Indefinite Boundary Disputes
solve the boundary problem. These resulted in the Treaty of 1819, also known as the Florida Treaty. This, dated February 22, 1819, sets the western boundary between the United States and Spain, in part, as

... following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence, by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. ... if the source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets said parallel of latitude 42.

The United States hereby cede to His Catholic Majesty and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above-described line; and, in like manner, His Catholic Majesty cedes to the said United States all his rights, claims and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line. ... 17

It is by this treaty that title to this so-called Colorado Enclave, reputed in newspaper stories and popular legends to be a territorial no-man's-land, came to the United States.

By all its clauses the treaty of 1819 clarified the claims of the various nations in North America. Important at a later date for our claims to the Oregon country was the definition of the northern limit of the Spanish claims at latitude 42 north and cession of Spain's Oregon claims to us.


Renewing its grant to the Newberry Library for the Newberry Fellowships in Midwestern Studies the Rockefeller Foundation has increased its former amount of $25,000 to $50,000. The Fellowships were awarded for the writing of sound and readable books about the Middle West. Applications are now being received by Stanley Pargellis, librarian of The Newberry, Chicago 10, Illinois.