

A N N E X

Proposed line of the Western boundaries of Armenia.

(a) Northern Boundary. The ridge of the Pontic mountain chain. from a point to the north-west of Mezra to the former Russo-Turkish frontier. This ridge now marks the boundary between the vilayets of Trebizond and Erzerum.1)

(b) Western Boundary. From the ridge of the Pontic mountain chain to the north-west of Mezra to the pass on the Baiburt road, following the present boundary of the vilayets of Trebizond and Erzerum as far as Phor; then in a straight line as far as Almali; the Baghir Dag, Shaitin Dag and Chavresh Dag ridges; a line passing to the west of Oghet, following the course of the Murad Su as far as Ardushan and ending at the southern watershed of the Murad Su, 20 kilometres west of Mush in such a way as to leave within Armenian territory the road between Almali, Fam, Milikhan and Bashkei to the valley of the Charbukhur Su, to the west of Bingol Dag.

1). This would from the southern boundary of the autonomous State of Lazistan, whose western frontier has been brought as far as the western valley of Surmanch, in order to include the roads from Baiburt to Of and Surmench.

(c) Southern Boundary. The watershed bordering on the south the Mush plain, Bitlis and its environs remaining within Armenian territory then the ridge of the heights bordering the southern bank of lake Van, including the high-lying valley of the Clgindig Su as far as Saris, the southern ridge of the Khoshab Su valley as far as Barajul Dagh. From here the boundary is formed by the line of heights taking a north-easterly direction and ending at the Persian frontier south-west of Kotur in such a way as to leave the high lying valley of Bashkala to the Kurds. The former Turco-Persian frontier as far as Mt. Ararat. The former Russo-Persian frontier from Mt. Ararat to a point to be determined on the Aras below Julfa, where the boundary of Azerbaijan will begin.

A technical description of the foregoing lines is also appended.

FRONTIERS OF ARMENIA

From a point to be selected on the southern shore of the Black Sea about 1 kilometre west of the mouth of the Yanboli Dere in a south-south-westerly direction to a point to be chosen on CHAKAR GEUL DAGH,

the line of heights forming the western limit of the basin of the YANBOLI DERE;

thence in a south-easterly direction to the point of the salient of the western boundary of the VILAYET OF ERZERUM about 4 kilometres south-west of ZELFEH DAGH,

the line of heights forming the watershed between the basins of the KHARSHIT DERE and the YANBOLI DERE;

thence in a south-south-westerly direction to a point to be selected on HATAB DAGH,

the western boundary of the VILAYET OF ERZERUM;

thence in a easterly direction to the junction of the POLUK CHAI with the KARA SU about 10 kilometres north of BAGHIR PASHA DAGH,

the course of the KARA SU down stream;

thence to a point on the BIYUK SU about 12 kilometres north of KIGHI;

a line reaching and following as far as possible the line of heights BAGHIR PASHA DAGH, SULTAN DAGH, AKTASH and GHABARTI DAGH;

thence in a general south-easterly direction to a point on the Geunik Su about 10 kilometres south-east of OGHNUT,

a line reaching and following as far as possible the line of heights SHAITAN DAGH and CHORISH DAGH;

thence in a general southerly direction to the junction of the MASLA DERE and MURAD SU,

a line following the watershed between the MASLA DERE and GEUNIKK SU;

thence to a point to be chosen on the MURAD SU about 15 kilometres east of ARDUSHIN,

the course of the MURAD SU up stream;

thence in a general south-easterly direction to a point to be chosen on the RU SU about 1 kilometre north-west of TATVAN, a line reaching and following as far as possible the line of heights KOZMA DAGH, KURTIK DAGH, KACH RASH DAGH and KAMRAN TEPE;

thence in a south-easterly direction to a point to be chosen on the BITLIS SU about 2 kilometres west of SHETEK,

a line reaching and following as far as possible the line of heights SHEIKH OMAR TEPE and KAMBUS DAGH;

thence in an easterly direction to a point about 3 kilometres south of OLHK SIFLA (OLEK ASHAGHI) where a stream joins the GUZEL DERE,

a line reaching and then following as far as possible the watershed between the BITLIS SU and the GUZEL DERE,

thence eastwards to the point where the KARA SU and EJKIS DERE meet about 7 kilometres east of the village of KARASU SIFLA,

a line passing through KURDAGH and following the

southern limits of the basins of the TASIK DERE and KARA SU;

thence eastwards to the point of junction of the DARNIS DERE with the stream flowing from PASHANDASHT DUZ, a line reaching and then following as far as possible the southern limit of the basin of the EJEKIS DERE, then the southern limit of the basins of the rivers which flow into VAN GEUL, then the watershed between the PASHANDASHT DUZ and the DARNIS DERE;

thence eastward to point 3050 (ref. Turkish Staff Map), a line to be fixed on the ground following as far as possible the DARNIS DERE downstream;

thence north-eastwards to VAVIRAN DAGH, a line following the line of heights to the west of the SHATAK SU;

thence in a general easterly direction to SHAKULANS DAGH,

a line following the northern and northeastern limits of the basin of the SHATAK SU and passing through KUSH DAGH, BASHIT DAGH, and KUCHKIRAN DAGH;

thence northwards and then eastwards to a point to be chosen on the salient made by the old frontier between Turkey and Persia about 4 kilometres south of KARA HISSAR,

a line following the watershed between the ZAB SU

on the east and the KHOSHAB SU on the west;

thence northwards to AGHRI DAGH (Ararat), the old frontier between Turkey and Persia.

Boundary of Demilitarized Area.

From a point on the southern shore of the BLACK SEA 3 kilometres southwest of TIREBOLI southwards and then eastwards to the point where it meets the western boundary at the VILAYET of ERZERUM,

the western and southern limits of the basin of the KHARSHIT SU;

thence northwards to the BLACK SEA,*

the northwestern frontier of ARMENIA as it may be determined by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers.

[On the map showing the various frontiers suggested for the state of Batum it has been agreed that the smallest (that drawn in red) is the only practical one.]

* The Demilitarized Area described above covers only half as much territory as the Demilitarized Area shown upon the appended map (G.S.G.S. № 2944).