth of the Río Cuareim to the mouth of the Uruguay in the estuary of the Río de la Plata. (The thalweg closely follows the median line upstream, although it veers sharply toward Uruguay at the mouth.) The treaty divided the islands of the Uruguay between the two parties in accordance with their positions on either side of the thalweg.

According to Marchant, Argentina received the following islands: Correntinas, Itacumbú, Timboy (Fimboy), Pelada Chica, San José, Pospos, (San José Pospos), Pepeagi (Pepeaji), Boca Chica, Hornos, Caridad, Florida, Pelada Grande, Sin Nombre, Pequeña (Sin Nombre Pequeña), Del Puerto, Cambacúa, Sin Nombre, Pequeña (Sin Nombre Pequeña), Del Tala, Canario, Vilardebó, Sin Nombre, Montaña, Dolores, Dos Hermanas, Centro (Dos Hermanas Centro), San Miguel, Osumam (Osuma), Campichuelo (Campichuela), San Genaro, Corazón, Colón Grande, Colón Chica, Tambor, Cupalén, Volantín, Bonfiglio, Rica, De la Junta del Tigre (De la Jaula del Tigre), Clavel, San Lorenzo, Juanicó, García, Filomena Chica, Palma Chica, Filomena Grande, Bassi, Masones, Sin Nombre, Boca Chica, Zauzal (Sauzal), Inés, and Sin Nombre.

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Uruguay received the following: Del Padre, Sapallo (Zapallo), Rica, Carbonero, Misionera, Del Tigre, Guavillú (Guaviyú, Guabiyú), Paredón de las Vacas (Paredón, de las Vacas), Gaspar, Belén, Saibal (Ceibal), Herrera, Verdún, Francia, Sin Nombre Pequeña, Redonda, Salto Grande, Dos Lobos (Los Lobos), Del Medio, De Abajo, Dos Hermanos Norte (Dos Hermanas Norte), Chapicuy Grande, Guabillú Chica (Guavillú Chica, Guabiyú Chica), Guabillú Grande (Guavillú Grande, Guabiyú Grande), Sombrerito, Las Mellizas, Del Queguay, San Francisco, Del Almirón, Almería, Sin Nombre Pequeña, Otra Sin Nombre Pequeña, Román Chica, Román Grande, Sin Nombre, Pingüino, Navarro, Sin Nombre, Del Chileno, Basura, Del Burro, Sin Nombre, Naranjito, Santa María Chica, Santa María Grande, Redonda Sur (Redonda Sud), Zapatero, De la Caballada, Caballo, Abrigo, Del Vizcaíno, Yaguary (Yaguari), Lobos, Villete, Sin Nombre, Santiago, Pepe Ladrón, Del Medio, Sin Nombre, and Juncal. 33/

In 1938, Argentina and Uruguay agreed to maintain the status quo of the islands as of 1 January 1936, and to undertake a hydrographic survey of the Río Uruguay in order to establish definite jurisdiction over the islands. No results have been reported, however, and final settlement regarding sovereignty over the boundary waters is still pending.

Map depicting boundary:

Carta Provisional de la República Argentina, 1:500,000; [Argentine] Instituto Geográfico Militar. CIA Call No. 64619.

Sheets

40, Entre Ríos Norte,	1939
41, Monte Caseros,	1950
47, Entre Ríos Sur,	1945
54, Buenos Aires,	1952

These sheets show the boundary area with considerable detail but in some cases the actual boundary symbol is omitted among the islands, pending final settlement of the treaty.

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6. Bolivia-Brazil

Status of boundary: Entirely delimited. Demarcated except for three small sections.

Problem areas: These three sections still require demarcation by the boundary commission:

- (1) from 10°35' to 11°10'S, and from 67°40' to 68°45'W -- the area between the Río Rapirrán and the headwaters of the Arroyo Bahia.
- (2) from 14°30' to 15°10'S, and from 60°10' to 60°35'W -- the area between the headwaters of the Río Verde and the Marco Río Tarvo.
- (3) from 16°15' to 17°35'S, and from 57°45' to 59°30'W -- the area between Laguna Uberaba and Morro Buena Vista.

Description of boundary:

By a treaty signed ... at Petropolis on November 17, 1903, it was agreed that the boundary line between Bolivia and Brazil should run (Sec. 1) from 20°08'35"S. opposite the outlet of the Bahia Negra into the Paraguay up the Paraguay to a point on its right (west) bank nine kilometers (5.6 miles) in a straight line from [southwest of] the Fort of Coimbra, that is, at approximately 19°58'5"S. 57°47'40"W., according to the map of the frontier made by the mixed boundary commission of 1875; thence on the right (west) bank of the Paraguay by a straight line ... [toward the northwest] to a point more or less at 19°45'36.6"S. 58°4'12.7"W., thence by the line [toward the Laguna de Cáceres] fixed by the mixed commission of 1875 up to 19°02'S., thence eastward along that parallel to the Concepción stream, down the Concepción to its mouth on the southern bank of the outlet of Lake Cáceres, also called the Tamengos; up this outlet to the meridian which traverses the end of the Tamarindia and northward by that meridian to 18°54'S.; thence westward along that parallel to the existing frontier [a straight line between Laguna de Cáceres and Laguna Mandioré]; (Sec. 2) along the existing frontier to 18°14'S., thence eastward along that parallel to the outlet of Lake Mandioré; up that outlet and across the lake in a straight line to the point on the old

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frontier equidistant from the two existing marks; thence by the old line to the mark on the northern shore; (Sec. 3) from the northern mark on Lake Mandiore in a straight line in the same direction as at present to 17°49'S.; thence along that parallel to the meridian at the southeast end of Lake Gahiba; along that meridian to the lake and across the lake in a straight line to the point on the old frontier equidistant from the two existing marks; thence by the old line to the entrance of the Pedro Segundo Canal, also recently called the Pando; (Sec. 4) along the boundary fixed by Article 2 of the Treaty of March 27, 1867,* from the southern entrance of this canal or the Pando to the confluence of the Beni and Mamoré; (Sec. 5) from that confluence down the Madeira to the mouth of the Abuná, its affluent on the left (west) bank, and up the Abuná to 10°20'S.; thence along that parallel westward to the Rapirrán, and up that river to its principal source; (Sec. 6) from the principal source of the Rapirrán along the parallel of that source westward a segment that was revised in 1928⁷ to the Iquiry, up the Iquiry to its source; thence to the Bahia stream ...; (Sec. 7) from the source of the Bahia stream down that stream to its mouth on the right (south) bank of the Acre or Aquiry ...; the line shall then be the channel of that river to the ... Peruvian frontier; at the confluence of the Acre and the Río Yaverija⁷.... 34/

On 3 September 1925, a protocol signed in La Paz agreed that:

the boundary from the crest of the hill of Cuatro Hermanos should run in the direction of the principal source of the Verde, diverging only so far as necessary to preserve to Brazil its historic possession of the hamlets of Ramada, Cacimba, and Salinas.... 35/

*According to Source 23, p. 40, the line is described as running: "from the north end of Lake Uberaba ... to the south end of Corrixa-Grande, preserving the towns on either side as they were; from the end of Corrixa-Grande in a straight line to the Morro da Boa-Vista and to Quatro Irmãos; thence in a straight line to the sources of the Verde a segment that was revised in 1928⁷; down the Verde to its confluence with the Guaporé; through the middle of the Guaporé and of the Mamoré as far as the Beni where the Madeira begins."

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This protocol was included in a treaty signed at Rio de Janeiro on 25 December 1928 which also provided that:

(Article 1) the frontier between the principal source of the Rapirrán and the Bahia stream should run from such principal source in a straight line to the mouth of the Chipamanu; thence up the Chipamanu to its principal source; thence in a straight line to the source of the eastern arm of the Bahia stream; thence down that eastern arm and the Bahia stream to its mouth in the Acre; (Article 2) in the Madeira zone, that is, from the confluence of the Beni and the Mamoré to the mouth of the Abuná, the frontier shall run by the line equidistant from the banks [distributing thirteen small islands in the Madeira to the country owning the nearer shore: seven to Brazil (Anús or Confluencia, Marinha, Quinze de Novembro, Misericordia, Sete de Setembro, PiriQUITOS and Ararás); and six to Bolivia (Bolívar, Sucre, Seis de Agosto, Ribeirão, Amizade and Colombo)]. (Article 3) from the last point of the demarcation of 1877 [Marco Rio Turvo] where a mark was set up, the frontier should run eastward by the parallel of such mark until it should meet a straight line drawn between the crest of the hill of Cuatro Hermanos and the principal source of the Verde; thence by such straight line northward to such source of the Verde 36/

Map depicting boundary:

Mapa Aproximada de Bolivia en 58 hojas, 1:250,000; [Bolivian] Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1949. CIA Call No. 90250.

Carta do Brasil, 1:1,000,000; Sheets SC-19, SC-20, SD-20, SE-21; 1948-1951. [Brazilian] Conselho Nacional de Geografia. CIA Call No. 27868.

Fifteen sheets of the IGM map cover the entire Bolivia-Brazil boundary area although they show no boundary alignment for the stretch between Cuatro Hermanos and the source of the Río Verde. The boundary as shown on both of these maps between the northern end of Laguna Uberaba and the Morra Buena Vista does not agree with the 1867 treaty, which describes two straight lines; however, all map sources agree on the inclusion of the area surrounding the town of San Matias within Bolivia.

7. Bolivia-Chile

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A treaty signed at Santiago on 20 October 1904, provided that the boundary from south to north between Bolivia and Chile should run through 96 specified points as follows:

From the highest peak of the Cerro Zapaleri (1), in a straight line to the highest point (2) of the ridge going toward the south of the Cerro Guayaques in the approximate latitude of 22°54'; from here another straight line to the portezuelo [pass] of Cajón (3), and following the divide of that ridge which runs north by the peaks of the Cerro Juriques (4), Volcán Licancábur (5), Cerro Sairecábur (6) and [Cerro] Curiquinca (7) and Volcán Putana o Jorjencal (8). From this point [the boundary] follows by one of the spurs in the direction of the Cerro de Pajonal (9), and in a straight line to the southern peak of the Cerros de Tocorpuri (10), from where it follows again by the divide of the ridge of Panizo (11), and Tatio mountain (12). It follows always to the north by the divide of the Linzor ridge (13) and of the Cerros de Silaguala (14); from whose northern peak (Volcán Apagado) (15) it goes by a spur to the Cerrito de Silala (16) and then in a straight line to the Cerro de Ynacaliri o del Cajón (17).

From this point it goes in a straight line to the peak that seems to be in the center of the group of the Cerros del Inca o Barrancane (18) and then along the divide following northward by the ridge of Cerro de Ascotan o del Jardín (19); from the peak of this cerro it goes in a straight line to the peak of Cerro Araral (20), and by another straight line to the peak of the Volcán Ollagüe (21).

From here [the boundary goes] in a straight line to the highest peak of Cerro de Chipapa (22), descending to the west by a ridge to the peak of Cerro Cosca (23). From this point it follows the divide along the ridge that connects with the Cerro Alconcha (24) and from here it goes to the Volcán

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Olca (25) by the highest divide. From this volcano it follows by the ridge of cerros -- Millunu (26), de la Laguna (27), Volcán Irruputuncu (28), Bofedal (29) and Chela (30), and from a high point of cerros, it arrives at Milliri (31) and then Huallicani (32). From here it goes to the Cerro Caiti (33) and follows by the divide to Cerro Mapa (34). From the peak of this cerro it goes in a straight line to a point (35) situated 10 kilometers to the south of the east peak of Cerro Huaila (36), from where it goes in a straight line to the height mentioned, doubling back again to the east and following by a ridge of the Cerros Laguna (37), Corregidor (38) and Huailaputuncu (39) to the easternmost stones of Sillillica (40), following along a ridge that goes to the northwest to the peak of Cerro Piga (41). From this cerro, it goes in a straight line to the highest peak of Tres Cerritos (42) and follows in a straight line to Cerro Challacollo (43) and to the narrowest part of the fields of Sacaya (44), opposite Vilacollo.

From Sacaya the boundary goes in a straight line to the stones of Cueva Colorada (45) and Santaile (46), where it follows to the northwest by the Cerros de Irruputuncu (47) and Patalani (48).

From this peak it goes in a straight line to the Cerrito de Chiarcollo (49), crossing the river Cancosa (50) and from here also in a straight line to the peak of Cerro Pintapintani (51), following from this peak by the ridge of the Cerros Quiuri (52), Pumiri (53) and Panantalla (54). From the height of Panantalla, it goes in a straight line to Tolapacheta (55), half the distance between Chapi and Rinconada, and from this point in a straight line to the portezuelo of Huaila (56); next it passes by the peaks of the Cerros de Lacataya (57) and Salitral (58). It returns to the north going in a straight line to the Cerrito Tapacollo (59) in the Salar de Coipasa, and in another straight line to the marker of Quellaga (60) from which it follows in straight lines to the Cerrito Prieto (61) to the north of the field of Pisiga, Cerrito Toldo (62), markers of Sicaya (63), Chapillicsa (64), Cabarray (65), Tres Cruces (66), Jamachuma (67), Quimsachata (68) and Chinchillani (69), and cutting across the Río Todos Santos (70) it goes by the landmarks of Payacollo (71) and Carahuano (72) to the Cerro de Canasa (73) and the Cerro Capitán (74).

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It then follows northward by the divide of the ridge of the Cerros Lliscaya (75) and Quilhuiri (76) and from the summit at this point it goes in a straight line to the Cerro Puquintica (77).

To the north of this last point, Bolivia and Chile agree to fix the following boundary: from the Cerro Puquintica (77) it goes northward by the ridge toward Macaya, crossing in this place the Río Lauca (78) and then following in a straight line to the Cerro Chiliri (79); it continues northward by the divide to the portezuelo of Japu (80), the peak of Quimasachata (81), the portezuelo of Tambo Quemado (82), the Cerros de Quisiquisini (83), portezuelo of Huacollo (84), peaks of the Cerros de Payachata (85 and 86), Cerro Larancahua (87), to the Pass of Casiri (88).

From this point it goes to the Cerros de Condoriri (89), that separate the waters of the Ríos Sajama and Achuta from those of the Caquena, and continues by the ridge between those hills, and goes to the Cerro Carbiri (91), passing by the portezuelo of Achuta (90); from Cerro Carbiri, it descends to the narrows of the Río Caquena o Cosapilla (92) ...

It then follows the course of the Río Caquena o Cosapilla to the outlet (93) in the meadows of the Estancia de Cosapilla, from where it goes in a straight line to the marker of Visviri (94). From here it goes in a straight line to the Santuario (95) that is found north of the Maure, on the northwest of the confluence of this river with another that comes from the north, two kilometers north of the Maure Posthouse; it continues northwest by the ridge that leads to the marker on the Cerro Chiipe o Tolacollo (96), the last point on the frontier. 37/

The boundary was entirely demarcated in 1906. According to a Protocol of 1 May 1907, this boundary had been modified in two places:

[First] between the Cerro Chipapa and the Volcan Olca, [where] the frontier line goes in a straight line from the Cerro Chipapa already marked to the northern peak of the Cerro Paroma, leaving in every case inside Chilean territory a space of no less than one kilometer between the most eastern point of the Collahuasi railroad and the boundary; from the

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Cerro Paroma, it goes then by the crest that connects this Cerro with the Volcán Olca. [Second] between the Cerro of Patalani and Cerro of Panantalla, the frontier line runs in a straight line from Cerro Patalani to Cerro de Irpa Pueblo and from there in a straight line to Cerro de Irpa; from here it follows via the divide to the highest peak of the Cerros of Sillajhuay and doubles to the north in order to follow via the dividing ridge of the Cerros of Toroni to the stones of Oje, and then via the divide to the Cerro Armasaya. From this point it goes in a straight line to the Tillujaya rocks and then in a straight line to Alto de Panantalla, already marked. 38/

Map depicting boundary:

Mapa Aproximado de Bolivia en 58 hojas, 1:250,000; [Bolivian]
Instituto Geográfico Militar, 1949. CIA Call No. 90250.

Sheets

31, Corocoro-Charaña
37, Arica-Carangas
43, Coipasa
49, Iquique
53, Ollagüe
57, Sud Lipez

These detailed sheets show the boundary clearly, with markers and names for most landmarks.

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8. Bolivia-Paraguay

Status of Boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A treaty was signed on 10 October 1938 delimiting the boundary as follows:

In the northern zone the line shall run from the intersection of ... $\lceil 61^{\circ}56'57''\text{W}$ and $20^{\circ}05'01''\text{S} \rceil$ (called 27 de Noviembre or Gabino Mendoza) to continue in a straight line to the highest point of Cerro Capitán Ustares; thence in a straight line to the intersection of the Ravello-Ingavi Road with the southern limit of the Cañada (ravine) del Palmar de las Islas; from this point, also in a straight line, to the intersection of the meridian of Fortín Paredes with the parallel of Fortín Ravelo; thence in a straight line to the highest point of Cerro Chovoreca; thence it shall descend in a straight line to Cerrito Jara; thence, also in a straight line, to the intersection of parallel $19^{\circ}49'40''$ latitude south with the Negro or Otuquis River and, following the thalweg of the said river, the \lceil line \rceil shall end at the outlet of the same into the Paraguay River at $20^{\circ}09'58''$ latitude south and $58^{\circ}10'12.9''$ west of Greenwich. In the western zone, the line shall run from the intersection of meridian $61^{\circ}56'57''$ west of Greenwich, and parallel $20^{\circ}05'01''$ latitude south ..., and shall descend in a straight line in a south-southwesterly direction to the place called Villazón, 15 kilometers southwest of Irendagüe; thence in a straight line southward to intercept the road from Estrella to Capirenda (Captain Carreras Saguier) at a point 10 kilometers west of Estrella; thence in a straight line to end in the thalweg of the Pilcomayo River at $62^{\circ}37'19''$ longitude west of Greenwich. 39/

By May 1941 a demarcation commission had reported the establishment of the Argentina-Bolivia-Paraguay triple point at La Esmeralda, and other markers.

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Map depicting boundary:

Mapa de la República de Bolivia, 1:1,500,000; Zemulzu y Cia.
1947. CIA Call No. 49788.

The fairly uncomplicated alignment of the boundary is shown
clearly on this map.

9. Bolivia-Peru

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None. Currently some surveying and resetting of markers is underway, but there are no disagreements about the boundary.

Description of boundary:

Long years of unsuccessful negotiations and various transfers of territory along the Bolivia-Peru border took place before mutually acceptable terms were finally reached, beginning with the Bolivian and Peruvian Ministers signing

at La Paz on September 23, 1902, a treaty which provided that (Article 1) demarcation of the frontier should proceed from its intersection with the boundary of the territories occupied by Chile under Article 3 of the treaty of peace of (Ancón) on October 20, 1883, on the west to ... the place at which the line of the existing frontier joined the river Suches, on the east, taking care that in this region the terminal point of the dividing line should be fixed in conformity with the studies and reports of the demarcation commission, ... (Article 2) the parties also to proceed in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty with the demarcation of the line which separated the Peruvian provinces of Tacna and Arica from the Bolivian province of Carangas ...; [For the remaining section of the boundary] the same ministers signed at La Paz on December 30, 1902, a treaty of arbitration "juris" of the boundary question (Article 1) by the government of the Argentine Republic, to obtain a final inappealable decision according to which the whole territory which in 1810 belonged to the jurisdiction or district of the old audencia of Charcas, within the limits of the viceroyalty of Buenos Aires, by acts of the former sovereign, should belong to Bolivia, and all the territory which on the same date and by acts from the same source belonged to the viceroyalty of Lima should belong to Peru;... [The resultant award was not immediately acceptable to the Bolivians, but eventually ministers from Bolivia and Peru] signed at La Paz two protocols, one dated December 15, 1909, agreeing to accept the award, and the other dated September 17, 1909, effecting exchanges and cessions of territories which by mutual

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consent the countries considered necessary By this agreement the boundary line was to run from the junction of the existing frontier with the Suches, across Lake Suches, and across the hills of Palomani Tranca, Palomani Kunca, the summit of Palomani, and the cordillera of Yaguayagua; thence along the cordilleras of Huajra, Lurini, and Ichocorpa, following the watershed between the Lanza and the Tambopata as far as 14°S.; thence along that parallel to the Mosoj-Huaico or Lanza; thence along the Lanza to its confluence with the Tambopata; from such confluence to the western source of the Heath; thence down the Heath to the Amarumayo or Madre de Dios; from the confluence of the Heath and the Madre de Dios by a geodesic line from the mouth of the Heath to the west of Illampu barracks on the Manuripi, leaving that place on the Bolivian side; thence to the confluence of the Yaverija stream with the Acre; all the territories to the east of these lines becoming definitely and perpetually the property of Bolivia, those lying west of the same lines definitely and perpetually the property of Peru. 40/

Protocols for the demarcation commission were signed in 1911 and 1912 and work then progressed along the boundary north of the Río Suches. In 1925 a further protocol was signed, stipulating that a mixed commission should demarcate the remainder of the frontier in three sections: the first, from the point where the Arroyo Pachasili joins the Río Suches to the Bahía de Cocahui, south of Comina; the second, from the Bahía de Cocahui, across Lake Titicaca, to the mouth of the Río Desaguadero; and the third, from the mouth of the Desaguadero in Lake Titicaca to the confluence of the Río Mauri with the Río Ancomarca. From this point the boundary goes in a straight line to the Cerro Chipe (or Tolacollo) where Bolivian, Chilean, and Peruvian boundaries meet. The second section is described in detail in a protocol ratified 15 January 1932 as follows:

Leaving the center of the markers No. 1 (Bolivia) and No. 1 (Peru), located on the shore of the Río Desaguadero, [the boundary] proceeds north through the waters of Lago Titicaca, passes through a point intermediate between the point of Taraco (Bolivia) and of Zepita (Peru), which is approximately at 16°26'11"S and 68°59'04"W; proceeds northward and passes through points intermediate between the islands of Taqueri [Taquire] (Bolivia) and Caño (Peru), which are at approximately 16°20'42"S and 68°48'46"W and at 16°19'00"S and 68°48'46"W; continues westward to pass

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through a point intermediate between the islands of Yuspique and Limina, the island of Caana and the extremity of Oje, the island of Iscaya and the extremity of Huancallani in the community of Calata, from which point it continues to the mouth of the Arroyo de Sehuenca o Jocoyjahuirá; continues through this creek until it crosses the Parquipujio-Yunguyo road, where it reaches Marker No. 2, at the place known as Putu-huyo-pampa; continues through this creek until it reaches the Parquipujio-Copacabana road, where it reaches Marker No. 3, at the place known as Lumpicirca o Jocoyjahuirá; continues via the southern edge of the Parquipujio-Copacabana road, passing Markers No. 4 at Huilacollo, No. 5 at Belen-Cruz, and No. 6 at Piajaque-Alto, from which point it continues along a line that marks the boundary between the Guacuyo estate (Bolivia) and the community of Sigualaya (Peru) to Marker No. 7 on the left bank of the Río Piajaque; continues along the boundary of the community of Ullaraya (Peru) with the Guacuyo estate (Bolivia), passing through Markers No. 8 at Pucara-huillque, and No. 9 at Cruz-circa; continues in a straight line to Marker No. 10 at Chuaña-pata; continues in a straight line along the boundary of the Guacuyo estate (Bolivia) and the community of Ullaraya (Peru) to Marker No. 11 at Piajaque-loma o Chiarjaquepata; continues along the boundary between the community of Pajana and the Guacuyo estate to Marker No. 12 on the left bank of the Río Callacame; continues in a straight line to Marker No. 13 at Jalla-piza; continues along the line of the summits through Markers No. 14 at Huilacollo o Jancocagua, No. 15 at Jichucollo, No. 16 at Guanacollo; continues in a line to Marker No. 17 at Cara-circa; continues in a straight line to Marker No. 18 at Tara-calvario; continues in a straight line to Marker No. 19 at Cruz-cala; continues in a straight line to Marker No. 20 at Poco-cala; Marker No. 21 not mentioned; continues along the present boundary between the communities of Loka (Bolivia) and Apillani (Peru), passing through the southern arch of the chapel of Kasani to Marker No. 22 at Punta de Kasani o Kasani-huencalla; continues through the waters of Lake Titicaca to a point intermediate between the extremity of Pomata (Peru) and the southern extremity of the Isla del Sol o Isla Titicaca (Bolivia), at approximately 16°08'27"S and 69°14'37"W, from which point it continues in a straight line to a point equidistant from the islands of Chiquipa (Bolivia)

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and De Soto (Peru), at approximately 15°41'31"S and 69°23'00"W, from which point it continues in a straight line until it reaches Marker No. 1 of the First Section, in Cocahui [Coccahui] Bay. 41/

No detailed descriptions of the first and third sections were included in the 1932 or subsequent protocols, but the boundary for these two stretches is shown in detail on the Boundary Commission maps cited below.

Maps depicting boundary:

Carta de la Frontera Demarcada entre El Perú y Bolivia desde la Confluencia del Arroyo Pachasoli con el Río Suches hasta el Lago Titicaca, 1:50,000; [Signed by Members of the Boundary Commission/]; 1935. CIA Call No. 49496.

Frontera Peru-Boliviana, Plano de la Tercera Sección, Boca Río Desaguadero-Cerro Antajave, 1:50,000; [Signed by Members of the Boundary Commission/]; 1930. CIA Call No. 49496.

Mapa de la República de Bolivia, 1:1,500,000; Zemulzu y Cia., 1947. CIA Call No. 49788.

The Boundary Commission maps show two sections of the border with excellent detail. The remainder of the boundary is shown on the smaller scale map. The numerous place names on this map make it a helpful aid in tracing the entire boundary.

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10. Brazil-British Guiana

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A general boundary treaty was signed in London on 22 April 1926 which provided that:

(Article 1) the frontier should be finally fixed as (Sec. 1) commencing on the heights of the Roraima mountains between the headwaters of the Cotingo (Kwating) and those of the Arapopo (Arabopo) at the point of convergence of the frontier of the two countries with that of Venezuela; thence down by the northeastern part of such mountains between the Paikwa fall to the north and the Cotingo falls to the south; thence as far as Mount Yakontipú along the watershed between the Cotingo in Brazilian territory and the Paikwa in British territory; (Sec. 2) from Mount Yakontipú eastward along the watershed as far as the source of the Mahú or Ireng; thence down that river to its confluence with the Tacutú; thence up the Tacutú to its source, situated not on Mount Vindaua as was supposed but on Mount Wamuriaktawa about three miles above toward the northeast in the same chain; (Sec. 3) from the source of the Tacutú on Mount Wamuriaktawa along the watershed between the Amazon basin and the Essequibo and Corentyn basins as far as the point of junction of the frontier of the two countries with that of Dutch Guiana (Surinam) . . .

The second protocol of December 9, 1905, between Brazil and Venezuela ran their boundary to the point on Mount Roraima where the three frontiers of Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana meet, thus adopting not the terminus of the arbitral award of 1904, Mount Yakontipú, but resting on the Roraima range thirty miles farther westward, a difference to Venezuela's disadvantage of which Brazil and Great Britain took the benefits in this convention and treaty of 1926. A protocol of instructions for the demarcation commission, to finish its work within five years, was signed at London, March 18, 1930, and the demarcation has since been carried out. [Demarcation was completed in May 1938.] 42/

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Map depicting boundary:

Map of the Boundary between British Guiana and Brazil, 1:1,000,000, 1939. CIA Call No. 34867.

This map was compiled and drawn by the Brazilian Boundary Commission in 1938 from work of the British Guiana-Brazil Boundary Commission in 1930-38, and was printed in 1939 by the Geographical Section, General Staff of the War Department, Great Britain. It shows representative boundary markers, with their numbers; pertinent drainage; and larger scale insets of critical points along the boundary.

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11. Brazil-Colombia

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A treaty of boundaries and navigation signed at Bogotá on 24 April 1907 provided that:

(Article 1) the frontier between Cucuhy rock on the Negro and the confluence of the Apaporis on the left (north) bank of the Yapurá or Caquetá should be (Sec. 1) from the island of San José opposite Cucuhy rock westward from the right (west) bank of the Negro at 1°13'51.76"N. 66°55'W.; thence by a straight line to the head of the rivulet Macacuny (or Macapury), an affluent wholly in Colombian territory on the right (west) bank of the Negro or Guainia; (Sec. 2) thence by the divortium aquarum to pass between the head of the Igarapé Japery, an affluent of the Xié, and the head of the Tomó, an affluent of the Guainia at 2°1'26.65"N. 67°43'W.; (Sec. 3) thence westward by the crest of the winding ridge which separates the waters which go to the north from those which go to the south to Caparro hill; thence always by the crest dividing the waters which go to the Guainia from those which flow to the Cuiary (or Iquiare), to the principal source of the Memachi, an affluent of the Naquieni, which in turn is an affluent of the Guainia, at 2°1'27.03"N. 68°20'W.; (Sec. 4) thence along the crest of the ridge to the principal head of the affluent of the Cuiary which is nearest the head of the Memachi, and down such affluent [here called the Arroyo Mayor Pimentel and downstream the Río Ianá] to its confluence with the Cuiary; (Sec. 5) thence by the thalweg of the Cuiary to the place where the Pegua, an affluent on the left (east) bank, enters, and from the confluence of the Pegua and the Cuiary westward by the parallel of such confluence to [the Río Içana and thence upstream to] the meridian which passes through the confluence of the Kerary (or Cairary) and the Vaupés; (Sec. 6) thence down that meridian to such confluence; thence by the thalweg of the Vaupés to the mouth of the Capury, an affluent on the right (south) bank of the Vaupés near the Juarité cascade; (Sec. 7) from the mouth of the Capury west by the thalweg of the

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Capury to its source near 69°30'W. and down by the meridian of such source to the Tarafra; thence by the thalweg of the Tarafra to its confluence with the Apaporis and by the thalweg of the Apaporis to its mouth in the Yapurá or Caquetá, where the part of the frontier established by this treaty ended, thus defining the line from Cucuhy rock to the mouth of the Apaporis, the rest of the disputed frontier remaining subject to later arrangement in case Colombia should be favored in its other controversies with Peru and Ecuador; ...*

[A treaty was] signed at Rio de Janeiro on November 15, 1928, ... to complete the determination of the common frontier southward from the mouth of the Apaporis and to establish regulations for river navigation to be reciprocally guaranteed forever free; providing (Article 1) that the frontier from the mouth of the Apaporis on the Yapurá or Caquetá, at the end of the line stipulated in the treaty of April 24, 1907, should be a straight line from such mouth to the left (west) bank of the Amazon [Solimões] (opposite) the Brazilian town of Tabatinga; (Article 2) a mixed commission should proceed within two years after the exchange of ratifications to mark by durable posts the frontier designated in the former treaty and in this one; to erect in places where the frontier may not be formed by sufficient natural features, such as streams of water or ridges, stone or cement posts, columns, or other durable signs so that the frontier line might be exactly recognized at any time; ... (Article 5) both parties recognized reciprocally forever the right of free navigation in the Amazon, Yapurá or Caquetá, Iça or Putumayo, and all the affluents or confluents of those rivers, subject to fiscal and police regulations equal for the nationals of both parties 43/

A mixed boundary commission completed demarcating the boundary between 1931 and 1936. The boundary is 1,022 miles (1,645 kilometers) long.

*The explanatory comments, enclosed in brackets under Sections 4 and 5, are based on information included in a report by the Colombian Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Source 60, p. 52-53.

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Map depicting boundary:

Carta Geográfica da Fronteira entre Brasil e Colombia contendo
Todos os Trabalhos da Comissão Mixta Demarcadora durante os Annos
1931-36, 1:1,000,000, authority not indicated. 1937. CIA Call No. 35113.

The boundary is shown clearly in relation to the drainage system;
coordinates are given for critical points along the boundary.

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12. Brazil-French Guiana

Status of boundary: Delimited; the Rio Oiapoque may be considered as demarcated (an unmonumented river boundary) except at its headwaters.

Problem areas: As yet no agreement has been reached as to which stream constitutes the headwaters of the Rio Oiapoque so that the location of the boundary at the southernmost tip of French Guiana has not been definitely established. Efforts are currently underway to complete surveys in the area, the results of which will help solve this problem as well as the precise boundary alignment to the west along the divide in the Tumuc-Humac region.

Description of boundary:

The arbitral award of the Swiss Federal Council in December 1900 decided that:

the Japoc or River of Vicente Pinson of article 8 of the 1713 Treaty of Utrecht is the Oyapoc which enters the ocean immediately to the west of the Cap d'Orange and that its thalweg forms the boundary. From the principal source of the Oyapoc to the Surinam boundary, the line follows the division of waters of the basin of the Amazon, which in this region is constituted almost in its totality by the de facto line of the Tumuc-Humac mountains. 44/

Maps depicting boundary:

Carta do Brasil, NA-22, Amapá, 1:1,000,000; [Brazilian] Conselho Nacional de Geografia, 1950. CIA Call No. 27868.

Carte de la Guyane Française au 500,000, Feuille Nord and Feuille Sud, 1:500,000; [French] Institut Géographique National, 1950. CIA Call No. 77113.

The two maps are in agreement except for the choice of the headwater tributary of the Oiapoque.

13. Brazil-Paraguay

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

[A treaty was] signed at Asunción on January 9, 1872, ... providing that (Article 1) the dividing line should be the bed or channel of the Paraná from the beginning of the Brazilian possessions at the mouth of the Iguazú to the Great Cataract of the Sete Quédas on the Paraná; thence by the ridge of the Sierra of Maracayú to its end; thence by a straight line, or a line as nearly straight as possible, by the most elevated ground to the Sierra of Amambay; thence by the highest ridge of this sierra to the principal source of the Apa and down by the channel of the Apa to its mouth on the east bank of the Paraguay; all the slopes which incline north and east to belong to Brazil, those which incline south and west to Paraguay; the island of Fecho dos Morros to belong to Brazil; ...

The Brazilian commissioner left for Asunción on July 16, 1872, and the work of demarcation was finished November 14, 1874. By a protocol signed at Asunción, January 7, 1874, it was agreed that the stream called Estrella was in fact the principal source of the Apa, and that the frontier line should pass through it.

The frontier being definitely established in the portion from the mouth of the Iguazú in the Paraná to the mouth of the Apa in the Paraguay, [a complementary boundary treaty was] signed at Rio de Janeiro on May 21, 1927, ... which provided that (Article 1) from the confluence of the Apa in the Paraguay to the entrance or outlet of Bahia Negra the frontier should be formed by the bed of the Paraguay, the left (east) bank to belong to Brazil and the right (west) bank to Paraguay; (Article 2) except for Fecho dos Morros, which is Brazilian, the other islands situated on the east or west side of the frontier line, determined by the middle of the principal channel of the river, of greatest depth and most easy and free for navigation, as accepted at the time of demarcation and according

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to the studies made, should belong respectively to Brazil or to Paraguay, islands formed in the future to be adjudicated according to the same criterion; ... A protocol of instructions for the demarcation mixed commission was signed at Rio de Janeiro, May 9, 1930, ... [Demarcation along the land segments has been completed.] 45/

Map depicting boundary:

Esquema da Fronteira, Brasil-Paraguai, [1:1,000,000]; authority not indicated; 1943. CIA Call No. 35115.

On this fairly detailed map, the boundary is shown clearly; it is divided into segments according to the dates of demarcation.

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14. Brazil-Peru

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

Representatives of Brazil and Peru

signed at Lima on October 23, 1851, a convention of commerce and river navigation (with four separate articles of the same date as to steam navigation concessions) providing (Article 7) that, to prevent doubts respecting the frontier, the parties accepted the principle of uti possidetis as that according to which the boundaries should be adjusted, and consequently they recognized respectively as frontier the town of Tabatinga and thence a straight line to the north to the Yapurá opposite its confluence with the Apaporis, and from Tabatinga south the Javary from its confluence with the Amazon; ... The first [demarcation] commission, named in 1861, broke up over the tracing of the line, and a second one met in joint conference on September 13, 1865, and began the demarcation on July 28, 1866. Some members of the field party were massacred by the Indian savages on the Javary in 1866. A masaranduba wooden post for the northernmost mark on the right (south) bank of the Yapurá opposite the mouth of the Apaporis was set up at 1°31'29.5"S. 69°24'55.5"W. on August 25, 1872.

By a convention signed at Lima, February 11, 1874, reciting that the frontier line as traced from the slopes of Igarapé at Santo Antonio de Tabatinga to the Yapurá crossed a bend of the Iça or Putumayo twice in a short distance between two specified marks, it was agreed that between those marks the frontier should follow the bed of the river between the Peruvian and Brazilian islands, leaving the right (west) bank to Peru and the left (east) bank to Brazil. 46/

... On September 8, 1909, a treaty of boundaries, commerce, and navigation [was signed] which provided that (Article 1) the frontier already being marked, in execution of Article 7 of the treaty of October 23, 1851, from the source of the Javary to the Caquetá or Yapurá, the boundary should be established from such

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source of the Javary southward (Sec. 1) by the dividing line of the waters which flow to the Ucayali from those which flow to the Yuruá as far as $9^{\circ}24'36''S.$, which is the parallel of the mouth of the Breu, and affluent on the right (east) bank of the Yuruá; (Sec. 2) thence eastward by that parallel to the confluence of the Breu and up by the bed of that river to its principal headwaters; (Sec. 3) thence southward by the line which divides the waters which flow westward to the upper Yuruá from those which flow northward to the same river, and passing between the headwaters of the Tarahuacá and the Envira on the Brazilian side and of the Piqueyaco and the Toroyuc on the Peruvian side, by the divortium aquarum between the Envira and the affluent on the left (northwest) bank of the Purús called Curanja or Curumabá, whose basin should belong to Peru, to the source of the Santa Rosa or Curinahá, also an affluent on the left (northwest) bank of the Purús; if the headwaters of the Tarahuacá and the Envira should be south of the 10° parallel the line should intersect those rivers following that parallel of 10° and continue by the divortium aquarum between the Envira and the Curanja or Curumabá to the source of the Santa Rosa; (Sec. 4) thence down by the bed of the Santa Rosa to its confluence on the left (northwest) bank of the Purús; (Sec. 5) opposite the mouth of the Santa Rosa to the middle of the deepest channel of the Purús, and thence southward up the thalweg of the Purús to the confluence of the Chambuyaco, its affluent on the right (southeast) bank between Catbi and the Santa Rosa; (Sec. 6) from the mouth of the Chambuyaco up by the bed of that stream to its source; (Sec. 7) from the source of the Chambuyaco southward on the meridian of that source ... to the 11° parallel; ... [from] the 11° parallel by ... a straight line ... to the source of the Acre and thence down the bed of the Acre to the point where the Peru-Bolivia frontier begins on the right (south) bank of the Acre 47/

A protocol signed at Rio de Janeiro on April 19, 1913, (in substitution for one of April 29, 1912) agreed on the organization of and instructions for the demarcation mixed commission.... This boundary has been agreed upon and [between July 1913 and September 1927 was] marked for its whole length ... [of 973 miles (1,566 kilometers)]. 48/

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Map depicting boundary:

Mappa Geral da Fronteira Conforme os Trabalhos Realizados pelo Comissão Mixta, desde a Foz do Arroio Yaverija, Afluente do Rio Acre, até a Nascente: Principal do Rio Jaquirana ou Alto Javary, em Execução do Tratado de Limites do Brasil com o Perú de 8 de Setembro de 1909, 1:750,000; Comissão Mixta Brasileiro-Peruana Demarcadora de Limites, 1927. CIA Call No. 45551.

Carta do Brasil, 1:1,000,000; [Brazilian] Conselho Nacional de Geografia, Sheets SB18 Javari, SB19 Juruá; 1948. CIA Call No. 27868.

These two map sources provide a fairly detailed representation of the critical points along the boundary.

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15. Brazil-Uruguay

Status of boundary: Demarcated (including unmonumented river boundaries).

Problem areas: There is some question as to which stream is actually the Invernada that forms the boundary in the vicinity of 56°W, 31°S.

Description of boundary:

By a protocol signed at Montevideo, April 22, 1853, it was agreed that the dividing line ... should be understood to run from the mouth of the Chuy, at the ocean, up the Chuy to its main defile, thence by a straight line to the main defile of the San Miguel stream; down that stream by its right (east) bank to the point of San Miguel on the south shore of Lake Mirim, and thence by the west shore of that lake to the mouth of the Yaguarón. 49/

A treaty was signed at Rio de Janeiro on 30 October 1909 according to which:

(Article 1) Brazil ceded to Uruguay (Sec. 1) from the mouth of the San Miguel stream to the mouth of the Yaguarón, that part of Lake Mirim included between its western shore and the new frontier which should cross longitudinally the waters of the lake according to the terms of Article 3 below, and (Sec. 2) in the Yaguarón the part of the bed included between the right or south bank and the dividing line determined in Article 4 below; ... (Article 3) from the mouth of the San Miguel stream, at the fourth Great Mark, placed there by the demarcation commission of 1853, the new frontier should cross longitudinally Lake Mirim to the crest of Rabotieso point on the Uruguayan shore, by a broken line composed of as many straight lines as necessary to preserve the median distance between the principal points on the two shores or, if the depth should be scanty, of as many straight lines as necessary to follow the principal channel of the lake; from the crest of Rabotieso point to the northwest as far as necessary to pass between the Tacuary islands, leaving on the Brazilian side the easternmost island and the two islets adjoining it; thence in the neighborhood of point Parobé, also on the Uruguayan shore, to the

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deepest channel and by such channel to opposite point Muniz, on the Uruguayan shore, and point of Los Latinos or Fanfa on the Brazilian shore; from that intermediate point, passing between point Muniz and the Brazilian island of Juncal to the mouth of the Yaguarón, where on the left or Brazilian shore is the fifth Great Mark of 1853 and on the right or Uruguayan shore the sixth intermediate mark; (Article 4) from the mouth of the Yaguarón the frontier should go up by the thalweg of that river to the confluence of the Lagoões stream on the left (north) bank; thence up the middle line between the banks of the Yaguarón and the middle line of the Yaguarón Chico or the Guaviyú, at the confluence of which is the sixth Great Mark of 1853, and finally up of the Mina stream, indicated by the seventh and eighth intermediate marks; ... 50/

In accordance with the original treaty of 1851, the boundary continues westward from the headwaters of the Mina stream in:

... a straight line crossing the Negro opposite the mouth of the San Luis and [up] the San Luis to the Santa Anna ridge and [continuing along it to] the Haedo ridge at the source of the branch of the Quarahim called the Invernada ...; and thence by such branch [and the Quarahim] to the Uruguay, Brazil remaining owner of the island or islands in the mouth of the Quarahim in the Uruguay; ... 51/

The line was further slightly modified by a convention signed at Rio de Janeiro, May 7, 1913, providing that (Article 1) the frontier should run from the main defile of the San Miguel stream to its mouth in Lake Mirim by the middle line between the banks of such stream, in the same manner as that established for the division of the Yaguarón, from the Lagoões stream to the confluence of the Mina stream.... 52/

The land segments of the boundary were demarcated between 1920 and 1935.

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Map depicting boundary:

Carta Provisional de la República Argentina, 1:500,000; [Argentine]
Instituto Geográfica Militar. CIA Call No. 64619.

Sheets

41, Monte Caseros, 1949
42, Pelotas, 1929
49, Lago Merin, 1927

The boundary is shown clearly on these sheets. (At the same scale, the [Brazilian] Conselho Nacional de Geografia has published the following sheets of the Carta do Brasil covering the area: SH-21-SO, Uruguaiana; SH-21-SE, Uruguaiana; SI-22-NO, Lagoa Mirim. CIA Call No. 27866).

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16. Brazil-Surinam

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

A treaty was signed at Rio de Janeiro on 5 May 1906, which provided that:

(Article 1) the frontier between Brazil and Surinam should be, from the French to the British frontier, the watershed between the basin of the Amazon on the south and the basins of the streams which flow toward the north to the Atlantic. ... 53/

Demarcation of the boundary was completed in three sections between July 1935 and January 1938 by a mixed commission. 54/ The boundary is 371 miles (597 kilometers) long.

Maps depicting boundary:

Carta Geografica da Fronteira entre Brasil e Suriname, Contendo Todos os Trabalhos da Comissão Mixta Brasileiro-Neerlandeza Demarcadora Durante os Anos de 1935-1938, 1:300,000; [Brazilian / Estado Maior do Exército, 1938. CIA Call No. 55469.

Carta do Brasil, NA-21, Tumucumaque, 1:1,000,000; [Brazilian / Conselho Nacional de Geografia, 1949. CIA Call No. 27868.

The map resulting from the work of the boundary commission shows much more detail in the boundary alignment, but the 1:1,000,000 map has a more detailed drainage pattern. The latter also gives an idea of the terrain along the divide by the use of hypsometric tinting on the Brazilian side.

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17. Brazil-Venezuela

Status of boundary: Entirely delimited; partially demarcated.

Problem areas: Apparently there are no problems, but some demarcation remains to be done. Only one marker, at the Huá cataract, exists between the boundary markers near Cucuy Rock on the Río Negro and a point eastward at about 65°W. The boundary has been demarcated between 65°W and the headwaters of the Río Orinoco; beyond that point, demarcation is "in progress" to about 3°50'N-63°30'W. From there to the British Guiana border demarcation is complete.

Description of boundary:

Negotiations for demarcation of the line between Brazil and Venezuela began in 1843, and a treaty of friendship and boundaries was signed at Caracas, November 25, 1852, in which [the two countries defined the boundaries to be] (Sec. 2) from the island of San José [in the Río Negro near Cucuhy Rock] in a straight line to cut the Maturaca channel at mid-water or such other point as the boundary commissioners might agree upon and which might conveniently divide that stream; thence by the group of high lands of Cupi, Imeri, Guay, and Urucusiro across the overland carry from the Castaño to the Marari; thence by Tapirapeco ridge to the crests of the Parima ridge, so that the waters which flow into the Padaviri, Marari, and Cababurí remained to Brazil, and those which flow into the Turuaca or Idapa or Xiaba belonged to Venezuela; (Sec. 3) thence along the crest of the Parima ridge as far as the angle made by that ridge with the Pacaraima ridge, so that all the streams which run into the Branco remained to Brazil and those which flow into the Orinoco belonged to Venezuela; thence along the highest summits of the Pacaraima ridge, so that the waters which flow into the Branco belonged as stated to Brazil and those which flow into the Essequibo, Cuyuní, and Caroní belonged to Venezuela, as far as the territories of the two states extend eastward; (Article 3) after ratification of this treaty each party should appoint a commissioner, and they in concert as soon as possible should proceed to demarcation of the line at such points as might be necessary; (Article 4) any doubts which occur to be amicably settled by both

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governments; (Article 5) any exchange of territory deemed advisable for fixing more natural or suitable boundaries for either nation to be arranged by new negotiations; and (Article 6) Brazil declared that in treating with Venezuela in regard to the territory situated west of the Negro drained by the Tomó and the Aquio, which though asserted by Venezuela to belong to her was nevertheless claimed by New Granada, it was not Brazil's intention to prejudice whatever rights New Granada might succeed in establishing over such territory. This treaty failed of ratification by Venezuela, but a new boundary and navigation treaty signed at Caracas, May 5, 1859, ... established (Article 2) the boundary in the same terms (Secs. 1, 2, and 3) as in the Treaty of November 25, 1852; ... and provided further (Article 8) for free navigation by Brazilian vessels in the Negro, Guainia, Casiquiare, and Orinoco and by Venezuelan vessels in the Negro, Guainia, and Amazon, and to and from the ocean, subject to fiscal and police regulations, (Article 21) free from taxes except for lighthouses, buoys, and other aids to navigation. The boundary thus agreed upon ... was marked by the mixed commission which worked from January 7 to August 9, 1880, and the Cupi high lands were surveyed by the Brazilian commission alone from 1882 to May 10, 1883.

... two protocols [were signed at Caracas on December 9, 1905,] of which the first approved and recognized the demarcation made in common in 1880 by the mixed commission of the frontier from Cucuhy rock to Cupi hill, and the second agreed (Article 1) that a mixed commission should verify the work of the Brazilian commission in 1882 to 1884 on the frontier from Cupi hill to the point on Mount Roraima where the three frontiers of Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana meet, preferential attention always being given to the division of the waters which run towards the basins of the Amazon, Orinoco, and Essequibo, respectively, and make the demarcation in accordance with the treaty of May 5, 1859, Article 2, Secs. 2 and 3; (Article 2) the two commissions to be appointed within three months and begin work within six months after ratification of the protocol by both governments. Before the exchange of ratifications and coming into effect of these protocols it was established that neither country had an exact knowledge of the true direction of the Cucuhy part of the frontier as

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marked in 1880, and it was agreed by a protocol signed at Caracas, February 29, 1912, that each government should appoint a commissioner and sub-commissioner with the necessary assistants, and the mixed commission so constituted should erect durable posts on the left (east) bank of the Negro at the point (opposite the island of San José, at 1°13'51.76"N. 66°47'11.51"W. on the west bank) crossed by the line as indicated by the records of the Commission of 1880 and along the geodesic line from that point 52.54 miles to the Hua rapid in the Maturacá, at 0°45'3.37"N. 66°11'43.50"W.; the commissioners to meet at Manaus not later than April 15, 1912, and go up the Negro together. This mixed commission began work in 1914 and finished on January 23, 1915.

[A protocol was signed at Rio de Janeiro on 24 July 1928,] ... reciting that the periods specified in the second protocol of December 9, 1905 (Article 2) had expired without the commissions having been constituted or the periods having been extended, and that the demarcations made in 1879-1880 and in 1914-1915 by mixed commissions should be completed, from the island of San José to the point on Mount Roraima where the frontiers of Brazil, Venezuela, and British Guiana meet, and agreeing to replace the second protocol of December 9, 1905, by provisions that (Article 1) each government should nominate a commission with the necessary staff to form a mixed commission to carry out the demarcation under instructions to be laid down in an exchange of notes; (Article 2) within three months the two commissions should meet at San Carlos on the Negro and proceed together to the frontier; if either should fail, except for force majeure, the other should proceed by itself with the work, the result of its operations to be binding on both countries; (Article 3) the frontier described in the treaty of May 5, 1859 (Secs. 2 and 3) should be examined in detail by the mixed commission, the coördinates of positions established by the previous commissions to be verified and if necessary corrected; (Article 4) as many marks as appear necessary to be erected along the entire frontier; (Article 5) the two marks set up by the mixed commission of 1914-1915 near Cucuhy rock and the other two near the Hua gap should be considered permanent, though their latitude and longitude might be determined anew; and (Article 6) the boundary

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between the Huá gap and the Negro should run from such gap in a straight line in the direction indicated by the commission of 1914-1915 to a point at a distance from such gap equal to the distance between the island of San José and the most easterly of the marks erected by that commission on the Cucuhy side; thence in another straight line to such most easterly mark and thence also in a straight line in the direction of the mark opposite the island of San José to the right (west) bank of the Negro until it intersects the frontier between Venezuela and Colombia. An exchange of notes at Caracas, November 7, 1929, established instructions for the mixed commission to meet at San Carlos on the Negro between December 10 and 20, 1929; at once to fix the position of Cupi hill; doubtful points or disagreements to be submitted to the two Governments, which should make every effort to settle them rapidly and amicably. The Brazilian commission left Rio de Janeiro, October 10, 1929, and reached Manaos, October 27, Cucuhy, November 30, and San Carlos, December 1, but the Venezuelan commission failed to arrive, and the Brazilians returned in January 1930 after examining some of the marks placed by the previous commissions.

In September 1931 ... a discovery on July 14, 1931 from George G. Heye peak in the Parima range [was reported] by Herbert Spencer Dickey, an explorer, ... of the source of the Orinoco some sixty miles northwest of where it was placed on current maps, with the supposed result of transferring a considerable parcel of territory from Venezuela to Brazil, [but it] was declared by Venezuela to have no juridical effect upon the frontier with Brazil until verified by the demarcation mixed commission. [More recent explorations would increase Venezuelan territory. However, the problem has not yet received diplomatic consideration.]

Uncontested possession by each country of the mouths and most of the basins of clear and separate river systems made it easy to agree on the watershed as the proper frontier line; the serious subsequent obstacles to demarcation arose from exploration difficulties rather than disputed rights and were resolved with notable amity. This boundary appears to be agreed upon in detail, and though the demarcation of the eastern portion has not been completed, its

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description is settled, and it seems unlikely that serious differences should arise over the remainder of the work, in unpopulated and not highly valuable territory. 55/

Maps depicting boundary:

Carta do Brasil, 1:1,000,000; [Brazilian] Conselho Nacional de Geografia. CIA Call No. 27868.

Sheets

NB-20, Roraima, 1949

NA-19, Uaupés, 1949

NA-20, Parima, 1949

Mapa Físico y Político de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, 1:1,000,000; [Venezuelan] Dirección de Cartografía Nacional, 1950. CIA Call No. 77160.

Both maps are by official agencies and present the best available data. Slight differences occur in the details of alignment but in general the two maps agree.

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18. British Guiana-Surinam

Status of boundary: The Courantyne River is accepted as the boundary up to the mouth of the New River; beyond that point the boundary is "in process of delimitation."

Problem areas: A dispute as to which tributary (the Kutari or the New) should be considered the headwater of the Courantyne creates a problem area upstream from the junction of the New and Courantyne rivers. Furthermore, the historical acceptance of the highwater mark on the west bank of the Courantyne as the boundary has denied full fishing and navigation rights to the British -- a restriction which the Territorial Government of Surinam hopes to use as a bargaining point in the consideration of the problems farther upstream.

Description of the boundary:

No treaties definitely establishing this boundary have ever been ratified. According to Ireland, "since 1831 British Guiana has by common consent been separated on the east from Surinam by the River Corentyn from its mouth southward for about 200 miles" -- the boundary following the high tide mark on the west or left bank. On the basis of explorations by Schomburg in 1843, the headwater of the Courantyne was presumed to be the Kutari (or Koetari) River, and for many years this river was accepted as the boundary -- although later explorations proved the New River to be greater in volume by 75 percent than the Kutari. The resultant problem has never been resolved. A draft treaty drawn up in 1939 stated that "the river named by Schomburg the River Kutari shall be considered to constitute the upper reaches of the River Courantyne, and the boundary shall follow the left bank of the principal course of the Kutari. 56/ Both Great Britain and the Netherlands were ready to accept this treaty when World War II interrupted negotiations. Since the war, the Territorial Government of Surinam has raised objections to the treaty, and final agreement has not yet been reached.

Map depicting boundary:

Overzichtskaart van Suriname [with manuscript indications of undefined border areas], 1:800,000; [Survey Office of Surinam], 1951. CIA Call No. 86577.

The New and Kutari rivers are shown in fair detail.

19. British Guiana-Venezuela

Status of boundary: Entirely delimited; actually demarcated only from Punta Playa on the coast to the Río Barima, 25 to 30 kilometers inland. However, where the boundary follows river segments, it is considered demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

[An international] Commission met in final open session and handed down its unanimous award on October 3, 1899, determining that the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela should be as follows:

Starting from the coast of Point Playa, the line of boundary shall run in a straight line to the River Barima at its junction with the River Mururuma, and thence along the mid-stream of the latter river to its source, and from that point to the junction of the River Haiowa with the Amakuru, and thence along the mid-stream of the Amakuru to its source in the Imataca Ridge, and thence in a southwesterly direction along the highest ridge of the spur of the Imataca Mountains to the highest point of the main range of such Imataca Mountains opposite to the source of the Barima, and thence along the summit of the main ridge in a southeasterly direction of the Imataca Mountains to the source of the Acarabisi, and thence along the mid-stream of the Acarabisi to the Cuyuni, and thence along the northern bank of the River Cuyuni westward to its junction with the Wenamu, and thence following the mid-stream of the Wenamu to its westernmost source, and thence in a direct line to the summit of Mount Roraima, ... 57/

According to Ireland, mixed demarcation commissions met between 1900 and 1905, but a recent report from Caracas indicates that the only demarcation completed is between Punta Playa on the coast and the confluence of the Barima and Mururuma rivers. In addition some surveying has been done at the westernmost source of the Wenamu River and at the tripartite monument on Mount Roraima.

Map depicting boundary:

Map of Hispanic America, 1:1,000,000; American Geographical Society; CIA Call No. 21793.

Sheets

NB-20, Roraima, 1940
NC-20, Boca del Orinoco, 1942

These sheets are small scale, but the significant physical features are all named on them.

20. Chile-Peru

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

[A treaty was] signed at Lima on June 3, 1929, ... providing that ... (Article 2) the territory of Tacna and Arica should be divided into two parts by a line from a point on the coast to be called "Concordia" ten kilometers (6.21 miles) north of the bridge over the Lluta; thence eastward parallel to the Chilean section of the railroad from Arica to La Paz and distant ten kilometers from it, with such deflections as might be necessary to utilize in the demarcation the near-by geographic features, so as to leave in Chilean territory the Tacora sulphur beds and their appurtenances; thence through the center of Lake Blanca so that one of its parts should remain in Chile and the other in Peru; Chile ceded forever to Peru all rights over Uchusuma and Mauri (Azucarero) canals, without prejudice to her sovereignty over such parts of those aqueducts as remained in Chilean territory after the laying down of the boundary line just described

The demarcation mixed commission was promptly appointed and the delegates met at Arica on September 2, 1929, and again on October 6, proceeding then to set up posts of iron or stone within sight of each other along the boundary from Concordia on the shore north of Arica to the Bolivian line. 58/

Work on the boundary was completed 21 July 1930, and the final act, dated 5 August 1930, lists latitude, longitude, and location of the 80 markers of the line. 59/

Map depicting boundary:

Carta Preliminar, 1:250,000; [Chilean] Instituto Geográfico Militar; CIA Call No. 76122.

Sheets

1769, Cosapilla	1954
1770, General Lagos	1954
1870, Arica	1954

These sheets show clearly the alignment of the boundary.

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21. Colombia-Ecuador

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

Conferences at Bogotá from 4 November 1915 to 13 July 1916 resulted in a boundary treaty which, in combination with the Rio Protocol of 1942 transferring the Sucumbíos Triangle to Ecuador, provided that the line should run:

from a point on the Río Putumayo, at the mouth of the Río Güepí, upstream to the mouth of the Río Coembí or Cuhimbé; down by the meridian of this mouth in a straight line to the south to cross the Río San Miguel or Sucumbíos; by this river, upstream, to its principal headwater on the Cerro Pax; from here in a straight line west to the mouth of the Quebrada Industria in the Río Chingual or Chunquer, by which it follows upstream to the mouth of the Quebrada Pun and follows the course of this Quebrada to its headwaters. From this headwater, it follows the summit of the cordillera by the hills Troyo and La Quinta; from where it continues by the Quebrada Pulcas, downstream called Tejes or Teques, to the spot where it reaches a quebrada on the left shore; from here a straight line west to the headwaters of the quebrada El Morro, by which it descends to its mouth in the Río Carchi, a little below the bridge of Rumichaca, between Ipiales and Tulcán, and by the Carchi (which in its beginnings is called Alumbre) upstream to its headwaters in the volcano Chiles and by the summits of the mountains to the peak of Cerro La Oreja; it continues to the headwaters of the Río Cainacán, by which it descends to a point near its mouth, opposite the origin of the Quebrada Pipala, from where it continues in a straight line west to said origin of the Pipala, by which it descends downstream to its mouth in the Río San Juan; down by the course of the Río San Juan to its confluence with the Río Mira, by which it follows downstream to the mouth of Quebrada Yarumal; from there a straight line to the west (a parallel) to intersect the Río Mataje and by it, downstream, to its mouth in the Pacific Ocean. The frontier is 586 kilometers [364 miles] long. 60/

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A mixed demarcation commission met at Quito on 16 July 1917 and finished its work in Cartagena 9 July 1919. Subsequent adjustment of markers in the Sucumbios Triangle were made in 1946. The entire boundary is now demarcated.

Map depicting boundary:

Plano General de la Linea de Frontera Colombo-Ecuatoriana,
1:1,000,000; [Colombian] Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, 1944.
CIA Call No. 100065.

Although only moderately detailed, this map shows most of the critical points along the border.

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22. Colombia-Panama

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

On 20 August 1924 a boundary treaty was signed in Bogotá providing that:

Art. 1. The frontier line between the Republic of Colombia and the Republic of Panama is agreed upon, settled and fixed on the following terms which are the same as those of the Colombian Law of June 9, 1855:

The frontier line shall run from Cape Tiburón to the head waters of the river La Miel, and following the ridge along Gandi hill to the ranges of Chugargún and of Malí, down the Nigue hills to Aspave heights, and thence to a point on the Pacific equidistant from Cocalito and La Ardita

Art. 3. Where the frontier is not formed by natural features, such as mountains, ridges, etc., the Demarcation Commission shall cause it to be marked with posts, cairns and other lasting monuments, so that the dividing line may be recognized at any time with complete exactness

In 1927 a contract was made with the Colombo-Alemana Aerial Navigation Company to make an aero-photographic study of the river system of the river La Miel and adjacent frontier regions. The governments named the demarcation commission in December 1935, and on January 7, 1936, the commission set out to mark the line, proceeding from both oceans, and worked until June 1937. In December 1937 the points not settled by the demarcation commission were agreed on by an exchange of notes between the chancelleries of the two countries. 61/

A later Colombian description of the boundary, somewhat more detailed, is as follows:

From a point on the Pacific coast, equidistant between Cocalito and La Ardita, the boundary follows

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a straight line to the Altos de Aspavé; it continues along the water divide of the rivers Juradó and Balsas, to the headwaters of the river Salaquí and continues to the summit of the Darién cordillera, passing by the peaks of Mangle, Palo de las Letras, Alto Limón, Tanela, and Cerro de Gandí, to the site of El Empalme on the water divide between the rivers Armila and Acandí from which it goes to Chucurtí; it continues via the ridge which is the divide between the Chucurtí and the Acandí, passes the Cerro Sande and the Cerro Parado, to the headwaters of the river La Miguel [Miel], and ends toward the north, crossing the Cabo Tiburón via the water divide between the bays of Zapzurro and La Miel, to the extreme northwest of Cabo Tiburón on the Sea of the Antilles [Caribbean]. The length of the frontier is 266 kilometers [165 miles].* 62/

Map depicting boundary:

Plano General de la Línea Fronteriza entre Colombia y Panamá,
1:250,000; signed by the Mixed Boundary Commission, 1938. CIA
Call No. 29695.

The location and coordinates of each boundary marker are given on this photocopy of the official map. An inset at 1:25,000 shows the northern end of the boundary in greater detail.

*Ireland (Source 1) gives 143 miles or 230 kilometers; probably the distance has never been accurately measured. The Colombian Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores (Source 60, p. 94-97) gives specific locations, including coordinates, of the boundary markers.

23. Colombia-Peru

Status of boundary: Demarcated.

Problem areas: None.

Description of boundary:

The Colombia-Peru boundary was established by two treaties: one signed at Lima on 24 March 1922, and another signed at Rio de Janeiro in January 1942. The first provided that:

Article 1, (later modified) the frontier line should run from the point at which the meridian of the mouth of the Cuhimbé on the Putumayo cuts the San Miguel or Sucumbios; thence up that meridian to such mouth of the Cuhimbé; thence by the thalweg of the Putumayo to the confluence of the Yaguas; thence by a straight line from that confluence to the confluence of the Atacuari [in the Brazo Tigre] on the Amazon, and thence by the thalweg of the Amazon to the boundary between Peru and Brazil established by their treaty of October 23, 1851 [at Tabatinga]; ... The treaty was finally ratified by both countries and ratifications were exchanged March 19, 1928. The demarcation mixed commission, promptly appointed, met at Iquitos, November 11, 1929, and finished its work at the same place March 14, 1930. Possession of the new trapezium, from the Putumayo down to the Amazon, formerly claimed by Peru as part of the Department of Loreto, was delivered to Colombia on August 17, 1930. 63/

In January of 1942, the second treaty was signed between Ecuador and Peru in which the Peruvian boundary extended only as far as the mouth of the Río Güepi in the Río Putumayo, thus making this the location (rather than the Río Cuhimbé) of the westernmost point between Colombia and Peru. 64/

Map depicting boundary:

Plano General de la Línea de Frontera Colombo-Peruana, 1:2,000,000, [Colombian] Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Oficina de Longitudes y Fronteras, 1944. CIA Call No. 100067.

This map reflects the official boundary interpretation and shows the critical points along the border.

24. Colombia-Venezuela

Status of boundary: Entirely delimited; surveyed and monumented only between Los Castilletes on the Gulf of Venezuela and the Alto del Cedro at 72°15'W, 11°09'N. Unmonumented river segments considered "demarcated."

Problem areas: The boundary between the Alto del Cedro and the Río Intermedio (following the Serrania de los Motilones, the Serrania de Vallepur, and the Montes de Oca -- which together comprise the Sierra de Perija) has never been surveyed because of the resistance of the hostile Motilone Indians toward all outsiders. Partial surveys have been run, and a few markers have been set between Río Zulia and Río Catatumbo and between the Páramo de Tamá and Cúcuta. No surveys have been run between the Río Arauca and Río Meta, between the Río Casanare and Río Arauca, or between the Río Guasacavi and Río Guainía. The remainder of the boundary follows rivers.

Description of boundary:

Determination of the boundary between Colombia and Venezuela was repeatedly delayed until King Alfonso XII of Spain was appointed arbiter in 1883.

The award signed by the Queen Regent in the name of Alfonso XIII was handed down March 16, 1891, and ... determined the frontier to be (Sec. 1) from the hillocks called the Frailes, at the point nearest Juyachi in a straight line in continuation of that which divides the Upar valley from the province of Maracaibo; the Hacha on the side above the Oca mountains, the boundaries of those mountains serving as the exact lines; along Valle Dupar ridge and Juyachi hill and the seashores; (Sec. 2) from the line which separates the Upar valley from the province of Maracaibo and the Hacha by the peaks of Perijá and Motilones ridges to the source of the Oro; thence to the mouth of the Grita in the Zulia, by the line of the statu quo across the Catatumbo, Sardinata and Tarra; (Sec. 3) from the mouth of the Grita in the Zulia by the curve then recognized as frontier to the Don Pedro ravine and down that ravine to the Táchira; (Sec. 4) from the Don Pedro ravine on the Táchira up that river to its source and thence by the Tamá ridge

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and páramo to the course of the Oirá; (Sec. 5) by the course of the Oirá to its confluence with the Sarare, by the waters of the Sarare crossing in the middle Lake Desparramadero to the place at which they enter the Arauca down the waters of the Arauca to a point equidistant from the town of Arauca and the point at which the meridian of the confluence of the Masparro and the Apure also cuts the Arauca; thence in a straight line to Apostadero on the Meta and by the waters of the Meta to its mouth in the Orinoco; (Section 6, 1st portion) from the mouth of the Meta in the Orinoco by the watercourse of the Orinoco to the Maipures rapids, but, taking into account that from the time of its foundation the settlement of Atures had made use of a road on the left (west) bank of the Orinoco to avoid the rapids from opposite such settlement of Atures to the landing place to the north of Maipures, opposite Macuriana hill and northward from the mouth of the Vichada, there was expressly appointed in favor of Venezuela the right of passage over such road for twenty-five years from the date of publication of the award, or until there should be constructed a road in Venezuelan territory which should make unnecessary passage over Colombian soil, reserving meanwhile to the parties the right to regulate by common agreement the exercise of this easement; (Sec. 6, 2nd portion) from the Maipures rapids by the watercourse of the Orinoco to its confluence with the Guaviare; by the course of the Guaviare to the confluence of the Atabapo; up the Atabapo to thirty-six kilometers (22 1/3 miles) north of the settlement of Yávida, thence by a straight line to the Guainía thirty-six kilometers west of the settlement of Pimichín and by the bed of the Guainía, which farther along takes the name of the Negro to Cucuhy rock. The award thus followed a considerable portion of the line claimed by Colombia but traced in three places a compromise line, giving Colombia the whole Goajirá peninsula and a small parcel at San Faustino, and Venezuela the valley of the Totoli northwest of Maracaibo, a triangle north of Apostadero on the Meta and at the southern end the large parcel enclosed by the Casiquiare, Orinoco, Atabapo, and Guainía. The award upset about 100 miles of the west end of the Brazil-Venezuela boundary as fixed between them by the treaty of May 5, 1859, by giving to Colombia the area bounded north by the Guainía from thirty-six kilometers west of Pimichín down the

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Guainía and the Negro to Cucuhy rock and south by the watershed between the Guainía and the Isana from the sources of the Memachí to Cucuhy rock. 65/

[Demarcation] commissioners were appointed by Colombia on May 31, 1899, and by Venezuela on August 16, 1899, and proceeded in 1900 to their work, but suspended operations in 1901 because of disagreements in the commission, civil war in Colombia, and internal disturbances in Venezuela. 66/

No further concrete action took place until 1916, when Switzerland was named arbiter on the outstanding boundary problems. An award by the Swiss Federal Council in 1922 appointed a technical commission to study the disputed areas, and a demarcation commission was created in 1928.

A final definitive treaty was signed on 5 April 1941. The few remaining issues were clarified as follows:

Article 1. The Republic of Colombia and the United States of Venezuela declare that the frontier between the two countries is in all parts defined by the pacts and limitation acts and by the present treaty; that all differences over the matter of boundaries are terminated; and that they acknowledge as definitive and irrevocable the boundaries fixed by the boundary commissions in 1901, and by the commissions appointed in accordance with paragraph 4 of this article.

Paragraph 1. In the region of the Río de Oro, second section, the boundary will be the course of the said river from its mouth in the Catatumba, upstream, to where the Río de Oro separates into two branches, one to the north and the other to the southwest; and from there it will follow by the branch of the north to the point where it receives its first tributary, called Río Intermedio or Duda (Doubt) and then by the most southern course of this tributary called Río Intermedio or Duda to its origin in the sierra of Parija-Motilonos

Paragraph 2. In the fifth section region of the rivers Oira and Arauca, the boundary will be the course of the said river Oira from its origin in the Páramo de Tama to the point where its waters join those of a river which descends from the Cordillera

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of Tama in a west-east direction and from this point, whose coordinates will be fixed astronomically, a straight line to the point considered by the Boundary Commission in its act of Paso del Viento, June 7, 1901, as the mouth of the Oira in the Arauca.

Paragraph 3. In order to determine the sovereignty of the island of Charo in the river Arauca, according to the stipulation in Art. 1, clause d of the boundary agreement between Venezuela and Colombia of the 17th of December, 1928, the watercourse of this river will be determined.

Paragraph 4. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty each contracting State will name a commission for the demarcation of the frontier agreed upon in the first, second and third paragraphs of the present article

Article 2. The Republic of Colombia and the United States of Venezuela acknowledge reciprocally and in perpetuity, in the fullest manner, the right of free navigation of the rivers which cross or separate the two countries 67/

Surveying and demarcation of the boundary has yet to be completed, but no disputes have arisen concerning the points established by the treaty.

Map depicting boundary:

Plano General de la Linea de Frontera Colombo-Venezolana,
1:2,000,000; authority not indicated, 1944. CIA Call No. 100063.

Sheets

Sector Castilletes-Montañitas
Sector Montañitas-Piedra del Cucuy

Both sheets are accurate and show a fair amount of detail.

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25. Ecuador-Peru

Status of boundary: Delimited by the Rio de Janeiro Protocol of 1942; partially demarcated; remainder in dispute.

Problem areas: Two sectors remain in dispute: (1) The Río Santiago-Río Zamora sector, between 4°06'S and 3°30'S; and (2) the Río Lagartococha region, between 0°8'S and 0°12'S. No markers have been established in the first area -- where the boundary is supposed to follow the divide between the Río Zamora and Río Santiago -- because actually there are two divides separated by the Río Cenepa. As yet, no agreement has been reached about an adjustment in this 80-mile (130-kilometer) stretch. In the Río Lagartococha region -- where the boundary was described as connecting the headwaters of that river with the Río Güepí -- no decision has been reached as to which of two streams constitutes the headwater. In this sector, approximately 6 miles (10 kilometers) of the border is disputed.

Description of boundary:

According to the Rio Protocol of 1942, Article VIII, the boundary should follow the points named below:

- A)--In the west:
- 1)--The mouth of the Capones in the ocean;
 - 2)--The Zarumilla River and the Balsamal or Lajas Quebrada;
 - 3)--The Puyango or Tumbes River to the Quebrada de Cazaderos;
 - 4)--Cazaderos;
 - 5)--The Quebrada de Pilares y del Alamor to the Chira River;
 - 6)--The Chira River, upstream;
 - 7)--The Maracá, Calvas, and Espíndola Rivers, upstream, to the sources of the last mentioned in the Nudo de Sabanillas;
 - 8)--From the Nudo de Sabanillas to the Canchis River;
 - 9)--Along the whole course of the Chanchis River, downstream;
 - 10)--The Chinchipe River, downstream, to the point at which it receives the San Francisco River.

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B)--In the east:

- 1)--From the Quebrada de San Francisco, the watershed between the Zamora and Santiago Rivers, to the confluence of the Santiago River with the Yaupi;
- 2)--A line to the outlet of the Bobonaza into the Pastaza. The confluence of the Cunambo River with the Pintoyacu in the Tigre River;
- 3)--Outlet of the Cononaco into the Curaray, downstream, to Bellavista;
- 4)--A line to the outlet of the Yasumi into the Napo River. Along the Napo, downstream, to the mouth of the Aguarico;
- 5)--Along the latter, upstream, to the confluence of the Lagartococha or Zancudo River with the Aguarico;
- 6)--The Lagartococha or Zancudo River, upstream, to its sources and from there a straight line meeting the Güepí River and along this river to its outlet into the Putumayo, and along the Putumayo upstream to the boundary of Ecuador and Colombia.

Article IX. The parties may, ... when the line is being laid out on the ground, grant such reciprocal concessions as they may consider advisable in order to adjust the aforesaid line to geographical realities. 68/

Approximately 90 percent of the boundary was demarcated by 1945. Since that time continued negotiations have been conducted between the guarantors of the Protocol -- Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States -- and the two governments concerned, but to date no agreements have been finalized.

Maps depicting boundary:

Frontera Peruano-Ecuatoriana (seccion occidental), 1:200,000; Comisión Mixta Peruano-Ecuatoriana Demarcadora de Límites; 1945. CIA Call No. 30705.

[Eastern Section of the Peru-Ecuador border from the Río Putumayo to the Río Chinchipe], 1:1,000,000; [Peruvian Departamento de Fronteras y Límites]; 1951. CIA Call No. 73603.

These two maps cover the area of the entire boundary. Map No. 73603 is accompanied by a list of the coordinates of all boundary markers set up before June 1951.

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26. French Guiana-Surinam

Status of boundary: Demarcated (an unmonumented river boundary) to mouth of the Litani River; in process of delimitation upstream from there.

Problem areas: No treaty has yet been ratified naming the Litani River as the boundary in the southern section of the border, although this river has been acknowledged unofficially as the accepted boundary. The area between the Litani and the Marouini Rivers must therefore still be considered technically as "in dispute".

Description of boundary:

An 1836 convention between France and the Netherlands included acceptance of the Maroni River as the boundary. However, the question of which stream should be considered the Maroni above the confluence of its two major tributaries -- the Tapanahoni and the Lawa (Awa) -- remained unsettled. Finally, in an arbitral award of 1891, the Czar of Russia declared that the boundary should follow the Lawa River upstream from Stoelmans Island, located at this confluence. Upstream from there, however, at approximately 3°17'N, the same problem was repeated where the Lawa River divides into two tributaries of comparable size -- the Litani and the Marouini. Again, disagreements occurred from time to time as to which stream should be followed. Various efforts culminated, in 1939, in a mutually acceptable draft-treaty which stated that the Litani should be considered the major tributary of the Lawa. The advent of World War II delayed ratification, however, and no final settlement has ever taken place. 69/

The exact location of the settled part of the boundary in the river was designated by a convention in 1915, which determined that from the sea to the Island of Portal (40 kilometers from the mouth of the river) the boundary was through the thalweg (main channel), and from the south end of the French Island of Portal to the north end of the Dutch Island of Stoelman "the boundary should be the median line of the stream at ordinary height of water, with islands following the nationality of that side of such line in which they were wholly or for their greater part situated." 70/

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Map depicting boundary:

Overzichtskaart van Suriname [with manuscript indications of undefined border areas], 1:800,000, [Survey Office of Surinam] 1951. CIA Call No. 86577.

Carte de la Guyane Française au 500,000, Feuille Sud, 1:500,000; [French] Institut Geographique National, 1950. CIA Call No. 77113.

The French map shows more detail along the two rivers in question. On neither map is the southernmost part of the boundary clearly interpreted.

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APPENDIX A

GAPS IN INTELLIGENCE

In general, information on boundaries -- in contrast to other types of data -- usually exists either in definitive form in official documents, or it does not exist in a form that can be considered reliable. Therefore, there are few "gaps" in intelligence in this report, except for those areas where the boundary has been delimited but is still in process of demarcation. For such areas, specific information about the exact extent of field work undertaken is seldom available, but the eventual reports of the demarcation commissions or field parties will provide the needed data.

For disputed areas, much information is available on the various proposals and objections regarding settlements; the Honduras-Nicaragua and Ecuador-Peru boundary problems are prime examples. Until such disputes are settled, however, little of the controversial data available is of much permanent value.

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APPENDIX B

SOURCE REFERENCES

This study quotes primarily from three sources: Gordon Ireland's two volumes on boundaries in Latin America and Alexander Marchant's bibliography on Latin American boundaries, all published prior to 1945. Although they are secondary sources, they quote from and comment on the most significant documents pertaining to each boundary. In addition, the authors have condensed much of the data into more useful form, and have translated the original texts, most of which are in Spanish or Portuguese.

Other sources, official if available, have been used where there were apparent gaps in Marchant or Ireland, or for those boundaries which have changed in status since the early 1940's. In response to specific requests, United States Foreign Service Posts provided data on almost all boundaries, much of which consists of collaborative information that was valuable for research even though little of it is quoted.

No individual evaluations of sources have been made, since all those used are based on official treaties or documents of similar significance.

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7. Ibid., p. 15.
8. Marchant, op. cit., p. 298-299. (4, above).
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11. Ireland, op. cit., p. 64-67. (1, above).
12. Ibid., p. 117-118.
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14. Ibid., p. 150.
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36. Ibid., p. 52.
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38. Ibid., p. 49.
39. Marchant, op. cit., p. 251-252. (4, above).
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41. Bolivia, op. cit., p. 69-71. (37, above).
42. Ibid., p. 157-158.
43. Ibid., p. 111-114.
44. Marchant, op. cit., p. 263. (4, above).
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50. Ibid., p. 135-137.
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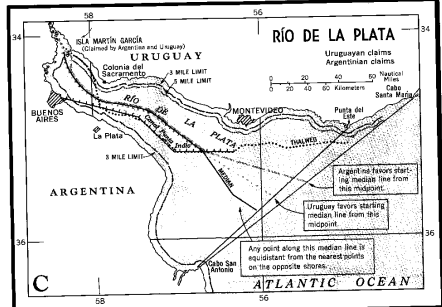
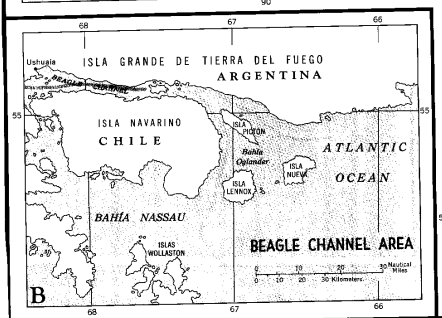
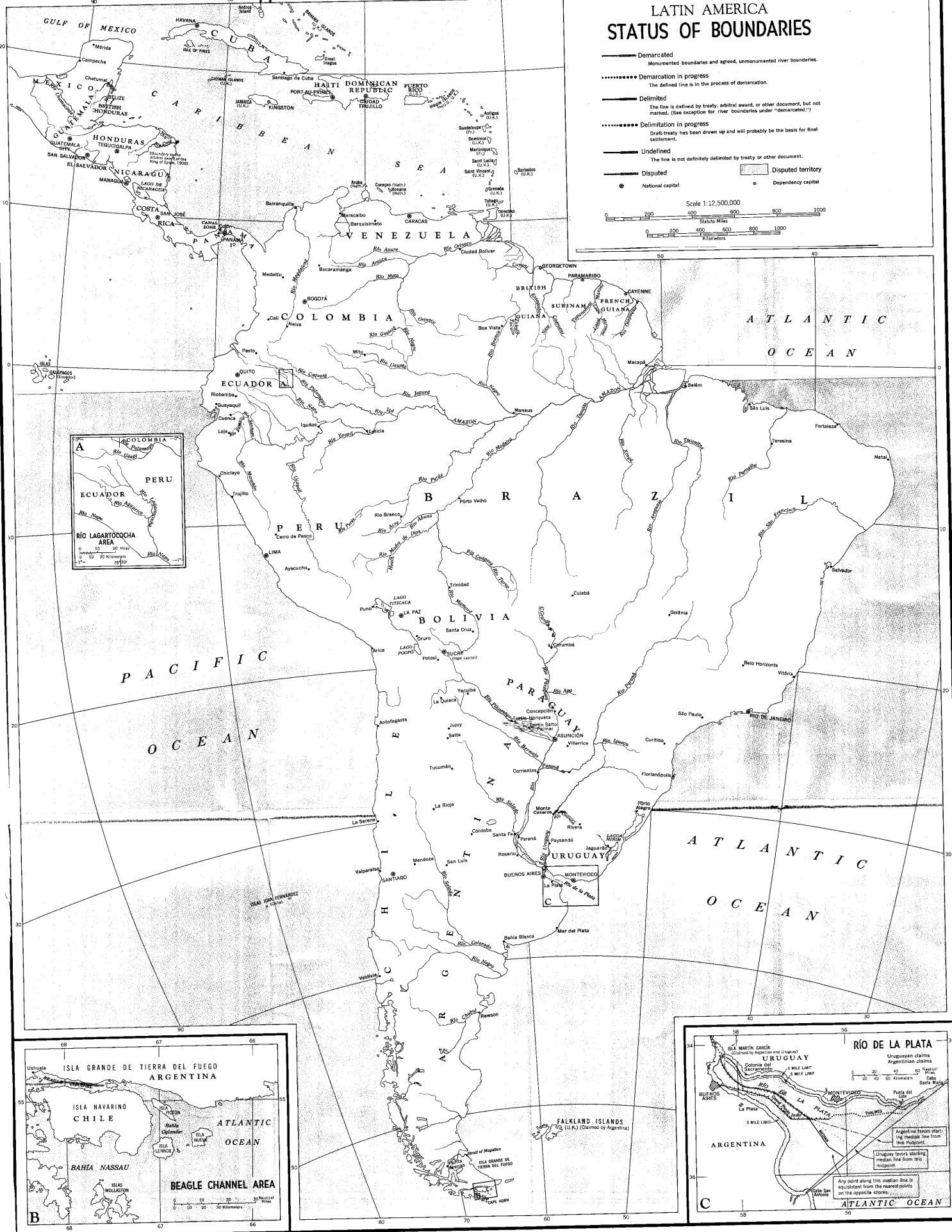
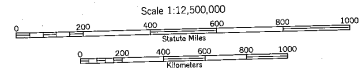
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LATIN AMERICA STATUS OF BOUNDARIES

- Demarcated
Monumented boundaries and agreed, unmonumented river boundaries.
- Demarcation in progress
The defined line is in the process of demarcation.
- Delimited
The line is defined by treaty, arbitral award, or other document, but not marked. (See exception for river boundaries under "demarcated.")
- Delimitation in progress
Draft treaty has been drawn up and will probably be the basis for final settlement.
- Undefined
The line is not definitely delimited by treaty or other document.
- Disputed
- Disputed territory
- National capital
- Dependency capital



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