

**REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL  
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**RECUEIL DES SENTENCES  
ARBITRALES**

**Award relating to the demarcation of the Puna de Atacama boundary between  
the Argentine Republic and Chile**

24 March 1899

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## **PART XXIV**

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**Award relating to the demarcation of the  
Puna de Atacama boundary between  
Argentine Republic and Chile**

**Decision of 24 March 1899**

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**Sentence arbitrale relative à la démarcation  
de la frontière au niveau de Puna de Atacama  
entre l'Argentine et le Chili**

**Décision du 24 mars 1899**



AWARD OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO DEMARCATÉ  
THE PUNA DE ATACAMA BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC AND CHILE, DECISION OF 24 MARCH  
1899\*

SENTENCE ARBITRALE DES COMMISSAIRES DÉSIGNÉS POUR  
DÉMARQUER LA FRONTIÈRE AU NIVEAU DE PUNA DE  
ATACAMA ENTRE L'ARGENTINE ET LE CHILI, DÉCISION DU 24  
MARS 1899\*\*

Demarcation of frontier – use of straight lines drawn between different Mountain summits  
in accordance with the agreement of 22 September 1898.

Démarcation frontalière – recours à des lignes droites tracées entre différents sommets  
montagneux conformément à l'accord du 22 septembre 1898.

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IN Buenos Ayres, on the 24th of the month of March of the year 1899, the  
Members of the Demarcation Commission, Dr. José E. Uriburu, on behalf of  
the Argentine Republic; Don Enrique MacIver; on behalf of the Republic of  
Chile; and Mr. William I. Buchanan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary of the United States of America in the Argentine Republic,  
met together at 10 A.M. in the Legation of the United States of America, as  
arranged in the third session, with the object of continuing their work.

Dr. Uriburu proposed to trace the boundary-line between the Argentine  
Republic and Chile through the following points: —

“The chain of the Andes between the parallels 23° and 26° 52' 45” is that range  
which contains the peaks and volcanoes Lincancaur, Honar, Potor Lascar, Aguas  
Calientes, Miñiques, Capur, Pular, Salinas, Socompa, Tecar, Llullaillaco, Azufre,  
Bayo, Aguas Blancas, Morado, Peinado Falso, Laguna Brava, Juncalito, Juncal or  
Wheelright. In that chain the frontier line shall run through the following points:  
The intersection of parallel 23° with the anticlinal line in its highest points of  
concatenation, which intersection shall serve as the starting point (No. 1 on the  
map). Mount Honar (No. 4) at which the line arrives after passing between  
Mounts Niño and Putana on the east side and an unnamed volcano, Mount Aspero,

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\* Reprinted from *British and Foreign State Papers*, Compiled by The Librarian and Keeper  
of the Papers, Foreign Office, vol. 96, London, 1906, H. M. Stationery Office, p. 379.

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Bordos Colorados, and, at some distance, Zarzo and Zapa to the west (Nos. 2 and 3). From Honar the line shall follow the ridge to Mount Potor (No. 5), Potor Pass (No. 6), Mount Colache (No. 7), Mount Abra Grande (No. 8), Mount Volcon (No. 9), Barrial (No. 10), Mount Lejia (No. 11), Mount Overo (No. 12), Mount Agua Caliente (No. 13), Mount Puntas Negras (to the south of Aguas Calientes (No. 14), slopes of Laguna Verde (No. 15), Mount Miñiques (No. 16), Puntas Negras (No. 17), Mount Cozor (No. 18), Media Luna de Cozor (No. 19), Mount Capur (No. 20), Mount Cobos (No. 21), the chain from Capur to the Pular Pass (No. 22, height 4,740 metres); from here it will continue by the ridge to Mount Pular (No. 23), and the height immediately to the southward (No. 24, height 4,780 metres), Mount Salinas (No. 25), the slope to the east of Socompa Pass (No. 26, height 4,380 metres), the western slopes (No. 27), Mount Socompa (No. 28), the summit immediately to the south (No. 29, height 4,240 metres), Mount Socompa Caipis (No. 30), Mount Tecar (No. 31), principal points of the chain of mountains between Tecar and Mount Inca (Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35), Mount Inca (No. 36), Mount Zorra Vieja (No. 37, height 4,440 metres), Llullaillaco (No. 38), Portezuelo de Llullaillaco — little pass of Llullaillaco — (No. 39, height 4,920 metres), Cori Ridge (No. 40), Azufre Volcano or Lastarria Volcano (No. 41), Azufre or Lastarria Chain to Mount Bayo (Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47); the resting place to the south of Mount Bayo (No. 48, height 4,970 metres), Mount Agua de la Falda (No. 49), Mounts Aguas Blancas (No. 50), Mount Parinas (No. 51), Mount Morado (No. 52), Mount del Medio (No. 53), Mount Peinado Falso (No. 54), No. 26 station of the Argentine Commission, situated to the eastward of a small pass, (No. 55, height 4,997 metres), the mountain to the south-west (No. 56, height 5,134 metres), Mount Laguna Brava Oeste (No. 57), Mount Juncalito I (No. 58), Mount Juncalito II (No. 59), Juncal or Wheelright (No. 60), and Pircas de Indios, at the foot of Juncal or Wheelright (No. 61)."

Mr. MacIver proposed, on his side, the tracing of the same line through the following points: —

"Point of intersection of parallel 23° south with the Incabuasi Range, Mount Pircas or Peñas, River de las Burras (a point approximately 10 kilom. distant from Susques), Cortadera Pass (the road from Susques to Cobre), Mount Tranca, Pass del Pasto Chico, Mount Negro, to the east of Mount Tuler or Tugli, Chorillos Pass, Colorado Pass (road from Pastos Grandes to San Antonio de los Cobres), Pass del Mojon, Pass de las Pircas (road from Pastos Grandes to Poma), Mount de la Capilla, Mount Cienaga Grande (to the north of Nevado de Cachi), Pass de la Cortadera or del Tolar (the road from Pastos Grandes to Molinos), Mount Juere Grande, Passes de las Cuevas (the road to Encrucijada), Mount Blanco Pass, Mount Blanco, Mount Gordo, Mount del Agua Caliente, Nevado Diamante or Mecara (Mount Leon Muerto), Vicuñorco Pass, Nevado de Laguna Blanca, the small pass of Pasto de Ventura, Mount de Curuto, Mount Azul, the small pass of Robledo, Mount Robledo, small pass of San Buenaventura, Nevado del Negro Muerto, Bertrand Cone, Dos Conos, Mount Falso Azufre, little pass of San Francisco."

These proposals on being put to the vote were thrown out, the former by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and MacIver, and the latter by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Uriburu.

Mr. Buchanan proposed that the line should be fixed in the following manner: —

From the intersection of parallel  $23^{\circ}$  with the meridian of  $67^{\circ}$  straight to the summit of Mount del Rincon.

This proposition was approved of by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and MacIver, Señor Uriburu objecting.

He thereupon proposed another straight line from the summit of Mount del Rincon to the summit of the Socompa Volcano.

Mr. MacIver proposed, in place of this, another line, which, starting from Mount del Rincon would reach Mount Macon. These propositions on being put to the vote, that of Señor MacIver was thrown out by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Uriburu, and that of Mr. Buchanan was approved by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Uriburu, Señor MacIver objecting.

Mr. Buchanan thereupon proposed that the boundary-line should run from the summit of the Socompa Volcano to the place called, in the Argentine maps, Aguas Blancas, through the points and stretches called Socompa Volcano, the point marked with the No. 29 in the proposal of the Argentine expert — which is clearly shown in the instrument drawn up in Santiago de Chile on the 1st September, 1898 — Mount Socompa Caipis, Mount Tecar, the principal point of the chain of mountains between Tecar and Mount Inca, Mount Inca, Mount de la Zorra Vieja, Mount Llullaillaco, the small pass of Llullaillaco, the point marked by the No. 39 in the aforesaid proposal, the Cori Ridge, Azufre or Lastarria Volcano, the Azufre or Lastarria Chain to Mount Bayo, the point to the south of Mount Bayo, No. 48, in the proposal above referred to, Mount del Agua de la Falda, Mount Aguas Blancas.

This line was approved of by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Uriburu, Señor MacIver objecting.

Mr. Buchanan then proposed as the continuation of the boundary-line a straight line, which starting from the summit of Mount de Aguas Blancas would arrive at the summit of the Colorado Mountains.

This proposal was voted and approved of by Messrs. Buchanan and MacIver, Señor Uriburu objecting.

Mr. Buchanan then proposed another straight line from the summit of the Colorado Mountains to the summit of the Lagunas Bravas Mountains.

This proposal was approved of by the votes of Messrs. Buchanan and Uriburu, Señor MacIver objecting.

Mr. Buchanan indicated another straight line as the continuation of the boundary-line, from the summit of the Lagunas Bravas Mountains to the summit of that called Sierra Nevada in the Argentine map, and calculated in the same map to have a height of 6,400 metres.

This proposal, on being voted, was approved by Messrs. Buchanan and Uriburu, Señor MacIver objecting.

Finally Mr. Buchanan proposed, in order to finish the demarcation, a straight line which, starting from the last point indicated, would meet that which may be fixed on parallel  $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$  by Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in conformity with the Agreement of the 22nd September, 1898, signed in Santiago de Chile by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic and the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, as the dividing point between these two countries on the said parallel.

The last proposal was unanimously approved.

In consequence the boundary-line between the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile, between parallels  $23^{\circ}$  and  $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$  of south latitude, which this demarcation, in accordance with the second Agreement of the 2nd November, 1898, must trace, is fixed in the following manner: — From the intersection of parallel  $23^{\circ}$  with the meridian of  $67^{\circ}$ , a straight line to the summit of Mount del Rincon, another straight line from the summit of Mount del Rincon to the summit of the Socompa Volcano.

The boundary-line then runs from the summit of the Socompa Volcano to the place called Aguas Blancas on the Argentine maps, through the points and stretches called Socompa Volcano, the point marked by the No. 29 in the proposal of the Argentine expert, which is clearly shown in the instrument drawn up in Santiago de Chile on the 1st September, 1898; Mount Socompa Caipis, Mount Tecar, the principal point of the chain of mountains between Tecar and Mount Inca, Mount Inca, Mount de la Zorra Vieja, Mount Llullaillaco, little pass of Llullaillaco, the point marked by the No. 39 of the aforesaid proposal; the Cori Ridge, Azufre or Lastarria Volcano, Azufre or Lastarria Chain to Mount Bayo, the point to the south of Mount Bayo, No. 48 of the proposal already referred to; Mount del Agua de la Falda, Mount Aguas Blancas. As continuation of the boundary-line, a straight line, which starting from Mount Aguas Blancas, arrives at the summit of the Colorados Mountains; then another straight line from the summit of the Colorados Mountains to the summit of the Lagunas Bravas Mountains; and another straight line from the summit of the Lagunas Bravas Mountains to the summit of that called in the Argentine map Sierra Nevada, and calculated in the same map to have a height of 6,400 metres. Finally, a straight line which, starting from the last point mentioned, would meet that which may be fixed by Her Britannic Majesty's Government on parallel  $26^{\circ} 52' 45''$ , in accordance with the Agreement of the 22nd September, 1898, signed in Santiago de Chile by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic and by the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic, as the dividing point on the said parallel between these two countries.

In witness whereof the members of the Demarcation Commission agreed to sign the Argentine map to which reference is made in the present instrument.

With which they considered their charge completed, only having to bring the contents of this document to the knowledge of both Governments.

JOSÉ E. URIBURU.

ENRIQUE MACIVER.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN.

Secretaries:

JUAN S. GÓMEZ.

MARCIAL MARTINEZ FERRARI.

F. FRANÇOIS S. JONES.