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The New Boundaries of Bulgaria

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Commander HOGARTH: Will it get clear in four years?

Colonel BEAZELEY: The canal officer said they could do it in about four years.

Commander HOGARTH: Where are they going to drain the salt away to—back into the channel of the river?

Colonel BEAZELEY: I do not know. Canal officers in India know how to do it; I could not tell you myself.

Commander HOGARTH: I understand the great difficulty in Egypt is to keep the salt from getting back again into the irrigation water.

The PRESIDENT: We must all share with Sir Thomas Holdich in congratulating Colonel Beazeley on the fine work which he, together with other survey officers, have done in Mesopotamia, and accord him a very hearty vote of thanks for his paper.

Note added by Colonel Beazeley after the Discussion.

The opinions of Sir Martin Conway and Commander Hogarth on the comparatively recent date of Samarra command respect, and I have only one remark to add, that the Abbasid Caliphate was in its decline when its adherents were driven out from Baghdad and sought refuge at Samarra, and it hardly seems possible they can be entirely responsible for the whole of the vast city. Commander Hogarth's last question about the salt in the soil requires an answer. It greatly depends whether the salt merely results from the evaporation of water that has been lying on the ground, or whether it percolates up from below. In the former case it is quite easy to get rid of the salt, but I believe the latter evil is difficult to eradicate.

THE NEW BOUNDARIES OF BULGARIA

Map following p. 160.

WHEN the Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28 and published in London six days afterwards, we felt some anxiety lest it might not be possible to follow in the *Journal* the rapid reconstruction of the boundaries of Europe thus begun by the delimitation of Germany. But things have not moved so quickly since; the boundary commissions that were formed months ago to demarcate the German boundaries are still awaiting, at the beginning of January, the ratification of the treaty that will allow them to take the field; the organization under Allied control of the various plebiscites is delayed for the same reason. The treaty with Austria signed on September 10 has only just been published, though by the courtesy of the Geographical Section, General Staff, and of the Foreign Office, we were able to give a full description of the boundary in the November *Journal*. To the same courtesy we are indebted for the means to publish an account of the new boundaries of Bulgaria, delimited in the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine signed on November 27, and shown on a 1/M map attached to the treaty, copies of which have been received recently in London.

The geography of these treaties becomes increasingly interesting and more difficult to follow ; and in the examination of the Bulgarian treaty we are faced for the first time with much country that has never been properly mapped. The well-known Austrian map on the scale 1/200,000 that has always formed the basis of the frequent new boundary delimitations in the Balkans does not profess to be accurate, and has often been proved seriously wrong. However, in the regions that are covered by the three, the Austrian map agrees fairly closely with the older Bulgarian 1/200,000 and Serbian 1/250,000, which are evidently copied one from another with certain selection of detail and modification of names. So far there is no ground for misunderstanding, whichever map one uses. But for certain sections of the boundary there are disturbing factors in the shape of later and better maps on a larger scale. A relatively small part of the country through which the latest and, one may hope, final boundary is drawn has been covered by sheets of the Serbian 1/75,000 and by the Bulgarian 1/50,000 ; and it does not appear that any specific use is made of these maps in the treaty delimitation, which is evidently, though it does not say so, based on the Austrian 1/200,000, with all its defects. Now the present condition of this Austrian map is chaotic. With the break-up of Austria various states have become possessed of large stocks of the printed sheets, and apparently of the plates also. More or less revised and altered sheets have been published by Čecho-Slovakia, by Rumania, and by the Serbs. Some of these are printed on the back of Austrian sheets revised since the outbreak of war, so that both sides of the paper must be catalogued ; but it has not been possible as yet to make up a complete set of the map showing the boundaries laid down in the Treaty of Bucharest after the second Balkan war of 1913.

A thorough examination of the geography of the Treaty of Neuilly offers, therefore, peculiar difficulties, and we cannot hope that they have all been conquered in the short time available for the preparation of this account. Since, however, all published maps that we have seen, both British and foreign, are more or less wrong in their representation of the boundary resulting from the Convention of Sofiya in 1915, which makes part of the new boundary, it seems best to make a first attempt as soon as possible. The boundary commissions to be appointed under the treaty will have to make completely new topographical surveys along considerable sections, especially in the south ; until their work is finished, certain reserves must be made ; and when it is done, many of the treaty clauses will require interpretation, for the spot heights with which they are strewn will certainly be altered. The use of these spot heights in the treaty, without reference to the map from which they are taken, is open to serious objection at any time. In the present state of the Austrian map it is especially dangerous, for there is no telling what changes may have been made in reprints incorporating the more accurate results of recent Bulgarian and Serbian surveys. We have found, however, that the

delimitation of the treaty is not inconsistent with the following sheets of the Austrian 1/200,000 map, which may therefore be taken as the basis for discussion.

Sheets in order of delimitation of the boundary.

40° 44°	Zaječar	1900	Corrected to 19 iii. 1912
40° 43°	Niš	1898	
41° 43°	Sofia	1898	Corr. to 6 x. 1912
40° 42°	Egri Palanka	1900	Corr. to 21 xi. 1911
48° 42°	Džumaja	1901	Corr. to 4 i. 1913
41° 41°	Saloniki	1903	Corr. to 11 xi. 1911
42° 41°	Kavalla	no date	Corr. to 3 ii. 1914
42° 42°	Plovdiv (Philippopel)	1903	Corr. to 21 ii. 1911
43° 41°	Xanthi	1907	Corr. to 11 xi. 1911
44° 41°	Dimotika	1908	
44° 42°	Adrianopel	1903	Corr. to 11 xi. 1911
45° 42°	Burgaz	1903	Corr. to 8 ii. 1911
46° 42°	Midia	1899	Corr. to 22 xii. 1910

The spelling of names becomes steadily worse in each succeeding Treaty of Peace. The map attached to the Bulgarian treaty is the usual 1/M map made from transfers of the 1/M sheets compiled by this Society for the Geographical Section, General Staff, with overprinting by the *Service géographique de l'Armée*. On the sheets compiled at the R.G.S. the names are transliterated from the Serbian, Greek, and Bulgarian, and are therefore roughly phonetic in spelling. But one sheet of the 1/M map, Istanbul, is the original sheet published by the G.S.G.S. some years ago, in which many, though not all the names are taken from the Austrian 1/200,000. Upon this hybrid foundation the names overprinted in red are taken from the *Cartes d'Etat Major Autrichiennes*, or the Austrian 1/200,000. But the names in the English text of the treaty do not conform closely to the map, being sometimes the transliterated forms and sometimes not. Moreover, nearly all diacritical marks—as in č, š, ž—are omitted, so that the text has a very unscholarly appearance, unworthy of so serious a document.

The definition of the boundary begins on the Danube at its confluence with the Timok, the three-boundary point of Bulgaria, Rumania, and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, which latter we will for brevity call Serbia, since on this boundary the Croats and Slovenes are not implicated. It follows upstream what the treaty calls later, though not here, the "old frontier between Bulgaria and Serbia," or the "old Serb-Bulgarian frontier," meaning sometimes the boundary of 1878, and sometimes that of 1913. But after about 4 miles the new boundary leaves the river and the old boundary at A, and follows for a while the eastern watershed of the Timok, giving the valley to Serbia as far as B, where the boundary cuts the little river Bezdanitsa, and rejoins the 1878 boundary which it follows to C. Here there was on the former boundary a sharp salient, which is now rounded off by giving to Serbia a small piece

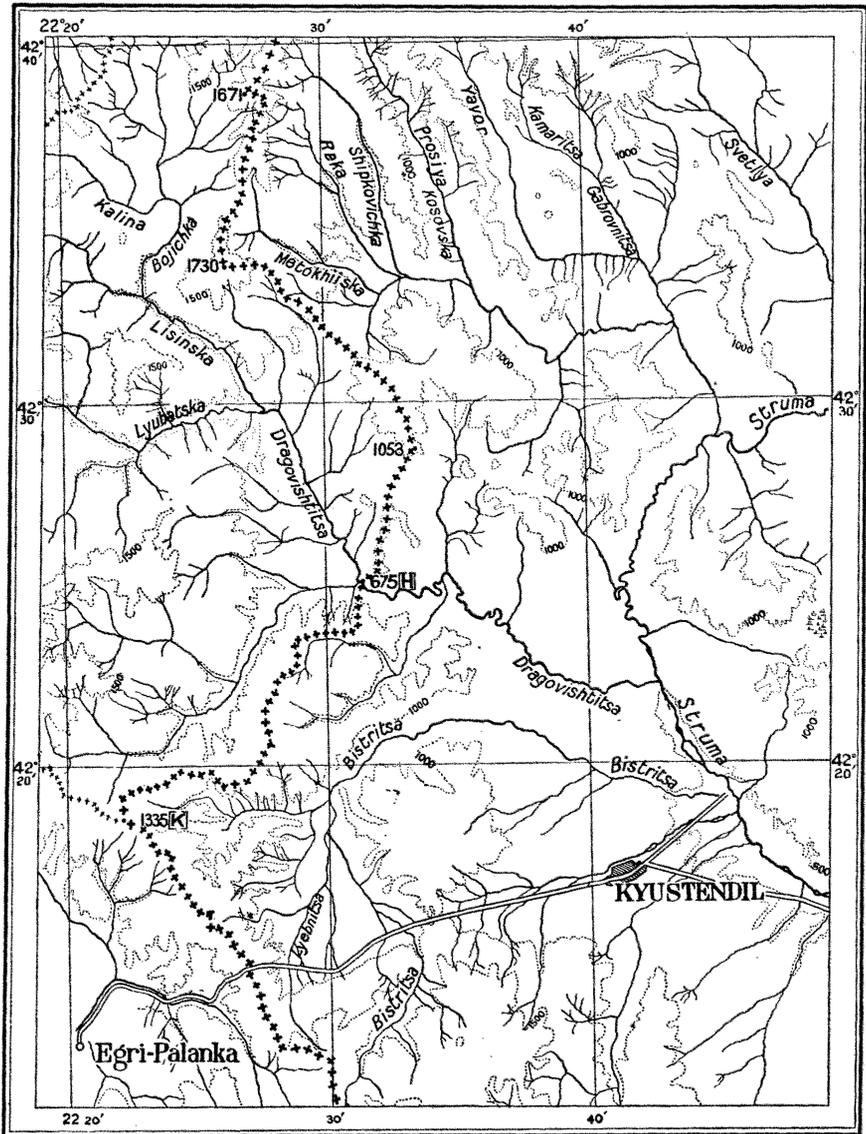
of the upper valley of the Nishava, from **C** to **F**, including a short section of the railway to Sofiya, and the town of Tsaribrod, but leaving Trn to Bulgaria. Along this part of the boundary we shall in our description spell the names as if they were transliterated from the Cyrillic : Tsaribrod (as in the treaty) instead of Caribrod (as on the Austrian map), and Stanintsi instead of Staninci (as in both the treaty and the map).

The boundary is described as "cutting the road from Trn to Tsaribrod immediately south of the junction of this road with the direct road from Trn to Pirot" some 40 kilometres to the north. The Serbian 1/75,000 map shows no such direct road at all, and on the Austrian map it soon degenerates into one or more tracks, suggesting that the best way from Trn to Pirot is to go through Tsaribrod, in which case the treaty definition is faulty. As an example of the danger of using spot heights without defining the map, we may note that the three heights given in one sentence of the treaty as 1199, 1466, and 1706 are on the Serbian 1/75,000 respectively 1416, 1469, and 1710, and that the last point Ruj is not on the crest but some 2 kilometres south of it.

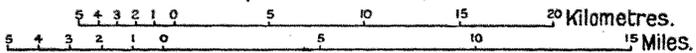
At **F** the new boundary rejoins the old and runs with it for a few kilometres to **G**, whence it diverges from the watershed between the Morava and the Struma into the basin of the latter, to give another small slice of territory to Serbia, as far as **K**. On this section is an interesting example of definition by watersheds in a country badly mapped ; or, rather, where the better map, the Bulgarian 1/50,000, has been neglected for the Austrian. The boundary is defined as the watershed between the basins of the Bojichka and the Melyanska to the river Dragovishtitsa immediately below the confluence of rivers near Point 672, and thence along the watershed between the Dragovishtitsa on the north-west and the Lomnitsa and Sovolshtitsa on the south-east. Now the river north-west of the latter watershed, that comes down to Point 672 (675 on the Bulgarian map), is not named on either the Bulgarian or the Austrian maps. The name "Dragovishtitsa" is given by the Austrian map to the united rivers below the confluence at 672, and by the Bulgarian to the other branch of the river above the confluence. The Lomnitsa of the Austrian map is not named on the Bulgarian. The Melyanska is called the Prosiya and the Kosooska ; and the Sovolshtitsa of the Austrian is called the Bistritsa on the Bulgarian.

The sketch-map annexed has been drawn to illustrate this little tangle from the Bulgarian 1/50,000 map of 1909 : the only published large-scale map of the country. The names are transliterated from the Bulgarian, and are carefully placed on the rivers to follow the original as nearly as possible. The boundary is laid down from the treaty on the 1/M map attached, using the Austrian 1/200,000 as interpreter. If one had only the best map, the Bulgarian, it would be impossible to discover what is meant by the watershed between the Bojichka and the Melyanska, or which is the watershed between the Dragovishtitsa on the north-west

and the Lomnitsa and Sovolstitsa on the south-east. In fact, the treaty cannot be followed in detail, or even in parts interpreted at all, on the



Scale 1/400,000 or 2.5/ M



The rivers in the region of Kyustendil, from the Bulgarian 1/50,000 map

Bulgarian 1/50,000 of this region. It would be hard to find a more convincing case for the absolute necessity of defining the map to which the

text is really referred, for the 1/M map attached to the treaty, with its rough additions overprinted in red, cannot be regarded as more than a guide, and a boundary commission must work with the largest-scale map procurable.

As a piece of geographical definition the treaty is here quite unsatisfactory, and if the boundary were to be demarcated by antagonistic commissions there would be plenty of room for a quarrel. Happily for this as for other cases of bad definition in these treaties, the demarcation is in the hands of Allied commissions, which are allowed some latitude of interpretation; and the only people likely to be hurt are students of the technique of boundary delimitation, who might have expected reasonably that the present treaties would be models of precision.

At **K** we rejoin the "old Serb-Bulgarian frontier," meaning this time the boundary of the Treaty of Bucharest, 1913, and follow it to **L** on the Malesh Planina, through high mountainous country where the Austrian map is by its own confession little to be relied on, though it agrees closely with, and is apparently taken from, the Bulgarian 1/210,000 of a year earlier. It is marked on the Austrian map of 1901 as a provincial boundary, doubtless that between two Turkish vilayets, made later, in 1913, into the boundary of Bulgaria. But it seems quite uncertain whether these boundaries of 1913 were ever properly demarcated, and the assumption of the Treaty map that they "do not require to be delimited on the ground" is perhaps over-sanguine, whether the word "delimitation" means demarcation, or description by a commission after visiting the ground.

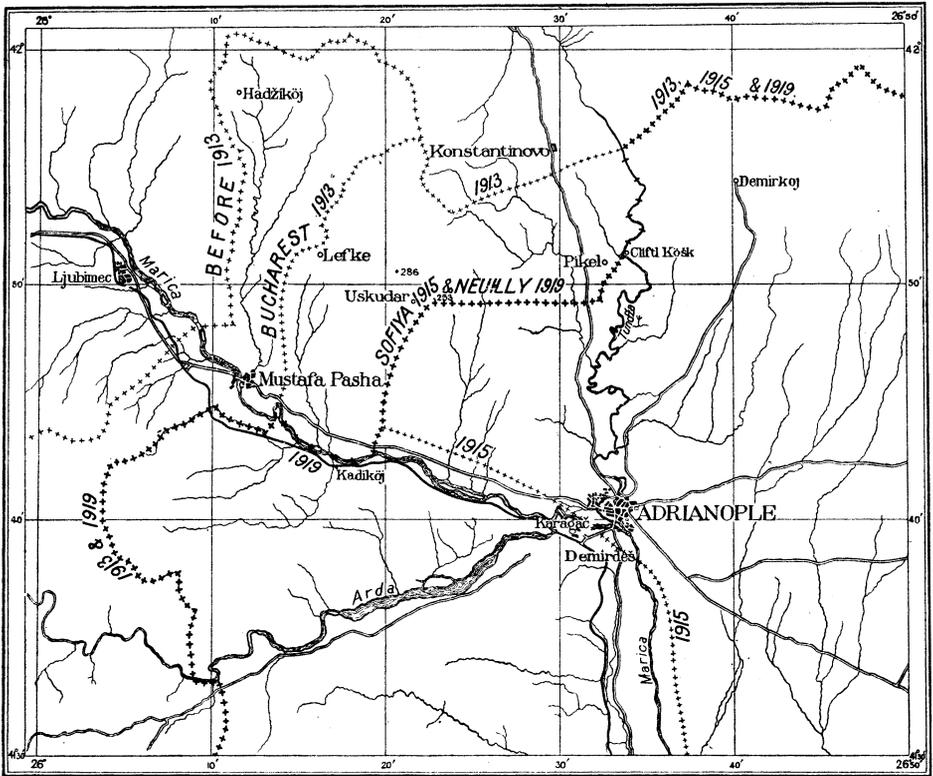
From **L** the new boundary strikes south to Tumba (**M**), giving to Serbia the salient of Strumitsa. The point **M** on the Belashitsa Planina, so well known to the Salonika Force, is the three-boundary point of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Greece, whence the boundary runs east along the boundary of 1913 between Bulgaria and Greece, cutting the Struma north of the Rupel gorge, in country where the Austrian 1/200,000 and the Bulgarian 1/210,000 differ very much, and where the boundary of 1913, if it was laid down on the Austrian map, may be very difficult to follow. This section ends at **N**, and **MN** is the only section defined in the treaty as "with Greece." From **N** it becomes the boundary of Bulgaria "on the South, with territories which shall be subsequently attributed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers": not, it will be noticed, with Turkey; and **N** apparently becomes the three-boundary point of Greece, Bulgaria, and the above territories. There is, however, some obscurity here, for the point **N** is not so specified as similar points have been; and the new boundary after diverging north returns to the 1913 boundary at **O** and follows it to **P**, from which point the latter goes south to the Ægean. If the territory south of the section **NOP** has been ceded by Greece to the disposal of the Allied Powers, the arrangement has not, we think, been disclosed.

The most striking result of the new delimitation is that Bulgaria loses the Ægean coast which she obtained in 1913, her boundary now running along the watershed between the basin of the Maritsa and the rivers that drain direct to the sea, and leaving in the hands of the Allies the railway from Salonika to Dede Agach and Constantinople. From **R** on the Turco-Bulgarian boundary of 1913 the line runs north to the Maritsa along that boundary, whose course is presumably known, though it is not, so far as we can find, shown on any published map of adequate scale. The line from **Q** to **R** "follows the crest-line forming the southern limit of the basin of the Akchehisar Suju to a point about 4 kilometres north of Kuchuk Derbend"; but whether this is on the Kizildelinchari or on the ridge between that stream and the Akchehisar does not seem to be clear. Between this point and the Maritsa the country is complicated; the Austrian and Bulgarian maps do not agree very well; and the 1913 boundary is not far from that of 1885, which is on both maps, so that there is need of care.

We now come to the region which is further complicated by the Convention of Sofiya, 1915. As the price of their entry into the war on the side of Turkey, the Bulgarians obtained a rectification of the boundary round Adrianople, of which no clear account had reached this country until the text of the Convention came to hand quite recently, and there has been much confusion on the maps which purported to show the new line. The Convention is now published in 'State Papers,' vol. 109, and we reprint the geographical clauses below. They show that the line did not run along the Maritsa, as had usually been supposed, but at an average distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres on the Turkish side, except that it cut off a corner just opposite Adrianople. The sketch-map which we have made from the text of the Convention shows what had been before obscure, how the line ran north-west of the city, and makes intelligible a clause of the Treaty of Neuilly that is otherwise meaningless: "a point to be chosen on the apex of the salient formed by the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915, about 10 kilometres east-south-east of Jisr Mustafa Pasha." From **V** to **W** (on the general map) the new boundary follows that of 1915, and thence to the Black Sea the boundary of 1913.

The boundary which Rumania acquired in the Dobrogea in 1913 remains unchanged, and the northern boundary of Bulgaria is as before the Danube from the sea to its confluence with the Timok.

The principal points and major difficulties of the Treaty have now been discussed. But since it is probable that the text of the Treaty may not be published for some time, we give here the geographical clauses, interpolating the letters which refer to the map, with many small variants of names and spot heights from the maps, Austrian 1/200,000, Bulgarian 1/50,000 and 1/210,000, and Serbian 1/75,000. All interpolations in the text of the treaty are placed in square brackets, and the maps are designated *A*, *B*, and *S* respectively.



+++++ Boundary by the Treaty
of Neuilly, 1919
----- Former Boundaries.

Scale 1/600,000 or 1:6/M
Kilometres
Miles

Sketch-map of successive boundaries in the neighbourhood of Adrianople, to illustrate the Convention of Sofiya, 1915, and the Treaty of Neuilly, 1919

TREATY OF NEULLY, 1919.

PART II.

FRONTIERS OF BULGARIA.

ARTICLE 27.

The frontiers of Bulgaria shall be fixed as follows (see annexed Map) :

1. *With the Serb-Croat-Slovene State :*

From the confluence of the Timok and the Danube, which is the point common to the three frontiers of Bulgaria, Roumania and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State southwards to a point to be selected on the course of the Timok near point 38 [A] west of Bregovo,
the course of the Timok upstream ;

thence south-westwards to the point [B] east of Vk. Izvor, where the old frontier [of 1878] between Serbia and Bulgaria meets the river Bezdanica,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 274 and 367, following generally the watershed between the basins of the Timok on the north-west and the Delejna and Topolovitsa [Topolovica, *A*] on the south-east, leaving to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State Kojilovo, Sipikovo [Šipikovo, *A*] and Halovo with the road [presumably the northern on *A*, though on *S* the southern is better] connecting the two latter places, and to Bulgaria Bregovo, Rakitnica and Kosovo ;

thence southwards to point 1720 [*C*], about 12 kilometres west-south-west of Berkovitsa [Berkovica, *A*],

the old frontier [1878] between Bulgaria and Serbia ;

thence south-eastwards for about 1 1/2 kilometres to point 1929 [1950, *S*] (Srebrena gl.),

a line to be fixed on the crest of the Kom Balkan ;

thence south-south-westwards to point 1109 [*D*], on the Vidlič Gora south of Vlkovija,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through points 1602 [1625, *S*] and 1344 [1311, *S*], passing east of Grn. Krivodol and crossing the river Komstica [Komštica, *A*] about 1 1/2 kilometres above Dl. Krivodol ;

thence to a point [*E*] on the Tsaribrod [Caribrod, *A*]-Sofiya road immediately west of its junction with the road to Kalotina,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing east of Mözgos, west of Staninci [position different on *A* and *S*], east of Brebevnica and through point 738 [741, *S*] north-east of Lipinci ;

thence west-south-westwards to a point to be selected on the course of the river Lukavica about 1,100 metres north-east of Slivnica,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence southwards to the confluence, west of Visan, of the Lukavica with the stream on which Dl. Nevlja is situated,

the course of the Lukavica upstream ;

thence south-westwards to the confluence of a stream with the Jablanica, west of Vrabca [Vrabča, *A*],

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 879 and cutting the road from Trn to Tsaribrod immediately south of the junction of this road with the direct road from Trn to Pirot ;

thence northwards to the confluence of the Jablanica [Yalbotina, *S*] and the Jerma (Trnska),

the course of the Jablanica ;

thence westwards to a point [*F*] to be selected on the old frontier at the salient near Descani [Deščani, *A*] Kladenac,

a line to be fixed on the ground following the crest of the Ruj Planina and passing through points 1199 [1416, *S*], 1466 [1469, *S*] and 1706 [1710, *S*] ;

thence south-westwards to point [*G*] 1516 [1497, *B*] (Golema Rudina) about 17 kilometres west of Trn,

the old [1878] Serb-Bulgarian frontier ;

thence southwards to a point to be selected on the river Jerma (Trnska) east of Strezimirovci,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence southwards to the river Dragovishtitsa [Dragovištica, *A*] immediately below the confluence of rivers near point [H] 672 [675, *B*],

a line to be fixed on the ground passing west of Dzinčovci [Džičovci, *A*], through points 1112 [1084, *B*] and 1329 [1314, *B*], following the watershed between the basins of the rivers Božicka [Božička, *A*] and Meljanska and passing through points 1731 [1722, *B*], 1671, 1730 and 1058 [1053, *B*] ;

thence south-westwards to the old [1913] Serb-Bulgarian frontier at point [K] 1333 [1335, *B*], about 10 kilometres north-west of the point where the road from Kriva (Egri)-Palanka to Kyustendil cuts this frontier,

a. line to be fixed on the ground following the watershed between the Dragovishtitsa on the north-west and the Lomnica and Sovolstica [Sovolštica, *A*, Bistritsa, *B*] on the south-east ;

thence south-eastwards to point 1445 [L] on the Males [Maleš, *A*] Planina south-west of Dobrilaka,

the old [1913] Serb-Bulgarian frontier ;

thence south-south-westwards to Tumba (point 1253) [M] on the Belashitza [Belašica, *A*] Planina, the point of junction of the three frontiers of Greece, Bulgaria and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State,

a line to be fixed on the ground passing through point 1600 on the Ograjden Planina, passing east of Stinek and Badilen, west of Bajkovo, cutting the Strumitsa about 3 kilometres east of point 177 [2 kms. further upstream on *B*], and passing east of Gabrinovo.

2. *With Greece :*

From the point defined above eastwards to the point where it leaves the watershed between the basins of the Mesta-Karasu on the south and the Maritsa (Marica) on the north near point 1587 (Dibikli) [N],

the frontier of 1913 between Bulgaria and Greece.

3. *On the South, with territories which shall be subsequently attributed by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers :*

thence eastwards to point 1295 [Q] situated about 18 kilometres west of Kuchuk-Derbend,

a line to be fixed on the ground following the watershed between the basin of the Maritsa on the north, and the basins of the Mesta Karasu and the other rivers which flow directly into the Ægean Sea on the south ;

thence eastwards to a point [R] to be chosen on the frontier of 1913 between Bulgaria and Turkey about 4 kilometres north of Kuchuk-Derbend,

a line to be fixed on the ground following as nearly as possible the crest-line forming the southern limit of the basin of the Akčehisar (Džuma) [Džuma, *A*] Suju ; [Archehisar on Map]

thence northwards to the point [S] where it meets the river Maritsa, the frontier of 1913 ;

thence to a point [T] to be chosen about 3 kilometres below the railway station of Hadi-K. (Kadikoj),

the principal course of the Maritsa downstream ;

thence northwards to a point [V] to be chosen on the apex of the salient formed by the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915, about 10 kilometres east-south-east of Jisr Mustafa Pasha,

a line to be fixed on the ground ;

thence eastwards to the Black Sea ;

the frontier of the Treaty of Sofia, 1915 [to W], then the frontier of 1913.

4. *The Black Sea.*

5. *With Roumania :*

From the Black Sea to the Danube,

the frontier existing on August 1, 1914 ;

thence to the confluence of the Timok and the Danube,

the principal channel of navigation of the Danube upstream.

ARTICLE 28.

The frontiers described by the present Treaty are traced, for such parts as are defined, on the one in a million map attached to the present Treaty. In case of differences between the text and the map, the text will prevail.

CONVENTION OF SOFIYA, 1915.

CONVENTION between Bulgaria and Turkey for the Rectification of the Frontier between the two Countries—Sofia, August 24 (September 6), 1915.

Art. I. L'Empire ottoman consent à rectifier la frontière actuelle de la manière suivante :

A partir de Konstantinovo (Tatar-keuy) la frontière bulgaro-turque suivra la rive droite (thalweg) du fleuve Toundja jusqu'au village Cifi-Kösk ; de ce point elle suit la crête entre Fikel et la Toundja jusqu'au sommet de la cote 130 ; de là elle tourne vers l'ouest en ligne droite, passant sous Hadji-keuy et R. Sukun et arrive au sommet de la cote 253 ; laissant Pachama-halé et Uskudar à la Bulgarie, elle suit le thalweg entre la crête du Duvandja et celle d'Uskudar, laissant Duvandja à la Turquie jusqu'à un point situé à 2 kilom. de distance de la rive gauche de la Maritza. De ce point-là jusqu'au point C du mot Caragac la frontière sera tracée par la Commission de Délimitation d'après les principes mentionnés dans l'article 2, de 1½ à 2 kilom. au maximum au nord de la rive gauche de la Maritza. Du point C du mot Caragac, localité attribué à la Bulgarie, la frontière coupe par moitié la chaussée Caragac-Andrinople, continue en ligne droite jusqu'au point S du mot Demirdes ; de là elle traverse de nouveau la Maritza et arrive à la rive gauche du fleuve. De ce point-là la frontière suivra la rive gauche du fleuve à une distance d'au maximum 2 kilom. à l'est de la rive gauche et aboutira à la mer. Elle sera tracée par la Commission de Délimitation d'après les principes mentionnés dans l'article 2.

L

La carte de l'État-Major autrichien au 1:200,000 servira de carte d'application.

II. La Commission de Délimitation prévue dans l'article précédent sera composée de trois membres militaires, dont un Allemand, l'autre Austro-Hongrois et la troisième Suedois, lesquels peuvent s'adjoindre, s'il est besoin, le nombre nécessaire de cartographes. Cette commission se guidera dans ses travaux de délimitation par des considérations topographiques et économiques du terrain et tracera la frontière à partir du point S du mot Demirdes jusqu'à l'embouchure de la Maritza à une distance de 2 kilom. au maximum à l'est de la rive gauche du fleuve, en laissant la ville d'Énos à la Turquie. Elle commencera ses travaux au plus tard quinze jours après la signature du présent traité et les finira aussi vite que possible.

III. Le Gouvernement Impérial ottoman aura le droit de se servir de la manière la plus libérale du chemin de fer entre Andrinople et Kouléli-Bourgas pour la durée de cinq ans, en se conformant, toutefois, aux règlements techniques en vigueur dans l'Administration des Chemins de Fer bulgares.

IV. Le Gouvernement Royal de Bulgarie est subrogé aux droits, charges et obligations du Gouvernement Impérial à l'égard de la Compagnie des Chemins de Fer orientaux pour la partie de la ligne à elle concédée et située dans la territoire à céder.

V. Jusqu'à la correction de la Maritza par la construction d'un canal en son propre territoire entre les deux points C et S des mots Caragac et Demirdes, le Gouvernement bulgare aura le droit de se servir de la rivière de la Maritza entre ces deux points sans être soumis à des restrictions ou à des taxes quelconques.

Les ressortissants ottomans jouiront des mêmes droits que les ressortissants bulgares en ce qui concerne le voyage sur la Maritza et ils seront traités sur le même pied que ces derniers par rapport au fret des marchandises et au prix des transports des voyageurs.

The folding map which has been drawn to illustrate the whole boundary resembles in general the maps which have illustrated the boundaries of Austria, and those claimed by Cecho-Slovakia. The pre-war boundary is shown by a ribbon of shading, and the new boundary by the line of heavier crosses. It is not copied direct from the map attached to the Treaty, but reduced from a trace of the boundary, according to the definition in the Treaty, drawn on the Austrian 1/200,000, and is probably on the whole more accurate than the rather rough drawing of the Treaty map. Several earlier but still recent boundaries of historical interest are shown in a lighter symbol and identified by dates and names of the Conventions. The letters along the new boundary refer to clauses in the Treaty similarly lettered in our reprint, or to descriptions in the text.

A. R. H.

