

seizure of land but also from the loss of land according to postwar settlements and treaties (such as, for example, the Vennbahn enclaves, East Prussia, and Temburong).

Nature-caused enclaves, that is, those that have originated for physical reasons. All European pene-enclaves belong to this type.

BUESINGEN, THE "ETERNAL ANNOYANCE"

Buesingen's development in the Middle Ages was typical for Europe: it was traded, given as a gift to the Church, inherited, changed sovereignty together with its current lord, and so on. Buesingen was first mentioned as early as 1090 as "Bosinga," as Count Burkhardt von Nellenburg handed it down to the Allerheiligen Abbey in Schaffhausen. After being owned by several families, it was sold to the Hapsburgs in 1465. Schaffhausen tried for a long time to buy Buesingen from the Hapsburgs and finally succeeded in 1651 (Buesingen was bought for 20,000 guilders). Because of a territorial dispute between Schaffhausen and Buesingen's lord Eberhard von Thurn, the village was lost by the former in 1698. In 1723, Schaffhausen had managed to acquire the territories, but Buesingen remained under von Thurn's rule "to the eternal annoyance" of Schaffhausen.

As a result of the long history of purchases and inheritances in feudal Europe, Buesingen appeared by 1770 as a territory under Austrian rule fully surrounded by Switzerland. With the Earldom of Nellenburg it then became a part of, first, Württemberg and then Baden. Since 1871, Buesingen has been a part of united Germany. Canton Schaffhausen has tried at last to buy Buesingen during the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815 but did not succeed. In 1835, Buesingen was excluded from German customs territory. The inclusion into Swiss customs territory followed only in 1964, regulated by a special German-Swiss treaty. When Verenhof was transferred to Switzerland in 1967, Buesingen remained with Germany. The highly satisfactory 1964 treaty created an efficient model of enclave management for both the mainland and the surrounding state. Buesingen does not annoy Schaffhausen any longer.

Some enclaves, for example, Point Roberts and Llivia, emerged from misunderstandings or errors during boundary delineation. The former two are the result of insufficient geographical knowledge during the delimitation of the U.S.-Canadian border along the 49th parallel. Enclaves may also result from carelessly drawn treaties. In the case of Llivia, the Treaty of the Pyrenees allocated to France thirty-three villages in the Cerdagne. Llivia was, however, not included since it had the status not of a village but of a town.