

AWARD BY HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII IN THE ARGENTINE-  
CHILE BOUNDARY CASE, 20 NOVEMBER 1902<sup>1</sup>

WHEREAS, by an Agreement dated the 17th day of April 1896, the Argentine Republic and the Republic of Chile, by Their respective Representatives, determined:

THAT should differences arise between their experts as to the boundary-line to be traced between the two States in conformity with the Treaty of 1881 and the Protocol of 1893, and in case such differences could not be amicably settled by accord between the two Governments, they should be submitted to the decision of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty;

AND WHEREAS such differences did arise and were submitted to the Government of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria;

AND WHEREAS the Tribunal appointed to examine and consider the differences which had so arisen, has — after the ground has been examined by a Commission designated for that purpose — now reported to Us, and submitted to Us, after mature deliberation, their opinions and recommendations for Our consideration;

NOW, WE, EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, etc., etc., have arrived at the following decisions upon the questions in dispute, which have been referred to Our arbitration, viz.:

1. The region of the San Francisco Pass;
2. The Lake Lacar basin;
3. The region extending from the vicinity of Lake Nahuel Huapi to that of Lake Viedma; and
4. The region adjacent to the Last Hope Inlet.

*Article I.* — The boundary in the region of the San Francisco Pass shall be formed by the line of water-parting extending from the pillar already erected on that Pass to the summit of the mountain named Tres Cruces.

*Article II.* — The basin of Lake Lacar is awarded to Argentina.

*Article III.* — From Perez Rosales Pass near the north of Lake Nahuel Huapi, to the vicinity of Lake Viedma, the boundary shall pass by Mount Tronador, and thence to the River Palena by the lines of water-parting determined by certain obligatory points which We have fixed upon the Rivers Manso, Puelo, Fetaleufu, and Palena (or Carrenleufu); awarding to Argentina the upper basins of those rivers above the points which We have fixed, including the Valleys of Villegas, Nuevo, Cholila, Colonia de 16 Octubre, Frio, Huemules, and Corcovado; and to Chile the lower basins below those points.

From the fixed point on the River Palena, the boundary shall follow the River Encuentro to the peak called Virgen, and thence to the line which

<sup>1</sup> Descamps-Renault, *Recueil international des traités du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle, année 1902*, p. 372.

We have fixed crossing Lake General Paz, and thence by the line of water-parting determined by the point which We have fixed upon the River Pico, from whence it shall ascend to the principal water-parting of the South American Continent at Loma Baguales, and follow that water-parting to a summit locally known as La Galera. From this point it shall follow certain tributaries of the River Simpson (or southern River Aisen), which We have fixed, and attain the peak called Ap Ywan, from whence it shall follow the water-parting determined by a point which We have fixed on a promontory from the northern shore of Lake Buenos Aires. The upper basin of the River Pico is thus awarded to Argentina, and the lower basin to Chile. The whole basin of the River Cisnes (or Frias) is awarded to Chile, and also the whole basin of the Aisen, with the exception of a tract at the head-waters of the southern branch including a Settlement called Koslowsky, which is awarded to Argentina.

The further continuation of the boundary is determined by lines which We have fixed across Lake Buenos Aires, Lake Pueyrredon (or Cochrane), and Lake San Martin, the effect of which is to assign the western portions of the basins of these lakes to Chile, and the eastern portions to Argentina, the dividing ranges carrying the lofty peaks known as Mounts San Lorenzo and Fitzroy.

From Mount Fitzroy to Mount Stokes the line of frontier has been already determined.

*Article IV.* — From the vicinity of Mount Stokes to the 52nd parallel of south latitude, the boundary shall at first follow the continental water-parting defined by the Sierra Baguales, diverging from the latter southwards across the River Vizcachas to Mount Cazador, at the south-eastern extremity of which range it crosses the River Guillermo, and rejoins the continental water-parting to the east of Mount Solitario, following it to the 52nd parallel of south latitude, from which point the remaining portion of the frontier has already been defined by mutual agreement between the respective States.

*Article V.* — A more detailed definition of the line of frontier will be found in the Report submitted to Us by Our Tribunal, and upon the maps furnished by the experts of the Republics of Argentina and Chile, upon which the boundary which We have decided upon has been delineated by the members of Our Tribunal, and approved by Us.

Given in triplicate under Our hand and seal, at Our Court of St. James', this twentieth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and two, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

(Signed) EDWARD R. AND I