

**MAPS USED IN DETERMINING ACTUAL BOUNDARIES
OF THE FOUR VILAYETS
AND
IN DRAWING THE FRONTIERS OF ARMENIA**

In attempting to define the exact boundaries of "the Villayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis" mentioned in Article 89 of the Turkish Treaty, we found marked discrepancies even in the most recent maps. Unless there is a definite understanding as to what outer boundaries of these four Vilayets were intended, the frontier established by President Wilson might be so drawn as to depart from the clear intention of the Principal Allied Powers in drafting the treaty.

It is obvious for example that the Vilayet of Erzerum referred to in Article 89 is not coextensive with the Vilayet of Erzerum as it existed before the Treaties of San Stefano and Berlin in 1878 (Specialkarte von Armenien, von A. Petermann, 1:1,200,000, published in Petermann's Mittheilungen, volume 24, 1878, Tafel 16), when it included the sandjaks of Kars, Tschaldyr, and Lazistan, the port of Batum lying within the latter. Nor can the Vilayet of Erzerum be regarded as including the Kharput district as it did in the early nineteenth century. This extent of Erzerum the Armenian leaders have referred to in a recent petition, as giving them a possible claim to Kharput.

The Vilayet of Trebizond referred to in Article 89 of the Turkish Treaty of 1920 does not include the sandjak of Djanik and the seaport of Samsun, although it is so shown in several fairly-recent Turkish, French, British, and Russian maps (a) Empire Ottoman, Division Administrative, 1:1,500,000, dressé d'après le Salnamé de 1899/1317, par R. Huber; (b) Carte de la Turquie d'Asie, Feuille No. 3, 1:1,000,000; (c) British International Map, Sinob and Batum sheets, 1:1,000,000, editions of 1916, 1918; (d) Russian 10-verst map of Asiatic Turkey, (sheets printed 1907 to 1914). Janik, or Djanik, was a sandjak of the Vilayet of Trebizond until 1910, but was formed into a separate administrative entity in that year called an "independent sandjak" and so appears in the statistics published by the Turkish Government in 1912.

The best general maps of the four eastern vilayets of Turkish Armenia are as follows:

Turkish	1:1,000,000	(Arabic characters)	4	sheets	1919
Russian	1: 850,000	(20-verst)	3	"	1903
British	1:1,000,000		4	"	1916-18
French	1:1,000,000	(Turquie d'Asie)	2	"	
German	1: 800,000	(Operationskarte)	6	"	1915-18

The best large-scale maps are:

Turkish	1:200,000	(General Staff)*	29	"	1911-18
Russian	1:210,000	(5-verst)	22	"	1886-1916
British	1:250,000	(Eastern Turkey in Asia)	17	"	1901-02
German	1:400,000	(Kiepert's Klein-asien)	9	"	1902-06

*See sheets with names transliterated by British War Office.

Only the Turkish large-scale map shows boundaries of both vilayets and sandjaks. The British and French 1:1,000,000-scale maps and the Russian five-verst map give vilayet boundaries. All four differ from each other in certain details, but agree in a general way with the official Turkish maps showing administrative divisions, except upon the sandjak of Djanik in relation to the vilayet of Trebizond. Djanik is shown as a separate unit on Turkish maps issued in 1919 and on the Turkish 1:200,000-scale sheets, published between 1915 and 1918.

All of these maps differ from each other in completeness of political boundaries and in the positions of vilayets and sandjaks boundaries in relation to mountains, rivers, and cities. We have adopted the Turkish 1:200,000-scale map as official in determining what the existing vilayet boundaries are, having confidence in its superiority over the others. This confidence in its accuracy, gained by me through use of all the maps in the field, when travelling with the Harbord Mission, has been strengthened by our present study in preparation of this report.

We have reduced the vilayet boundaries on the Turkish 1:200,000-scale map to the scale of 1:1,000,000 and transferred them to our map herewith, using a newly-compiled base. It was impossible to use the British War Office

map (G.S.G.S. 2944, London, Feb. 1920) as a base, because reduction of the vilayet boundaries from the Turkish 1:200,000-scale sheets to our new base on the scale of 1:1,000,000 shows that the vilayet boundaries on this British and the French 1:1,000,000-scale maps are four miles to twenty-two miles out of position in extreme cases. These maps almost nowhere agree exactly with the Turkish maps in position of administrative boundaries and of mountain crests and river courses. Upon our new base we present a generalization of our recommended southern and western boundary of Turkish Armenia within the vilayets of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van, and Bitlis. The map contains all the geographical names and all altitudes of peaks used in the boundary decision.

We have recommended that the Boundary Commission, provided in Article 91 of the Treaty of Sèvres, use the sheets of the Turkish 1:200,000-scale map (Seifke Pasha survey) in tracing on the spot the frontier between Armenia, Turkey, and Kurdistan. For the convenience of the Boundary Commission we have attached to the boundary decision a series of 1:200,000-scale maps, showing in red, the frontier we recommend, from the Persian border south of Mt. Ararat to the Black Sea west of Trebizond.

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