

N° 4500.

COLOMBIE ET PANAMA

Echange de notes comportant un accord relatif à la délimitation de la frontière entre les deux pays, en exécution du Traité du 20 août 1924. Panama, le 17 juin 1938.

COLOMBIA AND PANAMA

Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement for the Delimitation of the Boundary between the Two Countries, in Execution of the Treaty of August 20th, 1924. Panama, June 17th, 1938.

¹ TRANSLATION.

No. 4500. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF COLOMBIA AND PANAMA CONSTITUTING AN AGREEMENT FOR THE DELIMITATION OF THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, IN EXECUTION OF THE TREATY OF AUGUST 20TH, 1924. PANAMA, JUNE 17TH, 1938.

I.

LEGATION OF COLOMBIA.
PANAMA.

PANAMA (R. P.), June 17th, 1938.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As you are aware, by the exchange of notes dated December 3rd of last year, the two Governments recognised that, to complete the total delimitation of the frontier between the two countries, there remained only the erection of a boundary-mark between those already erected at Mangle and Alto Limón and that marking the Heights of Aspavé. Since, however, the Mixed Commission set up, on February 12th of this year, the boundary-mark referred to in point No. 1 of the Agreement in question, at the place known as "Palo de las Letras" on the watershed of the waters of the Darien range, and as the rainy season began in the frontier district before the Mixed Commission had completed the erection of the boundary-mark at Aspavé — a point which, however, is already fully defined and established in point No. 3 of the above-mentioned exchange of notes and is exactly described in the present note — I have the honour to send Your Excellency confirmation of the Agreement which we have reached during the conversations of the last few days. In accordance with instructions I have received from my Government, this Agreement is set forth in the present note.

This Agreement has been concluded in order that the Delimitation Commissions of our two countries may not have to remain inactive during the long winter season, and to postpone until later, should circumstances require, the formality of erecting the above-mentioned boundary-mark on the Heights of Aspavé.

All the delimitation work carried out by the Mixed Colombian-Panamese Commission being completed, and Article 3 of the Boundary Treaty of 1924 having thus been put into effect, the two Governments approve the said work and regard as final the erection and site of the following boundary-marks :

No. 1, known as the boundary-mark of the *North-West Point of Cape Tiburon*. It is situated at the top of the north-west point of Cape Tiburon, and its geographical co-ordinates are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 50''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 41' 7''.3$ north, and altitude 81 metres. This first-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 25th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. and Milciades A. PULIDO on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 2, known as the boundary-mark of the *Median Ridge*. It is situated on the line of separation of the bays of Zapzurro and La Miel, and its geographical co-ordinates are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 28''.1$

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 45''.0$ north, and altitude 151.4 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 25th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 3, known as the boundary-mark of the *Zapzurro-La Miel Road*, situated at the point at which the road from Zapzurro to La Miel traverses the line of division of the waters of the bays of the same name, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 46''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 17''.7$ north, and altitude 77.4 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the above-mentioned record dated May 25th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, which is the same as that relating to the boundary-marks described above, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 4, known as the boundary-mark of *Parado*, situated on the watershed of the Capurgana ravine and the La Miel river, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 30''.7$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 38' 58''.9$ north, and altitude 373.3 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 29th, 1937, and the plan, which is that showing the boundary-marks mentioned above, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 5, known as the boundary-mark of *Sande*, situated on the same watershed as the Parado boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 22' 26''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 39' 8''.4$ north, and altitude 440.1 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 29th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, which is that to which the indications concerning the boundary-marks enumerated above refer, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 6, known as the boundary-mark of *Chucurti*, situated on the watershed of the rivers Armila and Acandi, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 23' 44''.2$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 36' 38''.8$ north, and altitude 169.5 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 28th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 5), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 7, known as the boundary-mark of the *Junction*, situated on the watershed of the waters mentioned above, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 26' 3''.4$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 33' 50''.0$ north, and altitude 732 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated January 29th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 6), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and E. SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 8, known as the boundary-mark of the *Gandi Ridge*, situated on the line of the watershed, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 27' 1''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 30' 58''.6$ north, and altitude 1,160 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was

established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated January 20th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 6), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and E. SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 9, known as the boundary-mark of *Tanela*, situated on the line of the watershed, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 17' 33''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 13' 29''.6$, north, and altitude 1,415 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated April 9th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 7), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 10, known as the boundary-mark of *Alto Limón*, situated on the line of the watershed, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 9' 24''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 58' 17''.8$ north, and altitude 604.7 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 8th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 8), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 11, known as the boundary-mark of *Palo de Las Letras*, which is situated on the line of the watershed and on the road or path between the village of Paya and the place known as "Mouths of the Tulé" (confluence of the Tulé and the Cacarica), and the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 20' 40''.0$, west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 50' 45''.9$ north, and altitude 155 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated February 12th, 1938, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 12), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 12, known as the boundary-mark of *Mangle*, situated on the line of the watershed between the eastern site of the rivers Montorodó, affluent of the Salaqui, and Guayabo, affluent of the Mangle, and the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 35' 39''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 32' 12''.4$ north, and altitude 470 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated April 10th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 9), signed respectively by commissioners Dario ROZO M. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama.

No. 13, known as boundary-mark *del Cruce*, situated at the place known as "El Cruce", which is on the line of the watershed of the river Jurado and the "Balsitas" torrent, a tributary of the "Balsas" river, and the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 44' 5''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 28' 25''.5$ north, and altitude 250 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated February 14th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 10), signed respectively by commissioners Dario ROZO M. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and E. GAMBA E. on behalf of Colombia and Ruben NUÑEZ on behalf of Panama.

No. 14, known as the boundary-mark of the *Pacific*, situated at the point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean at an equal distance from Cocalito and Arditá, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 53' 20''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 12' 39''.3$ north, and altitude 26 metres. This first-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record of June 6th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 11), signed respectively by commissioners E. GAMBA E. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama,

and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and E. GAMBA E. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Ruben NUÑEZ on behalf of Panama.

In accordance with the agreement contained in the record of the fifth meeting of the Mixed Commission, held at Panama on January 2nd, 1936, the first-class boundary-marks, that is to say, No. 1 or boundary-mark of the north-western point of Cape Tiburon and No. 14 or boundary-mark of the Pacific, consist of five geometrical figures superimposed upon each other the dimensions and shapes of which are as follows :

(1) A prismoid base formed by a regular tetragon measuring 160 cm. on each side at the base and 30 cm. in height ;

(2) On this base stands a truncated regular four-sided pyramid 10 cm. high, the large and small bases of which measure respectively 160 and 120 cm. on each side ;

(3) Upon this truncated pyramid there stands a regular tetragonal prism measuring 120 cm. on each side at the base and 20 cm. in height ;

(4) On this second prism there is a second truncated pyramid, which is also tetragonal and regular, and 175 cm. high, the large and small bases of which measure respectively 80 and 50 cm. on each side ; this truncated pyramid, which constitutes the main part of the boundary-mark, is crowned by

(5) A regular tetragonal pyramid of 50 cm. on each side at the base and 20 cm. high.

The clear height of these boundary-marks shall be about 255 cm.

The second-class boundary-marks, which are boundary-mark No. 2 or boundary-mark of the Medium Ridge, No. 3 or boundary-mark of the Zapzurro-La Miel Road, No. 4 or boundary-mark of Parado, No. 5 or boundary-mark of Sande, No. 6 or boundary-mark of Chucurti, No. 7 or boundary-mark of the Junction, No. 8 or boundary-mark of the Gandi Ridge, No. 9 or boundary-mark of Tanela, No. 10 or boundary-mark of Alto Limón, No. 11 or boundary-mark of Palo de las Letras, No. 12 or boundary-mark of Mangle, and No. 13 or boundary-mark of Cruce, consist of three geometrical tetragonal figures, superimposed upon each other as follows :

(1) A regular prismoidal base, 20 cm. in height and 120 cm. on each side at the base ;

(2) Upon this base rests the main body of the boundary-mark, consisting of a regular truncated pyramid, 165 cm. in height, and with lower and upper bases measuring 80 and 50 cm. respectively ;

(3) Finally, a pyramid measuring 50 cm. on each side of its base and 20 cm. in height.

The clear height of these boundary-marks shall be about 215 cm.

All these boundary-marks shall be built in concrete and each shall have three bronze plates let into the sides of its body ; on one of them there shall appear in relief the arms of the Republic of Colombia and below the word *Colombia* ; on the other, the arms of the Republic of Panama and below them the word *Panama*, also in relief ; on the third there shall be inscribed the geographical co-ordinates of each boundary-mark and the date on which it was erected.

Desirous of eliminating any element of uncertainty or any differences of interpretation which may hereafter arise in regard to the locality and site of the boundary-mark of the " Heights of Aspavé ", the two Governments agree that the time has come clearly to define " the approximate co-ordinates " referred to in No. 3 of the exchange of notes of 1937. This point is now exactly and finally determined *ne varietur* as follows : the intersection of the meridian of 77° 47' 33" with the line of the watershed of the rivers Jurado and Balsas.

The two Governments agree to declare that the boundary-mark of the Heights of Aspavé referred to in No. 3 of the exchange of notes of December third (3rd) of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (1937), the exact and final position of which is defined in the previous paragraph of the present note and of the two boundary-marks indicating the two extremities of the straight line Aspavé-Pacific, are included in No. 2 of the above-mentioned exchange of notes.

In consequence, should either of the Governments desire to proceed to erect the said boundary-marks, that Government may do so at its own expense after having given due notice to the other Government, in order to enable the latter to send a properly qualified representative not only to be present when the work is done but also in order that the relevant documents may be signed by both parties.

In order to give effect to the ninth paragraph of the exchange of notes dated January 11th and 13th, 1932, contained in the record of the inaugural meeting of the Mixed Commission held on December 6th, 1935, the two Governments hereby decide to define the delimited frontier line between the two countries as follows :

The initial point of the frontier line shall be the north-west point of Cape Tiburon, where there is a first-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 50''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 41' 7''.3$ north, and altitude 81 metres. The frontier follows the line of the watershed of the rivers passing over the Median Ridge, at the point where is situated boundary-mark No. 2, known as the boundary-mark of the Median Ridge. This is a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 28''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 45''.0$ north, and altitude 151.4 metres ; it then passes by boundary-mark No. 3, known as the boundary-mark of the Zapzurro-La Miel road, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 46''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 17''.7$ north, and altitude 77.4 metres ; it follows the crest of the Cordillera up to the Parado Ridge, where there is boundary-mark No. 4, known as the Parado boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 30''.7$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 38' 58''.9$ north, and altitude 373.3 metres ; then, still following the line of the watershed where the head-springs of the La Miel river rise, the frontier runs westwards until it reaches the Sande Ridge, where a second-class boundary-mark has been set up, boundary-mark No. 5, known as the Sande boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 22' 26''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 39' 8''.4$ north, and altitude 440.1 metres. The description of this part of the frontier was adopted by the two Governments in the exchange of notes dated December 7th and 10th, 1936.

From the Sande Ridge, the frontier follows the line of the watershed between the Chucurti and the Acandi and passes by way of boundary-mark No. 6, known as the boundary-mark of Chucurti, a second-class boundary-mark, the co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 23' 44''.2$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 36' 38''.8$ north, and altitude 169.5 metres ; it continues along the line of the watershed as far as the junction with the main Cordillera, passing through the point marked by boundary-mark No. 7, known as the Junction boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 26' 3''.4$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 33' 50''.0$ north, and altitude 732 metres ; it follows the line of the watershed between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean on the Darien Cordillera, passing through boundary-mark No. 8, situated on the Gandi Ridge, known as the Gandi second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 27' 1''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 30' 58''.6$ north, and altitude 1,160 metres ; the frontier continues along the same line of watershed and passes over No. 9 boundary-mark, known as the Tanela boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 17' 33''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 13' 29''.6$ north, and altitude 1,415 metres ; it continues along the same line of watershed as far as boundary-mark No. 10, situated on the Alto Limón, known as the Alto Limón boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 9' 24''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 58' 17''.8$ north, and altitude 604.7 metres ; the frontier follows the same line of watershed and passes through boundary-mark No. 11, which is known as the Palo de las Letras boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 20' 40''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 50' 45''.9$ north, and altitude 155 metres ; continuing along the same line of watershed, the frontier passes through boundary-mark No. 12, known as the Mangle boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 35' 39''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 32' 12''.4$ north, and altitude 470 metres ; the frontier continues along the same line of watershed, circles round the springs of Salaqui and then follows the line of watershed of the waters of the Jurado and Balsas, passing through boundary-mark No. 13, known as the boundary-mark of the Cruce, a second-class boundary-

mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 44' 5''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 28' 25''.5$ north, and altitude 250 metres ; the frontier follows the line of the watershed of the Jurado and Balsas up to the " Heights of Aspavé ", to a point at which this line of watershed is intercepted by the meridian of longitude $77^{\circ} 47' 33''$ west of Greenwich, which defines the approximate co-ordinates agreed upon by the two Governments in the exchange of notes dated December 3rd, 1937, with a view to settling the question submitted for their decision by the Mixed Commission in No. 8 of their Records, dated September 13th, 1937, and in accordance with the Agreement reached by the present exchange of notes with a view to fixing the exact and final position of the boundary-mark known as the boundary-mark of the " Heights of Aspavé ". After the point known as the " Heights of Aspavé " thus described, the frontier runs in a straight line up to the first-class boundary-mark on the Pacific Coast situated at a point at an equal distance between Cocalito and La Ardita, which is boundary-mark No. 14, known as the boundary-mark of the Pacific, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 53' 20''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 12' 39''.3$ north, and altitude 26 metres.

The two Governments declare that the work of the Mixed Commission established by Article II of the Boundary Treaty of August 20th, 1924, which is regarded as having been fully executed by the two High Contracting Parties, is finally completed, and that as from the present date each of the two countries shall remain in possession of its own territory.

I share your gratification at the satisfactory completion of the work of delimiting the frontier between our two countries, and I avail myself of this opportunity, etc.

(Signed) Alberto CAMACHO ANGARITA,
Minister of Colombia.

His Excellency Dr. Narciso Garay,
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Communications
of the Republic of Panama.

II.

1182.

PANAMA, *June 17th, 1938.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of today's date, which reads as follows :

" YOUR EXCELLENCY,

As you are aware, by the exchange of notes dated December 3rd of last year, the two Governments recognised that, to complete the total delimitation of the frontier between the two countries, there remained only the erection of a boundary-mark between those already erected at Mangle and Alto Limón and that marking the Heights of Aspavé. Since, however, the Mixed Commission set up, on February 12th of this year, the boundary-mark referred to in point No. 1 of the Agreement in question, at the place known as " Palo de las Letras " on the watershed of the waters of the Darien range, and as the rainy season began in the frontier district before the Mixed Commission had completed the erection of the boundary-mark at Aspavé — a point which, however, is already fully defined and established in point No. 3 of the above-mentioned exchange of notes and is exactly described in the present note — I have the honour to send Your Excellency confirmation of the Agreement which we have reached during the conversations of the last few days. In accordance with instructions I have received from my Government, this Agreement is set forth in the present note.

This Agreement has been concluded in order that the Delimitation Commissions of our two countries may not have to remain inactive during the long winter season, and to postpone until later, should circumstances require, the formality of erecting the above-mentioned boundary-mark on the Heights of Aspavé.

All the delimitation work carried out by the Mixed Colombian-Panamese Commission being completed, and Article 3 of the Boundary Treaty of 1924 having thus been put into effect, the two Governments approve the said work and regard as final the erection and site of the following boundary-marks :

No. 1, known as the boundary-mark of the *North-West Point of Cape Tiburon*. It is situated at the top of the north-west point of Cape Tiburon, and its geographical co-ordinates are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 50''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 41' 7''.3$ north, and altitude 81 metres. This first-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 25th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. and Milciades A. PULIDO on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 2, known as the boundary-mark of the *Median Ridge*. It is situated on the line of separation of the bays of Zapzurro and La Miel, and its geographical co-ordinates are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 28''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 45''.0$ north, and altitude 151.4 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 25th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario Solis and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 3, known as the boundary-mark of the *Zapzurro-La Miel Road*, situated at the point at which the road from Zapzurro to La Miel traverses the line of division of the waters of the bays of the same name, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 46''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 17''.7$ north, and altitude 77.4 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the above-mentioned record dated May 25th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, which is the same as that relating to the boundary-marks described above, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 4, known as the boundary-mark of *Parado*, situated on the watershed of the Capurgana ravine and the La Miel river, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 30''.7$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 38' 58''.9$ north, and altitude 373.3 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 29th, 1937, and the plan, which is that showing the boundary-marks mentioned above, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 5, known as the boundary-mark of *Sande*, situated on the same watershed as the Parado boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 22' 26''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 39' 8''.4$ north, and altitude 440.1 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 29th, 1937, and the corresponding plan, which is that to which the indications concerning the boundary-marks enumerated above refer, signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

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SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 7, known as the boundary-mark of the *Junction*, situated on the watershed of the waters mentioned above, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 26' 3''.4$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 33' 50''.0$ north, and altitude 732 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated January 29th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 6), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 8, known as the boundary-mark of the *Gandi Ridge*, situated on the line of the watershed, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 27' 1''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 30' 58''.6$ north, and altitude 1,160 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated January 20th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 6), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 9, known as the boundary-mark of *Tanela*, situated on the line of the watershed, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 17' 33''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 13' 29''.6$ north, and altitude 1,415 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated April 9th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 7), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 10, known as the boundary-mark of *Alto Limón*, situated on the line of the watershed, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 9' 24''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 58' 17''.8$ north, and altitude 604.7 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated May 8th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 8), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Juan GALINDO on behalf of Panama.

No. 11, known as the boundary-mark of *Palo de Las Letras*, which is situated on the line of the watershed and on the road or path between the village of Paya and the place known as " Mouths of the Tulé " (confluence of the Tulé and the Cacarica), and the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 20' 40''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 50' 45''.9$ north, and altitude 155 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated February 12th, 1938, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 12), signed respectively by commissioners Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and Eduardo SEGURA A. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and J. R. GUIZADO on behalf of Panama.

No. 12, known as the boundary-mark of *Mangle*, situated on the line of the watershed between the eastern site of the rivers Montorodó, affluent of the Salaqui, and Guayabo, affluent of the Mangle, and the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 35' 39''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 32' 12''.4$ north, and altitude 470 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission as shown by the record dated April 10th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 9), signed respectively by commissioners Dario ROZO M. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama.

No. 13, known as boundary-mark *del Cruce*, situated at the place known as "El Cruce", which is on the line of the watershed of the river Jurado and the "Balsitas" torrent, a tributary of the "Balsas" river, and the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 44' 5''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 28' 25''.5$ north, and altitude 250 metres. This second-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record dated February 14th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 10), signed respectively by commissioners Dario ROZO M. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and E. GAMBA E. on behalf of Colombia and Ruben NUÑEZ on behalf of Panama.

No. 14, known as the boundary-mark of the *Pacific*, situated at the point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean at an equal distance from Cocalito and Ardita, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 53' 20''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 12' 39''.3$ north, and altitude 26 metres. This first-class boundary-mark was established by the Mixed Commission, as shown by the record of June 6th, 1937, and the corresponding plan (plan No. 11), signed respectively by commissioners E. GAMBA E. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS on behalf of Panama, and by commissioners Dario ROZO M. and E. GAMBA E. on behalf of Colombia and Macario SOLIS and Ruben NUÑEZ on behalf of Panama.

In accordance with the agreement contained in the record of the fifth meeting of the Mixed Commission, held at Panama on January 2nd, 1936, the first-class boundary-marks, that is to say, No. 1 or boundary-mark of the north-western point of Cape Tiburon and No. 14 or boundary-mark of the Pacific, consist of five geometrical figures superimposed upon each other the dimensions and shapes of which are as follows :

- (1) A prismoid base formed by a regular tetragon measuring 160 cm. on each side at the base and 30 cm. in height ;
- (2) On this base stands a truncated regular four-sided pyramid 10 cm. high, the large and small bases of which measure respectively 160 and 120 cm. on each side ;
- (3) Upon this truncated pyramid there stands a regular tetragonal prism measuring 120 cm. on each side at the base and 20 cm. in height ;
- (4) On this second prism there is a second truncated pyramid, which is also tetragonal and regular, and 175 cm. high, the large and small bases of which measure respectively 80 and 50 cm. on each side ; this truncated pyramid, which constitutes the main part of the boundary-mark, is crowned by
- (5) A regular tetragonal pyramid of 50 cm. on each side at the base and 20 cm. high.

The clear height of these boundary-marks shall be about 255 cm.

The second-class boundary-marks, which are boundary-mark No. 2 or boundary-mark of the Medium Ridge, No. 3 or boundary-mark of the Zapzurro-La Miel Road, No. 4 or boundary-mark of Parado, No. 5 or boundary-mark of Sande, No. 6 or boundary-mark of Chucurti, No. 7 or boundary-mark of the Junction, No. 8 or boundary-mark of the Gandi Ridge, No. 9 or boundary-mark of Tanela, No. 10 or boundary-mark of Alto Limón, No. 11 or boundary-mark of Palo de las Letras, No. 12 or boundary-mark of Mangle, and No. 13 or boundary-mark of Cruce, consist of three geometrical tetragonal figures, superimposed upon each other as follows :

- (1) A regular prismoidal base, 20 cm. in height and 120 cm. on each side at the base ;
- (2) Upon this base rests the main body of the boundary-mark, consisting of a regular truncated pyramid, 165 cm. in height, and with lower and upper bases measuring 80 and 50 cm. respectively ;
- (3) Finally, a pyramid measuring 50 cm. on each side of its base and 20 cm. in height.

The clear height of these boundary-marks shall be about 215 cm.

All these boundary-marks shall be built in concrete and each shall have three bronze plates let into the sides of its body ; on one of them there shall appear in relief the arms of the Republic of Colombia and below the word *Colombia* ; on the other, the arms of the Republic of Panama and below them the word *Panama*, also in relief ; on the third there shall be inscribed the geographical co-ordination of each boundary-mark and the date on which it was erected.

Desirous of eliminating any element of uncertainty or any differences of interpretation which may hereafter arise in regard to the locality and site of the boundary-mark of the " Heights of Aspavé ", the two Governments agree that the time has come clearly to define " the approximate co-ordinates " referred to in No. 3 of the exchange of notes of 1937. This point is now exactly and finally determined *ne varietur* as follows : the intersection of the meridian of $77^{\circ} 47' 33''$ with the line of the watershed of the rivers Jurado and Balsas.

The two Governments agree to declare that the boundary-mark of the Heights of Aspavé referred to in No. 3 of the exchange of notes of December third (3rd) of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven (1937), the exact and final position of which is defined in the previous paragraph of the present note and of the two boundary-marks indicating the two extremities of the straight line Aspavé-Pacific, are included in No. 2 of the above-mentioned exchange of notes. In consequence, should either of the Governments desire to proceed to erect the said boundary-marks, that Government may do so at its own expense after having given due notice to the other Government, in order to enable the latter to send a properly qualified representative not only to be present when the work is done but also in order that the relevant documents may be signed by both parties.

In order to give effect to the ninth paragraph of the exchange of notes dated January 11th and 13th, 1932, contained in the record of the inaugural meeting of the Mixed Commission held on December 6th, 1935, the two Governments hereby decide to define the delimited frontier line between the two countries as follows :

The initial point of the frontier line shall be the north-west point of Cape Tiburon, where there is a first-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 50''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 41' 7''.3$ north, and altitude 81 metres. The frontier follows the line of the watershed of the rivers passing over the Median Ridge, at the point where is situated boundary-mark No. 2, known as the boundary-mark of the Median Ridge. This is a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 28''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 45''.0$ north, and altitude 151.4 metres ; it then passes by boundary-mark No. 3, known as the boundary-mark of the Zapzurro-La Miel road, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 46''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 40' 17''.7$ north, and altitude 77.4 metres ; it follows the crest of the Cordillera up to the Parado Ridge, where there is boundary-mark No. 4, known as the Parado boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 21' 30''.7$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 38' 58''.9$ north, and altitude 373.3 metres ; then, still following the line of the watershed where the head-springs of the La Miel river rise, the frontier runs westwards until it reaches the Sande Ridge, where a second-class boundary-mark has been set up, boundary-mark No. 5, known as the Sande boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 22' 26''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 39' 8''.4$ north, and altitude 440.1 metres. The description of this part of the frontier was adopted by the two Governments in the exchange of notes dated December 7th and 10th, 1936.

From the Sande Ridge, the frontier follows the line of the watershed between the Chucurti and the Acandi and passes by way of boundary-mark No. 6, known as the boundary-mark of Chucurti, a second-class boundary-mark, the co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 23' 44''.2$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 36' 38''.8$ north, and altitude 169.5 metres ; it continues along the line of the watershed as far as the junction with the main Cordillera, passing through the point marked by boundary-mark No. 7, known as the Junction boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 26' 3''.4$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 33' 50''.0$ north, and altitude 732 metres ; it follows the line of the watershed between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean on the Darien Cordillera, passing through boundary-mark No. 8, situated on the Gandi Ridge, known as the Gandi second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 27' 1''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 30' 58''.6$ north, and altitude 1,160 metres ; the frontier continues along the same line

of watershed and passes over No. 9 boundary-mark, known as the Tanela boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 17' 33''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $8^{\circ} 13' 29''.6$ north, and altitude 1,415 metres ; it continues along the same line of watershed as far as boundary-mark No. 10, situated on the Alto Limón, known as the Alto Limón boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 9' 24''.1$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 58' 17''.8$ north, and altitude 604.7 metres ; the frontier follows the same line of watershed and passes through boundary-mark No. 11, which is known as the Palo de las Letras boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 20' 40''.0$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 50' 45''.9$ north, and altitude 155 metres ; continuing along the same line of watershed, the frontier passes through boundary-mark No. 12, known as the Mangle boundary-mark, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 35' 39''.8$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 32' 12''.4$ north, and altitude 470 metres ; the frontier continues along the same line of watershed, circles round the springs of Salaqui and then follows the line of watershed of the waters of the Jurado and Balsas, passing through boundary-mark No. 13, known as the boundary-mark of the Cruce, a second-class boundary-mark, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 44' 5''.5$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 28' 25''.5$ north, and altitude 250 metres ; the frontier follows the line of the watershed of the Jurado and Balsas up to the "Heights of Aspavé", to a point at which this line of watershed is intercepted by the meridian of longitude $77^{\circ} 47' 33''$ west of Greenwich, which defines the approximate co-ordinates agreed upon by the two Governments in the exchange of notes dated December 3rd, 1937, with a view to settling the question submitted for their decision by the Mixed Commission in No. 8 of their Records, dated September 13th, 1937, and in accordance with the Agreement reached by the present exchange of notes with a view to fixing the exact and final position of the boundary-mark known as the boundary-mark of the "Heights of Aspavé". After the point known as the "Heights of Aspavé" thus described, the frontier runs in a straight line up to the first-class boundary-mark on the Pacific Coast situated at a point at an equal distance between Cocalito and La Arditá, which is boundary-mark No. 14, known as the boundary-mark of the Pacific, the geographical co-ordinates of which are : longitude $77^{\circ} 53' 20''.9$ west of Greenwich meridian, latitude $7^{\circ} 12' 39''.3$ north, and altitude 26 metres.

The two Governments declare that the work of the Mixed Commission established by Article II of the Boundary Treaty of August 20th, 1924, which is regarded as having been fully executed by the two High Contracting Parties, is finally completed, and that as from the present date each of the two countries shall remain in possession of its own territory.

I share your gratification at the satisfactory completion of the work of delimiting the frontier between our two countries, and I avail myself of this opportunity, etc.

(Signed) Alberto CAMACHO ANGARITA,
Minister of Colombia."

In reply, I have the honour to inform you, on behalf of my Government, that I am fully in agreement with the contents of your note which I have reproduced above, and that I in my turn desire to express my gratification at the satisfactory completion of the work of delimiting our frontier.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) Narciso GARAY,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Communications.

His Excellency

Dr. Alberto Camacho Angarita,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia
in Panama.