N° 1756.

ALLEMAGNE ET FRANCE


GERMANY AND FRANCE

Treaty regarding the Delimitation of the Frontier, with Annexes, Protocol and Exchange of Notes. Paris, August 14, 1925.
TEXTE ALLEMAND. — GERMAN TEXT.

No 1756. — ÜBEREINKOMMEN 1 ZWISCHEN DEUTSCHLAND UND FRANKREICH ZUR FESTLEGUNG DER GRENZE, GEZEICHNET ZU PARIS, DEN 14. AUGUST 1925.

French and German official texts communicated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic and the German Consul-General at Geneva. The registration of this Treaty took place June 27, 1928.

N.B. — The maps to which references are made throughout the present Treaty are not reproduced in the Treaty Series.

Die Französische Regierung und die Deutsche Regierung, von dem gleichen Wunsches geleitet, Zwischenfällen vorzubeugen, zu denen Unklarheiten über den Grenzverlauf oder eine ungenaue Festlegung der sich auf die Grenze beziehenden Verpflichtungen und Dienstbarkeiten der beiden Staaten Anlass geben könnten,

Haben vereinbart, einen Vertrag über die Festsetzung der deutsch-französischen Grenze zu schliessen, wobei verschiedene Bestimmungen des Versailler Friedensvertrags vom 28. Juni 1919 sowie die durch die Regulierung des Rheins im Gelände eingetretenen Veränderungen Berücksichtigung finden sollen,

Und sind zu diesem Zwecke über die nachstehenden Bestimmungen übereingekommen:

KAPITEL I.

VERLAUF DER GRENZE.

Artikel 1.

Der Verlauf der Grenze zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und Frankreich ist durch die nachstehend wiedergegebenen Bestimmungen des Vertrags von Versailles vom 28. Juni 1919 festgelegt:

«Artikel 27. — Die Grenzen Deutschlands werden folgendermassen festgelegt:

1. ................................................................................................................................

2. ................................................................................................................................


1 The exchange of ratifications took place May 15, 1928.
Artikel 51. — Die infolge des Versailler Vorfriedens\textsuperscript{1} vom 26. Februar 1871 und des Frankfurter Vertrags\textsuperscript{2} vom 10. Mai 1871 an Deutschland abgetretenen Gebiete fallen mit Wirkung vom Zeitpunkt des Waffenstillstandes vom 11. November 1918 ab unter die französische Souveränität zurück.

Die Bestimmungen der Verträge über die Grenzführung vor 1871 treten wieder in Kraft.

\textit{Artikel 2.}

Zur Abfassung dieses Vertrags ist die Grenze zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und Frankreich in die nachstehend bezeichneten drei Abschnitte eingeteilt worden:

Erster Abschnitt: der Teil der Grenze zwischen Preussen und Frankreich von Luxemburg bis zum Saarbeckengebiet;

Zweiter Abschnitt: der Teil der Grenze zwischen Bayern und Frankreich vom Saarbeckengebiet bis zum Lande Baden;

Dritter Abschnitt: der Teil der Grenze zwischen Baden und Frankreich längs des Rheins bis zur Schweiz.

\textit{Artikel 3.}

In Berücksichtigung einiger geringfügiger Grenzänderungen, die gegenüber dem Zustand vor 1871 stattgefunden haben, und aus gewissen Zweckmässigkeitsgründen sind die Hohen Vertragschliessenden Teile übereingekommen, nachfolgende Gebietsteile auszutauschen.

Frankreich tritt an das Deutsche Reich ab:

I. Im ersten Grenzabschnitt:

Aus dem Gebiet der Gemeinde Apach, Departement de la Moselle, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0094 ha (Nr. 1 der Anlage I).

II. Im zweiten Grenzabschnitt:

1. Aus der Gemeinde Robbing, Departement de la Moselle, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0014 ha (Nr. 3 der Anlage I).

2. Aus der Gemeinde Walschbronn, Departement de la Moselle, einige Flächen mit einem Gesamtinhalt von etwa 0,0921 ha (Nr. 4 der Anlage I).

3. Aus der Gemeinde Wissembourg, Departement du Bas-Rhin, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0079 ha (Nr. 5 der Anlage I).

4. Aus der Gemeinde Altenstadt, Departement du Bas-Rhin, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0058 ha (Nr. 6 der Anlage I).

5. Aus der Gemeinde Lauterbourg, Departement du Bas-Rhin, an der Mündung der Alten Lauter in den Rhein eine Fläche im Rhein von etwa 0,6509 ha (Nr. 8 der Anlage I).

Die aufgeführten Gebietsteile sind in den Plänen der Anlage I zu diesem Vertrag in blauer Farbe angelegt.

Das Deutsche Reich tritt an Frankreich ab:

I. Im ersten Grenzabschnitt:

Aus der Gemeinde Perl, Kreis Saarburg, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0586 ha (Nr. 2 der Anlage I).

\footnotesize{\textsuperscript{1}British and Foreign State Papers. Vol. 62, page 59.}
\textsuperscript{2}British and Foreign State Papers. Vol. 62, page 77.}
II. Im zweiten Grenzabschnitt:

1. Aus der Gemeinde Riedelberg, Bezirksamt Zweibrücken, einige Flächen mit einem Gesamtinhalt von etwa 0,0921 ha (Nr. 4 der Angabe I).
2. Aus der Gemeinde Bobenthal, Bezirksamt Pirmasens, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0271 ha (Nr. 5 der Anlage I).
3. Aus der Gemeinde Schweighofen, Bezirksamt Bergzabern, eine Fläche von etwa 0,0060 ha (Nr. 6 der Angabe I).
4. Aus der Gemeinde Berg, Bezirksamt Germersheim, eine Fläche von etwa 0,5237 ha (Nr. 7 der Anlage I).

Die aufgeführten Gebietsteile sind in den Plänen der Anlage I zu diesem Vertrag mit gelber Farbe angelegt.

 Artikel 4.

Die im vorstehenden Artikel aufgeführten Abtretungen begründen keinerlei Ansprüche auf Geldentschädigung und lassen die privaten Eigentumsrechte in den abgetretenen Gebietsteilen unberührt.

Die Angaben über den Flächeninhalt sind nur ungefähr und können zu keinen nachträglichen Einwendungen Anlass geben.

 Artikel 5.


Das Gleiche gilt von der geringfügigen Veränderung an dem Bette der Alten Lauter infolge des Baues der Eisenbahn von Germersheim nach Lauterbourg im Jahre 1876.

KAPITEL II.

URKUNDEN ZUR BESTIMMUNG DES GRENZVERLAUFES.

 Artikel 6.

Der Verlauf der Grenze zwischen dem Deutschen Reich und Frankreich, wie er sich aus den nach Artikel 3 und 5 dieses Vertrags erfolgten Änderungen ergibt, wird durch folgende zwei Urkunden bestimmt:

1. Die Allgemeine Grenzbeschreibung, die die jeweilige Richtung der Grenzlinie verzeichnet und allgemeine Angaben über das durchschnittene Gelände enthält;

Diese zwei Urkunden bilden einen wesentlichen Bestandteil dieses Vertrags, dem sie als Anlage II und III beigefügt sind.

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Artikel 7.

1. Die Allgemeine Grenzbeschreibung umfasst:

a) Für den ersten Abschnitt: fünfter Artikel;

b) Für den zweiten Abschnitt: sechstunddreißigter Artikel;

c) Für den dritten Abschnitt: achtzehnter Artikel.

2. Der Atlas der Pläne umfasst:

a) Ein Vorwort über die Aufnahme der Pläne der beiden ersten Grenzabschnitte und über die Karten des dritten Grenzabschnittes;

b) Für den ersten Grenzabschnitt: eine Übersichtskarte der Pläne, eine Triangulationsübersichtskarte, eine Zeichenerklärung und neun Pläne von Nr. 1 bis 9 im Masstab 1:2500 in zwei Ausfertigungen; von letzteren gibt die eine den Verlauf der Grenzlinie selbst wieder, die andere enthält die Masse für die Festlegung dieser Linie;

c) Für den zweiten Grenzabschnitt: eine Übersichtskarte der Pläne, eine Triangulationsübersichtskarte, eine Zeichenerklärung und sechzehn Pläne von Nr. 1 bis 60 im Masstab 1:2500 in zwei Ausfertigungen, sowie auf einem Blatt eine Zusammenstellung von Handrissen mit der Nr. 42; von den beiden Ausfertigungen der 60 Pläne gibt die eine — den Verlauf der Grenzlinie selbst wieder, die andere — enthält die Masse für die Feststellung dieser Linie;


Artikel 8.

Bei Abweichungen der Angaben der Allgemeinen Grenzbeschreibung von den Plänen sind letztere massgebend.

Wenn jedoch die Darstellung der Grenzlinie oder die Massangaben in den Plänen mit den bei einer örtlichen Nachprüfung ermittelten Massen nicht übereinstimmen, ohne dass die Grenzzeichen verändert oder von der Stelle gerückt worden wären, sind die Ergebnisse der neuen Nachprüfung massgebend. In solchen Fällen ist ein Protokoll nebft Handriss, den Bestimmungen der Artikel 30 und 47 entsprechend, aufzunehmen.

Kapitel III.

GRENZE ZWISCHEN PREUSSEN UND BAYERN EINERSEITS UND FRANKREICH ANDERERSEITS.

(Erster und zweiter Grenzabschnitt.)

Artikel 9.

Die Grenzlinie ist im Gelände durch Grenzzeichen festgelegt, deren Beschaffenheit und Art der Aufstellung in der Anlage IV dieses Vertrags angegeben ist. Sie besteht grundsätzlich aus geraden Linien, die die Mittelpunkte der aufeinander folgenden, beiden Staaten gemeinsamen Grenzzeichen miteinander verbinden.

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Diese Entscheidung soll in keinem Falle zur Folge haben, dass die von den französischen Gerichtsbehörden ordnungsgemäß verfügten Liquidationen in Frage gestellt werden. Auch kann sie keinerlei Anlass zu irgendeiner Beschwerde der deutschen Interessenten wegen der verschiedenen während der Dauer des Sequesters ergriffenen Massnahmen oder wegen des Zustandes, in dem die zurückgegebenen Grundstücke sich befinden, geben. Die Regelung erstreckt sich nicht auf die Güter und Rechte, die entweder dem Deutschen Reiche oder den deutschen Bundesstaaten oder deren Verwaltungsbezirken gehört haben.

Genehmigen Sie, Herr Minister, den Ausdruck meiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung.

(Signé) V. HOESCH.

Seiner Exzellenz, dem Minister
der auswärtigen Angelegenheiten,
Herr Aristide Briand,
Paris.


HERR MINISTER!

Im Hinblick auf die heute erfolgende Unterzeichnung des Vertrags über die Festsetzung der Grenze beehren sich die unterzeichneten Bevollmächtigten der Deutschen Regierung nachstehende Rechtsverwahrung gegen die Einziehung des auf französischem Gebiete gelegenen Grundeigentums und anderer damit verbundener Rechte gewisser deutscher Gemeinden einzulegen:

In dem Vertrag über die Festsetzung der Grenze werden das Grundeigentum und andere Rechte der französischen Gemeinden Morthen, Münchhausen und Rheinau auf dem rechten Rheinufer ausdrücklich anerkannt und den Einwohnern dieser Gemeinden hinsichtlich der Bewirtschaftung dieses Grundeigentums gewisse Vergünstigungen eingeräumt. Die entsprechenden Rechte deutscher Gemeinden, die ihnen auf dem linken Rheinufer zustehen, sind in dem

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma très haute considération.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Aristide Briand,
Ministre des Affaires étrangères,
Paris.

1 Traduction. — Translation.

PARIS, le 14 août 1925.

Monsieur le ministre,

A l’occasion de la signature du Traité portant délimitation de la frontière, qui aura lieu ce jour les plénipotentiaires soussignés du Gouvernement allemand ont l’honneur de formuler la réserve suivante au sujet de la légalité de la confiscation des propriétés foncières, situées en territoire français et d’autres droits s’y rattachant, qui appartiennent à certaines communes allemandes :

Le traité portant délimitation de la frontière reconnaît expressément les propriétés foncières et d’autres droits que possèdent les communes françaises de Morthen, Münchhausen et Rheinau sur la rive droite du Rhin, et accorde aux habitants de ces communes certains avantages en vue de l’exploitation de ces propriétés foncières. Les droits correspondants que des communes allemandes possèdent sur la rive gauche du Rhin ne sont pas réglés par le traité. Le Gou-

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


THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT and the GERMAN GOVERNMENT, being equally desirous of preventing incidents which might arise from any uncertainty regarding the course of the frontier, or any lack of precision in regard to the frontier obligations and servitudes of the two States,

Have agreed to conclude a Treaty on the delimitation of the Franco-German frontier, taking into account certain special stipulations of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, and the modifications which have occurred as a result of the regularisation of the course of the Rhine,

And have agreed to the following provisions:

CHAPTER ONE.

COURSE OF THE FRONTIER.

Article 1.

The course of the frontier between France and Germany is fixed by the following stipulations of the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919:

"Article 27. The boundaries of Germany will be determined as follows:

(1) ........................................................................................................................................

(2) ........................................................................................................................................

(3) With France. — The frontier of July 18th, 1870, from Luxembourg to Switzerland with the reservations made in Article 48 of Section IV (Saar Basin) of Part III."

"Article 51. The territories which were ceded to Germany in accordance with the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles on February 26, 1871, and the Treaty of Frankfort of May 10, 1871, are restored to French sovereignty as from the date of the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

"The provisions of the treaties establishing delimitation of the frontiers before 1871 shall be restored."

Article 2.

For the purposes of the present Treaty and its annexes, the frontier between France and Germany has been divided into three sections, viz.:

First Section: The frontier between France and Prussia from Luxembourg to the territory of the Saar Basin;

1 Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

1 Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.
Second Section: The frontier between France and Bavaria from the territory of the Saar Basin to the State of Baden;
Third Section: The frontier between France and the State of Baden, which extends along the Rhine as far as Switzerland.

Article 3.

Owing to slight modifications having occurred in the course of the frontier as compared with the position before 1871, and in view of certain considerations of a practical nature, the High Contracting Parties have decided to proceed to the exchange of the following pieces of territory:

France cedes to Germany:

I. First Section.

A portion of land belonging to the commune of Apach, Department of Moselle, having an area of about 0.0094 hectares (No. 1 of Annex I).

II. Second Section.

1. A portion of the commune of Rolbing, Department of the Moselle, having an area of about 0.0014 hectares (No. 3 of Annex I).
2. Several portions of the commune of Walschbronn, Department of Moselle, having a total area of about 0.0921 hectares (No. 4 of Annex I).
3. A portion of the commune of Wissembourg, Department of Bas-Rhin, having an area of about 0.0079 hectares (No. 5 of Annex I).
4. A portion of the commune of Altenstadt, Department of Bas-Rhin, having an area of about 0.0058 hectares (No. 6 of Annex I).
5. A portion of land in the Rhine at its junction with the Vieille Lauter, commune of Lauterbourg, Department of Bas-Rhin, having an area of about 0.6509 hectares (No. 8 of Annex I).

These portions of territory are coloured blue in the plans given in Annex I of the present Treaty.

Germany cedes to France:

I. First Section.

A portion of the commune of Perl (Kreis of Saarburg) having an area of about 0.0586 hectares (No. 2 of Annex I).

II. Second Section.

1. Several portions of the commune of Riedelberg (Bezirksamt of Zweibrücken), having a total area of about 0.0921 hectares (No. 4 of Annex I).
2. A portion of the commune of Bobenthal (Bezirksamt of Pirmasens), having an area of about 0.0271 hectares (No. 5 of Annex I).
3. A portion of the commune of Schweighofen (Bezirksamt of Bergzabern), having an area of about 0.0060 hectares (No. 6 of Annex I).
4. A portion of the commune of Berg (Bezirksamt of Germersheim), having an area of about 0.5237 hectares (No. 7 of Annex I).

These portions of territory are coloured yellow in the plans of Annex I of the present Treaty.
Article 4.

The cessions indicated in the foregoing Article shall not give rise to any pecuniary indemnity and shall not affect the rights of private property in the portions of territory ceded. The area figures are approximate and can give rise to no subsequent complaints.

Article 5.

The changes having occurred between 1828 and 1920 in those parts of the course of the Lauter which form the frontier are considered as resulting from the natural and gradual action of erosion. In conformity with the provisions of Article II, third paragraph, of the present Treaty, the changes made in the course of the frontier as a result of this action are accepted by the two High Contracting Parties.

The same applies to the slight displacement of the bed of the Vieille Lauter in consequence of the construction of the railway from Lauterbourg to Germersheim in 1876.

Chapter II

Documents Defining the Course of the Frontier.

Article 6.

The course of the frontier between France and Germany, taking account of the modifications introduced by the clauses of Articles 3 and 5 of the present Treaty, is defined by the two following documents:

1. The General description of the frontier which indicates the successive directions taken by the frontier line and gives a general indication of the districts which it crosses.

2. The Atlas of plans in which the details of each part of the frontier line are shown. These two documents form an integral part of the present Treaty, to which they are attached as Annexes II and III.

Article 7.

1. The General description of the frontier comprises:

   (a) As regards the first Section, five articles.
   (b) " " " second Section, thirty-six articles.
   (c) " " " third Section, eighteen articles.

2. The Atlas of plans consists of:

   (a) A preface dealing with the preparation of the plans of the first two Sections, and the maps of the third Section.
   (b) For the first section: a composite table of the plans, a triangulation table, a table of conventional signs, and nine sheets containing the plans numbered 1 to 9, on a scale of 1/2500, in two copies, one copy showing the actual course of the frontier line, and the other giving the measurements for determining this line.
   (c) For the second section: a composite table of the plans, a triangulation table, a table of conventional signs, and sixty sheets comprising the plans numbered 1 to 60 on a scale of 1/2500, together with a sheet of sketches numbered 42, the sixty plans
being in two copies, one showing the actual course of the frontier line and the other giving the measurements to determine this line.

\(d\) For the third Section: a composite table, twelve maps numbered 1 to 12 printed in two colours on a scale of 1/25000, and one sheet with two manuscript plans on a scale of 1/2500.

**Article 8.**

In the event of any discrepancy between the text of the General description and the plans, the latter shall be held to prevail.

Nevertheless, if the course of the frontier line, or the measurements entered on the plans, do not tally with the measurements obtained by verification on the spot, the delimitation marks not having been changed or displaced, the results of the new verification shall be held to prevail. In such case, a procès-verbal illustrated by a sketch, shall be drawn up in conformity with the stipulations of Articles 39 and 47.

**CHAPTER III.**

**FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE, ON THE ONE HAND, AND PRUSSIA AND BAVARIA, ON THE OTHER HAND.**

(First and second sections of the frontier.)

**Article 9.**

The frontier line shall be delimited on the ground by the delimitation marks. The nature of these marks and the method of placing them are described in Annex IV of the present Treaty. The frontier line consists in principle of the straight lines joining the centres of the successive delimitation marks common to both States.

Where the frontier consists either of paths or non-navigable waterways, it shall be marked laterally by double or twin delimitation marks opposite one another on French and German territory respectively; the frontier line shall then be determined as specified in Articles 10 and 11.

Common delimitation marks shall be the joint property of the two States; double delimitation marks shall be the property of the State in whose territory they are situated.

**Article 10.**

When the frontier is formed by a road, the frontier line shall be equi-distant from the successive alignments constituted by the double boundary stones placed on either side of the path.

In certain cases mentioned in the General Description, where it has only been possible for the lateral delimitation of the frontier along roads to be partially carried out, the position of the frontier points has been determined by offsets and ordinates and is indicated in the Atlas of plans by special sketches.

**Article 11.**

When the frontier is formed by an offset canal or a non-navigable waterway, the frontier line coincides with the median line of the canal or with that of the water course at its mean level.

By mean level is meant the level in a normal year which is exceeded on as many days as it is not attained. On the plans the frontier is represented by a broken line, which, although drawn
in the middle of the water course, indicates that the boundary follows the mean level of the water-course in its variations.

If the watercourse undergoes modifications due to the natural and gradual action of erosion, the frontier line shall follow these modifications; if, on the other hand, these are due to an artificial cause or to the sudden action of natural forces (rupture of a dyke, flood etc.), no modifications shall be made in the course of the frontier line unless otherwise decided by agreement.

Article 12.

As regards bridges, it is agreed that the median line of non-navigable watercourses passes at an equal distance from the inner faces of the two abutments. Accordingly, when traversing a bridge, the frontier line passes over the middle of the part of the structure which spans the watercourse.

Article 13.

No modification may be made either in the course or in the classification of the roads, canals and non-navigable watercourses forming the frontier, and no construction or material alternative in weirs, installations or buildings liable to modify the flow of water may be undertaken without previous agreement between the High Contracting Parties.

Article 14.

Existing or proposed installations for the normal utilisation of non-navigable watercourses and offet canals forming the frontier must not obstruct the flow of water or diminish its volume to such an extent as to cause serious detriment to the inhabitants on the lower reaches.

This clause also applies to watercourses and canals which, though not forming the frontier, intersect the latter or discharge into a frontier watercourse.

Article 15.

No change is made in the special provisions governing the utilisation and upkeep of water conduits crossing the frontier and of works erected in connection with such conduits.

Chapter IV.

Frontier Between France and Baden.

(Third Section of the frontier.)

Article 16.

On the section of the frontier between France and Baden, the limit of sovereignty on the Rhine is constituted by the axis of the talweg.

The axis of the talweg is the continuous line of deepest soundings.
Article 17.

As regards the fixed bridges over the Rhine, the limit of sovereignty between France and Germany passes through the central point of the total length of the principal bays. In the case of boat-bridges, this limit shall be equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings situated on either bank.

The French State as owner of the bridges under Article 66 of the Treaty of Versailles shall take the necessary steps, as soon as the present Treaty has been signed, for the limit of sovereignty to be marked in a conspicuous manner on each of the bridges, particularly by putting up tablets in both languages in agreement with the German authorities and at joint expense. No emblem of sovereignty shall be placed on any part of the bridges.

Article 18.

The ownership of the French State over the bridges existing at the time of the entry into force of the Treaty of Versailles extends, in the case of fixed bridges, as far as the eastern edge of the foundations of the eastern buttress, and in the case of boat-bridges up to and including the moorings on the eastern shore.

This ownership extends, within the limits laid down in the previous paragraph, to the railway lines and to the telegraph and telephone lines and cables established on the bridges. In the case of the boat-bridges, it also includes the piles and all the accessories serving to lengthen the bridges in case of flood, the temporary foot-bridges and all other installations, particularly the mooring posts and rope supports.

The entrance signals of German stations on the right bank of the Rhine which are or may be placed either on the bridges or on the left bank, are the property of the German railways together with the apparatus for working them, whether electric or mechanical. The German railways shall be responsible for the upkeep, renewal and operation of these signals.

The ownership of the bridges does not carry with it the ownership of the soil beneath the bridges, nor that of the soil situated between and under the installations on the east bank.

Article 19.

The French State is responsible for the maintenance of the bridges up to the limit of ownership as defined in the previous Article.

Without prejudice to the rights accorded to France by Article 358 of the Treaty of Versailles, the French administration concerned shall have the right to establish on the eastern bank, while duly observing the laws in force on that bank, the scaffoldings and installations necessary for the upkeep, repair or equipment of the bridges. Should this result in damage to private owners of land along the river, or in depriving them of the enjoyment of their property, the French and German administrations shall come to an agreement as regards the fixing and payment of any compensation for which the French State may be liable. Failing an arrangement to the contrary, the French administration shall also be responsible for the restoration of any parts of German public property which may have been damaged.

It shall also be the duty and right of the French authorities to perform any work on the eastern bank, in connection with lengthening or shortening of the boat-bridges, which may be rendered necessary by changes in the water level.

Article 20.

The French officials, employees and workmen engaged in the work referred to in the previous Article shall have access to the east bank of the Rhine. The names of the officials, employees
permanent workmen and of the foremen or inspectors accompanying the men engaged temporarily shall be communicated to the competent Baden Bezirksamts which shall provide them with passes to be carried with them.

Germany shall charge no import or export duty on the materials and appliances used for the work in question.

Article 21.

Subject to the rights accorded to the Central Rhine Commission by the Conventions in force, no new bridges shall be constructed and no existing bridges shall be removed or undergo material alterations without an agreement in advance between the two High Contracting Parties.

Article 22.

The regulations concerning the security, upkeep and operation of the bridges, and concerning traffic on the bridges, which the French authorities may desire to issue, shall be communicated in advance to the competent Baden Bezirksamts and may be dealt with by direct correspondence between the said authorities. The said regulations must provide equality of treatment for the nationals of the two countries.

The terms of these regulations shall be promulgated by the competent German authorities in such a way as to make them enforceable as regards the eastern part of the bridges.

As regards railway bridges, the French regulations concerning the policing, security and operation of the railways shall also be applicable over the whole length of the bridges. Nevertheless, the German regulations concerning signals shall apply to the entrance signals of German stations on the right bank when such signals are placed either on the bridges or on the left bank of the Rhine.

Article 23.

The policing of the bridges and the protection of public security thereon shall be carried out by the French police on the western part and by the German police on the eastern part.

Nevertheless, the application of the regulations referred to in Article 22 shall be supervised over the whole length of the bridges by the special French officials appointed for the purpose. Breaches of these regulations committed on the eastern part of the bridges shall be notified in writing to the competent German authority which shall take the necessary disciplinary measures. Arrests in respect of such breaches may only be made by the French personnel on the eastern part of the bridges if the delinquents are in the act of committing the offence and are suspected of intending to escape, or cannot be identified immediately; in such case, the persons arrested shall be immediately handed over to the nearest German police officer or Customs official with a statement of the charges against them.

Article 24.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall carry out Customs and passport inspection on its bank.

Except in special cases due to the temporary exigencies of supervision or repression, neither the French nor the German Customs officials shall have access to the bridges while on duty.

Article 25.

In case of damage to a bridge caused by German watermen in the part of the Rhine placed under German sovereignty, the French Government may, failing a friendly agreement with the
authors of the damage, address an application to the German Government; the latter shall endeavour to reach an agreement with its nationals for such compensation as may be due. If a satisfactory solution acceptable to the French Government cannot be reached, proceedings shall be initiated before the competent jurisdiction in conformity with the treaty provisions on Rhine navigation.

**Article 26.**

The French communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau, which possess communal property on the right bank of the Rhine, shall be entitled to the facilities and advantages laid down in the following five Articles for the agricultural and forestal exploitation of their property and for as long as their ownership shall last.

In exchange for these facilities and advantages, the French Government recognizes both on its own behalf and on that of the three Communes concerned, that henceforward the territorial limits of these communes shall not go beyond the limit of sovereignty of the two States as defined in Article 16 of the present Treaty.

The French Government shall not object to any incorporation of the land belonging to the French communes of Montheren and Munchhausen in the territory of Baden communes, it being understood that such incorporation shall in no way prejudice the fiscal exemptions provided for in Article 28.

The German Government, for its part, undertakes that the land belonging to the commune of Rhinau on the right bank of the Rhine, so long as it remains the property of that commune, shall at no time and in no form whatsoever, be incorporated in the territory of a Baden commune.

**Article 27.**

The inhabitants of the communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau who may desire to proceed to the property of these communes situated on the right bank of the Rhine for purposes of agricultural or forestal exploitation shall have access thereto on production of a frontier card delivered by the Sub-Prefectures of their residence and explicitly specifying the land to which they are authorized to proceed. The said frontier cards shall be endorsed by the Baden Bezirksamter in whose territory the property is situated. Visas shall be given gratis and shall be valid for one year.

Holders of the said certificates employing boats to reach the other bank of the Rhine must land at the points named on their frontier cards. A landing place shall be fixed for each commune by the German authorities.

Frontier guards, gamekeepers or fishery keepers duly sworn under the conditions laid down in Article 31 shall enjoy the same facilities of circulation. The same shall apply to tenants and sub-tenants (for at least one year) of hunting or fishing rights, but not to their guests.

**Article 28.**

The communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau may not be subjected in respect of their landed property on the right bank of the Rhine to any kind of German tax other than the Reich or provincial taxes applicable to landowners domiciled outside German territory; these taxes may in no case be higher than those to which the inhabitants of Baden are subject.

The Communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau, which will thus be exempted from all Baden Communal taxes shall nevertheless be subject, in respect of their property in German territory, to the charges imposed on communes by the laws of Baden for the upkeep of roads, dykes, and ditches.

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Article 29.

With a view to facilitating the exploitation of the property belonging to the communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau on the right bank of the Rhine, no hindrance may be placed in the way of the exportation or importation free of all taxes and duties of the following products, either on the German or on the French side, except for reasons connected with the protection of men, animals or plants against diseases or parasites, and subject to the usual Customs inspection:

(1) The necessary draught animals, fertilizers, seeds and shoots, as well as agricultural implements, including their accessories and fuel.

(2) Animals going to pasture on the said land or returning therefrom, including their increase during pasture.

(3) The agricultural, forestry, hunting and fishing produce of the said land in its natural state.

The produce, animals and articles mentioned above shall only enjoy these facilities if exported or imported by the users or their employees; the latter must always be in possession of the frontier card provided for in Article 27. In order to permit of the transportation of the said products, animals and articles to the other bank by means of boats, the French and German Customs administrations shall fix points of embarkation and debarkation, taking due account of the exigencies of the service and the convenience of the users; on the right bank these points shall correspond to those provided for in Article 27. Failing a Customs office either at the bridges or at the points of embarkation or debarkation, submission to the nearest Customs office shall not be required, and Customs inspection shall take place on the spot.

Apart from individual penalties imposable in cases of fraud or abuse, the granting of the facilities outlined in the present Article may only be suspended as an exceptional measure if reasons of public safety should require it as a part of more general measures.

Article 30.

The German Government recognises the hunting rights of the communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau on the lands which they possess on the right bank of the Rhine, as long as these lands remain the property of the communes and their extent is not less than 25 adjacent hectares.

The Baden authorities shall place the following number of licenses at the disposal of the communes annually and free of charge; for Motheren two, for Munchhausen two, and for Rhinau nine. The names of the persons to whom these licences are issued shall be communicated by the communes concerned, with full particulars of identity, to the Bezirksamter in whose territory the communal lands are situated. In case of partial sale of the land referred to above, the number of these free licenses shall be proportionally reduced.

Apart from free licenses, other licenses may be delivered subject to conditions laid down by the Baden legislation.

The Baden Bezirksamter may not refuse licenses without stating their reasons.

The provisions of the present Article apply also to the fishing rights which the above-mentioned communes may claim as a consequence of their rights of ownership over their property on the right bank of the Rhine.

Article 31.

For the supervision of their private lands, the communes of Motheren, Munchhausen and Rhinau are authorised to appoint forest guards, game-keepers and fishery-keepers, who may be of French nationality. These persons shall be sworn and shall give official evidence according to the conditions fixed by the laws of Baden; they shall also perform their duties in the manner laid down by the said laws. They shall not be liable to any tax or other charge in respect of the taking of oaths and the performance of their duties.
Article 32.

The two High Contracting Parties recognise that the disappearance of the French communal preserves on German territory, and of the Baden communal preserves on French territory, has involved the abrogation of all the rights of a public character which previously accompanied the existence of these preserves; each Party renounces in particular all the Government rights in regard to hunting or fishing which it might have claimed in this respect on the other's territory.

As regards leases already granted by the French administration, this renunciation shall not, however, affect contracts running at the moment of the signature of the present Treaty; the terms of such contracts shall be notified to the German Government, it being understood that such of them as are liable to be denounced after due notice shall be so denounced by the French administration as soon as possible.

Chapter V.

SuperVision and Upkeep of the Frontier.

Article 33.

The supervision and upkeep of the frontier are entrusted:

On the French side:

To the prefects and sub-prefects of the departments adjacent to the frontier, each as regards his own administrative division;

On the German side:

For the first Section, to the Prussian Landrat of Saarburg (Regierungsbezirk of Trier);

For the second and third Sections, to the Presidents of the Bavarian and Baden Bezirksamter, each as regards his own administrative division.

These authorities are competent to settle directly between themselves all questions of local interest relating to the supervision and upkeep of the frontier.

Officials either of the Government or communes on duty in the proximity of the frontier shall lend their assistance to the authorities designated above, and generally speaking shall see to the strict application of the provisions of the present Chapter.

Article 34.

The officials responsible for the upkeep of the frontier, and the workmen accompanying them, shall be authorised to cross and visit the frontier freely in the performance of their duties with their tools and the articles required for their personal needs. They must carry a special permit drawn up by the authority designated in Article 33 to which they are amenable.

Article 35.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to maintain the frontier in such a condition that it can be followed from one extremity to the other.
Article 36.

No new construction may be erected at a distance of less than 10 metres on either side of the frontier, with the exception, however, of light fences which may be set up to within 0 m. 50 of the latter.

If the frontier is situated along a road or watercourse, the distance shall be reduced to 5 metres for constructions but shall continue to be 0 m. 50 for light fences. These distances shall then be measured from the nearest edge of the road or of the watercourse at its mean level.

Installations which already exist and do not comply with these provisions shall be allowed to remain; they are expressly indicated in the General description of the frontier and on the Plans annexed to the present Treaty. In case of the total destruction of any of these installations, their reconstruction shall only be allowed with the previous consent of the French and German authorities designated in Article 33.

Article 37.

Where the frontier traverses woods or shrubberies, a strip of ground 2 metres in width on either side of the frontier line shall be kept permanently clear.

Article 38.

The two Governments shall take all necessary penal or other steps to prevent the removal or damage of the boundary marks. The tablets put up on the Rhine bridges under Article 17 of the present Treaty shall enjoy the same protection.

Article 39.

The repair, removal or replacement of the boundary marks may only be effected by agreement between the authorities designated in Article 33. A procès-verbal shall be drawn up in connection with these operations in accordance with the conditions prescribed in Article 47. The sketches attached to the procès-verbal shall accurately indicate the emplacement and characteristics of the new boundary marks, the nature and dimensions of which must be in conformity with the model utilised on the frontier.

Whenever the tablets put up in virtue of Article 17 in the middle of the Rhine boat-bridges have to be moved owing to a re-arrangement of the boats forming the opening space in the navigable passage, the French service responsible for the upkeep of the bridges shall immediately have these tablets replaced in the middle of the bridges.

Article 40.

Each Government shall provide at its own expense for the upkeep, supply and affixing of the boundary marks situated entirely in its territory.

The upkeep of the common boundary marks shall be provided for as follows:

The German Government shall be responsible for the upkeep, supply and affixing of the following boundary marks:

In the first section:

From the Moselle up to and including boundary stone No. 7 between the French commune of Merschwiller and the Bürgermeisterei of Orscholtz.

In the second section:

From the territory of the Saar Basin up to and including the three-ways boundary stone between the French commune of Niedersteinbach and the German communes of Fischbach and Schönau.
The French Government shall be responsible for the upkeep, supply and affixing of the following boundary marks:

In the first section:
From boundary stone No. 7/1 between the French commune of Merschwiller and the Bürgermeisterei of Orscholz up to the territory of the Saar Basin.
In the second section:
From boundary stone No. 1 between the French commune of Niedersteinbach and the German commune of Schönau up to the Rhine.

Article 41.

The frontier roads shall continue to be kept up in conformity with the local regulations and usages recapitulated in Annex V of the present Treaty. As regards roads running along the frontier, local usages shall be observed.

Article 42.

The upkeep and cleansing of non-navigable watercourses and offset canals forming the frontier shall be arranged for simultaneously on either bank by the natural or legal persons responsible therefor in conformity with local regulations and usages.
A list of these watercourses and canals is given in Annex VI.

Article 43.

Waterways and canals which, through not forming the frontier, intersect the latter or discharge into a frontier watercourse shall always be maintained in a state of repair such as to ensure their normal flow.

Article 44.

The High Contracting Parties shall take, so far as they are respectively concerned, such hygienic measures as are necessary to ensure the purity and salubrity of the waterways and canals referred to in Articles 42 and 43.

Article 45.

Subject to the provisions of Article 19, the upkeep of engineering works such as bridges or foot-bridges situated on the frontier and that of their ramps and approaches shall continue to be provided for in conformity with the local regulations and usages recapitulated in Annex VII of the present Treaty, by the natural or legal persons responsible therefor.

No new construction, removal or substantial alteration of bridges or foot-bridges utilised as public passages over waterways and canals forming the frontier may be made without an agreement in advance between the two Governments.

Article 46.

The authorities designated in Article 33 shall agree to have a joint inspection of the frontier carried out and to have the boundary marks verified, before the month of October, every five years as from 1926.
Officials responsible for this inspection may avail themselves of the assistance of the riparian proprietors concerned or their representatives.

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Each of the High Contracting Parties may cause these inspections to be attended by representatives of the Government or municipal administrations, and particularly of the roads and bridges, railway and forestry administrations.

Article 47.

In respect of all operations and inspections relating to the marking of the frontier, procès-verbaux shall be drawn up in duplicate French and German texts with illustrative sketches attached if necessary. These procès-verbaux shall be of the model reproduced in Annex VIII of the present Treaty, and shall be submitted to the two Governments for approval by the authorities designated in Article 33.

Chapter VI.

Final Provisions.

Article 48.

Special facilities in relation to traffic and Customs regulations shall be granted to residents in the neighbourhood of the frontier within a zone the depth of which on either side of the frontier may not be less than five kilometres.

These facilities, in respect of which a special Convention shall be concluded between the High Contracting Parties, shall take due account of established usages, and of the requirements or convenience of those exercising activities in this zone, particularly the owners of agricultural or forestal estates, flour mills and saw mills.

Article 49.

Pending the conclusion of the Convention provided for in the previous Article, or failing any other arrangement of the same kind, persons entitled to benefit from the provisions of Article 50 in respect of their estates situated on the other side of the frontier shall receive frontier cards issued by the Sub-Prefectures, Bezirksämter or Kreisämter of their residence. Visas for these frontier cards shall be given gratis and for a period of one year by the Bezirksämter, Kreisämter or Sub-Prefectures in whose territory the estates in question are situated.

Article 50.

Subject to the usual Customs declarations and inspections, persons domiciled along the frontier in a zone five kilometres in width who, on November 11, 1918, owned agricultural or forestal estates either privately, jointly or collectively in a zone of the same width on the other side of the frontier, may import the following from one zone to the other free of all taxes and duties, and without being liable to prohibitions other than those connected with the protection of men, animals or plants against diseases or parasites:

(1) Agricultural or forestry produce, in the condition in which it has been obtained, at whatever period, from their estates;

(2) The draught animals, organic or chemical fertilisers, seeds and shoots, as well as the agricultural implements, including their accessories and fuel, necessary for the exploitation of their estates.
(3) Cattle forming part of their live stock and going to pasture on their estates or returning therefrom, including their increase during pasture.

(4) The hunting and fishing produce of the said properties, subject to observance of the police, hunting and fishing regulations issued by one or other of the High Contracting Parties.

Estates situated partly in the five kilometres zone and partly outside that zone shall be regarded as situated entirely in the said zone.

Apart from individual penalties imposable in cases of fraud or abuse, the granting of the facilities outlined in the present Article may only be suspended as an exceptional measure if reasons of public safety should require it, as a part of more general measures.

The facilities thus granted shall expire in case of the transfer of the landed property otherwise than by legal or testamentary succession in the direct or collateral line.

The communes adjacent to the frontier shall benefit from the provisions of the present Article in respect of the agricultural or forestal estates which they possess (but not in respect of any new acquisition) in the five kilometres zone outside the territorial limits of the State to which they belong.

Article 51.

Any dispute which may arise between the High Contracting Parties as regards the interpretation or application of the present Treaty, and which cannot be settled by friendly agreement or submitted by common consent to a special arbitral tribunal, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice. If an agreement cannot be reached on the terms of the question to be submitted to the Court, the latter may be seized of the question by an application submitted by one or other of the Parties.

Article 52.

The previous Conventions concluded between France and the German States regarding the delimitation of the frontier shall be replaced by the present Treaty, as shall the provisional Convention between France and Germany relating to the Rhine bridges, signed at Baden-Baden on July 1, 1920.

Article 53.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries, duly authorised to this effect, have signed the present Treaty, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris in duplicate on August 14, 1925.

(L. S.) (Signed) J. LAROCHE.
(L. S.) (Signed) HOESCH.
(L. S.) (Signed) Feldr. v. GRUNAU.
ANNEX

TO THE TREATY BETWEEN GERMANY AND FRANCE REGARDING
THE DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER.

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ANNEX I.
(Article 3.)
MODIFICATIONS MADE IN THE FRONTIER LINE.

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First Section.

Second Section.

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Note. — The plans mentioned above will be found at the end of the Volume.

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ANNEX II.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FRONTIER.

(Articles 6, 7 and 8).

(a) FIRST SECTION OF THE FRONTIER;
FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

Article 1.

Frontier between the French commune of APACH and the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of PERL (communes of Perl and Ober-Perl).

(Plans Nos. 1, 2 and 3.)

The first Section of the frontier between France and Germany, namely the boundary between France and Prussia, has its starting point on an alignment fixed by the following three boundary stones:

About 240 metres south of and above the bridge of Schengen, on the Moselle, there is a small old boundary stone bearing the date of 1820, on the left or Luxembourg bank of the river against the wall of some private land in Schengen. Four metres to the east of this boundary stone, and on the eastern side of the road which skirts the river, a triangular boundary stone has been erected on a line joining the old boundary stone mentioned above and a three-way boundary stone situated on the right bank, between the Meadows of Breitwies (France) and of Im Salstresch (Prussia), on the western border of a road which runs alongside the Moselle.

In accordance with Article 1 of the Protocol signed on July 31, 1833, for the delimitation of the frontiers between France and Germany, the frontier between France, Germany and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is situated on a line joining these three boundary stones.

Upstream of the above line, the position of the frontier between France and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is given by the median line of the Moselle, as laid down in the Delimitation Protocol between France and the Netherlands (Article 90) signed at Courtrai on March 28, 1820.

The German Government holds that in accordance with Articles 2 and 27 of the Treaty between Prussia and the Netherlands, signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on June 26, 1816, the boundary between Germany and Luxembourg downstream of the above-mentioned line is represented by the whole width of the Moselle. The Luxembourg Government is, on the contrary, of opinion that the boundary between the Grand Duchy and Prussia downstream of the said line is given by the median line of the river in virtue of the following instruments:

1. The Frontier Protocol between the Netherlands and Prussia, signed at Emmerich on September 23, 1818;
2. The Delimitation Protocol between France and the Netherlands (Article 90), signed at Courtrai on March 28, 1820; and

It is declared that in any case the Franco-German frontier follows the line joining the three boundary stones mentioned above, and abuts on the boundary stone situated on the right bank of the Moselle.

This boundary stone and the other triangular stone on the left bank are twin three-way boundary marks and indicate that this spot, which is the starting point of the frontiers of the three countries, is likewise the point of contact of the following territories: the French commune of APACH (canton of Sierck, Arrondissement of Thionville-Est, Department of the Moselle), the Prussian commune of PERL (Bürgermeisterei of Perl, Kreis of Saarburg, Regierungsbezirk of Treves), and the Luxembourg hamlet of SCHENGEN (commune of Remerschen, canton of Remich, District of Grevenmacher).

The frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article.

From the twin three-way boundary stone on the right bank, the frontier, after cutting the road from Apach to Perl Customs Office at right angles, reaches boundary stone No. 1., crosses the Thionville-
Treves railway, intersects a road running alongside and on the east of the railway, passes between the lands of Schmalbach (France) and Im Salstresch (Prussia), through boundary stone No. 1/1, and reaches boundary stone No. 2 to the south of a hedge which bounds some private land.

From boundary stone No. 2, the frontier takes a south-south-westerly direction, passes near the foot of a bank crowned in places by a hedge of the same alignment as the hedge referred to in the preceding paragraph between the lands of Schmalbach (France), Auf dem Roderborn and Auf der Schmalbach (Prussia), runs through boundary stones Nos. 3 and 4, and reaches boundary stone No. 5 at the southern extremity of the said bank.

At the latter boundary stone it resumes a south-easterly direction as far as boundary stone No. 6, passing through boundary stone No. 5/1, standing on the summit of the bank.

From boundary stone No. 6 it again runs in a south-south-westerly direction to boundary-stone No. 7, and thence in an easterly direction to boundary stone No. 9, passing through boundary stone No. 8 between the lands of Homesse (France) and Im Krautferfeld (Prussia). In the eastern half of the space between boundary stones Nos. 8 and 9 it skirts the wall of a property in France.

At boundary stone No. 9, at the northern edge of a vineyard, the frontier runs southwards to boundary stone No. 13, along a retaining wall situated in Prussia, separating the vineyards and fields of Unterhosenacker (France) from the vineyard of Im untersten Haasnacher (Prussia), passing through boundary stones Nos. 10, 11 and 12.

From boundary stone No. 13, standing in the orchard of Kronenriedel (France), the frontier runs eastward to boundary stone No. 14, on the western side of the road from Sierck to Perl, and then follows this road for a few metres towards the south-west as far as one of the three boundary stones numbered 15 which is also situated on the western side of the road.

The two other boundary stones numbered 15 are situated on the eastern side of the road, one in France to the south, the other in Prussia to the north of the junction of this road with a by-road. The frontier runs from the Western boundary stone No. 15 to a point midway between the eastern twin boundary stones numbered 15, thence to a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 16 and 50 on as far as the twin boundary-stones numbered 21, following the road which separates the lands of Runsfeld (France) from the vineyard of Im obersten Haasnacher (Prussia).

From a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 21 near the beginning of a footpath leading to Apach, the frontier continues to follow the direction of the road between the lands of Bomerich (France) and the above-mentioned vineyard (Prussia); and runs towards a cross-road where there are three boundary stones numbered 22. At these cross-roads the frontier first passes through a point midway between the two first boundary stones numbered 22 of which the southern one is in French territory beside a road from Apach to Perl, and the other in Prussian territory at the angle of the wall enclosing the vineyard of Im obersten Haasnacher. Thence the frontier advances to a point midway between the latter boundary stone in Prussia and the northern boundary stone No. 22 on the French side.

The frontier runs almost due north to a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 23, and thence to the corresponding point between the twin boundary stones numbered 24, following the Apach-Perl road.

From a point midway between the two boundary stones numbered 24, the frontier takes a general south-easterly direction, leaving the above-mentioned road, and passes through the eastern boundary stone No. 24, Thence it runs across the lands of Hammelsberg and, after passing through boundary stone No. 24/1, reaches boundary stone No. 25.

As this last boundary stone, situated on the precipitous southern edge of a quarry in Prussia, is exposed to the risk of landslides, its position is also fixed by means of three reference marks placed on the circumference of a circle with 50 metres radius, the centre of which coincides with boundary stone No. 25. Two of these reference marks are situated in France and Prussia respectively, at the extremity of a diameter of the circle on the alignment Boundary stone No. 25 — Perl steeple. The third is on the frontier on a line joining boundary stones Nos. 24/1 and 25.

The frontier continues from boundary stone No. 25 in a south-easterly direction through boundary stone No. 25/1 (Plan No. 2), situated about two metres to the south of the escarpment of the quarry in Prussia, and reaches boundary stone No. 26 on the northern edge of the escarpment of a quarry in France.

As this last boundary stone is in a situation similar to that of boundary stone No. 25, owing to the danger of the landslides in the French quarry, its position has also been fixed by means of three reference marks. Two of these stand in France and Prussia respectively, 25 metres from the centre of boundary stone No. 26, on a straight line which is at right angles to the alignment of Nos. 26/1 and 27 and passing through the centre of boundary stone No. 26. The third is situated on the frontier 50 metres from boundary stone No. 26 in the direction of boundary stone No. 26/1 and on the alignment of boundary stones No. 26/1 and 27.
Thence the frontier continues by boundary stones Nos. 26/1, 27, 28 and 29, situated on a stone wall on the Hammelsberg plateau (France and Prussia); boundary stone No. 29 marks the point of contact of the frontier with the Prussian communes of PERL and OBER-PERL. The frontier then reaches boundary stone No. 30, which was formerly a three-way boundary stone and marks the point of contact between the French communes of MERSCHWILLER and KIRCH-LES-SIERCK. The latter of these communes no longer exists, and this boundary stone has now been given a number but retains its triangular shape. At boundary stone No. 30 the frontier curves slightly towards the north-east, and running along the limits of cultivation on the Hammelsberg plateau passes through boundary stones Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 (Plan No. 3).

At boundary stone No. 36, the frontier turns to the south-east and on the north side of the Belmach-Eft road reaches the first quadrangular boundary stone opposite which another stone of the same shape has been erected in the lands of Langenersch (France).

Although quadrangular in form, these twin stones are three-way boundary marks; midway between them lies the point of contact of the French communes of APACH and MERSCHWILLER with the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of PERL (commune of Ober-Perl).

**Article 2.**

Frontier between the French commune of MERSCHWILLER and the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of PERL (commune of Ober-Perl).

(Plans Nos 3 and 4.)

From a point midway between the twin quadrangular three-way boundary-stones placed on either side of the Belmach-Eft road, the point of contact of the French communes of APACH and MERSCHWILLER with the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of PERL (commune of Ober-Perl), the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the boundary stones enumerated in the present Article, passes in succession through the points midway between the twin boundary stones Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 situated between the lands of Geischt and Auf Breitelen (France) and Im Thomasgrüttchen (Prussia), and then cuts obliquely across the Merschwiller-Perl road between boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3.

From a point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 4, the frontier proceeds to the one situated on the north side of the road and reaches boundary stone No. 5.

At this boundary stone it resumes a north-easterly direction, between the lands of Ober-Redel, Hinter der Strass, Schassepudel, Über die Strasse (France) and Am Merschweiler Kreuz, In der Grossmuter, Auf dem Büchelchen, Im Schatzpudel (Prussia), running successively through boundary stones Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 and cutting obliquely across the Perl-Eft road. It then crosses at right angles another road which diverges from the former, runs through boundary stones Nos. 15, 16, 16/1 (Plan No. 4) and 16/2, and reaches the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French commune of MERSCHWILLER with the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of PERL (commune of Ober-Perl) and BORG (commune of Borg).

**Article 3.**

Frontier between the French commune of MERSCHWILLER and the Prussian BÜRGERMEISTEREI of BORG (commune of Borg).

(Plan No. 4.)

At the three-way boundary stone, on the border of the fields of Wolfskoule (France) and Schneeberg (Prussia), marking the point of contact of the French commune of MERSCHWILLER with the Prussian BÜRGERMEISTEREIEN of PERL (commune of Ober-Perl) and BORG (commune of Borg), the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones mentioned in the present Article, inclines to the south-east, passing through boundary stones 11/1, 1, 1/1 and 2.

At boundary stone No. 2 it changes direction towards the north-east; it then intersects the Merschwiller-Borg road, and proceeds by boundary stone No. 3 to boundary stone No. 4 between the lands of Schneeberg (France) and Schneeberg and Im Bitschell (Prussia).
Article 4.

Frontier between the French commune of MERSCHWILLER and the Prussian BÜRGERMEISTEREIEN of ORSCHOLZ (commune of Eft-Hellendorf).

At the three-way boundary stone erected at the point of contact of the French commune of MERSCHWILLER with the Prussian BÜRGERMEISTEREIEN of BORG (commune of Borg) and ORSCHOLZ (commune of Eft-Hellendorf) the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones mentioned in the present Article, inclines towards the south-east, proceeding through twin boundary stone No. 1 West to a point mid-way between this pair of twin boundary stones, which stand on either side of the Merschwiller-Eft road near the lands of Bein Remmler Kreuz (Prussia).

The frontier now takes a south-westerly direction, following the axis of this road, as far as a point mid-way between the twin boundary stones, numbered 2. Thence, resuming a south-easterly course, it runs through the more southerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 2; at about 13 m. from the latter it passes the stone marking the triangulation mark Eft 1, and proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 2/1, 2/2 and 3. Between boundary stones Nos. 3 and 4 it turns first south-west and then south-east, passing through boundary stones Nos. 4/1, 4/2, 5 and 6 (Plan No. 5). This section of the frontier separates the lands of Bitscheld, Auf dem Lücken and Efferweiden (France) and Kurzebenanter Längt and Langebenanter Läng (Prussia).

Thence inclining towards the south-west, the line runs through boundary stone No. 7 at the edge of the Merschwiller-Eft road, and thence south-east, intersecting the last named road, through boundary stone No. 7/1 to boundary stone No. 8; it now proceeds south-west to boundary stone No. 9, thence south-east to boundary stone No. 9/1 and on to boundary stone No. 10. This section of the frontier separates the lands of Hinter dem Hirschberg (France) and Reitergrund, Kurze Hirschberg (Prussia).

The frontier now runs south-west to twin boundary stone No. 11 North, thence to a point mid-way between the two twin boundary stones, which are situated on either side of the Merschwiller-Büseldorf road. It now turns east, following the axis of the said road, the width of which is fixed by the distance between twin boundary stones Nos. 11, 12 and 13, leaving the lands of Hirschberg partly in France and partly in Prussia.

Starting from a point mid-way between the boundary stones numbered 13, the frontier inclines towards the south-west through twin boundary stone No. 13 South; Passing boundary stone No. 14, it resumes a south-easterly direction, and proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 14/1 and 14/2, leaving Hirschberg über der Strasse in Prussia. In this portion the frontier follows a by-road, the first part of which is in Prussia and the latter part in France.

Leaving boundary-stone No. 14/2, the frontier runs through the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French communes of MERSCHWILLER and MANDEREN and the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of ORSCHOLZ (commune of Eft-Hellendorf).

Article 5.

Frontier between the French commune of MANDEREN and the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of ORSCHOLZ (communes of Eft-Hellendorf and Buschdorf).

Leaving the three-way boundary stone erected at the point of contact of the French communes of MERSCHWILLER and MANDEREN with the Prussian Bürgermeistereien of ORSCHOLZ, (commune of Eft-Hellendorf), the frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones mentioned in the present Article. It shapes its course first towards the north-east, passing boundary stones Nos. A/1, and 1, (plan No. 6) and separating the lands of Auf dem Zehn Morgen (France) and Hirschberg über der Strasse (Prussia).

The frontier then takes a south-easterly direction, passing boundary stone No. 1/1, and the more northerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 2, and advances to a point mid-way between these
two boundary stones, which stand on the western edge of the Château de Meinsberg-Eif road. This point marks the commencement of another road, having an average width of 6 m. and flanked on either side by the twin boundary stones 3, 4, 5 and 6; the frontier follows the axis of this road, and in so doing separates the lands of Orschaut (France) and Die Lange Heid (Prussia).

From a point mid-way between the twin boundary stones numbered 6 the frontier runs almost due south following an old Roman road, now the Tunting-Eif road, on either side of which stand the twin boundary stones 6/1 and 7; this road separates the lands of In der Heid (France) and Auf dem Eif der Röchken (Prussia).

At a point mid-way between the twin boundary stones numbered 7 the frontier inclines eastward, away from the Roman road passing twin boundary stone No. 7 East, boundary stone No. 7/1, and the more westerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 8 finally reaching a point mid-way between the two latter boundary stones, which stand on either side of the road skirting the Das Röcken wood (Prussia).

Thence the frontier runs in a south-easterly direction, following the above-mentioned road, to a point mid-way between the boundary stones numbered 9 on the border of the lands of Leyendecker.

After this point the frontier enters the wood, and runs north-easterly passing, without any intermediary marks, through boundary stones 10 to 22 (plan No. 7) and separating the wood of Tunting (France) from the communal wood of Eif (Prussia).

After boundary stone No. 22, where the commune of Eif terminates, as the Prussian side, and the commune of Buschdorf begins, the frontier turns at an acute angle towards the south and runs through boundary stones Nos. 23 and 24 to boundary stone No. 25 where it crosses the Tunting-Buschdorf road.

Thence it advances in an easterly and south-easterly direction, passing in succession, without any intermediary marks, the boundary stones numbered 26 to 37 leaving the wood of Tunting in France and the Weichen-Försten section of the communal wood of Buschdorf in Prussia. In this part of its course, the frontier traverses the valley of Waldwiese between boundary stones Nos. 28 and 29, and intersects the Tunting-Buschdorf road between boundary stones Nos. 34 and 35. After leaving boundary stone No. 37 (plan No. 8), still following the same direction, it separates the wood of Tunting (France) from the fields of Hirtentüch, Über dem Retzinger Weg (Prussia), passing without any intermediary marks through boundary stones 38 to 41.

At boundary stone No. 42 the frontier trends slightly towards the south, passing through boundary stones Nos. 42, 42/1, 43, 43/1 and 44, situated on the edge of a by-road which comes from Buschdorf, the road itself being left in Prussia.

The frontier next runs through boundary stones Nos. 44/1, 45, 45/1, 46, 46/1 and 46/2, standing between the Waumbusch portion of the communal wood of Manderen (France) and the fields of Merz-Holz (Prussia).

At the limit of the aforesaid communal wood, between the two boundary stones No. 1 referred to in the following Article, stands the three-way boundary stone marking the point of contact of the French communes of MANDEREN and LAUNSTROFF with the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of ORSCHOLZ (communes of Büschdorf and Wehingen).

Article 6.

Frontier between the French commune of LAUNSTROFF and the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of ORSCHOLZ (communes of Büschdorf and Wehingen).

(Plans Nos. 8 and 9.)

The three-way boundary stone placed at the point of contact of the French communes of MANDEREN and LAUNSTROFF with the Prussian Bürgermeisterei of ORSCHOLZ (communes of Büschdorf and Wehingen) is flanked on either hand by the two twin boundary stones numbered 1.

Leaving the above-mentioned three-way boundary stone, the frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article. Starting in a south-easterly direction it follows a little-used by-road and passes through a point mid-way between the twin boundary stones numbered 2 and 3 (Plan No. 9), which, as before, mark the limits of this road.

At the twin boundary stones numbered 3 the above-mentioned farm road rejoins the old Luxemburg-Saarlouis road, which the frontier then follows as far as the twin three-way boundary stones described at the end of this Article. Advancing, at last, towards the east and leaving in Prussia the lands of In den vier Morgen and In der Kaut, it runs through points mid-way between the twin boundary stones numbered 4, 5, 6, 7 and 7/1. Between the two latter pairs of boundary stones it intersects the Launstroff-Ober-Tünsdorf road which passes through the hamlet of Scheuerwald (France).

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Continuing in a general easterly direction, the frontier reaches the twin boundary stones numbered 8 and 9; about 63 metres eastward of the latter and about 13 metres south of the road stands the triangulation mark of Scheuerwald, situated in France.

At the twin boundary stones No. 10, a road strikes off towards Wehingen (Prussia). The frontier, still following the Luxembourg-Saarlouis road, trends more and more towards the south-east, passes between the twin boundary stones Nos. 11 and 12, and intersects the Launstroff-Wehingen road at the twin boundary stones Nos. 13. In this part of its course the frontier separates the lands of Lindenber and Bechhaus (France), and Im Wehinger Eckt, Plutsifserhut, In der Spitzen and Ober-der-Stasse (Prussia).

Leaving the lands of Längten in France and those of Kolleskreuz in Prussia, the frontier proceeds past the twin boundary stones Nos. 14 to those numbered 15, near the point where a road diverges towards Wehingen (Saar Territory).

The frontier now trends more and more towards the south-east passing between the twin boundary stones Nos. 16, 17 and 18, and separating the lands of Büchselfeld and Langrileck (France) from those of Marxkreuz (Prussia). It finally reaches the twin three-way boundary stones which mark the point of contact of the French commune of LAUNSTROFF (canton of Sierck, arrondissement of Thionville East, Department of the Moselle), with the Prussian Kreis of SAARBURG (Bürgermeisterei of ORSCHOLZ, commune of Wehingen), and the Saar Kreis of MERZIG (Bürgermeisterei of HILBRINGEN, commune of Wehingen).

The point midway between these two three-way boundary stones marks the termination of the first section of the frontiers between France and Germany (frontier between France and Prussia) so far as the present description is concerned. This place is the starting point of the French-Saar frontier: the latter is formed by a common strip of territory, abutting at this extremity on a straight line joining the two above-named twin three-way boundary stones. The German-Saar frontier starts from the three-way boundary stone situated to the north of the road and runs in a general northerly direction.

b) SECOND SECTION OF THE FRONTIER. FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND BAVARIA.

Article 1.
Frontier between the French commune of SCHWEYEN and the Bavarian commune of NEU-HORNBACK.

(Plans Nos. 1 and 2.)

The second section of the frontiers between France and Germany (frontier between France and Bavaria) commences to the west of the twin three-way boundary stones, the position of which is defined below, marking the point of contact of the three territories of FRANCE (commune of Schweyen, Canton of Volmunster, Arrondissement of Saarguemines, Department of the Moselle), of BAVARIA (Regierungsbezirk of Pfalz Bezirksamt of Zweibrücken, commune of Neu-Hornbach) and of the SAAR (commune of Breinschelbach, Bezirksamt of Homburg).

The above-mentioned twin boundary stones are situated about 200 m. north of the mill of Schweyen, above the confluence of the mill race with the Schwabl brook, one boundary stone being on the right bank of the brook and the other on the left bank; the latter is numbered 544, because it is also the last of the series of boundary stones used to delimit the frontiers of the Saar Territory (Bavarian-Saar portion). The intersection of the median line of the Schwabl with a straight line joining these two boundary stones marks the point of contact between the French, Bavarian and Saar territories and also that between the French commune of SCHWEYEN, the Bavarian commune of NEU-HORNBACK and the Saar commune of BRENSCHELBACH.

From this point the frontier runs northwards following the median line of the Schwabl downstream in all its windings, and skirting the lands of Seiltweyerwiesen, Kreutzwiesen (France) and Falkenau, Sperzewiesen and Rohrwiese (Bavaria), until it intersects a straight line joining the twin boundary stones numbered 1 (Plan No. 2) standing on opposite banks of the stream about 12 m. to the south and upstream of a foot-bridge over the Schwabl.

1 Note. — In accordance with the explanations given in paragraph 3, of Chapter III of the “Protocol of Delimitation of the frontiers of the Saar Territory — French-Saar portion”, the expression “French-Saar”, “German-Saar”, employed in documents relating to the delimitation of the frontiers between France and Germany are only adopted for practical convenience, and do not imply any definition of the reciprocal relations from the point of view of public law between the adjacent territories.
From the above-mentioned point of intersection as far as the four-way boundary stone mentioned at the end of the present Article, the frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated below. Diverging from the median line of the Schwalb, it trends towards the north-east, passing the twin boundary stone No. 1 East on the right bank of the brook; thence it runs almost in a straight line as far as the four-way boundary stone mentioned above. After crossing the Volmunster-Hornbach road, it ascends a slope and runs almost parallel to the edge of the rather deep gully of Schwalber Klamm, the greater part of which remains in Bavaria; it then traverses a great number of holdings, which it divides into unequal portions in the lands of Teufelsberg, Schusshütte, Unten am Scheid and Scheide-Wald (France) and of Sauerberg and Am Scheid (Bavaria). In this portion it passes through boundary stones Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. Between the two latter and the next two, numbered 7 and 8, it crosses two farm roads running from Schweyen to Hornbach. Finally, after passing the boundary stones numbered 9 and 10, it reaches a four-way boundary stone standing at the intersection of two farm roads about 50 m. west of the road from Bitche to Zweibrücken.

This four-way boundary stone marks the point of contact of the French communes of SCHWEYEN and ROLBING with the Bavarian communes of NEU-HORNBACH and MAUSCHBACH.

**Article 2.**

**Frontier between the French commune of ROLBING and the Bavarian commune of MAUSCHBACH.**

(Plans Nos. 2, 3 and 4.)

Starting from the four-way boundary stone which stands at the intersection of two farm roads, about 50 m. west of the road from Bitche to Zweibrücken, and marks the point of contact between the French communes of SCHWEYEN and ROLBING and the Bavarian communes of NEU-HORNBACH and MAUSCHBACH, the frontier runs in a straight line from one boundary stone to another as far as the three-way boundary stone described at the end of this Article; its course in this portion is almost due north-east. After passing through boundary stone No. 1, it strikes obliquely across the road from Bitche to Zweibrücken; continuing, it passes through boundary stone No. 1/1 on the north-east bank of this road, and traverses a wood, at the eastern edge of which it reaches boundary stone No. 2 (Plan No. 3), separating the lands of Scheide-Wald (France) and St. Johannis Gut (Bavaria).

Running for the most part along the farm boundaries, the frontier next passes the boundary stones numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, leaving the lands of *In der hinteren Dell* in France, and the lands of *In der Rehbach, Zwerch-Ahnung, Am Neunzehnten* and *Hoheitsstein* in Bavaria.

After passing through boundary stone No. 6, the frontier intersects a farm road running from Ohrenthal to Maushbach, and proceeds thence through the boundary stones numbered 7, 8, 9 and 10. The latter, which was formerly a three-way boundary stone marking the junction of the French communes of Ohrenthal and Oppering, since combined in one commune, has now been given a number, but retains its triangular shape. In this part of its course the frontier separates the lands of *In der vorderen Dell* (France) and *Zwechstücke am Inslerborn, Oberhalb der Inslerwiese* and *Hinter der Inslerwiese* (Bavaria). Leaving the lands of *In der Dell* in France, and the lands of *Vorne am Hennwald* in Bavaria, the frontier proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 11 and 12 till, on the hill of Kalkoten, it reaches the three-way boundary stone marking the point of contact of the French commune of ROLBING with the Bavarian communes of MAUSCHBACH and DIETRICHINGEN.

**Article 3.**

**Frontier between the French communes of ROLBING and the Bavarian commune of DIETRICHINGEN.**

(Plans Nos. 4 and 5.)

Starting from the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French commune of ROLBING with the Bavarian commune of MAUSCHBACH and DIETRICHINGEN, the frontier runs in a straight line from one boundary stone to another as far as the twin three-way boundary stones mentioned at the end of this Article; its course, in this portion, is almost due north-east.

After passing boundary stone No. 1, the frontier reaches the summit of the hill of Kalkoten where it cuts obliquely across a by-road from Ohrenthal to Dietrichingen; thence it proceeds through the
boundary stones numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Plan No. 5), 7 and 8; between boundary stones 4 and 5 it intersects a by-road running from Ohrenthal to Mausbach, and close by boundary stone No. 8, it crosses a similar road from Opperding to Dietrichingen. Its course, as far as the last-named boundary stone, separates the lands of *Auf der Höhe, Pfoten Acker* and *Stockstücker* (France) from the lands of *Oben am Hennenfeld* and *Auf der Wolfskaut* (Bavaria).

Leaving boundary stone No. 8, the frontier crosses a valley and proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, leaving in French territory a farm road which leads to the lands of *Widdersberg*. Next, descending into the valley of the Hornbach, it runs through boundary stones Nos. 13 and 14. After passing the latter, which is situated on the eastern bank of the road from Waldhouse to Hornbach, it cuts obliquely across that road. Its course in this portion separates the lands of *An der Klamm, Widdersberg* and *Im Bruch* (France), from the lands of *Grubenwäcker, Auf dem Widdersberg* and *Im Hochland* (Bavaria).

Near boundary stone No. 14, the frontier skirts (the southern end of) the boundary wall of the land belonging to the German Customs Administration; thence it runs towards the twin three-way boundary stones — which as an exception are quadrangular in form — standing on either side of the Hornbach brook, to the south and upstream of the Riedelberg bridge. The frontier first passes the more westerly of these two boundary stones, standing on the left bank of the Hornbach, and then, inclining south-east, follows a straight line joining the twin boundary stones as far as its intersection with the median line of the Hornbach brook.

The intersection of these lines marks the point of contact of the French commune of ROLBING with the Bavarian communes of DIETRICHINGEN and RIEDELBERG.

 article 4.

Frontier between the French commune of ROLBING and the Bavarian commune of RIEDELBERG.

(Plans Nos. 7, 8 and 9.)

The point of contact of the French commune of ROLBING with the Bavarian communes of DIETRICHINGEN and RIEDELBERG is at the intersection of the median line of the Hornbach brook and a straight line joining the twin three-way boundary stones standing on either bank of the stream to the south of and upstream of the bridge of Riedelberg.

From this point onwards, and throughout its whole course between the French commune of Rolbing and the Bavarian commune of Riedelberg, the frontier follows the median line of the Hornbach brook in all its windings. In the neighbourhood of the Riedelberg mill, however, which is built in the bed of the said brook, and which with all its out-buildings, is left entirely in Bavaria, the frontier is constituted by the median line of the mill-tail Canal, as described below.

Starting from the point of contact of the three communes named above, the frontier follows the course of the Hornbach upstream, first in a south-westerly, and then in a southerly direction, skirts the lands of *Im Bruch* (France), and *In der Greifwiese, In der Klosterwiese and Gemeindeberg* (Bavaria), as far as the twin triangular boundary stones numbered 1, standing on either bank of the stream, below its confluence with the old canal which served as an off-let for the surplus water of the mill of Opperding. As the former communes of Opperding and Rolbing have been combined in one commune, the twin boundary stones which formerly marked their junction have now been numbered 1, but they retain their triangular shape. About 60 m. south of these two boundary stones, and upstream of the foot-bridge of *Sauweig*, a new pair of twin boundary stones, numbered 2, has been placed on either bank of the Hornbach. In crossing the footbridge the frontier runs through the centre of the structure.

The frontier continues to follow the median line of the brook, upstream, towards the south-east, skirting the lands of *Kirchenwiesen and Träneck* (France), and *Im Hasenpfuhl and Unter der Saubre"
(Bavaria), (Plan No. 6), as far as the new twin boundary stones numbered 3, standing on either bank of the Hornbach to the south and upstream of the Saubrücke bridge. In crossing the bridge the frontier runs through the centre of the structure.

The frontier continues to follow the median line of the brook, inclining first towards the south and then towards the south-west, skirts the lands of *In den Wetherwiesen* (Bavaria), and reaches the confluence of the brook with the mill-tail of the mill of Riedelberg; on either bank of this channel stand the twin boundary stones numbered 4. The frontier then runs eastwards, following the median line of the mill-tail as far as the twin boundary stones numbered 5; next, inclining sharply towards the south, it follows the median line of the ditch which serves as an off-let for the surplus water. At the commencement of this ditch there is a small waste-weigh, on either side of which stand the twin boundary stones numbered 6. The branch of the channel, cut since the Procès-Verbal of Delimitation No. 13, Article 22, of September 16, 1828, was drawn up, does not form part of the frontier, and remains in France.

From the point of junction of the off-let ditch and the Hornbach brook, marked by the twin boundary stones No. 6, the frontier again runs upstream along the median line of the Hornbach brook. It winds round the foot of the hill called the Mühlberg (Bavaria), running first south-west, then south-east and finally north-east, skirts the meadows of Rolbing (Oberes Eck), and passes the foot of the Birkenberg lands (Plan No. 7), the wood of Grosse Birke and the lands of Birkenwiesen and Im Roth (France), leaving in Bavaria the lands of *Am Birkbruch, Im Schreckensthal im Bruch, In der Langwiese* (Plan No. 7), *An der Kuhbrücke*, and *In der Waltersbach*. Finally it reaches the twin three-way boundary stones erected on the banks of the Hornbach, about 20 m. north of its confluence with the *Strohlbach*.

The intersection of a straight line joining these twin boundary stones with the median line of the Hornbach brook marks the point of contact of the French communes of ROLBIND and WALSBHRONN with the Bavarian commune of RIEDELBERG.

*Note.* — Owing to the construction of the Riedelberg bridge, which is now entirely in Bavaria, the point of confluence of the Bottenbach and Hornbach brooks has been shifted. As a result, the Bavarian commune of Gross-Steinhause no longer touches the frontier. The old twin (four-way) boundary stone situated about 10 m. north of the Bottenbach brook, which formerly marked this point of contact, has been left standing as a Bavarian communal boundary stone, but it no longer serves to delimit the frontier.

The twin three-way boundary stones which mark the point of contact of the commune of Rolbing with the communes of Dietrichingen and Riedelberg are, as an exception, quadrangular in form.

**Article 5.**

Frontier between the French commune of WALSBHRONN and the Bavarian commune of RIEDELBERG.

(Plans Nos. 7, 8 and 9.)

The point of contact of the French communes of ROLBIND and WALSBHRONN with the Bavarian commune of RIEDELBERG is situated at the intersection of the median line of the Hornbach brook and the straight line joining the twin three-way boundary stones standing on either bank of the Hornbach, about 20 m. north of its confluence with the *Strohlbach* brook.

After this point the frontier diverges from the median line of the Hornbach and runs in a straight line through the boundary stones enumerated in the present Article. It first leads, eastward through the three-way boundary stone of the above-mentioned pair, on the right bank of the Hornbach, and then turns south-east as far as the boundary stone numbered 1. It then again runs east up to the boundary stone numbered 1/1, and finally turns south, passing through boundary stones 1/2 and 1/3, and reaches boundary stone 2, situated between the *Strohlbach* and the road from Dorst Farm to Riedelberg. As the boundary stones in this portion of the line are placed on either side of the stream, the frontier repeatedly crosses the stream.

After passing the boundary stone numbered 2, the frontier leaves the *Strohlbach* and turns eastward, crossing the road from Dorst Farm to Riedelberg; advancing thence, first in an easterly and next in a north-easterly direction, it winds round the foot of the *Hunericker Berg* (Bavaria), leaving the lands of *An der Strohlbach* in France; thence, skirting a by-road on the Bavarian side of the frontier, it runs through the boundary stones numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

About 50 m. before it reaches boundary stone No. 8, the frontier rejoins the *Strohlbach*. From this point it inclines first northward and then north-eastward, following the general direction of the brook, the course of which as far as boundary stone No. 11, is at times in France, and at times in Bavaria. In this way the line skirts the lands of *An der Strohlbach* (France) and *Die Unter* (Bavaria), passing through

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boundary stones 8/1 and 9. At the latter stone it enters a ravine known as the Aderbrunnenklamm, which separates the lands of Am Aderbrunnen (France) and Der Rech (Bavaria). At the boundary stone numbered 10 (Plan No. 8), the ravine forks; the frontier follows the eastern branch, passing through boundary stones Nos. 10/0, 10/1, 10/2, 10/3, 10/4, 10/5 and 11, the latter standing at the head of the ravine.

From this point onwards the frontier runs for the most part in an easterly and north-easterly direction, as a rule following the farm boundaries, and separating the lands of Am Aderbrunnen (France) and An der Aderbrunnenklamm (Bavaria); it passes through a boundary stone numbered 12, near which it crosses a farm road running from Walschbronn to Riedelberg, and proceeds thence through the boundary stones numbered 13, 14 and 15, leaving the lands of Am Ziegelweg in Bavaria. About 8 m. south of the frontier stands the triangulation mark “Walschbronn I”, in French territory, between boundary stones Nos. 14 and 15.

At boundary stone No. 15, the frontier turns eastward, skirts the lands of Am Lorchelskreus (France) and Auf der Höhe and Beim Toten Mann (Bavaria), and runs through the boundary stones numbered 16 (Plan No. 9) and 17. The latter is situated close to the intersection of the Pirmasens-Bottenbach high-road and a by-road running towards Walschbronn. The frontier next crosses the by-road and follows the high-road as far as boundary stone No. 18, standing on the southern bank of the road, whence it runs south as far as boundary stone 19; it then resumes a north-easterly direction as far as the next boundary stone, which is triangular in form and also stands on the southern border of the Pirmasens-Bottenbach high-road. In this portion the frontier skirts the lands of Auf dem hohen Hübel (France) and those of In der Dunkelell and Hinter der Einöderwies (Bavaria).

This three-way boundary stone marks the point of contact of the French commune of WALSCHBRONN with the Bavarian communes of RIEDELBERG (Bezirksamt of Zweibriicken) and KROPPEN (Bezirksamt of Pirmasens).

Article 6.

Frontier between the French commune of WALSCHBRONN and the Bavarian commune of KROPPEN.

(Plans Nos 9, 10 and 11.)

From the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact between the French commune of WALSCHBRONN with the Bavarian communes of RIEDELBERG (Bezirksamt of Zweibriicken) and KROPPEN (Bezirksamt of Pirmasens) as far as the twin three-way boundary stones referred to at the end of this Article, the frontier runs in a straight line from one boundary stone to the next, except in the portion between boundary stones 22 to 28.

Taking a general southerly direction as far as the twin boundary stones numbered 10, the frontier passes through the boundary stone numbered 1, leaving the lands of Oben an der Windschheid partly in France and partly in Bavaria; thence it proceeds by the boundary stones numbered 2 and 3 separating the lands of Klein Windschheid (France) and Windschheid (Bavaria). Between the boundary stones numbered 3, 4 and 5 it skirts a by-road which it leaves in French territory (Plan No. 10). Boundary stone No. 5 stands at the junction of the last-named road with another road running from Walschbronn to Stausteiner Hof. Proceeding next through the boundary stones numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 9/1 and 9/2, the frontier dips into the valley of the Kröppener Bach, where the twin boundary stones numbered 10 stand on the north and south sides of a farm-road. It then passes through twin boundary stone No. 10 North and runs thence to a point midway between these twin boundary stones.

From this point, the line turns north-eastward and advances to a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 11, which also stand to north and south of the above-mentioned by-road. Between twin boundary stones Nos. 10 and 11, the frontier follows the direction of this road, which starts from Walschbronn, forming two branches, leading respectively towards the valleys known as the Stausteiner Tal (Bavaria) and the Kröppener Tal; the latter is followed by the frontier.

From a point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 11, the frontier runs through boundary stone No. 11 North, whence it proceeds in an east-south-east direction, striking obliquely across the Kröppener Bach brook, the valley of which it ascends, by the boundary stones numbered 12, 13, 14 and 15, leaving the lands of Kröppener Halde in France and the Johannes Ekk woods of the Stausteiner forest in Bavaria.

At boundary stone No. 15, the frontier is deflected almost at right angles towards the south, and scales the northern slope of a hill known as the Lehnberg, between the lands of Schankenberg (France) and those of Im Bösch (Bavaria). Between boundary stones Nos. 15 and 19 it runs almost in a straight
line, passing through the boundary stones numbered 15/1, 16, 17, 18 and 19, the latter of which is at the top of the hill (Plan No. 11).

From the last-named boundary stone the frontier proceeds south-west, and again runs almost in a straight line as far as the boundary stone numbered 21, passing through those numbered 20 and 20/1, and skirting the lands of Schankenberge (France) and Oben am Walschbronner Weg (Bavaria).

Boundary stone No. 21 stands at the head of a gully, which runs towards the south-west and opens into the valley of the Schwarzach brook; the frontier follows the general direction of this gully; after leaving boundary stone No. 21, it inclines still further towards the south-west and proceeds towards boundary stones 21/1 and 22, which stand on either side of the high-road from Walschbronn to Kröppen; it intersects this high-road, following the longitudinal axis of a culvert, of which one-half is left in France and one-half in Bavaria.

Between boundary stones Nos. 22 and 28, the frontier no longer runs in a straight line from one boundary stone to the next, but follows in all its windings the axis of a ditch at the bottom of the gully mentioned above, which runs down the valley of Ohrsenskostental (France) and along the lower slopes of the lands known as Lehnere Halde (Bavaria). Along the edges of this winding ditch are placed the twin boundary stones numbered 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, and at its end stand the boundary stone numbered 28.

At the last-named boundary stone, the frontier is deflected almost at right angles towards the north-west, and runs towards the boundary stone numbered 29, where it again resumes a south-westery direction. Boundary stones Nos. 28 and 29 are situated near the north-eastern border of a road running from Walschbronn to Schweizer Mühle, which is intersected by the frontier. The latter skirts the lands of Im Bruch (France) and Grosses Tal (Bavaria), and passes through the more northerly of the twin three-way boundary stones standing on either bank of the Schwarzach brook on the former embankment of a dry pond.

The intersection of a straight line joining these twin boundary stones and the median line of the Schwarzach brook marks the point of contact between the French commune of WALSCHBONNN and the Bavarian communes of KRÖPPEN and SCHWEIX.

**Article 7.**

Frontier between the French commune of Walschbronn and the Bavarian commune of Schweix.

(Plans Nos 11 and 12.)

The point of contact between the French commune of WALSCHBONNN and the Bavarian communes of KRÖPPEN and SCHWEIX is marked by the intersection of the median line of the Schwarzach with a straight line joining the twin three-way boundary stones standing on opposite banks of that brook on the former embankment of a dry pond.

From this point, as far as the last boundary stone mentioned in the present Article, the frontier runs in a straight line from one boundary stone to another, except the twin boundary stones numbered 3 and 4. The line first passes through the twin boundary stone standing to the south and on the left bank of the brook, thence, inclining towards the south-east, it ascends the rather steep slope of the Schweizer Berg, skirts the lands of Petersdörfer (France), and of Stähliger Halde and An der Alten Wildenung (Bavaria), and proceeds by the boundary stones numbered 1, 1/1 and 2 as far as the twin boundary stones numbered 3, standing on either side of a road from Walschbronn to Schweix.

After passing first through the more northerly of the twin boundary stones, and then through a point midway between them, the frontier turns towards the south-east, and, no longer running in a straight line, follows the winding of the axis of the above-mentioned road as far as a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 4, which also stand on either side of the road. At about 75 metres from the more northerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 3, on a line between the latter and the more northerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 4, there is a stone marking the bounds of some private land on the Bavarian side of the frontier. At this boundary mark the level of the axis of the road is 7.4 metres.

The frontier next passes through the twin boundary stone No. 4 South, turns almost at right angles towards the south-west, and proceeds by boundary stones 4/1 and 5 to the summit of the Schweizer Berg plateau.

From this point onwards the line leads in a north-westerly direction, skirting a by-road on the Bavarian side of the frontier, and passing through boundary stones 5/1, 6, and 7, leaving the lands of *Auf dem Rothmünstern* in Bavaria. About 60 metres north of boundary stone No. 5/1 stands the triangulation mark, Walschbronn II, in French territory.
Leaving boundary stone No. 7, which stands at the corner of the communal wood of Walschbronn, known as the Rothmünster wood, the frontier inclines sharply towards the south and dips into the valley of the Schweizer Bach, passing through boundary stones Nos. 7/1 (plan No. 12), 8, 8/1, 9 and 9/1, and skirting the lands of Auf dem Rothmünster, Kirchdeller Haldé, and Kirchell (France), and those of Auf dem Rothmünster, and An der Kirchdell (Bavaria).

In the immediate neighbourhood of the right bank of the brook known as the Schweizthaler Bach, which runs through the valley of Schweiz, the frontier reaches a three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French communes of WALSCHBRONN and LIEDERSCHIEDT with the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIX.

Article 8.

Frontier between the French commune of LIEDERSCHIEDT and the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIX.

(Plans Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15.)

The point of contact of the French communes of WALSCHBRONN and LIEDERSCHIEDT with the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIX is marked by the three-way boundary stone situated at the mouth of the valley of Kirchdell, close to the right bank of the brook known as the Schweizthaler Bach, which runs through the valley of Schweiz.

On leaving this point the frontier proceeds first in an easterly direction, and then gradually inclining towards the south-east, ascends the valley of Schweiz (Schweiz-Tal), running in a straight line from one boundary stone to another as far as the two three-way boundary stones mentioned at the end of this Article. Between the three-way boundary stone mentioned above and the boundary stone numbered 1, a series of boundary stones bearing numbers from $\Delta/1$ to $\Delta/59$, without any intermediary stones, has been placed along the Schweizthaler Bach, over a distance of about 1550 metres, to show that the frontier runs in a straight line between these boundary stones, and does not follow the course of the stream, the frequent shifting of which led to disputes between the riparian owners. Between the boundary stones marked $\Delta/1$ and $\Delta/49$ respectively, the frontier skirts the lower slopes, for the most part wooded, of the lands known as Börschbacher-Eck, Maushönigs Eck, and Schweizthaler-Halde (France), and Sanddeller-Halde, Sanddell, Schweizthaler-Halde, Fahrdeller-Klamm and Am Rössenbrunn (Bavaria).

Leaving a gully, known as the Ungeheure Klamm, in French territory, opposite the boundary stones marked $\Delta/50$ (plan No. 13), $\Delta/51$ and $\Delta/52$, the frontier turns sharply towards the north-east at the boundary stone marked $\Delta/54$, and reaches the boundary mark $\Delta/55$, incised on the rock of Ungeferlisen; the shallow cave beneath this rock is left in Bavaria. The line hugs the foot of the rock for about 5 m., leading in a south-easterly direction as far as the second boundary mark incised on the face of the rock and numbered $\Delta/56$.

Turning again towards the south and leaving in Bavaria the lateral valley known as Am Ungeferlisen the frontier passes through boundary stones $\Delta/57$, $\Delta/58$, the latter of which stands at the foot of a rock in Bavarian territory, thence through $\Delta/59$, where it inclines towards the west and onwards to boundary stone No. 1 at the foot of a rock which stands, in French territory, at the mouth of the lateral valley known as Bodemsweise.

After this point the frontier resumes a south-easterly course. Leaving the valley of Schweiz it scales a somewhat steep slope and runs through boundary stones 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 as far as the more north-westerly of the triple boundary stones numbered 7; these three boundary stones stand at the intersection of the Liederscheid-Schweiz road with that known as the Alter Weg. In this portion the frontier separates the lands of An der Bodemsweise and Gemeinde Ahning (France) from those of Hinter den Rödern, Gemeinde Ahning and Bei der Lehmbrühe (Bavaria).

From the more north-westerly of the three boundary stones numbered 7, the frontier runs towards a point midway between the two other boundary stones numbered 7 standing to north and south of the Alter Weg; it then proceeds for a distance of about 2 km. 500 m. along the axis of this road, (the course of which is delimited by the pairs of twin boundary stones enumerated below) running at first in an easterly direction and then inclining gradually to the south-east. On the plateau which it traverses in the first part of its course the frontier runs through points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 7/1, 8, 8/1, and 9; in so doing it separates the lands of the Altweise, Ohrehek and Am hohen Bannstein (France) from those of Bei der Eisch, Oben am Flössen and Am hohen Bannstein (Bavaria). At about 158 metres south-west of the more south-westerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 9 stands the triangulation mark Liederscheid 1 in French territory, and, close by the north-eastern stone of this pair, there is a bench mark in Bavarian territory.
Inclining still more towards the south-east, the frontier next passes a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 9/1 (plan No. 14), which are situated on the southern slope of the hill, where a by-road strikes off towards Schweik, and leads onward through the points midway between the boundary stones numbered 10, 10/1, 11, 11/1, 12 and 12/1 (plan No. 15), separating the lands of Hoher Bannstein, Rapportendell, Kritzeleck and Swadkuth (France), from those of Am rothen Stich und Unten am rothen Stich (Bavaria).

At the twin boundary stones numbered 13 and 14, the frontier inclines more and more towards the south, and then takes a south-westerly course, passing between the twin boundary stones numbered 15 and 16, and leaving in France the lands of An der Sandhaut, Im äusseren Bosch, and Am neuen Trog.

At the twin boundary stones numbered 16 the frontier resumes a south-easterly direction and passes through a point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 17, traversing the lands of Am Alten Weg; after passing the twin boundary stones numbered 18, it skirts the lands of Auf der Hilster Höhe (Bavaria), and reaches a pair of twin triangular boundary stones not far from a fork in the road leading towards Hilst (Bavaria).

The point midway between these two three-way boundary stones on the axis of the road known as the Alter Weg marks the point of contact of the French commune of LIEDERSCHIEDT with the Bavarian communes of SCHWEIX and HILST.

**Article 9.**

Frontier between the French commune of LIEDERSCHIEDT and the Bavarian commune of HILST.

(Plan No. 15.)

The point of contact of the French commune of LIEDERSCHIEDT and the Bavarian communes of SCHWEIX and HILST lies midway between the twin three-way boundary stones standing near the junction of the Alter Weg and the road running towards Hilst.

After leaving this point the frontier runs in a straight line towards the south-east, following the axis of the Alter Weg as far as a point midway between the next pair of triangular boundary stones; in this part of its course, which is only about 69 m. in length, it traverses a by-road.

A point, also on the axis of the Alter Weg, midway between these twin three-way boundary stones, marks the point of contact of the French communes of LIEDERSCHIEDT and ROPPEVILLER with the Bavarian commune of HILST.

**Article 10.**

Frontier between the French commune of ROPPEVILLER and the Bavarian commune of HILST.

(Plans Nos. 15 and 16.)

On either side of the road known as the Alter Weg stand two twin three-way boundary stones, one in French and the other in Bavarian territory. A midways point between these boundary stones marks the point of contact of the French communes of LIEDERSCHIEDT and ROPPEVILLER with the Bavarian commune of HILST.

From this point as far as the three-way boundary stone mentioned at the end of the Article, the frontier runs in a straight line from one boundary mark to another. Still following the axis of the Alter Weg, which inclines towards the south-east and leads into the forests, it passes through points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4; the latter pair of boundary stones are situated at the junction with a road on the Bavarian side of the frontier.

Between the twin boundary stones numbered 4 and those numbered 5 the frontier turns towards the south-west. At the last named of the above boundary stones (plan No. 16), it resumes a south-easterly course, and then gradually inclines to the east, passing through the points midway between the twin boundary marks, numbered 6, 7 and 8, which consist, on the French side, of incisures on the rock, and on the Bavarian side, of boundary stones. In this part of its course the frontier runs below the wooded slopes of Auf Laustein and an den Mönchen (France) and above those of Eisenkumb (Bavaria).
After passing the twin boundary stones numbered 9, the frontier winds round the south of the woods of Lausteiner Wald (France), passing through the points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 10, 11 and 12.

After leaving the point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 12, the frontier diverges from the axis of the Alter Weg inclines towards the south-east, passing through boundary stone No. 13, where it cuts obliquely across a by-road leading towards Eppenbrunn; after passing boundary stone No. 14, it traverses the Roppeville-Eppenbrunn road at right angles, and reaches the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French commune of ROPPEVILLER with the Bavarian communes of HILST and EPPENBRUNN.

**Article 114**

Frontier between the French commune of ROPPEVILLER and the Bavarian commune of EPPENBRUNN.

(Plans Nos. 16, 17, 18.)

From three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French commune of ROPPEVILLER with the Bavarian communes of HILST and EPPENBRUNN, the frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary marks, stones or rocks, enumerated in this Article.

Near the above-mentioned point the frontier begins to enter the Vosges Mountains, from which it only emerges in the neighbourhood of Wissembourg.

Running almost due south, it skirts a forest path on the Bavarian side of the border and the lands of Auf der Harat (France), passing the boundary stones marked \( \Delta/1, \Delta/2, \Delta/3, \Delta/4, \Delta/5 \).

Changing its direction towards the east at boundary stone No. 1, situated near the col between the mountains of Pfalsenberg (France) and Brechenberg (Bavaria), the frontier passes the rock marked 1/1 and boundary stone No. 2, near which it crosses a forest path; after leaving boundary stones Nos. 2/1 (Plan No. 17) and 2/2, it crosses a valley which opens into the meadow of Hinkelwiese (France); at the bottom of this valley are two forest boundary stones numbered 178 and 182. Thence it ascends, still in an easterly direction, passes through boundary stones 2/3, 2/4 and 2/5, and reaches boundary stone No. 3.

At the latter boundary stone, which stands at the intersection of two forest roads, the line runs south-west, cutting obliquely across another forest road near which is situated, in French territory, the spring known as Buchbrunn. Passing next through boundary stone 3/1 and afterwards through those numbered 3/2, 3/3, 3/4, the line skirts a by-road on the Bavarian side of the frontier and ascends to boundary stone No. 4.

From the latter point the frontier turns towards the south-east, skirting a forest path for the most part situated in Bavaria, and passes boundary stones 4/1, 4/2 and 4/3. It slants across another road which follows a fold in the ground, ascends somewhat steeply, and after passing boundary stone No. 4/4, reaches the first-mentioned forest path. Continuing, it passes boundary stones 4/5 and 5 — the latter being situated on the saddle between the summits known as Hinterfels (France) and Die Hohe Halt (Bavaria). After passing the last-named boundary stone, the frontier intersects several forest roads and runs then through boundary stones 5/1, 6, 6/1, 6/2, 7 and 8, skirting the wood of Schwarzerd (France).

After passing the last-named boundary stone the frontier inclines slightly towards the south-east and descends towards the col known as the Lothringer Stich, where boundary stone No. 9 stands at the intersection of several roads, one of which is the old high road known as the Prinzessstrasse, running from Bitche to Stüdenbach and Eppenbrunn (Plan No. 18). Thence, ascending the western flank of the Staffelskopf mountain, it traverses the wood of Am Staffelskopf and passes through boundary stones 9/1, 9/2, 10, 10/1, and 11, repeatedly crossing a forest road.

The line runs thence to boundary stone No. 12, standing on a rocky ridge on which are also situated boundary stones 12/1, 12/2 and 13.

After traversing a forest path, the frontier continues to descend as far as boundary stone No. 14; it then again traverses the above-mentioned by-road and reaches boundary stone No. 15 on a ridge of the Kammersberg mountain (France), opposite the plateau of Am Kaffelstein (Bavaria). Thence, descending somewhat steeply, it reaches a saddle near the wood of Am Helderstein (Bavaria), where there is a three-way boundary stone at the intersection of several roads, the chief of which leads from Sturzelbronn to Eppenbrunn.

This boundary stone marks the point of contact of the French communes of ROPPEVILLER AND STURZELBRONN with the Bavarian commune of EPPENBRUNN.

No. 1756
Note. — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary marks which do not serve to delimit the frontier.

Existing boundary stones: Nos:

3 2

3/1

Old boundary stones

A boundary stone of large size.
A boundary stone bearing the date of 1605 and the arms of Lorraine and Hanau.
A boundary stone.

Article 12.

Frontier between the French commune of STURZELBRONN and the Bavarian commune of EPPENBRUNN.

(Plans Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21.)

Starting from the three-way boundary stone that marks the point of contact of the French communes of ROPPEVILLER and STURZELBRONN with the Bavarian commune of EPPENBRUNN and is situated on the col near the lands of Am Helderstein (Bavaria), on the eastern edge of an important junction of roads (the chief of which leads from Sturzelbronn to Eppenbrunn), the frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones mentioned in this Article. It first takes a south-easterly direction as far as boundary stone No. 2, passes through boundary stones Nos. 3/1 and 3/2, and after repeatedly crossing a forest road, reaches boundary stones Nos. 1 and 1/1 standing on a plateau between the woods known as Kleiner Eyerschalenberg (France) and Schimmreck (Bavaria).

At boundary stone No. 2, the frontier turns east and traverses the above-mentioned plateau as far as boundary stone No. 4, passing through boundary stones Nos. 2/1, 3 and 3/1 (plan No. 19) and following a forest road which it crosses at various points.

From boundary stone No. 4, the frontier leads towards the north-east, repeatedly crossing a forest road, as far as boundary stone No. 5, and passing in its course a forest boundary mark, boundary stones Nos. 4/1, 4/2, another forest boundary mark and boundary stone No. 4/3 which stands between the forest known as Grosser Eyerschalenberg and Am Erlenkopf (France) and Am Erlenkopf (Bavaria); thence it runs to boundary stone No. 5 near the junction with a road leading to the forest ranger’s lodge of Erlenkopf (Bavaria).

After leaving the last-named boundary stone, the frontier turns east-north-east, and runs almost in a straight line to boundary stone No. 12, crossing the plateau to the south of the eminence known as Erlenkopf (Bavaria). In this portion of the boundary stones Nos. 5/1, 5/2, 6 and 6/1 which stand at the foot of a cliff; thence it proceeds through boundary stone No. 7, near the starting point of a forest road which skirts the frontier successively on one side and on the other, and onwards through boundary stones Nos. 7/1, 8, 8/1, 9, 9/1 (plan No. 20) 9/2, 9/3 and 10; the latter stands at the junction of a road leading from French territory and the forest road mentioned above, the remaining course of which lies in Bavaria. The frontier then crosses a declivity, consisting of a series of cliffs, on which are situated boundary stones Nos. 10/1, 10/2, 10/3 and 10/4 and runs on to boundary stone No. 11. Before reaching the latter, it rejoins the forest road which had diverged into Bavaria at boundary stone No. 10, after its junction with another road leading from France. Still remaining on the plateau, the frontier passes boundary stones Nos. 11/1, 11/2, 11/3, and then intersects three times a forest road which leads to Reislerhof (Bavaria), near boundary stones Nos. 11/4 and 11/5, leaving the wood of Horixelberg in French territory.

At boundary stone No. 12, the frontier descends steeply towards the south-east, separating the woods of Reiselberg (France) and Reuhalt (Bavaria), and crossing a road on the hillside. Passing through boundary stones Nos. 12/1, 12/2, 12/3, 12/4 and 12/5 (plan No. 21) it reaches, at the bottom of the valley known as Das Grosse Reisellihal, the three-way boundary stone marking the point of contact of the French commune of STURZELBRONN with the Bavarian communes of EPPENBRUNN and LUDWIGSWINKEL, and standing on the western border of the forest path in the bottom of the valley.

Note. — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary marks, which do not serve to delimit the frontier:

Existing boundary stones: Nos:

3

Sturzelbronn-Obersteinbach-
Ludwigswinkel

Old boundary stones

One boundary stone, bearing the date of 1753.
One boundary stone, bearing the date of 1605 with the arms of Lorraine and Hanau.

No 1756
Article 13.

Frontier between the French commune of STURZELBRONN and the Bavarian commune of LUDWIGSWINKEL.

(Plans Nos. 21, 22 and 23.)

Starting from the triangular boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French commune of STURZELBRONN with the Bavarian communes of EPPENBRUNN and LUDWIGSWINKEL, standing on the north-west border of the forest path in the bottom of the valley known as Das Grosse Reisselthal, the frontier runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article.

Running first in a south-easterly direction as far as boundary stone No. 2, it scales the western slope of the Rauschachen mountain, passing through boundary stones Nos. Δ/1, Δ/2, Δ/3, 1, add 1/1.

From boundary stone No. 2, standing on the wooded summit known as the Hohe Reissel, it again descends, passing boundary stones Nos. 2/1, 3, and 3/1, and reaches boundary stone No. 4 on the north-western edge of the forest path running down the bottom of the valley known as the Kleines, Reisselthal; traversing this road, it ascends the flank of the Höchstberg, still leading towards the south-east; and, after crossing a number of underfeatures, reaches boundary stone No. 9 on the top of that mountain, in this portion it passes boundary stones 4/1, 4/2, 5, 5/1, 5/2, 6, 7, 7/1 and 7/2 (plan No. 22), 8, 8/1 and 8/2, leaving in France the wood of Franzosenloch.

At boundary stone No. 9 the line is deflected towards the east and runs through the point of intersection of two roads, one of which leads from Erlenkopf to Ludwigswinkel, while the other skirts the frontier, keeping on the Bavarian side of it, passes near boundary stone No. 9/1 and intersects the frontier not far from boundary stone No. 10. Thence the line proceeds through boundary stones Nos. 10/1, 11, 11/1, 12 and 12/1.

Inclining towards the south-east at boundary stone No. 13, which stands on a rocky plateau of the Höchstberg, the frontier passes through boundary stone No. 13/1, and reaches boundary stone No. 14, on the south-east edge of a little marshy hollow.

The line now leaves the plateau and trends south-south-west, passing through boundary stone No. 14/1 and on to boundary stone No. 15; it next descends a steep slope towards the south, passing through boundary stones Nos. 15/1 and 15/2, near the latter of which it traverses a forest road, and reaches boundary stone No. 16, standing in a marshy valley known as the Fischbacher Loch, down which runs a road leading from LUDWIGSWINKEL to STURZELBRONN.

After traversing the above-mentioned road, the line again turns southward, ascending the slopes of the Kleiner Rösselsberg and passing through boundary stones Nos. 16/1, 17, 17/1, the rock Numbered 18, and boundary stones Nos. 18/1, 18/2 and 19.

Between boundary stones Nos. 19 and 22, the course of the frontier lies south-east; it passes through the rock numbered 20 and boundary stones Nos. 21 and 21/1, crossing the forest road at several points between the two latter boundary stones, and finally reaching boundary stones No. 22.

At boundary stone No. 22 (Plan No. 23), the frontier turns southwards still ascending towards the summit of the Großer Rösselsberg, and passing through boundary stones 23, 23/1, and 24; after leaving the latter it again descends, still maintaining a southerly direction and passing through boundary stones Nos. 24/1, 24/2 and 25, beyond which it crosses a woodcutter's path and then runs on to boundary stone 25/1.

At boundary stone No. 26, the frontier takes a south-south-west direction, passing the rock numbered 27, and crossing a boulder-strewn col, which separates the Großer Rösselsberg from the Adelsberg; thence it proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 28, 28/1, 28/2, 28/3, 29 and 29/1, crossing the road from Sturzelbronn to Rösselbrunn a little south of the latter boundary stone.

At boundary stone No. 30, the frontier is deflected sharply towards the south-east, and runs parallel to the ridge of the Kleiner Adelsberg, passing through boundary stones Nos. 30/1 and 31; it then ascends somewhat steeply, leaving the wood of La Tranchée en France, and reaches a three-way boundary stone standing at the north-eastern extremity of a rocky terrace forming part of the Kleiner Adelsberg.

This boundary stone, which marks the point of contact of the French communes of STURZELBRONN (Canton of Bitche, Arrondissement of Sarreguemines, Department of the Moselle), and OBER-STINBACH (Canton and Arrondissement of Wissembourg, Department of Bas-Rhin), with the Bavarian commune of LUDWIGSWINKEL, also marks the junction of the frontier with the boundary between the Departments of Moselle and Bas-Rhin.
Note. — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary marks, which do not serve to delimit the frontier:

**Existing boundary stones, nos.**
- 14, 16, 19, 24 and 30.
- 21, 23 and 25
- 31

**Old boundary stones:**
- 5 boundary stones dated 1605, bearing the arms of Lorraine and Hanau.
- 3 boundary stones of large size.
- 1 boundary stone of small size.

**Article 14.**

Frontier between the French commune of OBERSTEINBACH and the Bavarian commune of LUDWIGSWINKEL.

(Plans Nos. 23 and 24.)

At the north-eastern extremity of a rocky terrace forming part of the Kleiner Adelsberg mountain, stands a three-way boundary stone marking the point of contact of the French communes of STURZELBRONN (Canton of Bitche, Arrondissement of Sarreguemines, Department of Moselle), and OBERSTEINBACH (Canton and Arrondissement of Wissembourg, Department of Bas-Rhin), with the Bavarian commune of LUDWIGSWINKEL, and also marking the point where the boundary between the Departments of Moselle and Bas-Rhin abuts on the frontier.

After leaving this triangular boundary stone, the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article, continues to traverse the forests which cover the Vosges. Proceeding in a south-easterly direction, it descends the slope of the Kleiner Adelsberg mountain, passing through boundary stones $\Delta/1$, $\Delta/2$ and $\Delta/3$, the latter being situated at the commencement of a road on the French side of the frontier; it then ascends by the boundary stones marked $\Delta/4$ and $\Delta/5$, as far as boundary stone No. 1, standing on a rocky plateau of the Grosser Adelsberg; thence it descends the eastern slope of that mountain, passing through boundary stones Nos. 1/1 and 1/2 at the border of a woodcutter's path situated in Bavaria, and proceeds by Nos. 2, 2/1, (Plan No. 24), and 3, the latter standing in the bottom of a small depression; to the east of this point is a forest path which comes from France and follows the frontier, crossing it at several places. The line now traverses several small underfeatures, passes through boundary stones Nos. 4, 4/1, and 5, strikes at right angles across two ditches and across a hollow road leading from the Bitche high road to Rosselbrunn and Ludwigswinkel, skirts a woodcutter's path which lies on the Bavarian side of the frontier, and reaches at the starting point of another path, also situated in Bavaria, a three-way boundary stone, marking the point of contact of the French commune of OBERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian communes of LUDWIGSWINKEL and FISCHBACH.

**Article 15.**

Frontier between the French commune of OBERSTEINBACH and the Bavarian commune of FISCHBACH.

(Plans Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27.)

Starting from the three-way boundary stone, at the commencement of a woodcutter's path in Bavarian territory, which marks the point of contact of the French commune of OBERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian communes of LUDWIGSWINKEL and FISCHBACH, the frontier continues to traverse the forests of the Vosges, running in a straight line between the successive boundary marks enumerated in the present Article.

Proceeding in a south-easterly direction through the woods of Adelsberg (France and Bavaria), it passes through the boundary stones marked $\Delta/1$, $\Delta/2$ and $\Delta/3$. Before reaching boundary stone No. 1, it repeatedly intersects a road which is joined in succession by three forest paths, or rides, coming from French territory. From boundary stone No. 1, the line continues in the same direction across the woods and underfeatures known as Auf dem Judenhütel (France and Bavaria). It passes through the boundary stones numbered 1/1 and 1/2, to the east of which it is joined by a forest road coming from French territory; thence it runs by boundary stones Nos. 2, 2/1, and 3 (Plan No. 25), the latter standing on the summit of a rocky eminence.

Thence, inclining rather more to the south-east, the frontier descends the slope of the eminence, passing through boundary stones Nos. 3/1 and 3/2 situated at its foot, and proceeding thence through
Nos. 3/3 and 4, the latter situated just east of the intersection of the forest paths and the Obersteinbach-Ludwigswinkel high-road. From boundary stone No. 4, the frontier runs through boundary stone No. 4/1, to boundary stone No. 5, skirting a forest road in Bavarian territory between the woods of Lutkehardt (France) and Seehardt (Bavaria). At the end of this forest road, a few metres east of the commencement of another road situated in French territory, boundary stone No. 5 stands at the border of the wood and at the edge of a small dell among the meadows known as Laustal and Wasen Wieze (France), and Wasen Wieze (Bavaria). Hence, traversing this dell, the talweg of which is marked by a rivulet, the frontier runs on to boundary stone No. 6, standing at the edge of the woods and on the western border of a road which skirts them.

From boundary stone No. 6, the frontier continues in the same direction, scaling the western slope of the forest-clad hills known as the Florenberg, and passing through boundary stone No. 6/1, beyond which it intersects two forest roads of the Florenberg. Thence, it runs to boundary stones Nos. 6/2, 6/3 and 7, the latter standing on the rocky eminence known as Bayerische Windsteiner; next, descending the eastern slope of the Florenberg, it proceeds through boundary stones No. 7/1, 7/2, 7/3 and to boundary stone 7/4, which stands north-east of the Windsteiner Felsen rocks.

After passing boundary stone No. 8, which it reaches after crossing a forest road, the frontier winds round the foot of the Florenberg, turns east, and follows the above-mentioned road, which is in Bavarian territory up to a point beyond boundary stone No. 9; it then strikes obliquely across this road and reaches boundary stone No. 10, leaving the lands of Windsteiner Thal in France.

From this boundary stone the line runs north, and reaches boundary stone No. 11 (Plan No. 26), on the southern edge of another forest road.

Thence, turning north-east, and skirting the above-mentioned road, which is left in Bavarian territory, the frontier passes through boundary stones Nos. 12, 13, and 14 (between which is the starting point of a road in French territory), to boundary stones Nos. 15 and 16.

Between boundary stone No. 16, on the border of the lands of Schangenbacher Hardt (France), and a point beyond boundary stone No. 20, the frontier repeatedly intersects the road, which it has accompanied up to this point. Its course lies successively south-east as far as boundary stone No. 17, north up to boundary stone No. 18, and north-east up to boundary stone No. 19; it then turns south-east; and passes through boundary stones Nos. 20 and 21, between which it intersects a road running from Obersteinbach to Petersbächel, near the junction of the last named road with the road referred to as accompanying the frontier up to this point.

From boundary stone No. 21, standing at the edge of a road towards Petersbächel (which road is left in Bavaria), the frontier runs north-east as far as boundary stone No. 22, passing through boundary stone No. 21/1 and leaving the wood of Im Rott in France.

At boundary stones No. 22, standing at the junction of the above-mentioned road with a road coming from France, the frontier trends eastward, ascending the western slope of the Arnersberg mountain, and proceeds through boundary stones Nos. 22/1, 22/2, 22/3, 22/4, and 22/5 to boundary stone No. 23.

Thence, turning north-east, it descends the eastern slope of the Arnersberg, passing through boundary stones Nos. 23/1 (Plan No. 27), 23/2, 23/3, and 23/4. To the east of the latter on the hillside, it cuts through a loop of a road running from France into Bavaria.

From boundary stone No. 24 the frontier runs north-west for a few metres as far as boundary stone No. 25. Thence it proceeds to boundary stone No. 26, skirting the above-mentioned road, and again taking a north-easterly course.

From boundary stone No. 26, to the south of a spring situated in Bavaria, the frontier runs south-east as far as boundary stone No. 27, following the edge of the woods which fringe the pond of Kindelsweier.

Thence, turning eastward, the frontier finally reaches the western triangular stone of the pair of three-way boundary stones standing on either side of the stream, which flows out of the pond and waters the valley of the Schloßtal (France).

The intersection of the median line of this brook and the straight line joining the two twin three-way boundary stones marks the point of contact of the French communes of ÖBERSTEINBACH and NIEDERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian commune of FISCHBACH.

**Article 16.**

Frontier between the French commune of NIEDERSTEINBACH and the Bavarian commune of FISCHBACH. (Plan No. 27.)

Starting from the intersection of the median line of the stream flowing out of the Kindelsweier pond and of the straight line joining the twin three-way boundary stones which flank that stream on either hand, (which point marks the contact of the French communes of ÖBERSTEINBACH and NIEDERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian commune of FISCHBACH.)
NIEDERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian commune of FISCHBACH), the frontier runs due north as far as a point situated 30 m. 20 from boundary stone No. 26, and 20 m. 10, from the forest boundary mark No. 93 (France) on a straight line through boundary stone No. 26 and the forest boundary mark No. 93. This point is situated in the talweg of the valley, which in this part passes below the surface of the pond; the latter is thus divided unequally between France and Bavaria.

From this point the frontier runs in a straight line to a point midway between the twin boundary stones marked \( \Delta / 1 \), situated on either bank of the stream, one in France and one in Bavaria, to the north of the Kindelsweier pond in the meadows of the Wassenteiner-Wiese.

From a point midway between these two boundary stones, the frontier, which continues to run in a straight line between the successive boundary marks mentioned in the present Article, follows the lower part of the meadows, trending gradually towards the north-west, and passing through boundary stones Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which are placed alternately on either side of the brook, leaving its course partly in France and partly in Bavaria.

Leaving the meadows at a point beyond the last-mentioned boundary stone, the frontier again enters the woods, running towards the north-west, and intersects a forest path which winds round the Armersberg hills on the Bavarian side of the frontier; it then strikes across one of the roads ascending the valley, and follows this road, leaving it in Bavaria, as far as boundary stone No. 6, passing through boundary stones Nos. 5, 5/1, and 5/2.

From boundary stone No. 6, the frontier, turning northward, runs to boundary stone No. 7, and thence to boundary stone No. 6/1, standing on the border of another road, which also ascends the valley and remains in French territory.

From boundary stone No. 7, the frontier takes a north-easterly course, intersecting several forest roads not far from their points of junction, and then proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 8, 8/1 and 9, leaving the wood of Im Felsloch in Bavaria.

After leaving boundary stone No. 9, the frontier trends still more towards the north-east, and climbs steeply between boundary stones Nos. 9/1 and 10. It next crosses the col between the mountains of Maymond and Florenberg, where there is a junction of several forest roads; east of this road-junction it reaches a triangular boundary stone which formerly marked the point of contact between the Departments of Moselle and Bas Rhin.

This three-way boundary stone now marks the point of contact of the French commune of NIEDERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian communes of FISCHBACH and SCHÖNAU.

Note.—To the east of and close by boundary stone No. 10 is an ancient boundary mark, somewhat damaged, which does not serve to delimit the frontier.

Article 17.

Frontier between the French commune of NIEDERSTEINBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU.

(Plans Nos 27, 28 and 29.)

At the three-way boundary stone to the east of a cross-road, marking the point of contact of the French commune of NIEDERSTEINBACH with the Bavarian communes of FISCHBACH and SCHÖNAU, the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive delimitation marks mentioned in the present Article, turns in a south-easterly direction; climbing the abrupt slopes of the forest-clad mountain known as the Hintere Maymond, it runs through boundary stones 1 and 1/1, the rock marked 2, and boundary stone No. 2/1, finally reaching the rock marked 3 on the western summit of the Maymond.

From the latter point, the frontier leads first towards the north-east and then gradually inclines towards the east and south, passing among the masses of rock which form the craggy summit of the Maymond and which bear the marks 3/1, 4, 4/1, 5/1, 6, 6/1, 7, 7/1 (Plan No. 28), 8, 9 and 10, the latter marking the termination of the large rocks.

After passing the rock marked 10, the frontier, continuing along the crest of the Maymond, inclines towards the south-east by the rocks marked 11 and 12, both of which also bear the arms of Hanau; it then dips to a col where boundary stone No. 13 stands at the intersection of several footpaths, and re-ascends thence to the rocks marked 14 and 15 and boundary stones Nos. 16 and 17, the latter of which stands on the eastern summit of the Maymond about 33 m. east of the triangulation mark Lambach I in the lands of Opperschale (France).
Turning east-north-east at this point, the line leaves the crest of the mountain and plunges down a constantly steepening slope to boundary stone No. 29. In this portion it passes the rocks marked 18, 19 and 20, boundary stone No. 21 and the rock marked 22, to the east of which it cuts through the loop of a road on the hillside, thence to boundary stone No. 23, the rock marked 24, boundary stones Nos. 25 and 26, the rock marked 27 and boundary stone No. 28; continuing, it intersects a forest road and reaches boundary stone No. 29 to the south-east of the junction of several roads leading to Wengelsbach-Schönaufischbach, which run across the col between the Maymond and the hill of Dachsberg (Bavaria).

From the last-named boundary stone the frontier runs towards the south, descends from the col towards Wengelsbach, and passes through boundary stones Nos. 30, 31 (Plan No. 29), 32 and 33, skirting the fields of Im Teich (France) and the border of the Bavarian forest of Dachsberg, near which it crosses a by-road running from Wengelsbach to Schönauf.

At boundary stone No. 33, the frontier leaves the edge of the woods and runs eastward across the meadows through boundary stone No. 34 to boundary stone No. 35, standing at the edge of a stream which it accompanies for a few metres in a northerly direction, leaving it in French territory, and finally reaches boundary stone No. 36.

Thence it proceeds south-east to boundary stone No. 37 on the western edge of the Obersteinbach-Schönauf road, at the edge of the forest of Wittes (France).

Skirting the edge of this wood, the frontier runs from boundary stone No. 37 to boundary stone No. 48, in a general north-easterly direction, skirting the western bank of the above-mentioned road, which it leaves in France, and passing through boundary stones 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 (north of which it strikes obliquely across a farm road), 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48.

After passing the latter boundary stone, which stands near a cross-roads in French territory, it turns east, leaving the edge of the woods, and runs alongside and north of the road from Obersteinbach to Schönauf (France) and of the Linthal valley (Bavaria), as far as boundary stone No. 54, passing through boundary stones 49, 50, 50/1, 51, 52, 53 and 54.

From the latter boundary stone, it runs south-east to boundary stone No. 55, cutting the above-mentioned road at right-angles.

Thence, turning southwards, and skirting almost continuously the bank which separates the fields and meadows of Unter Linthal and Ober Linthal (France) from the fields and woods of Am Mühlech and Hichtenberg (Bavaria), the frontier ascends the valley in which stand boundary stones Nos. 56 to 65, without intermediate boundary stones between them. From the last-named boundary stone, situated to the south of a spring in French territory, at the southern edge of a farm road intersected by the frontier, the latter runs westward as far as boundary stone No. 66.

At this boundary stone, the frontier again turns southwards, accompanying the road, which it leaves in Bavaria, along the edge of the woods, passes boundary stones 66/1, 67 and 67/1, strikes across the above-mentioned road, and enters the forest; it then climbs the northern flank of the Hichtenberg mountain, passing through the boundary stones numbered 68, 69, 69/1, 70, 71, 71/1 and 72, the latter being situated on the crest of a col at the intersection of several footpaths and forest roads; thence it descends, passing through boundary stones Nos. 72/1, 73 and 73/1. South of the latter boundary stone is an old incised rock which is not a delimitation mark; next, it strikes across a forest road and reaches a three-way boundary stone in the bottom of a valley at the edge of that road.

This boundary stone marks the point of contact of the French communes of Niedersteinbach and LEMBACH with the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU.

Note. — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary marks which do not serve to delimit the frontier:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing boundary stones, numbers:</th>
<th>Old boundary stones:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>One boundary stone to the east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>One boundary stone to the east bearing the date 1781.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>One boundary stone to the north.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1756
Article 18.

Frontier between the French commune of LEMBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHÔNAU ¹.

(Plans Nos. 29 and 30.)

From the three-way boundary stone which stands at the edge of a forest road and marks the point of contact between the French communes of NIEDERSTEINBACH and LEMBACH with the Bavarian commune of SCHÔNAU, the frontier takes an easterly direction, running in a straight line between the successive boundary stones mentioned below, and remaining throughout in the bottom of the valley.

After striking obliquely across the above-mentioned road, it passes through boundary stone No. 1 (Plan No. 30), again intersects the road, and proceeds through boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3, standing in the bottom of a ravine, near a spring in Bavarian territory. Thence it runs to three-way boundary stone, which is situated at the starting point of a forest road and marks the point of contact between the French commune of LEMBACH and the Bavarian communes of SCHÔNAU and HIRSCHTHAL.

Article 19.

Frontier between the French commune of LEMBACH and the Bavarian commune of HIRSCHTHAL.

(Plans Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32.)

After leaving the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact between the French commune of LEMBACH and the Bavarian communes of SCHÔNAU and HIRSCHTHAL, the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive delimitation marks — boundary stones or rocks — enumerated in the present Article, continues eastward as far as boundary stone No. 1, following the direction of a forest road which divides at the last-named boundary stone into two branches, one in French and the other in Bavarian territory.

From boundary stone No. 1, on the site of the old farm of Hichtenbach, the frontier trends northeast and reaches boundary stone No. 4, passing through boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3, between the woods of Hichtenbach (France), and those of Hichtenberg (Bavaria).

From boundary stone No. 4 to boundary stone No. 7, the frontier, passing in its course through boundary stones Nos. 5 and 6, runs in the same direction as before, and between the same woods, alongside of a forest road in Bavarian territory.

At boundary stone No. 7, it turns east-south-east, and runs past the lands of In der Hichtenbach (Bavaria), skirting and traversing various forest roads, until it reaches boundary stone No. 8, at the intersection of several of these roads. Thence it ascends somewhat steeply through boundary stones Nos. 9, 9/1, 9/2 and 10, leaving the woods of An dem Hirschgrund in Bavaria.

At boundary stone No. 10, standing on a ridge in the forest of Frönsbourg (France), the frontier again turns north-east and follows this ridge to the rock marked 14, passing the rocks numbered 11 and 12 and boundary stone No. 13.

Inclining towards the south-east at the rock marked 14 (Plan No. 31), the frontier leaves the ridge and descends into the valley of the Sauerbach brook, passing through boundary stones Nos. 15, 16, 17, 17/1 and 18, and between the woods of Frönsburg (France), and Auf dem Knöpfen (Bavaria). At boundary stone No. 18 it emerges from the woods, at the edge of which it intersects a farm road and proceeds through boundary stones Nos. 19, 19/1 and 19/2; thence traverses the meadows of the valley of In der Sauerbach, crosses the two branches of the Sauerbach brook, and reaches boundary stone No. 20, at the southern end of a masonry wall bordering the Lembach-Hirschthal road on the west, close to a flight of steps and a spring in Bavaria. The last-named boundary stone, which is situated on the alignment of boundary stones 19, 19/1, 19/2, gives the position of the old boundary stone No. 20, which is invisible, having been buried under the roadway 0.70 m. south-west of the new boundary stone. The

¹ Note. — The territory of the Bavarian commune of HIRSCHTHAL is completely enclosed, on the one side, by the Bavarian commune of SCHÔNAU, and on the other side, by the French commune of LEMBACH. The two last-named communes are therefore in contact in two different quarters, namely, to the east and west of the commune of HIRSCHTHAL. In order not to interrupt the sequence of the Articles, the description of the two sections of frontiers between the communes of LEMBACH and SCHÔNAU are dealt with in two separate Articles, Nos. 18 and 20.

No 1756
frontier runs from this new boundary stone No. 20 to the old buried boundary stone, which still marks the frontier, and thence, cutting obliquely across the road, to boundary stone No. 21.

At boundary stone No. 21, the frontier turns eastward and runs, till beyond boundary stone No. 22, alongside the road, in Bavarian territory, which follows the valley known as the Gangelsleicht.

The frontier runs between the wooded slope of the Fleckensteiner Wald (France), and the lands of Im Gangelsleicht (Bavaria), continuing to ascend the valley, which constantly trends with it further towards the north-east; it passes, between two by-roads, through boundary stones Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. North-east of the latter, a road branches off leading to the farm of Fleckenstein (France).

At boundary stone No. 29, the frontier inclines still more towards the north-east; thence it runs through boundary stones Nos. 30, 31, 32 (Plan No. 32), 33, 34, 35 and 36, and thence through No. 37, at which it enters the forest known as Hirzgrund (France) and Hirzengrund (Bavaria); to the north-east of boundary stone No. 37/1, a road leading to the farm of Fleckenstein intersects the two by-roads which have accompanied the frontier on either side from boundary stone No. 23. After leaving this cross roads, the frontier traverses a farm road at various points, and still ascending, passes through boundary stones Nos. 37/2 and 38, and thence to the three-way boundary stone marking the point of contact between the French commune of LEMBACH and the Bavarian communes of HIRSCHTHAL and SCHÖNAU.

Note. — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary stones, which do not serve to delimit the frontier:

**Existing Boundary Stones, Nos.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Old Boundary Stones:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 boundary stone to the east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 boundary stone to the south bearing the date 1768.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 boundary stone to the south.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Article 20.**

Frontier between the French commune of LEMBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU.

(Plan No. 32.)

From the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French commune of LEMBACH with the Bavarian communes of HIRSCHTHAL and SCHÖNAU, the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article, continues through the forest, ascending a little valley in a north-easterly direction and accompanying a forest road, which it cuts at several points. After passing through boundary stones Nos. Δ/1, Δ/2, 1 and 1/1, it reaches the triangular boundary stone which marks the three-way point of contact between the French communes of LEMBACH and WINGEN and the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU.

**Article 21.**

Frontier between the French commune of WINGEN and the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU.

(Plan No. 32.)

From the three-way boundary stone which marks the point of contact of the French communes of LEMBACH and WINGEN with the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU, the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article, continues

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1 Note. — The territory of the Bavarian commune of HIRSCHTHAL is completely enclosed, on the one side by the Bavarian commune of SCHÖNAU and on the other side by the French commune of LEMBACH. The two last-named communes are therefore in contact in two different quarters, namely to the east and west of the commune of HIRSCHTHAL. In order not to interrupt the sequence of the Articles, the description of the two sections of frontier between the communes of LEMBACH and SCHÖNAU are dealt with in two separate Articles, Nos. 18 and 20.

2 Note. — Near and to the north of boundary stone No.1 is an old boundary mark which does not serve to delimit the frontier.

No. 1736
through the forest in a north-easterly direction, ascending a small valley as far as boundary stone No. 1 near its head and passing through the boundary stone marked Δ/1, beyond which it strikes obliquely across a forest road.

Turning eastward at boundary stone No. 1, the line again ascends, climbing a very steep slope and passing through boundary stones Nos. 1/1, 2, 3 and 4, and thence to three-way boundary stone on the top of a col between the two summits, crowned by the ruined castles of Hohenbourg (France) and Wegelsburg (Bavaria), near a large triangular rock. This col is traversed by a forest road leading to Schönau (Bavaria) and by a footpath connecting the two ruined castles.

This three-way boundary stone marks the point of contact of the French commune of WINGEN with the Bavarian communes of SCHÖNAU and NOTHWEILER.

Note. — Near and to the west of boundary stones Nos. 3 and 4 are two old boundary stones which do not serve to delimit the frontier.

Article 22.

Frontier between the French commune of WINGEN and the Bavarian commune of NOTHWEILER.

(Plans Nos. 32, 33 and 34.)

From the three-way boundary stone which stands on the col between the two summits crowned by the ruined castles of Hohenbourg (France) and Wegelsburg (Bavaria), and marks the point of contact of the French commune of WINGEN with the Bavarian communes of SCHÖNAU and NOTHWEILER, the frontier, which runs in a straight line between the successive delimitation marks, boundary stones or rocks enumerated in the present Article, continues to traverse the forests covering the Vosges. Plunging abruptly downwards in an easterly direction it passes through the boundary stones marked Δ/1 and 1 (Plan No. 33), intersects a forest road, passes through boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3, intersects another road, and reaches boundary stone No. 4 near the point where a road branches off to the farm of Litschf (France).

Turning north-east at the last-named boundary stone, the frontier skirts the foot of a bank in Bavarian territory and runs through the wood of Engthal to the rock marked 5.

From this rock, where it changes its course towards the north, it runs along the edge of a ditch to boundary stone No. 6 by the side of a road in Bavarian territory.

Resuming a north-easterly direction at this boundary stone, and continuing to traverse the eastern slope of the Schlossberg, the frontier follows the above-mentioned road as far as boundary stone No. 6/1, and proceeds thence, through boundary stones 6/1, 7 and 8, as far as the rock marked 9, whence it runs eastward as far as boundary stone No. 10.

From boundary stone No. 10, standing at the commencement of a forest road in Bavaria, the frontier again turns north-north-east, running at times alongside of the above-mentioned road and then of another road, also on the Bavarian side of the line, till it reaches boundary stone No. 14, after passing through boundary stones 10/1, 11, 12, 12/1, 13 and 13/1.

At boundary stone No. 14, between the lands of Klingbrunnen (France), and Im Buchwald and Hackacker (Bavaria), the line is deflected abruptly towards the south-east and, passing through boundary stone No. 15, dips into the little valley followed by the Wingen-Notweiler road, which it intersects, and traverses the fields and meadows of Klingbrunnen (France) and Sauwiesen (Bavaria); proceeding, it passes through boundary stone No. 16 and re-enters the woods on the opposite side of the valley.

The frontier now ascends obliquely through the woods of Schaufelshäde (France and Bavaria) as far as boundary stone No. 21, still maintaining its south-easterly course; it traverses or accompanies various forest roads and passes through boundary stones Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, the latter crowning the Kappeljelen rock near the lands of Auf dem Kappeljelen (Bavaria); opposite this boundary stone is a bench-mark in Bavarian territory.

From this rock the frontier again descends to a ridge, which it follows in all its windings as far as boundary stone No. 33. In this portion it first runs in a south-easterly direction through boundary stones Nos. 21/1 and 22, near which it intersects some forest roads, and thence to boundary stone No. 23 (Plan No. 34). From a point west of the latter a forest road accompanies the frontier, following it as far as boundary stone No. 33, alternately in France and in Bavaria.

After leaving boundary stone No. 23 the frontier inclines still further towards the east and, passing through boundary stones Nos. 24, 25, 25/1, 26, 26/1 and 27, reaches boundary stone No. 28.

No 1756
At the latter boundary stone it turns southwards and proceeds through boundary stones Nos. 29, 30, 30/1, 31, 32 and 32/1 as far as boundary stone No. 33, separating the woods of Hüttenberg (France) and Neuholz (Bavaria).

Thence, inclining towards the south-east, it descends a steep slope, passing through boundary stones Nos. 33/1, 33/2, 34, 35 and 35/1, and the rock marked 36, near the commencement of a road in French territory; thence it advances to the rock marked 37, situated in a fold of the ground, after intersecting a forest road from Wingen to Bobenthal, which runs down this depression.

Again turning east, the frontier now crosses an underfeature, passing between the woods of Schwarzaucher (France) and Hundsloch (Bavaria), and through boundary stones Nos. 38, 39, 39/1 and 40, till it reaches a three-way boundary stone to the north-west the intersection of some forest roads running in the general direction of Wingen-Bobenthal.

This boundary stone marks the point of contact of the French commune of WINGEN with the Bavarian communes of NOTHWEILER and BOBENTHAL.

Note. — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary stones or rocks which do not serve to delimit the frontier:

**Existing Boundary Stones, Nos.**

1, 7, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

14

20

22

28

29

Near each of the boundary stones Nos. 30 to 39.

**Triangular**

**Old Boundary Stones, Forest Boundary Marks and Rocks:**

8 boundary stones of small dimensions.

1 boundary stone bearing the date 1747.

1 boundary stone bearing the date 1758.

1 boundary stone bearing the dates 1758 and 1814.

1 boundary stone bearing the dates 1758 and 1815 and a rock marked with a cross.

1 boundary stone bearing the date 1815, and a rock bearing the date 1758.

1 boundary stone of small dimensions, making 10 boundary marks in all.

1 boundary stone bearing the date 1754.

1 boundary stone bearing the date 1854.

**Article 23.**

Frontier between the French commune of WINGEN and the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL.

(Plans Nos. 34, 35 and 36.)

From the three-way boundary stone which stands to the north-west of the intersection of some forest roads running in the general direction Wingen-Bobenthal, and which marks the point of contact of the French commune of WINGEN with the Bavarian communes of NOTHWEILER and BOBENTHAL, the frontier continues to traverse the forests which cover the Vosges, running in a straight line from one boundary stone to another as far as boundary stone No. 35, after which it follows the windings of the Siebenthaler Bächel brook.

Inclining at first towards the south-east the frontier passes through the road-junction referred to above, and thence through boundary stones Nos. 1, 2 and 3, between which it repeatedly crosses a sunken road; thence it ascends by boundary stone No. 4 to boundary stone No. 5 (Plan No. 35) at the summit of the Hundsloch Halde wood. Next, traversing a plateau, it reaches boundary stone No. 6, where it encounters a forest road coming from French territory; thence to the more westerly of the twin boundary stones No. 7, and on to a point midway between them; the boundary stones in question stand at the junction of the above-mentioned forest road with another road coming from Bobenthal (Bavaria).

From this point the line runs first in a southerly and then in a south-easterly direction, passing in succession through the points midway between the pairs of twin boundary stones numbered 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, which stand on opposite sides of the road, whose width they delimit, and separating the woods of Dürrenberg (France) and Am Brand, Riebelseck (Bavaria).

From a point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 12 the frontier runs to boundary stone No. 12 west, and thence to boundary stones Nos. 13 and 14, the latter situated at the junction of the above-mentioned road with a road running towards Wingen.

After leaving boundary stone No. 14 the line runs east as far as boundary stone No. 17, and thence south-east to boundary stone No. 22; between the woods of Frauenwald (France) and Klaftenhal (Bavaria) it accompanies and occasionally intersects a forest road, which is alternately in French and in Bavarian No. 1756.
territory, and proceeds through the boundary stones numbered 14/1, 15, 15/1, 16, 16/1, 17, 17/1, 18, 18/1, 19, 19/1, 20, 21 (Plan No. 36), 21/1 and 22. Near the last-mentioned boundary stone a number of forest roads branch off from the road which has accompanied the frontier.

At boundary stone No. 22, the frontier abandons this road and follows the general direction of the ditch between the forests of Weidelberg (France) and Gählingen (Bavaria); its course lies at first towards the south through boundary stones 23, 24 and 25.

At the latter point it again turns south-east and passes through the boundary stones numbered 26, 27 and 28; near boundary stone No. 27 it cuts across a road from Wingen to Bobenthal.

Thence, turning-north-east, it proceeds through the boundary stones numbered 29, 30, 31 and 32 to boundary stone No. 33, standing near a bench-mark in Bavaria north of the intersection of certain roads, one of which leads to a forest ranger’s lodge at Siebenthal (Bavaria).

From the last-named boundary stone the line again runs southwards, first intersecting and then accompanying a forest road in Bavarian territory, and proceeds by boundary stones Nos. 34 and 34/1 to boundary stone No. 35, close to the source of the brook known as the Siebenthaler Bächel.

After boundary stone No. 35 the median line of the above-mentioned brook, which flows between two forest roads — one leading into the woods of Weidelberg, Albwald and Kindschachen (France) and the other into the Siebenthaler Wald (Bavaria) — constitutes the frontier for a distance of about 900 metres, as far as its intersection with the straight line joining the twin three-way boundary stones standing on either bank of the brook.

This intersection marks the point of contact of the French communes of WINGEN and CLIMBACH with the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL.

**Note.** — Near the boundary stones mentioned below are situated the following old boundary stones or rocks which do not serve to delimit the frontier:

**Existing boundary stones, Nos:**
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20
- 23, 24 and 25
- 32

**Old boundary stones, Forest boundary marks and incised Rocks:**
- Six boundary stones of small dimensions bearing the date 1854, but already noted as old boundary stones in the description of 1828.
- Five boundary stones of small dimensions.
- Three rocks marked with a cross.
- One rock marked with a cross.

**Article 24.**

Frontier between the French commune of CLIMBACH and the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL.

(Plans Nos. 36 and 37.)

Leaving the point of intersection of the median line of the Siebenthaler Bächel brook with the straight line joining the twin three-way boundary stones on opposite banks of the brook — this point marking the contact of the French communes of WINGEN and CLIMBACH with the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL — the frontier continues to follow the windings of the above-mentioned median line in an easterly direction between the meadows of Diebshalter Wiesen (France) and the forest of Siebenthaler Wald (Bavaria — Plan No. 37); it then proceeds east-south-east, between the last-named forest and the woods of Diebshalt (France), to a point where the above-mentioned median line intersects that of the Lauterbächel brook, about 25 metres to the west of and below a regularly maintained forest road running in French territory from Climbach to Weiler.

Two twin three-way boundary stones are placed on either side of this point of confluence to indicate that the intersection of the two median lines is at the same time the point of contact between the French communes of CLIMBACH and WISSEMBOURG and the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL.

On this section of about 1,000 metres between these two pairs of three-way boundary stones, during which the frontier follows the median line of the Siebenthaler Bächel, there are no other delimitation marks.
Article 25.

Frontier between the French Commune of WISSEMBOURG
and the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL.

(Plans Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40.)

Two twin three-way boundary stones placed near the meeting-point of the median lines of the two streams of Siebenheiler Bächel and Lauterbach indicate the point of contact between the French communes of CLIMBACH and WISSEMBOURG and the Bavarian commune of BOBENTHAL.

Proceeding in a north-easterly direction from this point, the frontier passes between the Climbach-Weiler forest road, kept in regular repair, (France), and a by-road (Bavaria), and separates the forest of Mundat and the woods of Mühlenkopf and Birkenthal (France) from the Siebenheiler Wald (Bavaria); it follows the median line of the Lauterbach stream as far as its confluence with the Lauter between the two bridges named Siebenheiler Brücke (plan No. 38) at about 1,800 metres from the three-way boundary stones indicated above.

The confluence, which is determined by the meeting-point of the two median lines, is indicated by three boundary stones numbered 1, the first on the French bank and the second on the Bavarian bank of the Lauterbach, and the third in Bavarian territory on the left bank of the Lauter between the two bridges and the Wissensbourg-Boenthal road.

From this point, taking a north-easterly direction, the frontier follows the median line of the Lauter between the Forest of Mundat (France) and the meadows of Lauterwiesen (Bavaria), below the Wissensbourg-Boenthal road which skirts the Loffelsberg woods (Bavaria).

Thereafter, curving towards the east and south-east (plan No. 39) and continuing to follow the course of the Lauter, it leaves in Bavaria the millstream which works the saw-mill of St. Germanshof (Bavaria) and passes through the middle point of the weir, on either side of which have been placed the twin boundary stones marked 1/1, at about 1,000 metres from the three boundary stones numbered 1. Continuing to follow the middle of the course of the river and skirting the irrigated meadows of Lauterwiesen (Bavaria), it cuts through the centre of the wooden bridge situated to the south of the saw-mill of St. Germanshof; on either side of this bridge are situated the twin boundary stones marked 1/2, at about 700 metres from those last mentioned; and after skirting the meadows of Kapellenwiesen (Bavaria), it leaves the median line of the Lauter at its intersection with the straight line joining the two boundary stones marked 1/3, situated at about 300 metres from those last mentioned.

From this point, taking a north-easterly direction, the frontier passes through boundary stone No. 1/3 on the left bank; proceeding thereafter in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated subsequently in the present Article, it reaches boundary stone No. 2, leaving in France the spinney situated in a former bend of the Lauter.

Resuming at this boundary stone an almost due easterly direction, it crosses the meadows in which boundary stone No. 2/1 is situated, crosses the Wissensbourg-Boenthal road about 150 metres to the north of the Wieser chapel and, climbing a somewhat abrupt slope, passes through the boundary stones numbered 3, 4, 5 and 6, the latter being situated on the crest of the Kapellenberg hill, on the western edge of a by-road which the frontier skirts in a north-easterly direction as far as boundary stone No. 7.

An underground conduit leading the waters of a spring situated in the forest of Mundat to the town of Wissensbourg is situated a few metres to the north of boundary stone No. 7; it proceeds towards boundary stone No. 3 and intersects the frontier to the west of this boundary stone under the Wissensbourg-Boenthal road, thereafter following the course of this road in France.

Taking an easterly direction at boundary stone No. 7 (plan No. 40) the frontier intersects two roads and descends into the valley of Die Woogbach, passing through boundary stones Nos. 7/1 and 7/2, crosses the Woogbach stream, intersects for the first time the road from Weiler to the Langenberg farm, mounts the other side of the valley by boundary stone No. 7/3, enters a wood, intersects the same road a second time, and finally, after passing boundary stones Nos. 7/4 and 5, and crossing some ploughed fields, it reaches, at the edge of the wood, the three-way boundary stone which marks point of contact between the commune of WISSEMBOURG and the Bavarian communes of BOBENTHAL (Bezirksamt of Pirmasens) and SCHWEIGEN (Bezirksamt of Bergzabern).
Article 26.

Frontier between the French commune of WISSEMBOURG
and the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIGEN.

(Plans Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43.)

Starting from the three-way boundary stone situated on the edge of a wood and marking the point of contact between the French commune of WISSEMBOURG and the Bavarian communes of BOBENTHAL (Bezirksamt of Piermasens) and SCHWEIGEN (Bezirksamt of Bergzabern), the frontier proceeds in a straight line between the successive boundary stones enumerated in the present Article, except in the cases specially mentioned after the twin boundary stones No. 61.

First it descends in a southerly direction towards the Heiligenbach valley, following or cutting the forest road and passing through the boundary stones numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 between the lands of the Langenberg Farm (France) and the woods of Kleiner Langenberg (Bavaria).

Proceeding from boundary stone No. 8 in an easterly direction, it enters the woods and passes through boundary stone No. 9; it then resumes a south-easterly direction, cuts across a path leading to the Langenberg Farm, and the Heiligenbach brook and reaches boundary stone No. 10 between this brook and a by-road going towards Weiler. Underneath this path, and under that previously mentioned as leading to the Langenberg Farm, are water conduits crossing the frontier.

Changing direction thereafter towards the south-west and cutting obliquely or skirting a new road it proceeds to boundary stone No. 13, situated in an orchard to the south of the wood of Im Rinnbühl (France), passing through boundary stones Nos. 11 and 12. The three boundary stones Nos. 10, 11 and 13 are placed near the point of intersection of some roads leading from Weiler into the woods.

At boundary stone No. 13 the frontier takes an east-north-easterly direction, and mounting on to the summit of the hill of Grosser Langenberg, passes through the boundary stones numbered 14, 15 and 16, between which it traverses obliquely and then skirts a forest road, crosses obliquely a sunken road, which branches from the last-mentioned road towards Wissembourg, and reaches, in the woods of Oberholzweg (France), boundary stone No. 17 situated about 28 metres to the west of the triangulation mark of Weiler (France).

Taking a north-easterly direction at boundary stone No. 17, the frontier, bestriding a forest road, passes between the woods of Orzelgrund, Barmholz and Gudenhewingert (France) and Grosser Langenberg (Bavaria), through the boundary stones numbered 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Resuming a northerly direction at boundary stone No. 25 and leaving the above-mentioned road at the point where it meets another road proceeding towards the Château de St-Paul (France), the frontier passes through boundary stones Nos. 26, 26/1, 27 (plan No. 41), 28 and 29 between the woods of Bartelsberg (France) and Bartelskopf (Bavaria), and reaches the boundary stone marked 20/1 on the summit of the mountain known as Bartelskopf.

Descending from this point and continuing to follow the line of the crest it passes through the boundary stones numbered 30, 31, 32 and 33, skirting and intersecting a forest road as far as its junction with a sunken road which leads towards the Château de St-Paul (France), and on the northern bank of which is situated boundary stone No. 34. Thence, continuing in the same direction, and mounting through the cantons of Pfaffenwald (France) and Abtiskopf (Bavaria), the frontier, after passing boundary stones Nos. 34/1, 35, 35/1, 36, 37 and 38, reaches boundary stone No. 39 standing on another summit. Descending from this point and continuing to follow the crest, the frontier passes through boundary stones Nos. 40, 41 and 42.

Taking an easterly direction from the last-mentioned boundary stone, and then a south-easterly direction, it leaves the crest it had hitherto followed and descends towards the eastern slope of the mountain. First of all it skirts a forest road which remains in Bavaria, passing through boundary stones Nos. 42/1, 43, 44, 45 and 46 between the woods of Eck and Bach (France) and Bechkenhauel (Bavaria). It traverses this road in a south-westerly direction between boundary stones Nos. 46 and 47; then, resuming a south-easterly direction, skirts it and again intersects it several times, passing through the boundary stones numbered 48, 49, 50, situated near the bifurcation of a by-road, and 51.

From this boundary stone, placed at the crossing of two roads, one of which proceeds towards Schweigen (Bavaria) the frontier goes in a southerly direction through boundary stones Nos. 52, 52/1 and 53 as far as boundary stone No. 54.

Thence the frontier proceeds in an easterly direction towards boundary stone No. 56 passing boundary stones 54/1 and 55 between the forest cantons of Büssel (France) and Sonnenberg (Bavaria) adjacent to the forest of Mundat.

Taking a northerly direction between the two following boundary stones numbered 56 and 57, it resumes an easterly direction at the latter. passes through boundary stones Nos. 58 and 59, cuts...
obliquely across a forest road and, after boundary stone No. 60, reaches one of the twin boundary stones numbered 61 (Plan No. 42) which is situated on the south bank of the sunken road named Holgasse.

Then, for a distance of 1 m. 35 its course in the direction of the twin boundary stone No. 61, north; then, proceeding towards the east and later towards the south-east, it follows the windings of the road named Holgasse as far as the twin boundary stones No. 62, passing between those numbered 61/1 at the point of junction with a road coming from France, 61/2 at the point of junction with the road named Kasbergweg (Bavaria), and 61/3 at the point of junction with a road named Weltelseeweg (France). In this portion it skirts the land of Im Büschel (France) and crosses the vineyard named In der Holgasse. All the windings of this frontier road named Holgasse are not marked with boundary stones, and as an exception, the frontier line does not follow its axis. The details of this frontier line are shown in a special Plan No. 42.

Between the two twin boundary stones No. 62 the frontier leaves the sunken road which continues towards Schweigen (Bavaria) and proceeding once more in a straight line between the successive boundary stones, passes through the twin boundary stone No. 62 West, enters the vineyard of Im Bergel, and, changing direction at each of the boundary stones numbered 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70 and 71, reaches boundary stone No. 72 to the north of the road named Pauliner Gasse. Between these two latter boundary stones Nos. 71 and 72, the frontier, following the edge of the vine-growing lands, makes a salient into Bavaria. The apex of this angle has not been marked with a boundary stone, but its ordinate is 1 m. 65 at 31 metres from boundary stone No. 71.

Leaving boundary stone No. 72 the frontier crosses the said road, and proceeds in a southerly direction to a point midway between the two twin boundary stones No. 73.

From this point to a point midway between the two twin boundary stones No. 74, the frontier follows the windings of the road named Eingasse, crossing the vineyard of In der Eingasse, still in a southerly direction. The windings of the road not all being marked with boundary stones, the course of the frontier line is shown in detail in Special Plan No. 42.

Thence, taking an easterly direction, it passes through the twin boundary stone No. 74 East, and, skirting fields in France and vineyards in Bavaria, it proceeds in a straight line to the more westerly of the twin boundary stones numbered 75, at a bend of the road named Oberer Eichenweg; thence it runs to a point midway between the two twin boundary stones No. 75, and follows in a southerly direction the windings of this road as far as a point midway between the two twin boundary stones No. 76. The details of its course are shown in Special Plan No. 42.

Leaving the road, the frontier goes from this midway point to twin boundary stone No. 76 East, and, taking a south-easterly direction, it runs in a straight line between the successive boundary stones numbered 77, 78 and twin boundary stone No. 79 West, at the place called In den Eichen; it reaches a point midway between the two twin boundary stones No. 79, whence it follows through the vines in a southerly direction the windings of the road named Unterer Eichenweg as far as a point midway between the two twin boundary stones numbered 80; the details of its course are shown in Special Plan No. 42.

Starting in an east-south-easterly direction from this midway point, it crosses the lands of Untere Eichen, proceeding in a straight line between the successive boundary stones numbered 80 East, 81, 82, 83, 84, and reaches that one of the three boundary stones numbered 85 which is on the western edge of the Wissembourg-Schweigen road at its bifurcation with another going towards Weiler.

The two other boundary stones numbered 85 have been placed one in France, in the fork formed by the said Wissembourg-Schweigen road and the Weiler road, the other in Bavaria on the eastern edge of the road, on the border of the vineyard of Kühkgassel. Starting from the first of these three boundary stones the frontier proceeds in a straight line to a point midway between the two others, and, passing through a point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 85/1, follows the windings of the road as far as a point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 86 situated at the cross-roads of this road and of the Wissembourg-Landau highway, one to the south in France, and the other to the north in Bavaria, in the vicinity of the Bavarian Customs house. Starting from the midway point defined above, the frontier cuts across the said Wissembourg-Landau highway and proceeds in a straight line to a third boundary stone No. 86 on the eastern edge of this road.

From the latter boundary stone, proceeding in a straight line between the successive boundary stones numbered 87, 88, 80 and 90, and also changing direction at each of them, the frontier crosses the meadows of Die Schmalwiesen and the fields and vineyard of Auf den Schmalwiesen, and reaches boundary stone No. 91 on the north-west border of a road named Im Wilchenpfad. It skirts this road in a north-easterly direction as far as boundary stone No. 92, crosses it, proceeds in a south-easterly direction through the fields of Auf dem Wilchenpfad, keeping in a straight line between the successive boundary stones Nos. 92/1, 92/2, 93 and reaches that one of the two twin boundary stones numbered 94 which is situated on the western border of a sunken road named Bangerts Hohl.

From this boundary stone No. 94 West, the frontier proceeds towards boundary stone No. 94 East for a distance of 5 m. 50, then, taking a south-westerly direction, it follows the windings of the road to a point between the two twin boundary stones No. 95 (Plan No. 43). As an exception, as in the case
of the road named Holzgasse between twin boundary stones Nos. 61 and 62, the frontier does not coincide with the axis of the road. The details of its course are shown in Special Plan No. 42.

Leaving the road named Bangert's Hohl between twin boundary stones No. 95, the frontier follows in an easterly direction another road named Bangertsweg separating the fields of Gempelsberg (France) and In Bangert (Bavaria), and proceeds in a straight line towards a point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 96. As the boundary stones named below mark the width of this road and each of its changes of direction, the frontier coincides with the axis of the said road and runs straight through the successive points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 96, 97, 97/1, 98, 98/1, 98/2, 99, 99/1, 99/2, 100, 101, 101/1 and 101/2, and lastly through a point midway between two three-way boundary stones situated to the north and south of the aforesaid road at its junction with another named Der Hengel Weg.

A third three-way boundary stone situated on the eastern border of this road forms, with the two previously mentioned, a triangle within which is situated the meeting-point of the axes of the two above-mentioned roads, this being the point of contact between the French commune of WISSEMOBURG and the Bavarian communes of SCHWEIGEN and SCHWEIGHOFEN.

Article 27.

Frontier between the French commune of WISSEMOBURG and the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIGHOFEN.

(Plan No. 1.)

Starting from the meeting point of the axes of the road known as Bangert's Weg and Der Hengel Weg, situated within the triangle formed by three three-way boundary stones, this being the point of contact between the French commune of WISSEMOBURG and the Bavarian communes of SCHWEIGEN and SCHWEIGHOFEN, the frontier, which is indicated by twin boundary stones Nos. 1, 2 and 3, follows in a southerly direction the windings of the road known as Der Hengel Weg between the fields and meadows of Bornwiese (France) and In der Froschau (Bavaria), until it meets the axis of the Wissembourg-Kandel highway at the cross roads known as les Quatre Vents or Windhof.

As all the windings of the road which follows the frontier are not marked by boundary stones, the detailed course of the frontier line is given on the special plan No. 42.

The meeting point of the axes of the road known as Hengel Weg and the Wissembourg-Kandel highway, on either side of which are situated two three-way boundary stones, one in France to the north-west and the other in Bavaria to the south-east, is the point of contact between the French communes of WISSEMOBURG and ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIGHOFEN.

Article 28.

Frontier between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIGHOFEN.

(Plans Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47.)

From the point where the axis of the highway from Wissembourg to Kandel via Schweighofen cuts the axis of the road known as Der Hengel Weg at the point known as les Quatre Vents or Windhof, on either side of which are situated two twin three-way boundary stones (one in France to the north-west and the other in Bavaria to the south-east of the cross-roads), marking the point of contact between the French communes of WISSEMOBURG and ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian commune of SCHWEIGHOFEN, the frontier follows the axes of the roads marked by the twin boundary stones up to the twin boundary stones No. 4. Starting from the cross-roads described above, and proceeding first of all in a southerly direction, the frontier passes through the point midway between the twin boundary stones 4/1, 4/2, crossing the lands of Auf der Steig and following the axis of the road until it meets the axis of another road known as Der Steig Weg, on either side of which are placed the two twin boundary stones No. 1.

Turning then towards the south-east and later towards the north-east, the frontier follows the axis of the road known as Der Steig Weg between the lands of Auf der Heuwiese (France) and Auf der Steig (Bavaria), passing through the points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 1/1, 1/2,
1/3, (between these boundary stones and the three following pairs is situated the point of junction of a road coming from France, 2, 2/1, 2/2, 2/3, until the point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 3.

From this point, leaving the axis of the above-mentioned road, it proceeds in a straight line to the point midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 3/1, where it reaches the axis of a sunken road known as Rappelsberg Weg, which it follows in a southerly direction, passing through the points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 3/2, 3/3, 3/4 (plan No. 44) and 4.

From the latter middle point, the frontier, crossing the Altenstadt-Neuhof road, proceeds in a straight line to boundary stone No. 5 and, skirting a garden on the edge of the village of Altenstadt, proceeds in a straight line through boundary stones Nos. 6 and 7 to the twin boundary stone No. 8 which is to the north of the road known as Der Alle Weg.

From this boundary stone No. 8 north, the frontier passes through the point midway between the twin boundary stones No. 8 and, resuming a southerly and then a south-westerly direction, it follows the axis of this road, passing successively through the points midway between the twin boundary stones which delimit this path and which are numbered 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 8/4, 9, 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and 10, between the lands of Waelschdorf (France) and Die Sand-Wiesen (Bavaria).

The twin boundary stones No. 10 are situated at the junction of the above-mentioned road with another which comes from the part of the village of Altenstadt known as les Picards, and proceeds towards the Saint-Rény mill. From the point midway between these boundary stones, the frontier, sharply changing direction towards the south-east, follows the axis of the latter road, passing through the points midway between the twin boundary stones numbered 10/1, 10/2, 10/3, 10/4, 10/5 and 11.

At the last-mentioned point, the frontier, turning towards the south, leaves the axis of the road, passes through the twin boundary stone No. 11 south, through those numbered 12, 13, 14 and 14/1, between the meadows of Hebenstiel (France) and An der Schiessnauer (Bavaria), as far as the twin boundary stone No. 15 which is to the north of the Lauter.

Facing the latter on the opposite bank of the river is situated a second boundary stone numbered 15, to indicate that from this point onwards the Lauter forms the frontier on the greater part of its course as far as the Rhine. Thus, starting from boundary stone No. 15 North, and taking the direction of boundary stone No. 15 South in France, the frontier proceeds in a straight line as far as the point where it meets the median line of the Lauter. From this point of intersection the frontier follows the windings of the median line of the river in a general easterly direction, and, at a distance of about 400 metres, cuts through the centre of the railway bridge (Wissembourg to Mannheim line), at the reference marks numbered 15/1 and 15/2 incised on the inner sides of the two parapets of the bridge.

It continues to follow the median line of the Lauter between the meadows of Reitersbrückel, Obere Allmend (plan No. 45), Untere Allmend (France) and An der Schiessnauer, Im Hahnbrückel and Auf der Gassau (Bavaria) up to the point where this line meets the axis of the off-let canal of the Saint-Rény mill at about 1,700 metres from the last-mentioned reference mark No. 15/2. The frontier, turning almost at right angles, then follows the axis of this canal, passing through the middle points of the sluice situated between the two twin boundary stones No. 16 and the bridge, about 110 metres distant, between the two twin boundary stones No. 17; it then continues to follow the windings of the canal between the meadows of Mittlere Schlosswiesen (France) and Mittlere Schlosswiesen, Amtsbrücke, Amtsbrücke and Kleine Schlösswiesen (Bavaria), as far as its confluence with the Lauter, below the two twin boundary stones No. 18 (plan No. 46) placed at about 800 metres from the last-mentioned boundary stones.

Following once more the median line of the Lauter, which flows between the meadows of Grosse Schlosswiesen, 8 Morgen, 6 Morgen, 30 Morgen, Überfahrt (plan No. 47, France), and Am Zimmerplatz, Am Hüringbusch and Am Eberfahrtsdamm (Bavaria), the frontier continues to follow this median line as far as its intersection with the straight line which joins the two three-way boundary stones situated at about 3,530 metres from the last mentioned, one being in France at the foot of a bank of the edge of the woods, and the other in Bavaria at the southern extremity of an embankment. This meeting point marks the point of contact between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian communes of SCHWEIGHOFEN and KAPSWEYER.

Article 20.

Frontier between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian commune of KAPSWEYER.

(Plans Nos. 47 and 48.)

From the point where the median line of the Lauter cuts the straight line joining the two three-way boundary stones, situated, respectively, in France at the foot of a bank on the edge of the woods, and
in Bavaria at the southern extremity of an embankment, this being the point of contract between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian communes of SCHWEIGHOFEN and KAPSWEYER, the frontier continues to follow the median line of the river between the lands of Zierzch Morgen (France) and Am Eichkafahrts Damm (Bavaria), Ober Lauterwiesen (France) (Plan No. 48), Am Kiefersdamm and Am Krämer Willens Brüchel (Bavaria), until its intersection with the straight line joining the two twin three-way boundary stones situated on either side of the Lauter and about 2,060 metres from the pair of three-way boundary stones mentioned at the beginning of the present Article.

This point of intersection is the point of contract between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian communes of KAPSWEYER and STEINFELD.

Article 30.

Frontier between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian commune of STEINFELD.

(Plans Nos. 48, 49 and 50.)

Starting from the point of intersection of the median line of the Lauter and of the straight line joining the two twin three-way boundary stones situated on either side of the river, this being the point of contact between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian communes of KAPSWEYER and STEINFELD, the frontier continues to follow the median line of the Lauter between the lands of Obere Lauterwiesen, Soolbrinnel (France) and Im grossen Woog (Bavaria), Grosser Woog (France), and Im kleinen Woog (Bavaria, plan No. 49), Kaudelwiesen, Hallerwiesen (France) and Deutschenwiese (Bavaria, plan No. 50), cutting at its middle point a bridge which crosses the path leading from Schleithal (France) to two disused tile-kilns known as Die obere Ziegelhütte and Die untere Ziegelhütte (Bavaria). At the extremities of this bridge have been placed two twin boundary stones numbered 1, at about 2,820 metres from the above-mentioned three-way boundary stones.

Thence, continuing to follow the median line of the Lauter in all its windings, the frontier cuts through the centre of a wooden bridge connecting the Bavarian mill of Bienebold with French territory, and meets the straight line joining the two three-way boundary stones situated respectively in France at the southern end of the bridge and in Bavaria against the garden wall of the mill known as Bieneboldmühle, at about 1,370 metres from the twin boundary stones No. 1.

The intersection of these two lines marks the point of contact between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian communes of STEINFELD (Bezirkamt of Bergzabern) and SCHEIBENHARDT (Bezirkamt of Germersheim).

Article 31.

Frontier between the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT.

(Plan No. 50.)

At the point of intersection of the median line of the Lauter with the straight line joining the two three-way boundary stones situated respectively in France at the southern end of the bridge, and in Bavaria against the garden wall of the mill known as Bieneboldmühle, this being the point of contact of the French commune of ALTENSTADT and the Bavarian communes of STEINFELD (Bezirkamt of Bergzabern) and SCHEIBENHARDT (Bezirkamt of Germersheim), the frontier leaves the median line of the river to follow the off-let canal; passing through the centre of the mill sluice, it continues to follow the axis of the masonry canal for a distance of 20 metres, and then proceeds in a straight line to the point of intersection of the median line of the canal with the line joining the two twin three-way boundary stones placed on either side of the canal; these two boundary stones are situated about 77 metres to the south of the two first three-way boundary stones indicated at the beginning of the Article.

This is the point of contact between the French communes of ALTENSTADT and SALMBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT.
Article 32.

Frontier between the French commune of SALMBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT.

(Plans Nos. 50, 51 and 52.)

Starting from the point of intersection of the median line of the off-let canal of the mill known as Bienwaldmühle with the straight line joining the two three-way boundary stones situated on either side of the said canal, this being the point of contact between the French communes of ALTENSTADT and SALMBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT, the frontier follows the median line of this canal between the lands of Ohliggelder (France) and Seegmühlwiesen (Bavaria) and, at about 650 metres from the three-way boundary stones, rejoins the median line of the Lauter below the two twin boundary stones No. 1, placed, respectively, in French to the south of the confluence of the canal and the river, and in Bavaria at the eastern extremity of the island formed by these two watercourses.

Continuing to follow the median line of the Lauter, the frontier, after skirting the lands and meadows of Der obere Giessen, Der mittlere Giessen (Bavaria, plan No. 51), passes between the two twin boundary stones numbered 2 placed on either side of the river, at about 1,680 metres from the last-mentioned twin boundary stones. These boundary stones numbered 2 are triangular in section to indicate that at this place the Forstbezirk Bienwald a Bavarian territory, which is administratively autonomous and belongs to no Bavarian commune, projects into the commune of the territory of Scheibenhardt as far as the immediate vicinity of the left bank of the Lauter along a frontage of about 100 metres.

Continuing to descend the median line of the Lauter for about 490 metres along the lands of Auf dem Giessen (Bavaria) the frontier cuts, at its middle point, between the two twin boundary stones No. 3, the bridge over the road coming from the Wissembourg-Lauterbourg highway and leading to Schaidt (Bavaria). It then reaches the two twin three-way boundary stones (plan No. 52), situated about 160 metres from the last mentioned, the one in France at the eastern extremity of a bank, and the other in Bavaria in the meadows of Kappes Garten. The intersection of the median line of the river and of the straight line joining these two boundary stones marks the point of contact between the French communes of SALMBACH and NIEDERLAUTERBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT.

Article 33.

Frontier between the French commune of NIEDERLAUTERBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT

(Plans Nos. 52, 53 and 54.)

From the point of intersection of the median line of the Lauter and of the straight line joining the two twin three-way boundary stones situated, respectively, in France at the eastern end of a bank, and in Bavaria in the meadows of Kappes Garten, (this being the point of contact between the French communes of SALMBACH and NIEDERLAUTERBACH and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT) the frontier descends the median line of the river, skirts the lands of Alten Mölsch (France) and passes, about 1,700 metres downstream of these three-way boundary stones, between the two pairs of twin boundary stones numbered \( \Delta /1, \Delta /2 \). These boundary stones are triangular in section to indicate that at this place a meadow belonging to the Forstbezirk of Bienwald, (a Bavarian district which is administratively autonomous and forms part of no Bavarian commune) comes up to the left bank of the Lauter over a length of about 30 metres, thus separating the meadows of the commune of Scheibenhardt.

Continuing to descend the course of the river, the frontier passes, about 220 metres further on, through the centre of the bridge flanked by the twin boundary stones numbered 1 (which bridge is crossed by the Niederalterbacht-Schaidt road), and reaches, about 170 metres downstream, at a sharp turning in the river, the twin triangular boundary stones numbered 2, placed on either side of the Lauter to indicate, as at the twin boundary stones \( \Delta /1 \) and \( \Delta /2 \), that at this point the woods belonging to the Forstbezirk of Bienwald come up to the left bank of the Lauter between the meadows of the territory of the commune of Scheibenhardt.

Continuing to follow the median line of the river and skirting the meadows of Lember Wiesen and Riedwiesen (Bavaria, Plan No. 53), the frontier reaches the two triangular boundary stones numbered 3.
situated about 1610 metres from the last-mentioned, and, like them, indicating that at this place the woods of the Forstbezirk Bienwald come up to the left bank of the river, thus separating the meadows of the territory of the commune of Scheibenhardt.

The frontier, after descending the course of the river for about 1120 metres, passes, at a sharp bend, between the twin triangular boundary stones numbered 4, and placed, for the same reason, respectively, on the French bank in a meadow to the north of the Byuch wood, and on the Bavarian bank on the edge of the woods of the Forstbezirk of Bienwald, separating the meadows of the territory of the commune of Scheibenhardt known as Fischerlöcher and Hermeswiesen.

At about 730 metres from this point, after skirting various woods, meadows and fields known as Waldhäuser (France, Plan No. 54) Hermeswiesen and Auf der Zange (Bavaria), the frontier finally reaches two twin boundary stones, one of them quadrangular in shape on the French bank a few metres to the south-east of the confluence of the Waldbach stream and the Lauter, and the other, triangular in shape, in the meadows on the Bavarian bank opposite the last-mentioned boundary stone.

The intersection of the median line of the river with the alignment of these two boundary stones marks the point of contact of the French communes of NIEDERLÄUTERBACH and SCHEIBENHARD with the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT.

Article 34.

Frontier between the French commune of SCHEIBENHARD and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT.

(Plans Nos 51 and 55.)

Starting from the meeting point of the median line of the Lauter and of the straight line joining the two twin three-way boundary stones, one of them quadrangular in shape situated on the French bank a few metres to the south-east of the confluence of the Waldbach stream and the Lauter, and the other, triangular in shape, in the fields on the Bavarian bank opposite the last-mentioned boundary stone — this being the point of contact between the French communes of NIEDERLÄUTERBACH and SCHEIBENHARD and the Bavarian commune of SCHEIBENHARDT — the frontier continues to follow the median line of the river between the meadows of Zwöllergarten (France) and Die Sangswiesen (Bavaria), and passes through the centre of the bridge joining the territory of the commune of Scheibenhard (France) to the commune of Scheibenhardt (Bavaria); on either side of this bridge have been placed the twin boundary stones numbered 1, at about 410 metres from the last-mentioned stone.

Thence, leaving in Bavaria first the meadows of Der Himmels Garten and then the starting point of the off-let canal of the Scheibenhard mill, the frontier passes between the twin boundary stones numbered 2, situated about 740 metres from the bridge, and reaches, about 8 metres to the east of these boundary stones, the intersection of the median lines of the Lauter and of the off-let canal, which skirts the mill buildings.

Taking thereafter a north-easterly direction and leaving the Lauter, the frontier, following the median line of the off-let canal, crosses a weir, passes between the twin boundary stones numbered 3, and reaches a point situated 20 metres from each of these two boundary stones numbered 3, and 38 m. 50 from the northern twin boundary stone numbered 4. In this part of its course the frontier follows an alignment indicated, on the south by a vertical reference mark incised on the masonry of the right bank of the Lauter, at a distance of 5 m. 63 from twin boundary stone No. 2, in France, and on the north by the centre of the twin boundary stone No. 4, in Bavaria.

From the point defined above, the frontier, making an obtuse angle, proceeds in an easterly direction, and rejoins the median line of the off-let canal about 10 metres to the north of twin boundary stone No. 4.

Following this median line between the island (which remains in France), formed by the canal and the Lauter, and the meadows of An der Schmelze (Bavaria), the frontier rejoins the median line of the Lauter after passing between the two twin boundary stones numbered 5 (Plan No. 55) situated on either side of the off-let canal, near its confluence with the Lauter at about 230 metres from the last-mentioned boundary stones.

Continuing to descend the course of the river between the lands of Kellerriechacker, Michlweyer, Engelgrund (France) and Die Lehmwiesen, Paulen Michels Wiesen, Das Gendarmen Loch, Die Herrschaftswiese and Grosse Dann Wiesen (Bavaria), the frontier reaches, about 1740 metres further on, the straight line joining the two twin quadrangular boundary stones placed on either side of the Lauter, to the west of the alignment of an embankment in Bavaria known as Der grosse Dann, and of a smaller embankment in France.
The meeting point of the median line with this straight line is the point of contact of the two French communes of SCHEIBENHARD and LAUTERBOURG with the two Bavarian communes of SCHEIBENHARDT and BERG.

Article 35.

Frontier between the French Commune of LAUTERBOURG and the Bavarian Commune of BERG.

(Plans Nos. 54, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.)

From the point where the median line of the Lauter intersects the alignment of the two twin four-way boundary stones placed on the French and Bavarian banks respectively, at about 60 m. from the alignment of an embankment in Bavaria known as Der grosse Dauma and of a small embankment in France, this being the point of contact between the two French Communes of SCHEIBENHARD and LAUTERBOURG and the two Bavarian Communes of SCHEIBENHARDT and BERG, the frontier descends the course of the river for a distance of about 970 m. between the meadows of Gebirgsweise (France) and Die Gebirgsweise (Bavaria) as far as the alignment of the two twin boundary stones No. 1 (Plan No. 56), of which one is situated in France to the north and in the neighbourhood of the Wissembourg-Leutourgu railway, and the other on the opposite bank of the Lauter.

Leaving the median line of the river at its point of intersection with the above-mentioned alignment, the frontier, which runs in a straight line from boundary stone to boundary stone until the point where it reaches the Lauter (Boundary stone No. 44), takes a northerly direction and passes through twin boundary stone No. 1, on the left bank, and the boundary stones Nos. 2, 3, 4, 41 and 5 between the lands of Lauterwies (France) Die Gebirgsweise and Schaafhof Acke (Bavaria).

From boundary stone No. 5, situated on the southern edge of the Scheibenhardt-Neu-Lauterbourgu road, where it takes an easterly direction, the frontier skirts, on one side, this road, which remains in Bavaria, and on the other the lands of Die Baum-Wede (France) up to boundary stone No. 14, passing through boundary stones Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. At boundary stone No. 14, leaving the road, it runs obliquely across a bank, at the foot of which is situated boundary stone No. 15.

Thence, taking a southerly direction, it proceeds to boundary stone No. 16, skirting the foot of this bank.

At this boundary stone, situated about 15 m. to the north of the Wissembourg-Leutourgu railway, the frontier resumes a general easterly direction; it passes through boundary stone No. 17; the boundary stones numbered 18, 19 and 20, along the gardens of the Bavarian hamlet of Neu-Lauterburh to the north of the meadows of Obere Ohligwies (France), through boundary stone No. 21 situated at the south-west angle of a house in Bavaria 1; it then traverses a shed, and reaches, at the north end of an orchard hedge in France, boundary stone No. 22 situated on the western border of the Lauterbourh-landau road; then it crosses that road and reaches boundary stone No. 23 on the eastern border of the road.

Thence, describing towards the north a curve which gradually bends round to the south-east, it passes through the boundary stones numbered 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28; from the latter it runs along the summit of a bank on the top of which are boundary stones Nos. 30, 30, 31 and 32, on the outskirts of a spincly situated in France.

Thence, descending to boundary stone No. 33, it changes direction at that stone towards the south-west, and reaches boundary stone No. 34, where it resumes a general south-easterly direction up to boundary stone No. 40, passing through the boundary stones numbered 35, 35/1 (Plan No. 57), 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40, which are situated on the top of a bank between the meadows of Ohligwies (France) and Stolzenacker (Bavaria).

From boundary stone No. 40 to boundary stone No. 43, situated at the top of the same bank, which partly overhangs the Lauter, the frontier follows an easterly and north-easterly direction, passing by the boundary stones numbered 41 and 42.

At boundary stone No. 43, changing direction towards the south, the frontier leaves this bank, at the foot of which is a boundary stone numbered 44 facing another boundary stone bearing the same number on the right bank of the Lauter. The frontier follows the alignment of these two twin boundary stones until it meets the median line of the river, which it follows, as before. Passing between the meadows of Ohligwies, Heidenweg (France) and Die Wasserhüle, Die Fahrweise and Die Schwerterwiese (Bavaria), it reaches at a distance of about 650 m. the alignment of the two boundary stones No. 45, placed on either side of the Lauter, near an old embankment named Der Schilden Dauma (Bavaria) at

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1 See the remarks at the end of the Article.

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the point where the river formerly separated into two branches; these are known respectively as the Lauter, which remains in Bavaria, and the Vieille Lauter which is followed by the frontier. At present the bed of this second branch, which, in its first part is not very easily recognisable, is marked by the frontier stones.

Leaving the median line of the Lauter at the above-mentioned intersection, the frontier, assuming a general southerly direction, passes through the twin boundary stone No. 45 South, and, proceeding in a straight line from boundary stone to boundary stone, follows the old bed of the Vieille Lauter, in which have been placed the boundary stones numbered 46, 47, 47/1, 47/2, 47/3, 47/4, 47/5, 47/6, 47/7, 47/8, 47/9, 47/10 and 48. Thence, mounting the northern bank of the Lauterbourg-Germersheim railway, it reaches boundary stone No. 49, crosses the railway at right angles and passes through boundary stone No. 50, leaving in France the small bridge on which this railway crosses the present bed of the Vieille Lauter.

From boundary stone No. 50 the frontier, descending in a straight line from the railway bank, reaches a point midway between the two twin boundary stones No. 51.

From this point onwards it follows the sinuosities of the former bed of the Vieille Lauter flanked by the twin boundary stones numbered 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, leaving in Bavaria the lands of Bornbügelwiesen, Das Bornbügel, Breites Wehr and Das Dreck Wehrel. Between the pairs of boundary stones Nos. 52 and 53, at the apex of a salient forming part of the former Wissenbourg Lines, about 35 m. to the west of the frontier, is situated triangulation mark Lauterbourg I.

At the level of the two boundary stones Nos. 59, the frontier changes direction towards the north-east, and continuing to follow the median line of the Vieille Lauter, passes between the twin boundary stones numbered 60, 61 and 62 (Plan No. 58), a few metres below which the off-let canal of the Vieux Rhin joins the Vieille Lauter.

Continuing to follow the latter’s median line between the lands of Fahr Wehr, Salmen Wehr and Stumpfweies (France) and Breiten Wehr, Die Langwiese, Die Löcher, Die Oepfenau, Pommes Acker and Oepfenaue Theiler (Bavaria, plan No. 59) the frontier passes through the central point of the bridge called Wehr-Brücke, on either side of which have been placed, at about 1,790 m. from the foregoing, the two twin boundary stones No. 63, one of them being on the French bank on the eastern edge of the road crossing the bridge, and the other being in Bavaria, also on the eastern edge of the road, on the southern slope of the embankment of the Vieille Lauter.

Thence, descending the course of the river, which passes between the meadows of Wehr Wiesen (France, plan No. 60) Die Schanzen Theiler and Das Kriegs Wehr (Bavaria), the frontier reaches the straight line joining two twin three-way boundary stones, one of them being in the meadows on the French side, and the other in Bavaria at the top of the embankment of the Vieille Lauter.

The point at which the median line of the river meets the alignment of these two boundary stones is the point of contact between the French commune of LAUTERBOURG and the Bavarian communes of BERG and NEUBURG.

Remark. — Between boundary stones Nos. 21 and 22, are situated: in Bavaria, a building whose southern gable is only a few centimetres distant at certain points from the frontier; in Bavaria, a second building, adjoining the first, and bordering on the frontier for about 12 m.; in France, a shed adjoining the second building, and traversed by the frontier. These buildings, although permitted to remain in their present state, may not be rebuilt (See Article 36 of the Treaty).
situated on the right Baden bank of the river, at the level of the two last-mentioned stones, until it meets the axis of the talweg of the regulated portion of the Rhine.

At this point of intersection ends of the second Section of the frontiers between France and Germany (frontier between France and Bavaria), and here begins the frontier between France and Baden (third Section of the frontiers with Germany).

This point of intersection is at the same time the point of contact between the French commune of LAUTERBOURG (canton of Lauterbourg, arrondissement of Wissembourg, Department of Bas-Rhin), the Bavarian commune of NEUBURG (Bezirksamt of Germersheim, Regierungsbezirk of Pfalz) and the Baden commune of AU (Bezirksamt of Rastatt, Kreis of Baden).

Remark. — The French three-way boundary stone on the left bank of the bank of the Rhine has been placed 136 m. 86 below kilometre stone 184 (French system); the Baden triangular boundary stone on the right bank of the Rhine has been placed 61 m. 05 below kilometre stone 182 (German system).

It may be noted that the point of contact between France and the two German States of Bavaria and Baden, which is defined in this Article and in Article 18 of the Third Section, was situated in 1922 in the Rhine about 197 m. from a point midway between the two three-way boundary stones on the left bank and about 65 m. from the three-way boundary stone on the right bank.

(c) THIRD SECTION OF THE FRONTIER. FRONTIER BETWEEN FRANCE AND BADEN.

Article 1.

Frontier between the French arrondissement of MULHOUSE (Department of Haut-Rhin) and the Baden Bezirksamt of LÖRRACH (Kreis of Lörrach).

(Marks Nos 1 and 2.)

The third section of the frontier between France and Germany (frontier between France and Baden), begins at the level of Huningue-Weil on the alignment of boundary stones Nos. 1 and 2 (between Baden and Switzerland, situated on the right bank of the Rhine), prolonged on the left bank of the Rhine, and marked by a backward boundary stone R. M. 1.

Boundary stone No. 1 between the Baden commune of WEIL and the Swiss commune of BASLE TOWN is situated about 41 m. from the upper crest of the bank along the right shore of the Rhine; boundary stone No. 2 stands 155 m. 86 to the east, on the eastern edge of the Rheinstrasse of Petit-Huningu. The backward boundary stone R. M. 1 stands on the left bank of the Rhine, quai de la République, 303 m. 60 to the west of boundary stone No. 1.

The starting point of the boundary in the Rhine is at the intersection of the alignment of boundary stones Nos. 2 and 1, prolonged in the direction of the backward boundary stone R. M. 1., with the axis of the talweg.

This starting point is also the point of contact of the French commune of HUNINGUE (canton of Huningue, arrondissement of Mulhouse, Department of Haut-Rhin), with the Baden commune of WEIL (Bezirksamt of Lörrach, Kreis of Lörrach).

When the axis of the talweg lies in the right half of the surface of the water at its mean level, the French commune of HUNINGUE is in contact with the Swiss commune of BASLE TOWN.

From this starting point in the Rhine, the frontier follows the axis of the talweg downstream, passing through the boat-bridge between Huningue and Weil after about 180 m., and through the bridge of the railway from Saint-Louis to Weil-Leopoldshöhe after about 1 km. The frontier line is in contact, on the French side, with the communes of HUNINGUE, VILLAGE-NEUF (Neudorf), ROSENAU (canton of Huningue) and KEMBS (canton of Landser); and on the German side, with the Baden communes of WEIL, HALTINGEN, MARKT, KIRCHEN, EFFRingen, ISTEIN, HUTTINGEN and KLEIN KEMS (Bezirksamt of Lörrach); it leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Lörrach at the point of contact of the Baden communes of KLEIN KEMS (Bezirksamt of Lörrach) and RHEINWEILER (Bezirksamt of Müllheim) with the French communes of KEMBS (Canton of Landser) and of NIFFER (Canton of Habsheim, Arrondissement of Mulhouse).

Remarks. — (1) On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings and on the railway bridge, at the central point of the total length of the principal bays. It is indicated by a tablet placed at the points mentioned above.

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Article 2.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of MULHOUSE and the Baden Bezirksamt of MÜLLHEIM.

(Maps Nos. 2 and 3.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of KLEIN KEMS (Bezirksamt of Lörrach) and RHEINWEILER (Bezirksamt of Müllheim), with the French communes of KEMBS (Canton of Landser) and NIFFER (Canton of Habsheim, Arrondissement of Mulhouse), the frontier follows downstream the axis of the talweg of the Rhine. On the French side it is in contact with the communes of NIFFER, PETIT LANDAU, HOMBourg, OTTMARSHEIM, BANTZENHEIM and CHALAMPE (Eichwald) (Canton of Habsheim), and with the Baden communes of RHEINWEILER, BAMLACH, BELLINGEN, STEINENSTADT and NEUENBURG; it passes through the bridge of the Mulhouse-Müllheim railway between Chalampé and Neuenburg, and, about 300 m. further on through the boat-bridge between the same communes. It leaves the territory of the Arrondissement of Mulhouse at the point of contact of the French communes of CHALAMPE (Canton of Habsheim, Arrondissement of Mulhouse) and RUMERS-HEIM-le-HAUT (Canton of Ensisheim, Arrondissement of Guebwiller), with the Baden commune of NEUENBURG (Bezirksamt of Müllheim).

Remark. — On the railway bridge the limit of sovereignty passes through the central point of the total length of the principal bays, and on the boat-bridge at an equal distance from the outer surfaces of the moorings; it is indicated by a tablet placed at the points mentioned above.

Article 3.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of GUEBWILLER and the Baden Bezirksamt of MÜLLHEIM.

(Map No. 3.)

From the point of contact of the French communes of CHALAMPE (Eichwald), (Canton of Habsheim, Arrondissement of Mulhouse) and of RUMERSHEIM-LE-HAUT (Canton of Ensisheim, Arrondissement of Guebwiller) with the Baden commune of NEUENBURG (Bezirksamt of Müllheim), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream until it leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Müllheim and of the Kreis of Lörrach at the point of contact of the Baden communes of NEUENBURG (Bezirksamt of Müllheim) and GRISSEHEIM (Bezirksamt of Staufen, Kreis of Freiburg) with the French commune of BLODELSHEIM (Canton of Ensisheim, Arrondissement of Guebwiller).

Article 4.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of GUEBWILLER and the Baden Bezirksamt of STAUFEN.

(Maps Nos. 1 and 4.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of NEUENBURG (Bezirksamt of Müllheim, Kreis of Lörrach) and GRISSEHEIM (Bezirksamt of Staufen, Kreis of Freiburg) with the French commune of BLODELSHEIM (Canton of Ensisheim, Arrondissement of Guebwiller) the frontier enters the Kreis of Freiburg, follows the central axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream, passing by the French communes of BLODELSHEIM and FESSENHEIM and along the former communal preserves of the French commune of BLODELSHEIM on the right bank of the Rhine1 and the Baden communes of GRISSEHEIM.

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1 The proposed incorporation of the above-mentioned communal preserves in a Baden commune has not yet been effected.
ESCHBACH and BREMGARTEN until it leaves the territory of the Arrondissement of Guebwiller at the point of contact of the French communes of FESSENHEIM (Canton of Ensisheim, Arrondissement of Guebwiller) and BALGAU (Canton of Neuf-Brisach, Arrondissement of Colmar) with the Baden commune of BREMGARTEN (Bezirksamt of Staufen).

Article 5.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of COLMAR and the Baden Bezirksamt of STAUFEN.

(Map No. 4.)

From the point of contact of the French communes of FESSENHEIM (Canton of Ensisheim, Arrondissement of Guebwiller) and BALGAU (Canton of Neuf-Brisach, Arrondissement of Colmar) with the Baden commune of BREMGARTEN (Bezirksamt of Staufen), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream along the French communes of BALGAU and NAIMISHEIM and the Baden communes of BREMGARTEN and HARTHEIM, until it leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Staufen at the point of contact of the Baden communes of HARTHEIM (Bezirksamt of Staufen) and ALT-BREISACH (Bezirksamt of Breisach) with the French commune of GEISWASSER (Canton of Neuf-Brisach, Arrondissement of Colmar).

Article 6.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of COLMAR and the Baden Bezirksamt of BREISACH.

(Map No. 4.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of HARTHEIM (Bezirksamt of Staufen) and ALT-BREISACH (Bezirksamt of Breisach) with the French commune of GEISWASSER (Canton of Neuf-Brisach, Arrondissement of Colmar) the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream along the French communes of GEISWASSER, VOGELGRUN, BIESHEIM (Canton of Neuf-Brisach) KUENHEIM, BALTZENHEIM and ARTZENHEIM (canton of Andolsheim, Arrondissement of Colmar) and the Baden communes of ALT-BREISACH, BURKHEIM and JECHTINGEN. It passes through bridge on the Colmar-Freiburg railway between Vogelgrun and Alt-Breisach, and, about 500 metres further downstream, through the boat-bridge between Biesheim and Alt-Breisach.

It leaves the territory of the arrondissement of Colmar and of the Department of Haut-Rhin at the point of contact of the French communes of ARTZENHEIM (Canton of Andolsheim, Arrondissement of Colmar) and of MARCKOLSHEIM (Canton of Markolsheim, Arrondissement of Selestat, Department of Bas-Rhin) with the Baden commune of Gechttingen (Bezirksamt of Breisach).

Remark. — On the railway bridge the limit of sovereignty is at the central point of the length of the principal bays, and on the boat-bridge, it is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by tablets placed at these points.

Article 7.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of SELESTAT and the Baden Bezirksamt of BREISACH.

(Map No. 4.)

From the point of contact of the French communes of ARTZENHEIM (Canton of Andolsheim, Arrondissement of Colmar, Department of Haut-Rhin) and MARCKOLSHEIM (Canton of Markolsheim, Arrondissement of Selestat, Department of Bas-Rhin) with the Baden commune of JECHTINGEN (Bezirksamt of Breisach), the frontier enters the territory of the Department of Bas-Rhin and follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream along the French commune of MARCKOLSHEIM and the Baden communes of JECHTINGEN and SASBACH. It passes through the boat-bridge between No. 1756
MARCKOLSHEIM and SASBACH and leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Breisach at the point of contact of the Baden communes of SASBACH (Bezirksamt of Breisach) and WYHL (Bezirksamt of Keningen) with the French commune of MACKENHEIM (Canton of Marckolsheim, Arrondissement of Selestat).

Remark. - On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by tablets placed at this point.

Article 8.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of SELESTAT and the Baden Bezirksamt of KENZINGEN.

(Maps Nos. 5 and 6.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of SASBACH (Bezirksamt of Breisach) and WYHL (Bezirksamt of Kenzingen), with the French commune of MACKENHEIM (Canton of Marckolsheim, Arrondissement of Selestat), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream along the French communes of MACKENHEIM, ARTOLSHEIM, SCHEANAU and SUNDHOUSE, and the Baden communes of WYHL, WEISWEIL, OBERHAUSEN and NIEDERHAUSEN. It passes through the boat bridge between the communes of Scheanau and Weisweil, and leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Kenzingen and the French Arrondissement of Selestat at the point of contact of the Baden commune of NIEDERHAUSEN (Bezirksamt of Kenzingen), and of the land belonging to the French commune of RHINAU on the right bank (Bezirksamt of Ettenheim), with the French communes of SUNDOUSE (Canton of Marckolsheim, Arrondissement of Selestat) and RHINAU (Canton of Benfeld, Arrondissement of Erstein).

Remark. - On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by a tablet placed at this point.

Article 9.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of ERSTEIN and the Baden Bezirksamt of ETtenheim.

(Maps Nos. 6 and 7.)

From the point of contact of the Baden commune of NIEDERHAUSEN (Bezirksamt of Kenzingen) and of the land belonging to the French commune of RHINAU on the right bank (Bezirksamt of Ettenheim) with the French communes of SUNDOUSE (Canton of Marckolsheim, Arrondissement of Selestat) and RHINAU (Canton of Benfeld, Arrondissement of Erstein), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream along the French commune of RHINAU, and on the Baden side along the above-mentioned piece of land belonging to RHINAU, and the commune of KAPPEL.

It passes through the boat-bridge between the communes of Rhinau and Kappel, and leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Ettenheim and the Kreis of Freiburg at the point of contact of the Baden communes of KAPPEL (Bezirksamt of Ettenheim, Kreis of Freiburg) and WITTENWEIHER (Bezirksamt of Lahr, Kreis of Offenburg), with the French commune of RHINAU (Canton of Benfeld, Arrondissement of Erstein).

Remarks. (1) The land belonging to the French commune of Rhinau on the right bank of the Rhine will not be incorporated in the territorial preserves of a Baden commune (Article 26, paragraph 4).

(II) On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by a tablet placed at this point.
Article 10.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of ERSTEIN and the Baden Bezirksamt of LAHR.

(Maps Nos. 7 and 8.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of KAPPEL (Bezirksamt of Ettenheim, Kreis of Freiburg) and WITTENWEIER (Bezirksamt of Lahr, Kreis of Offenburg) with the French communes of RHINAU (Canton of Benfeld, Arrondissement of Erstein), the frontier enters the Baden Kreis of Offenburg, and follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream along the French communes of RHINAU (Canton of Benfeld), DAUBENSAND, GERSTHEIM, ERSTEIN (Canton of Erstein) and PLOBSHEIM (Canton of Geispolsheim), and on the Baden side the communes of WITTENWEIER, NONNENWEIER, OTTENHEIM, MEISSENHEIM and ICHENHEIM. It passes through the boat-bridge between Gerstheim and Ottenheim, and leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Lahr at the point of contact of the Baden communes of ICHENHEIM (Bezirksamt of Lahr) and ALTENHEIM (Bezirksamt of Offenburg) with the French commune of PLOBSHEIM (Canton of Geispolsheim, Arrondissement of Erstein).

Remark. — On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by a tablet placed at this point.

Article 11.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of ERSTEIN and the Baden Bezirksamt of OFFENBURG.

(Map No. 8.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of ICHENHEIM (Bezirksamt of Lahr) and ALTENHEIM (Bezirksamt of Offenburg) with the French commune of PLOBSHEIM (Canton of Geispolsheim, Arrondissement of Erstein), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine downstream, along the French communes of PLOBSHEIM and ESCHAU, and the Baden commune of ALTENHEIM, until it leaves the territory of the Arrondissement of Erstein at the point of contact of the French communes of ESCHAU (Canton of Geispolsheim, Arrondissement of Erstein), and of STRASBURG-TOWN (Canton and Arrondissement of Strasbourg), with the Baden commune of ALTENHEIM (Bezirksamt of Offenburg).

Article 12.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of STRASBURG and the Baden Bezirksamt of OFFENBURG.

(Maps Nos. 8 and 9.)

From the point of contact of the French communes of ESCHAU (Canton of Geispolsheim, Arrondissement of Erstein) and of STRASBURG-TOWN (Canton and Arrondissement of Strasbourg), with the Baden commune of ALTENHEIM (Bezirksamt of Offenburg), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the Rhine along the French commune of STRASBURG-TOWN and the Baden communes of ALTENHEIM and MARLEN, until it leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Offenburg at the point of contact of the Baden communes of MARLEN (Bezirksamt of Offenburg) and KEHL (Bezirksamt of Kehl) with the French commune of STRASBURG TOWN (Canton and Arrondissement of Strasbourg).
Article 13.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of STRASBURG and the Baden Bezirksamt of KEHL.

(Map No. 9.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of MARLENS (Bezirksamt of Offenburg) and KEHL (Bezirksamt of Kehl), with the French commune of STRASBURG-TOWN (Canton and Arrondissement of Strasbourg), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine downstream along the French commune of STRASBURG TOWN and the Baden communes of KEHL, AUFENHEIM and LEUTESHEIM.

Opposite Kehl it passes through the permanent Kehl Bridge between Strasbourg and Kehl, and about 50 m. lower through the railway bridge of the Strasbourg-Kehl-Appenweiler line, between the same communes. It leaves the territory of the Arrondissement of Strasbourg at the point of contact of the French communes of STRASBOURG TOWN (Canton and Arrondissement of Strasbourg and LA WANTZENAU (Canton of Brumath, Arrondissement of Strasbourg-Rural), with the Baden communes of LEUTESHEIM and HONAU (Bezirksamt of Kehl).

Remarks. — On the two bridges the limit is at the central point of the total length of the principal axes. It is indicated by a tablet placed at this point.

Below the port of Strasbourg, the talweg in the canalised Rhine is indicated by stakes, and from there until the end of the frontier, the variations in the axis of the talweg due to the natural action of the water are unimportant.

Article 14.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of STRASBURG-RURAL and the Baden Bezirksamt of KEHL.

(Maps Nos. 9 and 10.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of LEUTESHEIM and HONAU (Bezirksamt of Kehl), with the French communes of STRASBURG-TOWN (Canton and Arrondissement of Strasbourg) and LA WANTZENAU (Canton of Brumath, Arrondissement of Strasbourg-Rural), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine downstream along the French communes of LA WANTZENAU and GAMBSHEIM, and the Baden communes of HONAU, DIERSHEIM and FREISTETT. It passes through the boat-bridge between the communes of Gambsheim and Freistett, and leaves the territory of the Arrondissement of Strasbourg-Rural at the point of contact of the French communes of GAMBSHEIM (Canton of Brumath, Arrondissement of Strasbourg-Rural) and OFFENDORF (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau), with the Baden commune of FREISTETT (Bezirksamt of Kehl).

Remark. — On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by a tablet placed at this point.

Article 15.

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of HAGENNAU and the Baden Bezirksamt of KEHL.

(Map No. 10.)

From the point of contact of the French communes of GAMBSHEIM (Canton of Brumath, Arrondissement of Strasbourg-Rural) and OFFENDORF (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau), with the Baden commune of FREISTETT (Bezirksamt of Kehl), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine downstream along the French communes of OFFENDORF and DRUSENHEIM, and the Baden communes of GAILING, HEIMLINGEN, SCHERZHEIM,
LICHTENAU and GRAUELSBAUM, until it leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Kehl (Kreis of Offenburg), at the point of contact of the Baden communes of GRAUELSBAUM (Bezirksamt of Kehl) and GREFFERN (Bezirksamt of Bühl), with the French commune of DRUSENHEIM (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau).

\textit{Article 16.}

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of HAGUENAU and the Baden Bezirksamt of BÜHL.

(Maps Nos. io and ii.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of GRAUELSBAUM (Bezirksamt of Kehl) and GREFFERN (Bezirksamt of Bühl), with the French commune of DRUSENHEIM (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau), the frontier enters the Kreis of Baden, and follows the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine downstream along the French communes of DRUSSENHEIM, DALHUNDE N and FORT LOUIS, and the Baden communes of GREFFERN and STOLLOHEN. It passes through the boat-bridge between the communes of DRUSSENHEIM and GREFFERN, and leaves the territory of the Bezirksamt of Bühl at the point of contact of the Baden communes of STOLLOHEN (Bezirksamt of Bühl) and SOELLINGEN (Bezirksamt of Rastatt), with the French commune of FORT LOUIS (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau).

Remark. — On the boat-bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings. It is indicated by a tablet placed at this point.

\textit{Article 17.}

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of HAGUENAU and the Baden Bezirksamt of RASTATT.

(Map No. ii.)

From the point of contact of the Baden communes of STOLLOHEN (Bezirksamt of Bühl) and SOELLINGEN (Bezirksamt of Rastatt), with the French commune of FORT LOUIS (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine downstream along the French communes of FORT LOUIS and NEUHAUÆSEL, and the Baden communes of SOELLINGEN and HUEGELSHEIM, until it leaves the territory of the Arrondissement of Haguenau at the point of contact of the French communes of NEUHAUÆSEL (Canton of Bischwiller), Arrondissement of Haguenau) and BEINHEIM (Canton of Seltz, Arrondissement of Wissembourg), with the Baden commune of HUEGELSHEIM (Bezirksamt of Rastatt).

\textit{Article 18.}

Frontier between the French Arrondissement of WISSEMBOURG and the Baden Bezirksamt of RASTATT.

(Maps Nos. ii and i2.)

From the point of contact of the French communes of NEUHAUÆSEL (Canton of Bischwiller, Arrondissement of Haguenau) and BEINHEIM (Canton of Seltz, Arrondissement of Wissembourg), with the Baden commune of HUEGELSHEIM (Bezirksamt of Rastatt), the frontier follows the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine downstream along the French communes of BEINHEIM, SEITZ, MUNCHHAUSEN (Canton of Seltz), MOTHERN and LAUTERBOURG (Canton of Lauterbourg), the Baden commune of HUEGELSHEIM, the former communal preserves of the French commune of BEINHEIM on the right bank (1), the Baden communes of IFZEZHEIM, WINTERSDORF and
PLITTERSDORF, the former communal preserves of the French communes of MUNCHHAUSEN and MOTHERN on the right bank, and finally the Baden commune of AU.

It passes through the railway bridge of the Haguenaux-Roppenheim-Rastatt line between the communes of BEINHEIM and WINTERSDORF, and about 5 km. lower, through the boat-bridge between the communes of SEITZ and PLITTERSDORF (2).

Opposite the confluence of the Vieille Lauter and the Rhine, it reaches three-way boundary stones, two of which are twin stones situated on the left bank of the Rhine on each side of its confluence with the Vieille Lauter, while the third stands opposite, on the right Baden bank of the Rhine (3).

The straight line joining the point midway between the two twin boundary stones on the left bank and the boundary stone situated on the right bank, crosses the Rhine almost at right angles, and intersects the axis of the talweg of the canalised Rhine; this point marks the end of the third section of the frontier (frontier between France and Baden).

This intersection is the point of contact of the frontier of three countries, France, Baden and Bavaria (Palatinate). It is also the point of contact between the French commune of LAUTERBOURG (Canton of Lauterbourg, Arrondissement of Wissembourg), the Baden commune of AU (Bezirksamt of Rastatt, Kreis of Baden), and the Bavarian commune of NEUBURG (Bezirksamt of Gernersheim).

The same point also marks the end of the second section of the frontier between France and Germany (frontier between France and Bavaria).

REMARKS. — (1) The contemplated incorporation in Baden preserves of the former communal preserves on the right bank belonging to the French communes of Beinheim, Munchhausen and Mosern has not yet been effected.

(2) On the bridge the limit of sovereignty is equidistant from the outer surfaces of the moorings, and on the railway bridge, at the central point of the total length of the principal bays. It is indicated by a tablet placed at these points.

(3) The Baden three-way boundary stone situated on the right bank of the Rhine is 63 m. 05 below kilometre stone 182 (German system). The French three-way boundary stone on the left bank of the Rhine is 136 m. 80 below kilometre stone 184 (French system). It may be noted that the point of contact between France and the two German States of Baden and Bavaria, which is defined in this Article and in Article 36 of the second section, was situated in 1922 in the Rhine at about 197 m. from the point midway between the two three-way boundary stones on the left bank and at about 65 m. from the three-way boundary stone on the right bank.

ANNEX IV.

DELIMITATION OF THE FRONTIER.

(Article 9).

I. PREVIOUS DOCUMENTS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN DETERMINING THE FRONTIER LINE.

In determining the frontier line the following documents have been taken into consideration in conformity with Article 51, paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles.

A. For the first section of the frontier:

(1) Final Convention between France and Prussia signed at Saarbruck on October 23rd, 1928, to settle the boundaries of the two States in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaties of Paris of May 30, 1814, and November 20, 1815, and in pursuance of the Declaration signed at Paris on June 11, 1827.

(2) Procès-verbaux of delimitation and demarcation dated July 31st, 1833, and drawn up in execution of the Final Convention of October 23rd, 1829.

(3) Atlas of frontier plans attached to the procès-verbaux of delimitation and demarcation and drawn up in 1833 in execution of the Final Convention of October 23rd, 1829.

B. For the second section of the frontier:

(1) Final Convention between France and Bavaria signed at Wissembourg on December 9, 1825, to settle the boundaries of the two States in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaties of Paris of May 30, 1814, and November 20, 1815, and in pursuance of the separate Convention signed at Paris on July 5, 1825.

(2) Procès-verbaux of delimitation and demarcation of September 16 to 20, 1828.
(3) Atlas of plans for the demarcation of the frontiers between France and Rhenish Bavaria begun in 1826 and completed in 1828 (scale 1/2500).

(4) Convention concluded on February 4, 1848, between France and Bavaria for the construction and operation of a railway from Wissembourg to Speyer.

C. For the third section of the frontier:

(1) Convention concluded and signed at Karlsruhe on April 5, 1849, between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden to settle the boundaries between the two States.

(2) Convention between the Grand Duchy of Baden and France concerning the exercise of the right of ownership of the subjects and communes of each of the two States over the constructions and embankments of the Rhine, dated February 25, 1857.


(5) Declaration relating to the limit of sovereignty on the bridges of the Rhine exchanged on January 26, 1861, as a result of the Convention of November 16, 1857, between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden.

D. In general, for all three sections, any records which can still be found of verifications of boundary stones prior to July 18, 1870.

II. Rules for the demarcation of the frontier line.

Boundary marks.

The boundary marks employed to determine the frontier line on the ground consist of boundary stones, or reference marks cut on rocks or bridges.
The boundary marks subsisting from previous demarcations have been retained.

Boundary stones.

The boundary stones whether old or new are all of hewn stone and as a rule present the characteristics indicated on the attached plate.

They may be classified, according to the position they occupy on the frontier line, as three-way or four-way boundary stones, principal boundary stones and intermediate boundary stones.

These three categories of boundary stones are in certain cases employed in pairs; they are then described as "twin" boundary stones.

Three-way and four-way boundary stones.

Three-way boundary stones indicate the point of contact of two French communes or two German communes or Bürgermeistereien with a third district situated in the other State.

They are triangular in shape. On each side is incised the initial letter of the country which it faces and below this letter, the initial letter of the adjacent commune or Bürgermeisterei.

Four-way boundary stones indicate the point of contact of 4 communes or Bürgermeistereien. They are quadrangular in shape, and bear letters denoting the country and commune in the same manner as three-way boundary stones.

Three-way and four-way boundary stones are not marked with any serial number; from them begin and end the series of numbers assigned to the principal boundary marks in the manner described below.

As a rule rays, or direction lines, cut on the top of these boundary stones indicate the general direction of the neighbouring frontier marks, and that of the communal boundaries which begin at the intersection of these lines.

No. 1756
Principal Boundary Stones.

Principal boundary stones are placed at the apexes of the main angles formed by the frontier line. They are quadrangular in shape, and bear on each of the two sides parallel with the frontier line the initial letter of the country which the side faces. The boundary stone’s serial number is incised on the third side; that facing the preceding boundary mark, and the fourth side bears the year in which the boundary stone was set up or replaced.

On the first two sections of the frontier the old numbering of the boundary stones has been kept as it was before. The numbers incised on the boundary stones form a series in the usual numerical order between two consecutive three-way or four-way boundary stones, No. 1 being always assigned to the first western stone in each series.

When boundary stones have been interpolated in a series of old numbers, the latter numbers have been changed. In some cases, however, so as not to involve too numerous changes, the new stones have been given the number of the previous boundary mark, below which another number has been placed, the stones thus being numbered 23, 23, etc.

The rays, or direction lines, cut on the top of the boundary stones indicate the general direction of the neighbouring boundary marks.

Intermediate Boundary stones.

Intermediate boundary stones are placed in principle on the straight lines joining two consecutive principal boundary stones, or a principal and a three-way boundary stone.

But in many cases, for reasons of economy, intermediate boundary stones have been placed at the apexes of angles of lesser importance or very close to one another, whose position had not yet been fixed. They then play the part of principal boundary stones.

Intermediate boundary stones only carry the number of the preceding principal boundary stone, under which is placed another number. Their serial number thus takes the form of a fraction. If the preceding principal boundary stone is a three-way stone, the numerator consists of a triangle.

When intermediate boundary stones act as principal boundary stones, like the latter, they carry, on their lateral surfaces the initial letters of the country in addition to their serial number in the form of a fraction.

Twin Boundary stones.

When the frontier is only demarcated laterally, as explained in the paragraph below headed "Lateral Demarcation", three-way or four-way, principal or intermediate boundary stones are employed in pairs and placed face to face on the territory of each State; they are then described as "twin" three-way, principal or intermediate boundary stones.

The two twin boundary stones in each pair carry the same number, and the letter of the country on which the stone is situated; the side facing the adjacent State bears no inscription.

When one of the twin stones is situated on the actual frontier line, it serves at the same time to indicate the direction of the frontier at that place, and is then marked as an ordinary principal boundary stone with the initials of both countries.

In certain cases, where the frontier changes direction at the junction of two frontier water courses, or two frontier roads, it has been marked by three "triple" boundary stones, subject to the same rules as twin stones.

Reference Marks.

Reference marks, whether simple or in the form of a cross, take the place of boundary stones when it has not been possible to use the latter owing to the rocky nature of the soil or when the frontier passes through a bridge. These reference marks have the initials of the country and serial numbers according to the same rules as the boundary stones which they replace.

On the third section of the frontier, tablets are placed on the middle of the Rhine bridges bearing the inscription in both languages, "Centre of the Bridge", and reference mark.

Documents concerning the Demarcation.

When determining the frontier in the first and second sections, sketches were drawn by hand, showing the characteristics and dimensions of all the boundary marks. These sketches have been made
up into booklets which are annexed to the originals of the plans deposited in the archives of the two Governments.

A manuscript register of the boundary marks, showing the measurements (angles and distances) between each of the marks, has also been deposited with the original plans in the archives of both Governments.

**Method of Demarcation.**

*Direct Demarcation.*

In principle, each boundary mark is placed exactly on the frontier line and determines, directly, a point on the frontier.

This point coincides with the centre of the upper surface of each boundary stone placed vertically. It is generally indicated by the intersection of the rays cut on the top of the stone.

In the case of reference marks, the frontier point is determined by the intersection of the two rays. When the reference mark is single, or is cut on a vertical surface such as the parapet of a bridge, the frontier line passes through the centre of the incisure.

The frontier line proceeds in a straight line between the centres of two boundary marks, and is represented on the plans by a continuous straight line. Any exceptions to this general rule are expressly indicated in the General Description of the frontier; in these exceptional cases the frontier line is represented on the plans by a broken line.

*Lateral Demarcation.*

When the frontier is formed by the median line of a road or of a non-navigable watercourse, it has not been possible to place boundary stones upon its course. The frontier line is then indicated laterally by "twin" boundary marks placed opposite one another on French and German territory respectively.

The frontier point indicated in this manner is situated in the centre of the straight line joining the centres of the two boundary marks. In the General Description of the frontier this point is described as the "point midway between the twin boundary stones or the twin reference marks". If it has not been possible to place the two boundary marks on either side of, or at an equal distance from, the frontier point, as usually occurs in the case of waterways, the fact is mentioned in the Description of the frontier.

The frontier proceeds in a straight line from the point midway between the two twin boundary marks to the point midway between the following pair or to the centre of the following boundary mark; the exceptions to this rule are indicated in the general description of the frontier, and are shown on the plans by a broken line.
### Annex V.

(Article 41)

**A. FRONTIER ROADS.**

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**Remarks:** No longer in use

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**Remarks:** Classified on the French side as main road No. 106 but not constructed.

N° 1756
### Section of road to be kept in repair by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of plan</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German Bürgermeisterei or commune</th>
<th>Description on the French side</th>
<th>Section of road to be kept in repair by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Wingen</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Forest road</td>
<td>France 7, Germany 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>France 7, Germany 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>France 7, Germany 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>France 7, Germany 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>France 7, Germany 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Highway No. 63 (old track)</td>
<td>France 85/1, Germany 85/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>France 94, Germany △</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>France △, Germany △</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Country road</td>
<td>Half kept in repair by each of the two communes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### B. ROADS SKIRTING THE FRONTIER OR CROSSING IT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of plan</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German Bürgermeisterei or commune</th>
<th>Description on the French side</th>
<th>Limit of upkeep by</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apach</td>
<td>Perl</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 1 from Apach, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. △ and 1</td>
<td>by France</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Apach</td>
<td>Perl</td>
<td>Highway No. 53 bis, cuts the frontier between twin boundary stones Nos. 15 west and 15 east</td>
<td>by Germany</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1756
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of plan of article in Description</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German Bürgermeister of commune</th>
<th>Description on the French side</th>
<th>Limit of upkeep by France</th>
<th>Limit of upkeep by Germany</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 Merschwiller</td>
<td>Perl</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 3 from Merschwiller, cuts the frontier between twin boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4 Merschwiller</td>
<td>Orscholz</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 2 from Merschwiller, cuts the frontier at boundary stone No. 7</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>5 Manderen</td>
<td>Orscholz</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 1 from Manderen, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 34 and 35</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6 Launstroff</td>
<td>Orscholz</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 7 and 7/1</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2nd Section.

<p>| 2  | 1 Schweyen | Neu-Hornbach | Main road No. 104, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 1 and 2 | The frontier |
| 2  | 2 Rolbing  | Mauschbach    | Highway No. 62, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 1 and 1/1 | The frontier |
| 5  | 3 Rolbing  | Dietrichingen | Ordinary by-road No. 2 from Rolbing, cuts the frontier at boundary stone No. 14 | The frontier |
| 9  | 5 Walschbronn | Riedelberg | Ordinary by-road, cuts the frontier at boundary stone No. 17 | The frontier |
| 11 | 6 Walschbronn | Kröppen   | Main road No. 105, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 21/1 and 22 | The frontier |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>of plan</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German Bürgermeisters or commune</th>
<th>Description on the French side</th>
<th>Limit of upkeep by France</th>
<th>by Germany</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Walschbronn</td>
<td>Kröppen</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 3 from Walschbronn, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 29 and Δ</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td>On the French side it has been proposed to allow this road to fall into disuse but this has not yet been decided upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Walschbronn</td>
<td>Schweix</td>
<td>Main road No. 105 C, cuts the frontier at triple boundary stone No. 7</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Roppeville</td>
<td>Hilst</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 2 from Roppeville, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 14 and Δ</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Sturzelbronn</td>
<td>Ludwigswinkel</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road No. 3 from Sturzelbronn, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 16 and 16/1</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Obersteinbach</td>
<td>Fischbach</td>
<td>Common by-road No. 53 I, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 3/3 and 4</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Niederstein-</td>
<td>Schönau</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road from Niedersteinbach</td>
<td>Division of costs of up-keep 80% 20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Lembach</td>
<td>Hirschthal</td>
<td>Common by-road No. 125 I, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 20 and 21</td>
<td>Perpendicular to the axis of the road, passing through reference boundary stone No. 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Wingen</td>
<td>Nothweiler</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road from Wingen, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 15 and 16</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Common by-road No. 14b I, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 2/1 and 3</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>of plan of article in the Description</td>
<td>French commune</td>
<td>German Bürgermeisterei or commune</td>
<td>Description on the French side</td>
<td>Limit of upkeep by France</td>
<td>by Germany</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>26 Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweigen</td>
<td>Highway No. 63, cuts the frontier between triple boundary stones No. 86</td>
<td>Straight line joining the two boundary stones Nos. 86 north and 86 east.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>27 Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Common by-road No. 14 b III. between the twin threeway boundary stones</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td>km.</td>
<td>1.214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>28 Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Common by-road No. 3 a I, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 4 and 5</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td>km.</td>
<td>0.884</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>34 Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Common by-road No. 3 a II, cuts the frontier at the twin boundary stones No. 1</td>
<td>Northern end of bridge over the Bavarian territory</td>
<td>km.</td>
<td>0.386</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>35 Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Highway No. 68, cuts the frontier between boundary stones Nos. 22 and 23</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td>km.</td>
<td>115.888</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>35 Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Ordinary by-road, cuts the frontier at the twin boundary stones No. 63</td>
<td>Perpendicular to the boundary stone No. 63 on the axis of the road</td>
<td>km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>36 Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Neuburg</td>
<td>Road on the Rhine embankment</td>
<td>The frontier</td>
<td>km.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The roads not included in the present table are kept in repair by direct agreement either between the owners or between the users.
ANNEX VI.
(Article 42.)

NON-NAVIGABLE WATERCOURSES AND OFF-LET CANALS FORMING PART OF THE FRONTIER.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of plan of article in the Description</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German commune</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Beginning and end</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Schweyen</td>
<td>Neu-Hornbach</td>
<td>Schwalm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/6</td>
<td>Rolbing</td>
<td>Riedelberg</td>
<td>Hornbach</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/4</td>
<td>Wingen</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Siebentheiler-bächel</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Brenschelbach (Saar Territory)—Schweyen—Neu Hornbach to twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/7</td>
<td>Climbach</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Siebentheiler-bächel</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Riedelberg-Dietrichingen-Rolbing to the three-way boundary stones of Rolbing—Walschbronn—Riedelberg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Lauterbächel</td>
<td>From boundary stone No. 35 to the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wingen—Bobenthal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/8</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wingen—Bobenthal to the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wissembourg—Bobenthal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/4</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wissembourg—Bobenthal to the confluence with the Lauter near triple boundary stones No. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From triple boundary stones No. 1 to twin boundary stones No. 1/3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 15 to the point of junction of the canal of the Saint-Rémy Mill near twin boundary stones No. 16.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First Section:
Nil.

Second Section:

From the three-way boundary stones of Brenschelbach (Saar Territory)—Schweyen—Neu Hornbach to twin boundary stones No. 1.

From the three-way boundary stones of Riedelberg-Dietrichingen-Rolbing to the three-way boundary stones of Rolbing—Walschbronn—Riedelberg.

From boundary stone No. 35 to the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wingen—Bobenthal.

From the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wingen—Bobenthal to the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wissembourg—Bobenthal.

From the three-way boundary stones of Climbach—Wissembourg—Bobenthal to the confluence with the Lauter near triple boundary stones No. 1.

From triple boundary stones No. 1 to twin boundary stones No. 1/3.

From twin boundary stones No. 15 to the point of junction of the canal of the Saint-Rémy Mill near twin boundary stones No. 16.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Plan of Article in Description</th>
<th>French Commune</th>
<th>German Commune</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Beginning and End</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45-46</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Canal of St. Remy mill</td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 16 to its confluence with the Lauter near twin boundary stones No. 18.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-47</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 18 to the three-way boundary stones of Schweighofen–Kapsweyer–Altenstadt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47-48</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Kapsweyer</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Schweighofen–Kapsweyer–Altenstadt to the three-way boundary stones of Kapsweyer–Steinfeld–Altenstadt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-49</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Steinfeld</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Kapsweyer–Steinfeld–Altenstadt to the three-way boundary stones of Steinfeld–Scheibenhardt–Altenstadt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Canal of Bienwald mill</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Steinfeld–Scheibenhardt–Altenstadt to the three-way boundary stones of Altenstadt–Salmbach–Scheibenhardt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Salmbach</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Canal of Bienwald mill</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Altenstadt–Salmbach–Scheibenhardt to the point of entrance into the Lauter near twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51-52</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Salmbach</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 1 to the three-way boundary stones of Salmbach–Niederlauterbach–Scheibenhardt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52-53</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Niederlauterbach</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Salmbach–Niederlauterbach–Scheibenhardt to the three-way boundary stones of Niederlauterbach–Scheibenhardt–Scheibenhardt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>From the three-way boundary stones of Niederlauterbach–Scheibenhardt–Scheibenhardt to the point of junction of the canal of the Scheibenhard Mill near twin boundary stones No. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of plan</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
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<tr>
<td>of article in Description</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French commune</td>
<td>Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Lauterbourg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German commune</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Berg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Canal of Scheibenhard mill</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
<td>Lauter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning and end</td>
<td>From the point of junction near twin boundary stones No. 2 to the confluence with the Lauter near twin boundary stones No. 5.</td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 5 to the four-way boundary stones of Scheibenhard–Lauterbourg– and Scheibenhardt–Berg.</td>
<td>From the four-way boundary stones of Scheibenhard–Lauterbourg and Scheibenhardt–Berg to twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 44 to twin boundary stones No. 45.</td>
<td>From twin boundary stones No. 51 to twin boundary stones No. 62.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX VII.

ENGINEERING WORKS SITUATED ON THE FRONTIER.
(Articles 19, 45.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German commune</th>
<th>Description on French side</th>
<th>Kept up by</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First Section.**

Nil.

**Second Section.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5</th>
<th>3 4</th>
<th>Rolbing</th>
<th>Dietrichingen, Riedelberg</th>
<th>Bridge carrying the road from Riedelberg to Hornbach over the Hornbach at the three-way boundary stones of Rolbing-Dietrichingen-Riedelberg.</th>
<th>wholly in Bavaria.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rolbing</td>
<td>Riedelberg</td>
<td>Foot-bridge known as the &quot;Saustr&quot; over the Hornbach at twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
<td>half half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rolbing</td>
<td>Riedelberg</td>
<td>Bridge known as &quot;Saustrücker&quot; over the Hornbach at twin boundary stones No. 2.</td>
<td>half half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rolbing</td>
<td>Riedelberg</td>
<td>Foot-bridge at Riedelberg Mill over the Hornbach at twin boundary stones No. 3.</td>
<td>wholly Property of the Bavarian Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Walschbronn</td>
<td>Kröppen</td>
<td>Culvert under main road No. 195 at boundary stones Nos. 21 and 22.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Liederschiedt</td>
<td>Schweix</td>
<td>Aqueduct under main road No. 195 C at triple boundary stones No. 7.</td>
<td>half half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Niedersteinbach</td>
<td>Schönau</td>
<td>Aqueduct for carrying off irrigation water along the general by-road from Wengelsbach to Schönau at boundary stones Nos. 51 to 54.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Article Reference</td>
<td>French Commune</td>
<td>German Commune</td>
<td>Description on French side</td>
<td>Kept up by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Bridge known as Sieben- theilerbrücke over the Lauter at its confluence with the Lauterbächel at triple boundary stones No. 1.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Weir over the Lauter at twin boundary stones No. 1/1.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Bobenthal</td>
<td>Bridge over the Lauter at twin boundary stones No. 1/2.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Wissembourg</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Aqueduct for carrying off half water at twin boundary stones No. 2.</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Bridge carrying the Wissembourg-Mannheim railway over the Lauter at reference marks Nos. 15/1 and 15/2.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Schweighofen</td>
<td>Bridge over the off-let canal half half of the St. Rémy Mill at twin boundary stones Nos. 17.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Steinfeld</td>
<td>Bridge of the former tileworks over the Lauter at twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Steinfeld</td>
<td>Bridge at Bienwald Mill over the Lauter at the three-way boundary stones of Altenstadt-Steinfeld-Scheibenhardt.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Altenstadt</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Weir of the Bienwald Mill.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Salmbach</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Bridge over the Lauter at twin boundary stones No. 3.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 1756
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German commune</th>
<th>Description on French side</th>
<th>Kept up by</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Niederlautern</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Bridge over the Lauter at twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Bridge over the Lauter at twin boundary stones No. 1.</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Scheibenhard</td>
<td>Scheibenhardt</td>
<td>Weir of the Scheibenhard Mill between twin boundary stones Nos. 2 and 3.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
<td>Property of the French mill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Culvert of the Lauterbourg-Berg railway between twin boundary stones Nos. 49 and 50.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
<td>Property of the Alsace-Lorraine Railways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>Bridge of Wehr over the Lauter at twin boundary stones Nos. 63.</td>
<td>one-third</td>
<td>Property of the commune of Berg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Lauterbourg</td>
<td>Neuburg</td>
<td>Sluice-bridge over the Lauter on the line of the Rhine.</td>
<td>wholly</td>
<td>Property of the French Inland Waterways Department.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Third Section:
**BRIDGES ON THE RHINE.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of plan of article in Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>French commune</th>
<th>German commune</th>
<th>Description on French side</th>
<th>Kept up by</th>
<th>Date of handing-over of bridge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Huningue</td>
<td>Weil</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>December 21st, 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chalampé (Eichwald)</td>
<td>Neuenburg</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>February 15th, 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Biesheim</td>
<td>Alt-Breisach</td>
<td>Bridge of boats known as &quot;Pont de Brisach&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
<td>January 7th, 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Marckolsheim</td>
<td>Sasbach</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 15th, 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Schoenau</td>
<td>Weisweil</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 15th, 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Gerstheim</td>
<td>Ottenheim</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>November 18th, 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td>Kehl</td>
<td>Road-bridge known as Kehl Bridge on highway No. 4 from Paris to Strasbourg and into Germany.</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 7th, 1920.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Gamsheim</td>
<td>Freistett</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>May 25th, 1921.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Drusenheim</td>
<td>Greffern</td>
<td>Bridge of boats.</td>
<td></td>
<td>January 19th, 1921.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX VIII.

SPECIMEN OF PROCES-VERBAUX CONCERNING OPERATIONS RELATIVE TO THE MARKING OF THE FRONTIER.

(Article 47).

COPY FOR THE USE OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Procès-verbal

of the proceedings at the Franco-German frontier near boundary-stones Nos. X and Y between the French commune of ................................... and the Bavarian commune of ................................... and near boundary-stones Nos. Z and ................................... between the French commune of ................................... and the Bavarian commune of ...................................

The following were present:

On the French side:

(1) M. ................................................................., Sub-Prefect.
(2) M. ................................................................., Inspector.

On the German side:

(1) M. ................................................................., Bezirksamtmann.
(2) M. ................................................................., Vermessungsamtmann

The above-mentioned officials inspected the frontier and formally noted:

(1) That boundary-stone No. X between the French commune of ................................... and the Bavarian commune of ................................... which had been broken off at ground level has been replaced by a new boundary-stone of the ordinary type, set up at the same point, after verification of the measurements given in the plans;

(2) That boundary-stone No. Y between the French commune of ................................... and the Bavarian commune of ................................... which was leaning over towards the ground has been straightened and consolidated;

(3) That boundary-stone No. Z between the French commune of ................................... and the Bavarian Commune of ................................... which had been unearthed and removed several metres from its position has been returned to its initial emplacement in accordance with the measurements given in the plans;

(4) .................................................................

In faith whereof the present procès-verbal and the attached sketches have been drawn up.

................................................................., 19......

N. N.

Sub-Prefect of .................................................................
Bezirksamtmann of .................................................................

(Approved by the French Government),

(Approved by the German Government).
PROTOCOL.

WITH REGARD TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty concerning the delimitation of the frontier, the Plenipotentiaries of the German and French Governments have noted the following points:

I.

In accordance with the undertaking previously entered into by the French Government to reinstate in their property rights, without effect on transactions already liquidated, certain German nationals who possessed agricultural or forest land in French territory within a zone of five kilometres from the frontier, the French and German Governments have proceeded to an exchange of letters on to-day's date, the text of which is annexed to the present Protocol.

II.

The German Government having expressed the desire that the Baden Government should acquire the land belonging to the Alsatian communes situated on the right bank of the Rhine, the French Government made representations to the communes, in conformity with the provisions of Article 3 of the Franco-Baden Convention of July 3, 1857, with a view to persuading them to agree to the sale of the said land. The Communes of Beinheim and Blodelsheim accepted the purchase offers submitted to them. These offers were as follows: for the land of the Commune of Beinheim, 35,000 Reichsmarks (gold marks); for the land of the Commune of Blodelsheim, 46,019.16 Reichsmarks (gold marks).

For the purpose of framing the contract to complete these two sales in agreement with the communes concerned, the French and German Governments have appointed as their respective representatives, M. Antony, Director of the Interior at the General Commissariat of the Republic at Strasbourg, and M. Schefflmeier, Ministerial Counsellor at the Baden Ministry of the Interior. In this capacity M. Antony and M. Schefflmeier will act as intermediaries between the communes and the Baden Government, on whose behalf the sale is to be effected according to the statement of the German Plenipotentiaries.

It is agreed that, until the sale has become effective, the Communes of Beinheim and Blodelsheim shall enjoy, as regards the exploitation of their property situated on the right bank of the Rhine, the same facilities as those accorded to the Communes of Muthern, Münchhausen and Rheinau under Articles 26 to 31 of the Treaty of Delimitation.

III.

In execution of the provision of Article 32 of the Treaty signed this day, copies of current fishing leases granted by France outside her national frontier have been delivered to the German Plenipotentiaries in the form of four procès-verbaux of adjudication drawn up by the Shipping, Offices of the Arrondissements of Strasbourg and Colmar on January 16, 1922, December 27, 1923 February 21, 1921 and December 17, 1923, respectively. In application of the same Article the French Administration shall take the necessary steps in order that the fishing leases granted by the French State outside its limit of sovereignty shall terminate on January 1, 1926, with the exception of lots 1 (a), 3 and 17 of the Colmar-Rhine district, which can only be terminated as from January 1, 1927.

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IV.

The dwellings, sheds and building yards which, under the terms of Article I, paragraph 3, of the provisional Convention concluded on July 1, 1920, at Baden-Baden between France and Germany concerning the Rhine bridges, had been ceded temporarily on lease to the French Administration, have now been evacuated by the latter and have already been restored to the German authorities. The rent for the period during which these premises were used shall be fixed by agreement between the two Governments.

It is agreed that on payment of a nominal fee of five Reichsmarks per annum and per site, the French Administration may place at the points on the right bank of the Rhine hitherto used for this purpose the piles for lengthening the boat-bridges and the emergency foot-bridges required when the river is in flood.

V.

Article 16 of the text of the Treaty of Delimitation initialled on April 13, 1925, has been modified and replaced in the Treaty signed this day by the following provisions:

On the section of the frontier between France and Baden the limit of sovereignty on the Rhine is constituted by the axis of the thalweg.

The axis of the thalweg is the continuous line of the deepest soundings.

The French and German Plenipotentiaries have also attached to the present Protocol the letters which they exchanged stating the attitude of their respective Governments in regard to the relinquishment of landed property and other rights connected therewith which certain German communes possessed in Alsace-Lorraine.

Done at Paris in duplicate, August 14, 1925.

(L. S.) (Signed) Hoesch.
(L. S.) (Signed) Frhr. v. Grüna.
(L. S.) (Signed) J. Laroche.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PARIS, AUGUST 14, 1925.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In exercise of the right reserved under Article 74 of the Treaty of Versailles, the French Government had decided on January 12, 1922, to postpone temporarily the liquidation of the landed property belonging to German nationals which is situated along the Franco-German frontier. The final reinstatement of these nationals in their property rights was made conditional on the conclusion of a Convention ensuring the inhabitants of the French communes situated on the frontier the right of free movement over their property situated in German territory.

The Treaty of Delimitation signed to-day having settled this question to the satisfaction of both Governments, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the French Government has now taken the following decision:

German nationals, whether natural or legal persons, owning agricultural or forest property not yet liquidated which is situated wholly or partly within a zone of five kilometres from the Franco-German frontier on French territory shall be reinstated in their property rights, free of cost, on November 1, 1925. Consequently all conservatory
measures or measures of sequestration taken by the French Government in exercise of its right of liquidation under Article 74 of the Treaty of Versailles shall be terminated as soon as possible.

The French Government considers it desirable that the reinstatement referred to in the present letter should take place without any settlement of accounts between the German owners and the sequestration authorities. Should it be decided otherwise and should the balance of accounts result in a deficit payable by the German owners, allowance shall as far as possible be made, in a spirit of equity, for the fact of their not having had the use of that property. The same shall apply as regards the assessment of arrears of taxes which may still be due, it being understood that, in principle, the sequestration and liquidation authorities, in so far as they were entrusted with the exploitation of the property, were responsible for the payment of the said taxes.

This decision shall not in any case affect liquidation ensuing regularly from decisions of the French judicial authorities, and cannot give rise, as regards either the various measures taken during the period of sequestration or the state in which the property is restored, to any claim whatever by the German persons concerned. Nor does it extend to property or rights which formerly belonged to the German Reich or States or to their administrative areas.

I have the honour to be, etc. 

(Signed) A. BRIAND.

To His Excellency,
M. von Hoesch,
German Ambassador,
Paris.

GERMAN EMBASSY.

YOUR Excellency,

I have the honour to declare that simultaneously with the signing of the Treaty of to-day’s date with regard to the delimitation of the frontier, the following points have been agreed upon:

German nationals, whether natural or legal persons, owning agricultural or forest property not yet liquidated which is situated wholly or partly within a zone of five kilometres from the Franco-German frontier on French territory, shall be reinstated in their property rights, free of cost, on November 1, 1925. Consequently all conservatory measures or measures of sequestration taken by the French Government in exercise of its right of liquidation under Article 74 of the Treaty of Versailles shall be terminated as soon as possible.

The French Government considers it desirable that the reinstatement referred to in the present letter should take place without any settlement of accounts between the German owners and the sequestration authorities. Should it be decided otherwise and should the settlement of accounts result in a deficit payable by the German owners, allowance shall as far as possible be made, in a spirit of equity, for the fact of their not having had the use of that property. The same shall apply as regards the assessment of arrears of taxes which may still be due, it being understood that, in principle, the sequestration and liquidation authorities, in so far as they were entrusted with the exploitation of the property, were responsible for the payment of the said taxes.

This decision shall not in any case affect liquidation ensuing regularly from decisions of the French judicial authorities, and cannot give rise, as regards either the various measures taken during the period of sequestration or the state in which the property is
restored, to any claim whatever by the German persons concerned. Nor does it extend to property or rights which formerly belonged to the German Empire or States or to their administrative areas.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) V. HOESCH.

To His Excellency
M. Aristide Briand,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Paris.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

With reference to the signature on to-day's date of the Treaty concerning the delimitation of the frontier, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of the German Government have the honour to submit the following protest, on legal grounds, against the confiscation of the landed property situated in French territory, and other rights connected therewith which belong to certain German communes:

In the Treaty concerning the delimitation of the frontier the landed property and other rights of the French communes of Muthorn, Münchhausen and Rheinaut, on the right bank of the Rhine, are explicitly recognised, and certain privileges are accorded to their inhabitants in regard to the exploitation of this property. The similar rights possessed by German communes on the left bank of the Rhine are not dealt with in the Treaty. The French Government has declared that in virtue of Article 56 of the Treaty of Versailles, France has entered into possession, without any payment, of the property and rights in question.

The German Government, however, is firmly convinced that such transfer of property is not justified by the above-mentioned treaty provisions, its view being based on the following considerations:

According to the German Government’s interpretation of Article 51, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles, the Franco-Baden Treaty of April 5, 1840, together with other earlier frontier treaties, came into force again in its entirety in virtue of this provision. Hence, the boundaries of properties and preserves as laid down, together with the national frontiers, in the Treaty of 1840, still remained valid for both parties, so that both the German and the French communes retained their old rights on the opposite shore. The French Government, on the other hand, took the view that the Treaty of April 5, 1840, had come into force again only as regards the national frontiers, and that the rights of German communes in regard to preserves on the left bank of the Rhine had lapsed; on these grounds it declares that the landed property and other rights of such communes have lapsed under Article 56 of the Treaty of Versailles. The German Government, on the other hand, is convinced that Article 51, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles constitutes a special provision which takes precedence over Article 56 of that Treaty, so that apart from the interpretation of the term ‘administrative area’, which will be gone into later, the last-named Article does not apply to the preserves. Accordingly, there has been no transfer of property to the French State under Article 56 of the Treaty of Versailles, and the German communes retain their rights on the left bank of the Rhine.

With the abrogation of the Franco-Baden Treaty of April 5, 1840, as provided in Article 52 of the present Frontier Treaty, the administrative rights possessed by the communes of each of the contracting parties on the territory of the other lapse, but the landed property and other rights of German communes on the left bank of the Rhine, in so far as they are in the sphere of private law, are not affected thereby. The German Government expressly reserves the right to make good these claims or to demand compensation.
This legal protest extends similarly to the landed property and other rights of German communes on French territory not connected with the Franco-Baden Treaty of April 5, 1840, which have been declared by the French Government to have lapsed, in virtue of Article 56 of the Treaty of Versailles. According to paragraph 2 of this Article the transfer of property to France applies to all rights whatsoever belonging to the German Empire or German States or to their administrative areas. The French Government interprets the term "administrative area" as including the communes. The German Government, however, maintains that only State administrative areas can constitute branches of the State administrative organisation, and not the communes, which enjoy the privilege of autonomous administration, this being, in the German Government's view, distinct from State administration. If Article 56, paragraph 2, of the Treaty of Versailles had been intended to include the rights of the communes, these would naturally have had to be mentioned explicitly.

The German Government is obliged accordingly to maintain the legal standpoint which it has always upheld, namely, that the transfer of property under consideration is incompatible with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles.

I have the honour, etc.  
(Signed) von Hoesch.  
(Signed) von Grünau.

To M. Laroche,  
Minister Plenipotentiary  
and Director of Political  
and Economic Affairs,  
Paris.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.  
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,  
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PARIS, August 14, 1925.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

In a letter of to-day's date you were good enough to inform me on behalf of the German Government that the latter considered that France was not entitled under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles to enter into possession of the property and rights which certain German communes on the right bank of the Rhine possessed in 1871 on the left bank of the Rhine. You added that in the circumstances the German Government expressly reserved the right to make good the claims of the said German communes or to demand compensation.

I desire in this connection to direct your attention to the following considerations:

Article 56 of the Treaty of Peace provides expressly that France shall enter into possession of all movable or immovable property of public or private domain together with all rights in the territories of Alsace and Lorraine included within the frontiers prior to the Treaty of Frankfort of 1871 belonging to the administrative areas of the German Empire or German States.

The German Government maintains that Article 51, paragraph 2, under which "the provisions of the Treaties establishing the delimitation of the frontiers before 1871 shall be restored" applies not only to the provisions delimiting the frontier but also to the provisions of the Treaty — in the present case the Franco-Baden Treaty of April 5, 1840 — fixing the limits of the properties or islets which the French communes on the left bank of the Rhine and the German communes on the right bank respectively owned on either side of the frontier.

In the French Government's opinion the general provision of Article 51 refers to the restoration of French sovereignty over the territories annexed by Germany in 1871, and paragraph 2 is simply intended to re-establish the delimitation of the old Franco-German frontier resulting from the treaties in force on July 18, 1870, and fixing the limits of French and German sovereignty respectively.

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Similarly, when provisions were inserted in the said Franco-Baden Treaty of April 5, 1840, and in the previous Treaty of January 30, 1827, concerning the property rights and rights of possession of communes situated on either side of the frontier over the islets formed at that time by the irregular course of the river, this was designed to ensure the application of the Treaties of Peace of 1814 and 1815, which provided that changes in the thalweg of the Rhine might involve certain changes in the limits of the sovereignty of the respective States, but not any modification in the said property rights or rights of possession (Treaty of May 31, 1814, Article 3, paragraph 5, sub-paragraph 2; Treaty of November 20, 1815, Article 1, paragraph 2). The settlement of these rights, and the limits assigned to them on the ground, were thus declared entirely independent of the question of sovereignty. Accordingly, in the French Government's view, this settlement has nothing whatever to do with the fixing of the frontier between France and Germany, the only subject dealt with in Article 51 of the Treaty of Peace.

Moreover, Article 56, which assigns to France without payment the property belonging to the German Empire and German States and to their administrative areas, constitutes an exceptional provision; this is clear both from the fact that it was dictated by the conditions under which Alsace and Lorraine were ceded in 1871, and from the special clause referring explicitly not only to the property of the State but also to that of the administrative areas. Hence, even if, contrary to the foregoing observations, the provisions of the Treaty of 1871 which do not concern the frontier were considered as having been put into force again under the general provision laid down in Article 51, this would not be inconsistent with the cession to France, without payment, of the property of the German communes, since every special provision is held in law to constitute an exception to a general provision, in conformity with the principle specialia generalibus derogant.

In order to exempt the Baden communes from the application of Article 56 of the Treaty of Peace, the German Government maintains, further, that these communes are not included in the expression "administrative areas", on the ground that they possess administrative autonomy distinct from the State administration and do not constitute branches of the State administrative organisation.

Without wishing to enter into a controversy with the German Government on the subject of the public law of the State of Baden or the Baden municipal legislation, we may perhaps be allowed to observe that the Treaty of Peace does not specify that only sub-divisions of the State administrative organisation are meant, but employs the most general expression possible so as to embrace every part of the territory which constitutes a unit from the point of view of administration. The fact of the communes possessing this character is not contested, this being shown moreover by Article 20 of the Constitution of the State of Baden, of March 21, 1919, whatever may be the individual rights possessed by the communes, unions of communes or Kreise in virtue of the law.

Accordingly, the French Government is bound to maintain the point of view which it has consistently upheld as regards France's entry into possession of the property and rights of every description which the German communes possessed in 1871 in Alsace-Lorraine.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) J. LAROCHE.

For and on behalf of the Minister.

To His Excellency,
Monsieur von Hoesch,
German Ambassador,
Paris.

No. 1756