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value only. These deposits in later stages of development must become of prime importance when the state reaches the manufacturing stage.

Manufactures.—As yet Missouri is not a great manufacturing state, although the capital invested in manufacturing increased from £44,000,000 in 1900 to £75,000,000 in 1905. The manufactures have grown up largely to supply a population increasing in numbers and purchasing capacity. With the coal, transportation facilities, and markets Missouri must, like Ohio and other states to the eastward, change from a distinctly agricultural to a manufacturing-agricultural state. Manufactures have considerable inertia, and lag far behind population and crops in the westward movement of our population (Fig. 38). A great industry of Kansas city and St. Louis grows out of the agriculture of the state. These cities rank high in meat packing and slaughtering products.

So much for the past and present geographical responses in Missouri. While the future cannot be accurately predicted, yet, if the same sequence follows that has prevailed in prairie states east of Missouri, the state will become more and more a manufacturing rather than a distinctively agricultural state.

THE PUTUMAYU AND THE QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES BETWEEN PERU AND COLOMBIA.

By Sir Clements R. Markham, K.C.B., F.R.S.

In all the official documents on the Putumayu affair it has been assumed that the Putumayu region is Peruvian territory, and the Peruvian Government has been held exclusively responsible. The territory in question is

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claimed, however, by the Republic of Colombia, as well as by that of Peru, although hitherto the Colombian Government has only protested against what they regard as an invasion of their rights.

The question of boundaries between states falls within the province of political geography. In this case we have to refer to the divisions made from the sixteenth century for administrative purposes. When the Government of Quito was formed in 1548, it included Macas between the Santiago and Morona rivers, Canelos between the Morona and Pastaza, Quijos between the Pastaza and Napo, and the Misiones de Mocena y Sucumbios between the Napo, Putumayu, and Cagüeta. These Misiones were dependent on Pasto, whence the Jesuit and Franciscan missionaries came. The whole region was erected into a province under Quito in about 1616. It was called Maynas.

In 1739 Nueva Granada became a Viceroyalty, including the Presidency of Quito, with the province of Maynas. The Colombian Government claims all the territory included in the Viceroyalty of New Granada for Colombia and Ecuador, in accordance with the uti possidetis of 1810, which represents the principle on which the boundaries of the South American Republics are settled.

The claim of Peru is based on a royal decree, the validity of which Colombia denies. It appears that, between 1616 and 1767, the Jesuits had founded twenty villages on the banks of the rivers, and when they were expelled in 1767, the converts returned to their primitive state. To remedy this evil Don Francisco Requena, one of the commissioners to settle boundaries in the Amazonian region, between Spain and Portugal, proposed that there should be a diocese formed in Maynas. In consequence of this advice a Real Cedula was issued, dated July 15, 1802, ordering a government to be formed including both banks of the Marañón, with the basins of the rivers Morona, Pastoza Ucayali, Yavari, Huallaga, Napo, Putumayu, and Caqueta, as far as they were navigable; the military and administrative commands being under the Viceroy of Peru, and the bishop being a suffragan of the Archbishop of Lima.

It is on this Real Cedula that Peru bases the claim to the Putumayu and other rivers on the north side of the Marañón. The Peruvians have not waited for an amicable decision of the question, but have taken forcible possession, with the result described in the Blue Book and in Mr. Hardenburg's report.

The Colombians deny the validity of the Real Cedula of 1802 as coming within the scope of the uti possidetis of 1810, on the ground that it was never put into execution, and was, therefore, in fact non-existent. As a proof of this they refer to the Guía de Forasteros of the Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada for 1888, in which Quijos and Maynas are included in the territory of that viceroyalty.

Colombia, therefore, rests her claim to the Putumayu on Cedulas Reales of May 27, 1717, and August 20, 1739, the documents which define
the limits of the Viceroyalty of Nueva Granada. Here there seems to be a question which is peculiarly well adapted for arbitration.

But apart from the strictly legal question, the Colombians maintain that they have a right to free access to the Amazon by a river rising in their mountains. The Caqueta is not available, owing to the obstruction caused by the Salto de Araracuara. The Putumayu is the only river giving Colombia access to the Amazon.

The Colombians have always been established on the headwaters of the Putumayu, which is the region of the Cioni Indians. There are cultivated estates on the river-banks, especially at La Sofia; and Mr. Hardenburg found that the Indians were cheerful and contented, and that no abuses against them were permitted. But the men employed by the Peruvian Amazon Company were making raids against the Colombian settlers, buying them out where possible, and treating the Indians in the ways described in the Blue Book.

The position of Colombia as regards the Putumayu question appears hitherto to have been ignored. But the Congress of Colombia has now entered a solemn protest against the treatment of the Indians within territory claimed as part of Colombia.

CAPTAIN LEACHMAN'S JOURNEY ACROSS ARABIA.

In the beginning of November last the Council made a grant to Captain Leachman towards the expenses of a proposed journey by him across Arabia. It will be remembered that in 1911 he had already made an interesting journey in Northern Arabia, which was reported in the Geographical Journal for March, 1911. In the present case, his object was to go right across the centre of the country. He started on November 3, and writing from the Persian gulf on January 1, 1913, he gives a brief summary of his journey.

Leaving Damascus he travelled by the Baghdad desert route to Bir Melosa or Gahra, about halfway to Baghdad. From there he struck south-east with four men, marched to Arar, crossing Aylmer's and Butler's route there. From Arar across the wells of Hazil he travelled to Leinah and south to Qusaibah, the first village in Qasin. From Aiyun Captain Leachman journeyed leisurely to Boreidah, and thence to Shajra in Woshem, and by Doreiye to Riadh. He stayed a week in Riadh and saw a good deal of this not very large town. From Riadh he came down to El Hasa by a route to the south of Abu Jifan, and thence to Ojeir and Bahrein, which he reached on December 27. He went over to Bushire.

Captain Leachman found out a good deal about the south country. The great Wadi of Riadh, Hanifa, undoubtedly reaches the sea south