



Figure 15 The demarcation of the boundary between Trans-Jordan and Palestine near the Gulf of Aqaba, 1946. Source: Survey of Palestine, 1946.

expansion of Aqaba since 1922, and Trans-Jordan won an additional piece of land on the Gulf coast.

Apart from marking this short section, the British regime did not continue the demarcation process until the end of the mandate period. It was satisfied with the general determination of the 'lowest points line' along the main stream that flows south towards the gulf, and along the stream that flowed north from the watershed towards the Dead Sea. The problematic sections near Mlahat Taba were not marked. The task of marking the boundary accurately along its full length was left for the State of Israel and the Kingdom of Jordan, which carried out this action after signing the peace treaty between them, in the 1990s.

The section of the boundary between the Dead Sea and Syria did not require actual marking, because seemingly the Jordan and the Yarmuk rivers delineated a clear borderline, until the problem of an unmarked boundary was emphasized by certain hydrological events. The structure of