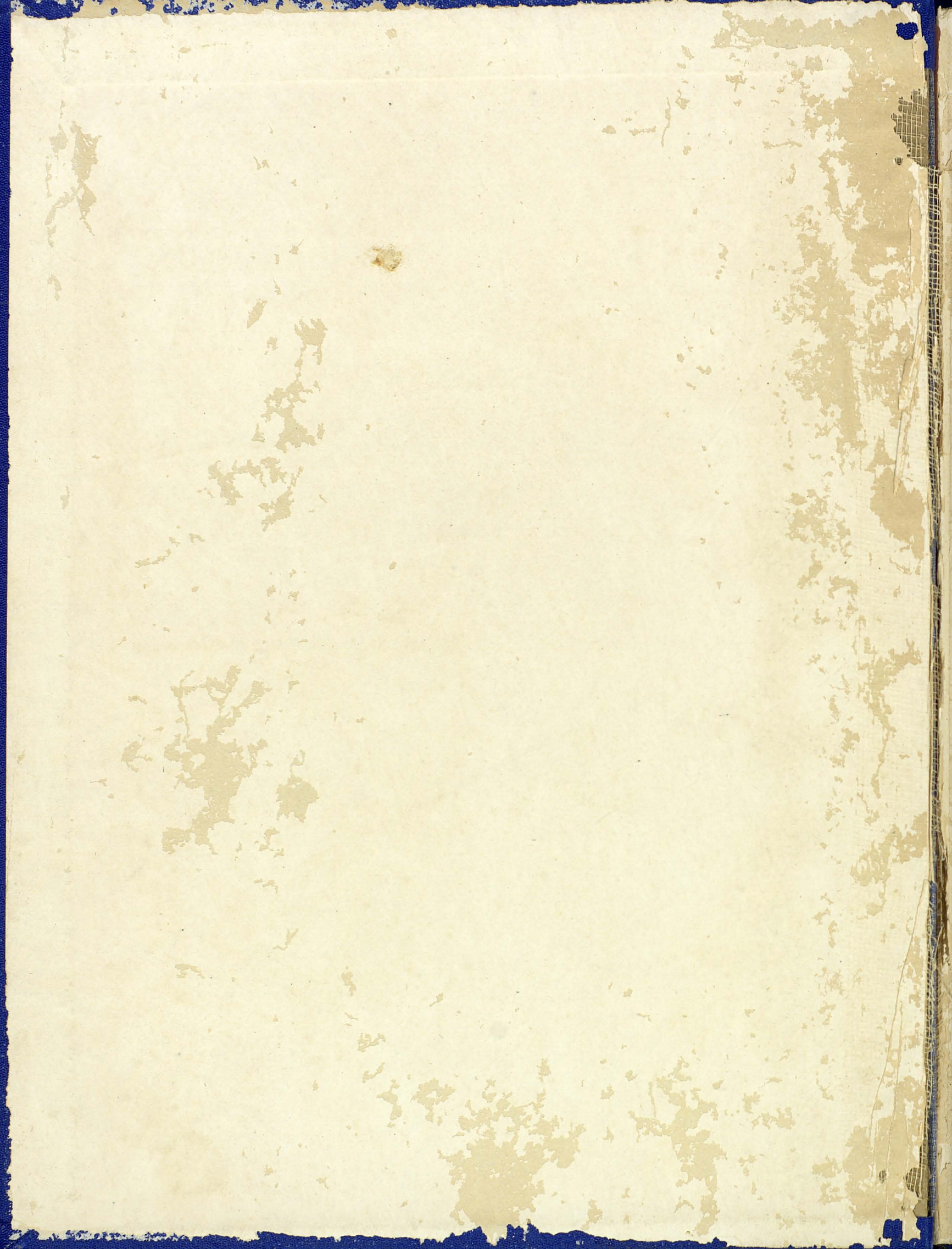


INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
AMERICAN SECTION

Elimination of Bancos

SECOND SERIES—Nos. 59 to 89



J. C. Platt
San Juan, N. M.

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MC ALLEN, TEX.
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

AMERICAN SECTION

Elimination of Bancos
Treaty of 1905

SECOND SERIES.—Nos. 59 to 89

AMERICAN SECTION

Anson Mills, Brig. Gen. U. S. A., retired,
Commissioner

W. W. Follett, Consulting Engineer

Wilbur Keblinger, Secretary

MEXICAN SECTION

Fernando Beltrán y Puga, Commissioner

E. Zayas, Consulting Engineer

M. N. Velarde, Secretary

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CONVENTION
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE BANCOS IN THE RIO GRANDE
FROM THE EFFECTS OF ARTICLE II OF THE TREATY OF NOVEMBER 12, 1884

Signed at Washington March 20, 1905.
Ratification advised by the Senate February 28, 1907.
Ratified by the President March 13, 1907.
Ratified by Mexico March 15, 1907.
Ratifications exchanged at Washington May 31, 1907.
Proclaimed June 5, 1907.

Whereas, for the purpose of obviating the difficulties arising from the application of Article V of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, dated February 2, 1848, and Article I of the Treaty of December 30, 1853, both concluded between the United States of America and Mexico—difficulties growing out of the frequent changes to which the beds of the Rio Grande and Colorado River are subject—there was signed in Washington on November 12, 1884, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Mexico, a convention containing the following stipulations:

“ARTICLE I.—The dividing line shall forever be that described in the aforesaid Treaty and follow the center of the normal channel of the rivers named, notwithstanding any alterations in the banks or in the course of those rivers, provided that such alterations be effected by natural causes through the slow and gradual erosion and deposit of alluvium and not by the abandonment of an existing river bed and the opening of a new one.

“ARTICLE II.—Any other change, wrought by the force of the current whether by the cutting of a new bed, or when there is more than one channel

Por cuanto con el objeto de evitar las dificultades que resultaban de la aplicación de los artículos V del Tratado de Guadalupe Hidalgo, del 2 de Febrero de 1848, y I del Tratado del 30 de Diciembre de 1853, celebrados entre los Estados Unidos de América y México, dificultades originadas por los frecuentes cambios á que en su cauce están sujetos los ríos Bravo y Colorado, se firmó en Washington en 12 de Noviembre de 1884 por los Plenipotenciarios de los Estados Unidos y de México, una Convención que contiene las siguientes estipulaciones:

“ARTÍCULO I.—La línea divisoria será siempre la fijada en dicho Tratado, y seguirá el centro del canal normal de los citados ríos á pesar de las alteraciones en las riberas ó en el curso de esos ríos, con tal que dichas alteraciones se efectúen por causas naturales como la corrosión lenta y gradual y el depósito del aluvión, y no por el abandono del canal existente del río y la apertura de uno nuevo.

ARTÍCULO II.—Cualquiera otro cambio ocasionado por la fuerza de la corriente, ya sea abriendo un nuevo canal, ó en donde haya más de uno, ha-

by the deepening of another channel than that which marked the boundary at the time of the survey made under the aforesaid Treaty, shall produce no change in the dividing line as fixed by the surveys of the International Boundary Commissions in 1852, but the line then fixed shall continue to follow the middle of the original channel bed, even though this should become wholly dry or be obstructed by deposits."

Whereas, as a result of the topographical labors of the Boundary Commission created by the Convention of March 1, 1889, it has been observed that there is a typical class of changes effected in the bed of the Rio Grande, in which, owing to slow and gradual erosion, coupled with avulsion, said river abandons its old channel and there are separated from it small portions of land known as "bancos" bounded by the said old bed, and which, according to the terms of Article II of the aforementioned Convention of 1884, remain subject to the dominion and jurisdiction of the country from which they have been separated;

Whereas, said "bancos" are left at a distance from the new river bed, and, by reason of the successive deposits of alluvium, the old channel is becoming effaced, the land of said "bancos" becomes confused with the land of the "bancos" contiguous thereto, thus giving rise to difficulties and controversies, some of an international and others of a private character.

Whereas, the labors of the International Boundary Commission, undertaken with the object of fixing the boundary line with reference to the "bancos," have demonstrated that the application to these "bancos" of the principle established in Article II of the Convention of 1884 renders difficult the solution of the controversies mentioned, and, instead of simplifying, complicates the said boundary line between the two countries;

Therefore, the Governments of the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, being desirous to enter into a convention to establish more fitting rules for the solution of such difficulties, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries—

That of the United States of America, Alvey A. Adee, Acting Secretary of State of the United States:

That of the United States of Mexico, its Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Licenciado Don Manuel de Aspíroz;

Who, after exhibiting their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:

ciendo más profundo otro canal que no sea el que se marcó como parte de la línea divisoria al tiempo del reconocimiento hecho conforme á dicho Tratado no producirá alteración alguna en la línea divisoria tal como fué fijada por los reconocimientos de la Comisión Internacional de Límites en 1852; pero la línea fijada entonces, seguirá siendo el centro del canal original, aun cuando éste llegare á secarse del todo, ó á obstruirse por el aluvión."

Por cuanto en virtud de los trabajos topográficos de la Comisión de Límites creada por la Convención de 10 de Marzo de 1889, se ha observado que hay una clase típica de cambios efectuados en el cauce del río Bravo, en los cuales, á causa de la corrosión lenta y gradual, combinada con la avulsión, dicho río abandona su antiguo canal y se separan de él pequeñas porciones de terreno conocidas con el nombre de "bancos," limitadas por el referido antiguo cauce y que, según los términos del artículo II de la expresada Convención de 1884, quedan sujetas al dominio y jurisdicción del país de donde han sido separadas;

Por cuanto dichos bancos quedan distantes del nuevo cauce del río y en razón de los depósitos sucesivos de aluvión se borra el antiguo canal, confundiendo el terreno de los mismos bancos con el de los colindantes y originándose dificultades y controversias, unas de orden internacional y otras de orden privado;

Por cuanto los trabajos de la Comisión Internacional de Límites, emprendidos con el objeto de fijar la línea divisoria con relación á los bancos, han demostrado que la aplicación á éstos del principio establecido en el artículo II de la Convención de 1884 hace difícil la solución de las mencionadas controversias, y en vez de simplificar, complica dicha línea divisoria entre los dos países;

Por tanto, las Gobiernos de los Estados Unidos de América y de los Estados Unidos de México, deseosos de celebrar una Convención que establezca reglas más acertadas para resolver tales dificultades, han nombrado como sus plenipotenciarios:

El de los Estados Unidos de México á su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario, Licenciado Don Manuel de Aspíroz;

El de los Estados Unidos de América, á Alvey A. Adee, Secretario de Estado interino de los Estados Unidos;

Quienes despues de exhibir sus plenos poderes, que encontraron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE I.

The fifty-eight (58) bancos surveyed and described in the report of the consulting engineers, dated May 30, 1898, to which reference is made in the record of proceedings of the International Boundary Commission, dated June 14, 1898, and which are drawn on fifty-four (54) maps on a scale of one to five thousand (1 to 5,000), and three index maps, signed by the Commissioners and by the Plenipotentiaries appointed by the convention, are hereby eliminated from the effects of Article II of the Treaty of November 12, 1884.

Within the part of the Rio Grande comprised between its mouth and its confluence with the San Juan River the boundary line between the two countries shall be the broken red line shown on the said maps—that is, it shall follow the deepest channel of the stream—and the dominion and jurisdiction of so many of the aforesaid fifty-eight (58) bancos as may remain on the right bank of the river shall pass to Mexico, and the dominion and jurisdiction of those of the said fifty-eight (58) bancos which may remain on the left bank shall pass to the United States of America.

ARTICLE II.

The International Commission shall, in the future, be guided by the principle of elimination of the bancos established in the foregoing article, with regard to the labors concerning the boundary line throughout that part of the Rio Grande and the Colorado River which serves as a boundary between the two nations. There are hereby excepted from this provision the portions of land segregated by the change in the bed of the said rivers having an area of over two hundred and fifty (250) hectares, or a population of over two hundred (200) souls, and which shall not be considered as bancos for the purposes of this treaty and shall not be eliminated, the old bed of the river remaining, therefore, the boundary in such cases.

ARTICLE III.

With regard to the bancos which may be formed in future, as well as to those already formed but which are not yet surveyed, the Boundary Commission shall proceed to the places where they have been formed, for the purpose of duly applying Articles I and II of the present convention, and the proper maps shall be prepared in which the changes that have occurred shall be shown, in a manner simi-

ARTÍCULO I.

Los cincuenta y ocho (58) bancos medidos y descritos en el informe de los Ingenieros Consultores, del 30 de Mayo de 1898, á que se refiere el acta de la Comisión Internacional de Límites del 14 de Junio de 1898, dibujados en cincuenta y cuatro (54) planos, en escala de uno á cinco mil (1 á 5,000), y tres planos índices, firmados por los Comisionados y por los Plenipotenciarios nombrados para esta Concención, quedan eliminados de los efectos del artículo II del Tratado del 12 de Noviembre de 1884.

La línea divisoria entre los dos países será, en el trayecto del río Bravo, comprendido entre su desembocadura y su confluencia con el río San Juan, la línea roja quebrada que consta en los expresados planos; esto es, seguirá por el canal más profundo de la corriente, y el dominio y jurisdicción de aquellos de los citados cincuenta y ocho (58) bancos que queden en la margen derecha del río pasarán á México; y el dominio y jurisdicción de aquellos de los citados cincuenta y ocho (58) bancos que queden en la margen izquierda, pasarán á los Estados Unidos de América.

ARTÍCULO II.

En lo de adelante, para los trabajos relativos á la línea divisoria, en toda la parte de los ríos Bravo y Colorado que sirve de límite entre las dos naciones, la Comisión Internacional se regirá por el principio de eliminación de los bancos, establecido en el artículo anterior. Quedan exceptuadas de tal principio las porciones de terreno segregadas por el cambio de cauce de dichos ríos que tengan una extensión de más de doscientas cincuenta (250) hectáreas ó una población de más de doscientas (200) almas y que no se considerarán como bancos para los efectos de este Tratado ni serán eliminadas, quedando por lo mismo, como límite en esos casos el antiguo cauce del río.

ARTÍCULO III.

Tanto respecto de los bancos que en adelante se formen como respecto de los ya formados, pero que aun no están medidos, la Comisión de Límites se trasladará al lugar donde se hubieren producido, para la debida aplicación de los artículos I y II de la presente Convención, levantándose los planos correspondientes, en que se señalarán los cambios ocurridos, de una manera análoga á la empleada en los

lar to that employed in the preparation of the maps of the aforementioned fifty-eight (58) bancos.

As regards these bancos, as well as those already formed but not surveyed, and those that may be formed in future, the Commission shall mark on the ground, with suitable monuments, the bed abandoned by the river, so that the boundaries of the bancos shall be clearly defined.

On all separated land on which the successive alluvium deposits have caused to disappear those parts of the abandoned channel which are adjacent to the river; each of the extremities of said channel shall be united by means of a straight line to the nearest part of the bank of the same river.

ARTICLE IV.

The citizens of either of the two contracting countries who, by virtue of the stipulations of this convention, shall in future be located on the land of the other may remain thereon or remove at any time to whatever place may suit them, and either keep the property which they possess in said territory or dispose of it. Those who prefer to remain on the eliminated bancos may either preserve the title and rights of citizenship of the country to which the said bancos formerly belonged, or acquire the nationality of the country to which they will belong in the future.

Property of all kinds situated on the said bancos shall be inviolably respected, and its present owners, their heirs, and those who may subsequently acquire the property legally, shall enjoy as complete security with respect thereto as if it belonged to citizens of the country where it is situated.

ARTICLE V.

This convention shall be ratified by the two high contracting parties in accordance with their respective Constitutions, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers, have signed the present convention, both in the English and Spanish languages, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this 20th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and five.

ALVEY A. ADEE, (Seal.)
M. DE ASPÍROZ. (Seal.)

planos formados con motivo de los expresados cincuenta y ocho (58) bancos.

En lo tocante á éstos, á los bancos ya formados y no medidos y á los que en adelante se formen, la Comisión marcará en el terreno, con monumentos adecuados, el cauce abandonado por el río, de manera que los linderos del bancos queden perfectamente definidos.

En todo terreno segregado en que los aluviones sucesivos han hecho desaparecer las partes del canal abandonado, adyacentes al río, cada uno de los extremos de dicho canal se unirá por medio de una línea recta al punto más inmediato de la margen del mismo río.

ARTÍCULO IV.

Los nacionales de cualquiera de los dos países contratantes que en virtud de las estipulaciones de esta Convención queden para lo futuro en terreno de la otra, podrán permanecer en él ó trasladarse en cualquier tiempo á donde mejor les convenga y conservar en dicho territorio los bienes que posean, ó bien enajenarlos. Los que prefieran permanecer en los bancos eliminados, podrán conservar el título y los derechos de nacionales del país á que antes pertenecían dichos bancos ó adquirir la nacionalidad de aquel á que van á pertenecer en lo de adelante.

Las propiedades de todo género existentes en los referidos bancos serán respetadas inviolablemente y sus actuales dueños, sus herederos y los que en lo sucesivo adquieran legalmente esas propiedades, disfrutarán respecto de ellas tan amplias garantías como si perteneciesen á nacionales del país donde están situadas.

ARTÍCULO V.

Esta Convención se ratificará por las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, de conformidad con sus respectivas Constituciones y las ratificaciones se canjearán en Wáshington tan pronto como sea posible.

En fe de lo cual, nosotros los infrascritos, en virtud de nuestros respectivos poderes, hemos firmado la presente Convención en los idiomas español é inglés y la hemos sellado con nuestros sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en la Ciudad de Wáshington el 20 de Marzo de mil novecientos cinco.

M. DE ASPÍROZ, (Sello.)
ALVEY A. ADEE. (Sello.)

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States and Mexico who, on March 20, 1905, signed the Treaty for the elimination of bancos in the Rio Grande, having omitted involuntarily to sign the maps mentioned in Article I thereof and which form a part of the said instrument, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have met together this day and signed the above-mentioned maps in conformity with the authority conferred upon them by their respective Governments.

In witness whereof they have signed the present Protocol of Signature and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Washington this fourteenth day of November one thousand nine hundred and five.

(Seal.)

ALVEY A. ADEE,

(L. S.)

JOSÉ F. GODOY,

(Seal.)

JOSÉ F. GODOY.

(L. S.)

ALVEY A. ADEE.

Los Plenipotenciarios de México y los Estados Unidos, que firmaron el 20 de Marzo de 1905 el tratado para la eliminación de bancos en el Río Bravo, habiendo omitido involuntariamente firmar los mapas que se mencionan en el Art. I de dicho tratado, y que formaron parte del expresado documento, hoy se reunieron los infrascritos Plenipotenciarios y firmaron los mapas arriba mencionados, de conformidad con la autorización que les confirieron sus respectivos Gobiernos.

En testimonio de lo cual, han firmado este Protocolo y han fijado sus sellos á este documento.

Hecho en Wáshington, el dia catorce de Noviembre de mil novecientos cinco.

[For Joint Journal of Dec. 6, 1907, Construing Treaty for Elimination of Bancos in Rio Grande, see pp. 61-63.]

[For all Boundary Treaties, see pp. 64 to 70.]

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Elimination of Bancos in the Rio Grande

Treaty of 1905

SECOND SERIES.—Nos. 59 TO 89,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 15, 1912.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, dated February 13, 1912, covering the final action of this Commission on the elimination and marking of twenty-two bancos in the lower Rio Grande. The preliminary survey of these bancos and report of the Consulting Engineers were covered in the Joint Journal of May 14, 1910, and approved by the Department in a letter dated June 6, 1910.

I also enclose copy of the Joint Report of the Consulting Engineers, in Spanish and English, dated July 29, 1912, on the marking of nine bancos in the lower Rio Grande. The preliminary survey of these bancos and action of the Commission are covered in the Joint Journals of March 26, 1911, February 14, 1912, and February 16, 1912, and approved by the Department in a letter of June 5, 1911, and two of March 20, 1912.

The original filing maps are being sent by special messenger to the Department. They are bound in book form and on the cover the following title is stamped:

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

United States and Mexico.

ELIMINATION OF BANCOS.

Treaty of 1905.

Second Series.—Nos. 59 to 89.

I would be pleased to have the Department acknowledge receipt of these maps and to give final approval to all the work covered by the Journals indicated above.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
Commissioner.

November 7, 1912.

GENERAL ANSON MILLS, U. S. A., Retired,

United States Commissioner, International Boundary Commission,

United States and Mexico, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Department acknowledges the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo transmitting the Spanish and English Joint Journal, dated February 13, 1912, covering the final action of the International Boundary Commission on the elimination and marking of twenty-two bancos in the lower Rio Grande; a copy in Spanish and English of the Report of the Consulting Engineers, dated July 29, 1912, on the marking of nine bancos in the lower Rio Grande; and the original filing maps.

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Department gives its approval to all the work covered by the Journal indicated above.*

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary of State.

*Approved by Mexico February 24, 1912.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *May 14, 1910.*

The Honorable,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith Joint Journal of May 14, 1910, with tracings, covering the survey of twenty-two bancos on the lower Rio Grande with tentative traverses marking their limitations.

If the Department approves of the proceedings of the Commission these bancos will be marked and eliminated in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1905.

Kindly return the tracings.
I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1910.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANSON MILLS,
United States Army, Retired,
American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing the Joint Journal of your Commission, of May 14, 1910, with tracings, covering the survey of twenty-two bancos on the lower Rio Grande with tentative traverses marking their limitations.

You state that if the Department approves the proceedings of the Commission, these bancos will be marked and eliminated in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1905.

In reply you are informed that the Department approves the proceedings of the Commission.*
The tracings mentioned in your letter are returned herewith.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

Enclosure: As above stated.

Joint Journal

EL PASO, TEXAS, *May 14, 1910.*

The Joint Commission met at the office of the American Commissioner at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Commission took up for consideration the joint report of the Consulting Engineers of May 4, 1910, with maps, covering the work of the survey of twenty-two bancos on the lower Rio Grande, twenty-one of which were formed subsequent to the survey of 1897-8 and one (Tortuga) previous to that date.

As all but one of these bancos were of comparatively recent formation with the abandoned channels clearly defined the laying of the traverses marking

EL PASO, TEXAS, *Mayo 14 de 1910.*

La Comisión Mixto se reunió á las 10 a. m. en la Oficina de la Sección Americana y procedió á discutir un informe en común de los Ingenieros Consultores, fechado el dia 4 de Mayo de 1910 y acompañado de varios planos, relativo á la investigación de veintidós bancos adicionales del Bajo Río Gravo, veintiuno de los cuales son de formación posterior al estudio de 1897-8 y sólo uno (el de Tortugas, No. 65) originado antes de esa época.

La formación reciente de todos estos bancos, menos, uno, hace que los cauces abandonados que los limitan estén aún muy claramente definidos y

*Approved by Mexico June 8, 1910.

their limitations involved no serious difficulties. The Commissioners, therefore, approved the report and maps and they are attached hereto and made a part of this record, and agreed that upon the approval of this Journal by the two Governments the Consulting Engineers would proceed as soon as the conditions of the river permitted to place monuments around these bancos in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1905 and the instructions contained in the Joint Journal of December 6, 1907.

The following are the bancos approved for elimination with numbers indicated as supplied by the Commissioners:

No.	Name.	Year cut.	From Mexico.		From U. S.	
			Area in hectares	Inhabitants	Area in hectares	Inhabitants
59	La Puerta	1909	....	....	131	....
60	San Francisco..	1907	197.5	....	....	....
61	Salado	1909	....	....	31	....
62	Artesitas	1900	....	....	182	....
63	Los Ebanos ...	1899	....	....	49	....
64	Tabasco	1907	....	....	17.5	....
65	Tortuga	1860	39	....	....	....
66	Dougherty	1904	....	....	20	....
67	Jalisco	1909	20.5	....	....	....
68	Zolezzi	1904	20	....	....	....
69	Santander	1902	....	....	42.5	....
70	Saenz	1905	....	....	27.5	6
71	Cipres	1905	....	....	9.5	....
72	Celaya	1900	....	....	47	....
73	Rosita	1905	19	....	....	....
74	Campamento ...	1909	20	....	....	....
75	Carmen	1905	....	....	23.5	6
76	Las Prietas	1905	....	....	34	....
77	Santa Rosalia . .	1900	....	....	22.5	....
78	Los Naranjos..	1900	....	....	102.5	2
79	San Martin ...	1905	....	....	44.5	....
80	Caja Pinta	1900	57.5	....	....	....
—						
22	Total . . . . .	....	373.5		784	14

The Commission then adjourned.

ANSON MILLS,
WILBUR KEBLINGER,

F. B. PUGA,
M. N. VELARDE.

que la localización de sus perimetros no haya tropezado con ninguna dificultad seria por lo que no tuvieron reparo alguno los Comisionados en aprobar semejantes informe y planos, disponiendo que pasaran á formar parte de esta Acta y conviniendo en que tan luego como ambos Gobiernos aprueben la misma y las condiciones del río lo permitan, deberán ambos Ingenieros Consultores proceder á monumentar dichos veintidós bancos conforme á lo ordenado en la Convención de 20 de Marzo de 1905 y en el Acta de esta Comisión de 6 de Diciembre de 1907.

La siguiente es una tabla de los bancos adicionales cuya eliminación aquí se recomienda, señalado cada uno de ellos por los Comisionados con el número de orden que le corresponde:

Número.	Nombre.	Area separada de		Habitantes.	Año del Corte.
		los E. U.	México.		
59	La Puerta	131.0	....	....	1909
60	S. Francisco . . . . .	....	197.5	....	1907
61	El Salado	31.0	....	....	1909
62	Las Artesitas	182.0	....	....	1900
63	Los Ébanos	49.0	....	....	1899
64	Tabasco	17.5	....	....	1907
65	Tortugas . . . . .	....	39.0	....	1860
66	Dougherty	20.0	....	....	1904
67	Jalisco . . . . .	....	20.5	....	1909
68	Zolezzi . . . . .	....	20.0	....	1904
69	Santander	42.5	....	....	1902
70	Sáenz	27.5	....	6	1905
71	El Cipres	9.5	....	....	1905
72	Celaya	47.0	....	....	1900
73	La Rosita . . . . .	....	19.0	....	1905
74	Campamento . . . . .	....	20.0	....	1909
75	El Carmen	23.5	....	6	1905
76	Las Prietas	34.0	....	....	1905
77	Sta. Rosalia	22.5	....	....	1900
78	Los Naranjos	102.5	....	2	1900
79	San Martin	44.5	....	....	1905
80	Caja Pinta . . . . .	....	57.5	....	1900
—					
	Sumas	784.0	373.5		

En seguida se levantó la sesión.

F. B. PUGA,
M. N. VELARDE.

ANSON MILLS,
WILBUR KEBLINGER.

Report of Consulting Engineers

REPORT ON PLACING TRAVERSES AROUND NEW BANCOS ON THE LOWER RIO GRANDE.

EL PASO, TEXAS, May 4, 1910.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
*International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.*

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to report that we have surveyed and laid proposed traverses around twenty-two bancos on the lower Rio Grande. Twenty-one of these are new ones cut off since 1898 and one (Tortuga) is an old one which was missed in 1898.

We began work at La Puerta December 6, 1909, and completed the work of surveying these bancos and laying the proposed traverses on February 7, 1910, both finishing the field work on the same day. After that date, we went back up the river to take some testimony—but all work was completed on February 15th.

The proposed traverses lie within the middle third of the old channel, where such exists, and divide it equitably. The vertices are marked by substantial stakes.

Accompanying this report, and forming a part of it, are 22 tracings drawn on a scale of 1 in 5000. Each tracing shows a banco with its surrounding topography and gives courses and distances from corner to corner of the proposed traverse. The distances were taken by stadia. When the permanent corners are set and the distances chained there will be slight changes from the traverses shown on the maps, but the permanent corners will be set where the temporary ones now are unless the river shifts so as to change the length of the beginning and ending courses.

On each tracing is also given the situation of the banco with reference to the nearest old banco—so that they can be readily located and identified on the 1898 map. In some cases the old channel of

ANEXO AL ACTA DE MAYO 14 DE 1910. INFORME SOBRE LA INVESTIGACIÓN DE NUEVOS BANCOS EN EL BAJO RÍO BRAVO.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Mayo 4 de 1910.

Á LOS HONORABLES COMISIONADOS
*en la Comisión Internacional de Límites
entre México y los Estados Unidos.*

SEÑORES:

Tenemos la honra de rendir el siguiente informe acerca del estudio topográfico y de los polígonos limítrofes que hemos efectuado y que proponemos para limitar veintidós bancos del Bajo Río Bravo, veintiuno de los cuales son nuevos, cortados después de 1898, y sólo uno (el de Tortugas) antiguo, que pasó inadvertido en el estudio de 1898.

Comenzamos el trabajo en La Puerta el día 6 de Diciembre de 1909 y lo terminamos, habiendo estudiado estos bancos y colocado vértices en los polígonos propuestos para ellos, el 7 de Febrero del presente año. Ambos concluimos las operaciones de campo el mismo día aunque luego regresamos río-arriba con el fin de obtener algunos testimonios y eso nos ocupó hasta el 15 del citado Febrero.

Los polígonos limítrofes que se proponen quedaron marcados en el terreno y dentro del tercio medio de los cauces antiguos existentes dividiéndolos equitativamente. Los vértices quedaron fijados por medio de fuertes estacones.

Acompañan al presente informe, y son parte de él, 22 calcas dibujadas á la escala de 1:5000. Cada dibujo muestra un banco y sus detalles topográficos adyacentes, así como las longitudes de los lados y sus direcciones respectivas en los polígonos propuestos. Las distancias entre vértices fueron determinadas á estadia, por lo que cuando se midan con cinta al irse á colocar los vértices definitivos diferirán ligeramente de las asentadas en los dibujos, aunque los vértices permanentes quedarán situados en los sitios donde se hallan los estacones provisionales, siempre que las divagaciones del río no obliguen á modificar las dimensiones de los lados extremos.

Cada dibujo da también la situación relativa de cada banco respecto del banco antiguo más cercano, á fin de que puedan fácilmente encontrarse é identificarse en el plano de 1898. En algunos casos los

the banco fits closely the 1898 river while in others the river shifted considerably before the banco was cut off. The yellow on the tracings shows the 1898 channel so that the amount of change can readily be seen.

The following is a detailed statement regarding each banco. They are given in the order in which they are located beginning with the one farthest up stream. Where a traverse is unusual we have given the reasons which led us to propose the one shown.

LA PUERTA BANCO [No. 59].

Situated 5 kilometers west of the north end of banco No. 55.

Cut from the United States in 1909.

Claimant—Anita Kelsey—American citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 131 hectares = 324 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

La Puerta banco was cut off during the great flood of August, 1909. It appears that two cutoffs occurred. The first one was the small patch in front of Barreto ranch marked "old ground." The main cut must have taken place immediately after this small one. The old channel around the banco is wide but its banks are well defined. The traverse divides the area of this channel equitably. It will be seen that the river shifted considerably between December, 1897, when the survey shown by the yellow lines was made, and 1909, when the cutoff occurred. The topography and vegetation clearly show that an avulsive change occurred when the banco was formed.

Immediately after the cutoff, the channel below the banco moved rapidly by erosion some 500 meters to the west, leaving a bank (marked "high bank" on the map). This low place somewhat resembles an old river bed. Such depressions are frequently left when the river shifts quickly by erosion. In a few cases, it has been thought by some that they are old channels abandoned by avulsion—but it is easy for one familiar with the river to tell what they are.

cauces antiguos de los bancos concuerdan bien con el trazo del río de 1898; pero en otros han sido alterados considerablemente por los movimientos del río antes de ser abandonados por él. Las líneas amarillas de las calcas muestran el río de 1898 y fácilmente se puede apreciar el cambio sufrido.

Á continuación detallamos lo necesario relativamente á cada banco. Siguen éstos en el orden que los encontramos, comenzando con el más lejano de la desembocadura del río. En los casos en que aparentemente son irregulares nuestros polígonos, exponemos las razones que tuvimos para proponerlos en las formas que se muestran.

BANCO [No. 59], LA PUERTA.

Situado 5 kilómetros al Oeste del extremo Norte del banco de Santo Domingo, No. 55.

Se cortó de los Estados Unidos en 1909.

Presunto dueño—Anita Kelsey, americana.

Reclamante—Juan Peña, mexicano.

Área comprendida hasta el borde normal del río—131'0 hectáreas.

Casas—ninguna.

Habitantes—ninguno.

Se cortó este banco durante la gran creciente de Agosto de 1909. Parece ser que hubo dos cortes: el primero, de la parte pequeña que está frente al rancho de Barreto, marcada "terreno antiguo," y el otro y principal debe haber ocurrido inmediatamente después del pequeño. El antiguo canal que rodea al banco es ancho y sus bordes están bien marcados. El polígono divide equitativamente el área del canal. Se notará que el río se cambió bastante desde Diciembre de 1897, época en que se hizo el levantamiento, hasta el año en el cual se cortó el banco. La topografía y el carácter de la vegetación muestran claramente que el origen de este corte fué avulsivo.

Inmediatamente después de ocurrido éste, comenzó el canal del río, abajo del banco, á cambiar de curso por erosión y depósito, hasta quedar á cosa de 500 metros al Oeste, y dejó una playa ancha con una depresión por la parte del Oriente cercana al borde del río antiguo (marcada "terreno alto" en el dibujo). Tiene esta depresión alguna apariencia de lecho viejo. Semejantes lugares quedan con frecuencia después de un cambio erosivo y suelen ciertos casos hacer pensar á algunas personas que son canales antiguos abandonados avulsivamente; pero las que están familiarizadas con el carácter del río fácilmente se dan cuenta de lo que son en realidad.

SAN FRANCISCO BANCO [No. 60].

Adjoins Santo Domingo banco No. 55 on the south.

Cut from Mexico in 1907.

Claimants—Community of San Francisco—Mexican citizens.

Area to the normal bank of the river, 197.5 hectares=488 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

The river shifted on the lower side of the San Francisco bend after December, 1897, eating its way northward—until it cut through somewhere near Cor. No. 1. The point of avulsion on the banco is plain. Just what occurred immediately after the cutoff is not plainly shown by the topography. The indications are that the river cut away the old channel and some of the banco on the lower side and then receded, leaving a series of shallow depressions and bar lines now partially grown up to brush. In the absence of any bank lines for the old channel near the present river, we assumed that the river had cut in and then receded and we laid the traverse accordingly, giving the banco a wide river frontage. Away from the river, the old channel was plain and fitted closely the 1897 survey. Corners 1 and 12 of Santo Domingo banco No. 55 were made corners of this traverse. The topography and vegetation, as well as the 1898 map, clearly show that an avulsive change occurred when this banco was formed.

SALADO BANCO [No. 61].

Situated 8 kilometers southeast of Santo Domingo banco No. 55.

Cut from the United States in 1909.

Claimant—T. R. Ratcliffe—American citizen.

Area to the normal bank of the river, 31 hectares=77 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The Salado banco was formed during the great flood of 1909. The old banks are distinct clear to the present river. The topography and vegetation, as well as the 1898 map, clearly show that an avulsive change took place when this banco was formed.

BANCO [No. 60], SAN FRANCISCO.

Adyacente al de Santo Domingo, No. 55, por su parte Sur.

Cortado de México en 1907.

Presunto dueño—vecinos de San Francisco, ciudadanos mexicanos.

Área comprendida hasta el borde normal del río—197'5 hectáreas.

Casas—ninguna.

Habitante—ninguno.

Destruyó el río el terreno por la parte de aguas-abajo de la vuelta de San Francisco, en su movimiento erosivo, después del mes de Diciembre de 1897, situándose al Norte hasta el momento de verificarse el corte por un sitio cercano al monumento No. 1. Clara está aún la punta de avulsión del banco. Lo que ocurrió exactamente después del corte no lo muestra bien la topografía del lugar. Hay indicaciones de que el río cortó el canal antiguo y parte del banco en la parte de abajo y que volvió en seguida retrocediendo y dejando huellas de su paso en algunas depresiones ligeras actualmente cubiertas de vegetación. No habiendo señales del borde del canal viejo en las cercanías del río corriente en la actualidad, consideramos que el río lo destruyó y que luego invirtió su movimiento, por lo que decidimos trazar el polígono en la forma mostrada, dando al banco un frente ancho.

En su curso lejano del río, está el canal abandonado bastante claro y correspondió con el trazo de 1897. Las esquinas Nos. 1 y 12 del banco No. 55, de Santo Domingo, son también vértices del polígono del banco de que tratamos. La forma avulsiva está bien indicada por la vegetación y los detalles topográficos.

BANCO [No. 61], EL SALADO.

Situado á 8 kilómetros al Sureste del banco de Santo Domingo, No. 55.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1909.

Presunto dueño—T. R. Ratcliffe, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—31'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

Se formó este banco durante la gran avenida de 1909, y sus bordes permanecen visibles hasta llegar al río actual. Tanto la topografía y la vegetación como el plano de 1898 muestran que la causa de su formación fue la avulsión de las aguas.

ARTESITAS BANCO [No. 62].

Situated 10 kilometers southeast of Santo Domingo banco No. 55.

Cut from the United States in 1900.

Claimants—Heirs of Bartolomé Trevino, American citizens.

Contestants—Heirs of Eligio Garcia—Mexican citizens.

Area to the normal bank of the river 182 hectares=452 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

Soon after the Emory-Salazar Survey of 1853 a large banco cut off where this one now lies. The river eroded it away until, in January, 1898, only a few acres were left. It was named Potrero banco. During the next two years, all of this small area eroded away and then, in 1900, the Artesitas cut off. Since that date the river has not cut into it. The outside banks are obliterated near the river, but the point of avulsion can be identified as well as all of the banco bank—so that there was no difficulty in laying the traverse. The topography and vegetation, as well as the 1898 map, show conclusively that an avulsive change occurred when this banco was formed.

LOS EBANOS BANCO [No. 63].

Situated 5 kilometers west of Antonio Vela banco No. 53.

Cut from the United States in 1899.

Claimants—Heirs of José Antonio Flores—American citizens.

Contestant—Indalecio Garza Perales, Mexican citizen.

Area to the normal bank of the river 49 hectares=121 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

In 1898 the area now occupied by this banco was partly a sand bar and partly river channel. To the south and west, across the river, was low swampy ground subject to overflow from moderate rises. When this banco cut off, the old channel above and back of it quickly filled to the level of this low ground, so obliterating the old right bank. On the lower side, the banco bank was obliterated but the right bank could still be traced. Under these conditions, the only thing we could do was to lay our traverse as near as we could judge to where the

BANCO [No. 62], ARTESITAS.

Situado á 10 kilómetros al Sureste del banco de Santo Domingo, No. 55.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1900.

Presunto dueño—herederos de Bartolomé Treviño, ciudadanos americanos.

Reclamantes—herederos de Eligio Gracia, ciudadanos mexicanos.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—182'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

Á poco tiempo de haber sido hecho el trazado de Salazar-Emory de 1853, se cortó un gran banco en el sitio que este banco ocupa. El rozamiento constante del río lo fué destruyendo hasta que en Enero de 1898 sólo quedaron unos cuantos acres de él. Se le conocía bajo el nombre de banco del Potrero. En el transcurso de los dos años siguientes, toda esta pequeña porción de terreno fué destruída, y en 1900 tuvo lugar el corte del banco de las Artesitas. Desde esa fecha no ha sido deformado por el río. Los bordes exteriores están borrados cerca del río; pero la punta de avulsión puede identificarse, lo mismo que el resto de los bordes del banco. No hubo dificultad en el trazo del polígono. La topografía y la vegetación del lugar, así como el plano de 1898, enseñan con toda claridad la naturaleza del cambio ocurrido en la formación de este banco.

BANCO [No. 63], LOS ÉBANOS.

Situado á 5 kilómetros al Oeste del banco de Antonio Vela, No. 53.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1899.

Presunto dueño—herederos de José Antonio Flores, C.C. americanos.

Reclamante—Indalecio Garza Perales, ciudadano mexicano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—49'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

El área ocupada por este banco era en 1898 parte de una playa arenosa y también del entonces canal del río, existían terrenos pantanosos expuestos á las inundaciones causadas por las crecientes de poca altura. Cuando se cortó el banco, el antiguo cauce situado por su parte posterior y por la de aguas-arriba pronto se llenó de sedimento hasta nivelarse con el terreno lateral pantanos, borrándose así el antiguo borde derecho. Por la parte de abajo del banco estaba borrado, aunque dejándose ver aún el borde de la derecha. En vista de las circunstan-

center of the old channel had been. This we did, assuming that the channel at the time of the cut-off was about the same width as in 1898. Had it not been for the former survey, it might have been difficult to say positively that this was a banco, formed by avulsion, as the timber is all young, but the evidence of the 1898 map, together with oral testimony, left no doubt as to there having been an avulsive change.

TABASCO BANCO [No. 64]

Situated 2 kilometers southwest of Pedro Vela banco No. 52.

Cut from the United States in 1907.

Claimant—Ignacio Treviño—American citizen.

Area to the normal bank of the river 17.5 hectares=43 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The yellow on the map shows that the river changed rapidly at this point between 1898 and 1907. The whole area of the Tabasco banco is new ground, made during that time. The banks are all well defined and the old channel around it is a normal one—so that no difficulty arose in locating the traverse. The topography shows plainly that an avulsive change occurred although the tree growth is young. The fact of such a change was also established by oral testimony.

TORTUGA BANCO [No. 65].

Situated 1 kilometer west of Maria Inez banco No. 46.

Cut from Mexico about 1860.

Claimant—Mrs. W. S. Dougherty—American citizen (said to have bought the Mexican title).

Area to the normal bank of the river 39 hectares=96 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

In 1898 the United States Consulting Engineer was told of a small piece of old ground a short distance west of the Maria Inez banco No. 46 which was said to be a banco. Diligent enquiry, however, could not fully establish the fact of its being one. The piece of old ground was small, being only some

cias, lo único que pudimos hacer fué trazar el polígono tan cerca como pudimos apreciar del lugar que ocupaba el centro del antiguo canal. Para esto asumimos una latitud para el río en el momento del corte igual á la que tenía en 1898. Á no haber sido por el estudio hecho en esa época, pudiera haberse dificultado el determinar con acierto si este era un banco segregado por avulsión, porque la vegetación es toda de poca edad. Afortunadamente el plano de 1898 y los testimonios verbales recogidos no dejaron lugar á duda respecto al origen avulsivo del banco.

BANCO [No. 64], TABASCO.

Situado á 2 kilómetros al Suroeste del banco No. 52, de Pedro Vela.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1907.

Presunto dueño—Ignacio Treviño, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—17'5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

Las líneas amarillas que se ven en el dibujo muestran que el río se movió con prontitud, en esta parte, desde el año de 1898 hasta el de 1907. Toda el área del banco de Tabasco es de formación reciente, de esta época. Los bordes están bien definidos y el canal viejo al derredor es de carácter normal. En consecuencia no tuvimos dificultad en localizar en él el polígono correspondiente. Muestra la topografía local el carácter avulsivo de su origen, á pesar de ser aún de pocos años la vegetación del terreno. Obtuvimos también testimonio verbal acerca de tal cambio.

BANCO [No. 65], TORTUGAS.

Situado á un kilómetro al Oeste del banco de María Inés, No. 46.

Cortado de México por el año de 1860.

Presunto dueño—Miss W. S. Dougherty, ciudadana americana (se dice que compró el título mexicano).

Área hasta el borde normal del río—30'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

En 1898 el Ingeniero Consultor de los Estados Unidos tuvo noticia de que á una pequeña porción de terreno á poca distancia al Oeste del banco No. 46, de María Inés, se le daba el nombre de banco. Por una investigación cuidadosa, sin embargo, no pudo establecerse la legitimidad de tal nombre. El

90 meters long by 10 meters wide, and was situated in the center of a lake—so that his topographers failed to show it on the map. When the Emory Channel was put on the map, however, it showed a bend to the north—and the return loop to the south laid through this lake. In the winter of 1908-9, he was told that the surrounding land owners recognized the claim to a Mexican banco, called Tortuga. A survey in January, 1910, checked up the 1898 topography with the exception of showing this bit of old ground, which the first survey omitted. It is undeniably old ground, having several old mesquite trees on it, and it is, we think, safe to assume that the river ran to the north of it when the Emory-Salazar Survey was made in 1853 and that the river moved to the south of it by avulsion. This being granted, it became a question as to how the traverse should be laid. Only a short piece of the old right bank—lying to the north and east of the old ground—could be found. Examination of the map shows that the river has formed a bend to the south in front of the old ground and is 800 meters away from it. To the west it is 700 meters and to the east (or southeast) 700 meters. If a traverse were laid running from the end of the old channel to the nearest points on the river's bank, it would give the banco 2,000 meters river frontage and would cut square across accretion which belongs to the adjacent main land, not disturbed by the river. In this dilemma, we assumed intermediate positions for the river. We knew that when the banco cut off the river must have run about at right angles to the banco. This, together with the old banks, enabled us to locate Cors. 4 and 8. We then assumed that the river would begin to curve as it moved south, and we located Cors. 3 and 9, running courses 4-3 and 8-9 as near as we could determine, at right angles to this intermediate course of the river. We had the position of the 1898 bank and put Cors. 2 and 10 on it, making corners 3-2 and 9-10 at right angles to it. Then we went to the present river, striking its normal bank at right angles. We believe that this traverse divides the ground equitably and follows the spirit of the Treaty of 1905. The patch of old ground, together with the Emory-Salazar channel and the tradition of a banco lead us to the belief that an avulsive change occurred when this piece of ground was moved across the river. When this was we cannot say definitely but it was somewhere about 1860.

terreno antiguo era pequeño, que sólo tenía unos 90 metros de largo por 10 de anchura, y estaba situado en el centro de una laguna, por lo que sus topógrafos no lo mostraron en su plano. Al sobreponer el trazo del canal de Emory sobre éste, encontró, no obstante, una curva hacia el Norte, y la vuelta que formaba por el Sur correspondió en posición con dicha laguna. En el invierno de 1908-09 supo que los vecinos propietarios reconocían esa propiedad como perteneciente á un banco mexicano llamado "Tortuga." En Enero de 1910 se comprobó por medio de un estudio la topografía del levantamiento de 1898, únicamente con la excepción de que en ella no se mostraba este pequeño terreno, que se omitió entonces; pero es indudablemente, terreno antiguo que contiene viejos mezquites, y creemos que es de asegurarse que el río corrió por la parte del Norte en la época del levantamiento de Emory-Salazar (1853) y que luego cambió su curso hacia el Sur por avulsión. Hecha esta asunción, quedaba por determinarse la forma del polígono conveniente á su limitación. Sólo un pedazo del antiguo borde de la derecha que corría hacia el Norte y hacia el Este del terreno viejo pudo encontrarse. Examinando el plano se vió que el río ha formado una vuelta hacia el Sur, por su frente, y que queda á 800 metros distante del terreno antiguo. Por el Oeste es de 700 metros y por el Este (ó Sureste) 700 metros también. Si se trazare un polígono partiendo del extremo del canal abandonado y hacia el punto más próximo del borde del río, quedaría el banco con 2000 metros de frente y cortaría, además, en ángulo recto á través del terreno firme adyacente no cortado por el río. En tal dilema, asumimos las diversas posiciones que sucesivamente había tenido el río en el intermedio. Sabíamos que cuando fué cortado el banco el río necesariamente tuvo que correr casi normalmente á él. Esto, agregado á la posición de los bordes antiguos, nos puso en aptitud de colocar los vértices 4 y 8. En seguida, asumimos que el río pudo haber comenzado á voltear hacia el Sur al irse desalojando, y así situamos las esquinas 3 y 9, con los lados 4-3 y 8-9 tan propiamente como pudimos hacerlo, siguiendo direcciones normales á las referidas posiciones intermedias del río. Con la dirección que tenía el borde de 1898 pudimos determinar las esquinas 2 y 10, dejando los lados 3-2 y 9-10 en ángulos rectos con dichas posiciones. De allí seguimos hasta el río actual con dirección normal á su borde. Creemos que el polígono trazado divide el terreno con equidad y está acuerdo con el sentido del Tratado de 1905.

DOUGHERTY BANCO [No. 66].

Situated 2½ kilometers south of Grangeno banco No. 44.

Cut from the United States in 1904.

Claimant—William Dougherty, American citizen.

Area to the normal bank of the river 20 hectares=49 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The Dougherty is a banco having only a small patch of old ground, nearly all of its area being accretion. The old channel was obliterated to quite an extent, so that the location of the traverse was somewhat in doubt. There are a few old trees on the old ground. These together with the 1898 map and oral testimony, established the fact of an avulsive change.

JALISCO BANCO [No. 67].

Situated 1 kilometer north of Cigarrillo banco No. 41.

Cut from Mexico in 1909.

Claimant—The Sauteña Company—a Mexican Corporation.

Area to the normal bank of the river 20.5 hectares=51 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The Jalisco banco is nearly all new ground, formed since 1898. The old channel was, of course, plain, as the change was recent. The topography clearly shows an avulsive change.

ZOLEZZI BANCO [No. 68].

Adjoins Las Bonitas banco No. 37 on the south-east.

Cut from Mexico in 1904.

Claimant—Juan Zolezzi—Mexican citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 20 hectares=49 acres.

El pedazo de tierra antigua, las indicaciones del plano de Salazar-Emory y la tradición relativa á este banco nos aseguraron de que este debió su origen á un corte avulsivo que lo dejó en la margen opuesta del río. No podemos decir con certeza cuando ocurrió esto; pero fué más ó menos en 1860.

BANCO [No. 66], DOUGHERTY.

Situado á 2 y ½ kilómetros al Sur del banco del Grangeno, No. 44.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1904.

Presunto dueño—William Dougherty, ciudadano americano.

Reclamante—Medardo González, ciudadano mexicano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—20'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

El banco de Dougherty es únicamente una porción de tierra de antigua formación con casi toda su área adquirida por acrecimiento. El canal viejo quedó bastante borrado, por lo que hubo alguna duda respecto á la elección de su polígono. Hay en el terreno unos cuantos árboles viejos cuya existencia, juntamente con la luz que da el plano de 1898 y los testimonios verbales, nos da la certeza de que este fué un cambio avulsivo.

BANCO [No. 67], JALISCO.

Situado á 1 kilómetro al Norte del banco No. 41, del Cigarrillo.

Cortado de México en 1909.

Presunto dueño—La compañía de La Sauteña, corporación mexicana.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—20'5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

Casi todo el terreno del banco es nuevo y formado desde 1898. El curso del canal viejo está claramente marcado, por ser de cambio reciente. Los detalles topográficos muestran claramente el carácter avulsivo del cambio operado en este caso.

BANCO [No. 68], ZOLEZZI.

Adyacente al banco de Las Bonitas, No. 37; por su parte del Sureste.

Cortado de México en 1904.

Presunto dueño—Juan Zolezzi, ciudadano mexicano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—20'0 hectáreas.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The first course of the Zolezzi traverse coincides with the closing course of Las Bonitas banco. On the lower side the old channel was traced nearly to the river. The topography, as well as the 1898 map, shows that an avulsive change occurred when the banco was formed.

SANTANDER BANCO [No. 69].

Situated 1½ kilometers southeast of Eurestes banco No. 35.

Cut from the United States in 1902.

Claimant—The American Rio Grande Land and Irrigation Company—an American corporation.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 42.5 hectares=105 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The 1898 channel had not shifted to any amount when the Santander banco cut off in 1902. The topography, vegetation and 1898 map all show that an avulsive change occurred when it was formed. As the old banks were well defined, the traverse was easily laid.

SAENZ BANCO [No. 70].

Adjoins Toluca banco No. 32 on the east.

Cut from the United States in 1905.

Claimant—Florencio Saenz—American citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 27.5 hectares=68 acres.

2 jacales, 6 inhabitants.

The old ground and point of avulsion of the Saenz banco are plainly marked, but the latter lies some 300 meters back from the present river. The right bank of the old channel above the banco runs out to within about 100 meters of the river. This controlled the location of the traverse to that point. The remaining courses (first and last) were laid at right angles to the river's bank. The fourth course is identical with course 8-9 of the Toluca banco traverse. The topography shows very clearly an avulsive change. The point of avulsion is now some 2 meters above the surrounding ground.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

El primer lado del polígono de Zolezzi coincide con el último de Las Bonitas. En el lado de abajo se pudo seguir el curso del canal abandonado casi hasta el río. Tanto la topografía como el plano de 1898 muestran que ocurrió en este caso un cambio avulsivo.

BANCO [No. 69], SANTANDER.

Situado á 1 y ½ kilómetros al Sureste del banco No. 35, de Eurestes.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1902.

Presunto dueño—"The American Río Grande Land and Irrigation Company," corporación americana.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—42'5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

El canal de 1898 no se había movido gran cosa cuando en 1902 se formó este banco. La topografía y la vegetación del banco muestran que el cambio operado fue avulsivo. No hubo dificultad en el trazo del polígono, cuya localización fué fácil.

BANCO [No. 70], SAENZ.

Adyacente al banco No. 32, de Toluca, por la parte oriental.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1905.

Presunto dueño—Florencio Sáenz, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—27'5 hectáreas.

Casas—2 jacales.

Habitantes—6.

El terreno antiguo y la punta de avulsión del banco de Sáenz están bien marcados; pero la última queda como á 300 metros distante del río. El borde derecho del canal antiguo, por la parte superior del banco, se pierde como á distancia de 100 metros del río. Esta circunstancia ayuda á localizar el polígono hasta esa punta. Los otros lados (1° y último) quedaron trazados en ángulo recto hacia el borde del río. El cuarto lado coincide con el 8-9 del banco de Toluca. La topografía muestra con claridad que este fué un cambio avulsivo. La punta de avulsión queda ahora como á dos metros de altura sobre el terreno lateral.

CIPRÉS BANCO [No. 71].

Situated 500 meters southwest of Capote banco No. 13.

Cut from the United States in 1905.

Claimant—J. L. Landrum—American citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 9.5 hectares=23 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The Cipres is a small banco just above Capote ranch. It is all new ground formed since 1898 by the shifting of the river. The topography, however, showed the avulsive change. The traverse was a normal one.

CELAYA BANCO [No. 72].

Situated 1 kilometer southeast of Capote banco No. 13.

Cut from the United States in 1900.

Claimant—Augustin Celaya—American citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 47 hectares=115 acres.

1 jacal, no inhabitants.

The Celaya banco has about 300 meters of accretion to its front, which the river crosses at right angles and in a straight course. The traverse was laid to equally divide the old channel as far as it could be traced and the two remaining courses (first and last) were laid parallel to each other and at right angles to the general direction of the river in front. The banco is nearly all cultivated and has no old trees on it. But the 1898 map and the topography, as well as verbal testimony which we obtained, prove that an avulsive change occurred when it was formed.

ROSITA BANCO [No. 73].

Situated 1 kilometer east of Capote banco No. 13.

Cut from Mexico in 1905.

Claimant—Jose Maria Longoria Cantu—Mexican citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 19 hectares=47 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

As the direction of the river in front of Rosita banco was not square across its front, the old banks

BANCO [No. 71], EL CIPRÉS.

Situado á 500 metros al Suroeste del banco del Capote, No. 13.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1905.

Presunto dueño—J. L. Landrum, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—9.5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

El banco del Ciprés es uno pequeño situado arriba del rancho del Capote. Es de formación nueva, originada después de 1898 por el movimiento del cauce del río; pero su carácter avulsivo lo muestra, sin embargo, la topografía del lugar. El polígono trazado es del tipo normal.

BANCO [No. 72], CELAYA.

Situado á un kilómetro al Sureste del banco No. 13, del Capote.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1900.

Presunto dueño—Agustín Celaya, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—47'0 hectáreas.

Casas—1 jacal.

Habitantes—ninguno.

El banco de Celaya contiene como 300 metros de acrecimiento por el frente, que el río cruza normalmente y en un tramo recto. Se trazó el polígono de modo que dividiera el antiguo canal hasta donde lo encontramos visible y los lados restantes quedaron trazados paralelamente entre sí y normales á la dirección general del terreno fronterero del río. El banco casi en su totalidad está cultivado y no contiene árboles; pero el plano de 1898 y los testimonios verbales muestran que fué un cambio avulsivo el operado en su formación.

BANCO [No. 73], ROSITA.

Situado á un kilómetro al Este del banco del Capote, No. 13.

Cortado de México en 1905.

Presunto dueño—José María Longoria Cantú, ciudadano mexicano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—19'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

Como el frente del río en el banco de Rosita no estaba en ángula recto con el del banco, los antiguos

were traced as far as possible and then the first and last courses turn out parallel to each other and strike the river at right angles to its general course. The old ground and point of avulsion were well defined, so proving an avulsive change even though nearly the whole banco was new ground, formed since 1898.

The last three bancos are within a mile of each other and close to Capote and Fresnal bancos.

CAMPAMENTO BANCO [No. 74].

Adjoins Rafael Garcia banco No. 11 on the south.

Cut from Mexico in 1909.

Claimant—Prajedis Cavasus—Mexican citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 20 hectares=49 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

In 1898 the Rafael Garcia banco was of normal pear shape with a rather wide frontage on the river. In February 1909, when we were monumenting the old bancos, we found that the river had formed a loop reaching up into the banco. Nowhere had it quite reached the center of the old channel, but it had eaten away all of the old ground except a small piece at the north end. This loop was rapidly caving on both sides south of the banco, and it cut through in August, 1909, forming the Campamento banco. This is entirely independent of the old one and took a new traverse. For convenience, we tied this new traverse to the permanent monument of the Rafael Garcia banco. The topography clearly shows an avulsive change.

CARMEN BANCO [No. 75].

Situated 5 kilometers southeast of Tahuachalito banco No. 7.

Cut from the United States in 1905.

Claimant—Prajedis de los Santos—American citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 23.5 hectares=53 acres.

1 jacal, 6 inhabitants.

bordes sirvieron de guía tanto como fué posible y así, los lados 1° y último quedaron paralelos entre sí al llegar al río normalmente á su dirección general. El terreno viejo y la punta de avulsión estaban bien visibles, probando la avulsión ocurrida, no obstante que casi todo el terreno es de origen reciente, formado desde 1898.

Los tres últimos bancos estan á cosa de una milla distantes entre sí y cercanos á los bancos del Capote y del Fresnal.

BANCO [No. 74], EL CAMPAMENTO.

Situado adyacente al banco No. 11, de Rafael García, por el lado del Sur.

Cortado de México en 1909.

Presunto dueño—Prajedis Cavazos, ciudadano mexicano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—20'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

En el año de 1898 el banco de Rafael García afectaba una forma típica de banco (pera) y tenía un frente más bien ancho hacia el río. En Febrero de 1909, al estar nosotros dedicados á la monumentación de los bancos antiguos, encontramos que el río había adquirido una forma de herradura y que avanzaba sobre el banco. En ninguna parte había llegado aún en su avance hasta el centro del canal abandonado; pero había ya comido todo el terreno antiguo, con excepción de una parte pequeña situada al Norte. Esta herradura ó vuelta estaba destruyendo con rapidez por ambos lados el terreno al Sur del banco del Campamento. Este nuevo banco es enteramente independiente del otro antiguo y trazamos en él un polígono. Por conveniencia referimos este polígono al monumento permanente del banco de Rafael García. Claro muestra la topografía que este fué un cambio avulsivo.

BANCO [No. 75], EL CARMEN.

Situado á 5 kilómetros al Sureste del del Tahuachalito, No. 7.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1905.

Presunto dueño—Prajedis de los Santos, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—23'5 hectáreas.

Casas—1 jacal.

Habitantes—6.

The Carmen is a typical banco. The topography, vegetation, and 1898 map all show that the change at its formation was avulsive.

LAS PRIETAS BANCO [No. 76].

Situated 2 kilometers west of Phillips banco No. 6.

Cut from the United States in 1905.

Claimant—José Celaya—American citizen.

Contestants—

Area to the normal bank of the river 34 hectares=84 acres.

No house. No inhabitants.

Las Prietas is a typical banco. The topography, vegetation, and 1898 map show that the change at its formation was avulsive.

SANTA ROSALIA BANCO [No. 77].

Situated 1 kilometer northeast of Fernandez banco No. 4½.

Cut from the United States in 1900.

Claimant—Powers and Dana—American citizens.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 22.5 hectares=56 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

The topography on the river front of Santa Rosalia banco was blind, but it indicated that the river had cut into the banco after its formation and then retreated. The river turned sharply to the left in front of the banco. The traverse was laid with the beginning and ending courses at right angles to the river bank. The topography, vegetation and 1898 map all show that the change at the formation of the banco was avulsive.

LOS NARANJOS BANCO [No. 78].

Situated 7 kilometers north and 1 kilometer east of Longoreño banco No. 3.

Cut from the United States in 1900.

Claimant—Francisco Yturria—American citizen.

Contestant—

Area to the normal bank of the river 102.5 hectares=253 acres.

1 house, 2 inhabitants.

Between 1898 and 1900 the river did not shift at Los Naranjos banco except to cut through a narrow

El banco del Carmen es de carácter típico y la topografía muestra su origen avulsivo.

BANCO [No. 76], LAS PRIETAS.

Situado á 2 kilómetros al Oeste del banco de Phillips, No. 6.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1905.

Presunto dueño—José Celaya, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—34'0 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

El banco de Las Prietas es también típico. La topografía y la vegetación muestran su corte avulsivo, así como el plano de 1898.

BANCO [No. 77], SANTA ROSALÍA.

Situado á 1 kilómetro al Noreste del banco No. 4 y ½, de Fernández.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1900.

Presunto dueño—Powers & Dana, ciudadanos americanos.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—22'5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

La topografía por la parte frontera del río de este banco no era clara; pero indicaba que el río había corrido hacia el banco después de su formación y se había retirado luego. Corría el río abruptamente hacia la izquierda por el frente del banco. Se trazó el polígono con sus lados 1° y último en ángulo recto con el borde del río. Es éste un cambio avulsivo, según se ve por los detalles del plano de 1898, la topografía y la vegetación.

BANCO [No. 78], LOS NARANJOS.

Situado á 7 kilómetros al Norte y al Este del banco No. 3, El Longoreño.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1900.

Presunto dueño—Francisco Iturria, ciudadano americano.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—102'5 hectáreas.

Casas—1.

Habitantes—2.

Entre 1898 y 1900 no cambió el río de curso por este banco y solamente cortó á través de la garganta

neck only 50 meters wide, so forming this banco and shortening the river $5\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers ($3\frac{1}{2}$ miles). There is nothing notable about this banco except its size and the large number (19) courses needed to lay a traverse around it, owing to the crookedness of the old river. The topography, vegetation, and 1898 map all show that the change at the formation of the banco was avulsive.

SAN MARTIN BANCO [No. 79].

Situated 10 kilometers northeast of Longoreño banco No. 3.

Cut from the United States in 1905.

Claimants—Manuela Martinez and others—Mexican citizens (said to have bought the land from the America owner Valetín Garito).

Contestants—

Area to the normal bank of the river 44.5 hectares=110 acres.

No houses. No inhabitants.

Practically no change in the river occurred between 1898 and 1905 at San Martin banco except the narrowing and final avulsive cutting of the neck at its northern end. The material of the old ground is stiff clay so that, while the current hits this point of avulsion very hard, the old channel both above and below it has eroded away, leaving the point standing out into the river some five meters. Of course the traverse was easily laid. The topography, vegetation and 1898 map all show that the change at the formation of the banco was avulsive.

CAJA PINTA BANCO [No. 80].

Situated 4 kilometers west of La Burrita banco No. 1.

Cut from Mexico in 1900.

Claimants—Heirs of Cisneros Estate and others—Mexican citizens.

Contestants—

Area to the normal bank of the river 57.5 hectares=142 acres.

At Caja Pinta also, the river made no material change between 1898 and 1900 except to cut through the narrow neck south of the banco. The topography indicates that, after the avulsive change, the river cut into the point and lower side of the banco and then receded—so that the closing course of

angosta, que tenía sólo 50 metros, y así se formó este banco, que acortó el curso del río en unos 5 y $\frac{1}{2}$ kilómetros (3 y media millas). Nada anormal hay acerca de este caso, como no sean su tamaño y el gran número de lados (19) que necesitó su polígono á causa de la irregularidad del curso antiguo del río.

La topografía, vegetación y detalles del plano de 1898 enseñan el carácter avulsivo de este banco.

BANCO [No. 79], SAN MARTÍN.

Situado á 10 kilómetros al Noreste del Longoreño, No. 3.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1905.

Presunto dueño—Manuela Martínez y otros, ciudadanos mexicanos (se dice que compraron el título americano al antiguo dueño Valentín Garito).

Área hasta el borde normal del río—44'5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

Ningún movimiento notable en el curso del río ocurrió desde 1898 hasta 1905 en el banco de San Martín, con excepción del angostamiento y, por último, corte que hizo en la garganta de la parte del Norte. El terreno antiguo es de arcilla dura y por esto al batir la corriente del agua contra la punta de avulsión muy dura, tanto arriba como abajo, se ha ido retirando el río dejando la dicha punta bastante metida en el río y sobresaliendo unos 5 metros de altura. Por supuesto, fué en este caso fácil el trazo del polígono. La topografía y la vegetación, así como el plano de 1898, hacen palpable que el cambio operado fué avulsivo.

BANCO [No. 80], CAJA PINTA (llamado también "La Lomita").

Situado á 4 kilómetros al Oeste del de La Burrita, No. 1.

Cortado de México en 1900.

Presunto dueño—herederos de la testamentaria de Cisneros Hinojosa, ciudadanos mexicanos.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—57'5 hectáreas.

Casas y habitantes—ningunos.

No ocurrió gran cambio en este banco desde 1898 á 1900, sino el corte del terreno angosto al Sur del banco. Muestra la topografía que después del cambio avulsivo cortó el río dentro de la punta y por el lado de abajo del banco, retirándose luego. Así es que el lado último del polígono (12-13)

the traverse (12-13) is laid at right angles to the river. The topography, vegetation, and 1898 map all show that the change at its formation was avulsive.

This banco is locally known as "La Lomita" and a deed to a portion of it so names it. But, as we have a "Lomitas" (No. 47) it was thought best to change the name to Caja Pinta, which is the name of the Mexican tract of land from which it was cut, but to note that it was also called La Lomita, so that the deed above mentioned could be located.

La Puerta banco was the one farthest up stream, being about 6 miles, in a direct line, below Rio Grande City, and Caja Pinta was the one lowest down stream, being 10 miles in a direct line from the Gulf, or 25 miles by river.

As, with the exception of Tortuga, all of these 22 bancos were of comparatively recent formation and as we had at hand the map made in 1898, the laying of these traverses was much easier than was that of those around the old bancos. Many erosive changes have occurred in the last 12 years in the river's course, as well as these 21 avulsive changes, so that the 1898 map is becoming obsolete. A new map would, in our opinion, be of great value in future work.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. FOLLETT, Consulting Engineer. E. ZAYAS, Ingeniero Consultor.

quedó en ángulo recto con el río. La topografía, vegetación y el plano de 1898 manifiestan el cambio avulsivo.

Este banco es conocido por "La Lomita" en la localidad, y un título respecto á una porción de él lleva ese nombre; pero como ya tenemos un banco llamado "Lomitas" (No. 47) creímos que convendría cambiarle nombre denominándolo "Caja Pinta," que es el del rancho mexicano de donde procede, advirtiéndolo la existencia del título mencionado, para identificarlo.

El banco de La Puerta fué el que más río arriba encontramos y queda á 6 millas en línea recta y abajo de Río Grande City. Caja Pinta fué el de más aguas-abajo y está á 10 millas, en línea recta, del Golfo de México, ó como á 25 millas siguiendo el río.

Como, exceptuando el banco de Tortugas, todos los 22 bancos eran de relativa reciente formación, y como teníamos á mano el plano del levantamiento de 1898, el trazo de estos polígonos fué de mucha más fácil ejecución que en los bancos antiguos. Muchos cambios por acarreo y depósito han ocurrido en los 12 últimos años en el curso del río; además de los 21 bancos formados, así es que el plano de 1898 está muy cambiado—un nuevo levantamiento, en nuestra opinión, sería de valiosos efectos para futuros casos.

Reiteramos á ustedes las seguridades de nuestra respetuosa consideración.
(firmado) E. ZAYAS,
Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano.

(firmado) W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1911.

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, directing the monumentation of twenty-two bancos, Nos. 59 to 80, inclusive, in accordance with the Journal of May 14, 1910, approved by both governments.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
Commissioner.

Joint Journal.

EL PASO, TEXAS, August 1, 1910.

The Joint Commission met at the office of the American Commissioner at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Joint Journal of May 14, 1910, with maps, covering the work of the survey of twenty-two bancos on the lower Rio Grande, Nos. 59 to 80, inclusive, having had the final approval of the two Governments—the United States under date of June 6, 1910, and Mexico under date of June 8, 1910,—it was agreed that the Consulting Engineers be furnished with a copy of this journal and that of May 14, 1910, with the request that they proceed as soon as the condition of the river permits to place monuments around these bancos in the same manner observed in the monumentation of the old bancos in the lower Rio Grande, Nos. 1 to 58, inclusive.

The Commission then adjourned.

ANSON MILLS,

WILBUR KEBLINGER,

F. B. PUGA,

M. N. VELARDE.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Agosto 1 de 1910.

La Comisión Mixta se reunió á las 10 a. m. en la oficina de su Sección Americana.

Habiendo sido aprobada por los dos Gobiernos—por el de los Estados Unidos el 6 de Junio de 1910 y por el de México el día 8 de igual mes y año—el Acta de Mayo 14 de 1910 en que se aprobó el informe encomún que con varios planos presentaron los Ingenieros Consultores acerca del estudio de los 22 nuevos bancos del bajo Rio Bravo, números 59 á 80, inclusivo, se acordó por los Comisionados el proporcionar á los Ingenieros Consultores copias de esta Acta y de la citada de Mayo 14, y el darles instrucciones para que tan pronto como las condiciones del río lo permitan procedan unidos á monumentar estos bancos en forma igual á aquella en que se hizo la monumentación de los bancos antiguos del bajo Río Bravo, números 1 á 58, inclusive.

En seguida se levantó la sesión.

F. B. PUGA,

M. N. VELARDE,

ANSON MILLS,

WILBUR KEBLINGER.

EL PASO, TEXAS, February 13, 1912.

The Joint Commission met at the office of the American Commissioner at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Commissioners took up for consideration the final report, with maps, of the Consulting Engineers, dated January 12, 1912, to which was attached copy of their report of May 4, 1910, covering the marking of twenty-two bancos, numbered 59 to 80, in the lower Rio Grande, in accordance with the Treaty of 1905, for the Elimination of Bancos in the Rio Grande, and as directed by the Joint Journal of May 14, 1910, the same having been approved by the two governments—the United

EL PASO, TEXAS, Febrero 13 de 1912.

La Comisión Mixta se reunió en la Oficina de su Sección Americana á las 10 a. m.

Los Comisionados procedieron en seguida á estudiar un informe definitivo de los Ingeniero Consultores fechado el día 12 de Enero de 1912 y acompañado de varios planos y de una copia del informe anterior de los mismos Ingenieros de Mayo 4 de 1910, todo ello relativo á la monumentación de 22 bancos del Bajo Río Bravo, números 59 á 80, que se hizo de acuerdo con el Tratado de Eliminación de Bancos de 1905 y conforme á las instrucciones contenidas en el Acta de esta Comisión

States on June 6, 1910, and Mexico on June 8, 1910.

A copy of the report of the consulting Engineers of January 12, 1912, is attached hereto and made a part of this record. The report of May 4, 1910, is not included in this record as it formed a part of the Joint Journal of May 14, 1910.

The original filing maps and tracings, in Spanish and English, were carefully examined and signed by the Commissioners, as well as the Consulting Engineers, as of this date. A complete set of the original maps, and a copy of this record, will be furnished to each Government for filing in its archives and a set of tracing will be retained by each Section of the Commission for its office files.

The American Commissioner requested that he be relieved of the necessity of making the general map on a scale of 1:25000 of the lower Rio Grande banco district, as provided for in the Joint Journal of December 6, 1907, outlining a plan to be followed in putting into effect the Treaty of 1905, inasmuch as he considered that the very complete general map of the continuous survey from Roma to the Gulf, on a scale of 1:5000, now being prepared by his section, would answer the same purpose and he did not care to go to the additional expense of making another general map of the same banco district on a scale of 1:25000.

The Mexican Commissioner stated that his section had about completed a general map on a scale of 1:25000 of the lower Rio Grande banco district, but that if the American Commissioner thought the general maps on a scale of 1:5000 would answer the purposes of his section he would leave it entirely to his judgment as to whether he would make the general map on a scale of 1:25000, called for by the Joint Journal of December 6, 1907.

In accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by this Commission it was decided that upon the acceptance by the two Governments of this final report and filing maps covering the twenty-two bancos named herein, such report and maps would be printed and copies furnished to all interested parties.

The Commission then adjourned.

ANSON MILLS,

WILBUR KEBLINGER,

F. B. PUGA,

M. N. VELARDE.

fecha el 14 de Mayo de 1910, la cual fué aprobada por el Gobierno de México el 8 de Junio y por el de los Estados Unidos el 6 de Junio del mismo año.

Se agrega á la presente Acta para que forme parte de ella una copia del citado informe de los Ingenieros Consultores de Enero 12 de 1912, aunque suprimiendo de él la copia del informe anterior de los mismos Ingenieros de Mayo 4 de 1910, por estar ya incluida en el Acta de la Comisión Mixta de Mayo 14 de 1910.

Se examinaron cuidadosamente los planos originales y sus calcas, hechos en castellano y en inglés, y los firmaron con la fecha de hoy tanto los Comisionados como los Ingenieros Consultores, se enviará á cada Gobierno una serie completa de dichos planos originales y una copia de esta Acta para que formen parte de sus correspondientes archivos, y cada Sección de la Comisión retendrá en sus expedientes la serie que le corresponde de las calcas de los mismos planos.

El Comisionado Americano solicitó que se le relevara de la obligación de hacer un plano general de la Zona de Bancos del Bajo Río Bravo en escala de 1:25000 como se estipula en el Acta de Diciembre 5 de 1907 que provee á la manera de llevar á efecto el tratado de 1905, en vista de que dicho Comisionado considera que se cumpliría el mismo propósito con el plano general y muy completo que está ahora preparando su Sección en escala de 1:5000 para toda la Zona comprendida entre Roma y el Golfo, debido á lo cual preferiría no tener que hacer el gasto adicional de construir para esa misma zona de bancos otro plano general á 1:25000.

El Comisionado Mexicano dijo que su Sección tenía ya casi concluido el plano general de la zona de bancos del bajo Río Bravo á escala de 1:25000; pero que si el Comisionado Americano creía que el que su Sección estaba haciendo en 1:5000 satisfaría bien á los propósitos de su Gobierno, no tenía inconveniente en dejar por completo á su discreción el hacer ó no el repetido plano general en escala de 1:25000 requerido por el Acta de la Comisión Mixta de Diciembre 6 de 1907.

De acuerdo con la costumbre seguida hasta ahora por la Comisión, se resolvió que tan pronto como ambos Gobiernos aprueben este informe final y los planos definitivos de los 22 bancos á que el mismo se refiere se publicarán por la misma Comisión tales informes y planos y se les distribuirá convenientemente á las personas interesadas.

En seguida se levantó la sesión.

F. B. PUGA,

M. N. VELARDE,

ANSON MILLS,

WILBUR KEBLINGER.

Report of Consulting Engineers

FINAL REPORT ON MARKING TWENTY-TWO BANCOS ON THE LOWER RIO GRANDE.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *January 12, 1912.*

THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
*International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.*

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to report that, in accordance with the request contained in your Journal of May 14, 1910, we have laid on the ground the permanent traverses around bancos Nos. 59 to 80 inclusive on the Lower Rio Grande. The marking of La Puerta No. 59 was begun January 4, 1911, and Caja Pinta was finished April 20, 1911.

Accompanying this report, and forming a part of it, are 22 maps, drawn on a scale of 1 in 5,000. Each map shows a banco, the surrounding topography, the final traverse, the permanent monument, and the bearing and distances of the latter from the nearest reference point of our resurvey. Each also gives the county, or municipality, in which the banco is situated, the distance from the nearest town and from the nearest ranch. Thus each banco can be relocated and the corners can be reproduced with exactitude by any competent surveyor.

The corners are marked by standard hardwood posts branded in the usual way, and the permanent monuments are of concrete two feet high—all as fully set forth in our report of March 10, 1910.

All of these bancos were fully described in our preliminary report dated May 4, 1910, and approved by you in your Journal of May 14, 1910. Wherever the proposed traverse was abnormal, a full statement of the reasons which led us to lay down the one proposed was given. In order to prevent repetition, we attach hereto a copy of that report, making it a part of this one.

We will say that, with one exception, the final traverses marked on the ground and given on the maps transmitted herewith are substantially those

INFORME FINAL SOBRE LA MONUMENTACIÓN DE VEINTIDOS BANCOS EN EL BAJO RÍO BRAVO DEL NORTE.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *Enero 12 de 1912.*

A LOS HONORABLES COMISIONADOS,
*En la Comisión Internacional de Límites entre
México y los Estados Unidos.*

SEÑORES:

Tenemos la honra de informar que, de acuerdo con lo dispuesto por ustedes en el Acta de 14 de Mayo de 1910, hemos trazado en el terreno los polígonos que limitan los bancos Nos. del 59 al 80 inclusivo en el Bajo Río Bravo. El trazo del de "La Puerta" No. 59, se empezó en 4 de Enero de 1911 y el de la "Caja Pinta" No. 80 se terminó el 20 de Abril del mismo año.

Acompañando á este informe, y siendo de él parte integrante, enviamos 22 planos, dibujados en escala de 1:5000. Cada plano muestra un banco y los alrededores topográficos, su contorno definitivo, el monumento permanente y el rumbo y distancia que los separa del punto de referencia más cercano de nuestro trazo general. También cada uno indica el Condado ó Municipio de su ubicación, la distancia á que se encuentra de la población más próxima y del rancho más cercano. Así es que cada banco puede relocalizarse y reponerse las vértices de su contorno con exactitud por cualquier Agrimensor competente.

Los vértices fueron marcados por medio de postes de madera dura, y se marcaron del modo usual, y los monumentos permanentes que son de cemento quedaron de dos piés (60 centímetros) de altura, todo ésto hecho tal como se manifiesta en nuestro informe del día 10 de Marzo de 1910.

En nuestro informe preliminar de fecha 4 de Mayo de 1910, que se sirvieron aprobar ustedes en su Acta del 14 de Mayo del mismo año, describimos plenamente todos estos bancos. En los casos en que los polígonos propuestos eran anormales, dimos una explicación completa de las razones en que nos fundamos para proponer los polígonos. Con el fin de evitar la repetición de ellas, acompañamos una copia de aquel informe, la cual es parte integrante de éste.

Podemos decir que con una sólo excepción, los polígonos que definitivamente marcamos en el terreno, según se ve en los planos que acompañan,

given on the preliminary tracings. The slight variations which occur result from the change in the position of the river or from the inaccuracies of the stadia work by which the preliminary traverses were run. The river courses were usually shortened or lengthened to fit the new position of the bank. The other corners occupy the same position relative to the banks of the old river bed as did the preliminary ones. The exception is the traverse of Campamento banco No. 74. The river had moved away from the banco and thrown a high bar in front. It was necessary to carry the traverse across this bar and so two short parallel courses were added to the proposed traverse, thus giving it the usual form in such cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. W. FOLLETT,
Consulting Engineer.

(Signed) E. ZAYAS,
Ingeniero Consultor.

son en substancia los mismos que se mostraron en las calcas de proyecto. Las pequeñas variaciones que hubo fueron debidas al cambio que el río ha operado en su posición ó á la pequeña inexactitud inherente al método de "estadía" que al proyectarlo empleamos. Los lados fronteros al río quedaron generalmente más ó menos alargados ó acortados para hacerlos llevar á los bordes del río conforme á su nueva posición. Los demás vértices ocupan la misma situación relativa respecto á los bordes del antiguo cauce que los de proyecto. La excepción ocurrió en el banco No. 74, "Campamento." El río se había retirado del banco y formado una playa alta en su frente y fué preciso prolongar el trazo á través de ella por lo que se agregaron paralelamente dos lados al polígono de proyecto; pero dándole la forma generalmente adoptada para estos casos.

Reiteramos á ustedes nuestra muy respetuosa consideración.

(Firmado) E. ZAYAS,
Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano.

(Firmado) W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 29, 1912.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, of February 14, 1912, covering the survey of seven bancos in the lower Rio Grande.

I also enclose, under separate cover, tracings showing preliminary traverses around these bancos, and have to request that the Department examine and approve these maps and traverses as soon as convenient in order that we may get a field party started to monument them in accordance with the treaty before high water comes. Please return the tracings.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, *March 20, 1912*

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANSON MILLS, U. S. Army, retired,

American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico, 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, of February 14, 1912, covering the survey of seven bancos in the lower Rio Grande.

The proceedings of the Commission, as set forth in the Joint Journal mentioned, are approved; and the tracings showing preliminary traverses around these bancos, which were also transmitted with your letter with the request that they be approved as early as possible and returned, are being forwarded to you herewith under separate cover.*

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Joint Journal.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *February 14, 1912.*

The Joint Commission met at the office of the American Commissioner at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Consulting Engineers presented their report, dated January 2, 1912, and preliminary tracings, covering the survey of seven bancos in the lower Rio Grande. Four of these bancos were formed in the flood of 1910, and the other three are old ones not heretofore taken into consideration.

The tracings presented by the Consulting Engineers show a proposed traverse locating corners for temporary monuments marking the abandoned river bed around the banco to be eliminated, and also points for the location of the permanent monument or bench mark.

*Approved by Mexico March 1, 1912.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *Febrero 14 de 1912.*

La Comisión Mixta se reunió en la oficina de su Sección Americana á las 10 A. M.

Se recibió un informe de los Ingenieros Consultores fechado el día 2 de Enero de 1912 y acompañado de varios dibujos preliminares en tela de calca, todo relativo á la investigación de siete bancos del bajo Río Bravo, cuatro de los cuales se formaron durante las crecientes de 1910, siendo los otros tres ya antiguos, pero que no habían sido estudiados hasta ahora.

Los dibujos presentados por los Ingenieros Consultores contienen los polígonos que proponen para demarcar por medio de monumentos temporales que se colocarán en sus vértices, los cauces abandonados que rodean á los bancos cuya eliminación sugieren. Igualmente muestran los puntos propuestos para la erección de los monumentos permanentes ó puntos de referencia de cada banco.

After due consideration the Commissioners approved the report presented by the Consulting Engineers and it is attached hereto and made a part of this record, and it was agreed that upon the approval of this journal, and the preliminary tracings by the two Governments the Consulting Engineers would proceed, as soon as their other work permitted, to make these bancos in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1905, and the instructions contained in the Joint Journal of December 6, 1907.

The Soliseñito banco, approved by the Commissioners in the Joint Journal of March 26, 1911, and by the two Governments, being numbered 81, the seven bancos named in the before mentioned report of the Consulting Engineers will be numbered 82 to 88, inclusive, as follows:

No.	Name	Year Cut	From Mexico		From U. S.	
			Area in Hectares	Inhabitants	Area in Hectares	Inhabitants
82	Grulla	1910	....	....	48	....
83	Havana	1910	....	....	22	....
84	Closner	1910	....	....	35	....
85	Coyote	1910	14	....	....	....
86	Santa Anita ...	1881	....	....	21.5	....
87	San Pedro	1865	....	....	41	....
88	San Miguel	1865	24	....	....	....
	Total 7.....	....	38	....	167.5	....

The Commission then adjourned.

ANSON MILLS, F. B. PUGA,
WILBUR KEBLINGER, M. N. VELARDE.

Después del debido estudio los Comisionados aprobaron dicho informe y planos preliminares de los Ingenieros Consultores ordenando que se agregara el primero á esta Acta, y convinieron en que luego que ambos Gobiernos aprueben la presente, los Ingenieros Consultores procederían á la mayor brevedad posible á monumentar los referidos bancos de acuerdo con las estipulaciones del Tratado de 1905 y con las instrucciones contenidas en el Acta de la Comisión Mixta de Diciembre 6 de 1907.

Como el banco del "Soliseñito," aprobado por los Comisionados en su Acta de Marzo 26 de 1911 y más tarde por los dos Gobiernos, llevará el número 81, los siete bancos á que se refiere el mencionado informe de los Ingenieros Consultores deberán numerarse del 82 al 88 inclusive, conforme al cuadro siguiente:

Numero	Nombre.	Año del Corte.	Cortado de México		Cortado de los E. Unidos	
			Area en Hectáreas	Habitantes	Area en Hectáreas	Habitantes
82	La Grulla	1910	....	....	48	....
83	Havana	1910	....	....	22	....
84	Closner	1910	....	....	35	....
85	Coyote	1910	14	....	....	....
86	Santa Anita ...	1881	....	....	21.5	....
87	San Pedro	1865	....	....	41	....
88	San Miguel	1865	24	....	....	....
	Total 7.....	....	38	....	167.5	....

En seguida se levantó la sesión.

F. B. PUGA, ANSON MILLS,
M. N. LEVARDE, WILBUR KEBLINGER.

Report of Consulting Engineers

REPORT ON NEW BANCOS ON THE LOWER RIVER.

EL PASO, TEXAS, January 2, 1912.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
*International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.*

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor of reporting that, during our resurvey of the lower Rio Grande last winter, we surveyed seven bancos not heretofore marked. Four of these were cut off during the flood of 1910, one is an old banco which is claimed as such but

INFORME SOBRE NUEVOS BANCOS EN EL BAJO RÍO BRAVO.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Enero 2 de 1912.

Á LOS HONORABLES COMISIONADOS EN LA
*Comisión Internacional de Límites
entre México y los Estados Unidos.*

SEÑORES:

Tenemos la honra de informar á ustedes que durante nuestros trabajos de levantamiento en el Bajo Río Bravo del Norte, en el último invierno, hicimos el levantamiento de siete bancos no considerados hasta hoy. Cuatro de ellos fueron se-

has heretofore been missed, and two are parcels of land which are shown to be bancos by the 1853 survey, but are not so claimed. As land values are increasing, we thought it probable that some day some one will claim these, and so the best thing we could do was to survey them now and so be done with them. Accompanying the report and forming a part of it, are seven tracings drawn on a scale of 1 in 5000. Each tracing shows a banco with its surrounding topography and gives the courses and distances from corner to corner of the proposed traverse. This traverse was laid down on the tracing, but not on the ground, and may be slightly changed when run out with transit and steel tape. It lies within the middle third of the old channel and divides it equitably. On each tracing is also given the situation of the banco with reference to one already marked, so that it can be easily located. The channel of 1898 is shown in yellow on the tracings of the four new bancos, so that the amount of change can be easily shown. On the three old ones, the 1853 channel is shown in blue. Its location is the same as given on the 1898 map, but it is approximate only, there being no common points by which it could be accurately laid down.

The following is a detailed statement regarding each banco. They are given in the order in which they are located, beginning with the one farthest up stream. Where a traverse is unusual, we have given the reasons which led us to propose the one shown.

GRULLA BANCO [No. 82].

Situated 3 kilometers southeast of San Francisco Banco No. 60.

Cut from the United States in 1910.

Area to the normal bank of the river 48 hectares—119 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

Reference to the tracing shows that the river in 1898 was straight to the north of this banco, and was where the channel now lies. Since that date the loop around this banco formed by erosion and

gregados por las crecientes del año de 1910, úno es uno antiguo que aunque había sido considerado como banco no se había mencionado, y otros dos que claramente deben ser clasificados como tales según los trazos de 1853, pero no han sido reclamados por nadie. Como el valor de los terrenos está subiendo, hemos creído que algún día podrán estos terrenos ser señalados ó reclamados y por esto creímos conveniente hacer su levantamiento topográfico y hacer mención de ellos para que no queden pendientes.

Acompañan al presente informe, y de él forman parte integrante, siete dibujos en tela de calca á la escala de 1:5000, cada uno mostrando un banco con sus caracteres topográficos locales y los rumbos y longitudes de las líneas de su polígono de contorno tal como se proyectaron en los planos; pero que al ser trazados en el terreno, necesitarán sufrir las pequeñas modificaciones que la medida material con instrumentos haga precisas. El polígono de contorno de cada banco está localizado en el tercio medio del canal abandonado por el río y lo divide equitativamente. Muestra cada dibujo las referencias de la localización del banco con relación á algún otro monumento anteriormente á fin de que pueda con facilidad encontrarse. Se señala con líneas amarillas el curso del río en 1898 en los planos de los cuatro bancos nuevos para demostrar el desalojamiento del cauce, que puede apreciarse. En los otros tres planos se muestra el cauce del año de 1853 en líneas azules. Su situación es la misma que tenía en el plano hecho en 1898, aunque aproximadamente por no haber puntos precisos con qué hacer una comparación exacta.

Á continuación va una descripción detallada de cada banco, siguiendo el orden de su ubicación y comenzando con el situado más agua arriba. En casos en que el trazo del polígono límite es irregular, expresando las razones que tuvimos para proyectarlo como lo hacemos:

BANCO [No. 82], "LA GRULLA."

Situado á 3 kilómetros al Sureste del banco No. 60 de San Francisco; cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1910. Área comprendida hasta el el borde del río, 48 hectáreas (119 acres). No hay casas ni habitantes.

Refiriéndonos al plano vemos que el río en 1898 corría derecho por el lado Norte y quedaba situado donde hoy corre el río actual. Desde entonces se empezó á formar la vuelta que ahora rodea al

then cut off. The ground is all low, subject to deep overflow and friable.

It will also be noted, in the lower left hand corner of the map, that a portion of the 1898 channel shows. This retreated by erosion and deposit.

The old channel around Grulla banco is well defined and extends to the present river, so that the traverse was easily laid. It is plain that the banco was formed by an avulsive change.

HAVANA BANCO [No. 83].

Situated 2 kilometers northwest of Tabasco Banco No. 64.

Cut from the United States in 1910.

Area to the normal bank of the river 22 hectares—55 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

In 1898, the river had a gentle curve where this banco now lies. It eroded rapidly, forming the loop. A careful examination of the ground both above and below the banco, especially below, established the fact that all change at these places since 1898 had been by erosion and deposit.

The banks of the old channel were well defined and showed plainly an avulsive change. The whole piece of old ground of the banco is covered by a thick growth of small timber. It is new made ground and overflows deeply. The banks determined the location of the traverse.

CLOSNER BANCO [No. 84].

Situated north of, and adjoining, Ojo de Agua Banco No. 49.

Cut from the United States in 1910.

Area to the normal bank of the river 35 hectares—86 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

In 1898 the river had an easy curve across the front of this banco. The traverse of Ojo de Agua banco, laid in 1909, shows where the river was then. The whole area of the Closner banco is new made ground. The higher portion has a thick growth of willow. On the south side is a wide bar, the deep portion of the old channel being against the Ojo de Agua.

The evidence on the ground of an avulsive

banco y luego se cortó. El terreno es todo bajo, friable y está expuesto á las inundaciones.

Se notará, también, en la parte inferior de la izquierda del plano, que se muestra una parte del cauce de 1898; esta parte retrocedió por erosión y depósito.

El antiguo cauce que rodea el banco de la Grulla, está bien marcado en el terreno y llega hasta el río, lo cual facilitó el trazo del polígono limítrofe. Bien claramente se observa la formación avulsiva del cambio.

BANCO [No. 83], "HABANA."

Situado á 2 kilómetros al Noroeste del de Tabasco, No. 64.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1910.

Área hasta el borde normal del río 22 hectáreas (55 acres).

No hay casas ni habitantes.

En 1898, tenía el río una curva de gran radio en el lugar que hoy ocupa el banco. El terreno fué destruyéndose rápidamente y se formó la vuelta que rodea al banco. Pudimos convencernos despues de estudio detenido abajo y arriba del banco, especialmente abajo, que el cambio de curso en el río en este caso y desde 1898, fué debido á la acción erosiva del río sobre el terreno.

Los bordes del cauce viejo estaban claros y mostraban el corte avulsivo. Todo el terreno incluido, del banco, estaba cubierto de vegetación de poca edad. El terreno es de reciente formación y se inunda mucho. Se trazó el polígono siguiendo las indicaciones de los bordes antiguos.

BANCO [No. 84], "CLOSNER."

Situado al Norte y adyacente al de Ojo de Agua, No. 49.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1910.

Área hasta el borde normal del río—35 hectáreas (86 acres).

No hay casas ni habitantes.

En el año de 1898 corría el río al frente de este banco. El perímetro trazado en el banco de Ojo de Agua en 1909, muestra el lugar que ocupaba el río en esa época. Toda el área del banco de Closner es de formación nueva. Por la parte de la cabecera ó superior tenía espesa vegetación de sauces. Por la parte del Sur hay una ancha playa, y el viejo canal profundo del cauce se carga hacia el Ojo de Agua.

No hubo ninguna dificultad en reconocer el origen

change was conclusive. The old banks determined the location of the traverse.

COYOTE BANCO [No. 85].

Situated 1 kilometer southwest of Grangeno Banco No. 44.

Cut from Mexico in 1910.

Area to the normal bank of the river 14 hectares—35 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

This is a bit of old soil cut from the Mexican side. It shows positive signs of an avulsive change. The traverse was easily laid.

SANTA ANITA BANCO [No. 86].

Situated 1½ kilometers west of La Canasta Banco No. 4.

Cut from the United States in 1881.

Area to the normal bank of the river 21.5 hectares—53 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

This is an old banco which has always been claimed and occupied by the American owners. It was missed in 1898. In the winter of 1909-10, we were told of it just as we were breaking camp at Brownsville, after our work was completed.

The bend in the Emory channel indicates a banco. The old channel was well defined, so establishing an avulsive change which was corroborated by the old inhabitants. The traverse was a hard one to lay. The old Mexican bank was well defined for some distance below the present point of the banco, so indicating a narrow neck to the original banco and an erosive movement into it followed by a subsequent retreat, the position of the channel changing at the same time. After a careful study of the conditions, we laid the traverse as shown, thinking that it conforms to treaty stipulations.

SAN PEDRO BANCO [No. 87].

Situated 3 kilometers northeast of Longoreno Banco No. 3.

Cut from the United States about 1865.

Area to the normal bank of the river 41 hectares—101 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

This is a parcel of ground with all the earmarks

avulsivo del banco formado, y se trazó el polígono límite según las indicaciones claras de los bordes del cauce abandonado.

BANCO [No. 85], "EL COYOTE."

Situado á 1 kilómetro al Suroeste del banco "El Grajeno" No. 44. Cortado de México en 1910.

Área del banco hasta el borde del cauce normal del río, 14 hectáreas (35 acres).

No hay casas ni habitantes.

Este banco es una pequeña porción de tierra que se segregó de México y cuya formación avulsiva está clara. El trazo de su lindero fué fácil.

BANCO [No. 86], "SANTA ANITA."

Situado á 1 y ½ kilómetros al Oeste del banco de "La Canasta" No. 4. Cortado de los Estados Unidos en 1881.

Área hasta el borde normal del río 21.5 hectáreas (53 acres).

No hay casas ni habitantes.

Este banco es uno antiguo que siempre han reclamado como de su propiedad y poseído ciudadanos americanos. No fué advertido en 1898. En el invierno de 1909-10 nos fué mostrado en momentos de levantar el campo de Brownsville cuando ya habíamos terminado nuestro levantamiento.

Se ve que el canal ó cauce del río en tiempo de Emory corría á su derredor y que es un banco bien determinado, lo que concuerda con las informaciones obtenidas de los habitantes viejos. Por el lado mexicano y en regular trayecto desde la punta actual del banco, el borde antiguo está bien marcado, indicándose la angosta garganta del banco original y que un movimiento erosivo del río, hacia su interior, fué seguido de otro en sentido contrario que hizo cambiar de forma al banco. Después de un estudio cuidadoso trazamos el polígono proyectado y que muestra el plano respectivo por parecernos el caso comprendido en los Tratados.

BANCO [No. 87], "SAN PEDRO."

Situado á 3 kilómetros al Noreste del banco "Longoreño" No. 3.

Cortado de los Estados Unidos por el año de 1865.

Área hasta el borde del río 41 hectáreas (101 acres).

No hay casas ni habitantes.

Este pequeño banco es característico. El antiguo

of a banco. The old channel is well defined. The Emory channel is copied from the 1898 map and its location is uncertain. We believe that the Emory loop shown on the map as north of this banco, should have been placed on the 1898 map a kilometer farther south and that from it was formed this banco, probably in the great flood of 1865. So we have made the map and put on the traverse. The ground is good and is partially cultivated. The traverse was easily laid.

SAN MIGUEL BANCO [No. 88].

Situated 1½ kilometers southwest of the front of Los Naranjos Banco No. 78.

Cut from Mexico about 1865.

Area to the normal bank of the river 23 hectares—59 acres.

No houses, no inhabitants.

This parcel of ground also has the earmarks of a banco and the Emory channel shows the loop which may have formed it. The traverse is run forward far enough to miss the old ground on the west and then turned into the river by parallel lines in the usual way, the upstream one being at right angles to the river. We believe this to be a banco, which may be claimed as such at any time, and so have made the map and proposed the traverse.

We respectfully submit these traverses for your consideration, recommending that all be approved, with whatever modifications, if any, you may desire, although the last two are not claimed as bancos.

There are no other parcels of land on the lower river which can, in our opinion, possibly be bancos.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. W. FOLLETT,
Consulting Engineer.

(Signed) E. ZAYAS,
Ingeniero Consultor.

cauce abandonado está bien marcado. El canal del tiempo de Emory está copiado del plano de 1898 y su localización aparece dudosa. Parece y creemos que la gran vuelta del tiempo de Emory mostrada en el plano por la parte Norte del banco debería haber estado á 1 kilómetro más hacia el Sur y que ella formó el banco, probablemente en la gran inundación del año de 1865, por lo cual sin dificultad trazamos el polígono en calidad de proyecto como lo muestra el plano que de él presentamos. El terreno es bueno y está parcialmente cultivado.

BANCO [No. 88], "SAN MIGUEL."

Situado á 1 y ½ kilómetros al Suroeste de la boquilla del banco de los Naranjos No. 78.

Cortado de México por el año de 1865.

Área hasta el borde normal del río 24 hectáreas 59 acres).

No hay casas ni habitantes.

Esta pequeña porción de tierra es un banco bien caracterizado y el trazo del río de Emory muestra la vuelta original.

El trazo de su contorno fué hecho de modo de salvar, bastante hacia el Oeste, el terreno alto que existe y despues corre hacia el río, siguiendo el método usual, con líneas paralelas en la boquilla, siendo la del lado superior la que queda normal al río. Creemos que éste es un banco que alguna vez pudiera ser reclamado como tal, y por esto lo trazamos y proponemos su deslinde conforme al plano respectivo.

Respetuosamente presentamos los proyectos de deslinde de estos bancos, sometiéndolos á la consideración de ustedes por si merecieren su aprobación en las condiciones que indicamos ó con las modificaciones, si lo necesitasen, que ustedes tengan á bien determinar; sin embargo, los dos últimos bancos no son reclamados ni clasificados por persona alguna.

No quedan ahora en el Bajo Río otras porciones de terreno que, en nuestra opinion, puedan considerarse como bancos.

Reiteramos á ustedes nuestra muy respetuosa consideración.

Firmado.—E. ZAYAS,

Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano.

Firmado.—W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 29, 1912.*

The Honorable,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, of February 16, 1912, covering a new banco known as "Monterrey," near San Juan del Rio Banco No. 40.

I also enclose, under separate cover, a tracing showing preliminary traverse around this banco, and have to request that this map and traverse be approved as early as convenient. Please return the tracing.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, *March 20, 1912.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL ANSON MILLS, U. S. Army, retired,
American Commissioner, International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico, 2 Dupont Circle, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Department has received your letter of the 29th ultimo, transmitting Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, of February 16, 1912, covering a new banco known as "Monterrey," near San Juan del Rio Banco No. 40.

The proceedings of the Commission, as set forth in the Joint Journal mentioned, are approved; and the tracings showing preliminary traverses around these bancos, which were also transmitted with your letter with the request that it be approved as early as possible and returned, is being forwarded to you herewith under a separate cover.*

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUNTINGTON WILSON,
Acting Secretary of State.

Joint Journal.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *February 16, 1912.*

The Joint Commission met at the office of the American Commissioner at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Consulting Engineers presented a report of this date to the effect that a new banco had been discovered in the lower Rio Grande, near San Juan del Rio banco, No. 40, and known as Monterrey banco, together with a preliminary map, and asked that the Commissioners approve the proposed traverse shown on the map in order that it may be monumented at the same time the seven bancos recently approved were monumented, if their future investigations prove the accuracy of the identity and nature of said banco.

*Approved by Mexico February 23, 1912.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *Febrero 16 de 1912.*

La Comisión Mixta se reunió en la oficina de su sección americana á las 3 p. m.

Los Ingenieros Consultores presentaron un informe de esta fecha relativo á un nuevo banco que se ha descubierto en el bajo río Bravo cerca del de San Juan del Río, No. 40, y conocido con el nombre de "Monterrey," acompañando su informe con un plano preliminar correspondiente, y pidieron á los Comisionados que aprobaran el proyectado polígono que se ve en dicho plano y los autorizaran para monumentar el citado banco á la vez que los otros siete recientemente aprobados, siempre que sus futuras investigaciones revelen la exactitud de su informe sobre la situación y la naturaleza de dicho banco.

The Commissioners accepted the report submitted, which is made a part of this record, and approved the proposed traverse shown on the preliminary map, and agreed that upon the approval of this Journal and the preliminary map by the two Governments and as soon as the Consulting Engineers confirm their report, they would be instructed to proceed with the monumentation of Monterrey banco, the same being numbered eighty-nine.

The Commission then proceeded to other business.

ANSON MILLS,
WILBUR KEBLINGER,

F. B. PUGA,
M. N. VELARDE.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *February* 16, 1912.

THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.

GENTLEMEN:

We have just become cognizant of a new banco on the lower river, which has heretofore escaped our attention. It is a small one, is situated some two kilometers east of San Juan del Rio banco, No. 40, and according to a letter received recently by the U. S. Consulting Engineer, was cut from Mexico in 1905. It is called Monterrey banco. The topography taken by the American section last winter shows a lagoon back of some high ground at this point, and a comparison with the course of the river in 1898 and with a description in a deed given in 1903 or 1904 indicates that an avulsive change has occurred here.

We transmit the usual preliminary map showing the proposed traverse and respectfully ask your approval of it, in order that, if we verify on the ground the information upon which this letter is based, we may lay the traverse at the same time we are marking the seven recently approved.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

W. W. FOLLETT,
Consulting Engineer.

(Signed)

E. ZAYAS,
Ingeniero Consultor.

Los Comisionados aceptaron el informe así sometido, ordenando que se agregue á la presente Acta, y aprobaron el proyectado polígono mostrado por el plano preliminar, conviniendo en que tan pronto como ambos Gobiernos aprueben esta Acta y aquel plano y luego que los Ingenieros Consultores confirmen su opinión, queden autorizados para que procedan á colocar los monumentos usuales en el banco de "Monterrey," cuyo número será el 89.

La Comisión pasó á tratar de otros asuntos.

F. B. PUGA,
M. N. VELARDE,

ANSON MILLS,
WILBUR KEBLINGER.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *Febrero* 16 de 1912.

A LOS HONORABLES COMISIONADOS
en la Internacional de Límites
entre México y los Estados Unidos.
Presentes.

SEÑORES:

Acabamos de saber que existe un banco, en el bajo río, del cual no habíamos tenido noticia hasta ahora. Es un banco pequeño y está ubicado como á dos kilómetros al Este de San Juan del Río, No. 40, y según una carta que recibió recientemente el Ingeniero Consultor de los Estados Unidos, fué cortado de México en el año de 1905. Se le conoce con el nombre de banco de "Monterrey."

La topografía tomada por la Sección Americana el pasado invierno, muestra una laguna atras de un terreno lijeramente elevado en este sitio y al compararla con el curso que seguía el río en 1898 y con la descripción dada en una escritura levantada en 1903 ó 1904 se ve que se trata de un cambio avulsivo.

Remítimos á ustedes, como de costumbre, un plano preliminar que muestra el polígono de contorno de este banco y respetuosamente les pedimos su aprobación, para que en caso de que, durante el trazo de los siete nueve bancos últimamente aprobados, verifiquemos en el terreno la información aludida en que nos fundamos, tracemos el polígono propuesto.

Reiteramos á ustedes nuestra respetuosa consideración.

Firmado.—E. ZAYAS,

Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano.

Firmado.—W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

Report of Consulting Engineers

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 29, 1912.

THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
*International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.*

GENTLEMEN:

We have the honor to report that, in accordance with the instructions contained in your Journals of March 26, 1911, February 14, 1912, and February 19, 1912, we have laid the usual traverses around nine bancos on the lower river, which are numbered from 81 to 89 inclusive.

Accompanying this report, and forming part thereof are nine filing maps, each showing a banco, and an index map. The English copy of this index map is the one published with the 57 bancos first marked but altered and brought down to date so as to show the 22 bancos marked in the winter of 1910-11 and the 9 marked this spring. The river is not accurate, the map being intended merely to show the relative location of the bancos.

The Mexican index map is a new one, platted from the 1910-11 resurvey of the river and is accurate.

We also transmit a picture of the permanent monument on the Closner banco.

The following brief description is given of each banco, the order observed being that in which they are found when coming downstream from Rio Grande City.

GRULLA BANCO No. 82.

Situated 3 kilometers southeast of San Francisco Banco No. 60.

In 1898 the river was straight to the north of Grulla banco and was where the river channel now lies. Since that date the loop around this banco formed and then, in 1910, cut off. The permanent traverse is practically the same as the provisional one given on our preliminary map, which was transmitted to you with our report of January 2, 1912.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Julio 29 de 1912.

A LOS HONORABLES COMISIONADOS EN LA COMISION
INTERNACIONAL DE LIMITES ENTRE MÉXICO Y
LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

PRESENTES.

SEÑORES:

Tenemos la honra de poner en su conocimiento que, de acuerdo con las instrucciones convenidas en las Actas de ustedes de fechas 26 de Marzo de 1911, 14 de Febrero de 1912 y 19 de Febrero de 1912, hemos colocado al derredor de nueve bancos del Bajo Río Bravo los polígonos de costumbre, y comprenden los números del 81 al 89 inclusive.

Acompañando á este informe y formando de él parte integrante, hay nueve planos para su archivo, cada uno representando un banco, y un plano índice. El ejemplar en inglés de este último es el mismo publicado junto con los 57 primeros bancos que se monumentaron, pero modificado según lo requiere la época actual á fin de poder mostrar los 22 bancos que durante el invierno de 1910-11 se monumentaron y los nueve últimamente monumentados también. El curso del río no está dibujado con exactitud, pues el objeto del plano es únicamente el de mostrar la localización de los bancos.

El ejemplar mexicano del plano índice es nuevo, dibujado según los datos del levantamiento de 1910-11 y es exacto.

Igualmente remitimos á ustedes una fotografia del monumento permanente del banco "Closner."

A continuación damos una breve descripción de cada banco, comenzando conforme al orden de su ubicación, en la parte alta del río desde Rio Grande City hacia abajo.

BANCO No. 82, "LA GRULLA."

Situado á 3 kilómetros al Sureste del banco No. 60 de "San Francisco." En el año de 1898 el río corría rectamente hacia el Norte del banco de "La Grulla" y se encontraba donde actualmente se halla el cauce. Desde entonces se formó la vuelta que rodea al banco y luego, en 1910, se cortó. El trazo del polígono limítrofe permanente, es prácticamente el mismo proyectado de nuestros planos preliminares que remitimos á ustedes juntamente con nuestro informe de fecha 2 de Enero del año en curso.

HAVANA BANCO No. 83.

Situated 2 kilometers northwest of Tabasco Banco No. 64.

In 1898 the river had a gentle curve where the Havana banco now lies. It eroded rapidly, forming a loop which cut off in 1910. There was a large change in the course of the river, especially below the banco, but a careful examination of the ground established the fact that all the change had been by erosion and deposit. The final traverse varies somewhat from the provisional one, but it fits the ground, lying in the middle third of the old channel and dividing it equally.

CLOSNER BANCO No. 84.

Situated north of, and adjoining, Ojo de Agua Banco No. 49.

In 1898 the river had an easy curve across the front of the Closner banco. When the Ojo de Agua banco was marked, in 1909, it was found that the river was rapidly forming a loop, encroaching on the banco and also on the left bank of the river above and below it. This loop cut through in 1910, and formed the Closner banco. The map shows how much the river cut into the Ojo de Agua in one year, the closing corner of the latter, which was set some distance from the river bank, now being near the banco bank of the Closner channel. The total erosion in one year was 130 meters. The final traverse is, practically, the provisional one.

COYOTE BANCO No. 85.

Situated 1 kilometer southwest of Grangeno Banco No. 44.

The Coyote is a bit of old soil, cut from the Mexican side in 1910. Owing to changes in the river front, the final traverse varies somewhat from the provisional one, but it fits the ground.

MONTERREY BANCO No. 89.

Situated 2 kilometers east of San Juan del Rio Banco No. 40.

The Monterrey banco was omitted from our report of January 2, 1912, but formed the subject of a special report, dated February 16, 1912. We found, on examining the ground, that it is a banco, and confirmed this by the statements of several peo-

BANCO No. 83, "HAVANA."

Situado á 2 kilómetros al Noroeste del banco No. 64 de "Tabasco." En 1898 tenía el río una curva lijera en el sitio en donde se encuentra ahora el banco de "Havana." Rápidamente fué formando la erosión del agua una vuelta que es la que se cortó en 1910. Se efectuó un cambio notable en el curso del río, especialmente en la parte inferior del banco, pero el examen cuidadoso del terreno establece el hecho de que todo cambio operado fué debido á la eroción y depósito. El polígono definitivo varía algo del provisional, pero se ajusta al terreno quedando en el tercio medio del antiguo cauce y dividiéndolo equitativamente.

BANCO No. 84, "CLOSNER."

Situado al Norte é inmediato al No. 49 de "Ojo de Agua." En 1898 afecta el río una lijera curva á través de la boquilla del banco de "Closner." Al monumentar el banco de "Ojo de Agua" en 1909 se descubrió que el río estaba formando á gran prisa una vuelta considerable, metiéndose dentro del banco y también dentro del borde izquierdo arriba y abajo de él. Esta vuelta se cortó en 1910 y se formó el banco de "Closner." En el plano se ve que tanto cortó el río metiéndose en el terreno del banco de "Ojo de Agua" en un año, pues el último poste del polígono de este último, que quedó á alguna distancia del borde del río, queda ahora cerca del borde del cauce del banco "Closner." La erosión total en un año fué de 130 mts. El polígono materializado es prácticamente el mismo de proyecto.

BANCO No. 85, DEL "COYOTE."

Situado á 1 Kilómetro al Suroeste del No. 44, del "Grangeno." El banco del "Coyote" es una porción pequeña de terreno antiguo que se segregó de México en 1910. Debido á las alteraciones del río en la boquilla del banco se modificó convenientemente el polígono proyectado, pero el definitivo se aviene al terreno.

BANCO No. 89, "MONTERREY."

Situado á 2 kilómetros al Este del banco No. 40 de "San Juan del Río." No mencionamos el banco de "Monterrey" en nuestro informe del mes de Enero de este año; pero formó asunto especial en el del 16 de Febrero del mismo año en curso. Al examinar el terreno, encontramos que es un banco y ésto quedó confirmado por las informaciones

ple who lived in Rancho Viejo. It was cut from Mexico in 1905. The final traverse is practically the same as the provisional one, a slight change in the river necessitating the only material variation from it.

SOLISEÑITO BANCO No. 81.

Situated west of and adjoining Soliseño Banco No. 23.

It was claimed that there had been an avulsive change prior to that which formed the Soliseño banco, and that, while the ground had been cut from the Mexican to the American side in 1886, that it was a piece of Texas soil, with its accretion, which had been cut to Mexico in 1865. After exhaustive examinations and reports by the Consulting Engineers, it was decided by the Commissioners that the connection of the prior avulsive change with this piece of ground was not proven, and that therefore, under the rule established for such cases, it must be classed as a banco and treated as such. The final traverse is the same as the provisional traverse—laid in January, 1910—except that the first and last courses were shortened on account of the river having cut into the front of the banco.

SANTA ANITA BANCO No. 86.

Situated $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers west of La Canasta Banco No. 4.

The Santa Anita is an old banco, cut from the United States in 1881. It has always been claimed and occupied by the American owners. It was found that the topography on the upper side, taken in 1911, was slightly in error, and that, in laying the provisional traverse, too much weight was given to an old bank line on the lower side, so throwing the river frontage too far downstream and making it too wide. Cor. No. 1 was moved upstream 20 meters and the frontage was also narrowed 20 meters. This made a traverse which fitted the ground better than did the provisional one.

SAN PEDRO BANCO No. 87.

Situated 3 kilometers east of Longoreño Banco No. 3.

The San Pedro is a parcel of ground on the Mexican side which has all the appearances of a banco. The Emory map shows a loop at this point, which in 1898 was placed on the map one kilometer

recojidas de varios moradores de Rancho Viejo. Se cortó de México en 1905. El polígono permanente es prácticamente el mismo que se propuso, sólo con lijera modificación requerida por el cambio sufrido en su frente al río.

BANCO No. 81, "SOLISEÑITO."

Situado ál Oeste é inmediato al banco No. 23 del "Soliseño." Se había pretendido que ocurrió un cambio avulsivo anterior al del "Soliseño," y que, aunque el terreno había pasado del lado Mexicano al del americano en 1886, se trataba de un pedazo de terreno de Texas, y su acrecimiento, que se había cortado y pasado al lado de México en 1865. Después de minuciosos estudios á informes de los Ingenieros Concultores, decidieron los Comisionados que no había pruebas de que hubiera concección entre ese cambio aculsivo anterior y este pedazo y terreno, y que por lo tanto, siguiendo la regla establecida para decidir en casos semejantes, debería considerarse y tratarse como banco. El polígono final es el mismo de proyecto—trazado en Enero de 1910—con la excepción de que los lados primero y último quedaro mas cortos á cause de haber rebajado el río el frente del banco.

BANCO No. 86, "SANTA ANITA."

Situado á $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilómetros al Oeste del de "La Carasta." El banco de "Santa Anita" es uno antiguo y se cortó de los Estados Unidos en 1881. Siempre lo han reclamado y habitado sus propietarios americanos. Se encontró que los detalles topográficos en la parte de arriba, levantados en 1911, estaban lijeramente erroneos y que al trazar el polígono preliminar se tuvo en cuenta, más de lo que merecía, el alineamiento de un antiguo borde del lado de abajo, lo cual hizo que se trazara la boquilla demasiado hacia esa dirección y haciendola muy ancha. El vértice No. 1 fúe movido 20 metros hacia arriba y se angostó la boquilla también esta cantidad. Con esta, el polígono final se acomoda mejor al terreno que el provisional.

BANCO No. 87, "SAN PEDRO."

Situado á 3 kilómetros al Este del banco No. 3 "Longoreño." El banco de "San Pedro" es un pedazo de terreno del lado mexicano que tiene todas las características de los bancos. Muestra el plano de Emory-Salazar, una vuelta en este sitio, que en el dibujo del plano de 1898, se colocó á un kilómetro

north of the banco. We believe that it should have been shown on this map one kilometer south of where it was put and that from it was formed this banco, probably in 1865 during the great flood of that year. Examination of the ground confirms the belief that it is a banco. In fact, it looks as if it might be of quite recent formation.

The topography at the front of this banco is blind and was not thoroughly worked out by our topographers in 1911, so that we found it necessary to change the provisional traverse, adding two sides to it. The final traverse fits the ground.

SAN MIGUEL BANCO No. 88.

Situated 1½ kilometers southwest of the front of Los Naranjos Banco No. 78.

The San Miguel is also an old banco, lying on the American side. It was found on the ground that course 6-7 did not divide the old channel as equitably as it might and also that the frontage given the banco was too large. So corner 7 was moved toward the banco some 20 meters and the course 7-8 moved parallel to itself. This narrowed the frontage 19 meters. The final traverse fits the ground.

As this completes the marking of all known bancos on the lower river, we insert, for convenience in reference, the following tables, which show various facts concerning each banco, the latter being arranged in the order in which they are met when going down stream, beginning at Rio Grande City.

TABLE No. 1.

No	Name.	Cut from		Marked in	Area Hectares.	
		U. S.	Mex.		U. S.	Mex.
58	Yzaguirre		1897	Dec. 1908		85.9
57	Camargo	1892		Dec. 1908	199.9	
56	Garza	1897		Dec. 1908	45.4	
59	La Puerta	1909		Jan. 1911	129.7	
55	Santo Domingo.		1866	Jan. 1909		122.5
60	San Francisco..		1907	Jan. 1911		192.1
82	Grulla	1910		Apr. 1912	48.2	
61	Salado	1909		Jan. 1911	30.1	
62	Artesitas	1900		Jan. 1911	182.0	
63	Los Ebanos	1899		Jan. 1911	48.6	
53	Antonio Vela . . .		1865	Jan. 1909		61.4
83	Havana	1910		Apr. 1912	22.0	
64	Tabasco	1907		Jan. 1911	17.8	
52	Pedro Vela	1864		Jan. 1909	38.4	
51	Garza	1862		Jan. 1909	65.0	
49	Ojo de Agua..	1855		Jan. 1909	27.6	
84	Closner	1910		Apr. 1912	34.6	
48	King		1869	Jan. 1909		85.8
65	Tortuga		1860	Feb. 1911		39.4
47	Lomitas	1884		Jan. 1909	6.7	
46	Maria Inez		1880	Jan. 1909		22.6

al Norte del banco. Creemos que debería haberse mostrado á 1 kilómetro al Sur del sitio en que aparece y que el banco fué formado de ella, probablemente en 1865 durante la gran inundación de ese año. El estudio del terreno confirma la creencia de que es un banco, al grado de parecer de reciente formación.

Los detalles topográficos en la boquilla están muy confusos y no fueron tomados con suficiente cuidado por nuestros topógrafos en 1911, por lo que tuvimos necesidad de modificar el polígono provisional agregando 2 lados. El polígono de contorno definitivo se conforma bien al terreno.

BANCO No. 88, "SAN MIGUEL."

Situado á 1½ kilómetros al Suroeste de la boquilla del No. 78 "Los Naranjos."

El banco de San Miguel es también antiguo en el lado americano. Se vió en el terreno que al trazar el lado 6-7 no se dividía el canal abandonado con la equidad debida y que el frente, también, que se le daba al banco era demasiado grande. Por esta razón el vértice 7 fué movido hacia el banco unos 20 metros y el lado 7-8 quedó paralelamente modificado con su anterior alineamiento. Esto angostó la boquilla 19 metros. El polígono definitivo se aviene bien al terreno.

Como está completo el trazo de todos los bancos conocidos en el bajo Río, insertamos para la mejor referencia las siguientes tablas que muestran varias particularidades concernientes á cada banco, estando estos últimos arreglados al orden en que se encuentran al ir aguas abajo desde Río Grande City:

TABLA No. 1.

No	Nombre.	Cortado de		Monumen- tado en	Área en Hects.	
		E.Unidos	México		E. Unidos	Méx.
58	Yzaguirre		1897	Dic. 1908..		85.9
57	Camargo	1892		" "	199.9	
56	Garza	1897		" "	45.4	
59	La Puerta	1909		Ene. 1911..	129.7	
55	Santo Domingo		1866	" 1909..		122.5
60	San Francisco..		1907	" 1911..		192.1
82	La Grulla	1910		Abr. 1912..	48.2	
61	El Salado	1909		Ene. 1911..	30.1	
62	Artesitas	1900		" "	182.0	
63	Los Ebanos	1899		" "	48.6	
53	Antonio Vela..		1865	" 1909..		61.4
83	Havana	1910		Abr. 1912..	22.0	
64	Tabasco	1907		Ene. 1911..	17.8	
52	Pedro Vela	1864		" 1909..	38.4	
51	Garza	1862		" "	65.0	
49	Ojo de Agua..	1855		" "	27.6	
84	Closner	1910		Abr. 1912..	34.6	
48	King		1869	Ene. 1909..		85.8
65	Tortuga		1860	Feb. 1911..		39.4
47	Lomitas	1884		Ene. 1909..	6.7	
46	María Inés		1880	" "		22.6

No.	Name.	Cut from		Marked in	Area Hectares.		No	Nombre.	Cortado de		Monumen- tado en	Area en Hects.	
		U. S.	Mex.		U. S.	Mex.			E. Unidos	México		E. Unidos	Méx.
45.	Anzaldua		1876	Jan. 1909		17.4	45.	Anzaldua		1876	" "		17.4
85.	Coyote		1910	May 1912		12.4	85.	Coyote		1910	May. 1912..		12.4
66.	Dougherty	1904		Feb. 1911	20.2		66.	Dougherty	1904		Feb. 1911..	20.2	
44.	Grangeno		1870	Jan. 1909		83.9	44.	Grangeno		1870	Ene. 1909..		83.9
43.	Santa Cruz		1881	Feb. 1909		137.0	43.	Santa Cruz		1881	Feb. 1909..		137.0
42.	Juanita	1884		Feb. 1909	63.6		42.	Juanita	1884		" "	63.6	
67.	Jalisco		1909	Feb. 1911		20.9	67.	Jalisco		1909	" 1911..		20.9
41.	Cigarrillo	1894		Feb. 1909	19.5		41.	Cigarrillo	1894		" 1909..	19.5	
40.	San Juan del Rio		1890	Feb. 1909		12.9	40.	San Juan del Rio		1890	" "		12.9
89.	Monterrey		1905	May 1912		13.0	89.	Monterrey		1905	May. 1912..		13.0
39.	Longoria		1872	Feb. 1909		53.7	39.	Longoria		1872	Feb. 1909..		53.7
38.	Santa Rita	1882		Feb. 1909	63.0		38.	Santa Rita	1882		" "	63.0	
37.	Las Bonitas		1893	Feb. 1909		154.5	37.	Las Bonitas		1893	" "		154.5
36.	Blanco	1886		Feb. 1909	20.9		36.	Blanco	1886		" "	20.9	
68.	Zolezzi		1904	Feb. 1911		19.9	68.	Zolezzi		1904	" 1911..		19.9
35.	Eurestes		1882	Feb. 1909		37.7	35.	Eurestes		1882	" 1909..		37.7
69.	Santander	1902		Mar. 1911	42.8		69.	Santander	1902		Mar. 1911..	42.8	
34.	Santa Juanita		1860	Feb. 1909		16.4	34.	Santa Juanita		1860	Feb. 1909..		16.4
33.	Argüelles	1880		Feb. 1909	136.3		33.	Argüelles	1880		" "	136.3	
32.	Toluca		1885	Feb. 1909		57.0	32.	Toluca		1885	" "		57.0
70.	Saenz	1905		Mar. 1911	27.5		70.	Saenz		1905	Mar. 1911..		27.5
31.	Rosario		1880	Feb. 1909		110.1	31.	Rosario		1880	Feb. 1909..		110.1
30.	Santa Margarita		1888	Feb. 1909		114.6	30.	Sta. Margarita		1888	" "		114.6
29.	Villarreales		1857	Feb. 1909		62.0	29.	Villarreales		1857	" "		62.0
28.	Cantú		1862	Feb. 1909		16.7	28.	Cantú		1862	" "		16.7
27.	La Bolsa		1860	Feb. 1909		77.9	27.	La Bolsa		1860	" "		77.9
26.	El Zurrón		1860	Mar. 1909		96.4	26.	El Zurrón		1860	Mar. "		96.4
25.	Palma		1872	Mar. 1909		80.2	25.	La Palma		1872	" "		80.2
24.	Villitas		1876	Mar. 1909		31.1	24.	Villitas		1876	" "		31.1
81.	Soliseño		1886	May 1912		24.4	81.	Soliseño		1886	May. 1912..		24.4
23.	Soliseño		1859	Mar. 1909		89.7	23.	Soliseño		1859	Mar. 1909..		89.7
22.	Turner	1891		Mar. 1909	13.0		22.	Turner	1891		" "	13.0	
21.	Venado	1893		Mar. 1909	50.9		21.	Venado	1893		" "	50.9	
20.	Las Tranquitas		1855	Mar. 1909		52.4	20.	Las Tranquitas		1855	" "		52.4
19.	Las Rusias	1894		Mar. 1909	42.5		19.	Las Rucias	1894		" "	42.5	
18.	Las Sierritas		1874	Mar. 1909		54.4	18.	Las Sierritas		1874	" "		54.4
17.	Mainero	1869		Mar. 1909	84.0		17.	Mainero	1869		" "	84.0	
16.	Panola		1897	Mar. 1909		25.2	16.	Panola		1897	" "		25.2
15.	Combe	1880		Mar. 1909	32.2		15.	Combe	1880		" "	32.2	
14.	Llanito		1887	Mar. 1909		11.9	14.	Llanito		1887	" "		11.9
71.	Ciprés	1905		Mar. 1911	9.6		71.	Ciprés	1905		" 1911..	9.6	
13.	Capote		1864	Mar. 1909		55.7	13.	Capote		1864	" 1909..		55.7
72.	Celaya	1900		Mar. 1911	47.6		72.	Celaya	1900		" 1911..	47.6	
73.	Rosita		1905	Mar. 1911		18.7	73.	Rosita		1905	" "		18.7
12.	Fresnal	1897		Mar. 1909	90.3		12.	Fresnal	1897		" 1909..	90.3	
11.	Rafael García		1863	Mar. 1909		11.4	11.	Rafael García		1863	Mar. 1909..		11.4
74.	Campamento		1909	Mar. 1911		21.0	74.	Campamento		1909	" 1911..		21.0
10.	Benavides		1874	Mar. 1909		52.7	10.	Benavides		1874	" 1909..		52.7
9.	Tahuachal		1897	Mar. 1909		33.6	9.	Tahuachal		1897	" "		33.6
8.	La Isla	1857		Mar. 1909	63.9		8.	La Isla	1857		" "	63.9	
7.	Tahuachalito		1861	Mar. 1909		72.4	7.	Tahuachalito		1861	" "		72.4
75.	Cármen	1905		Apr. 1911	23.3		75.	Cármen	1905		Abr. 1911..	23.3	
76.	Las Prietas	1905		Apr. 1911	34.4		76.	Las Prietas	1905		" "	34.4	
6.	Phillips		1875	Mar. 1909		45.1	6.	Phillips		1875	Mar. 1909..		45.1
5.	Treviño Canales		1892	Mar. 1909		100.9	5.	Treviño Canales		1892	" "		100.9
4½	Fernández	1860		Mar. 1909	90.7		4½	Fernández	1860		" "	90.7	
77.	Santa Rosalia		1900	Apr. 1911		22.2	77.	Sta. Rosalia		1900	Abr. 1911..		22.2
86.	Santa Anita	1881		May 1912	20.2		86.	Sta. Anita	1881		May. 1912..	20.2	
4.	Canasta		1895	Apr. 1909		51.2	4.	Canasta		1895	Abr. 1909..		51.2
3.	Longoreño		1876	Apr. 1909		55.9	3.	Longoreño		1876	" "		55.9
2.	San Juan de Arriba	1885		Apr. 1909	9.4		2.	San Juan de Arriba	1885		" "	9.4	
87.	San Pedro	1865		May 1912	38.8		87.	San Pedro	1865		May. 1912..	38.8	
88.	San Miguel		1865	May 1912		22.8	88.	San Miguel		1865	" "		22.8
78.	Los Naranjos	1900		Apr. 1911	103.6		78.	Los Naranjos	1900		Abr. 1911..	103.6	
79.	San Martín	1905		Apr. 1911	44.9		79.	San Martín	1905		" "	44.9	
80.	Caja Pinta		1900	Apr. 1911		58.3	80.	Caja Pinta		1900	" "		58.3
1.	La Burríta	1895		Apr. 1909	9.6		1.	La Burríta	1895		" 1909..	9.6	
88	Totals	43	45		2203.1	2610.9	88.	Totales	43	45		2203.1	2610.9

None of the above bancos had either houses or inhabitants when they were monumented except those which are shown in Table 2.

Ninguno de estos bancos contenían casas ni habitantes en la época de su monumentación exceptuando los muestra la tabla No. 2.

TABLE No. 2.

No.	Name.	Houses.		Inhabitants.	
		U.S.	Mex.	U. S.	Mex.
44.	Grangeno		3		8
43.	Santa Cruz		5		10
42.	Juanita	3		4	
38.	Santa Rita	2		8	
37.	Las Bonitas		5		20
33.	Arguelles	6		10	
32.	Toluca	4		10	
70.	Saenz	2		6	
30.	Santa Margarita		8		20
26.	El Zurrón		4		20
20.	Las Tranquitas		3		8
18.	Las Sierritas		4		12
16.	Panola	3		6	
72.	Celaya	1		2	
12.	Fresnal	6		18	
8.	La Isla	1		2	
7.	Tahuachalito		2		3
75.	Carmen	1		6	
6.	Phillips		2		8
5.	Treviño Canales		1		3
4½.	Fernandez	3		12	
3.	Longoreño		5		20
78.	Los Naranjos	1		2	
23.	Totals	33	42	86	132

These inhabitants change from year to year so that Table 2 is correct for the time when the bancos were marked and only for that time.

Since Bancos Nos. 1 to 58 inclusive were marked, we have run a precise line down the valley, established concrete reference points at about two mile intervals and have tied to the nearest reference point the permanent monument on each banco. Table 3 gives the true bearing and the distance of each permanent monument from the reference point to which it was tied. While the maps of Bancos 59 to 89 inclusive show these ties, they are repeated in the table in order to make it complete.

TABLE No. 3.

BEARINGS AND DISTANCES OF PERMANENT MONUMENTS FROM REFERENCE POINTS.

Name of Banco.	No.	Bearing.	Distance.	From R.P.
Yzaguerre	58	N.82°30'E.	584.9M.	1
Camargo	57	S. 4°00'E.	2820.9 "	2
Garza	56	S.12°42'E.	1614.1 "	2
La Puerta	59	S.10°33'E.	4366.2 "	4
Santo Domingo	55	S.12°15'W.	349.4 "	7
San Francisco	60	S. 3°24'W.	2335.0 "	7
Grulla	82	S.49°54'W.	3362.1 "	9
Salado	61	S.25°43'E.	4045.4 "	9
Artesitas	62	S. 7°06'W.	3098.6 "	10
Los Ebanos	63	S.16°26'W.	1489.1 "	12
Antonio Vela	53	S. 0°53'W.	1055.6 "	13
Havana	83	S. 7°17'E.	3788.3 "	13
Tabasco	64	S.32°18'E.	5139.7 "	13
Pedro Vela	52	S.11°46'W.	1882.8 "	14
Garza	51	S. 6°19'W.	1802.2 "	14

TABLA NO. 2.

No	Nombre.	Casas.		Habitantes.	
		E. U.	Méx.	E. U.	Méx.
44.	Grangeno		3		8
43.	Sta. Cruz		5		10
42.	Juanita	3		4	
38.	Sta. Rita	2		8	
37.	Las Bonitas		5		20
33.	Argüelles	6		10	
32.	Toluca	4		10	
70.	Saenz	2		6	
30.	Sta. Margarita		8		20
26.	El Zurrón		4		20
20.	Las Tranquitas		3		8
18.	Las Sierritas		4		12
16.	Panola	3		6	
72.	Celaya	1		2	
12.	Fresnal	6		18	
8.	La Isla	1		2	
7.	Tahuachalito		2		3
75.	Cármen	1		6	
6.	Phillips		2		8
5.	Treviño Canales		1		3
4½.	Fernández	3		12	
3.	Longoreño		5		20
78.	Los Naranjos	1		2	
23.	Totales	33	42	86	132

Estos habitantes cambian de año, por lo que la tabla No. 2 sólo es correcta refiriéndose a la época en que los bancos fueron monumentados.

Desde que se monumentaron los bancos 1 al 58 inclusive, hemos trazado en el terreno una línea de precisión, estableciendo puntos fijos de referencia construídos con cemento y cascajo (concreto) á intervalos de cerca de dos millas (3200 metros) y ligado con el más próximo de estos puntos de referencia el monumento permanente de cada banco. La tabla No. 3 muestra el rumbo astronómico y la distancia que media entre el punto de liga y el monumento permanente del banco. Aunque los planos de los bancos del 59 al 89, inclusivos, contienen estas ligas, están aquí repetidas en las tablas para mostrarlas completas.

TABLA No. 3.

No.	Nombre.	Rumbo.	Distancia.	Del P.R.
58.	Izaguirre	N.82°30'E	584m.9	1
57.	Camargo	S. 4°00'E	2820m.9	2
56.	Garza	S.12°42'E	1614m.1	2
59.	La Puerta	S.10°33'E	4366m.2	4
55.	Santo Domingo	S.12°15'W	349m.4	7
60.	San Francisco	s. 3°24'W	2335m.0	7
82.	Grulla	S.49°54'W	3362m.1	9
61.	Salado	S.25°43'E	4045m.4	9
62.	Artesitas	S. 7°06'W	3098m.6	10
63.	Los Ebanos	S.16°26'W	1489m.1	12
53.	Antonio Vela	S. 0°53'W	1055m.6	13
83.	Havana	S. 7°17'E	3788m.3	13
64.	Tabasco	S.32°18'E	5139m.7	13
52.	Pedro Vela	S.11°46'W	1882m.8	14
51.	Garza	S. 6°19'W	1802m.2	14

Name of Banco.	No	Bearing.	Distance.	From R.P.	No.	Nombre.	Rumbo.	Distancia.	Del P.R.
Closner	84	S.49°10'W.	2357.1 "	16	84.	Closner	S.49°10'W	2357m.1	16
Ojo de Agua	49	S.35°22'W.	2926.6 "	16	49.	Ojo de Agua	S.35°22'W	2926m.6	16
King	48	S.88°52'W.	645.7 "	17	48.	King	S.85°52'W	645m.7	17
Tortuga	65	S.85°32'W.	2035.3 "	18	65.	Tortuga	S.85°32'W	2035m.3	18
Lomitas	47	S.48°16'W.	2244.0 "	18	47.	Lomitas	S.48°16'W	2244m.0	18
Maria Inez	46	N.61°54'W.	673.6 "	18	46.	Maria Inés	N.61°54'W	673m.6	18
Anzaldua	45	S.15°15'E.	2121.6 "	18	45.	Anzaldua	S.15°15'E	2121m.6	18
Coyote	85	S.43°49'W.	2047.0 "	19	85.	Coyote	S.43°49'W	2047m.0	19
Dougherty	66	S. 4°46'E.	3270.2 "	19	66.	Dougherty	S. 4°46'E	3270m.2	19
Grangeno	44	S.32°16'W.	486.4 "	19	44.	Grangeno	S.32°16'W	486m.4	19
Santa Cruz	43	S.57°52'W.	1206.4 "	22	43.	Sta. Cruz	S.57°52'W	1206m.4	22
Juanita	42	S.36°08'W.	3728.1 "	23	42.	Juanita	S.36°08'W	3728m.1	23
Jalisco	67	S. 0°40'W.	815.8 "	23	67.	Jalisco	S. 0°40'W	815m.8	23
Cigarrillo	41	S. 0°42'W.	2662.0 "	23	41.	Cigarrillo	S. 0°42'W	2662m.0	23
San Juan del Rio	40	N.78°02'W.	242.5 "	24	40.	San Juan del Rio	N.78°02'W	242m.5	24
Monterrey	89	S.62°25'W.	1105.7 "	25	89.	Monterrey	S.62°25'W	1105m.7	25
Longoria	39	S.23°18'E.	2944.0 "	25	39.	Longoria	S.23°18'E	2944m.0	25
Santa Rita	38	S.12°56'W.	3692.4 "	25	38.	Sta. Rita	S.12°56'W	3692m.4	25
Las Bonitas	37	S.75°20'E.	458.3 "	26	37.	Las Bonitas	S.75°20'E	458m.3	26
Zolezzi	68	S.44°46'E.	1358.4 "	26	68.	Zolezzi	S.44°46'E	1358m.4	26
Blanco	36	S.35°38'E.	2149.9 "	26	36.	Blanco	S.35°38'E	2149m.9	26
Eurestes	35	S.53°48'W.	1706.2 "	27	35.	Eurestes	S.53°48'W	1706m.2	27
Santander	69	S.14°05'W.	3468.6 "	27	69.	Santander	S.14°05'W	3468m.6	27
Santa Juanita	34	S.41°08'E.	2602.6 "	27	34.	Sta. Juanita	S.41°08'E	2602m.6	27
Arguelles	33	S.24°26'E.	4878.8 "	27	33.	Arguelles	S.24°26'E	4878m.8	27
Toluca	32	S.23°25'W.	2429.9 "	28	32.	Toluca	S.23°25'W	2429m.9	28
Saenz	70	S. 9°40'E.	2510.8 "	28	70.	Saenz	S. 9°40'E	2510m.8	28
Rosario	31	S.46°44'W.	1253.4 "	29	31.	Rosario	S.46°44'W	1253m.4	29
Santa Margarita	30	S.77°12'E.	1842.9 "	28	30.	Sta. Margarita	S.77°12'E	1842m.9	28
Villarreales	29	S.27°07'E.	1016.2 "	29	29.	Villarreales	S.27°07'E	1016m.2	29
Cantú	28	S. 0°11'E.	2211.3 "	31	28.	Cantú	S. 0°11'E	2211m.3	31
La Bolsa	27	S.27°58'E.	711.5 "	31	27.	La Bolsa	S.27°58'E	711m.5	31
El Zurrón	26	S.36°50'E.	2297.6 "	31	26.	El Zurrón	S.36°50'E	2297m.6	31
La Palma	25	S.39°04'E.	848.6 "	32	25.	La Palma	S.39°04'E	848m.6	32
Villitas	24	S.44°56'E.	2285.4 "	32	24.	Villitas	S.44°56'E	2285m.4	32
Soliseño	23	S.37°30'E.	1392.6 "	33	23.	Soliseño	S.37°30'E	1392m.6	33
Soliseño	81	S.37°30'E.	1392.6 "	33	81.	Soliseño	S.37°30'E	1392m.6	33
Turner	22	S. 6°20'W.	2654.2 "	33	22.	Turner	S. 6°20'W	2654m.2	33
Venado	21	S.30°14'W.	3152.4 "	34	21.	Venado	S.30°14'W	3152m.4	34
Las Tranquitas	20	S.74°05'E.	872.0 "	34	20.	Las Tranquitas	S.74°05'E	872m.0	34
Las Rusias	19	S. 0°32'W.	2835.5 "	34	19.	Las Rucias	S. 0°32'W	2835m.5	34
Las Sierritas	18	S.34°13'E.	1530.7 "	34	18.	Las Sierritas	S.34°13'E	1530m.7	34
Mainero	17	S. 3°57'E.	3074.0 "	34	17.	Mainero	S. 3°57'E	3074m.0	34
Panola	16	S.14°26'E.	3502.8 "	34	16.	Panola	S.14°26'E	3502m.8	34
Combe	15	S.24°24'W.	2683.5 "	35	15.	Combe	S.24°24'W	2683m.5	35
Llanito	14	S.10°18'W.	712.7 "	35	14.	Llanito	S.10°18'W	712m.7	35
Ciprés	71	S.25°30'E.	2310.8 "	35	71.	Ciprés	S.25°30'E	2310m.8	35
Capote	13	S.73°24'E.	2336.6 "	35	13.	Capote	S.73°24'E	2336m.6	35
Celaya	72	S.26°39'W.	3793.7 "	36	72.	Celaya	S.26°39'W	3793m.7	36
La Rosita	73	S.55°31'W.	2446.7 "	36	73.	La Rosita	S.55°31'W	2446m.7	36
Fresnal	12	S.16°18'W.	3056.9 "	36	12.	Fresnal	S.16°18'W	3056m.9	36
Rafael Garcia	11	S.37°06'E.	170.6 "	36	11.	Rafael Garcia	S.37°06'E	170m.6	36
Campamento	74	S.37°06'E.	170.6 "	36	74.	Campamento	S.37°06'E	170m.6	36
Benavides	10	N.75°36'W.	705.1 "	37	10.	Benavides	N.75°36'W	705m.1	37
Tahuachal	9	S.62°17'W.	1223.6 "	38	9.	Tahuachal	S.62°17'W	1223m.6	38
La Isla	8	S.36°56'W.	3812.6 "	38	8.	La Isla	S.36°56'W	3812m.6	38
Tahuachalito	7	N.30°18'W.	730.5 "	39	7.	Tahuachalito	N.30°18'W	730m.5	39
Cármén	75	S.39°00'W.	1378.6 "	40	75.	Cármén	S.39°00'W	1378m.6	40
Las Prietas	76	S.68°24'W.	2371.2 "	42	76.	Las Prietas	S.68°24'W	2371m.2	42
Phillips	6	S. 8°53'E.	415.7 "	42	6.	Phillips	S. 8°53'E	415m.7	42
Treviño Canales	5	S.85°54'W.	1005.2 "	43	5.	Treviño Canales	S.85°54'W	1005m.2	43
Fernandez	4½	S.70°33'W.	2838.9 "	46	4½.	Fernández	S.70°33'W	2838m.9	46
Santa Rosalia	77	S.89°47'W.	1255.2 "	46	77.	Sta. Rosalía	S.89°47'W	1255m.2	46
Santa Anita	86	S.66°29'W.	2550.5 "	47	86.	Sta. Anita	S.66°29'W	2550m.5	47
La Canasta	4	N.87°13'W.	768.7 "	47	4.	La Canasta	N.87°13'W	768m.7	47
Longoreño	3	S.48°59'W.	1316.2 "	48	3.	Longoreño	S.48°59'W	1316m.2	48
San Juan de Arriba	2	S.21°16'W.	2000.4 "	48	2.	San Juan de Arriba	S.21°16'W	2000m.4	48
San Pedro	87	N.87°00'30"E.	1845.4 "	48	87.	San Pedro	N.87°00'30"E	1845m.4	48
San Miguel	88	N.70°26'E.	264.4 "	49	88.	San Miguel	N.70°26'E	264m.4	49
Los Naranjos	78	S.25°51'E.	1826.7 "	50	78.	Los Naranjos	S.25°51'E	1826m.7	50
San Martín	79	S.20°52'E.	1374.0 "	51	79.	San Martín	S.20°52'E	1374m.0	51
Caja Pinta	80	S.88°21'E.	526.1 "	52	80.	Caja Pinta	S.88°21'E	526m.1	52
La Burríta	1	S.26°06'W.	1617.3 "	53	1.	La Burríta	S.26°06'W	1617m.3	53

The bearings and distances in this table are computed from traverses on which the angles were repeated and the distances measured twice with a steel tape. Some of them were run by one of us and

Los rumbos y distancias de la tabla preinserta fueron computados de los alineamientos trazados cuyos ángulos se midieron reiteradas veces y las longitudes de los lados se midieron dos veces con

some by the other but each checked the other's work as carefully as though he were making the first measurements. While the bearings are given to minutes, they usually computed out into seconds, but the nearest minute was adopted as this is as close as is usually required in ordinary surveys. The same is true of the distances. They computed to centimeters, but are given to tenths of a meter.

Table 1 shows that, at the dates the bancos were marked, there had been cut from the United States 2,203 hectares (5,444 acres) and from Mexico 2,611 hectares (6,452 acres). These areas are interesting only as showing the conditions at the time the bancos were marked. Some of them were losing area by erosion and some were gaining by deposit, so

resorte de acero. Unos de ellos fueron trazados por una de las secciones y otros por la otra, pero ambas verificaron el trabajo recorrido con tanto cuidado como si fuese trazo original. Aunque los rumbos se dan hasta minutos resultaron aproximados hasta segundos, habiéndose adoptado su expresión únicamente hasta los minutos por ser lo que ordinariamente se requiere en trabajos de esta naturaleza.

Lo mismo que tratándose de las medidas lineales, se adoptó su aproximación hasta los decímetros aunque resultaron computados hasta los centímetros.

La tabla No. 1 muestra que en las épocas de la monumentación, había 2611 hectáreas cortadas de México y 2203 hectáreas de los Estados Unidos. La importancia de estas áreas únicamente tiene inte-



PERMANENT MONUMENT ON "CLOSNER" BANCO NO. 84.

MONUMENTO PERMANENTE DEL BANCO NO. 84 "CLOSNER."

that today the areas above given may be materially changed. Whatever they may be, it should be borne in mind that a large area is annually transferred from one side to the other of the river by erosion and deposit; so that the bancos show only a part of the total shifting of territory.

rés porque da á conocer las condiciones de los bancos al ser monumentados. Algunos de estos estaban perdiendo terreno por la erosión y otros ganándola por depósito, de modo que las áreas anotadas podrán estar notablemente alteradas en la actualidad. De todos modos, hay que tener presente que anualmente ocurren grandes acarrees de una ribera á la otra por erosión y depósito, por lo cual los bancos sólo muestran una parte del territorio transferido.

Reiteramos á ustedes nuestra muy respetuosa consideración.

E. ZAYAS,

Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano.

Respectfully submitted,
W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

E. ZAYAS,

Ingeniero Consultor.

W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 13, 1911.*

The Honorable,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, dated March 26, 1911, giving the decision of the Commission in the "Soliseñito" banco case. It will be observed that this decision is given as of April 8, 1911.

The Consulting Engineers were unable to agree in this case and the matter was referred to the Commissioners by them, each rendering a separate report. After a careful personal examination of the ground and maps prepared by the Consulting Engineers I was unable to agree with the American Consulting Engineer and joined the Mexican Commissioner in a decision upholding the contention of the Mexican Consulting Engineer.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
American Commissioner.

MR. JOSIAH TURNER,
Santa Maria, Texas.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *April 4, 1911.*

DEAR SIR:

Referring to our recent visit to your ranch and investigation of the Soliseñito banco, I have to inform you that the Joint Commission has decided that this is a Mexican banco and eliminable under the Treaty of 1905 for the elimination of bancos in the Rio Grande, and upon the approval of this decision by the two governments, or without disapproval within thirty days, this banco will be marked and eliminated accordingly.

Yours very truly,

ANSON MILLS,
American Commissioner.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, *April 14, 1911.*

GENERAL MILLS.
MY DEAR SIR:

I have your letter of April 4th, in which you advise that the Joint Commission has decided that the Soliseñito banco is a Mexican banco and eliminable under the Treaty of 1905, and that without disapproval within thirty days this Banco will be marked and eliminated accordingly.

This is my protest against the declaration and elimination of this piece of land as a Mexican Banco; and I would most respectfully ask to have time in which to present proofs to show that it is not a banco, and that what might have been the banco has been destroyed by erosion, and what is now considered as the banco, if any, is accretion and not avulsion.

Kindly notify me of the time and place at which I may be heard.

Yours truly,

JOSIAH TURNER.

JOSIAH TURNER, Esq.,
Brownsville, Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 24, 1911.*

DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, just received this morning, protesting against the decision of this Commission in declaring the "Soliseñito" land a Mexican Banco and subject to elimination under the Treaty of 1905, and requesting opportunity to present proofs to show that the land in question is not a banco.

The Consulting Engineer, Mr. Follett, informed me that he gave you two weeks' notice of the meeting of the Commission to investigate and decide this case and told you that if you had any witnesses to have them present as it was very likely that the case would be decided adversely to your interests.

However, I have sent your letter to the Department of State for such action as it may deem proper in the premises, as the Commission cannot reopen the case without special authority from the two Governments.

Yours very truly,

ANSON MILLS,
American Commissioner.

The Honorable,
THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 24, 1911.*

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Josiah Turner, of Brownsville, Texas, protesting against the decision of the Commission in the case of the "Soliseñito Banco," and also copy of my reply.

This case was forwarded to the Department with my letter of the 13th instant and is dated March 26, 1911, so that the thirty days provided by treaty within which the Department can disapprove a finding of the Commission will expire within a few days.

In this connection it should be stated that Mr. Turner was notified two weeks in advance of the meeting of the Commission at the "Soliseñito" and told to have his witnesses present if he had any. He appeared himself and was interrogated by the Commissioners but presented no witnesses.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ANSON MILLS,
American Commissioner.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ANSON MILLS, U. S. A., *retired*,
Commissioner of the United States, United States and
Mexican Boundary Commission, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 5, 1911.*

SIR:

The Department has received your letter of April 13th last, enclosing Joint Journal, in Spanish and English, giving the decision of the Commissioner in the Soliseñito banco case, in which you were unable to agree with the American Consulting Engineer and joined the Mexican Commissioner in a decision upholding the contention of the Mexican Consulting Engineer.

Your letter of April 24th, enclosing a copy of one from Mr. Josiah Turner, of Brownsville, Texas, protesting against the decision of the Commission in this case, has also been received.

The Department approves the decision rendered by the Commission in this case on April 8, 1911.*

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. KNOX.

*Approved by Mexico April 24, 1911.

Joint Journal

MERCEDES, TEXAS, *March 26, 1911.*

The Joint Commission met at this place pursuant to previous agreement.

The Mexican Commissioner stated that the Secretary of the Mexican Section was unable to be present and asked that Mr. Eduardo Soriano, the Assistant Secretary, be allowed to act in his place, to which the American Commissioner readily assented.

The Commission then took up for consideration the question as to whether the land known as "Soliseñito" is a banco and eliminable under the treaty of 1905 for the elimination of bancos in the Rio Grande.

The Consulting Engineers disagreed in this case and submitted separate reports, that of the Mexican Consulting Engineer being dated May 4, 1910, and that of the American Consulting Engineer April 20, 1910.

These reports were read by the Commissioners and are attached hereto and made a part of this record.

It was then agreed that the Commissioners visit the land in question to-morrow morning, the 27th, and make a personal investigation of all the natural features involved in the case.

The Commission then adjourned.

MERCEDES, TEXAS, *March 27, 1911.*

In accordance with the agreement of yesterday the Commissioners, together with the Consulting Engineers, Secretaries, and Mr. Josiah Turner, the American contestant to the land in dispute, visited said land and environment and made a careful examination of the physical condition of the territory which might possibly have been affected by the various changes in the course of the Rio Grande as set forth in the reports of the Consulting Engineers. Mr. Turner was also questioned as to the various changes which have occurred in the river's course during his fifty-one years residence in the locality.

Upon the completion of the investigation the Commissioners returned to Mercedes and entered into a full discussion of the case, taking into consideration the reports and maps of the Consulting Engineers, their own personal investigation and the statements of Mr. Turner.

MERCEDES, TEXAS, *26 de Marzo de 1911.*

La Comisión Mixta se reunió en este lugar conforme á cita anterior.

El Comisionado de México dijo que no habiendo podido concurrir su Secretario pedía autorización para que hiciera sus voces en estas reuniones el Ayudante del mismo, señor don Eduardo Soriano Bravo, á lo cual accedió desde luego el Comisionado americano.

Pasó luego la Comisión á considerar si el terreno llamado el Soliseñito es ó no un banco eliminable conforme al Tratado de 1905 sobre eliminación de bancos del río Bravo. Los Ingenieros Consultores no pudieron ponerse de acuerdo en este caso, sino que presentaron informes por separado: el mexicano con fecha 4 de Mayo de 1910 y el americano con fecha 20 de Abril del mismo año. Los Comisionados leyeron ambos informes que van aquí anexos y forman parte de la presente Acta.

Se convino enseguida en que los Comisionados visitarán el terreno mañana día 27, para hacer una investigación personal de las condiciones del lugar.

Se levantó la sesión.

MERCEDES, TEXAS, *27 de Marzo de 1911.*

De acuerdo con el convenio de ayer, los Comisionados acompañados por los Ingenieros Consultores, los Secretarios y el señor Josiah Turner, opositor americano acerca del terreno en disputa visitaron dicho terreno y sus cercanías é hicieron un examen cuidadoso de los caracteres físicos de todo el territorio que podría haber sido afectado por los diversos cambios de curso del río Bravo de que hacen mención los informes de los Ingenieros Consultores. Se hicieron varias preguntas al señor Turner acerca de los cambios habidos en el curso del río durante los 51 años que ha residido en la localidad.

Luego que concluyó la investigación los Comisionados volvieron á Mercedes á discutir ampliamente el caso, tomando en consideración tanto los informes y los planos de los Ingenieros Consultores como sus propias observaciones personales y las afirmaciones del señor Turner.

A review of the reports of the Consulting Engineers shows that they are of one opinion that the land in question was cut from the South to the North side of the Rio Grande by an avulsive change of the river, the abandoned channel around the land being clearly defined, thus giving every indication that it is a banco cut to the American side. The American Consulting Engineer in his report states that his first opinion was that this land was a Mexican banco and went so far as to join with the Mexican Consulting Engineer in laying a traverse around it, but upon going into the matter further he came to the conclusion that such was not the case, but that it was accretion to an American banco cut back from the Mexican side. The Mexican Consulting Engineer was unable to concur in this opinion of the American Consulting Engineer and reported that in his opinion the Soliseñito tract was a Mexican banco and subject to elimination under the treaty.

The American Consulting Engineer bases his conclusion that it is a part of an American banco cut back to the American side upon information obtained by him during the banco survey of 1897-8, from Mr. Josiah Turner and others that the land in question was United States soil; that in 1865 a small banco was cut from Turner's ranch to the Mexican side of the river; that about 1886 a portion of this land, with considerable accretion, was cut back to the American side of the river forming what is known as the Soliseñito banco, and that Mr. Turner still had a small piece of the original American banco lying on the Mexican side of the river. The American Consulting Engineer gives as his opinion that the small patch of high ground, shown on his map, is a part of the American banco, called "La Isla," cut to the Mexican side about 1865 and confirms the statements made by Mr. Turner. Attached to his report is a series of plates showing how the changes may have occurred and also several photographs showing the difference in elevation between the old patch of ground, which he claims to be American, on the Mexican side and the surrounding land.

The Consulting Engineers include in their separate reports signed statements of several parties, and given in their presence, which they obtained to assist them in their investigation.

The personal investigation of the Commissioners

El estudio de los informes de los Ingenieros Consultores hace ver que ambos concurren en la opinión de que el terreno de que se trata fue cortado del lado Sur hacia el Norte del Río Bravo de un modo avulsivo, así como de que el cauce abandonado que queda al rededor del mismo es perfectamente definido é indica claramente que se trata de un banco cortado hacia el lado americano. El Ingeniero Consultor americano dice en su informe que en un principio creyó que el terreno era un banco de México habiendo llegado hasta unirse al Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano en el trazo de un polígono alrededor de él; pero que al reflexionar luego sobre el punto ha venido á la conclusión de que no es así sino que se trata de una accesión á un banco americano que ha vuelto á cortarse del lado mexicano. Con esta opinión del Ingeniero Consultor Americano no puede estar de acuerdo su colega mexicano, quien declara que el territorio del Soliseñito es un banco mexicano eliminable conforme al Tratado.

El Ingeniero Consultor Americano basa su conclusión de que se trata de una parte de un banco americano cortado de nuevo hacia el lado americano en informaciones que obtuvo del señor Josiah Turner y de otras personas durante el levantamiento de bancos de 1897 á 1898 de las cuales se desprendía que el terreno en cuestión formaba parte del dominio de los Estados Unidos. Dice que en 1865 se cortó un pequeño banco del rancho de Turner hacia el lado mexicano del río; que por 1886 una parte del mismo terreno, considerablemente aumentada con accesiones, volvió á cortarse hacia el lado americano formando lo que se conoce como "banco del Soliseñito," y que Mr. Turner posee aún una pequeña fracción de terreno en el lado mexicano del río, y es de opinión de que el pequeño pedazo de terreno alto que se muestra en su plano es un resto de ese banco americano, que se llama "La Isla" y que se cortó hacia México en 1865, viniendo así á confirmar los asertos del señor Turner. Acompaña á su informe una serie de dibujos que muestran cómo pudo haber ocurrido ese cambio, y así mismo varias fotografías para demostrar la diferencia de nivel entre ese trozo de terreno antiguo que hay en el lado mexicano y que asegura ser americano y el que le rodea inmediatamente.

Ambos Ingenieros Consultores acompañan sus informes con declaraciones hechas y firmadas en su presencia por diversas personas y que les ayudaron para formar su presente investigación.

El examen personal hecho por los Comisionados

included an examination of the abandoned channel around the Soliseñito tract and the crossing over to the Mexican side to see the piece of old and high ground mentioned in the report of the American Consulting Engineer and to endeavor to locate the positions of old channels which would tend to confirm his opinion as to the various changes in the channel.

Mr. Turner was questioned by the Commissioners, but owing to the long lapse of time since the changes occurred he was unable to give any very definite information.

The piece of old and high ground was pointed out by the American Consulting Engineer and while the vegetation had every appearance of considerable age yet the Commissioners were unable to determine conclusively whether it was of greater age than some other near by or whether the old channel ran around it at the North or at the South, in fact, it was impossible to find a trace of any channel to the South of the ground.

The Commissioners agreed that it was not necessary to take testimony in this case as their own examination of the physical condition of the land, together with the maps, made it possible for them to arrive at a decision, especially as it had always been the experience of the Commissioners that testimony of witnesses as to the movements of the river, even for a short period back, was almost wholly unreliable.

Therefore, it was agreed that the land known as Soliseñito was, in the opinion of the Commission, a Mexican banco and subject to elimination under the treaty of 1905 for the elimination of bancos in the Rio Grande.

This decision was not made without very careful consideration of all the elements involved, the statements of Mr. Turner and the opinion of the American Consulting Engineer. Any other conclusion than that advanced by the Mexican Consulting Engineer involved the question of a previous avulsive change, in regard to which the Joint Commission in a Joint Journal of December 6, 1907, approved by both governments, decided as follows:

Should a prior change to the one under consideration be set up the Commissioners will always assume that such prior change was caused by gradual erosion and deposit, after the usual manner of the river, unless said prior

consistió en el del cauce abandonado que rodea al terreno del Soliseñito, en cruzar el río hasta el lado mexicano para ver el pedazo de terreno antiguo y alto que menciona el informe del Ingeniero Consultor Americano, y en tratar de encontrar las posiciones de cauce antiguo que confirmaran la opinión de éste, respecto de los diversos cambios ocurridos en el río.

Aunque el señor Turner fue interrogado por los Comisionados la información que se obtuvo de él fue muy poco precisa, debido probablemente al mucho tiempo transcurrido después de los sucesos.

El Ingeniero Consultor Americano mostró la porción de terreno alto y antiguo; mas los Comisionados aun cuando consideran que la vegetación que hay en ella parece de bastante edad, no pudieron convencerse de que fuera más antigua de lo que es en otros lugares cercanos, ni tampoco de que exista ningún canal antiguo alrededor de ella, ya hacia el Norte ó hacia el Sur: de hecho les fue imposible encontrar la menor huella de cauce alguno al Sur de dicho terreno.

Convinieron los Comisionados en que era innecesario en este caso tomar testimonios, supuesto que su examen personal de las condiciones físicas del terreno unido á los planos que poseen les permitirán llegar á una decisión, teniendo especialmente en cuenta que la experiencia los ha demostrado lo poco fidedignos que son este género de testimonios en lo tocante á movimientos del río, hasta en los casos en que se han verificado en épocas relativamente recientes, en vista de lo cual han convenido en decidir que el terreno conocido con el nombre del Soliseñito es á juicio de la Comisión, un banco mexicano que está sujeto á eliminación según los términos del Tratado de 1905 para la eliminación de bancos en el río Bravo.

La Comisión no llegó á este resultado sin haber tenido en consideración todos los elementos envueltos en el problema, lo mismo los asertos del señor Turner, que la opinión del Ingeniero Consultor Americano. Toda conclusión que no sea la ofrecida por el Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano tendría que aludir á un cambio avulsivo anterior, cambios respecto de los cuales la Comisión Mixta tiene dispuesto por Acta de Diciembre 6 de 1907 aprobada por ambos Gobiernos lo siguiente:

“Cuando parezca haber habido en el terreno en examen algún cambio antiguo del río, la Comisión dará siempre por sentado que se efectuó por erosión y azolve graduales—como es ordinario en el río—á menos que se pueda

avulsive change can be conclusively proven by reliable surveys and well qualified witnesses and the usual evidence on the ground which would clearly indicate a prior avulsive change.

In the opinion of the Commissioners there was no evidence on the ground which would clearly indicate a prior avulsive change, nor were there any reliable maps of surveys of the various periods available, and such being the case the testimony of conflicting witnesses would not be conclusive.

The opinion of the American Consulting Engineer that this was part of an American banco cut back to the American side might possibly be correct, but the doubtful evidence of an old American banco based on the location of a small patch of high ground on the Mexican side was not sufficient to establish the fact that the present banco of Soliseñito was a portion of this old American banco cut back to the American side; nor could the Commissioners accept his deductions as to possible changes in the Rio Grande during the many years based upon a series of assumed locations of the river's channel at certain periods, especially since similar deductions by the Mexican Consulting Engineer account just as clearly for the actual conditions.

Therefore, this journal, together with the map of the Consulting Engineers showing the traverse in the abandoned channel around Soliseñito, will be forwarded to the two governments and upon its approval a copy of same will be furnished the Consulting Engineers with instructions to monument this banco in the same manner followed in the monumentation of bancos Nos. 1 to 58, and report accordingly.

This banco will be numbered eighty-one.

As there are several maps, sketches, and photographs* to be obtained from the Consulting Engineers to accompany this case, together with lengthy documents that have to be translated, the date of the decision in this case is rendered as of April 8, 1911.

The Commission then adjourned.

*Not printed, see map p. 96.

probar que fue avulsivo mediante plano digno de fe y con testigos competentes y las marcas que acompañan á la avulsión."

En opinión de los Comisionados ni hay señales en el terreno que indiquen claramente un previo cambio avulsivo, ni se han presentado planos fidedignos de diversas épocas, y por lo mismo no podría ser concluyente el testimonio contradictorio de diversas personas.

La opinión del Ingeniero Consultor americano de que se trata de parte de un banco americano cortado de nuevo hacia el lado americano podría muy bien ser correcta; pero son tan dudosas las pruebas que ofrece de la existencia de semejante banco americano consistentes tan sólo en un pequeño pedazo de terreno alto encontrado en el lado de México, que no se las encontró suficientes para establecer el hecho de que el actual banco del Soliseñito formaba parte de ese antiguo banco americano, del cual volvió á ser cortado por el río hacia los Estados Unidos. No menos imposible es á los Comisionados aceptar las deducciones de dicho Ingeniero Consultor respecto á posibilidad de que los cambios del Rio Grande durante un número muy largo de años se haya verificado como lo supone la serie de dibujos en que muestra las distintas posiciones del río en diversas épocas, supuesto que el Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano obtiene con igual lógica y por medio de una serie análoga de dibujos conclusiones diametralmente opuestas á las de su colega. Por lo tanto queda ordenado que se transmita á ambos Gobiernos esta Acta acompañándola con el plano del Ingeniero Consultor Mexicano que muestra el polígono propuesto para la monumentación del cauce abandonado que rodea al Soliseñito, y que una vez aprobado por ellos se proporcionen á los dos Ingenieros Consultores copias de la misma, dándoles instrucciones para que monumenten dicho banco en forma análoga á la empleada en los bancos números 1 á 58 y para que informen enseguida sobre dicha operación, en el concepto de que el número que corresponde al Soliseñito es el 81.

Debiendo ir como anexos á esta Acta varios planos, dibujos y fotografías que hay que pedir á los Ingenieros Consultores, así como extensos documentos que necesitan ser traducidos de uno á otro idioma, se conviene en que la fecha que debe asignarse á la presente resolución de este caso es la de Abril 8 de 1911.

Enseguida se levantó la sesión.

F. B. PUGA,

E. SORIANO BRAVO,

ANSON MILLS,

WILBUR KEBLINGER.

Report of American Consulting Engineer

EL PASO, TEXAS, *April 20, 1910.*

GENERAL ANSON MILLS, *Commissioner,*
International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.

SIR:

There is a tract of land adjoining Soliseno Banco No. 23 on the west which has the appearance of a Mexican banco. At one time, in January, 1910, I thought that it might be one, and the Mexican Consulting Engineer and I laid a traverse around it, naming it Solisenito banco. Afterwards I came to the conclusion that it was not a Mexican banco, but an American banco cut back from the Mexican side. As the Mexican Consulting Engineer adheres to the opinion that it is a Mexican banco, we have agreed to write separate reports on it.

Accompanying this report and forming a part of it is a map on a scale of 1 in 5,000 which shows the tract in question.* Its area to the center of the Estero back of it is 60 acres. It is claimed and occupied by Josiah Turner, who has owned the land around Soliseno banco, known as Galveston ranch, for many years, having inherited it from his father-in-law, Anastacio Trevino, and who now owns Soliseno banco also, having purchased it from the heirs of Valtazar Fuentes, the former Mexican owners. His title is contested by one Filomeno Garcia, for the Community of Soliseno, a Mexican settlement across the river.

1. *History of the Case.*

When working on the resurvey of the lower river in the winter of 1897-8, I, acting as U. S. Consulting Engineer of this Commission, and representing both myself and my Mexican colleague, interviewed Mr. Turner concerning this land. He stated that Soliseno banco cut off in 1859 and that, in 1865, a small banco cut off from his ranch above the Soliseno banco, but that, about 1886, this land, with considerable accretion, was nearly all cut back to the American side of the river, forming the tract in question, west of Soliseno banco. I remember that he said, "I may have a few acres—possibly four or five—still on the Mexican side, but I don't want the land; it is not worth bothering about."

On Soliseno banco were living some old people—Mexican citizens—who were tenants of Fuentes. I had two of them go with me to show me the limits of Soliseno banco. They said that it went to the lagoon between it and this tract. I asked them if this tract was not cut from Mexico also and they replied that it had been but that it was Texas soil—formerly cut to Mexico—thus verifying Mr. Turner's statement. When our sketch map, however, was made up, the Mexican Consulting Engineer thought that the topography indicated a Mexican banco, and insisted that we leave the matter open. So I marked on the map, "Said to be U. S. soil," and in our joint report on the survey, dated May 30, 1898, occurs the following paragraph:

"There is nothing demanding especial mention until we reach Soliseno banco (No. 23). You will note that this banco seems to have two points—one at the river and one on its north side—and that there is a horseshoe lagoon surrounding a piece of ground west of it, giving it the appearance of a banco. It was stated that, after the Soliseno banco cut off, the river encroached on its west side, eating away quite a portion of it and producing the northern point; that it then cut off a banco from the United States lying in the present bend of the river, southwest of the Soliseno banco; that this was entirely destroyed by erosion, and that all the land in this point is now United States soil. While the residents interviewed, citizens of both countries, recognize the ground embraced by the horseshoe bend above mentioned as United States soil, we think that further investigation is needed to verify this statement. The appearances on the map indicate a Mexican banco."

*Not printed, see map p. 96.

2. Evidence Taken January 19, 1910.

On going to the ground last winter, I found that Mr. Turner was in Brownsville. I saw his stepson, Ventura Longoria, and advised him that, under the circumstances, it would be necessary for him to produce before the Mexican Consulting Engineer and me, witnesses who knew of their own knowledge that this ground was Texas soil cut back from Mexico. He said that he could do this. I also told him that, if possible, he should show us old Texas ground on the Mexican side. He said that he could do this also.

The next day, January 19th, the Mexican Consulting Engineer and I examined the Mexican contestant, Filomeno Garcia, and two witnesses, Angel Garcia and Manuel de la Rosa, whom he produced, and also one Decedario Garcia, whom Mr. Longoria produced. It was exceedingly difficult to make the witnesses understand what we wanted to know, but, after an examination of the ground on both sides of the river and questioning which lasted several hours, all witnesses, including Decedario Garcia, united in the positive statement that no land had ever been cut from Galveston ranch above Soliseno banco over onto the Mexican side. As Mr. Longoria's witness joined with Filomeno Garcia and his witnesses in saying this, it left me with no evidence of a prior avulsive change. We had searched thoroughly on the Mexican side for old ground which might be Texan, but could find only a small patch—about an eighth of an acre—shown on the map and marked "old ground"—and all the witnesses present averred that the river had never run south of it. Under the circumstances, I was obliged to say that the indications pointed strongly enough to a Mexican banco to justify a traverse around it, and I laid one, but wrote on the copy sent to Mr. Zayas, "This may be a Texas banco cut back from the Mexican side." Mr. Zayas vigorously protested against this note, stating his firm belief that the tract in question was originally all Mexican soil.

3. Proceedings, February 13.

I wrote to Mr. Turner the result of this investigation and he sent me an affidavit, which is attached to this report, and, on February 13th, the Mexican Consulting Engineer and I, in my camp on the Rio Grande just below Soliseno banco, formally examined Filomeno Garcia, the contestant, and two witnesses for him, and Mr. Turner and four witnesses for him. This testimony was written out, in English and Spanish, compared, and signed by the witnesses, and is attached to this report. While the evidence is brief, it was only with the greatest difficulty that we got down in writing what each man wanted to say. We worked continuously for eight hours.

4. Contestant's Evidence.

When the testimony was taken, I overlooked the fact that the Commissioners had ruled that the reputed owner of a piece of land should be called the Claimant and that any one attacking his title should be called a Contestant, so that, instead of designating Mr. Turner the Claimant, I called him "the occupant" and called Filomeno Garcia "the claimant," instead of "the contestant." In the testimony I have written in pencil the proper titles, and they are named correctly in this report.

Before we took the testimony, Mr. Filomeno Garcia presented to the Mexican Consulting Engineer a statement of his claims, signed by him, his two witnesses, and two others. A copy of the original paper in Spanish is hereto attached. The following is a translation of it:

"We affirm that the large Soliseno banco first cut off, being left on the American side, and at the same time a piece or small bend, belonging to Texas, was cut to the Mexican side. This small piece of American land was destroyed by the river caving away the bank towards the Mexican side and also towards the old banco until it finally destroyed the old channel above the Soliseno banco and also a part of the banco. Then was formed the new banco of land from the Soliseno ranch which remained on the Texas side and which is the land now claimed by the Community.

"The land which was left in Mexico, from the American ranch, was totally destroyed by the caving bank before the second banco cut off.

"Of all which we are witnesses and subscribers.

"(Sig.)

ANGEL GARCIA RIVAS,
JOSE LONGORIA,
F. S. BENAVIDES."

FILOMENO GARCIA,
MANUEL DE LA ROSA,

The original evidence is hereto attached but, for convenience I copy it into the body of this report. Angel Garcia states that the Texas soil cut to Mexico was called "La Isla," and, for convenience, it is given that name in this report.

Filomeno Garcia, a Mexican citizen, the contestant for the Community of Soliseno, testified as follows:

"My name is Filomeno Garcia. I am 58 years old and live in Soliseno. I don't know when Soliseno banco cut off except as I have been told it cut in 1859. A small piece of land cut from Galveston ranch afterwards, I cannot say how many years. I was 18 or 20 years old when I knew the land, and I knew it for three or four years when it all caved into the river.

"I am claimant (should be contestant) to Solisenito banco and I claim it because it was cut from Mexico. This land laid above the Galveston banco but close to it. It cut off in 1887. I have never occupied it since it was cut off. Soliseno banco was then owned by Fuentes and others and they were cultivating it. Solisenito banco was being cultivated just before it cut off by my father and me, but we didn't cultivate it after it cut off because we had no skiff. I do not know who occupied it for the last 23 years although it is my land. I have not claimed it because I didn't know to whom to go. I didn't know of the Boundary Commission until last year. I knew that Josiah Turner was owner of Galveston ranch and the land around this banco but I did not come to him because I didn't think it sufficient to see him."

(Recalled after the claimant's evidence was taken.)

"I have paid no taxes on this land, either in Texas or Mexico since it cut off in 1886. I desire to protest against all that the witnesses have said against my claim."

Angel Garcia Rivas, a Mexican citizen, a witness introduced by Filomeno Garcia, testified as follows:

"My name is Angel Garcia Rivas. I am 74 years old and live in Soliseno and have lived there all my life. I know the river in this neighborhood. A small piece of Texas land cut from Texas to Mexico in 1852, called La Isla. Soliseno banco cut from Mexico in 1859. Since then no portion of Galveston ranch above Soliseno banco has cut to Mexico. The present Solisenito banco cut from Mexico in 1887. La Isla was entirely eroded away before this. I knew Jesus Garcia and Anastacio Trevino. Anastacio was owner of Galveston ranch and La Isla banco and I know that Jesus Garcia loaned Anastacio 100 pesos in 1854 on this land. He farmed it for one year and then Amelio Fernandez paid him 100 pesos and farmed it until it all washed into the river."

Manuel de la Rosa, Mexican citizen, a witness introduced by Filomeno Garcia, testified as follows:

"My name is Manuel de la Rosa. I am 60 years old. I live in Soliseno and have lived there all my life and I know the changes of the river here. I do not remember when Soliseno was cut off because I was very young. Afterwards, I cannot say how many years, a small piece of Galveston ranch cut to the Mexican side above Soliseno banco. This was some years afterwards. I think that all was destroyed by erosion but am not certain. The Solisenito cut off in 1887. I knew Jesus Garcia, but don't know when he did—but he farmed the land one year and Amelio Fernandez farmed it one year afterwards and no more because the river was destroying it."

5. *Claimant's or Occupant's Evidence.*

The following is Mr. Josiah Turner's affidavit:

"State of Texas, County of Cameron, ss:

"Before me, Frank C. Pierce, a Notary Public in and for Cameron County, Texas, on this day personally appeared Josiah Turner, known to be a credible person, who, being sworn according to law, upon oath deposes and says:

"My name is Josiah Turner. I am eighty-three years of age. Have lived at what is known as the 'Galveston Ranch,' La Feria tract, Cameron County, Texas, since the year 1851.

"I am the owner of the land surrounding the Banco Soliseno, and of the banco itself.

"Relative to the strip of land lying directly west of the Soliseno Banco and which, it is claimed by Filomeno Garcia, pertains to Mexican territory, I desire to say that in the year of 1865 after the first overflow of the Rio Grande, a part of the Galveston Ranch, which at that time belonged to my father-in-law, Don Anastacio Trevino, was cut off and thrown onto the Mexican side—about forty acres of the upper potrero. The land was recognized as Don Anastacio's, even after being thrown onto the Mexican side. Don Anastacio, however, borrowed a hundred dollars from Jesus Garcia, and let Jesus use the land for agricultural purposes in the meantime. When Jesus Garcia died, I personally paid to his widow the hundred dollars which had been borrowed by Anastacio, and I immediately took possession of the piece then on the Mexican side.

"Afterwards Emilio Fernandez contracted to buy it from me for two hundred dollars (Anastacio being dead and I being in charge of his affairs), but paid me but one hundred. Then for a long time he refused to pay me the balance, feeling that as the banco was on Mexican territory but under American jurisdiction, it would be hard for me to enforce my rights.

"About 1885 or 1886 the river took another cut and threw almost the entire banco onto the Texas side again, leaving a few acres only on the Mexican side. Immediately upon seeing my own land coming by to me through nature's agency, I took possession of it and have held ever since.

"There is no truth in the statement that the piece referred to was ever Mexican territory, except as an avulsive fragment of American soil; and the history of these bancos will bear me out in the assertion that this peculiar action of the river has occurred at other places along the Rio Grande.

(Sig.) JOSIAH TURNER,

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1910.

(Sig.) FRANK C. PIERCE,

Notary Public,

Cameron County, Texas."

Mr. Turner also testified as follows before the Consulting Engineers, on February 13th.

"My name is Josiah Turner. I am 83 years old. I live in Galveston Ranch and have lived there since 1851. There was cut from Galveston ranch a piece of land in 1865 onto the Mexican side west of, or above, Soliseno banco. None of this banco eroded away but accretion started on both sides. It is not true that the river eroded all of this land away and then started north, giving accretion to the Mexican soil. It started accretion immediately after the cutoff. When the river formed the banco in 1886, I noticed that it left on the Mexican side about one-third of the old ground, while two thirds, with its accretion, was cut to this side. This third part which was left on the Mexican side still exists and the river has been giving accretion to it but I do not think that any of it could be identified now. I have paid taxes continuously to the State of Texas on this land, both while it was on the Mexican side and since it came back to Texas. I think that it would be useless to attempt to find any land marks of this old ground on the Mexican side."

Hilario Trevino (blind), American citizen, a witness introduced by Mr. Turner, testified as follows:

"My name is Hilario Trevino. I am 63 or 64 years old and live in Las Rusias Ranch, Texas. I knew Don Anastacio Trevino. He was my uncle. I know that Anastacio gave Jesus Garcia per-

mission to plant a small piece of land on the Mexican side which had cut from Texas, Jesus loaning him 100 pesos for the privilege. I do not know when this was. I knew Jesus Garcia. He died between 1874 and 1876. I don't know when Anastacia died. About 1865 or 66, Anastacio wanted to sell the land to Jesus for 100 pesos more but Jesus would not buy it."

Petra Flores, American citizen, a witness introduced by Mr. Turner, testified as follows:

"My name is Petra Flores. I don't know how old I am. (She looks about 75.) I live in Chapatal, Cameron County, Texas. I lived on Soliseno banco until I moved away about 25 years ago. I knew of a banco cutting from Galveston ranch to Mexico. Jesus Garcia planted it first and afterwards Emilio Fernandez—and the latter was still planting it when I moved away. The river had then cut away some of it but not much. I do not know whether it was destroyed after I left or not."

Carlos Flores, American citizen, a witness introduced by Mr. Turner, testified as follows:

"My name is Carlos Flores. I am 64 years old. I have no fixed residence but live in Texas. I knew Jesus Garcia. He was my father-in-law. He died in 1874 and Mr. Turner gave his widow 100 pesos, this being a return of the loan which Jesus Garcia made to Anastacio Trevino many years before. I know that a piece of land cut from the Galveston ranch above Soliseno banco. I do not know what became of it."

Desiderio Garcia, American citizen, a witness introduced by Mr. Turner, testified as follows:

"My name is Desiderio Garcia. I am 72 years old and I live in Galveston Ranch, Texas. I don't remember when Soliseno banco cut off. I lived in Soliseno banco from 1860 for about 16 years. During that time, a piece of Galveston ranch cut over to Mexico. It was above Soliseno banco, and was cut off a few years after I began living on Soliseno. I do not know whether the river destroyed it, or what became of it, because I was not here for a few years. I was here in Soliseno banco when Solisenito banco cut off and know when it was cut. Jesus Garcia and Emilio Fernandez were planting it before it cut off under permission from Josiah Turner. I have heard that a piece of the Texas banco was left on the Mexican side when the Solisenito cut off but I have never seen it. Solisenito is the same land that was formerly cut from Texas."

6. *Discussion of the Testimony.*

In weighing this testimony the following facts should be noted:

All three of the contestant's witnesses (himself and two others) signed a written statement that a small piece of Texas ground was cut from Texas above Soliseno banco at the same time as it was formed (1859). All three had, on January 19th, stated positively that no ground had ever been cut from Galveston ranch above Soliseno banco.

In his evidence, Filomeno Garcia says that this Texas land cut from Galveston ranch after Soliseno banco formed or after 1859. Angel Garcia says it cut in 1852, while Manuel de la Rosa says that it was several years after 1859. Of course, this variation in date is not of great importance, but their change of statement between January 19th and February 13th as to any land having cut off is important and vital to their claim.

Their revised statement was, that the banco, called by Angel Garcia "La Isla," cut from Texas at some indeterminate date and was soon afterwards eroded entirely away by the river, and that the tract now in question was either old Mexican soil or accretion to it without a taint of Texas.

I desire to call attention to Mr. Filomeno Garcia's statements regarding the cultivation of the land, non-payment of taxes, etc. The Soliseno banco was under cultivation when it cut off and has been ever since. He stated that this tract was also cultivated when cut off but that he and his father abandoned it because they had no skiff. It lies close to Soliseno, and, so far as I could learn, there has always been a ferry to it. It was singular that he and his father could not have used this ferry. He also states that he had paid no taxes for the last 23 years on the land, none since it was cut off. If it were Mexican soil, why

did he not pay taxes as well as his neighbors on Soliseno. He says that he never heard of the Boundary Commission until last year. It was known to every one in 1897-8 that we were working on the river and were studying the bancos. He said that he did not know who had occupied it for these 23 years. He apparently was not much interested in it. He is understood that he was not claiming it under chain of title from his father or from Jesus Garcia, but on the ground that it was community land belonging to the Colony of Soliseno, he representing the colonists.

Mr. Turner was 83 years of age and his mind worked slowly although he was in full possession of his faculties and his memory seemed good. He appeared to place great stress on the transaction involving the 100 pesos, but all this may have occurred and the land still have been wiped out by erosion. The evidence of Hilario Trevino and Carlos is therefore valueless except in proving that La Isla—cut to Mexico in 1865—was still in existence in 1875 and that Mr. Turner then considered it worth 100 pesos, as he repaid that sum and took possession of the land.

Petra Flores' evidence is to the effect that the land was in existence when she moved away from Soliseno banco about 1885. As the land cut back to the north side of the river in 1886 or 1887, it is not likely that it all eroded away and a new neck of land formed by accretion to Mexican soil in about two or three years.

Decedario Garcia's testimony would be quite valuable were it not for two things. On January 19th he, after careful explanation had been made to him of what the question was, said deliberately that none of Galveston ranch above Soliseno banco had ever been cut over to Mexico. On February 13th he is positive that a piece did cut to Mexico. In his testimony herein transcribed he says that he doesn't know what became of the Texas soil and also says that Solisenito banco (the tract in question) is the same land which was formerly cut from Texas. He was extremely stupid. His testimony is of no value.

Returning to Mr. Turner's evidence. Making allowance for his age, his testimony is as clear and consistent as could be expected. His statement to me in 1898, his affidavit of February 7th, 1910, and his oral testimony of February 13th all agree, except in some minor details. Soliseno was cut off in 1859. Six years afterwards, in 1865, a small banco ("La Isla") cut from Texas to Mexico. This gradually changed form and position, and, in 1886—or about that year—the greater part cut back. Despite the evidence against him, I believe old man Turner's story. At no other place on the river did I find, in 1897-8, so large a banco as this tract which was not claimed by the original owner or was not currently known to every man, woman and child in its vicinity as a banco. This had been cut off but 11 years. It was comparatively a new banco and so would be well known; yet the Mexican citizens, living in Soliseno, beside it, said without hesitation that it was Texas soil. Now, 12 years later, or 23 years after it cut off, after all of Mr. Turner's witnesses are dead or have moved from the country, come the Garcias, claiming that they didn't know their rights, although the owners of a banco alongside did, and were exercising them, and that they didn't know of the Boundary Commission, saying that they had abandoned the land for 23 years, didn't know who had been occupying it all this time, had paid no taxes on it, had not cultivated it because they had no skiff—although a ferry was in operation within a half mile of it—but that now they wanted it.

This tract was not overlooked in 1898. While I could not figure out just how it had been cut over and back, I satisfied myself that it had been. The extract from the Consulting Engineer's report of May 30th, 1898, shows that we did not then clearly understand the matter. Further study shows that the Soliseno banco was encroached upon by the river after "La Isla" cut off instead of before, as stated in that extract. In the rush of the 1898 work sufficient time was not taken to study the matter carefully. I now believe that the small patch of old ground shown on the map is the portion which is left of the banco and that it was once Texas soil.

7. How the Change May Have Occurred.

It is impossible to say, with the information which we have, just what series of shiftings in the bed of the river brought about the change which resulted in the formation of "La Isla," the change in its shape and position and the final cutting of it in two, transferring the greater part back again to the American side of the river, but leaving a small fragment on the south, or Mexican, side. The small blue

print, hereto attached, gives an idea of how this may have occurred. The double circle on Soliseno banco is a fixed point, common to all. The star shows the extreme southerly point of "La Isla" (or what may have been it) cut to Mexico in 1865. It corresponds in position to the patch of old ground shown on the large scale map. The 1853, 1898 and 1910 plats are taken from surveys and are accurate. Of course, the old river beds back of the bancos are also accurate from the date of the formation of each banco. The remaining positions of the river bed are imaginary.

This series of plats shows a possible evolution. I do not say that this evolution occurred, but that it may have occurred. An equally plausible evolution may be, I presume, figured out to show that all of "La Isla" was eroded away before Solisenito was formed, and one radically different from that here given might be developed which would show a piece of "La Isla" still in Mexico and "Solisenito" cut from it, as does this one. It is not material to this discussion just what changes the river made, except to show that it could have made a series of changes, resulting in this land being Texas soil, and the sole purpose of this print is to show this. I believe Mr. Turner's story and hence believe that some such series of changes as here shown must have occurred.

8. Conclusion.

I respectfully state that, in my opinion, the tract of land in question is not a Mexican banco but a piece of Texas soil which has always been a part of Galveston ranch, and, that therefore it does not form the foundation for a case calling for action by this Commission. We should not place a traverse around it and the stakes set in January should be removed.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. FOLLETT,
Consulting Engineer.

GENERAL ANSON MILLS, *Commissioner,*
International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 20, 1910.

SIR:

Referring to my report to you, dated April 20, 1910, on a tract of land on the lower river west of Soliseño Banco.

I beg to inclose herewith four* pictures taken at various places around the edge of the old ground on the Mexican side in front of this land, shown on the map accompanying my report and referred to on page four thereof.

These pictures were taken for the purpose of showing that this ground existed, was covered with dense vegetation and was higher than the surrounding land. The man in front is standing on the low ground while the one behind is on the high or old ground. Their positions relative to the camera are so badly chosen and the perspective is such that the difference in elevation does not show at first sight. The camera was held about level with the waist of the front man. Bearing this in mind, and making allowance for the perspective, it is plain that the rear man is on ground half a meter or more higher, in each case, than the front one.

I furnish you these because of the statement to the Commissioners of the Mexican Consulting Engineer that, so far as he could recall, no such old ground existed.

Yours very truly,

W. W. FOLLETT,
Consulting Engineer.

Report of Mexican Consulting Engineer

[Translation.]

EL PASO, TEXAS, May 4, 1910.

"SOLISEÑITO BANCO."

Report which the Mexican Consulting Engineer has the honor to render to the Mexican Boundary Commissioner concerning the "Soliseño" banco.

*Not printed.

There is a banco in the lower Rio Grande which we denominated "Soliseñito." This "Soliseñito" banco existed when the survey of 1897-8 was made, but was not taken into consideration then for the reason that the American Consulting Engineer had some information furnished him by Mr. Josiah Turner, the proprietor of Galveston Ranch, situated in the vicinity and just West of Soliseño banco to the effect that the formation of this banco was caused by an avulsive change of the river which segregated land, then American, which had remained on the Mexican side after another avulsive cut which had caused its separation from the American side, and which had gained accretion with the gradual movement of the river towards the left bank, accretion which, according to said Turner, is to-day the "Soliseñito" banco by virtue of the last avulsive change which occurred in 1887. For this reason it did not appear in the survey of 1897-8 as subject to elimination from the effects of the Treaty. The data appears in the office under your worthy charge relating to the claim presented by Señor Don Filomeno García.

In January of this year, while the writer was engaged in the study of the new bancos in the lower river in company with the American Consulting Engineer, Señor Filomeno García presented himself in the camp of the Mexican Section to inquire if the Commission would then proceed to investigate matters relating to the "Soliseñito" banco. This circumstance, together with that of having this banco on the list amongst those we were to study, and also having received instructions from the Mexican Commissioner to investigate whatever cases were presented during our study, caused me to confer with the American Consulting Engineer and propose to him the investigation of this case.

The American Consulting Engineer advised me that in 1898 when proposing eliminable bancos this was not taken into account for the reason that it was a banco cut from American and not from Mexican land, as in the case with bancos found on the left bank of the river. Desiring, however, to begin actively the study of the land, he promised me to make whatever investigation was necessary before the engineering sections arrived at the place.

On January 19th I received from the American Consulting Engineer a letter, a copy of which I give and which essentially is as follows:

"The owner of the Galveston Ranch tells me the same story that Turner told me 12 yrs. ago, viz, that, many years ago—in the early 60's, I think, a Texas banco was cut over into Mexico and that the ground west of Soliseño banco is accretion to this banco cut back onto this side. He said that he could get witnesses in Soliseño to show where the old channel was—I told him to do so and, if you arrived, we would meet them on the ground this morning.

As it is raining, I thought I wouldn't come out this morning, but it shows signs of clearing up. Should it do so, I would be pleased if you would meet me at 1 P. M. just north of the Turner banco lagoon, between it and the river. If you can get hold of the claimant—is his name García?—it would be best to have him and his witnesses there also. I will bring a map so we can tell where we are at.

Will you please reply by bearer as to whether or not it will be convenient for you to meet me?"

This same day I proceeded to the place and was there joined by Filomeno García and his witnesses Angel García Rivas, José Longoria García and Manuel de la Rosa. We found there the American Consulting Engineer accompanied by the witnesses sent by Mr. Turner, but not him.

We examined the land on the Mexican side where, according to Mr. Follett's statement to me, he believed had been land anciently segregated from Texas. We examined with the witnesses all the channel, very clear in parts, of the river in 1897-8, which we recognized by some portions left of a fence that then existed. The American Engineer several times asked the witnesses where was the piece of land and the channel which surrounded it which had cut from Texas in 1865. None of the witnesses of either party knew anything of it and looked from one to the other without comprehending. After repeated explanation the witnesses of Filomeno García stated that undoubtedly a piece of land was cut from Texas which remained on the Mexican side. Asked concerning the actual situation of this land they

unanimously stated that it did not now exist, much less at this place, since the river had carried it all away and even continued to destroy Mexican land more to the South as it moved toward the Mexican side for many years. Filomeno García agreed that the high land actually corresponded, if it existed, with the land on the American side (see the asterisk on the blueprint herewith), but in reality the river caused it to disappear completely in its movements to the South and again to the North. That in this last movement it went so far to the North as to become what is now the channel which surrounds the Soliseñito and until it ate part of the abandoned channel of the large Soliseño banco, and that after this, in 1886-7, the land claimed was cut and which is now called "Soliseñito." In this visit to the camp the witnesses presented by Turner did not show the Texas land in Mexico.

In our study on the American side there was no uniformity in the declarations of the witnesses of Mr. Turner, and the introducer of the witnesses, a young man by the name of Longoria, got very often all mixed up so far as to reply to everything "I don't know" and finally refused to reply further. On the contrary, everything stated by the witnesses presented by Filomeno García corresponded and was confirmed by that stated by the ancients, witnesses of Mr. Turner, to the effect that there was no Texas land on the Mexican side when the land in question cut, and I verified this as being the same as stated by García, who showed some ebony posts, part of one nearby, which all knew he had planted in company with his father when they cultivated the land. All of the witnesses were contestants. At the termination of the meeting Mr. Follett again insisted that he be shown the Texas land on the Mexican side, which was said to be there, and carried his impatience at the vacillations of Longoria and his witnesses to such a degree as to indicate disgust, terminating by stating to one of his assistants and to all present there that since there was no land and the witnesses of Turner had cleared up nothing, we would proceed to project the traverse of the Soliseñito, considering it as eliminable. The traverse was projected and recognized by the American and Mexican sections in the form and condition shown on the map which accompanies this report. In the original description of the traverse referred to, signed by both Consulting Engineers, the American Consulting Engineer put a note of condition reserving to himself the right of new investigations relative to the legitimacy of the land as an eliminable banco.

On February 13th of the same year, meeting in the camp of the American section, we solicited the assistance of the witnesses of both parties and we wrote their declarations, which all signed and which I have the honor to transmit originals. Accompanying this report is:

- 1 Tracing showing the traverse proposed and projected on the land.* Annex No. 1.
- 1 Blue print, synopsis which explains the manner in which the river changed on various occasions, forming bancos and destroying the American land which is not now on the Mexican side as alleged. Annex No. 2.
- 1 Letter from the American Consulting Engineer (original). Annex No. 3.
- 1 Letter copy of the certificate of Notary Frank G. Pierce. Annex No. 4.
- 1 Testimony signed by Manuel de la Rosa. Annex No. 6.
- 1 Testimony signed by Filomeno García. Annex No. 7.
- 1 Testimony signed by Petra Flores, Hilario Treviño. Annex No. 8.
- 1 Testimony signed Carlos Flores and Josiah Turner. Annex No. 9.
- 1 Testimony signed by Filomeno García, Angel García Rivas, José Longoria García, Manuel de la Rosa and F. S. Benavides. Annex No. 10.

The blue print shows two accurate extreme locations of the river and its meanderings between the period before the formation of the large Soliseño Banco, No. 23, and the present time. It also shows the intermediate positions of the river between both periods, which explains rationally and systematically the variations occurring in its diverse changes which gave origin to the bancos.

In order to explain all that is necessary, some conventional signs have been put on this blue print and which are a circle which marks the land constituting the "Soliseño" banco, No. 23; an asterisk which marks the American land which immediately passed to the Mexican side with the cut of 1865, and the + (cross) which designates the land where the "Soliseñito" banco in question took origin.

This synopsis is in accord with what the witnesses affirmed and altogether is rational and, in my opinion, only demonstrates the facts. In it one sees without effort by a simple comparison between the successive figures how the Turner land (asterisk) passed to Mexico and how it was disappearing

*See p. 96.

until it was entirely gone at the time the river advanced in order to form the "Soliseñito" banco from land + (the cross) very distinct from the Turner land and which had nothing in common with it.

Naturally it is easy to arrange between the extreme figures another series of intermediaries which will explain the contrary, if it is desired, but before the evidence of the facts, which are, 1st, that no one was able to show the Turner land on the Mexican side, a fact which obliged the American Consulting Engineer consent to the laying of a traverse; 2d, that the same Josiah Turner did not know where this land was and refused to accompany us in order to show it; and in the presence of the accord existing between hypothesis and testimony all the weight necessary to warrant a conclusion contrary to Mr. Turner's claim attaches to my method of reasoning.

Analyzing one by one the testimony of the witnesses, as favorable or unfavorable to the interests of Mr. Turner, only putting aside the question of dates, and taking what is essential: where is the land which was cut from Texas? did it pass to Mexico, gain by accretion, and afterwards cut again, passing to Texas another time to be what is now the Soliseñito banco? one easily is convinced that it does not exist.

At most, what is favorable to Mr. Turner in the testimony were connected with the fact that he gave permission, rented, etc., to persons in order that they might cultivate this land when it existed, and various times during the examination we had to take the testimony of Mr. Turner the American Consulting Engineer called his attention to this circumstance in order to make him comprehend the essence of the question.

I say with all respect to Mr. Turner, now very old, that one sees clearly that his intellectual faculties have gone into a natural decadence to such a degree that it was necessary to formulate his declaration for him phrase by phrase and word by word, with the favor and patience of the American Consulting Engineer in order to be able to verify his theory. During a great portion of his examination one could clearly see that he believed that it was sought to deny him the right of ownership (which was not the case) over the Banco, No. 22, which is much lower down the river.

This was so evident that Mr. Follett became impatient and said to him in my presence something like this:

"I have here the sections of the Boundary Commission, with its personnel and at large expense, to give solution to a matter originated by you and which is very much to your personal interest; we have talked for two hours about land which you said was your property and which by an avulsive change passed to the Mexican side, returning to the Texas side by a second change, and you have not said anything, absolutely nothing that gives us any information; we do not desire to know whether you gave permission or received money or not in order to cultivate the land nor if you returned the money to the widow you have mentioned. Can you show us this land?"

To this Mr. Turner replied that his banco was on the Mexican side and that everyone recognized it as his property (referring again to Turner banco No. 22, not in question). Calling his attention again to the main point he said he would not be able to show us the ground because he did not care for it, that there was no use to do so: *'There is no use; I don't want it.'*

I respectfully assert the above in order to make known to the Mexican Commissioner my personal conviction that the failure to recognize Soliseñito as an eliminable banco would be an injustice and that any hypotheses of a different character which might be made in order to prove the contrary would be nothing more than a twisting of the truth, and it would be desirable that the Commission should examine without loss of time the proprietor of Galveston Ranch, now very old, the only witness favorable to his claim, in order that I may fully justify the fear that I manifest respecting the failure of his moral faculties.

It is very surprising to me that after both Consulting Engineers saw that the claim set up by Mr. Turner was not proved on the ground; that based on this the American Consulting Engineer projected with me the traverse around the banco, and that the witnesses favored in no way the theory of Turner, the American Consulting Engineer still believes in it and without justifiable foundation.

I recognize the good faith and judicial rectitude of the American Consulting Engineer and naturally this consideration confounds me and I am unable to comprehend the reasons which he adduces in favor of the Soliseñito banco having its origin as set up by Mr. Turner when there is only his word without anything to confirm it.

The witnesses of Filomeno García did not deny that Mr. Turner may have rented land to the persons mentioned, nor said they anything to the contrary to his having given or returned the money to the widow of Jesús García; the only thing that they affirmed is that the individual who cultivated the land that passed to Mexico at the first cut stopped doing so for the simple reason that the river destroyed it completely two years, more or less, after it cut. (Testimony of Angel García and Manuel de la Rosa.) As a matter of fact since the cut took place Mr. Turner has *not occupied the land during 19 years or more* until 1885-6, when he says the river turned and cut, making it pass to the American side and leaving a few acres on the Mexican side (which nobody is able to show on the land). Perhaps the tax office of one or the other of the countries may have data which will show this.

Respecting what Mr. Turner said as to the history of bancos in the Rio Grande being favorable to his contention; there having occurred, according to him, similar cases to the peculiar one he presents in other parts of the same river, I do not recall a similar one (although it is not impossible) where we may have omitted to take into account a banco which was formed of land whose proprietor may not have been a citizen of the country from which the banco came. It is in every way a banco according to the treaties. The question of private ownership, according to my understanding, has nothing to do with the question and is regulated in conformity with the respective laws of each country. I believe, therefore, to admit what is proposed by Mr. Turner would be to establish a precedent which would in the future complicate even more the already complicated banco matters, whose simplification was essential to the object of the treaty of May 20, 1905.

I have to state in conclusion that I am profoundly convinced that the Soliseñito banco was separated from Mexican territory and that it is of the class comprehended in the boundary treaties and classified as eliminable.

Respectfully I reiterate to you my attentive consideration.

E. ZAYAS.

(See report of American Consulting Engineer for testimony taken jointly, pp. 50-56.)

Joint Report.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *December 26, 1911.*

THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
*International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.*

GENTLEMEN:

In accordance with your decision that the parcel of ground west of Soliseño banco No. 23 is a Mexican banco and should be named Soliseñito No. 81, we have the honor to present herewith, for your approval, a preliminary map and traverse thereof.* The survey on which this map is based was made in January, 1910. It will be noted that the east half of the traverse coincides with the west half of the Soliseño traverse. The river had cut into both bancos since the Soliseño was marked so that the closing distance of the Soliseñito (from Cor. 2 Soliseño towards Cor. 1) was not as long as was this distance on the Soliseño (320 against 367 meters). It is likely that the river has cut in still more in the last two years, so that this course will be still shorter on the final traverse. It will,

*See p. 96.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *Diciembre 26 de 1911.*

A LOS HONORABLES COMISIONADOS
*en la Comisión Internacional de Límites
entre México y los Estados Unidos.*

SEÑORES:

De acuerdo con la decisión de ustedes, respecto á que la porción de terreno situada al Oeste del banco No. 23, "El Soliseño," es un banco mexicano y que debe denominársele "El Soliseñito," No. 81; tenemos la honra de someter á la aprobación de ustedes, un diseño preliminar y con él un polígono limítrofe. El estudio de trazo en que se basa, fué hecho en Enero de 1910. Se notará que la mitad oriental del polígono coincide con la occidental del banco del "Soliseño." El río se ha internado en ambos bancos desde la época en que "El Soliseño" fué trazado, de manera que la distancia terminal que cierra al del "Soliseñito" (de la esquina No. 2 del "Soliseño" hacia la No. 1) no era tan grande como lo era la del "Soliseño" (320 metros en lugar de 367). Probablemente, el río habrá cortada aún

however, still coincide with the side 1-2 of the Soliseño.

It did not seem to us necessary to build another permanent monument for this banco because it is so close to that of Soliseño banco No. 23 and we therefore refer the new traverse to it. This is the same as was done at Campamento No. 74, whose traverse was referred to the permanent monument of Rafael Garcia No. 11.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. FOLLETT,
Consulting Engineer.

E. ZAYAS,
Ingeniero Consultor.

más terreno durante los dos últimos años y que así se haya acertado todavía más y afectando de ese modo el trazo final que se haga. Coincidirá, sin embargo, todavía con el lado No. 1-2 del "Soliseño."

No nos pareció necesario construir otro monumento permanente para este banco estando tan cerca el del banco del "Soliseño," No. 23, al cual referimos el nuevo polígono. Esto es lo mismo que hicimos respecto al banco "Campamento" No. 74, cuyo contorno quedó relacionado al monumento permanente del de "Rafael García," No. 11.

Reiteramos á ustedes nuestra muy distinguida consideración.

E. ZAYAS,
Engeniero Consultor Mexicano.

W. W. FOLLETT,
U. S. Consulting Engineer.

Joint Journal.

EL PASO, TEXAS, December 6. 1907.

The Joint Commission met at the office of the Mexican Commissioner at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Commission took up for consideration certain provisions in the treaty of 1905 for the elimination of the bancos in the Rio Grande, in connection with the treaty of 1884, and the method to be employed in carrying them into effect.

It was agreed that in determining whether a certain tract of land is a banco within the meaning of the treaty of 1905 the best evidence will be the report and maps of the Joint Consulting Engineers. If such report is not considered conclusive by the Commissioners or any doubt in the matter is expressed by the Engineers the Commissioners will endeavor to ascertain from well-qualified witnesses the point or points that seem obscure.

Should a prior change to the one under consideration be set up the Commissioners will always assume that such prior change was caused by gradual erosion and deposit, after the usual manner of the river, unless said prior avulsive change can be conclusively proven by reliable surveys and well-qualified witnesses, and the usual evidence on the ground which would clearly indicate a prior avulsive change.

To the end that the Commissioners may be fully informed and that interested parties with but little knowledge of maps and engineers' reports may be able to fully understand the same it is agreed that such engineers' report and map, as far as it is possible in each case, set forth the following:

The report should contain:

- (a) Only such matters as are directly connected with the case under consideration;
- (b) A statement as to whether in their opinion the formation of the land in question by reason of the change in the channel of the river was caused by gradual erosion and deposit or by avulsion, and to give their reasons for such opinion, pointing out the existence or non-existence of conditions which would tend to prove their contention;
- (c) Reference to such points on the map as is deemed essential to a proper and full understanding of same.

The necessary data should be collected by the surveyors, so that in preparing the maps there can be shown:

EL PASO, TEXAS, Diciembre 6 de 1907.

La Comisión se reunió á las 10 a. m. en la oficina de su Sección mexicana, para definir el modo de llevar á efecto ciertas provisiones del Tratado para la Eliminación de Bancos del Río Grande hecho en 1905 y relacionado con una Convención de 1884.

Se acordó considerar á los planos y los informes de los Ingenieros Consultores como los mejores medios para decidir si algún terreno determinado es un "banco" según el sentido del Tratado de 1905; pero que si tales datos no parecen concluyentes ó si los Ingenieros se manifiestan dudosos en la materia, los Comisionados tratarán de aclarar por medio de testigos competentes el punto ó los puntos oscuros.

Cuando parezca haber habido en el terreno en examen algún cambio antiguo del río, la Comisión dará siempre por sentado que se efectuó por erosión y azolve graduales—como es ordinario en el río—á menos que se pueda probar que fue avulsivo mediante planos dignos de fe y con testigos competentes y las marcas inequívocas del terreno que acompañan á las avulsiones.

Tanto para la perfecta información de los Comisionados, como para que las personas interesadas en cada caso y poco conocedoras en materia de planos y de informes periciales puedan comprender bien los que presenten los Ingenieros Consultores, se conviene en que dichos planos é informes llenarán los siguientes requisitos, hasta donde posible sea en cada ocasión:

Los informes contendrán:

- (a) Sólo aquello que directamente se refiera al caso que se estudie;
- (b) La opinión de los Ingenieros sobre si el terreno en cuestión fue formado por un cambio erosivo del río ó por avulsión, especificando las razones en que se base tal opinión y haciendo notar la existencia ó la falta de las condiciones que justificarían un aserto ó el contrario.
- (c) La descripción de puntos especiales de los planos cuyo conocimiento sea esencial para su debida y perfecta inteligencia.

Los datos que tomen los topógrafos en sus levantamientos deberán bastar para que figuren en los planos:

(a) The land in question; the present channel; the abandoned channel, and any former channels that may be clearly platted from the maps and records in the files of the Commission;

(b) All houses, public roads, common highways, canals, cultivated and uncultivated fields, and all other important topographical detail on the banco and also on adjoining land within a reasonable radius which will enable one to fix the locality in the mind;

(c) Traverse lines and monument points at corners of same; banks of river; lines to assumed normal bank; the permanent monument or bench mark; field notes and width of assumed normal channel, all of which will be hereinafter explained.

All maps to be drawn on a scale of 1:5000.

The treaty of 1884 provides that the boundary line shall "follow the center of the normal channel of the river," but owing to the varying width of the river's channel the Commissioners have experienced considerable difficulty in determining in many cases what is the normal channel, and have adopted the following method of arriving at same:

There are three conditions of the river to be taken into consideration:

(1) Where the river runs entirely within well-defined banks;

(2) Where the river has one well-defined or live bank, the water on the opposite side extending over low country and sand bars;

(Live Bank.—The bank against which the current is running.)

(3) Where there are no well-defined banks but the water of the river spreads out over adjoining low country, except at extremely low water.

In condition (1) there will be no difficulty in ascertaining the center of the normal channel.

In conditions (2) and (3) the Consulting Engineers will arbitrarily fix the width of the channel by taking the average width of the same at the nearest point both up and down stream where it is in comparatively well-defined banks, and represents, in the opinion of the engineers, the average width of the channel in that locality, and such average width thus determined shall be assumed to be the normal width of the channel, and in the case of condition (2) the boundary line is determined by taking half the assumed width of this channel, measuring from the live or well-defined bank. In the case of condition (3) the boundary line will follow the center of the deepest channel and the banks are determined by measuring half the assumed width from said center of the deepest channel.

In putting into effect the provision of the treaty of 1905 that the abandoned channel of the river around bancos shall be suitably marked it is desired by the Commissioners that the Consulting Engineers run a traverse in the abandoned channel which shall be within its middle third, and at the corners of said traverse to set a heavy wooden stake to mark future location of monuments. Where there is a well-defined or live bank on the river this traverse should run to same and points for monuments located thereon, but where there is no well-defined or live bank, but a series of low lands and sand bars between the banco and the running water, the points for location of monuments should be placed on the flood or overflow bank, and to arrive at the front line of the banco on the assumed or normal bank of the river, as fixed by the engineers and described herein, a right line should be run from each of said monuments on the overflow or flood bank to the nearest point of the line marking the assumed or normal bank.

A site should be selected, and marked with a heavy wooden stake, for the erection of a permanent monument or bench mark at a point on high ground away from the river and least liable to overflow, and to this point should be tied the traverse above referred to so that hereafter any competent surveyor can re-establish the corners of said traverse, and field notes to that end should be shown on the map.

The permanent monument to mark the corners of the traverse around bancos to be of durable wood four inches square and sufficiently long to allow same to stand one meter above ground, the top of which to be painted white and marked with a stencil "I. B. C." and "C. de L." The per-

(a) El terreno de que se trate, el cauce actual del río, el anterior, y todos los antiguos que puedan copiarse convenientemente de otros planos que haya en poder de la Comisión;

(b) Todas las casas, los caminos públicos, los canales, las tierras cultivadas ó incultas y los demás detalles importantes del banco ó del terreno cercano á él, dentro de un límite prudente y hasta donde convenga para ayudar á reconocer la localidad;

(c) De acuerdo con lo que luego se explicará, polígonos alrededor del banco y sitios propuestos para monumentos en los ángulos de los mismos; líneas que los unan á la margen normal adoptada; ancho adoptado para el cauce normal; notas de campo.

Todos los planos de los bancos se dibujarán á escala de 1:5000.

El Tratado de 1884 provee que la línea divisoria "seguirá el centro del cauce normal del río"; mas los Comisionados han tenido seria dificultad muchas veces en decidir cuál sea el "cauce normal," debido á la inconstante anchura del río, y por lo tanto convienen en adoptar las siguientes reglas para determinarlo:

Pueden presentarse tres casos diversos:

(1) Que el río corra entre márgenes bien definidas;

(2) Que tenga una margen viva ó definida y el agua se desborde hacia la opuesta extendiéndose por bajíos y playas arenosas, llamándose "margen viva" aquella al pie de la cual corra el agua;

(3) Que no haya márgenes precisas, sino que el río se extienda hacia ambos lados sobre bajíos, excepto en las aguas mínimas.

En el caso No. 1 no habra dificultad para determinar el cauce normal.

En los Nos. 2 y 3 los Consultores determinarán el ancho medio del cauce normal tomando el promedio de su amplitud en los sitios más próximos de aguas-arriba y de aguas-abajo en donde ambas márgenes estén bien definidas y la anchura sea la media general, á juicio de ellos. En seguida, en el caso No. 2 se señalará la línea divisoria internacional tomando desde la margen viva distancias hacia el río iguales á la mitad del ancho medio normal del cauce así adoptado. En el caso No. 3 la línea internacional irá por el centro del canal más profundo y las márgenes supuestas normales se determinarán midiendo hacia cada lado de dicha línea distancias iguales á la mitad del cauce normal medio adoptado.

Para llevar á efecto la provisión del Tratado de 1905, sobre monumentar adecuadamente el lecho del río abandonado alrededor de los bancos, desean los Comisionados que los Ingenieros Consultores adopten al referido lecho un polígono que quede inscrito en su tercio medio y que en los ángulos de él en el terreno fijen estacas resistentes de madera que marquen los sitios de los futuros monumentos. Cuando en el río en actividad á la fecha de la operacion haya hacia el lado del banco una "margen viva," el mencionado polígono se extenderá hacia ella; pero cuando no la haya, sino que se encuentren entre el banco y el río corriente una serie de bajíos y de playas de arena, los puntos extremos del polígono quedarán en la línea adonde alcancen los desbordes en las avenidas, y estos extremos se unirán, por medio de las líneas rectas más cortas posibles, á la línea de la margen normal imaginaria adoptada.

En cada banco se elegirá un sitio para la erección de un monumento de referencia permanente que quede en terreno alto, lejos del río corriente y no sujeto á inundación, y se marcará ese sitio con una estaca fuerte de madera, ligándose ese punto con el polígono antes citado en tal forma que cualquier topógrafo competente pueda reconstruir mediante él los ángulos del polígono. Se asentarán en los planos las notas de campo correspondientes.

Los monumentos finales que marquen los vértices del polígono de contorno de los bancos serán de madera duradera, de sección cuadrada de cuatro pulgadas (diez centímetros) de lado, bastante largos para que sobresalgan un metro del terreno, y tendrán un casquete pintado de blanco y marcado

manent monument or bench mark to be of cement or cast iron of dimensions to be determined later, and to be marked "No.—," "I. B. C." and "C. de L."

Each banco to be numbered, such number to be furnished by Commissioners upon examination and approval of maps and reports of the engineers, and after said examination and approval of the Commissioners and the two Governments the Consulting Engineers will proceed jointly, with the necessary labor and material, to set the monuments at the points selected, as described above.

It was also agreed that the Consulting Engineers should prepare a general map on a scale of 1:25000 of each banco district in order that the authorities on both sides of the river will be able to locate any banco in question and to enable the Commission to more perfectly carry out the provisions in the Journal of June 27, 1907, regarding the furnishing of the Commission's proceedings and decisions to local authorities.

The Commission then adjourned.

ANSON MILLS,
WILBUR KEBLINGER,
F. B. PUGA,
CÉSAR CANSECO.

con un molde con las iniciales "I. B. C." y "C. de L." en lados opuestos.

El monumento de referencia permanente será de cemento ó de fundición, tendrá dimensiones que más tarde se determinarán, é irá marcado: "No.—," "I. B. C." y "C. de L." en los lugares adecuados, debiéndose numerar los bancos progresivamente con las números que los Comisionados proporcionen en su oportunidad, después de examinar y aprobar los planos y los informes de los Consultores. Cuando se tenga dicha aprobación y la de los dos Gobiernos, los Ingenieros Consultores procederán unidos, y con la gente y los materiales necesarios, á construir en los puntos elegidos los monumentos que se han descrito aquí.

Se acordó igualmente que los Ingenieros Consultores deberán preparar para cada zona de bancos un plano de conjunto á escala de 1:25000, con el fin de que en él puedan reconocer la posición de cada banco las autoridades de ambos lados de la línea divisoria á quienes, de acuerdo con lo convenido en una Acta de 27 de Junio de 1907, se enviará copia de las decisiones de la Comisión.

Enseguida se levantó la sesión.

F. B. PUGA,
ANSON MILLS,
CÉSAR CANSECO,
WILBUR KEBLINGER.

Consulting Engineers' Report.

EL PASO, TEXAS, *March* 10, 1910.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,
International Boundary Commission,
United States and Mexico.

GENTLEMEN:

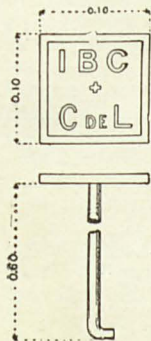
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The traverses were placed so as to lie within the middle third of the old river bed, and the angles were marked by mesquite posts conforming in size and marking to the requirements laid down in the Journal of December 6, 1907. They were painted with two coats of white lead and oil and the required figures and letters were burned into them with branding irons and then filled with black paint.

On each banco was erected a permanent monument of concrete. This consisted of a base two feet

square and two feet deep, with its top flush with the surface of the ground; on this was placed a truncated pyramid two and a half feet high, one foot square at the top and one foot eight inches square at the bottom. In the top of the concrete was set a cast iron plate four inches square, cast on the end of a three-fourth-inch bolt two feet long, which anchored it into the concrete. The sketch shows how this plate was marked. Into the fresh concrete

was stamped the word "Banco," and the number.



EL PASO, TEXAS, *Marzo* 10 de 1910.

SEÑORES COMISIONADOS DE LÍMITES
En la Comisión Internacional entre
México y los Estados Unidos, Presentes.

SEÑORES:

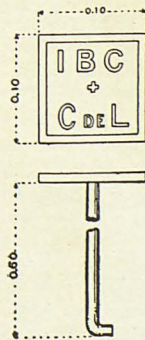
* * * * *

Los polígonos se trazaron de modo que quedaran dentro del tercio medio del antiguo lecho del río, y los vértices se fijaron por medio de postes de mezquite del tamaño y con las marcas ordenadas en el Acta Mixta de 6 de Diciembre. Se pintaron con dos capas de pintura blanca de aceite, y las marcas se hicieron á fuego, pintadas luego con pintura negra.

En cada banco se erigió un monumento de referencia de obra de concreto, consistente de una base de 60 cmtrs. en cuadro por 60 cmtrs. de profundidad

enrasando con el terreno; sobre esta base, una pirámide de 70 cmtrs. de alto, 30 cmtrs. en cuadro por su cara superior y 50 cmtrs. por la inferior. En la cara de arriba y anclada á la obra de concreto por medio de un perno de 16 mm. de diámetro y 60 cmtrs. de largo, colocamos una placa de hierro fundido. La inscripción realizada en esta placa se ve en el diseño dibujado al margen. Sobre el cemento, aún fresco al tiempo de construirse, se grabó la palabra

"banco" y su número de orden correspondiente.



* * * * *

Respectfully submitted,

Sometiendo lo anterior á la superior aprobaci6n de ustedes, les reiteramos nuestra respetuosa consideraci6n.

Firmados.

W. W. FOLLETT, E. ZAYAS,
U. S. Cons. Engineers. Ing. Cons. Mexicano.

E. ZAYAS, W. W. FOLLETT,
Ing. Cons. Mexicano. U. S. Cons. Engineer.

Boundary Treaties, United States and Mexico.

1848.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS, AND SETTLEMENT.

Concluded February 2, 1848; ratifications exchanged at Queretaro, May 30, 1848; proclaimed July 4, 1848.

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two Republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two peoples should live, as good neighbours, have for that purpose appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican Republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Don Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said Republic;

Who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following.

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic.

ARTICLE I.

(Provision relating to declaration of amity.)

ARTICLE II.

(Provision relating to convention to be entered into for the provisional suspension of hostilities.)

ARTICLE III.

(Provisions relating to the ratification of this treaty, blockade of the Mexican ports to cease; troops of the United States to be withdrawn; custom houses; evacuation of the capital of Mexico.)

ARTICLE IV.

(Provisions relating to all castles and forts to be restored; final evacuation of Mexican territory; prisoners of war to be restored.)

ARTICLE V.*

The boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite

*This article was amended by Article I of the treaty of December 30, 1853.

the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same); thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean.

The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled "Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Revised edition, Published at New York, in 1847, by J. Disturnell; of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned Plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year 1782 by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailing-master of the Spanish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802, in the atlas to the voyage of the schooners Sutil and Mexicana; of which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective Plenipotentiaries.

In order to designate the boundary line with due precision, upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics, as described in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be necessary.

The boundary line established by this article shall be religiously respected by each of the two republics, and no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and free consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its own constitution.

ARTICLE VI.

(Provisions relating to free passage by the Gulf of California and river Colorado to vessels of the United States;

construction of a road, canal or railway to run on the banks of the river Gila.)

ARTICLE VII.

(Provisions relating to navigation of rivers Gila and Rio Bravo below the boundary line; navigation of said rivers not to be obstructed and no tax to be levied on vessels or persons navigating the same without the consent of both Governments.)

ARTICLE VIII.

(Provisions relating to Mexicans established in territories ceded to the United States; property to be inviolably respected.)

ARTICLE IX.

(Provision relating to how Mexicans remaining in the ceded territories may become citizens of the United States.)

ARTICLE X.

(Stricken out.)

ARTICLE XI.

(Provisions relating to incursions of savage tribes into the territory of Mexico; persons captured in Mexican territory and carried into the territory of the United States; Government of the United States to pass such laws as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing stipulations.)

ARTICLE XII.

(Provisions relating to amount of money to be paid to Mexico; how the same shall be paid.)

ARTICLE XIII.

(Provision relating to the United States also to assume and pay the amounts due.)

ARTICLE XIV.

(Provision relating to the Mexican Government discharged from all claims of citizens of the United States.)

ARTICLE XV.

(Provisions relating to the United States to make satisfaction for the same, not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars; Board of Commissioners to be established; how books, records, and documents in the possession of the Government of Mexico necessary to the decision of any claim are to be obtained from that Government.)

ARTICLE XVI.

(Provision relating to each party reserving the right to fortify any part of its territory.)

ARTICLE XVII.

(Provisions relating to the Treaty of 5th April, 1831, between the United States and Mexico, with certain exceptions, revived; but may be terminated by either party's giving one year's notice.)

ARTICLE XVIII.

(Provision relating to supplies for the troops of the United States arriving in Mexico previous to the evacuation to be exempt from duty.)

ARTICLE XIX.

(Provision relating to rules to be observed with respect to merchandise imported into Mexican ports.)

ARTICLE XX.

(Provision relating to the tariff established by the United States at places occupied by their forces in Mexico to be in force for sixty days.)

ARTICLE XXI.

If unhappily any disagreement should hereafter arise between the Governments of the two republics, whether with respect to the interpretation of any stipulation in this treaty, or with respect to any other particular concerning the political or commercial relations of the two nations, the said Governments, in the name of those nations, do promise to each other that they will endeavor, in the most sincere and earnest manner, to settle the differences so arising, and to preserve the state of peace and friendship in which the two countries are now placing themselves, using, for this end, mutual representations and pacific negotiations. And if, by these means, they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not, on this account, be had to reprisals, aggression, or hostility of any kind, by the one republic against the other, until the Government of that which deems itself aggrieved shall have maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborhood, whether it would not be better that such difference should be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each side, or by that of a friendly nation. And should such course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other, unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference, or the circumstances of the case.

ARTICLE XXII.

(Provision relating to rules to be observed in case of war; the solemn covenant herein entered into not to be annulled on the pretence that war dissolves all treaties.)

ARTICLE XXIII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its general Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, or at the seat of Government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, and have hereunto affixed our seals respectively. Done in quintuplicate, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

N. P. TRIST.
LUIS G. CUEVAS.
BERNARDO COUTO.
MIGL. ATRISTAIN.

1853

TREATY RELATIVE TO BOUNDARY, TRANSIT OF PERSONS, &c., ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

Concluded December 30, 1853; ratifications exchanged at Washington June 30, 1854; proclaimed June 30, 1854.

In the name of Almighty God:
The Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse between the two countries, and especially in respect to the true limits which should be established, when notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe

Hidalgo in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment. To avoid these, and to strengthen and more firmly maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two republics, the President of the United States has, for this purpose, appointed James Gadsden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the same near the Mexican Government, and the President of Mexico has appointed as Plenipotentiary "ad hoc" his excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla, cavalier grand cross of the national and distinguished order of Guadalupe, and Secretary of State and of the office of Foreign Relations, and Don José Salazar Ylarregui and General Mariano Monterde, as scientific commissioners, invested with full powers for this negotiation; who, having communicated their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following:

ARTICLE I.

The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31° 47' north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 31° 20' north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31° 20' to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two Governments shall nominate one commissioner, to the end that, by common consent, the two thus nominated, having met in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, may proceed to survey and mark out upon the land the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe, keeping a journal and making proper plans of their operations. For this purpose, if they should judge it necessary, the contracting parties shall be at liberty each to unite to its respective commissioner scientific or other assistants, such as astronomers and surveyors, whose concurrence shall not be considered necessary for the settlement and ratification of a true line of division between the two republics; that line shall be alone established upon which the commissioners may fix, their consent in this particular being considered decisive and an integral part of this treaty, without necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

The dividing line thus established shall, in all time, be faithfully respected by the two Governments, without any variation therein, unless of the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations, and in accordance with the constitution of each country, respectively.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established, the said line being considered annulled and abolished wherever it may not coincide with the present, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same.

ARTICLE II.

(Provision relating to release of the obligations of Art. XI of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.)

ARTICLE III.

(Provision relating to Mexico to be paid ten million dollars.)

ARTICLE IV.

(Provisions relating to Articles VI and VII of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo annulled; free passage through the Gulf of California; how far Art. VII of treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is to apply to the Rio Bravo del Norte.)

ARTICLE V.

(Provision relating to Articles VIII, IX, XVI, and XVII of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to apply to the country hereby ceded.)

ARTICLE VI.

(Provision relating to grants of land by Mexico, after September 25, 1853, not to valid.)

ARTICLE VII.

Should there at any future period (which God forbid) occur any disagreement between the two nations which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner to procure by every possible method the adjustment of every difference; and should they still in this manner nor succeed, never will they proceed to a declaration of war without having previously paid attention to what has been set forth in article 21 of the treaty of Guadalupe for similar cases; which article, as well as the 22d, is here re-affirmed.

ARTICLE VIII.

(Provisions respecting the road across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; transportation of mails and property across the Isthmus; port of entry to be opened; transportation of troops and munitions of war; United States may protect the road.)

ARTICLE IX.

This treaty shall be ratified, and the respective ratifications shall be exchanged at the city of Washington within the exact period of six months from the date of its signature, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof we, the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have hereunto affixed our hands and seals at Mexico, the thirtieth (30th) day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the thirty-third year of the Independence of the Mexican Republic, and the seventy-eighth of that of the United States.

[Seal.]	JAMES GADSDEN.
[Seal.]	MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA.
[Seal.]	JOSÉ SALAZAR YLARREGUI.
[Seal.]	J. MARIANO MONTERDE.

1882.

BOUNDARY CONVENTION.

Concluded July 29, 1882; ratification advised by the Senate August 8, 1882; ratified by the President January 29, 1883; ratifications exchanged March 3, 1883; proclaimed March 5, 1883. (Treaties and Conventions, 1889, p. 711.)

(This convention although temporary in its character is reprinted because Article IX provides for the punishment of persons destroying or defacing the monuments marking the boundary.)

The President of the United States of America on the one hand and the President of the United States of Mexico on the other, being desirous of putting an end to whatever difficulties arise from the destruction or displacement of

some of the monuments erected for the purpose of marking the boundary between the two countries, have thought proper to conclude a convention with the object of defining the manner in which the said monuments are to be restored to their proper places and new ones erected, if necessary; to which end they have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

And the President of the United States of Mexico, Señor Don Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, in Washington;

Who, after reciprocal exhibition of their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

With the object of ascertaining the present condition of the monuments marking the boundary line between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, established by the treaties of February 2, 1848, and December 3, 1853, and for determining generally what monuments, if any, have been destroyed or removed and may require to be rebuilt or replaced, a preliminary reconnaissance of the frontier line shall be made by each government, within six months from the exchange of ratifications of this convention. These reconnaissances shall be made by parties under the control of officers of the regular army of the respective countries, and shall be effected in concert, in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the commanders of the respective parties. The expense of each reconnoitering party shall be borne by the government in whose behalf it operates.

These reconnaissance-parties shall report to their respective governments, within eight months from the exchange of the ratifications of this convention.

- (a) The condition of the present boundary monuments;
- (b) The number of destroyed or displaced monuments;
- (c) The places, settled or capable of eventual settlement, where it may be advisable to set the monuments closer together along the line than at present;
- (d) The character of the new monuments required, whether of stone or iron; and their number, approximately, in each case.

ARTICLE II.

Pending the conclusion of the preliminary reconnaissances provided in Article I, each government shall appoint a surveying party, consisting of an Engineer-in-Chief, two Associates one of whom shall be a practical astronomer, and such number of assistants, engineers and associates as it may deem proper. The two parties so appointed shall meet at El Paso del Norte, or at any other convenient place to be agreed upon, within six months from the exchange of the ratifications hereof, and shall form, when combined, an "International Boundary Commission."

ARTICLE III.

The International Boundary Commission shall be required and have the power and authority to set in their proper places along the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, from the Pacific Ocean to the Rio Grande, the monuments heretofore placed there under existing treaties whenever such monuments shall have become displaced; to erect new monuments on the site of former monuments when these shall have been destroyed; and to set new monuments at such points as may be necessary and be chosen by joint accord between the two Commissioner Engineers-in-Chief. In rebuilding and replacing the old monuments and in providing for new ones, the respective reports of the reconnaissance parties provided by Article I may be consulted; provided, however, that the distance between two consecutive monuments shall never exceed eight thousand meters, and that this limit may be reduced on those parts of the line which are inhabited or capable of habitation.

ARTICLE IV.

Where stone shall be found in sufficient abundance, the monuments may be of stone; and in other localities shall be of iron in the form of a simple tapering four-sided shaft with pediment, rising above the ground to a height of six feet, and bearing suitable inscriptions on its sides. These monuments shall be at least two centimeters in thickness, and weigh not less than five hundred pounds each. The approximate number thereof to be required may be determined from the reports of the preliminary reconnaissance parties, and the monuments, properly cast and finished, may be sent forward from time to time to such spots as the Commission may select, to be set in place at the sites determined upon as the work progresses.

ARTICLE V.

The Engineers-in-Chief of both sections shall determine, by common consent, what scientific processes are to be adopted for the resetting of the old monuments and the erection of the new ones; and they shall be responsible for the proper performance of the work.

On commencing operations, each section shall report to its government the plan of operations upon which they shall have jointly agreed; and they shall from time to time submit reports of the progress made by them in the said operations; and finally they shall present a full report, accompanied by the necessary drawings, signed by the Engineer-in-Chief and the two Associate Engineers on each side, as the official record of the International Boundary Commission.

ARTICLE VI.

The expenses of each section shall be defrayed by the government which appointed it; but the cost of the monuments and of their transportation shall be equally shared by both governments.

ARTICLE VII.

Whenever the number of the monuments to be set up shall be approximately known as the result of the labors of the preliminary reconnaissance-parties, the Engineers-in-Chief shall prepare an estimate of their cost, conveyance and setting up; and when such estimate shall have been approved by both governments, the mode of making the payment of the part to be paid by Mexico shall be determined by a special arrangement between the two governments.

ARTICLE VIII.

The work of the International Boundary Commission shall be pushed forward with all expedition; and the two governments hereby agree to regard the present convention as continuing in force until the conclusion of said work, provided that such time does not exceed four years and four months from the date of the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

ARTICLE IX.

The destruction or displacement of any of the monuments described herein, after the line shall have been located by the International Boundary Commission as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, punishable according to the justice of the country of the offender's nationality if he be a citizen of either the United States or Mexico; and if the offender be of other nationality, then the misdemeanor shall be punishable according to the justice of the country where he may be apprehended.

This convention shall be ratified on both sides and the ratifications exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In testimony whereof we have signed this convention in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and affixed hereunto the seals of our arms.

Done in the City of Washington this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. (Seal.)
M. ROMERO. (Seal.)

1884.

BOUNDARY CONVENTION, RIO GRANDE AND RIO COLORADO.

Concluded November 12, 1884; ratification advised by the Senate March 18, 1885; modifications consented to by the Senate June 23, 1886; ratified by the President July 10, 1886; ratifications exchanged September 13, 1886; proclaimed September 14, 1886.

ARTICLES.

- I. Boundaries in rivers named.
- II. Changes.
- III. Artificial changes.
- IV. Bridges.
- V. Riparian rights.
- VI. Ratification.

Whereas, in virtue of the Vth article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, concluded February 2, 1848, and of the first Article of that of December 30, 1853, certain parts of the dividing line between the two countries follow the middle of the channel of the Rio Grande and the Rio Colorado, to avoid difficulties which may arise through the changes of channel to which those rivers are subject through the operation of natural forces, the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United States of Mexico have resolved to conclude a convention which shall lay down rules for the determination of such questions and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States; and

The President of the United States of Mexico, Matías Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States;

Who, after exhibiting their respective Full Powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The dividing line shall forever be that described in the aforesaid Treaty and follow the center of the normal channel of the rivers named, notwithstanding any alterations in the banks or in the course of those rivers, provided that such alterations be effected by natural causes through the slow and gradual erosion and deposit of alluvium and not by the abandonment of an existing river bed and the opening of a new one.

ARTICLE II.

Any other change, wrought by the force of the current, whether by the cutting of a new bed, or when there is more than one channel by the deepening of another channel than that which marked the boundary at the time of the survey made under the aforesaid Treaty, shall produce no change in the dividing line as fixed by the surveys of the International Boundary Commissions in 1852, but the line then fixed shall continue to follow the middle of the original channel bed, even though this should become wholly dry or be obstructed by deposits.

ARTICLE III.

No artificial change in the navigable course of the river, by building jetties, piers, or obstructions which may tend to deflect the current or produce deposits of alluvium, or by dredging to deepen another than the original channel under the Treaty when there is more than one channel, or by cutting waterways to shorten the navigable distance, shall be permitted to affect or alter the dividing line as determined by the aforesaid Commissions in 1852 or as determined by Article I hereof and under the reservation therein contained; but the protection of the banks on either side from erosion, by revetments of stone or other material not unduly projecting into the current of the river shall not be deemed an artificial change.

ARTICLE IV.

If any international bridge have been or shall be built across either of the rivers named, the point on such bridge exactly over the middle of the main channel as herein determined shall be marked by a suitable monument, which shall denote the dividing line for all the purposes of such bridge, notwithstanding any change in the channel which may thereafter supervene. But any rights other than in the bridge itself and in the ground on which it is built shall in event of any such subsequent change be determined in accordance with the general provisions of this convention.

ARTICLE V.

Rights of property in respect of lands which may have become separated through the creation of new channels as defined in Article II hereof, shall not be affected thereby, but such lands shall continue to be under the jurisdiction of the country to which they previously belonged.

In no case, however, shall this retained jurisdictional right affect or control the right of navigation common to the two countries under the stipulations of Article VII of the aforesaid Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and such common right shall continue without prejudice throughout the actually navigable main channels of the said rivers, from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the point where the Rio Colorado ceases to be the international boundary, even though any part of the channel of said rivers, through the changes herein provided against, may be comprised within the territory of one of the two nations.

ARTICLE VI.

This convention shall be ratified by both parties in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure, and the ratifications exchanged in the city of Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, this twelfth day of November, A. D. 1884.

FREDK. T. FRELINGHUYSEN. [Seal.]
[Seal.] M. ROMERO.

1889.

BOUNDARY CONVENTION.

Concluded March 1, 1889; ratification advised by the Senate May 7, 1890; ratified by the President December 6, 1890; ratifications exchanged December 24, 1890; proclaimed December 26, 1890.

ARTICLES.

- I. International Boundary Commission authorized.
- II. Composition.
- III. Meetings of Commission.
- IV. Duties.
- V. Investigation of works on banks of Colorado and Rio Grande.
- VI. Examinations.
- VII. Jurisdiction.
- VIII. Decisions.
- IX. Ratification.

The United States of America and the United States of Mexico, desiring to facilitate the carrying out of the principles contained in the treaty of November 12, 1884, and to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes which take place in the bed of the Rio Grande and that of the Colorado River, in that portion thereof where they serve as a boundary between the two Republics, have resolved to conclude a treaty for the attainment of these objects, and have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States of America, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of Mexico, Matías Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico, at Washington;

Who, after having exhibited their respective Full Powers, and having found the same to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

All differences or questions that may arise on that portion of the frontier between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico where the Rio Grande and the Colorado rivers form the boundary line, whether such differences or questions grow out of alterations or changes in the bed of the aforesaid Rio Grande and that of the aforesaid Colorado River, or of works that may be constructed in said rivers, or of any other cause affecting the boundary line, shall be submitted for examination and decision to an International Boundary Commission, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the case of said differences or questions.

ARTICLE II.

The International Boundary Commission shall be composed of a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States of America, and of another appointed by the President of the United States of Mexico, in accordance with the constitutional provisions of each country, of a Consulting Engineer, appointed in the same manner by each Government, and of such Secretaries and Interpreters as either Government may see fit to add to its Commission. Each Government separately shall fix the salaries and emoluments of the members of its Commission.

ARTICLE III.

The International Boundary Commission shall not transact any business unless both Commissioners are present. It shall sit on the frontier of the two contracting countries, and shall establish itself at such places as it may determine upon; it shall, however, repair to places at which any of the difficulties or questions mentioned in this convention may arise, as soon as it shall have been duly notified thereof.

ARTICLE IV.

When, owing to natural causes, any change shall take place in the bed of the Rio Grande or in that of the Colorado river, in that portion thereof wherein those rivers form the boundary line between the two countries, which may affect the boundary line, notice of that fact shall be given by the proper local authorities on both sides to their respective Commissioners of the International Boundary Commission, on receiving which notice it shall be the duty of the said Commission to repair to the place where the change has taken place or the question has arisen, to make a personal examination of such change, to compare it with the bed of the river as it was before the change took place, as shown by the surveys, and to decide whether it has occurred through avulsion or erosion, for the effects of articles I and II of the convention of November 12, 1884; having done this, it shall make suitable annotations on the surveys of the boundary line.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever the local authorities on any point of the frontier between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, in that portion in which the Rio Grande and the Colorado River form the boundary between the two countries, shall think that works are being constructed, in either of those rivers, such as are prohibited by article III of the convention of November 12, 1884, or by article VII of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, they shall so notify their respective Commissioners, in order that the latter may at once submit the matter to the International Boundary Commission, and that said Commission may proceed, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing article, to examine the case, and that it may decide whether the work is among the number of those which are permitted, or of those which are prohibited by the stipulations of those treaties.

The Commission may provisionally suspend the construction of the works in question pending the investigation of the matter, and if it shall fail to agree on this point, the works shall be suspended, at the instance of one of the two Governments.

ARTICLE VI.

In either of these cases, the Commission shall make a personal examination of the matter which occasions the change, the question or the complaint, and shall give its decision in regard to the same, in doing which it shall comply with the requirements established by a body of regulations to be prepared by the said Commission and approved by both Governments.

ARTICLE VII.

The International Boundary Commission shall have power to call for papers and information, and it shall be the duty of the authorities of each of the two countries to send it any papers that it may call for, relating to any boundary question in which it may have jurisdiction in pursuance of this convention.

The said Commission shall have power to summon any witnesses whose testimony it may think proper to take, and it shall be the duty of all persons thus summoned to appear before the same and to give their testimony, which shall be taken in accordance with such by-laws and regulations as may be adopted by the Commission and approved by both Governments. In case of the refusal of a witness to appear, he shall be compelled to do so, and to this end the Commission may make use of the same means that are used by the courts of the respective countries to compel the attendance of witnesses, in conformity with their respective laws.

ARTICLE VIII.

If both Commissioners shall agree to a decision, their judgment shall be considered binding upon both Governments, unless one of them shall disapprove it within one month reckoned from the day on which it shall have been pronounced. In the latter case, both Governments shall take cognizance of the matter, and shall decide it amicably, bearing constantly in mind the stipulation of Article XXI of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848.

The same shall be the case when the Commissioners shall fail to agree concerning the point which occasions the question, the complaint or the change, in which case each Commissioner shall prepare a report, in writing, which he shall lay before his Government.

ARTICLE IX.

This convention shall be ratified by both parties, in accordance with the provisions of their respective constitutions, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as speedily as possible—and shall be in force from the date of the exchange of ratifications for a period of five years.

In testimony whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed it.

Done in duplicate, in the city of Washington, in the English and Spanish languages, on the 1st day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

T. F. BAYARD. [Seal.]
M. ROMERO. [Seal.]

1900.

WATER BOUNDARY CONVENTION.

Concluded November 21, 1900; ratification advised by Senate December 15, 1900; ratified by President December 24, 1900; ratifications exchanged December 24, 1900; proclaimed December 24, 1900. (U. S. Stats., vol. 31, p. 1936.)

Whereas the United States of America and the United States of Mexico desire to give full effect to the provisions of the Convention concluded and signed in Washington March 1, 1889, to facilitate the execution of the provisions contained in the Treaty signed by the two High Contracting Parties on the 12th of November, 1884, and to avoid the difficulties arising from the changes which are taking place in the beds of the Bravo del Norte and Colorado Rivers in those parts which serve as a boundary between the two Republics;

And whereas the period fixed by the Article IX of the Convention of March 1, 1889, extended by the Conventions of October 1, 1895, November 6, 1896, October 29, 1897, December 2, 1898, and December 22, 1899, expires on the 24th of December, 1900;

And whereas the two High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to indefinitely continue the period fixed by Article IX of the Convention of March 1, 1889, and by the sole article of the Convention of October 1, 1895, that of November 6, 1896, that of October 29, 1897, that of December 2, 1898, and that of December 22, 1899, in order that the International Boundary Commission may be able to continue the examination and decision of the cases submitted to it, they have, for that purpose, appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The President of the United States of America, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of Mexico, Manuel de Azpiroz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Article:

ARTICLE.

The said Convention of March 1, 1889, as extended on the several dates above mentioned, and the Commission established

thereunder, shall continue in force and effect indefinitely, subject, however, to the right of either contracting party to dissolve the said Commission by giving six months' notice to the other; but such dissolution of the Commission shall not prevent the two governments from thereafter agreeing to revive the said Commission, or to reconstitute the same, according to the terms of the said Convention; and the said convention of March 1, 1889, as hereby continued, may be terminated twelve months after notice of a desire for its termination shall have been given in due form by one of the two contracting parties to the other.

This Convention shall be ratified by the two High Contracting Parties in conformity with their respective Constitutions, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers, have signed this Convention in duplicate, in the English and Spanish languages, and have affixed our respective seals.

Done in the City of Washington on the 21st day of November, one thousand nine hundred.

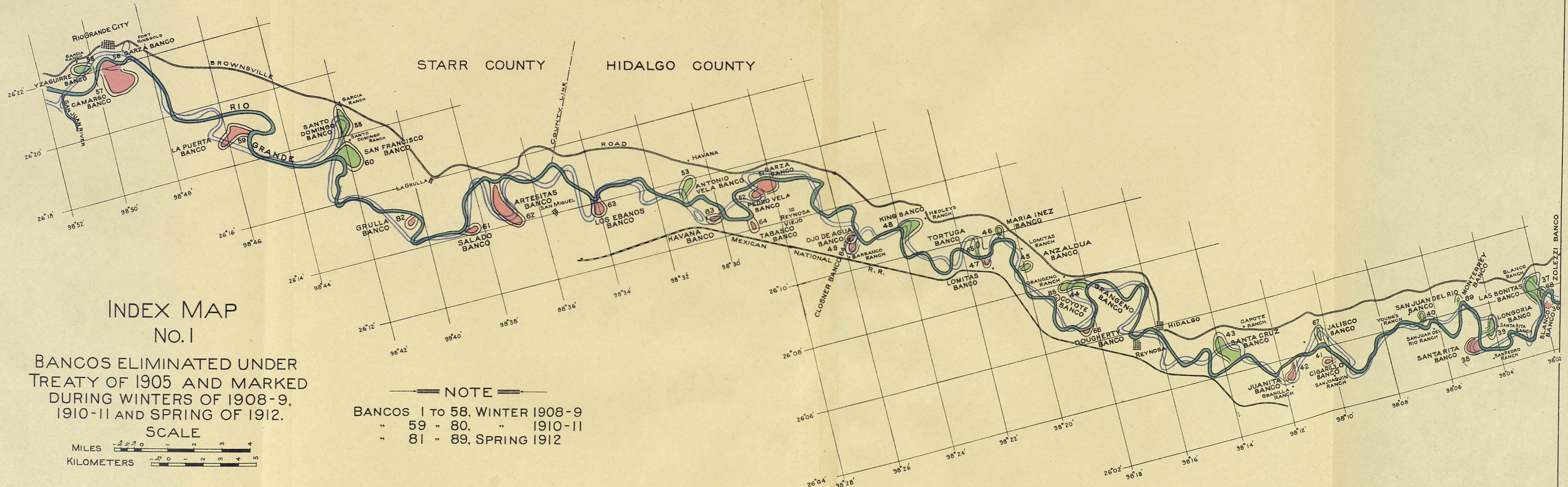
JOHN HAY. [Seal.]
M. DE AZPIROZ. [Seal.]

LIST OF BANCOS ELIMINATED.

No. 59—La Puerta.
No. 60—San Francisco.
No. 61—Salado.
No. 62—Artesitas.
No. 63—Los Ebanos,
No. 64—Tabasco.
No. 65—Tortuga.
No. 66—Dougherty.
No. 67—Jalisco.
No. 68—Zolezzi.
No. 69—Santander.
No. 70—Saenz.
No. 71—Cipres.
No. 72—Celaya.
No. 73—Rosita.
No. 74—Campamento.

No. 75—Carmen.
No. 76—Las Prietas.
No. 77—Santa Rosalia.
No. 78—Los Naranjos.
No. 79—San Martin.
No. 80—Caja Pinta.
No. 81—Soliseñito.
No. 82—Grulla.
No. 83—Havana.
No. 84—Closner.
No. 85—Coyote.
No. 86—Santa Anita.
No. 87—San Pedro.
No. 88—San Miguel.
No. 89—Monterrey.

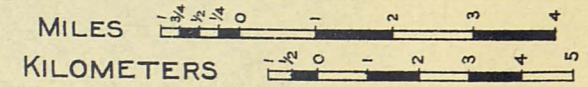
U N I T E D S T A T E S



INDEX MAP No. 1

BANCOS ELIMINATED UNDER TREATY OF 1905 AND MARKED DURING WINTERS OF 1908-9, 1910-11 AND SPRING OF 1912.

SCALE



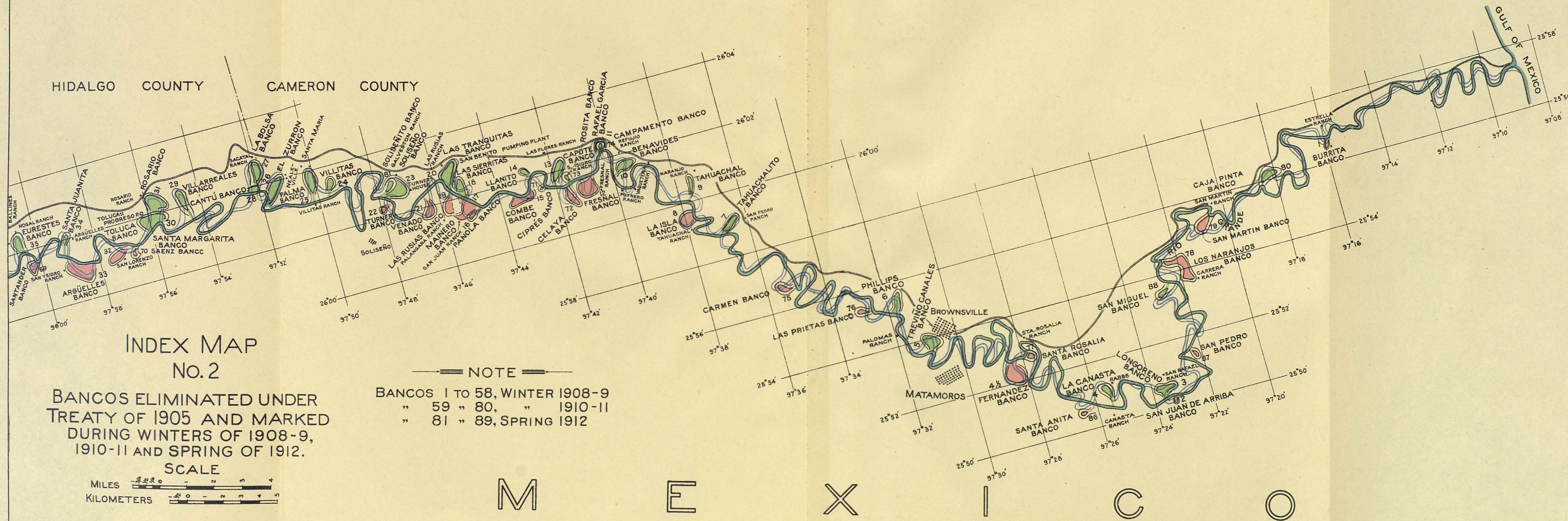
NOTE
 BANCOS 1 to 58, WINTER 1908-9
 " 59 " 80, " 1910-11
 " 81 " 89, SPRING 1912

EL PASO TEXAS
 JULY-1912

CORRECT
W.W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

M E X I C O

UNITED STATES

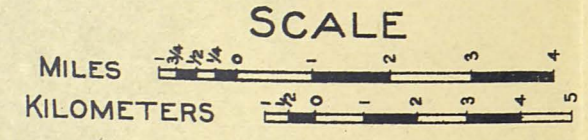


HIDALGO COUNTY CAMERON COUNTY

INDEX MAP
No. 2

BANCOS ELIMINATED UNDER
TREATY OF 1905 AND MARKED
DURING WINTERS OF 1908-9,
1910-11 AND SPRING OF 1912.

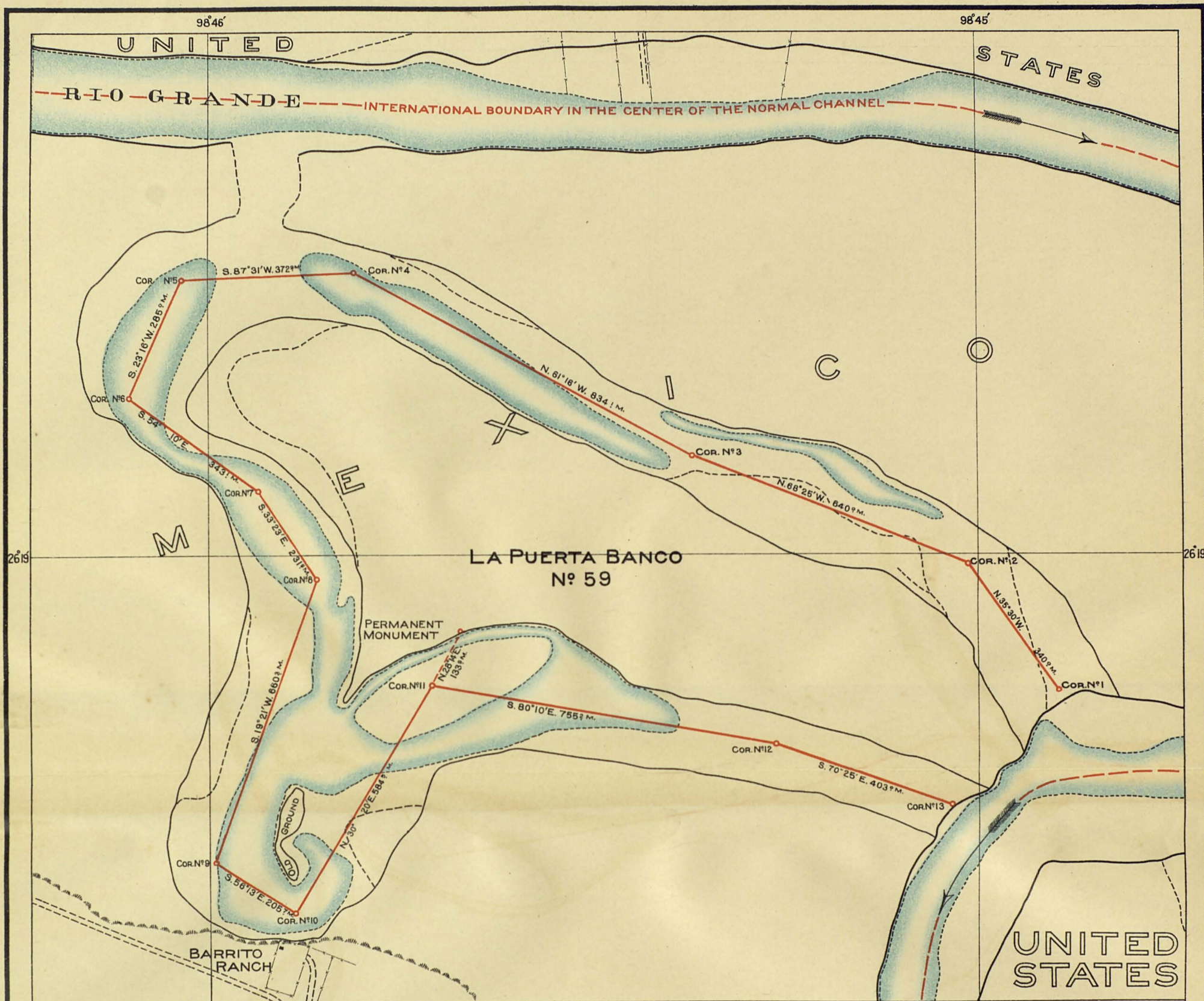
NOTE
BANCOS 1 TO 58, WINTER 1908-9
" 59 " 80, " 1910-11
" 81 " 89, SPRING 1912



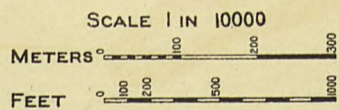
M E X I C O

EL PASO TEXAS
JULY-1912

CORRECT
W.W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
LA PUERTA BANCO
 NUMBER 59
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1909



W. D. Forester
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. S. Rojas
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

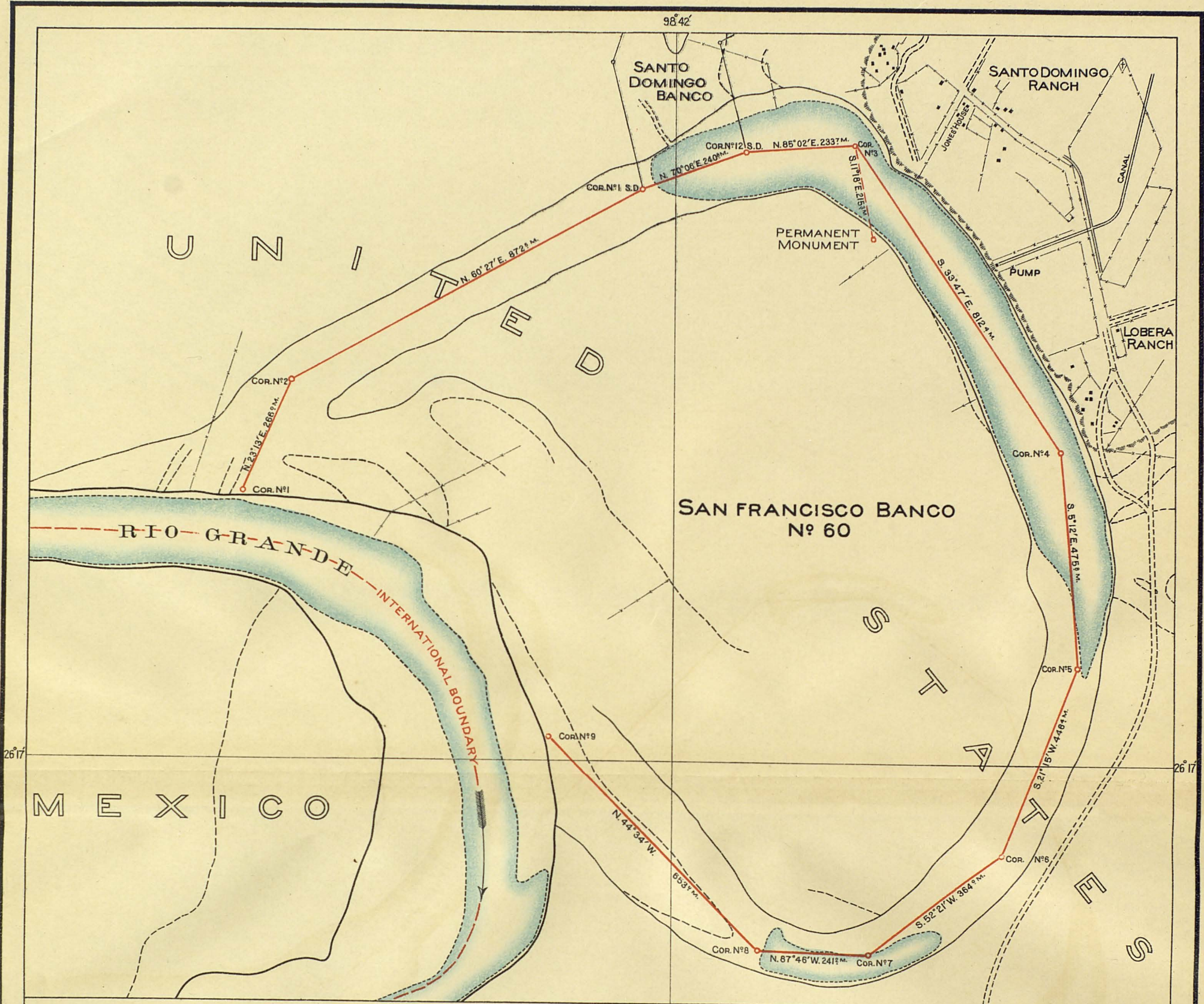
TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 20 METERS (65.6 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

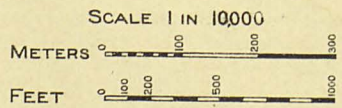
THENCE	N. 35° 30' W. 340.0 METERS (1115.5 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 2,
"	N. 68° 25' W. 640.0 "	" "
"	N. 61° 16' W. 834.1 "	" "
"	S. 87° 31' W. 372.9 "	" "
"	S. 23° 16' W. 285.0 "	" "
"	S. 54° 10' E. 343.1 "	" "
"	S. 33° 23' E. 231.9 "	" "
"	S. 19° 21' W. 660.3 "	" "
"	S. 56° 13' E. 205.7 "	" "
"	N. 30° 20' E. 584.5 "	" "
"	WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS	
"	N. 28° 14' E. 133.9 METERS (439.3 FEET).	
"	S. 80° 10' E. 755.2 METERS (2477.7 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 12,	
"	S. 70° 25' E. 403.0 "	" "
"	15 METERS (49.2 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT, NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—	
"	WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—	
"	N. 42° 11' E. 345.7 METERS (1134.2 FEET).	
"	CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 129.7 HECTARES (320.5 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.	

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN JANUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMARGO, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH OF BARRITO RANCH, AND ABOUT 9 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF RIO GRANDE CITY. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 10° 33' E. 4366.2 METERS (14324.9 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 4.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SAN FRANCISCO BANCO
 NUMBER 60
 CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1907



W. W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. Rojas
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

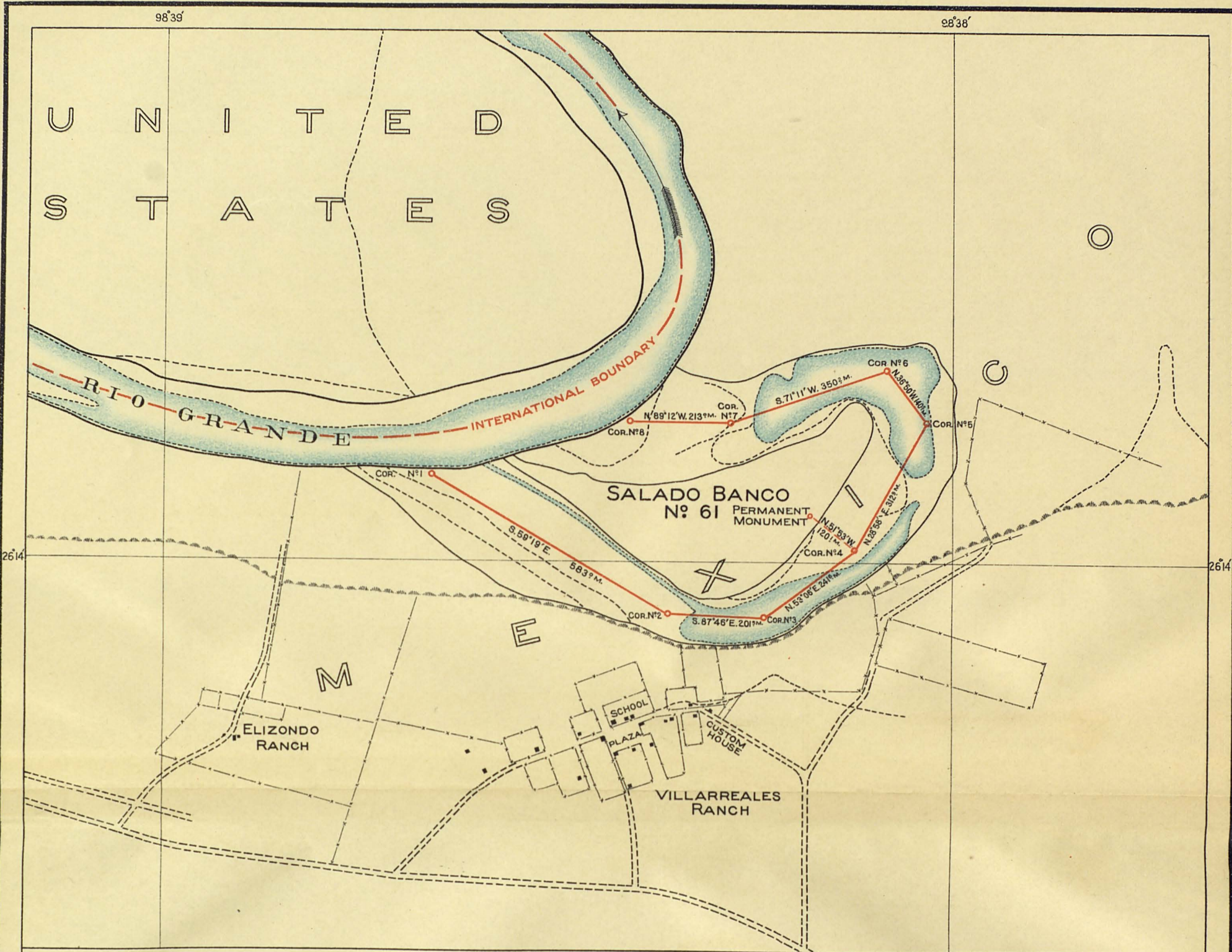
TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 7 METERS (23.0 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

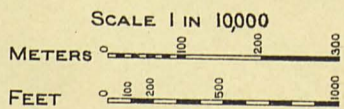
THENCE	N. 23° 13' E. 266.0 METERS (872.7 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 2,
"	N. 60° 27' E. 872.6 "	(2862.9 ") " " " 1
"	N. 70° 06' E. 240.8 "	(790.1 ") " " " 12 "
"	N. 85° 02' E. 233.7 "	(766.7 ") " " " 3:—
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS		
	S. 11° 18' E. 215.3 METERS (706.4 FEET).	
"	S. 33° 47' E. 812.4 METERS (2865.4 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 4,
"	S. 5° 12' E. 475.8 "	(1561.0 ") " " " 5,
"	S. 21° 15' W. 446.4 "	(1464.6 ") " " " 6,
"	S. 52° 21' W. 364.0 "	(1194.2 ") " " " 7,
"	N. 87° 46' W. 241.2 "	(791.3 ") " " " 8,
"	N. 44° 34' W. 653.0 "	(2142.4 ") " " " 9,
10 METERS (32.8 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—		
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—		
	N. 51° 18' W. 856.9 METERS (2811.4 FEET).	
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 192.1 HECTARES, (474.7 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.		

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN JANUARY, 1911.

HIS BANCO LIES IN STARR COUNTY, TEXAS, SOUTH OF SANTO DOMINGO RANCH, AND ABOUT 15 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF RIO GRANDE CITY. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 3° 24' W. 2335.0 METERS (7660.8 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 7.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SALADO BANCO
 NUMBER 61
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1909



W.W. Bennett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. O. Rojas
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

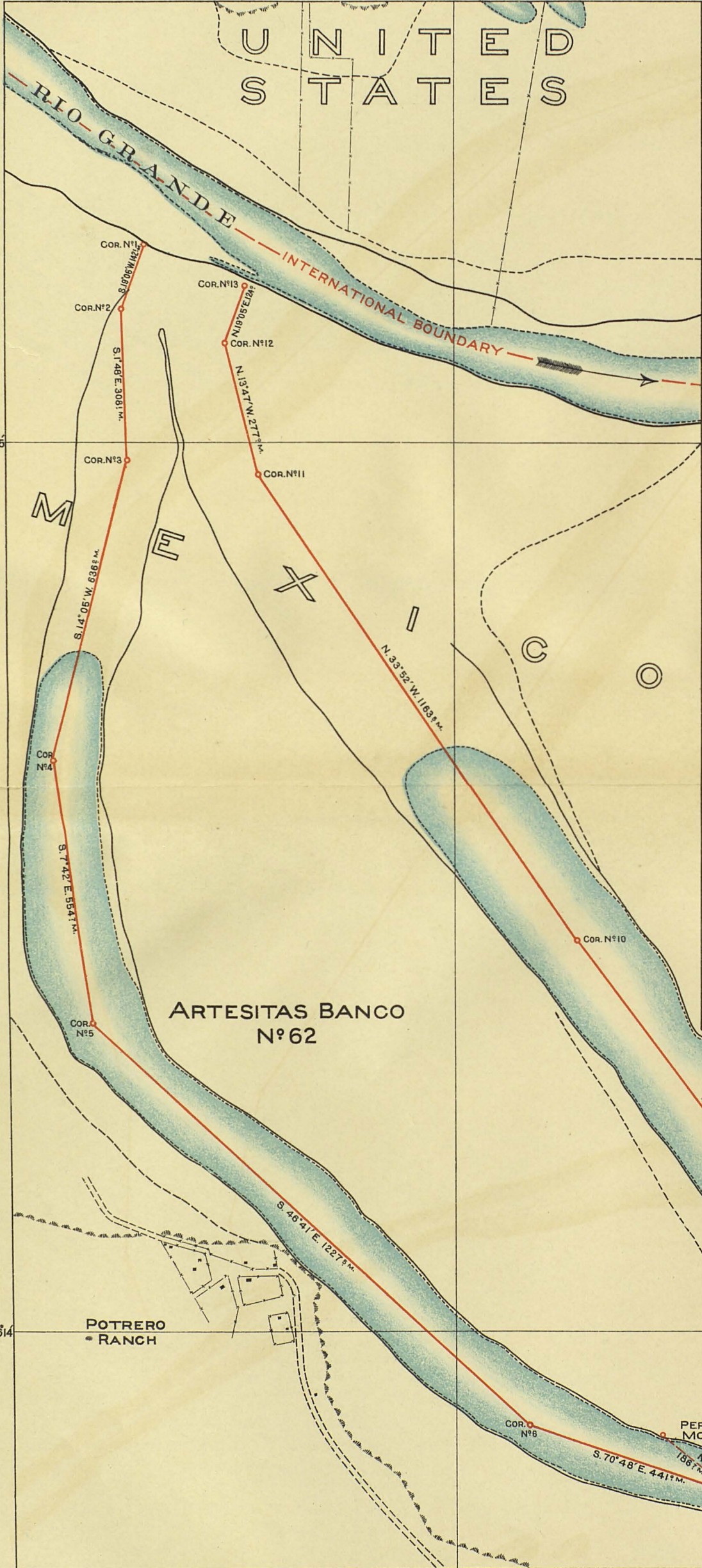
BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
 THENCE S. 59° 19' E. 583.0 METERS (1912.7 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " S. 87° 46' E. 201.5 " (661.1 ") " " " 3,
 " N. 53° 06' E. 241.6 " (792.7 ") " " " 4:—
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 51° 53' W. 120.1 METERS (394.0 FEET).
 " N. 28° 58' E. 312.9 METERS (1026.6 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 5,
 " N. 36° 50' W. 140.5 " (461.0 ") " " " 6,
 " S. 71° 11' W. 350.2 " (1149.0 ") " " " 7,
 " N. 89° 12' W. 213.0 " (698.8 ") " " " 8,
 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 S. 74° 32' W. 434.6 METERS (1425.9 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 30.1 HECTARES (74.4 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN JANUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMARGO, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH OF VILLARREALES RANCH, AND ABOUT 23 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF RIO GRANDE CITY. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 25° 43' E. 4045.4 METERS (13272.4 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 9.

98°37'

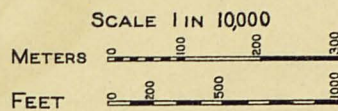
UNITED STATES



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

ARTESITAS BANCO NUMBER 62

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1900



W. L. Smith
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. Payne
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Hill
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. D. Payne
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER No. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE S. 19°06' W. 142.1 METERS (466.2 FEET) TO CORNER No. 2,	
" S. 1°48' E. 308.1 " (1010.8 ") " " " 3,	
" S. 14°05' W. 636.2 " (2087.3 ") " " " 4,	
" S. 7°42' E. 554.7 " (1819.9 ") " " " 5,	
" S. 46°41' E. 1227.5 " (4027.3 ") " " " 6,	
" S. 70°48' E. 441.0 " (1446.9 ") " " " 7:—	

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS N. 49°12' W. 186.7 METERS (612.5 FEET).

" N. 70°47' E. 282.3 METERS (926.2 FEET) TO CORNER No. 8,	
" N. 31°43' E. 175.8 " (576.8 ") " " " 9,	
" N. 36°23' W. 1137.7 " (3732.6 ") " " " 10,	
" N. 33°52' W. 1163.5 " (3817.3 ") " " " 11,	
" N. 13°47' W. 277.0 " (908.8 ") " " " 12,	
" N. 19°05' E. 124.0 " (406.8 ") " " " 13,	

5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER No. 1 BEARS—
N. 67°01' W. 219.9 METERS (721.5 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 182.0 HECTARES, (449.7 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN JANUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMARGO, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH OF POTRERO RANCH, AND ABOUT 11 KILOMETERS WEST OF HAVANA. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 7°08' W. 3098.6 METERS (10166.1 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT No. 10.

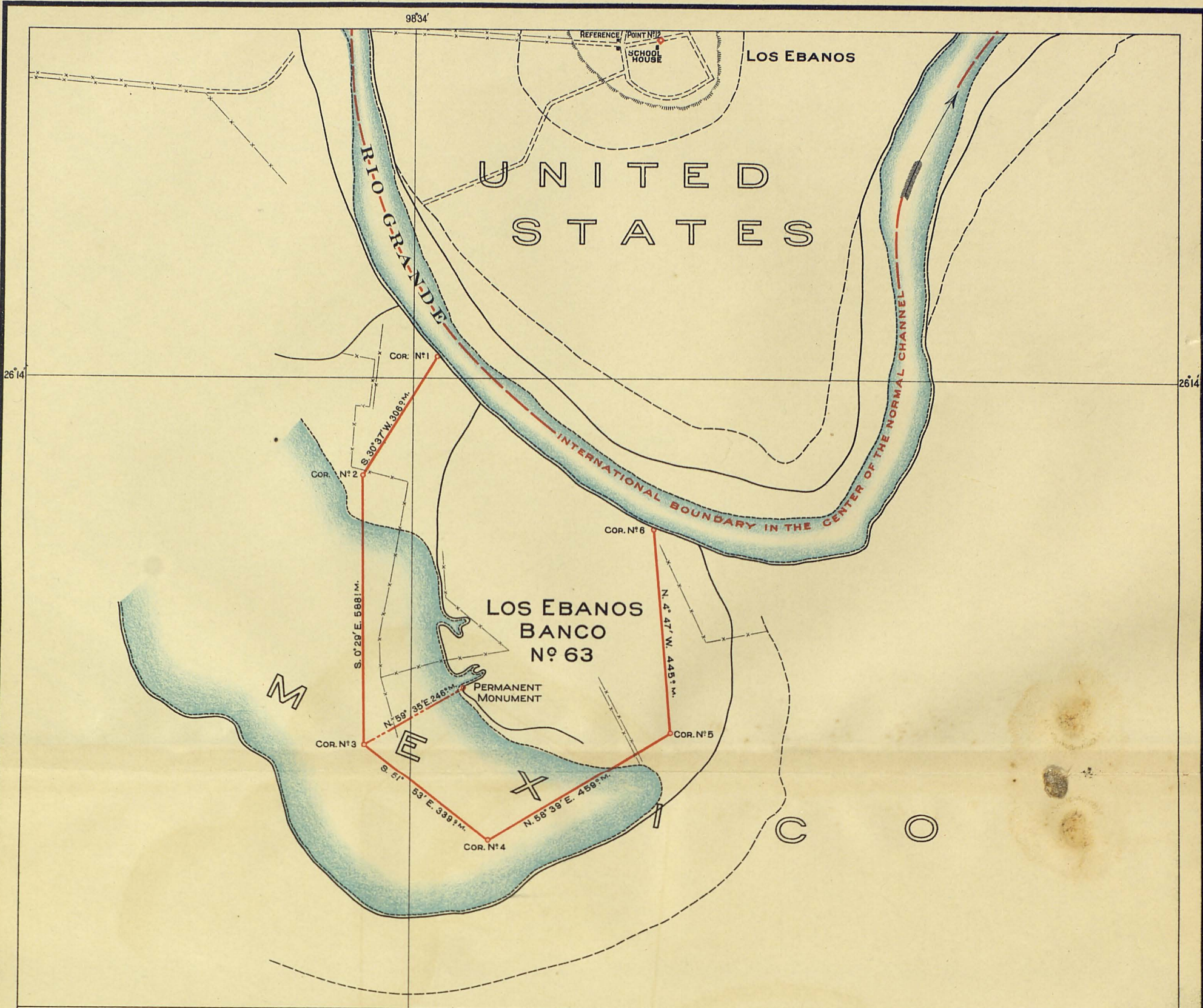
ARTESITAS BANCO
N° 62

CHUCHARA RANCH

POTRERO RANCH

PERMANENT MONUMENT

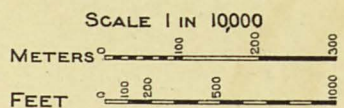
98°37'



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

**LOS EBANOS BANCO
NUMBER 63**

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1899



W. W. Greer
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arison Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
THENCE S. 30°37' W. 306.0 METERS (1003.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
S. 0°29' E. 588.1 " (1929.5 ") " " 3:—
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
N. 59°35' E. 246.0 METERS (807.1 FEET).
S. 51°53' E. 339.9 METERS (1115.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 4,
N. 58°39' E. 459.0 " (1505.9 ") " " 5,
N. 4°47' W. 445.0 " (1460.0 ") " " 6,
6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
N. 51°12' W. 604.8 METERS (1984.3 FEET).
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 48.6 HECTARES, (120.1 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN JANUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMARGO, TAMAULIPAS, 1 KILOMETER SOUTH OF LOS EBANOS RANCH, AND ABOUT 6 KILOMETERS WEST OF HAVANA.
THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 16°26' W. 1489.1 METERS (4885.5 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 12.

UNITED STATES

98°29'

PUMP HOUSE

EL PORVENIR RANCH

RIO GRANDE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY IN THE CENTER OF THE NORMAL CHANNEL

CORRAL

EL DESIERTO RANCH

M

E

TABASCO BANCO No. 64 PERMANENT MONUMENT

C

O

MATAMOROS

MEXICAN NATIONAL ROAD RAILROAD

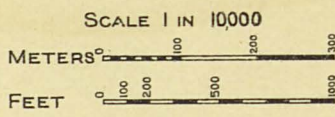
CARRIZAL RANCH

SALSIPUEDES RANCH

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

TABASCO BANCO
NUMBER 64

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1907



W.W. Felt
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Amson Hill
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

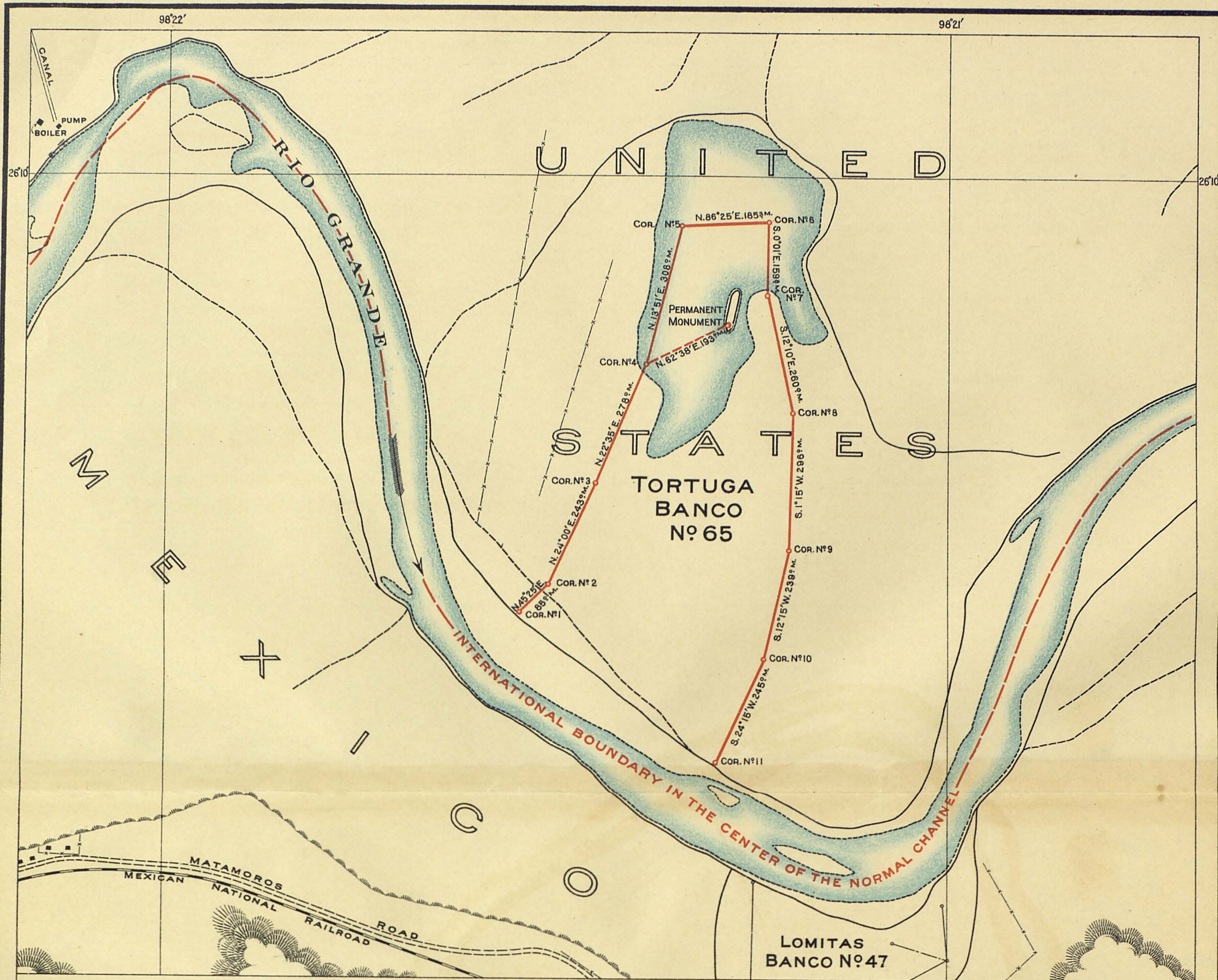
J. O. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
 THENCE S. 16° 38' W. 224.7 METERS (737.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " S. 26° 42' W. 429.0 " (1407.5 ") " " 3,
 " S. 64° 11' E. 294.0 " (964.6 ") " " 4,
 " N. 24° 16' E. 432.2 " (1418.0 ") " " 5:—
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 87° 37' W. 82.2 METERS (269.7 FEET).
 " N. 2° 03' W. 284.8 METERS (934.4 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 6.
 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 N. 74° 40' W. 181.5 METERS (595.5 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 17.8 HECTARES, (44.0 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.
 THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN JANUARY, 1911.

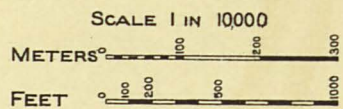
THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH OF CARRIZAL RANCH, AND ABOUT 5 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF HAVANA. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 32° 18' E. 5139.7 METERS (16862.7 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 13.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

TORTUGA BANCO
NUMBER 65

CUT FROM MEXICO ABOUT 1860



W.W. Lovell
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. J. J.
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. D. J.
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE N. 45° 25' E. 85.0 METERS (278.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
N. 24° 00' E. 243.0 " (797.2 ") " " 3,
N. 22° 35' E. 278.0 " (912.1 ") " " 4:—

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
N. 62° 38' E. 193.0 METERS (633.2 FEET).

N. 13° 51' E. 308.0 METERS (1010.5 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 5,
N. 86° 25' E. 185.3 " (607.9 ") " " 6,
S. 0° 01' E. 159.8 " (524.3 ") " " 7,
S. 12° 10' E. 260.0 " (853.0 ") " " 8,
S. 1° 15' W. 296.0 " (971.1 ") " " 9,
S. 12° 15' W. 239.0 " (784.1 ") " " 10,
S. 24° 15' W. 245.0 " (803.8 ") " " 11.

7 METERS (23.0 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
N. 53° 00' W. 528.3 METERS (1733.3 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 39.4 HECTARES, (97.4 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN FEBRUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS, 2 KILOMETERS WEST OF LOMITAS RANCH, AND ABOUT 11 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF HIDALGO. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 85° 32' W. 2035.3 METERS (6677.8 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 18.

UNITED STATES

98°18'

SABINO RANCH

SUGAR MILL

CANAL

RIO GRANDE

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY IN THE CENTER OF THE NORMAL CHANNEL

DOUGHERTY BANCO Nº 66

PERMANENT MONUMENT

RANCHO GRANDE

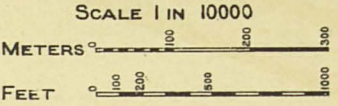
DRAIN

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

DOUGHERTY BANCO
NUMBER 66

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1904



W.W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Miles
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

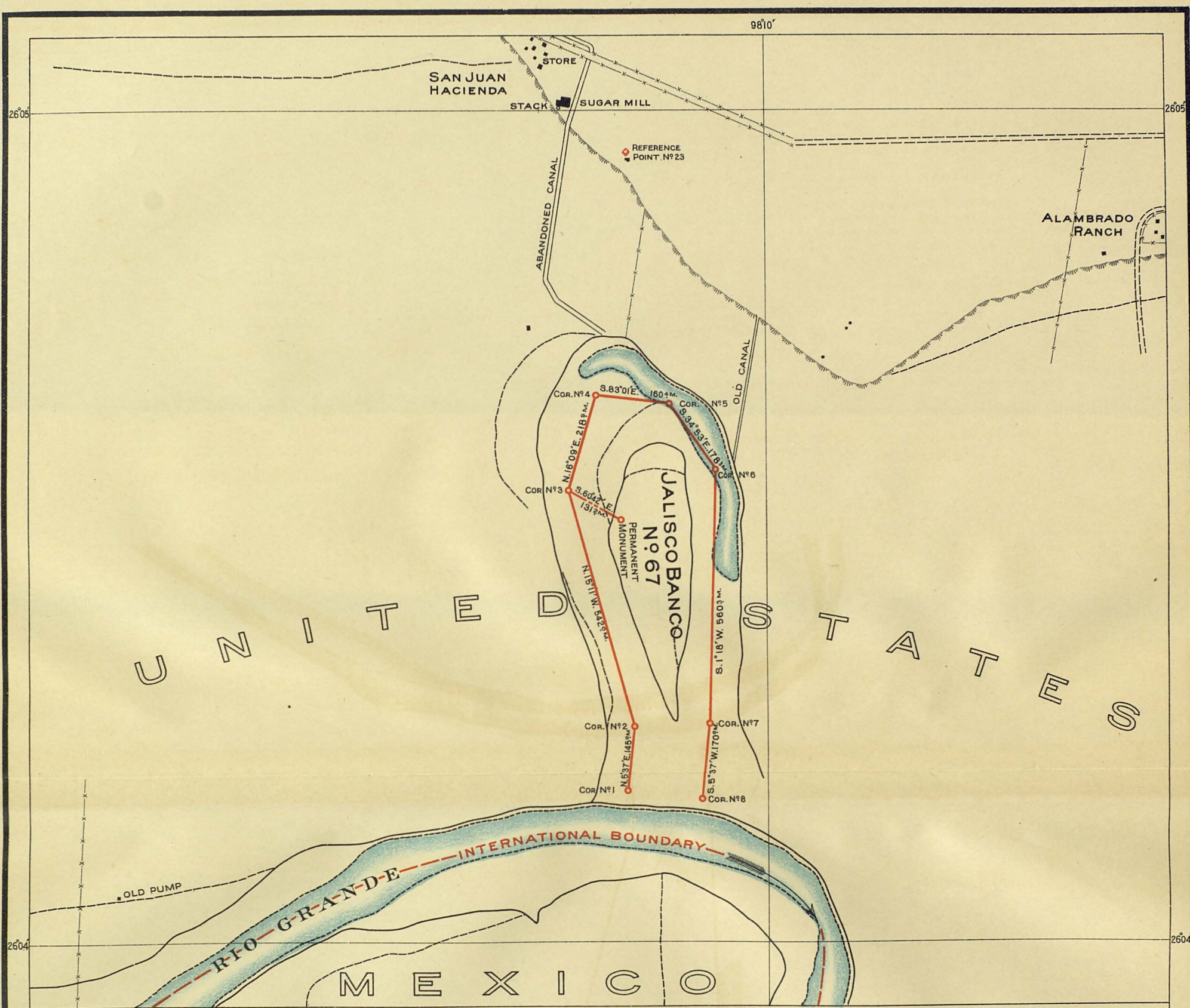
EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
 THENCE S. 16° 35' E. 290.0 METERS (951.5 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2.
 " S. 30° 26' E. 325.7 " (1068.6 ") " " 3:—
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 7° 42' E. 146.3 METERS (480.0 FEET).
 " N. 70° 23' E. 164.7 METERS (540.4 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 4.
 " N. 16° 08' E. 318.9 " (1046.3 ") " " 5.
 " N. 16° 35' W. 176.0 " (577.4 ") " " 6.
 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 N. 86° 18' W. 442.2 METERS (1450.8 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 20.2 HECTARES (49.9 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN FEBRUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, 1 KILOMETER SOUTHWEST OF SABINO RANCH, AND ABOUT 4 KILOMETERS WEST OF HIDALGO. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 4° 46' E. 3270.2 METERS (10729.1 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 19.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
JALISCO BANCO
 NUMBER 67
 CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1909



W. W. Sellett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. Payne
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arthur H. Hills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. Ortega
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO.

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 20 METERS (65.6 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
 THENCE N. 5°37' E. 145.0 METERS (475.7 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2.
 " N. 15°11' W. 542.0 " (1778.2 " " " 3:—
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 S. 60°42' E. 131.2 METERS (430.2 FEET).
 " N. 16°09' E. 218.9 METERS (718.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 4,
 " S. 83°01' E. 160.4 " (526.3 " " " 5.
 " S. 34°53' E. 178.3 " (585.0 " " " 6.
 " S. 1°18' W. 560.3 " (1838.3 " " " 7.
 " S. 5°37' W. 170.0 " (557.8 " " " 8.

20 METERS (65.6 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

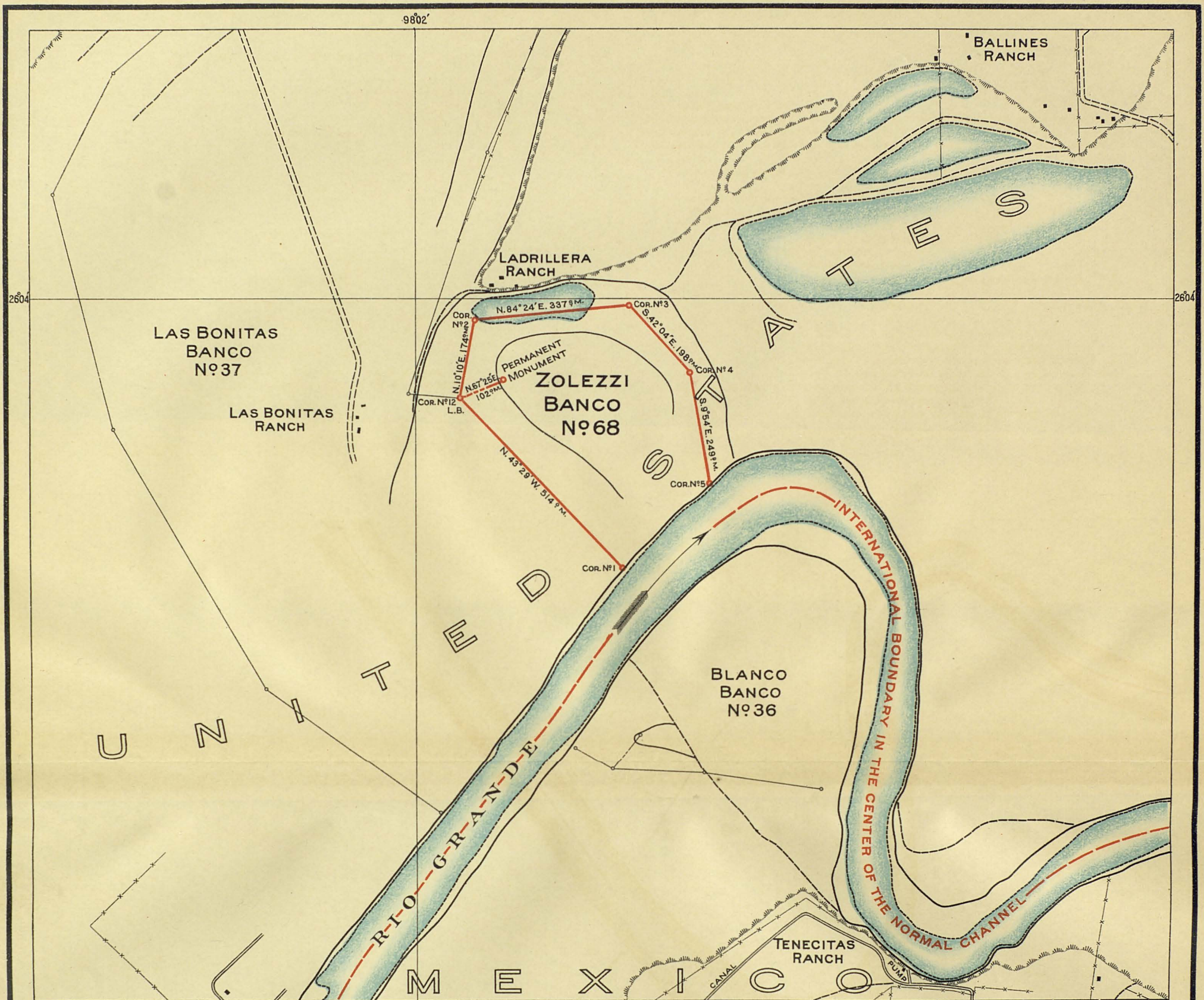
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—

N. 84°01' W. 166.0 METERS (544.6 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 20.9 HECTARES, (51.6 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN FEBRUARY, 1911.

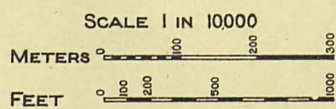
THIS BANCO LIES IN HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS, 1 KILOMETER SOUTH OF SAN JUAN HACIENDA, AND ABOUT 9 KILOMETERS EAST OF HIDALGO. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 0°40' W. 815.8 METERS (2676.5 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 23.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

ZOLEZZI BANCO
NUMBER 68

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1904



W.D. Smith
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. Payne
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arthur H. Hills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Ortega
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

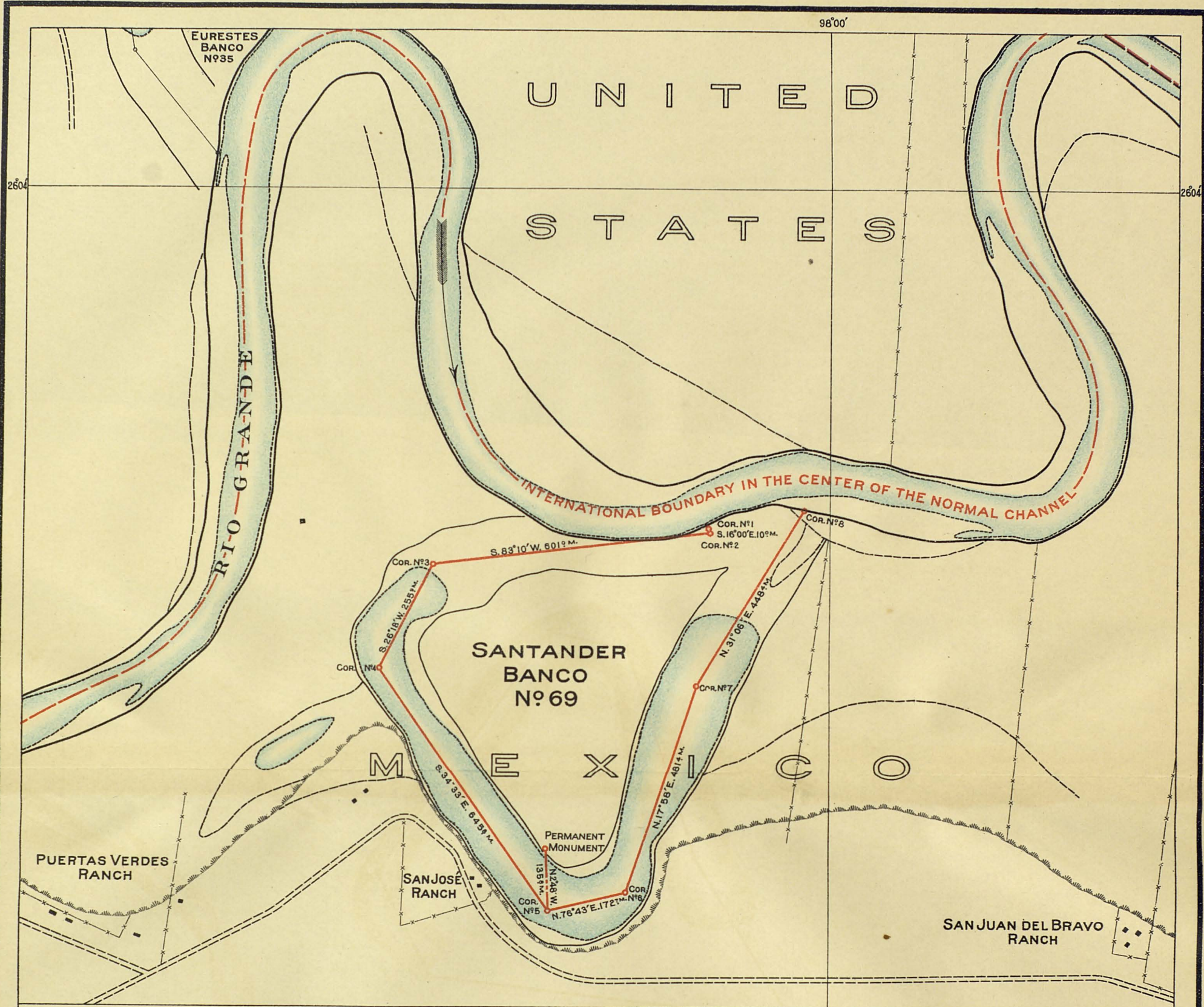
EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

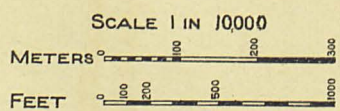
BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 7 METERS (23.0 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
THENCE N. 43° 29' W. 514.0 METERS (1686.4 FEET) ALONG COURSE 13-12, LAS BONITAS BANCO NO. 37, TO CORNER NO. 12 L.B.:—
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS N. 67° 25' E. 102.0 METERS (334.7 FEET).
" N. 10° 10' E. 174.0 METERS (570.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
" N. 84° 24' E. 337.6 " (1107.6 ") " " 3,
" S. 42° 04' E. 198.0 " (649.6 ") " " 4,
" S. 9° 54' E. 249.9 " (819.9 ") " " 5,
8 METERS (26.2 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
S. 45° 43' W. 263.5 METERS (864.5 FEET).
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 19.9 HECTARES, (49.2 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN FEBRUARY, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS, EAST OF LAS BONITAS RANCH, AND ABOUT 8 KILOMETERS WEST OF TOLUCA (PROGRESO P.O.) THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 44° 46' E. 1358.4 METERS (4456.7 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 26.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SANTANDER BANCO
 NUMBER 69
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1902



W.W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Zayas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arthur Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. D. Ortega
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

- THENCE S. 16° 00' E. 10.0 METERS (32.8 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
- " S. 83° 10' W. 601.0 " (1971.8 ") " " 3,
- " S. 26° 18' W. 255.9 " (839.6 ") " " 4,
- " S. 34° 33' E. 645.8 " (2118.8 ") " " 5,
- WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 2° 48' W. 135.8 METERS (445.5 FEET).
- " N. 76° 43' E. 172.7 METERS (566.6 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 6,
- " N. 17° 58' E. 481.4 " (1579.4 ") " " 7,
- " N. 31° 06' E. 448.4 " (1471.1 ") " " 8,

5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 S. 79° 18' W. 210.7 METERS (691.3 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 42.8 HECTARES, (105.8 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MARCH, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH-EAST OF SAN JOSÉ RANCH, AND ABOUT 6 KILOMETERS SOUTHWEST OF TOLUCA (PROGRESO P.O.)
 THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 14° 05' W. 3468.6 METERS (11380.0 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 27.

97°57'

TOLUCA
(PROGRESO P.O.)
REFERENCE POINT N°28
STORE

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE S. 14° 38' E. 138.0 METERS (452.8 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,	
S. 18° 46' W. 154.0	(505.3)
S. 52° 51' W. 209.3	(686.7)
S. 56° 00' W. 150.0	(492.1)
S. 10° 14' W. 207.5	(680.8)
S. 54° 36' E. 325.6	(1068.3)
S. 77° 05' E. 234.2	(768.4)

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS N. 17° 42' W. 103.8 METERS (340.6 FEET).

N. 23° 38' E. 143.0 METERS (469.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 7,	
N. 50° 15' W. 154.4	(506.6)
N. 0° 54' W. 214.6	(704.1)
N. 21° 01' E. 263.8	(865.5)
N. 5° 51' E. 271.0	(889.1)

5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—

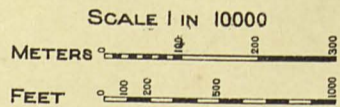
S. 83° 02' W. 210.0 METERS (689.0 FEET).
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 27.5 HECTARES, (68.0 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MARCH, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH-EAST OF SAN LORENZO RANCH, AND ABOUT 2 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF TOLUCA, (PROGRESO P.O.).
THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 9° 40' E. 2510.8 METERS (8237.6 FEET), FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 28.

U N I T E D
S T A T E S

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SAENZ BANCO
NUMBER 70
CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1905



W. H. H. H. H.
CONSULTING ENGINEER

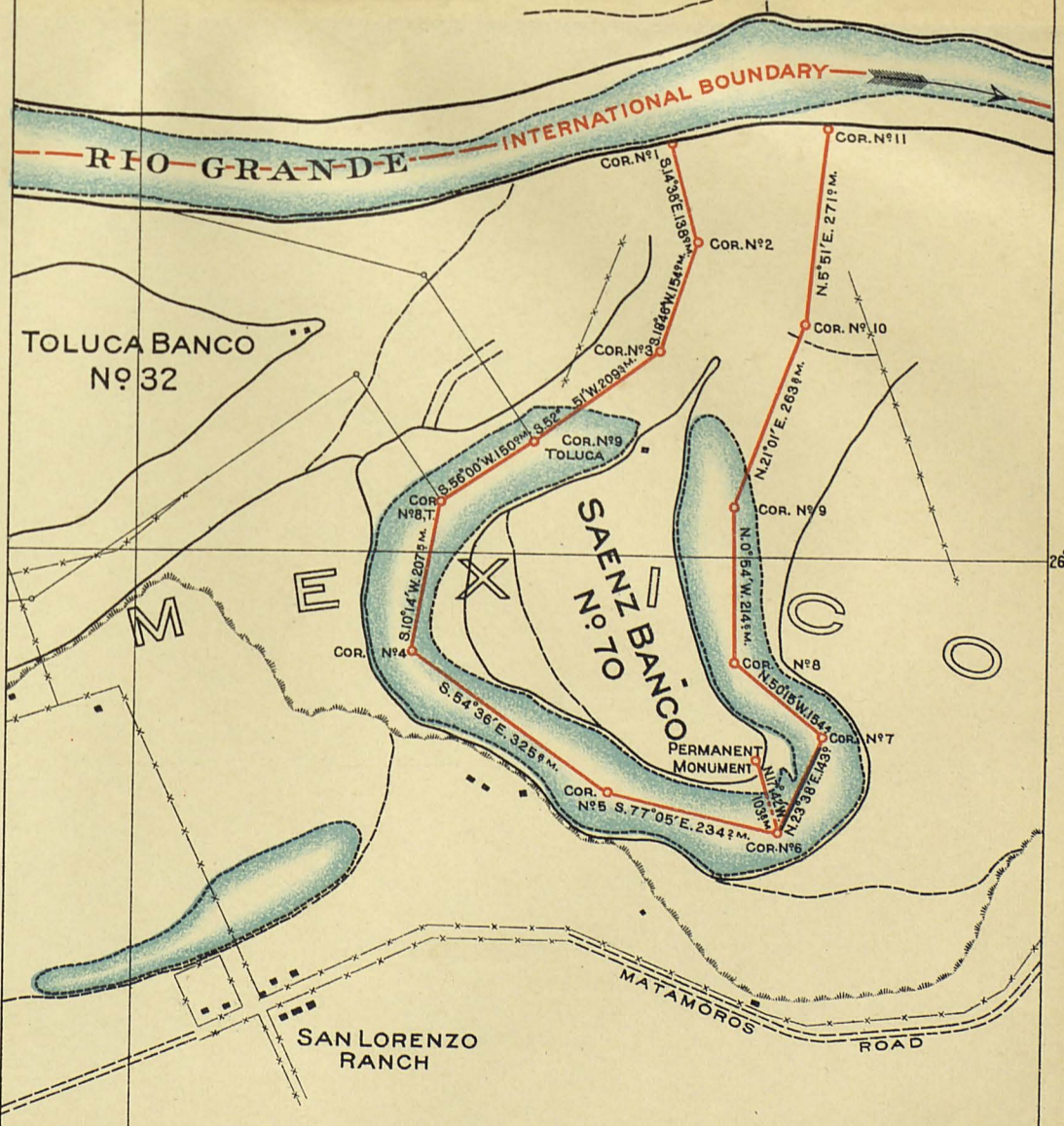
E. J. J. J.
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

A. M. M. M.
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

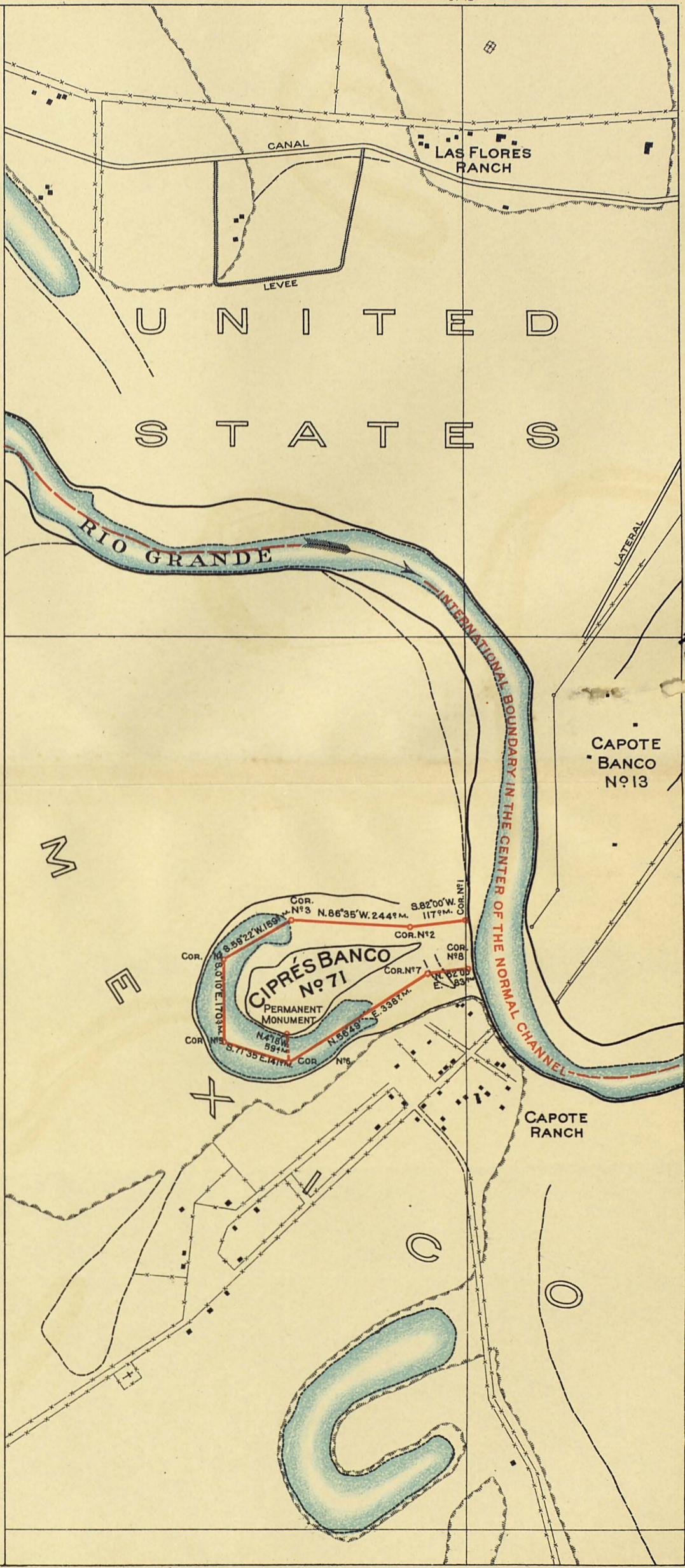
J. D. D. D.
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.



97°57'

9742'



TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

- THENCE S. 82° 00' W. 117.0 METERS (383.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
- " N. 86° 35' W. 244.0 " (800.5 ") " " " 3,
- " S. 59° 22' W. 159.3 " (522.6 ") " " " 4,
- " S. 0° 10' E. 170.3 " (558.7 ") " " " 5,
- " S. 71° 35' E. 141.0 " (462.6 ") " " " 6:—

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS N. 4° 18' W. 59.4 METERS (194.9 FEET).

" N. 56° 49' E. 338.7 METERS (1111.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 7,

" N. 82° 00' E. 83.0 " (272.3 ") " " " 8,

5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS— N. 1° 56' W. 100.9 METERS (331.0 FEET).

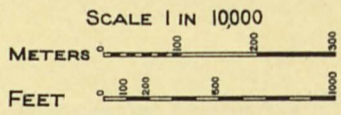
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 9.6 HECTARES, (23.7 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MARCH, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, WEST OF CAPOTE RANCH, AND ABOUT 24 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF BROWNSVILLE.

THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 25° 30' E. 2310.8 METERS (7581.4 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 35.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
CIPRÉS BANCO
 NUMBER 71
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1905



W.W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. Payne
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Amson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

F. J. Ortega
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

9742'

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE S. 2°00' E. 221.7 METERS (727.4 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " S. 17°00' E. 191.8 " (629.3 ") " " " 3,
 " S. 7°49' W. 502.2 " (1647.7 ") " " " 4,
 " S. 7°07' E. 292.5 " (959.7 ") " " " 5,
 " S. 66°28' E. 560.8 " (1839.9 ") " " " 6,
 " N. 42°33' E. 192.8 " (632.5 ") " " " 7—

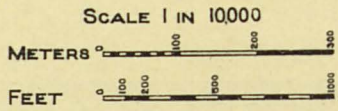
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 S. 77°46' W. 88.8 METERS (291.3 FEET).
 " N. 9°37' W. 143.0 METERS (469.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 8,
 " N. 36°41' W. 241.3 " (791.7 ") " " " 9,
 " N. 26°13' W. 791.8 " (2597.8 ") " " " 10,
 " N. 2°00' W. 235.3 " (772.0 ") " " " 11,
 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 S. 87°58' W. 150.4 METERS (493.4 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 47.6 HECTARES, (117.6 ACRES),
 BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MARCH, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, 1.5 KILOMETERS SOUTHWEST OF SAN ISIDRO RANCH, AND ABOUT 22 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF BROWNSVILLE.
 THIS PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 26°39' W. 3793.7 METERS (12446.6 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 36.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
CELAYA BANCO
 NUMBER 72
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1900



W. W. Bennett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

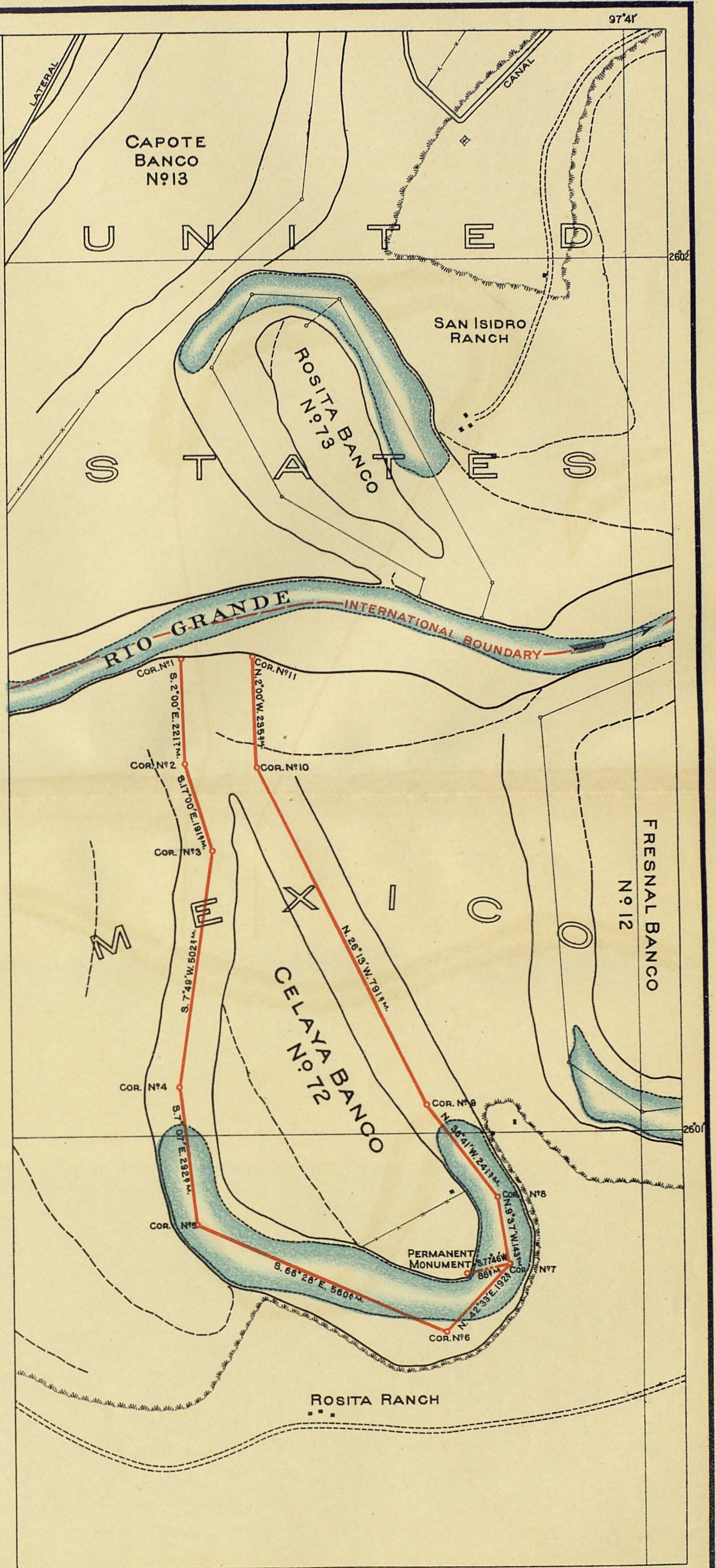
E. Fayas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. O. Puga
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.



TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE N. 15° 30' E. 42.0 METERS (137.6 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
" N. 59° 15' W. 345.0 " (1131.9 ") " " " 3,
" N. 27° 35' W. 309.0 " (1013.8 ") " " " 4,
" N. 28° 58' E. 176.7 " (579.7 ") " " " 5,
" S. 87° 37' E. 184.8 " (606.3 ") " " " 6:—

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS S. 51° 09' W. 90.0 METERS (295.3 FEET).

" S. 27° 09' E. 682.8 METERS (2240.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 7,

" S. 15° 30' W. 78.0 " (255.9 ") " " " 8,

5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS— N. 71° 13' W. 140.0 METERS (459.3 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 18.7 HECTARES, (46.2 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MARCH, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS, SOUTHWEST OF SAN ISIDRO RANCH, AND ABOUT 22 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 55° 31' W. 2446.7 METERS (8027.3 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 36.

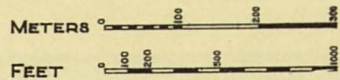
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

ROSITA BANCO

NUMBER 73

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1905

SCALE 1 IN 10000



W.W. Everett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

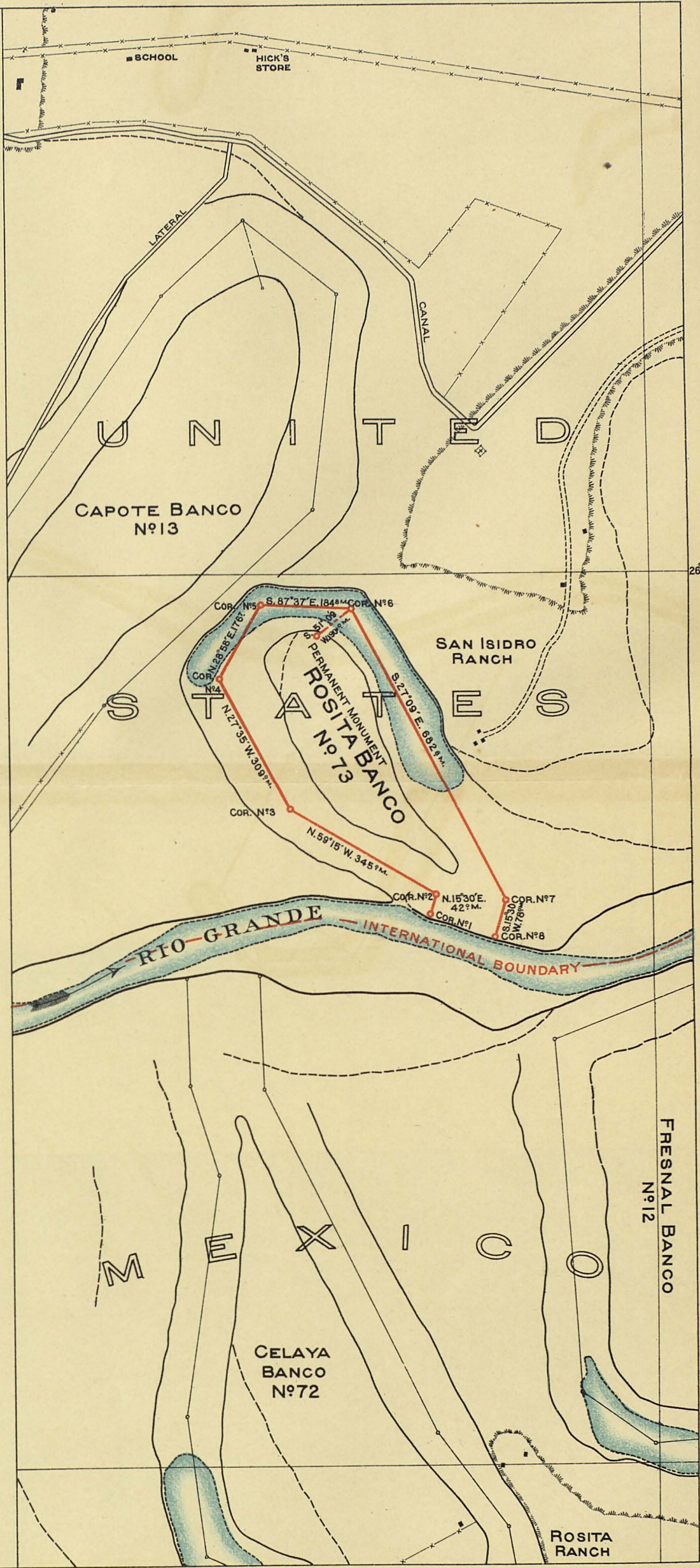
E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J.P. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.



TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE N. 5° 00' W. 58.4 METERS (191.6 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 2,
" N. 39° 06' W. 246.5 "	(808.7 ") " "
" N. 51° 22' W. 243.8 "	(799.9 ") " "
" N. 6° 47' E. 215.2 "	(706.0 ") " "

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE RAFAEL GARCIA BANCO NO. 11 BEARS

N. 5° 52' E. 150.0 METERS (492.1 FEET).
" N. 67° 02' E. 198.3 METERS (650.6 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 6,
" S. 69° 17' E. 189.2 " (620.7 ") " "
" S. 27° 44' E. 217.0 " (711.9 ") " "
" S. 5° 40' W. 354.0 " (1161.4 ") " "
" S. 5° 00' E. 78.0 " (255.9 ") " "

6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—

S. 87° 59' W. 106.9 METERS (350.7 FEET).
--

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 21.0 HECTARES, (51.9 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION

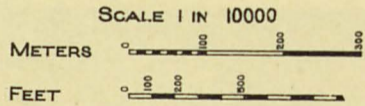
THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MARCH, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS, SOUTHEAST OF BARRANCO RANCH, AND ABOUT 21 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE RAFAEL GARCIA BANCO BEARS S. 37° 06' E. 170.6 METERS (559.7 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 36.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

**CAMPAMENTO BANCO
NUMBER 74**

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1909



W. L. Lockett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

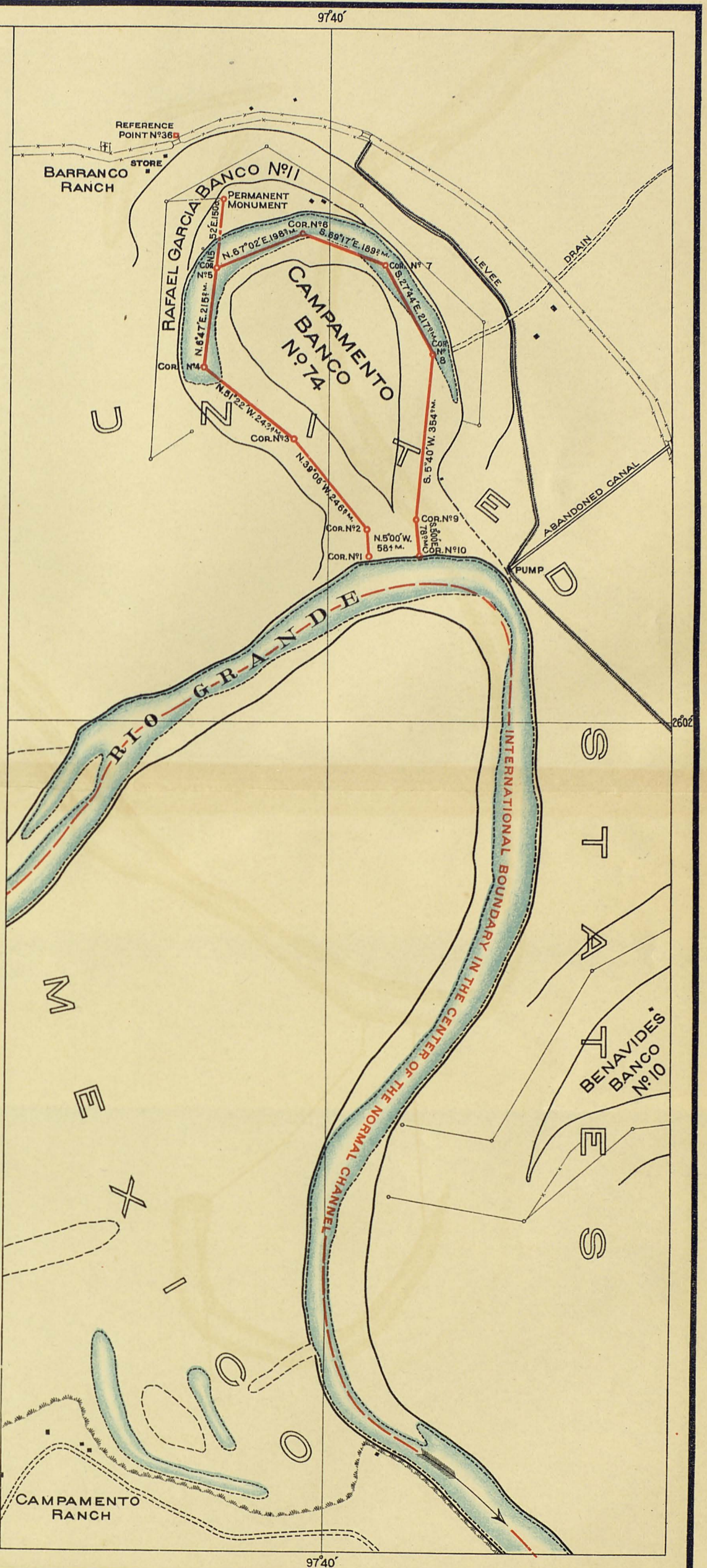
E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

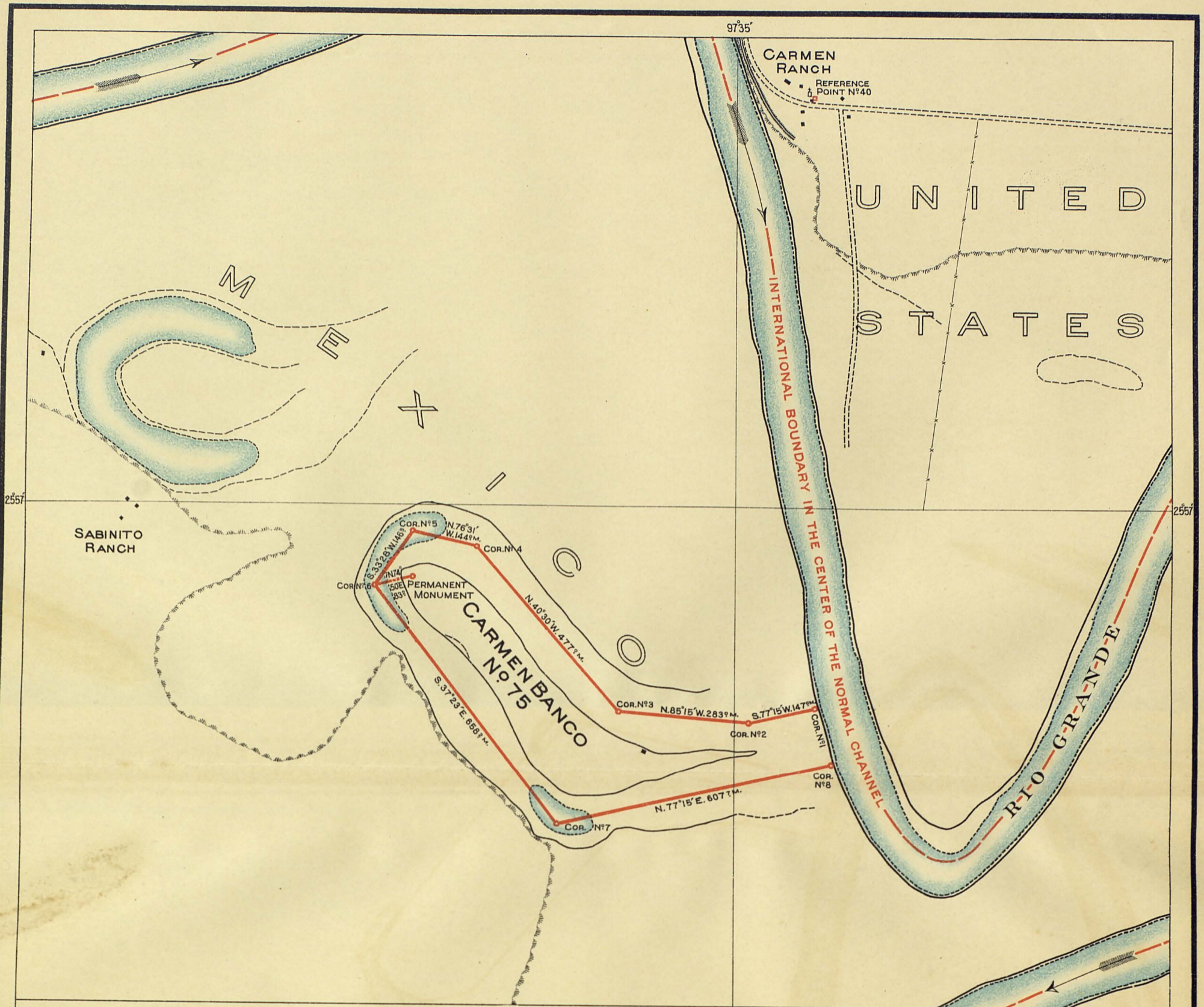
APPROVED

Arnon Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

F. A. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

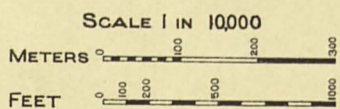




INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

CARMEN BANCO
NUMBER 75

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1905



W. W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. J. J.
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. O. Ortega
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

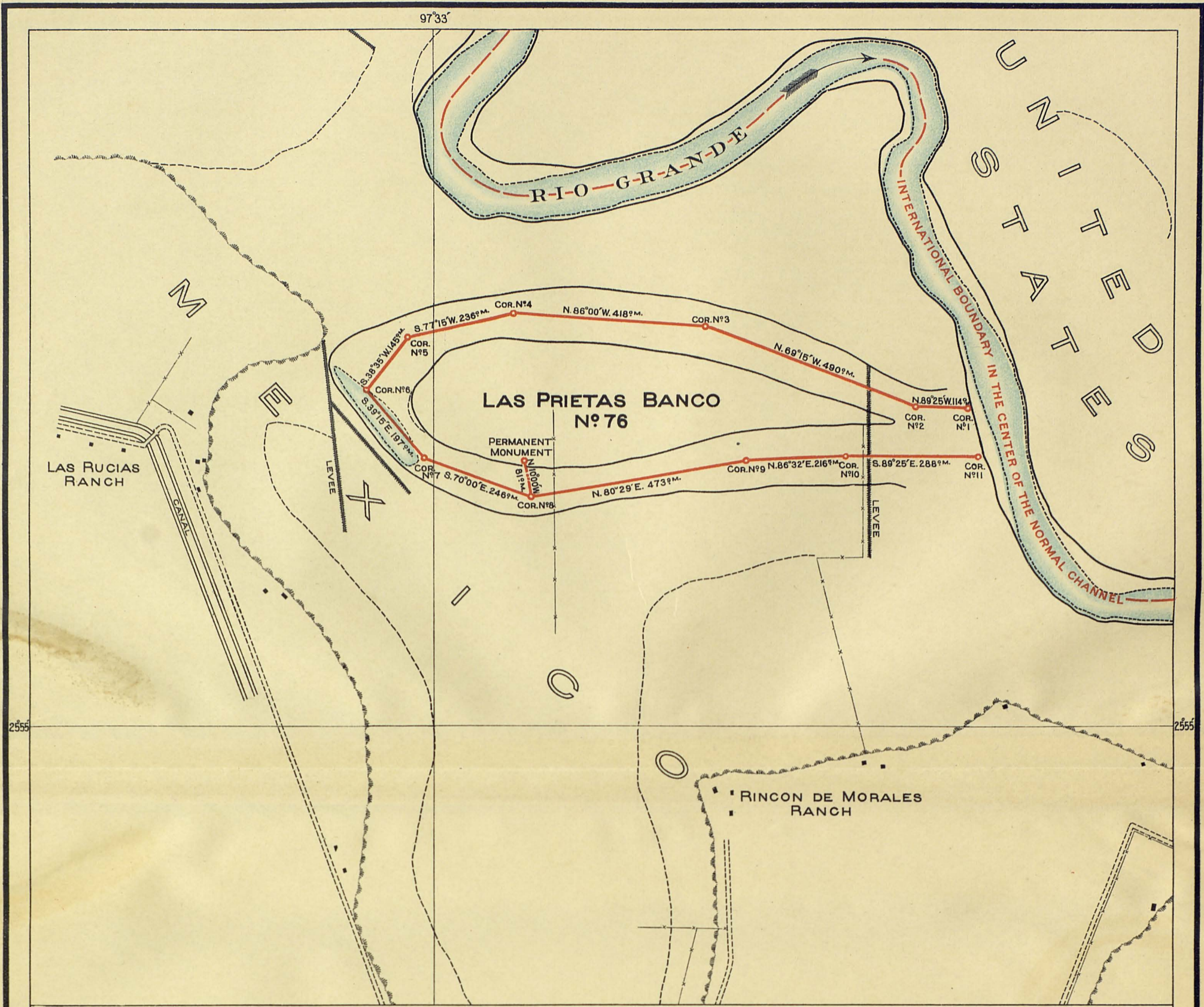
EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—
THENCE S. 77° 15' W. 147.0 METERS (482.3 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
" N. 85° 15' W. 283.0 " (928.5 ") " " " 3,
" N. 40° 30' W. 477.0 " (1565.0 ") " " " 4,
" N. 76° 31' W. 144.0 " (472.4 ") " " " 5,
" S. 33° 28' W. 146.5 " (480.6 ") " " " 6:—
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
N. 74° 50' E. 83.2 METERS (273.2 FEET).
" S. 37° 23' E. 658.2 METERS (2159.5 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 7,
" N. 77° 15' E. 607.7 " (1993.8 ") " " " 8,
5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
N. 16° 20' W. 129.0 METERS (423.2 FEET).
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 23.3 HECTARES (57.6 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1911.

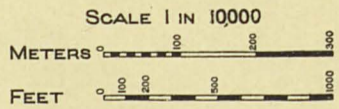
THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, 1.5 KILO-METER SOUTH OF CARMEN RANCH, AND ABOUT 9 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 39° 00' W. 1378.6 METERS (4523.2 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 40.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

LAS PRIETAS BANCO
NUMBER 76

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1905



W. W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Payne
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Ortega
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

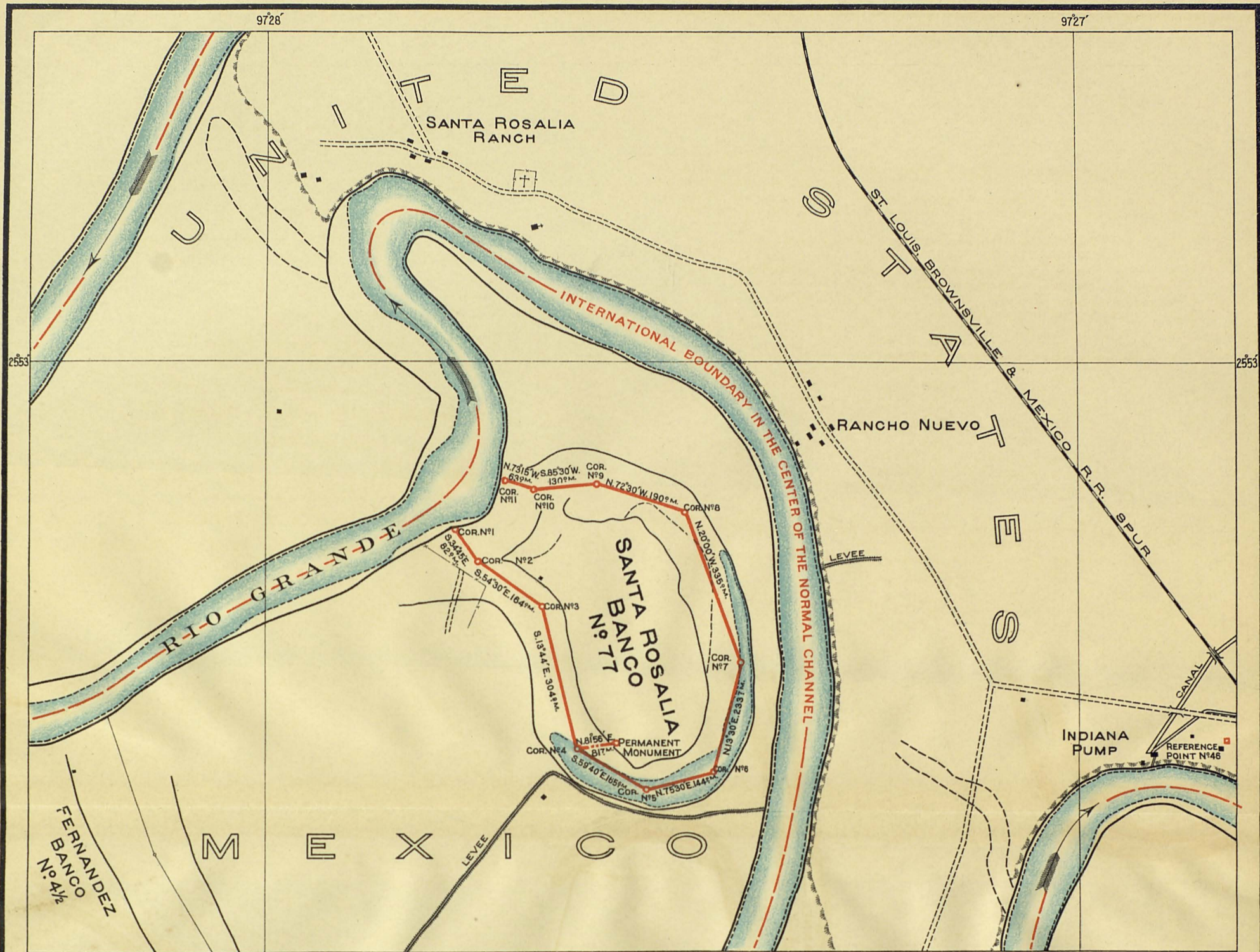
THENCE N. 89° 25' W. 114.0 METERS (374.0 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " N. 69° 15' W. 490.0 " (1607.6 ") " " " 3,
 " N. 86° 00' W. 418.0 " (1371.4 ") " " " 4,
 " S. 77° 15' W. 236.0 " (774.3 ") " " " 5,
 " S. 38° 35' W. 145.0 " (475.7 ") " " " 6,
 " S. 39° 15' E. 197.0 " (646.3 ") " " " 7,
 " S. 70° 00' E. 246.0 " (807.1 ") " " " 8:—

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 10° 00' W. 81.0 METERS (265.8 FEET).
 " N. 80° 29' E. 473.9 METERS (1554.8 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 9,
 " N. 86° 32' E. 216.5 " (710.3 ") " " " 10,
 " S. 89° 25' E. 288.0 " (944.9 ") " " " 11,
 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

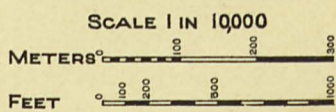
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 N. 9° 05' W. 111.0 METERS (364.2 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 34.4 HECTARES, (85.0 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, .5 KILOMETER EAST OF LAS RUCIAS RANCH, AND ABOUT 4 KILOMETERS NORTHWEST OF BROWNSVILLE.
 THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 68° 24' W. 2371.2 METERS (7779.9 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 42.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SANTA ROSALIA BANCO
 NUMBER 77
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1900



W. W. Collett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Payan
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arthur Bliss
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Payan
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE	S. 34° 45' E.	82.0 METERS (269.0 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 2,
"	S. 54° 30' E.	164.0	" (538.1 ") " " " 3,
"	S. 13° 44' E.	304.9	" (1000.3 ") " " " 4:—
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS			
	N. 81° 56' E.	81.7 METERS (268.0 FEET).	
"	S. 59° 40' E.	165.6 METERS (543.3 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 5,
"	N. 75° 30' E.	144.2	" (473.1 ") " " " 6,
"	N. 13° 30' E.	233.7	" (766.7 ") " " " 7,
"	N. 20° 00' W.	335.0	" (1099.1 ") " " " 8,
"	N. 72° 30' W.	190.0	" (623.4 ") " " " 9,
"	S. 85° 30' W.	130.0	" (426.5 ") " " " 10,
"	N. 73° 15' W.	63.0	" (206.7 ") " " " 11,

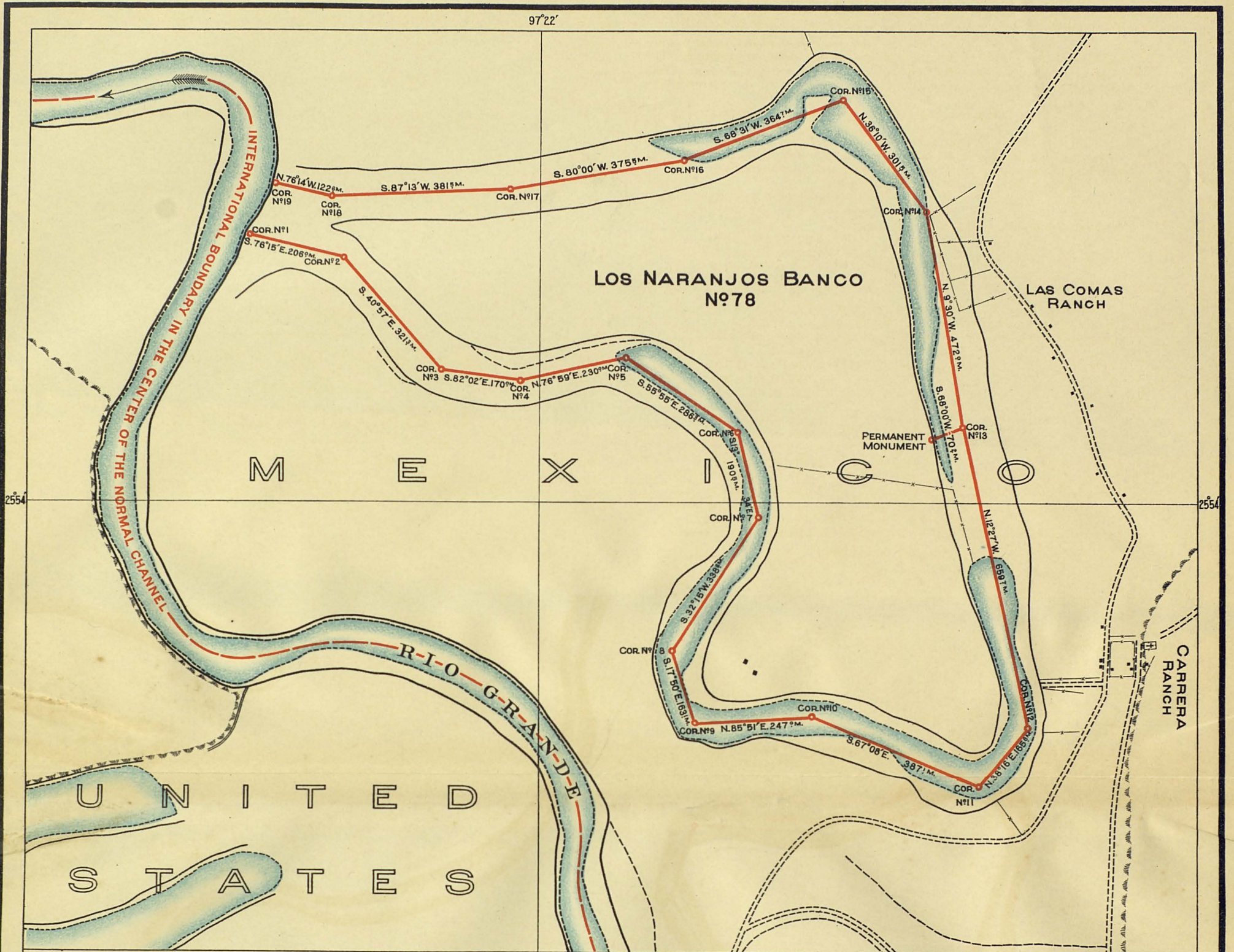
5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 S. 45° 52' W. 144.9 METERS (475.4 FEET).

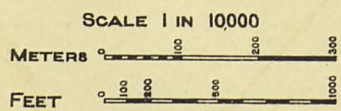
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 22.2 HECTARES, (54.9 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, 1 KILOMETER SOUTH OF SANTA ROSALIA RANCH, AND ABOUT 5 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 89° 47' W. 1255.2 METERS (4118.1 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 46.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
LOS NARANJOS BANCO
 NUMBER 78
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1900



W.W. Collett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Fayao
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Hillis
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. D. Ojeda
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE	BEARING	DISTANCE (METERS)	DISTANCE (FEET)	CORNER
	S. 76° 15' E.	206.0	(675.9)	2,
"	S. 40° 57' E.	321.3	(1054.1)	3,
"	S. 82° 02' E.	170.0	(557.7)	4,
"	N. 76° 59' E.	230.0	(754.6)	5,
"	S. 55° 55' E.	286.3	(939.3)	6,
"	S. 13° 34' E.	190.5	(625.0)	7,
"	S. 32° 15' W.	338.6	(1110.9)	8,
"	S. 17° 50' E.	163.1	(535.1)	9,
"	N. 85° 51' E.	247.0	(810.4)	10,
"	S. 67° 08' E.	387.1	(1270.0)	11,
"	N. 38° 16' E.	165.8	(544.0)	12,
"	N. 12° 27' W.	659.7	(2164.4)	13,—

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS S. 68° 00' W. 70.2 METERS (230.3 FEET).

N. 9° 30' W.	472.0	(1548.6)	CORNER NO. 14,
N. 36° 10' W.	301.5	(989.2)	" "
S. 68° 31' W.	364.7	(1196.5)	" "
S. 80° 00' W.	375.5	(1232.0)	" "
S. 87° 13' W.	381.5	(1251.7)	" "
N. 76° 14' W.	122.6	(402.2)	" "

7 METERS (23.0 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

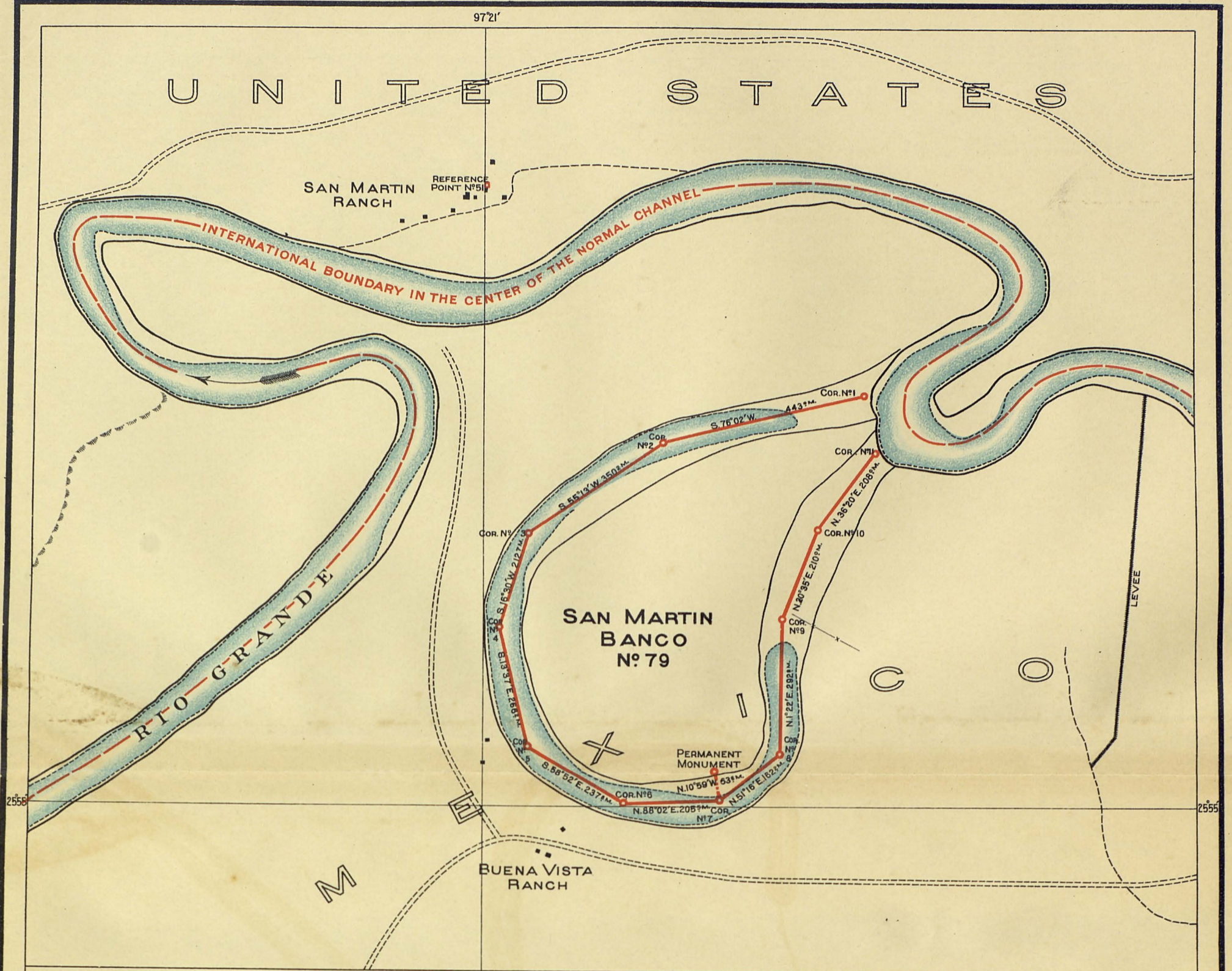
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS— S. 24° 56' W. 123.9 METERS (406.5 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 103.6 HECTARES (256.0 ACRES). BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

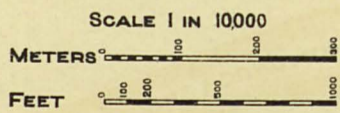
THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, NORTH-WEST OF CARRERA RANCH, AND ABOUT 14 KILOMETERS EAST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 25° 51' E. 1826.7 METERS (5993.2 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 50.

U N I T E D S T A T E S



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SAN MARTIN BANCO
 NUMBER 79
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1905



W.W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. Rojas
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

THENCE S. 76° 02' W. 443.0 METERS (1453.4 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " S. 55° 13' W. 350.2 " (1149.0 ") " " 3,
 " S. 16° 30' W. 212.7 " (697.8 ") " " 4,
 " S. 13° 37' E. 266.2 " (873.4 ") " " 5,
 " S. 58° 52' E. 237.8 " (780.2 ") " " 6,
 " N. 88° 02' E. 205.5 " (674.2 ") " " 7:—

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 10° 59' W. 63.6 METERS (208.7 FEET).

N. 51° 16' E. 162.2 METERS (532.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 8,
 " N. 1° 22' E. 292.9 " (961.0 ") " " 9,
 " N. 20° 35' E. 210.0 " (689.0 ") " " 10,
 " N. 36° 20' E. 208.0 " (682.4 ") " " 11,

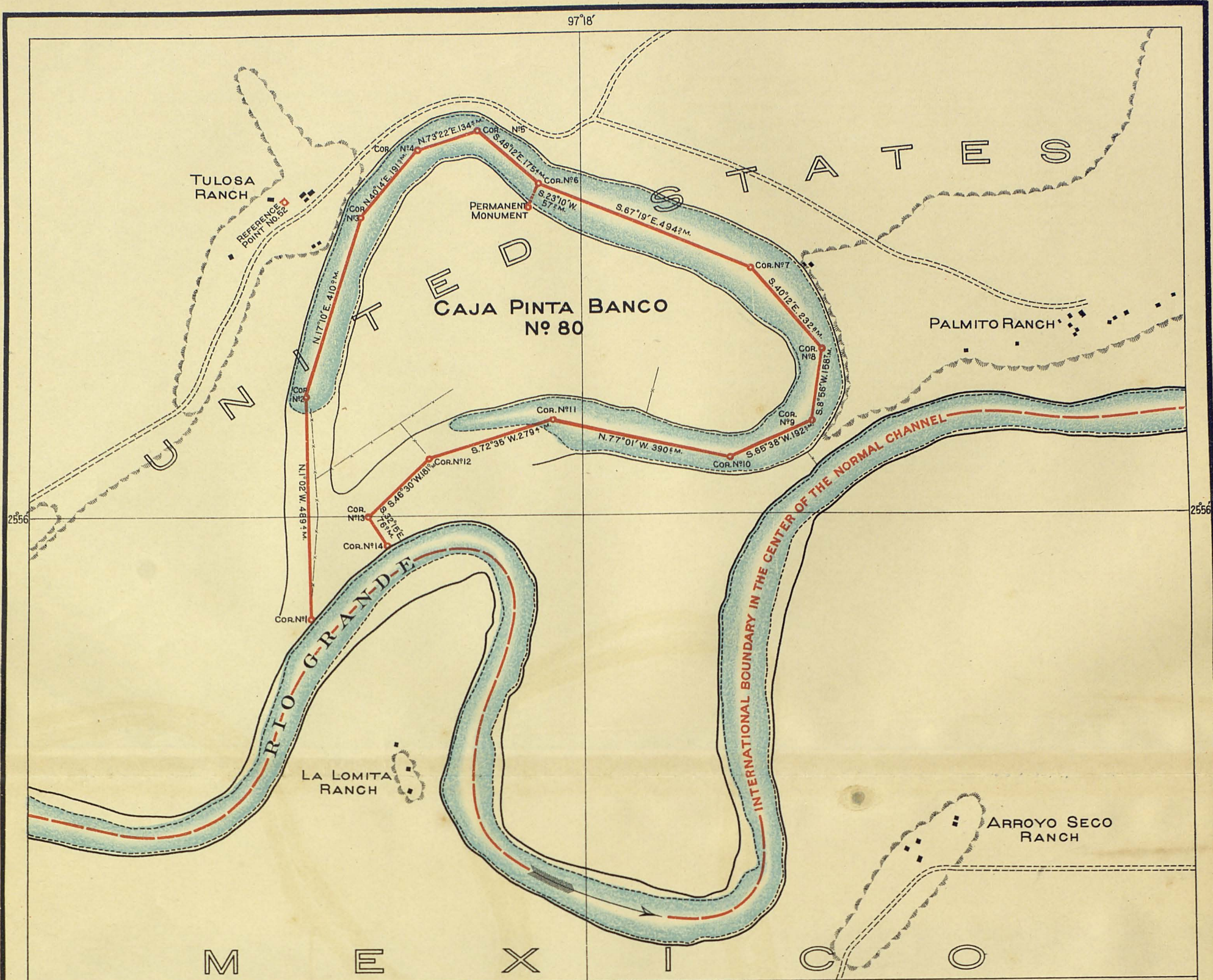
5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
 N. 10° 50' W. 129.0 METERS (423.2 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 44.9 HECTARES (110.9 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1911.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, 1 KILOMETER SOUTH OF SAN MARTIN RANCH, AND ABOUT 16 KILOMETERS EAST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 20° 52' E. 1374.0 METERS (4507.9 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 51.



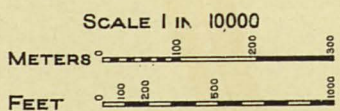
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

CAJA PINTA BANCO

(ALSO CALLED LA LOMITA)

NUMBER 80

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1900



W.W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. J. Jarama
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. ...
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:—

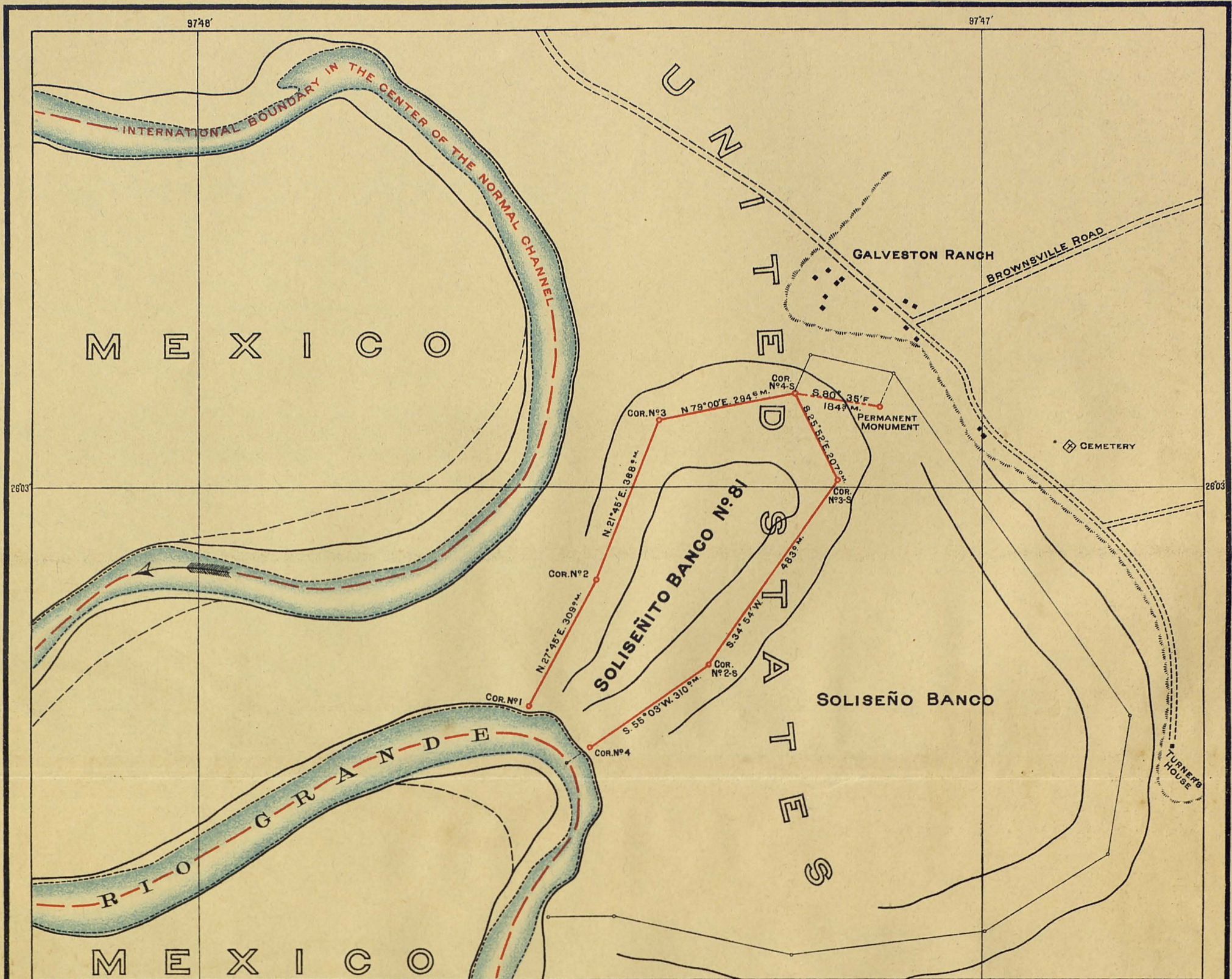
THENCE	BEARING	DISTANCE (METERS)	DISTANCE (FEET)	CORNER NO.
	N. 1° 02' W.	489.4	(1605.7)	2.
	N. 17° 10' E.	410.0	(1345.2)	3.
	N. 40° 14' E.	191.3	(627.6)	4.
	N. 73° 22' E.	134.5	(441.3)	5.
	S. 48° 12' E.	175.4	(575.5)	6.
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS S. 23° 10' W. 57.2 METERS (187.7 FEET).				
	S. 67° 19' E.	494.2	(1621.4)	7.
	S. 40° 12' E.	232.8	(763.8)	8.
	S. 8° 56' W.	158.7	(520.7)	9.
	S. 65° 38' W.	192.5	(631.6)	10.
	N. 77° 01' W.	390.6	(1281.5)	11.
	S. 72° 35' W.	279.4	(916.7)	12.
	S. 46° 30' W.	181.0	(593.8)	13.
	S. 32° 15' E.	76.0	(249.3)	14.

5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:—

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS—
S. 45° 48' W. 228.6 METERS (750.0 FEET).
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 58.3 HECTARES, (144.1 ACRES).
BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1911.

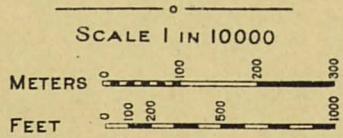
THIS BANCO LIES IN CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS, SOUTHEAST OF TULOSA RANCH, AND ABOUT 20 KILOMETERS NORTHEAST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 88° 21' E. 526.1 METERS (1726.1 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 52.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

**SOLISEÑO BANCO
NUMBER 81**

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1886



W.W. Sells
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

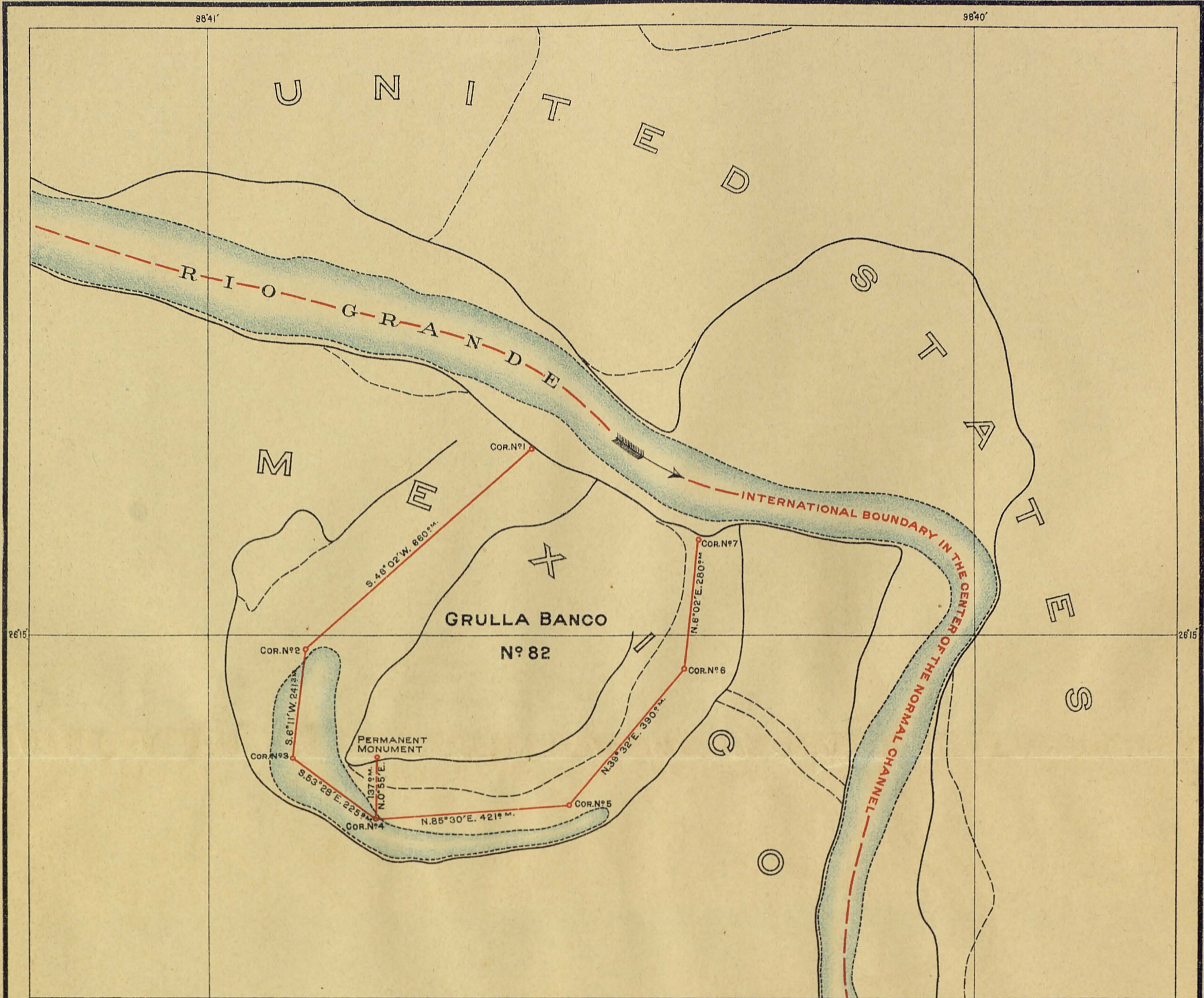
EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

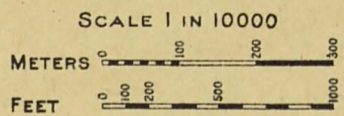
BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-
 THENCE N. 27° 45' E. 309.0 METERS (1013.7 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " N. 21° 45' E. 368.6 " (1209.3 ") " " " 3.
 " N. 79° 00' E. 294.6 " (966.5 ") " " " 4 SOLISEÑO:-
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON SOLISEÑO BANCO NO. 23 BEARS
 S. 80° 35' E. 184.3 METERS (604.7 FEET).
 " S. 25° 52' E. 207.0 METERS (679.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 3 SOLISEÑO,
 " S. 34° 54' W. 483.0 " (1584.6 ") " " " 2 " "
 " S. 55° 03' W. 310.0 " (1017.1 ") ALONG COURSE 2-1 SOLISEÑO
 TO CORNER NO. 4 SOLISEÑO,
 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL
 BANK OF RIVER:-
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS-
 N. 55° 50' W. 156.6 METERS (513.8 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK 2.4 HECTARES (60.3 ACRES),
 BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN
 FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MAY, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS, SOUTH OF GALVESTON RANCH AND ABOUT 32 KILOMETERS WEST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S 37° 30' E. 1392.6 METERS (4568.8 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 33.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
GRULLA BANCO
NUMBER 82
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1910



W. W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED
Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Rojas
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

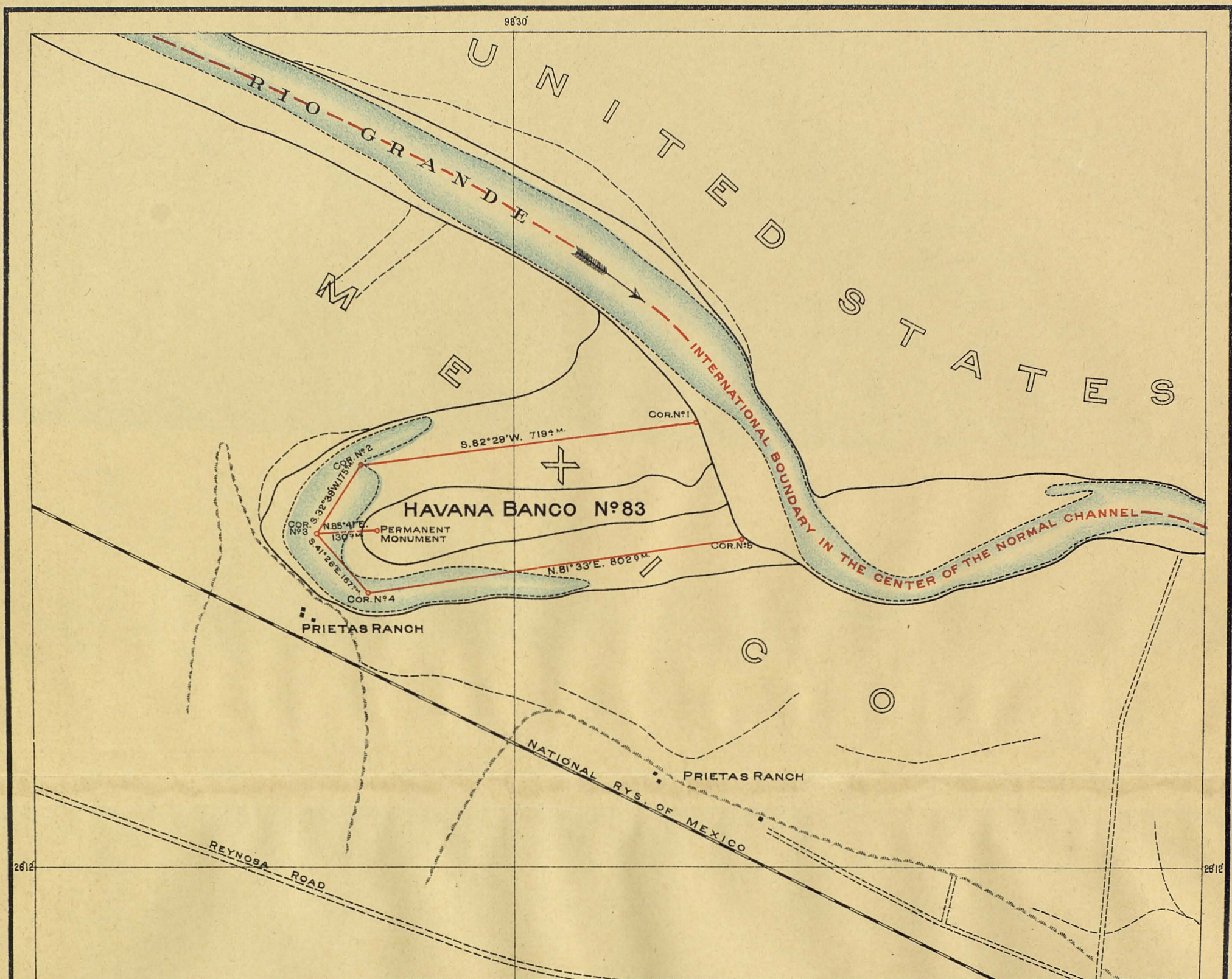
EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

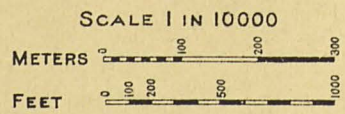
BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-
 THENCE S. 48° 02' W. 660.0 METERS (2165.3 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2.
 " S. 6° 11' W. 241.3 " (791.7 ") " " " 3.
 " S. 53° 28' E. 225.9 " (741.2 ") " " " 4:-
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 0° 55' E. 137.0 METERS (449.5 FEET).
 " N. 85° 30' E. 421.6 METERS (1383.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 5.
 " N. 39° 32' E. 390.0 " (1279.5 ") " " " 6.
 " N. 6° 02' E. 280.0 " (918.6 ") " " " 7.
 10 METERS (32.8 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS -
 N. 60° 43' W. 416.0 METERS (1364.8 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK 48.2 HECTARES (119.1 ACRES),
 BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMARGO, TAMAULIPAS, 1.5 KILOMETERS WEST OF BELAVARES RANCH AND ABOUT 20 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF RIO GRANDE CITY, TEXAS. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 49° 54' W. 3362.1 METERS (11030.4 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 9.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
HAVANA BANCO
 NUMBER 83
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1910



W.W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Miles
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. D. Owen
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

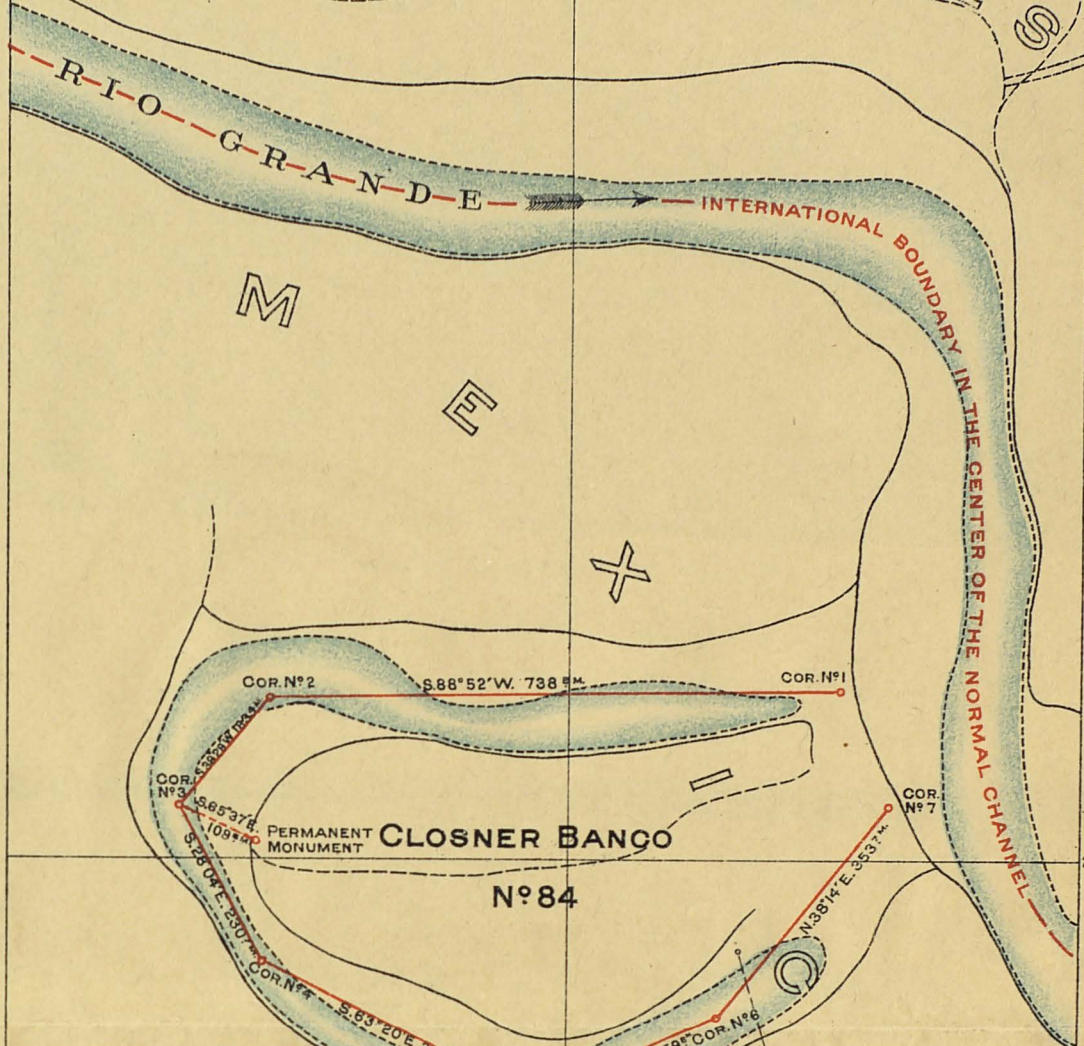
BEGINNING AT CORNER NO.1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-
 THENCE S. 82°29'W. 719.4 METERS (2360.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO.2,
 " S. 32°39'W. 175.0 " (574.1 " " " " 3-
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 85°41'E. 130.3 METERS (427.5 FEET).
 " S. 41°26'E. 167.0 METERS (547.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO.4,
 " N. 81°33'E. 802.8 " (2633.9 " " " 5.
 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-
 WHENCE CORNER NO.1 BEARS-
 N. 21°19'W. 266.9 METERS (875.6 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK 22.0 HECTARES (54.4 ACRES),
 BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, 1 KILOMETER NORTH OF PRIETAS RANCH AND ABOUT 4 KILOMETERS SOUTH OF HAVANA, TEXAS.
 THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 7°17'E. 3788.3 METERS (12428.7 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO.13.

98°25'30"

UNITED STATES



TRAVERSE NOTES

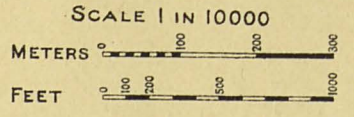
BEGINNING AT CORNER NO.1, 10 METERS (32.8 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-
 THENCE S. 88°52' W. 738.5 METERS (2422.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " S. 39°29' W. 183.4 " (601.8 ") " " " 3.-
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 S. 35°37' E. 109.6 METERS (359.6 FEET).
 " S. 28°04' E. 230.7 METERS (756.9 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 4,
 " S. 63°20' E. 396.1 " (1299.5 ") " " " 5,
 " N. 65°37' E. 259.8 " (852.4 ") " " " 6,
 " N. 38°14' E. 353.7 " (1160.4 ") " " " 7,
 10 METERS (32.8 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-

WHENCE CORNER NO.1 BEARS-
 N. 22°29' W. 165.0 METERS (541.3 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK 34.6 HECTARES (85.5 ACRES)
 BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN APRIL, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, 1 KILO-METER NORTH OF BARRANCO RANCH AND ABOUT 10 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF HAVANA, TEXAS.
 THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 49°10' W. 2357.1 METERS (7733.2 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 16.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
CLOSNER BANCO
 NUMBER 84
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1910



W. C. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

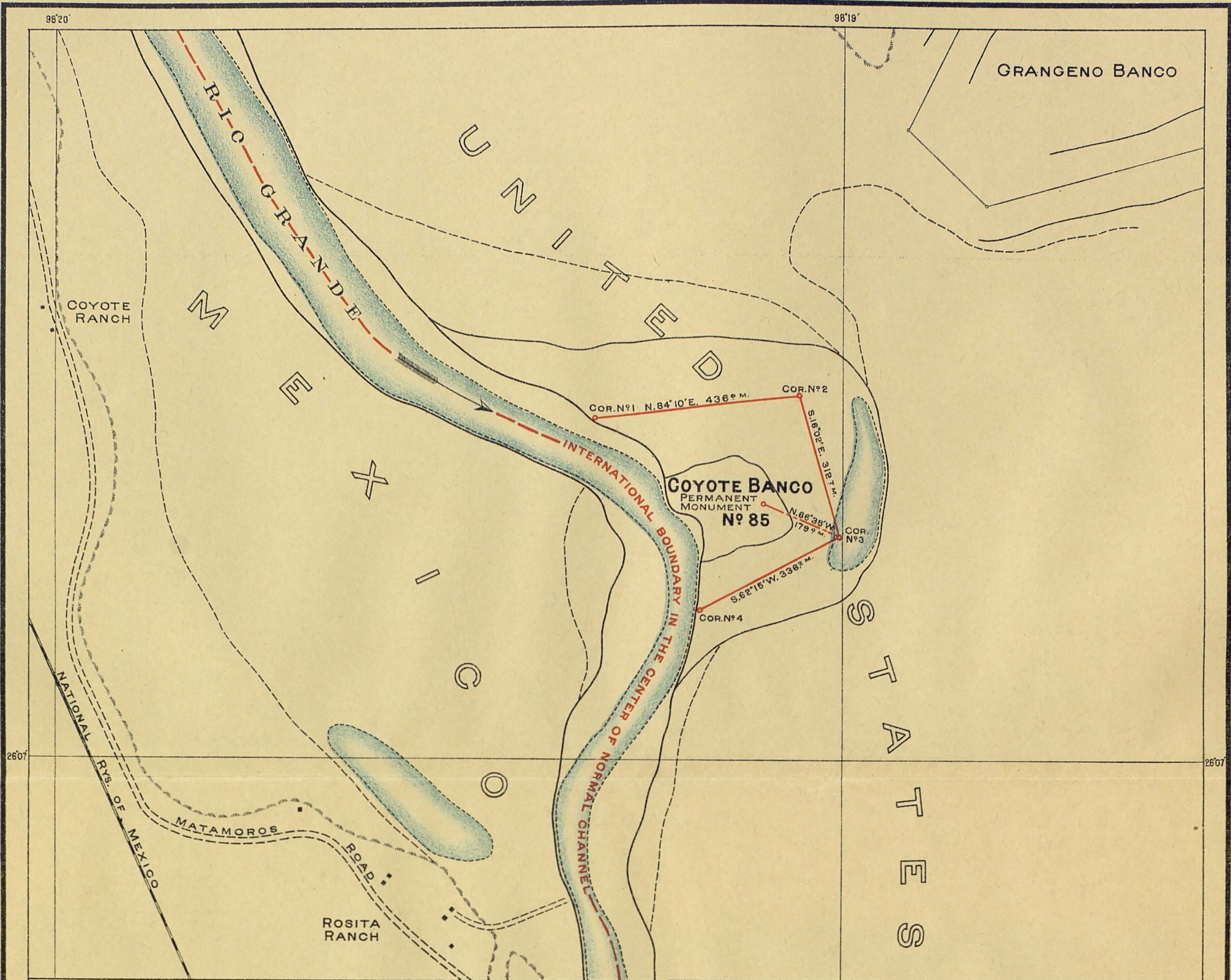
E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED
Arson Hill
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. ...
 COMISIONADO MEXICANI

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

98°25'30"

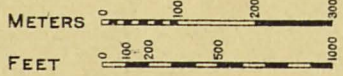


INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

COYOTE BANCO
NUMBER 85

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1910

SCALE 1 IN 10000



W. D. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arthur H. Hille
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. M. O'Connell
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIO GRANDE:-

THENCE N. 84° 10' E. 436.0 METERS (1430.4 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,

" S. 16° 02' E. 312.7 " (1025.9 ") " " " 3:-

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS

N. 66° 38' W. 179.0 METERS (587.2 FEET).

" S. 62° 15' W. 336.2 METERS (1103.0 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 4,

6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1, BEARS-

N. 28° 20' W. 468.9 METERS (1538.4 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 12.4 HECTARES (30.6 ACRES),

BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MAY, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS, 1.5 KILOMETERS SOUTH-WEST OF GRANGENO RANCH AND ABOUT .6 KILOMETERS WEST OF HIDALGO. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 43° 49' W. 2047.0 METERS (6715.8 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 19.

87°28'

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO.1, 4 METERS (13.1 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-

THENCE S. 47°00' W. 353.0 METERS (1158.1 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,	
" S. 87°00' W. 147.0 " (452.3 ") " " " 3,	
" N. 60°30' W. 311.0 " (1020.3 ") " " " 4,	
" N. 82°20' W. 167.2 " (548.5 ") " " " 5,	
" S. 19°02' W. 239.9 " (787.1 ") " " " 6:-	

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS N. 84°42' E. 101.3 METERS (332.3 FEET).

" S. 42°46' E. 204.7 METERS (671.6 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 7,	
" N. 77°50' E. 358.0 " (1174.5 ") " " " 8,	
" N. 87°00' E. 233.0 " (764.4 ") " " " 9,	
" N. 47°00' E. 393.0 " (1289.4 ") " " " 10,	

3 METERS (98 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-

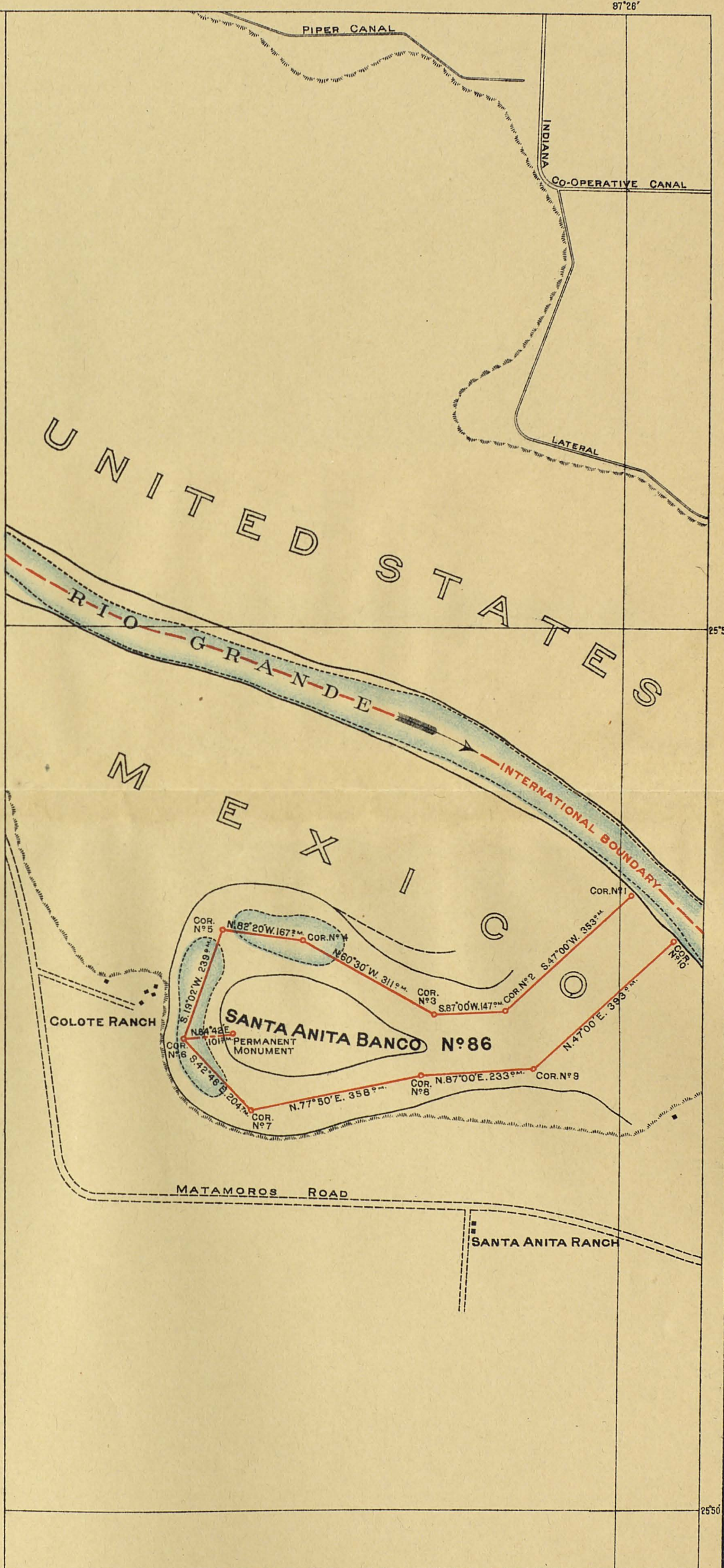
WHENCE CORNER NO.1 BEARS-

N. 43°30' W. 130.0 METERS (426.5 FEET). CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 20.2 HECTARES (49.9 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

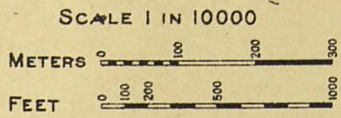
THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MAY, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, EAST OF COLOTE RANCH AND ABOUT 10 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.

THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 66°29' W. 2550.5 METERS (8367.7 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO.47.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
 UNITED STATES AND MEXICO
SANTA ANITA BANCO
 NUMBER 86
 CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1881



W. W. Follett
 CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
 INGENIERO CONSULTOR

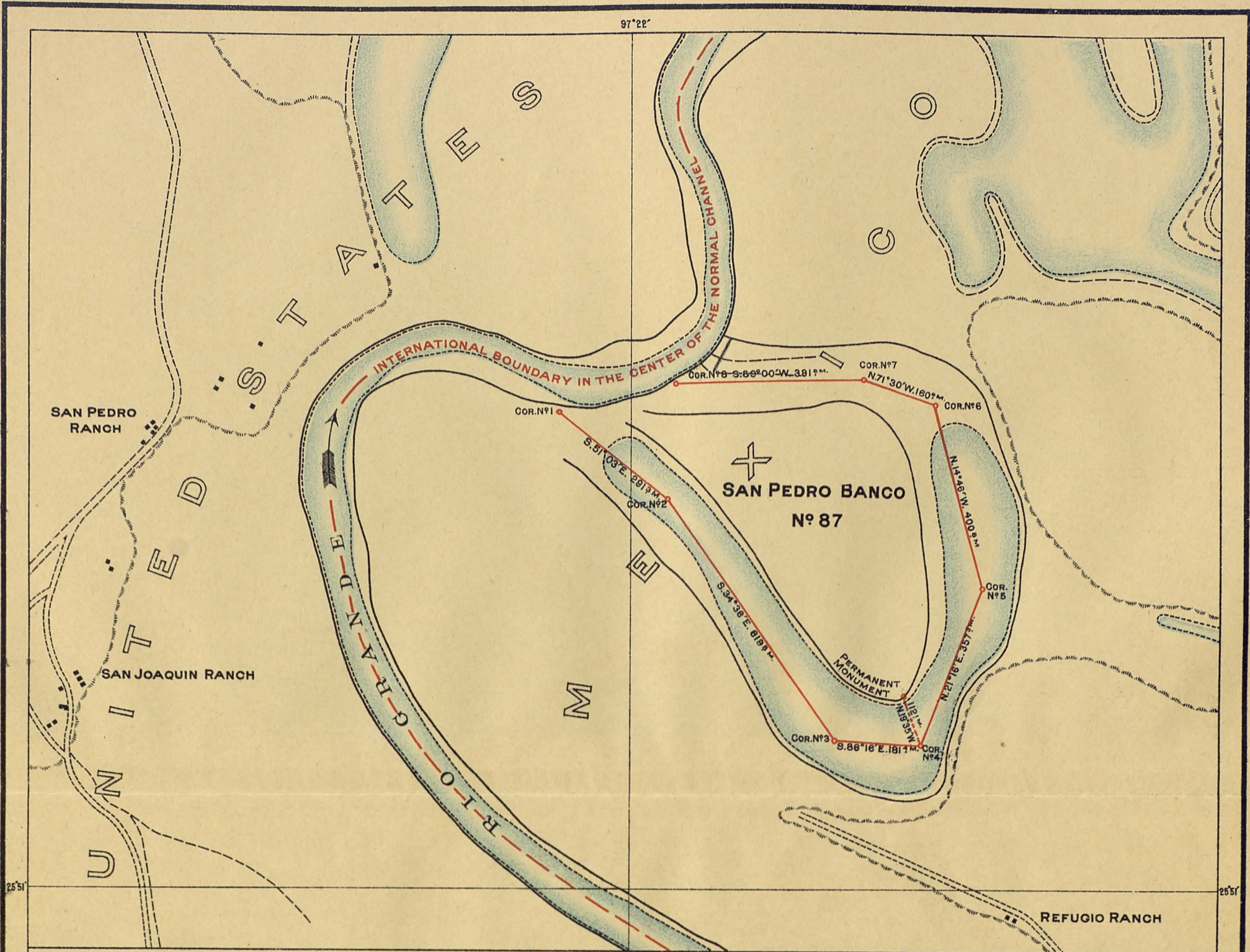
APPROVED

Arson Mills
 AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. P. Rojas
 COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

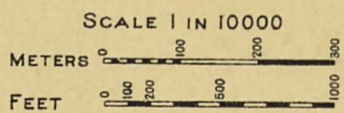
97°26'



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

**SAN PEDRO BANCO
NUMBER 87**

CUT FROM UNITED STATES IN 1865



W.W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Fayas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Asaon Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

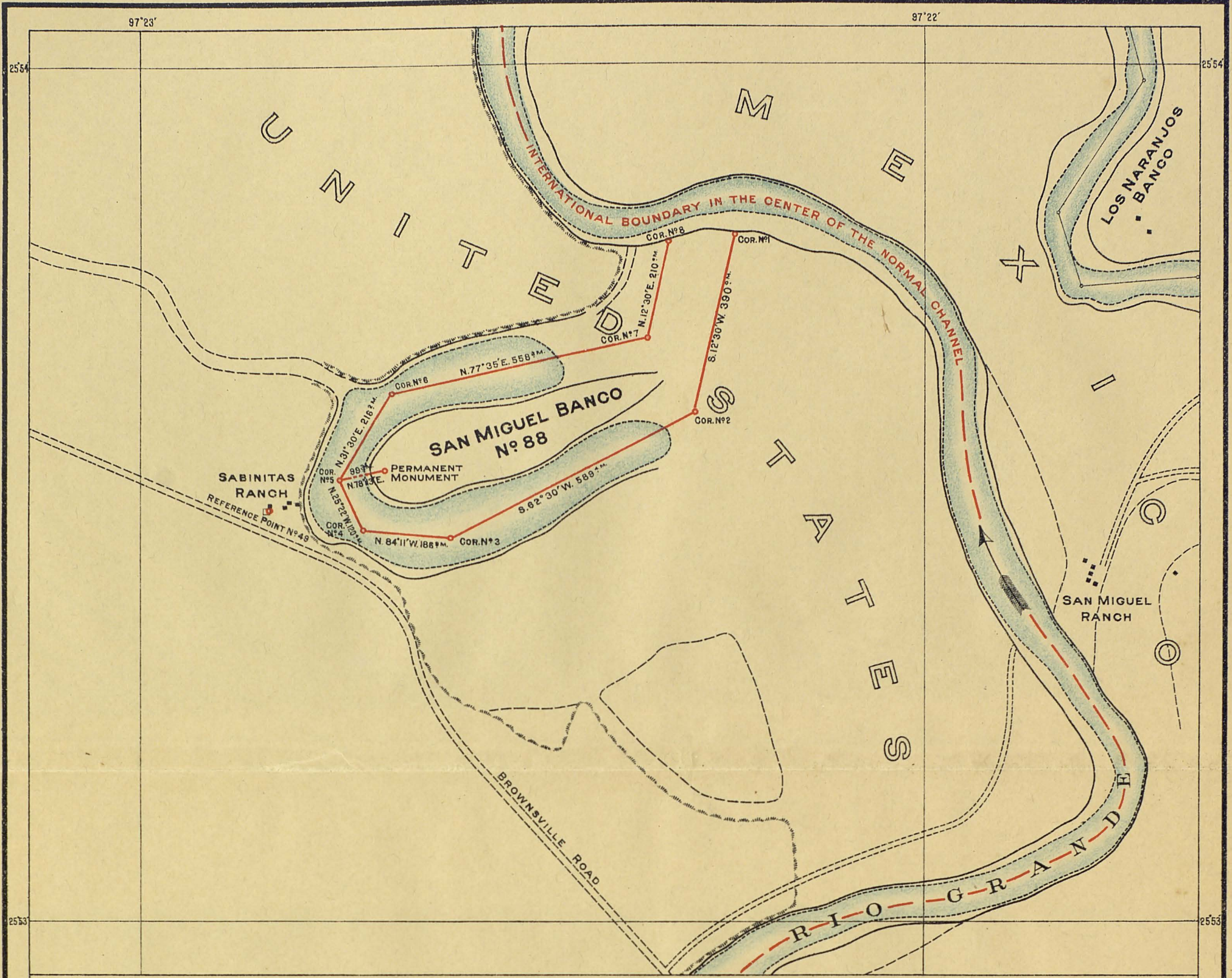
J. A. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 2 METERS (6.6 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-
 THENCE S. 51°03' E. 291.3 METERS (955.7 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
 " S. 34°36' E. 619.8 " (2033.4 " " " " 3,
 " S. 86°16' E. 181.4 " (595.1 " " " " 4:-
 WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
 N. 19°35' W. 112.1 METERS (367.8 FEET).
 " N. 21°16' E. 357.3 METERS (1172.2 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 5,
 " N. 14°46' W. 400.8 " (1314.9 " " " " 6,
 " N. 71°30' W. 160.0 " (524.9 " " " " 7,
 " S. 89°00' W. 391.0 " (1282.8 " " " " 8,
 6 METERS (19.7 FEET) FROM THE RIGHT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-
 WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS-
 S. 76°20' W. 251.4 METERS (824.8 FEET).
 CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 38.8 HECTARES (95.9 ACRES),
 BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.
 THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MAY, 1912.

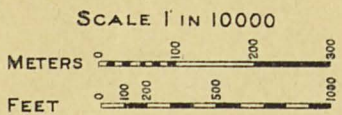
THIS BANCO LIES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MATAMOROS, TAMAULIPAS, 2 KILOMETERS NORTH OF SANTA ROSA RANCH AND ABOUT 15 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.
 THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS N 87°00' 30" E. 1845.4 METERS (6054.4 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 48.



INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

**SAN MIGUEL BANCO
NUMBER 88**

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1865



W.W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Rojas
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arson Mills
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Rojas
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 4 METERS (13.1 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-

THENCE	S. 12° 30' W.	390.0 METERS (1279.5 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 2,
"	S. 62° 30' W.	589.4 "	(1933.7 ") " " "
"	N. 84° 11' W.	186.9 "	(613.2 ") " " "
"	N. 25° 22' W.	120.4 "	(395.0 ") " " "

WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
N 78° 13' E. 99.3 METERS (325.8 FEET).

"	N. 31° 30' E.	216.2 METERS (709.3 FEET)	TO CORNER NO. 6,
"	N. 77° 35' E.	558.8 "	(1833.3 ") " " "
"	N. 12° 30' E.	210.0 "	(689.0 ") " " "

4 METERS (13.1 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-

WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS:-
N 83° 40' E. 141.5 METERS (464.2 FEET).

CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK, 22.8 HECTARES (56.3 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MAY, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN CAMERON COUNTY, TEXAS, EAST OF SABINITAS RANCH AND ABOUT 12 KILOMETERS EAST OF BROWNSVILLE. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS N. 70° 26' E. 264.4 METERS (867.4 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 49.

98°05'

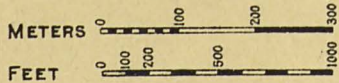


INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION
UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

**MONTERREY BANCO
NUMBER 89**

CUT FROM MEXICO IN 1905

SCALE 1 IN 10000



W. W. Follett
CONSULTING ENGINEER

E. Payan
INGENIERO CONSULTOR

APPROVED

Arthur Miles
AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

J. A. Payan
COMISIONADO MEXICANO

EL PASO, TEXAS, AUGUST 5, 1912.

TRAVERSE NOTES

BEGINNING AT CORNER NO. 1, 5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE:-
THENCE N. 66°15' W. 458.0 METERS (1502.6 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 2,
" N. 7°20' W. 250.0 " (820.2 ") " " " 3:-
WHENCE THE PERMANENT MONUMENT ON THE BANCO BEARS
S. 63°00' E. 120.0 METERS (393.7 FEET).
" N. 54°00' E. 139.0 METERS (456.0 FEET) TO CORNER NO. 4,
" S. 62°00' E. 149.0 " (488.8 ") " " " 5.
" S. 26°30' E. 220.0 " (721.8 ") " " " 6.
" S. 51°30' E. 231.0 " (757.9 ") " " " 7,
5 METERS (16.4 FEET) FROM THE LEFT NORMAL BANK OF RIVER:-
WHENCE CORNER NO. 1 BEARS-
S. 34°48' W. 125.9 METERS (413.1 FEET).
CONTAINING TO THE NORMAL BANK 13.0 HECTARES (32.1 ACRES), BUT THIS AREA MAY BE INCREASED BY ACCRETION TO THE OPEN FRONTAGE ON THE RIVER, OR DECREASED BY EROSION.

THIS SURVEY MADE AND CORNERS SET IN MAY, 1912.

THIS BANCO LIES IN HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS, 1 KILOMETER NORTH-WEST OF THE DONNA PUMPING PLANT AND ABOUT 18 KILOMETERS EAST OF HIDALGO. THE PERMANENT MONUMENT BEARS S. 62° 25' W. 1105.7 METERS (3627.6 FEET) FROM REFERENCE POINT NO. 25.

