The United States of America

versus

The Republic of Peru

Landreau Claim

Award

of

The International Archival Commission

October 26th 1920
Award

The United States of America
versus
The Republic of Peru

Landrace Claim

Whereas by a Protocol signed and sealed in Lima, Peru, the twenty first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty one, and made between the Governments of the United States of America and the Republic of Peru, it was agreed that the said Governments, not having been able to reach an agreement concerning the claim against Peru of the heirs and assigns of the American citizen John Celestin Landrace, arising out of a decree of October twenty fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five of the Government of Peru, providing for the payment of rewards to John Thospcile Landrace, Esquire of John Celestin Landrace, for the discovery of guano deposits, and out of Contracts of John Thospcile Landrace and John Celestin Landrace, entered into on about April Sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and October twenty ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, which claim was supported by the Government of the United States, and resolved to submit the question for decision to an International Arbitral Commission, met to that end and had named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States, William S. Gougeon, Ambassador of the United States at Lima, and the President of Peru, Dr. Alberto Salaman, Minister of Foreign Relations, who, after having exchanged their full powers found to be mutual, elder and proper form, had agreed upon the thirteen Articles set out in the said Protocol after the said sealed.

And whereas by Article 11 of the said Protocol it was provided that the Commission should be composed of three members as follows: one to be appointed by the Government of the United States; one to be appointed by the Government of Peru; and
the third who should act as President of the Commission and
should be a national of either Denmark, Great Britain or the
Netherlands, to be selected by the two Governments aforesaid.

And whereas, in pursuance of the said Article IV, Robert
Smith Esquire, was duly appointed by the Government of the
United States, and Charles A. Pette Esquire, was duly appointed
by the Government of Peru, and Sir Light, Honourable Viscount
Friday, G. C. M. G., a national of Great Britain, residing in
London, was duly appointed to be President of the Commission
by the two said Governments.

And whereas, by Article IV thereof, it was provided that the
Commission should meet at the residence place of the President
of the Commission within sixty days after the Act should be
ready for consideration according to the second paragraph of
Article IV of the said Protocol and should hold all its sessions
in the same place.

And whereas by an Agreement made between the Government
of the United States and the Republic of Peru, the ., 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of October, the year nineteen hundred and
twenty-two, the President of the Commission should determine.

And whereas the Commission thereafter met as so appointed
and sat in London and heard the arguments of the Agents for
the said Governments duly appointed, under the said Protocol
on the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and
eleventh days of October, the year nineteen hundred and
twenty-two.

And whereas by Article I of the said Protocol, the
questions to be determined by the Commission are first, whether
the release granted the Peruvian Government in 1892 by
John Fitchfield Landreau eliminated any claim which John
Coleskin Landreau, the American citizen, may have had against
the Peruvian Government; and if all claims were not already
exhausted, then, second, what sum, if any, is equitably
due to the heirs or assigns of John Coleskin Landreau.
Now that said this commission, having carefully considered the arguments of the Agents and Counsel for the said parties, and the printed cases and documents presented by either side, after due deliberation, finds and awards that the release granted the Peruvian government in 1892 by John Telesphor Landreau did not eliminate any claim which John Telesphor Landreau, the American citizen, may have had against the Peruvian government, and no claim was thereby extinguished. And further finds and awards that there is equitably due the heirs or assigns of John Telesphor Landreau the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars of the United States of America in gold coin thereof.

Done at Linden, in triplicate original, the twenty-sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

[Signature]

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