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Author(s): H. S. Toppin

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CHINESE MAP OF SU-CHOU USED BY GENERAL GORDON.

THE map of which the central portion is here reproduced is the work of a Chinese draughtsman, and represents the city of Su-chou with its surrounding moats and islands. The notes in English and the various marks in coloured chalk are by General Gordon, who used the map in his siege of the city or to illustrate a report. The map bears his signature, which is reproduced.

The breach in the walls (upper right-hand corner) is clearly marked on the original in red chalk, which is hardly distinguishable on the reproduction. The meaning of various lines and spots in red, yellow, and black is not evident, except perhaps to some one familiar with all the details of the operations against the city, which surrendered to Gordon and his Chinese Army after a siege of some weeks in December 1863.

This valuable addition to the Museum is the gift of a nephew of General Gordon, Mr. Donald Gordon, to whom the thanks of the Society have been conveyed.

THE DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF THE PERU- BOLIVIA BOUNDARY.

The late Captain H. S. Toppin.

Among the papers of the Peru-Bolivia Boundary Commission entrusted to the Society for the preparation of the Official Report, was the following summary of the Diplomatic History made by the late Capt. Toppin for the guidance of the Commission. It forms a useful key to the complicated history of the Boundary. The principal documents will be published in full in the Official Report. Map, p. 160.

1823. THE first reference to the question is found in Article 6 of the Constitution of 1823, which reads: "Congress will determine the boundaries of the Republic, in agreement with the States possessing common frontiers as soon as the independence of Upper and Lower Peru is arranged."

1825. On February 17 Bolivia requested the Peruvian National Congress to come to a decisive resolution with regard to the limits of the

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Republic. The Peruvian Congress decided that the time had not arrived to determine the limits of the Republic, since the provinces of "Upper Peru were still under the Spanish yoke. . . ." The four districts of Upper Peru—La Plata, Potosi, La Paz, and Santa Cruz—declared their independence in August 1825.

1826. The Cabinet Council, in a decree dated May 18, recognized the Republic of Bolivia as a sovereign and independent state.

Complying with the already quoted legislative resolution, that the boundaries of Peru should be arranged as soon as these provinces constituted themselves an independent state, Peru sent her first mission to Bolivia, entrusting it to Don Ignacio Ortiz de Zevallos, who adjusted some political treaties and a portion of the southern boundaries. The Peruvian Government on December 18 of the same year disapproved of these treaties.

Note.—The following sections are mainly summarized from a memorandum presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Peruvian National Congress, November 1903, and from other official sources, Peruvian and Bolivian.

1831. In the Treaty of Peace signed at Arequipa on November 8 of this year, it was stipulated, in order to settle the boundaries, that two commissions should be formed, one to draw up a topographical map of the boundary, and the other to inquire into the land rights of the occupiers on either side of the frontier. The frontier was to follow natural features; existing rights were to be respected; and in the case of compulsory transfer, compensation to the satisfaction of each party was to be given. Nothing seems to have come of these arrangements. From this period a *status quo* was stipulated with regard to boundaries, and the naming of commissions to study the frontiers.

1839. In the Preliminary Peace Convention, which took place in Tacna on 14 August 1839, it was agreed that

"The Governments of the Republics of Peru and Bolivia undertake to make a demarcation of the boundaries of both countries; the Desaguadero, which forms a natural boundary and the only one which can serve as a point of departure for this demarcation, being fixed as the starting-point."

This proposal was not carried out.

1847. In a treaty made at Arequipa on 3 November 1847, the subject was brought up afresh.

1848. A second agreement, made the following year (1848) added that the demarcation would be made after the commissions had studied the position of the old landmarks. These were to remain intact, both states binding themselves to preserve the territory which had always belonged to them.

1863. The next treaty was on 5 November 1863. Both countries again agreed to name a commission for the study and demarcation of the frontier, reiterating their obligation to maintain themselves within the

status quo, and to recognise and respect the actual existing boundaries, until the commission had concluded its labours. The commission was, however, not named.

1886. On 20 April 1886, there were signed at Sucre a preliminary treaty of boundaries, and a complementary protocol, which obtained the approval of Congress in both countries, but were not carried through. The predominating ideas in these negotiations were as follows :—

National commissions were to be appointed to study and settle the line of boundaries, keeping to the clearly established frontiers.

Peruvian and Bolivian towns were to be left to the nation to which they belonged ; but in vague or uncertain cases the dividing line would be determined according to the titles of authority, possession, and usufruct, which would be enforced to this effect. In the absence of titles, a dividing line would be offered for consideration, which would be equitable and to the mutual interest of both parties. Any places about which they could not come to agreement would be left to the decision of an Arbitration Tribunal.

The complementary protocol appointed a personnel for the commission and appointed as arbitrator the "Government of the Spanish Nation."

The next step for the two Governments was to draw up in detail the protocols setting forth their respective requirements.

The fundamental part of Peru's demands was that Peruvian or Bolivian towns actually established should continue to belong to their own nations, and that "titles of dominion, possession, and usufruct, should be taken into account in doubtful cases, giving them the preference to which they have a right, in the same order in which they are named, in such a way that where titles of dominion exist, possession or usufruct cannot be presented against them as a counter-proof."

The Bolivian Congress, while sanctioning the treaties introduced a clause to the effect that

The towns that have been *politically* organized, and are found to be outside their own territories, should be reserved for their respective countries.

Ratifications of this treaty were not exchanged, and the problem of boundaries between the two countries was not solved. After 1886, no further treaty was made relating to boundaries between Peru and Bolivia, until November 1903.

So far, these early negotiations had been mainly concerned with the southern portion of the boundary, that is to say from the Pacific to Lake Titicaca. In the meantime, however, various discussions had been taking place as to the ownership of the immense hinterland to the north, the forest country around the headwaters of the Amazon, on the Atlantic side of the Andes. This is the region with which the recent Boundary Commission was chiefly concerned.

We must turn now to the negotiations for the boundary between Brazil

and Bolivia, which had a great influence upon the final determination of the Peru-Bolivia boundary.

1867. In this year, Bolivia and Brazil were commencing to arrange their frontiers, and a treaty was drawn up which afterwards became known by the names of its negotiators, Muñoz-Netto. By this agreement a portion of Brazil's frontier was to run in a geodetic line from the Confluence of the Beni and Mamore to the headwaters of the Yavari. Peru protested on the ground that part of this territory belonged to her. She quoted the treaties of Madrid and San Ildefonso, made in 1750 and 1777 between the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal in respect of the possessions of both kingdoms, which treaties formed the basis of boundary rights between Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil. Under the San Ildefonso treaty of 1777 Peru considered her territory extended as far north as the 7th parallel of south latitude, or in other words from the middle course of the Madeira to the source of the Yavari.

Peru further considered that Brazil did not disavow the San Ildefonso treaty of 1777 because the Empire had recognised that the 1750 treaty of Madrid was in force, it having been previously the basis of a dispute brought forward against the Argentine Government and referred to the United States of America for arbitration.

The demarcation of the line between the Yavari and the Madeira was expressed in the same terms in each treaty. The headwaters of the Yavari had been placed by a mixed Peru-Brazilian Commission in 1874 in lat. $7^{\circ} 1' 17''$ S. and long. $74^{\circ} 8' 27''$ W. of Greenwich. The accuracy of this position was questioned later, and a second Commission sent to investigate the source in 1896. A long time now elapsed without any fresh incident concerning the question of boundaries.

1892. Bolivia assumed rights over 400 leagues of territory between the rivers Tegueje and Inambari [covering the region of the river Heath] on account of geographical studies effected in that region. The Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires lodged an objection with the Bolivian Government.

1897. Towards the end of 1896 Bolivia desired to organize the administration of the Aquiry [Acré] and the Purus, and to establish custom houses in this region, both on the Madre de Dios, and at the confluence of the Manu with the Madre de Dios. In January 1897 Peru claimed that these measures were contrary to the *status quo* which was in force between both countries, and that these territories belonged to the Viceroyalty of Peru, from which they were not separated on the formation of the Audience Chamber of Charcas in 1559. Bolivia responded by putting forward titles in support of her territorial aspirations.

1898. Plenipotentiaries accredited by both governments, with full powers to negotiate a definite settlement of frontiers, met at Sucre in Bolivia. They could not, however, arrive at any arrangement for determining the administrative limits of each government in this vast region, and Peru therefore suggested appointing the Spanish Government as

arbitrator. Political events which were happening in Bolivia delayed the negotiations.

1900. Peru promised certain private concessions on the borders of the Madre de Dios and Inambari, whereupon Bolivia protested, stating that the concessions referred to were in Bolivian territory. Peru replied that these territories "formed part of the region to which Peru had always considered she possessed a legitimate right, having been invariably subjected during the Colonial period, to the authority of the Audience Chamber at Lima."

In the meantime, Brazil and Bolivia had reopened negotiations with each other for definitely settling their common frontier in the region that Peru still claimed as belonging to her; and in 1895 a protocol was signed at Rio agreeing that the demarcation should continue. A second protocol of the same year laid down that the commission should erect boundary pillars on the nine rivers that cut the Madeira-Yavari diagonal.

We shall see later that the Argentine Court of Award, when finally giving judgment on this intricate question (by which judgment both Peru and Bolivia agreed to abide) based its decision largely on the fact that at the time of the 1777 San Ildefonso treaty, the whole region was unknown, and that in fact undiscovered territories were then vaguely apportioned, with practically no conception of where they in reality lay. It is well therefore to follow the gradual opening up of the country.

There was nothing in the old 1567 and 1568 concessions to Alvarez Maldonado settling the boundary as far north as was claimed by the 1777 treaty. In 1867, when the first difficulties arose between Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil, this vast region was unexplored, with the exception that in 1859 the intrepid native of Cuzco, Coronel Faustino Maldonado, after whom the present capital of the Peruvian Madre de Dios province is named, perished in the rapids of the Calderon del Infierno (Hell's Cauldron), on the Madeira, after having explored the course of the Madre de Dios; and that in 1860 Mr. Clements R. Markham (now Sir Clements Markham, late President of the Royal Geographical Society) had discovered and explored the upper Tambopata.

In 1864, Mr. Chandless, during his exploration, discovered the source of the Purus, and of its affluent, the Acré, navigated 1866 miles of the former and 300 miles of the latter; and also made considerable surveys on the Madre de Dios.

In 1872 an American, Mr. Pipper, founded the first agricultural establishment on the Purus.

In 1874 Coronel La Torre, fighting valiantly, was done to death by the savages of the upper Madre de Dios.

In 1875 a considerable immigration began, merchants entered the country backed by commercial houses in Manaos and Pará, and the working of rubber was started on a large scale.

In 1880-82 Dr. Edwin R. Heath explored the lower reaches of the Beni to its confluence with the Madeira, and also discovered the River Orton.

Individuals seeking Cascarilla concessions or rubber districts; the wonderful journeys of Pando between 1893 and 1897: and the labours of the Fluvial Commission in 1902 to 1904 and in 1907, also brought us additional knowledge of the geography of this region. During 1896 and the succeeding years various government commissions had commenced to map certain important features, and the positions for the sources of the Yavari were then affirmed to be some 10' different in latitude, and nearly 21' in longitude, from the values previously determined by the 1874 Commission.

The actual occupation of the Acré by Bolivia dates from 1898; and by this time a fair general knowledge of the main features in the region had been obtained through government officials and private persons.

It may be of interest to record some of the numerous names given to the principal rivers that have been mentioned. Mayu is the Quechua or Inca name for river. Manu is the Araona or Arabano name for river.

Rio Madre de Dios.

Madre de Dios, name given by Padre Julian de Rebello.

Manutata, native name according to Muñoz.

Mayutata, Inca name used by Garcillasso (*vide* Larrabure y Correa).

Amarumayo (serpent river), a Quechua name used by Garcillasso (according to Pando).

Manu, stated by various explorers to be the native name, but now given to a left affluent.

Rio Grande and *Rio Padre*, names that have been used according to Muñoz.

Rio Castela, name used by missionaries, according to Pando.

Rio Tambopata.

Tambopata, name said to have been given by Raimondi in 1864.

Bagnaja, name still used by Tambopata-Guarayo Indians.

Parabre, native name in Maldonado's time, according to Ulloa's account (*vide* Larrabure y Correa).

Parwawhid or *Paguaboja*, native name now in use, which appears to refer to a river-bank.

Api, name given in some maps, according to Muñoz.

Villamayo, or *Rio de la Villa*, names used by quinine-bark pickers.

Rio Carabaya, *Rio San Juan del Oro*, names used in Colonial times.

Rio Grande and *Rio Saqui*, names of upper sections of river.

Rio Heath.

Heath, name given by Bolivia in honour of Dr. Edwin R. Heath, who explored the Beni in 1880-82.

Soneni, name given at present by Tambopata-Guarayo natives.

Abuyama, given as native name in some accounts.

Camo, name by which it was known to Maldonado.

*Rio Madidi.**Madidi*, origin of name unknown.*Masisi*, name as known to Tambopata-Guarayo natives.*Chunini*, name given in some maps, according to Muñoz.*Rio Piedras.**Piedras*, name given by Caucheros.*Tacuatemanu*, the original native name.*Guariguaca*, name given by Maldonado, according to Larrabure y Correa.*Dos Cuetraras*, name given by Church, according to Larrabure y Correa.*Chandless*, name given by others, according to Larrabure y Correa.

We now turn back to the three nations interested in the region. Bolivia and Brazil, in spite of Peru's protestations, continued to delimitate on the terms of their 1895 treaty, and by the end of 1896 boundary pillars had been erected by the joint commissions on the Aquiry, Yacu, and Purus.

This delimitation ceded to Bolivia a rich district which the Brazilian inhabitants had considered theirs. An agitation followed, which was intensified when Bolivia established in 1898 a customs port at Puerto Alonso. During an insurrection which followed Puerto Alonso was assaulted, and the Bolivian authorities dislodged. Several adventurers took advantage of the temporary disorganization of authority, and endeavoured to set up independent states. During this insurrection His Excellency, General Pando, led a Bolivian expedition. Federal Brazilian troops also left for that region.

A further protocol was drawn up in 1899 between Bolivia and Brazil, providing for the verification of the sources of the Yavari, as there still seemed some doubt as to their having been properly located by the commissions of 1874 and 1897; and for a fresh demarcation from this point to parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ on the Madeira; Bolivia to retire to the south of such line in conformity with the new delimitation.

Peru continued to protest, stating to Brazil that she "disavowed the right which Brazil and Bolivia might allege to negotiate about territory which is exclusively Peruvian." A formal protest was sent to Bolivia, declaring that the 1899 protocol wounded Peruvian integrity, and that she (Peru) would oppose by every means, assisted by her evident rights, the execution of a compact which violated her territorial sovereignty.

The protocol was, however, signed; Bolivia occupied the Acré; and Bolivian authority was re-established in that region.

Although not yet apparent on the surface, arbitration was within sight—an arbitration which eventually paved the way to a peaceful settlement. On 23 September 1902, a treaty relating to the demarcation of the southern frontiers was signed by Peru and Bolivia. A mixed commission was to

take the field with a national delegate on each side, accompanied by the necessary technical staff. Work was to commence immediately after the exchange of ratifications. If, following certain clauses, the mixed commission was in accord, boundary marks were to be erected; but in case of any difference of opinion, the point was to be referred back to their respective governments, who, if necessary, would submit it to arbitration.

For the settlement of the boundaries north of Lake Titicaca a treaty of arbitration was signed between the two countries on 30 December 1902. The high contracting parties submitted the question of boundaries pending between both Republics to the judgment and decision of the Government of the Argentine Republic, in order to obtain a definite decision from which there should be no appeal.

It was submitted to the consideration of the Argentine Republic that all the territory which in 1810 belonged to the jurisdiction or district of the former Audience Chamber of Charcas, within the limits of the Vice-royalty of Buenos Aires by edicts of the former sovereign, should belong to the Republic of Bolivia; and all territory which, on the same date and through edicts proceeding from the same source, belonged to the Vice-royalty of Lima should belong to the Republic of Peru.

Article II. states that "the demarcation of the southern boundaries, as far as the snows of Palomani, having been arranged for, this portion of the frontier is excepted from the present treaty."

This treaty of 30 December 1902 was eventually the basis of a final and peaceful settlement between Peru and Bolivia. A slight modification was made in November 1903—the phrase "up to the snow-line of Palomani" being altered to "up to the point at which the actual line of the frontier coincides with the River Suches. In accordance with this alteration, it was from Lake Suches that the commissions began to actually demarcate the frontier in 1911.

The completed treaty was exchanged between the high contracting parties on 9 March 1904, and the Argentine Government accepted the delicate and honourable office of arbitrator. The high contracting parties now produced the titles which supported their respective claims. Peru put forward the laws, warrants, royal orders, ordinances, and public treaties in which were recorded the primitive boundaries of the Audience Chamber of Lima, and the additions made to the latter in order to constitute the territory of the Audience Chamber of Charcas. These documents dated back to 1542. Bolivia put forward similar documents.

During these negotiations, and before the Arbitration Award by the Argentine Government was published in 1909, several incidents occurred with which Peru was directly concerned.

The author of a pamphlet 'O Rio Acré,' maintained that the 1867 treaty had been wrongly interpreted, and that the frontier should run not along a geodetic line from the confluence of the Beni and Mamore rivers

(lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$) to the source of the Yavarí, but along two straight lines, viz. the parallel $10^{\circ} 20'$ westwards to the meridian of the source of the Yavarí, and from thence along this said meridian to the source.

The Bolivian Government had proposed to lease a large tract of the disputed territory to a company styled "the Bolivian Syndicate." According to contracts signed in London, on 11 July 1901, the limits of the concession thus granted were fixed as follows: On the north-east the United States of Brazil; on the west the republic of Peru; and on the south the river Abuna and a line drawn from the sources of this river, to the junction of the Inambari with the Madre de Dios. The Peruvian Government, again protesting, called the attention of Bolivia to the *status quo* clause in the 1863 treaty. Congress, however, sanctioned the contracts. Considerable correspondence passed between the nations concerned, and in July 1903, Baron de Rio Branco informed Peru, through her minister at Rio, that "Once all persuasive means have been exhausted in the question of the foreigners of the syndicate, which the Bolivian government wishes to establish in the territory in litigation, the Brazilian government will take the Peruvian claims into greater consideration, over the region from the Purus to the west; and, animated by the most friendly and conciliatory spirit, will be ready to make arrangements with that government in due course about the territory in litigation, as it desires to make arrangements with that of Bolivia."

Peru endeavoured to obtain sanction for her representative's taking part in the various discussions between Bolivia and Brazil about the frontier, giving as her reason the territorial rights of Peru in the region under dispute. Her endeavours were unavailing; but she obtained an assurance from both countries that in the final treaty a clause would be incorporated, by which her territorial rights in the disputed region would be respected.

On 17 November 1903 the definite arrangement of frontier between Bolivia and Brazil was signed at Rio. The treaty was different from anything that had gone before; and by it Peru considered her claims were still further encroached upon.

The new frontier descended the Madeira, from the confluence of the Beni and Mamore to the mouth of the Abuna; it ascended this stream as far as lat. $10^{\circ} 20'$, and followed this parallel westward to the Rapirran, which it ascended to its source. From this point the frontier was to run due west to the Aquiry; then along this river to its source; thence, westward with various provisos, until the Peruvian frontier was reached; that is to say, until it met a geodetic line from the junction of the Inambari with the Madre de Dios, to the sources of the Yavari; this line having been assumed as the frontier, when concessions were made by Bolivia in 1901. There being no comparison between the areas thus exchanged between the two countries, Brazil was to pay Bolivia an indemnity of £2,000,000 sterling, which Bolivia was to spend on railways and other

works contributing to the improvement of communication between the two countries.

Brazil eventually agreed to discuss directly with Peru the question of frontiers relative to the territory between the sources of the Yavari and parallel of 11° S. lat., and endeavour to arrive at an amicable settlement of the dispute without prejudice to Bolivia in any way.

Meanwhile the case between Peru and Bolivia had gone to arbitration; and after a lengthy hearing, on 9 July 1909, Señor José Figueroa Alcorta, President of the Argentine Republic, issued his award.

The Arbitration Commission, having exchanged ideas with the Ministers representing Peru and Bolivia, and attentively studied all claims placed before them, discussed both sides of the question in a document of considerable length.

It points out that what the arbitrator has to settle is the territorial boundary between the high contracting parties, and not the ancient line between the Audience Chamber of Charcas and the Viceroyalty of Lima in 1810, or the perimeter of the Colonial provinces, as this would affect the rights of several nations which did not participate in the arbitration agreement of 1902, on which the present judgment is founded (Brazil, to wit, who had by now brought her boundary as far south as the 11th parallel). It states that

“Having studied the alleged titles of both sides with the greatest attention, the arbitrator cannot find sufficient foundation for considering as the boundary line, between the Audience Chamber of Charcas and the Viceroyalty of Lima in the year 1810, one or other of the demarcations upheld by the respective cases of the states concerned; that in reality the zone in dispute was in 1810 and up to a recent date completely unexplored, as is shown in the numerous maps of the colonial era and after, presented by the parties, and acknowledged by both, which explains why the boundary lines of these governmental entities, under the rule of the same sovereign, were not properly determined.”

The arguments put forward by both parties are very fully dealt with.

Señor José Figueroa Alcorta, in making known the Award as arrived at by the Commission, proceeds to declare that the boundary line in dispute between the Republics of Bolivia and Peru is determined as follows:—

“Starting from the site in which the actual boundary coincides with the river Suches, the territorial demarcation line between both Republics shall cross the lake of the same name up to the mountain of Palomani-grande, whence it shall continue to the lakes of Yagua-Yagua and along the river of the same name, and shall reach the river San Juan del Oro or Tambopata. It shall continue along the waters of the river Tambopata downstream, until it reaches the mouth of the Lanza or Mososhuaico.

“From the confluence of the river Tambopata with the river Lanza, the demarcation line shall meet the western headwaters of the river Abuyama or Heath, and shall follow this downstream to its outflow into the Amarumayo, or Madre de Dios river. By the thalweg of the river Madre de Dios the frontier shall descend to the mouth of the Toromonas, an affluent of the right bank. From this confluence of the Toromonas with the Madre de Dios a

straight line shall be drawn which will meet the intersecting point of the river Tahuamanu with 69° (sixty-nine degrees) longitude west of Greenwich ; and following this meridian the dividing line shall be prolonged towards the north until it meets the limit of the territorial jurisdiction of another nation, which does not form part of the Arbitration Treaty of the 30th December, 1902.

"The territories situated to the east and south of the demarcation line which has been marked out belong to the Republic of Bolivia ; and the territories situated to the west of the same line belong to the Republic of Peru."

The result of the deliberations of the Argentine Court and its unprejudiced judgment was to lay down in general terms the Court's idea of an equitable and judicial settlement of the long-standing and complicated disputes that for so long had disturbed the intimacy of the relations between two otherwise friendly nations. Without personal knowledge of the region in litigation, and guided only by indifferent maps, the Court of Arbitration could do no more than define broadly its opinion of what should afford a working settlement. The final arrangement of details following the lines of the Award was left to the high contracting parties.

The terms of the Award produced profound dissatisfaction in Bolivia. She contended that if, as ruled by the Court, the titles presented for their consideration were not clearly expressed, the two high contracting parties should have been referred to before any decision was given, both countries having previously agreed to arbitrate, accepting these documents as a basis. Moreover that the line, as now laid down, instead of being marked by well-known rivers, made the Heath, a stream of minor importance and only recently discovered, a portion of the frontier, while the Toromonas was so small that it was not shown on the Bolivian maps presented to the arbitrator.

After a considerable amount of correspondence, however, an amicable conclusion was arrived at when, on 15 September 1909, the Plenipotentiaries of both Peru and Bolivia met in La Paz and shortly afterwards signed the protocol of acceptance, which made certain important changes in the details of the Award.

Articles I. and II. of the protocol signed jointly on 17 September read as follows :—

I. "In order that the boundaries settled by the Arbitrator may, as far as possible, follow natural features of the ground, and better answer the reciprocal conveniences of both countries interested, the Governments of Bolivia and Peru have resolved, by means of the present agreement, to carry out any exchanges and concessions of territories which, by common accord, they may consider necessary for this purpose ; so that the boundaries of each country may be settled in a form which will safeguard their interests and at the same time obviate all future misunderstandings."

II. "In virtue of this, the demarcation line between the territories of Bolivia and Peru will start from the place where the existing boundaries coincide with the river Suches, will cross the lake of the same name, and will make for the mountains Palomani Tranca, Palomani Cunca, and Palomani Pico, continuing

along the Yagua-Yagua range. From there it will pass through the summits of Huajra, Lurini, and Ichocorpa, continuing along the watershed between the rivers Lanza and Tambopata, up to the parallel of latitude 14° S. From there it will proceed until, meeting the river Mosojhuaico or Lanza, on the same parallel, it will continue along this river to its confluence with the Tambopata. From the confluence of the Tambopata with the Lanza the frontier will strike the western source of the river Heath, and will follow this downstream to the river Amarumayu or Madre de Dios. From the confluence of the Heath with the Madre de Dios, a geodetic line will be traced which, starting from the mouth of the Heath, shall go westwards of the "barraca" of Illampu, on the river Manuripe, and leaving this property on the Bolivian side, the frontier line shall go towards the confluence of the Yaverija with the river Acre; all the territories situated to the east of said line remaining the definite and perpetual property of Bolivia, and all those to the west remaining the definite and perpetual property of Peru."

Three points in this apparently simple definition of the frontier line had to be subsequently settled by further discussions. They are interesting to note as showing the difficulties which may arise from unforeseen sources, even when two litigants are mutually striving for a peaceful and immediate settlement. The points in question were :—

1. The parallel of latitude 14° S.
2. The western source of the Heath.

These are taken conjointly as they were settled simultaneously.

Major H. P. Fawcett, during a preliminary reconnaissance of the frontier for Bolivia in 1910, determined the confluence of the Lanza and Tambopata as lying south of the 14th parallel. This was in 1911 confirmed by the Peruvian Commission. Thus the wording of the protocol was here rendered meaningless.

The Heath rises amidst a serried mass of forest-clad precipices and ridges, between each of which runs some sort of mountain stream. The country is passable only by the most arduous climbing, and the term "western source" was liable to erroneous interpretation by those mapping the region with limited time at their disposal.

At the beginning of the second season's work of actual demarcation the chiefs of the respective commissions conferred in La Paz on these two points, and an agreement was drawn up and sanctioned by both governments on 11 May 1912. It was worded as follows :—

"From the most northerly point of the Cordillera of Ichocorpa, the watershed between the rivers Tambopata and Lanza or Mosojhuaico will be followed up to a parallel situated twelve minutes south of the parallel at which both these rivers join; along that same parallel the line will continue eastward until it joins the Mosojhuaico or Lanza; the course of the river will be followed down to the point where it joins the Tambopata; the thalweg of the latter river shall be followed to the point where it joins the river Colorado, and the course of the Colorado shall be ascended to a point situated three kilometres upstream, measured by its thalweg from the mouth (a point which lies on the sixty-ninth meridian west of Greenwich in Major Fawcett's map of 1910); the

meridian which passes this point shall be followed, but keeping to the high peaks and the *divortium aquarum*, without appreciably departing from the direction of the meridian referred to, until the westerly source of the Heath nearest to this line is found. If the meridian of the point fixed on should not actually cross that source up to thirteen degrees forty-five minutes of south latitude (as shown in the map made by Major Fawcett), from the point of intersection of this parallel with that meridian a line shall be traced along the former from east to west until it meets the westerly source previously mentioned; in either case, the course of this source shall be followed and the line continued along the thalweg of the same river Heath down to its junction with the Madre de Dios."

3. The "barraca" of Illampu.

Considerable difficulty arose over the interpretation of the term "barraca," and as to whether the wording meant that the boundary should run past the principal house of Illampu, which was a small garrison post of two or three buildings, or include the concession of that name, which comprised a considerable tract to the west as far as Denicia, including both banks of the Manuripe; Bolivia, in holding out for the latter construction, gave as an argument in support of her claim that the Illampu concession had been leased from Bolivia by a private individual as far back as 1897; that she had occupied the territory since 1890; that the station at Abaroa (San Lorenzo) was built in 1908 by the Bolivians; and that it was not until 1910 that Peruvian forces were placed in Valencia.

This point was also settled amicably to the satisfaction of both countries, at the same conference on 11 May 1912, but not until delegates from each nation had visited the region.

It was then found necessary to amend the boundary between the Madre de Dios and the Acre. The amendment reads as follows:—

"From the junction of the river Heath with the Madre de Dios, a geodetic line shall be traced to another point situated on the right bank of the river Manuripe, a point mathematically equidistant from the meridian of the principal house in the property of Illampu, and from the principal house in the property of San Lorenzo. This equidistant point being determined and its geographical position fixed, a second geodetic line shall be drawn from there, which shall end at the point of intersection between it and the thalweg of the Yaverija, at a distance of five kilometres from its outlet into the river Acre; this thalweg shall then be followed along these five kilometres mentioned, to the junction of the aforesaid Yaverija with the river Acre."

The mouth of the Yaverija thus became a common point for Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil.

The protocol of 17 September 1909 had laid down that demarcation commissions should be organized within six months from that date. Various unavoidable delays however occurred, and the time limit was eventually extended by mutual agreement until 1 April 1911; but under date 4 June 1910, Peru was advised that on the 7th of the month, Major H. P. Fawcett was leaving La Paz in command of a preliminary survey-

party, to reconnoitre the frontier between Peru and Bolivia, and asked that he should be given every assistance. Peru replied that the requisite orders should be issued immediately.

Fawcett reached the Tambopata at Astillero, and struck north-east towards the Heath; then decided to return to Astillero, descend the Tambopata and Madre de Dios to the mouth of the Heath, and follow the last-named to its source. Marching west from there he arrived at the Tambopata again, and followed it to its confluence with the Lanza, eventually descending the Tambopata to Astillero.

On 7 July 1910, the Peruvian Government officially advised Bolivia that it intended applying to England for its technical staff, and that instructions had already been despatched to that effect.

On 2 February 1911 the Peruvian minister in La Paz was informed that the English officers of the Peruvian Demarcation Commission had that day reached Lima, and he was requested to inquire whether the Bolivian Commission would be ready to take the field by March 31, conjointly with the Peruvians. Bolivia replied in the affirmative.

The personnel of each commission was now officially nominated, and detailed instructions drawn up by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the Bolivian Minister to Peru.

Two clauses of this document laid down that

- (1) Any technical dispute between the two commissions would be submitted to the President of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and the decision of the Council of this Society would be accepted without appeal.
- (2) The work of demarcation was to be carried out with a scientific accuracy befitting the settlement of international boundaries between recognized Powers.

The two Commissions consisted of:—

Bolivian Commission.

Chief Commissioner—Señor Lino Romero.

Second in command—Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Fawcett (late R.A.).

Capitán Castro 2° Gonzalez; Messrs. Costin and Manley; Señores Constantine Mariscal, Andres Salinas, Julio Merida, and Gabino Andrade.

Later in the year Teniente-Coronel Don Ocas Mariaca Pando, Capitán Don Juan Fernandez, Subtenientes Carlos Grana and José Ayoroa, and Señor Zenon Mansilla were also added.

Peruvian Commission.

Chief Commissioner—Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Woodroffe, Royal Engineers.

British Members—Captain H. S. Toppin, Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieut. M. R. C. Nanson, Royal Artillery; Lieut. C. G. Moores, Royal Engineers.

Peruvian Members—Capitán de Fragata, Commandante Don J. M. Olivera; Teniente 1° Don Ernesto Salaverry; Dr. Carlos Aubry (Physician).

The official inauguration of demarcation was announced at Puno, Peru, on 2 June 1911, when a protocol to that effect was signed by the chiefs of the two commissions, who at the same time exchanged their credentials. Previous to this official recognition both commissions had taken the field.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE PERU-BOLIVIA BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

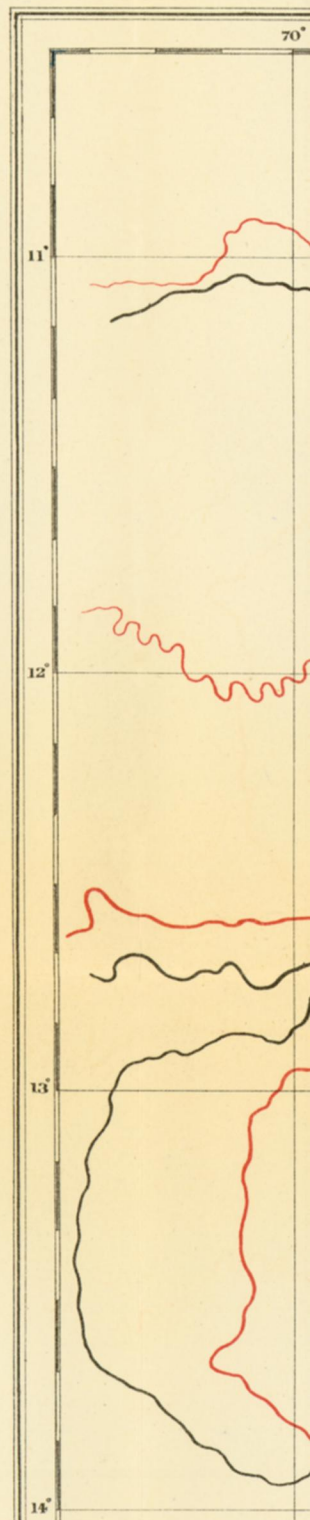
Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

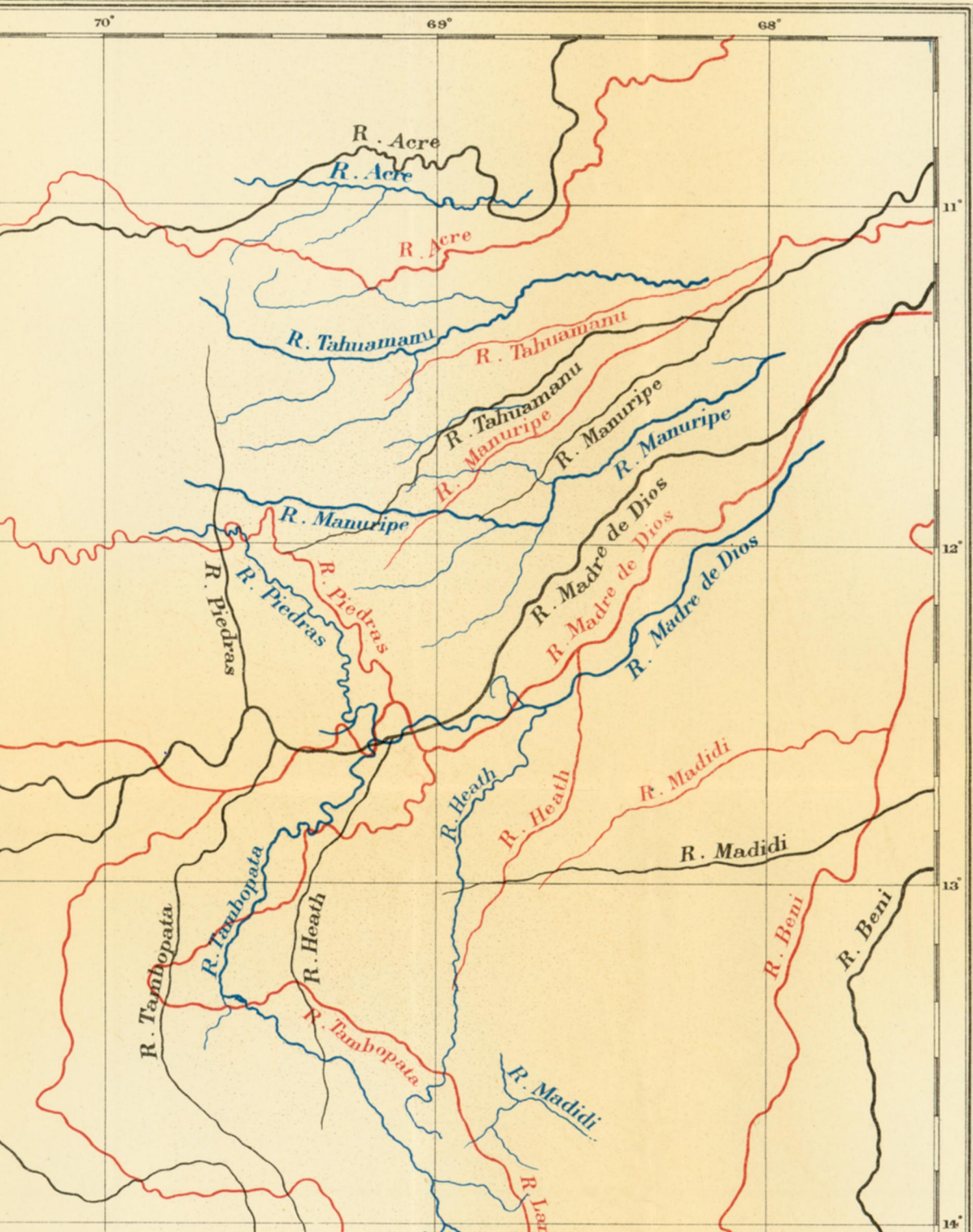
Read at the Meeting of the Society, 13 December 1915. Map, p. 160.

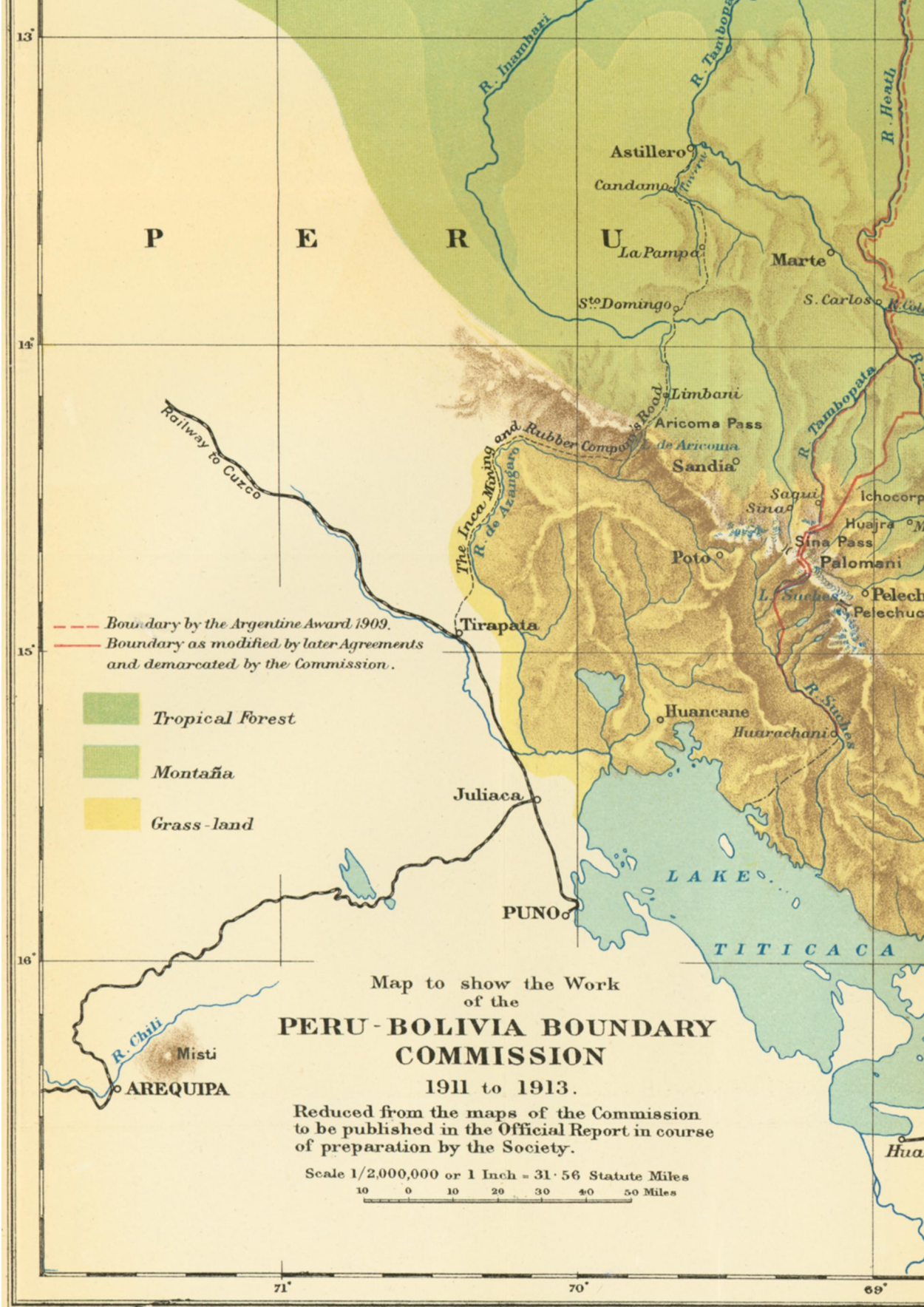
DISCUSSION between Peru and Bolivia on the subject of the international boundary appears to have taken place as early as in 1823, but it was not until Bolivia was declared and recognized as an independent sovereign state in 1826 that the demarcation of a boundary became an essential factor in international politics. It was then that the first mission was sent to Bolivia, but nothing came of the boundary proposals then made for some years. When the Treaty of Peace was signed at Arequipa in 1831 two commissions were actually appointed to deal with the subject, but the proposals submitted were not adopted, nor was any definite action taken later when the boundary question was revived between the two states in '39, '47, '48, and again in '63. In 1886, however, matters proceeded so far that two commissions were nominated to draw up protocols, and to approach the Spanish Government with a view to arbitration. Titles of "authority, possession, and usufruct" were to decide the nationality of disputed towns. This, however, only concerned the southern boundary as far as Lake Titicaca, and left untouched the immense areas north of the Cordillera of the Andes. Only two explorers had at that time entered these fields of research—one was the gallant Maldonado who lost his life in the attempt to construct reliable maps, and the other was our former President, Sir Clements Markham. As early as 1867 a treaty was framed which defined the frontier of Brazil, but it was based on incomplete knowledge of the geography of the regions dealt with, and was practically non-effective. Bolivia continued to push her claims between the years 1892 and 1897, but no active cause for disagreement arose until Peru made concessions in the *Madre de Dios* regions which were objected to specially by Bolivia.

Meanwhile Brazil and Bolivia settled their frontier in territory claimed by Peru, but such geographical ignorance of those remote regions still prevailed that no certain basis for adjustment could be found. Infinite confusion existed as regards river names. This is common all the world over, but seems to be specially disconcerting amongst those Amazon tributaries. Rubber interests first became significant in 1874. Bolivia and Brazil finally settled their differences without reference to Peru as far



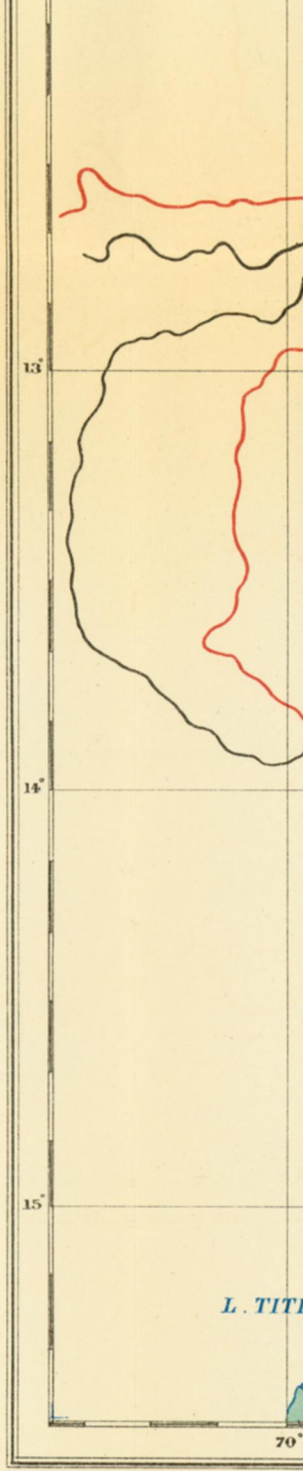




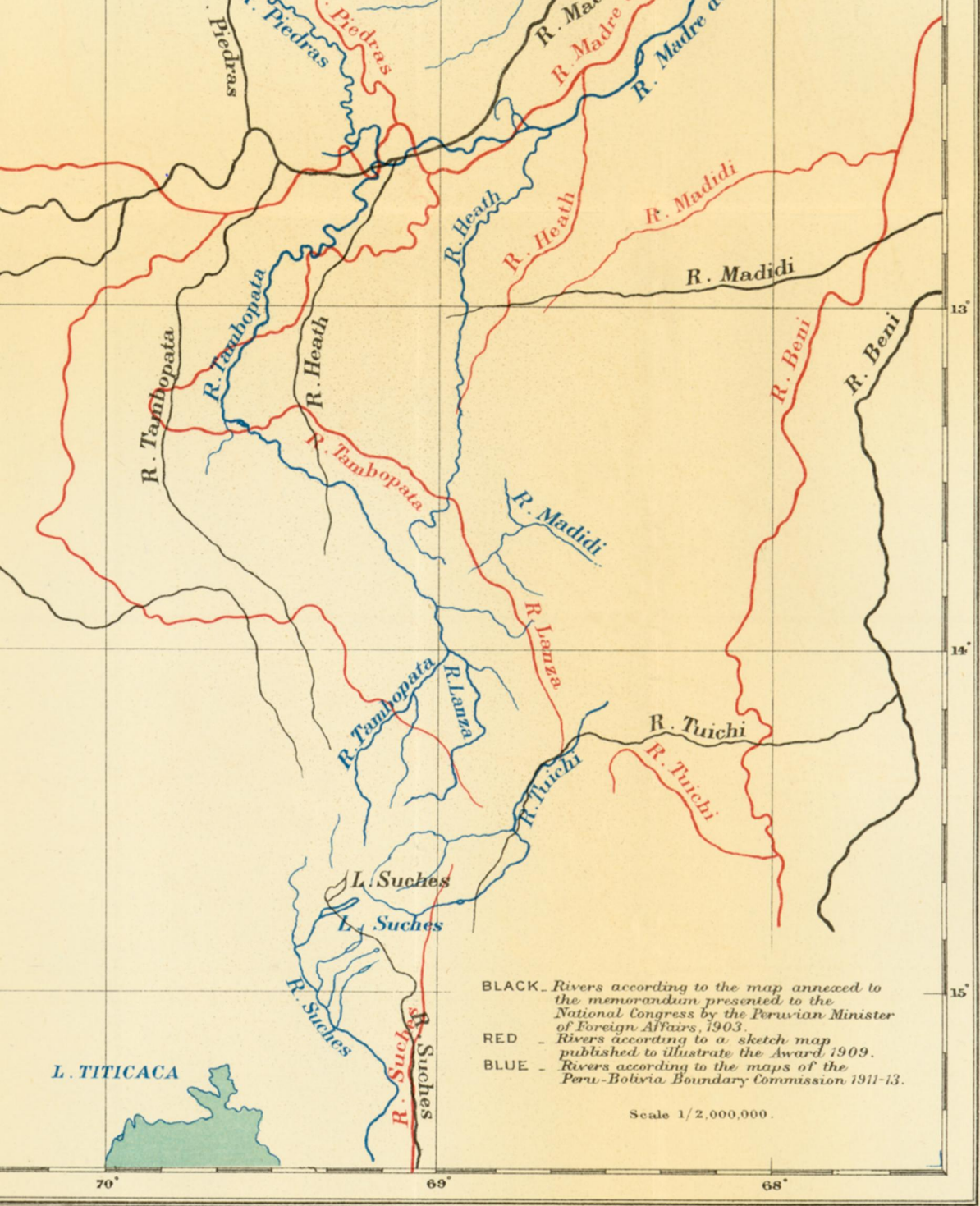




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UNCE



Sketch Map to illustrate the
UNCERTAINTY IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE RIVER SYSTEMS
AT THE EPOCH OF THE ARBITRATION.

PERU-BOLIVIA BOUNDARY
HOLDICH