

TREATY SERIES. 1912.

No. 16.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
PORTUGAL

RESPECTING

THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN BRITISH AND
PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS NORTH AND SOUTH
OF THE ZAMBESI.London, October 21, 1911.
November 20

[WITH MAP.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
July 1912.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LTD., FETTER LANE, E.C., and 32, ABINGDON STREET, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, LTD., 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PRINTED BY

HARRISON AND SONS, PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
45-47, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C.

[Cd. 6265.] Price 5½d.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND PORTUGAL RESPECTING THE BOUNDARY
BETWEEN BRITISH AND PORTUGUESE POS-
SESSIONS NORTH AND SOUTH OF THE
ZAMBESI.

London, October 21
November 20, 1911.

(1.)

Sir E. Grey to the Portuguese Minister.

Sir,

Foreign Office, October 21, 1911.

WITH reference to the correspondence which passed with the Portuguese Legation in 1910, and in particular to the Marquess of Soveral's note of the 22nd June last year, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith two memoranda describing the course of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary north and south of the Zambesi, respectively, together with two signed copies of a map of the boundary, in seven sheets,* compiled by the Geographical Section of the General Staff.

I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government accept the description of the boundary as laid down in the memoranda and map.

I request that, in conformity with the arrangement already arrived at, you will be good enough to inform me that the Portuguese Government also accept the boundary as thus laid down, and that you will sign and return to me one of the sets of the map which accompany the present note.

I have, &c.

E. GREY.

Annex 1.

Anglo-Portuguese Boundary.

North of the Zambesi.

THE following is a description of the boundary as agreed between the British and Portuguese Commission in their *procès-verbaux*, signed on the 21st day of November, 1904:—

Commencing at the confluence of the Rivers Loangwa and Zambesi, the frontier follows the centre of the main channel of the

* For convenience of reference, these seven sheets are reproduced in the single map hereto annexed.

River Loangwa, passing to the west of the rocky island Niakatenga, situated in latitude $15^{\circ} 29'$ south, at the head of the Lupata gorge ;

Thence it follows the main channel west of the sandy island Niazawe and east of the sandy islands Ngoza and Kapondoro, situated in $15^{\circ} 4'$ south latitude, to the point where the main channel is intersected by the 15th parallel south latitude in longitude $30^{\circ} 13' 16''$ east of Greenwich ; thence in a straight line to—

Beacon No. 1.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the left bank of the River Loangwa, in latitude $14^{\circ} 59' 58''$ south, and longitude $30^{\circ} 13' 23''$ east ;

thence in a straight line, bearing 25° , distance 0.2 mile, to—

Beacon No. 2.—A masonry pyramid on a circular base situated on a bluff overlooking the river, bearing from Nyesi Hill 284° and from Utala Hill $198\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$;

thence in a straight line, bearing $74^{\circ} 34'$, distance 1.8 miles, to—

Beacon No. 3.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the summit of a small conical hill, bearing from Nyesi Hill 305° and from Utala Hill 175° ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $76^{\circ} 35'$, distance 9.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 4.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the summit of Chikongoro Hill ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $62^{\circ} 12'$, distance 7.3 miles, to—

Beacon No. 5.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the summit of Nyamiseje Hill ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $68^{\circ} 26'$, distance 6.3 miles, to—

Beacon No. 6.—A cement masonry pillar, situated on the summit of a hill 1 mile east of Ucha River, and bearing from Kanyamanbo Hill $310\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ and from Mwezi Hill $99\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

thence in a straight line, bearing $67^{\circ} 4'$, distance 8.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 7.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the summit of Loriasoro Hill ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $69^{\circ} 53'$, distance 8.2 miles, to—

Beacon No. 8.—A cement masonry pillar situated on a very low hill, bearing from Mt. Usala 26° , Nyati Piri 116° , and Kanyamanbo $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;

thence in a straight line, bearing $76^{\circ} 56'$, distance 10.8 miles, to—

Beacon No. 9.—A cement masonry pillar on the highest (northern) summit of Kassekete Hill ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $76^{\circ} 18'$, distance 8.5 miles, to—

Beacon No. 10.—A cement masonry pillar on the highest (northern) summit of Fingue Hill, bearing from Mt. Chitusa 279° and from Luenga 217° ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $71^{\circ} 8'$, distance 4.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 11.—A cement masonry pillar on the summit of the low rocky hill Iniawaro, bearing from Mt. Chitusa 9° and from Luenga 113° ;

thence in a straight line, bearing $72^{\circ} 11'$, distance 9.2 miles, to—

Beacon No. 12.—A cement masonry pillar on the summit of the remarkable conical rock Longwe;

thence in a straight line, bearing 80° , distance 4.7 miles, to—

Beacon No. 13.—A cement masonry pillar on the summit of the low rock Kasuche;

thence in a straight line bearing $78^{\circ} 29'$, distance 5.8 miles, to—

Beacon No. 14.—A cement masonry pillar on the low flat rocky ledge Chongoni, situated close to and south of the village of Mwanjawantu;

thence in a straight line bearing $72^{\circ} 21'$, distance 5.2 miles, to—

Beacon No. 15.—A cement masonry pillar on the summit of the remarkable rock Chifisi;

thence in a straight line, bearing $60^{\circ} 8'$, distance 4.5 miles, to—

Beacon No. 16.—A cement masonry pillar on the summit of the remarkable rock Sonzori;

thence in a straight line bearing $60^{\circ} 36'$, distance 9.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 17.—A cement masonry pillar on the highest point of Mt. M. Pinduka;

thence in a straight line bearing $78^{\circ} 3'$, distance 9.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 18.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the highest point of the low ridge Seza, bearing from Mt. M. Bewa $145\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;

thence in a straight line bearing $62^{\circ} 19'$, distance 10.2 miles, to—

Beacon No. 19.—A cement masonry pillar on the top boulder of the highest (northern) summit of the rocky hill Mzunje;

thence in a straight line bearing $76^{\circ} 26'$, distance 7.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 20.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the summit of the southernmost of the group of three low hills Kalunga, bearing from Mt. Singalizia 129° ;

thence in a straight line bearing $67^{\circ} 24'$, distance 4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 21.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the summit of Mt. Tukakula;

thence in a straight line bearing $72^{\circ} 1'$, distance 9.6 miles, to beacon No. 23.

On this line is interpolated at 3.9 miles from No. 21 beacon—

Beacon No. 22.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the southernmost spur of Mt. Longa, close to the left bank of the River Kapoche, following a straight line bearing 72° ; thence, distant 5.7 miles—

Beacon No. 23.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, on the summit of Mt. Bambe;

thence the line continues in a straight line, bearing $78^{\circ} 3'$, distance 5.4 miles, to—

Beacon No. 24.—A cement masonry pillar on the highest boulder of the southernmost of the two low hills Kampini;

thence in a straight line bearing $79^{\circ} 31'$, distance 8 miles, to beacon No. 26.

On this line is interpolated, at 1 mile distance from beacon No. 24—

Beacon No. 25.—A cement masonry pillar on the west side of the new road leading from Fort Jameson to Tete, from which the line bearing $79^{\circ} 31'$ runs 7 miles to—

Beacon No. 26.—A small cement masonry pyramid on a remarkable split boulder forming the summit of Mt. Barazia, a precipitous peak on the western side of the M. Bizi Hills;

thence the boundary passes in a straight line bearing $65^{\circ} 7'$, distance 9.7 miles, to—

Beacon No. 27.—A cement masonry pillar on the southern lower summit of the ridge running south from Mangurro Hill bearing from Zonampeni Mountain, Portuguese trigonometrical station, $75^{\circ} 29' 20''$; English trigonometrical station, $75^{\circ} 21' 03''$;

thence in a straight line bearing $69^{\circ} 13'$, distance 7.2 miles, to—

Beacon No. 28.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, on the summit of the southern of two peaks forming a spur running north-west from Zonampeni Mountain overlooking the valley of the Mwangazi River;

thence in a straight line bearing 69° , distance 1.3 miles, to—

Beacon No. 29.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the north-east spur of Mt. Zonampeni, in the Viruli mountain range, in a depression between two eminences formed of granite boulders.

This beacon is on the mathematical frontier line as fixed by treaty.

Thence the boundary runs in a straight line bearing $70^{\circ} 59'$, distance 36 miles, to beacon No. 38, at the intersection of the 14th parallel south latitude with the Nyasa-Zambesi watershed.

On this line are interpolated eight beacons as follows:—

at 4.8 miles distance from No. 29—

Beacon No. 30.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the western extremity of a plateau overlooking the valley of the Vubwe River;

thence at 8.8 miles distance—

Beacon No. 31.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the northern slope about 170 feet from the summit of Papi Hill, which is the westernmost of two twin hills named Manyani;

thence at 5.7 miles distance—

Beacon No. 32.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the westernmost of three peaks connected by cols near the village of Misale, bearing from Chikungwe peak $131\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;

thence at 0.2 mile distance—

Beacon No. 33.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the northern slope of the col between two peaks forming the eastern extremity of

the group of three peaks above mentioned, bearing from Chikungwe Peak 136° ;

thence at 2.5 miles distance—

Beacon No. 34.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the southern slope about 70 feet from the summit of Kalemba Hill;

thence at 1.3 miles distance—

Beacon No. 35.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the western crest of the Misu Plateau, bearing from Chikungwe Peak 35° ;

thence at a distance of 1.9 miles—

Beacon No. 36.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the eastern crest of the Misu Plateau, bearing from Chimimbe Hill $159\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$;

thence at a distance of 8.3 miles—

Beacon No. 37.—A dry rubble pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the southern slope of the small hill Kaporivzeo, distant about 60 feet from the summit;

thence at a distance of 4.5 miles—

Beacon No. 38.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the Zambesi-Nyasa Watershed at the point where it is intersected by the 14th parallel south latitude, in longitude east $33^{\circ} 14' 32''$, approximately.

From this point the frontier follows the crest of the watershed in a south-easterly direction to the peak Chorasanu, at which point it joins the frontier previously demarcated by the Joint International Commission in 1899.

The bearings given are true bearings, measured from north by east.

Annex 2.

Anglo-Portuguese Boundary.

South of the Zambesi.

The following is a description of the boundary as agreed between the British and Portuguese Commission in their *procès-verbaux*, signed on the 24th day of October, 1905:—

Commencing at the junction of the thalweg of the Loangwa with the thalweg of the Zambesi, the frontier follows a straight line to—

Beacon No. 1.—A cement masonry pyramid on the right bank of the River Zambesi in latitude $15^{\circ} 37' 27''$ south and longitude $30^{\circ} 25' 20.3''$ east of Greenwich (the geodetic beacon on Mount Mansanswa being assumed to be in longitude $30^{\circ} 28' 13.5''$ east);

thence it runs in a straight line bearing due south, distance 6,335 feet (1,931 metres) to—

Beacon No. 2.—A cemented pile of stones on the crest of the ridge overlooking the river;

thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 43,320 feet (13,204 metres) to—

Beacon No. 3.—A cemented pile of stones on a ridge visible from

beacon No. 2, bearing from the south shoulder of Kapsuku Mountain 108°;

thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 26,034 feet (7,935 metres), to—

Beacon No. 4.—A cemented pile of stones situated on the south side of the Feira Salisbury road;

thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 55,240 feet (16,227 metres) to—

Beacon No. 5.—A pile of stones on a ridge near Misama village; thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 7,300 feet (2,225 metres) to—

Beacon No. 6.—A cement masonry pyramid surmounted by an iron disc near the junction of the small stream Inyarumanu with the Angwa River; this beacon is on the 16th parallel, as found by local observation;

thence the boundary runs in a straight line bearing due south, distance 1,120 feet (342 metres), to the centre of the channel of the Inyarumanu stream, where a small dry stone, beacon No. 7, is placed on the left bank;

thence the line follows the centre of the channel of the Inyarumanu stream to its junction with the centre of the main channel of the River Angwa; and thence the thalweg of the River Angwa for a distance of about 1 mile to a point due west of—

Beacon No. 8.—A cemented pile of stones on the right bank of the Angwa River in latitude 16° south;

thence in a straight line, passing through that beacon, distance 24,355 feet (7,423 metres) to—

Beacon No. 9.—A cemented stone pillar on the west side of the Feira-Salisbury road in latitude 16° south;

thence in a straight line, distance 12,150 feet (3,703 metres), to—

Beacon No. 10.—A pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the right bank of the Panyame (or Hunyani) River in latitude 16°;

thence in a straight line, distance 3,900 feet (1,189 metres), to—

Beacon No. 11.—A cemented pile of stones in latitude 16° south, on the west side of Mavenga road, leading to the south-west;

thence in a straight line, distance 11,364 feet (3,464 metres), to—

Beacon No. 12.—A pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the ridge overlooking the Panyame Valley in latitude 16° south;

thence in a straight line, distance 2,485 feet (757 metres), to—

Beacon No. 13.—A cemented stone pillar on the eastern spur of this same ridge;

thence in a straight line, distance 36,561 feet (11,143 metres), to—

Beacon No. 14.—A pile of earth, revetted with sticks and cemented on top, situated on the north side of the Mavenga-Sundi road near a group of Baobab trees in latitude 16° south;

thence in a straight line, distance 37,107 feet (11,310 metres), to—

Beacon No. 15.—Similar to No. 14, on the summit of a ridge near Sundis village (now abandoned), in latitude 16° south;
thence in a straight line, distance 23,655 feet (7,210 metres),
to—

Beacon No. 16.—A cemented pile of stones situated on a low rise half a mile north of the Karemwe River, in latitude 16° south;
thence in a straight line, distance 8,284 feet (2,525 metres),
to—

Beacon No. 17.—A cemented pile of stones situated on the left bank of the Karemwe River in latitude 16° south.

From beacon No. 17 the frontier follows the parallel for a distance of 50 feet to the centre of the bed of the Karemwe River; thence follows the thalweg of the Karemwe River to its junction with the thalweg of the Kazi River; thence follows the thalweg of the Kazi River to its junction with the thalweg of the Msengezi River; thence follows the thalweg of the Msengezi River for a distance of 7,800 feet to a point where it is intersected by the production of the line between beacons Nos. 19 and 18; thence follows that line to—

Beacon No. 18.—A cement masonry pillar situated on the right bank of the Msengezi River in latitude south $15^{\circ} 59' 51''$ (astronomical) and longitude east $31^{\circ} 6' 14''$;

thence in a straight line bearing $73^{\circ} 10'$, distance 11,400 feet (3,470 metres), the line passes to *beacon No. 19*, a cement masonry pillar situated on the left bank of the Mkumvura River in latitude $15^{\circ} 59' 18''$ (astronomical) and longitude east $31^{\circ} 8' 6''$;

thence in production of this line, a distance of about 2,750 feet (840 metres), to the Mkumvura River; thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the Mkumvura River to a point where it is intersected by the production of the line between beacons Nos. 21 and 20; thence following that line, a distance of 600 feet (184 metres), to—

Beacon No. 20.—A cemented pile of stones situated on the right bank of the Mkumvura River, about 1 mile below the village of Chigango, in latitude south $16^{\circ} 24' 28''$ and longitude east $31^{\circ} 54' 50'$ (referred to Tete);

thence in a straight line bearing $105^{\circ} 54'$, distance 45,065 feet (13,735 metres), to—

Beacon No. 21.—A cemented pile of stones on the summit of Mount Gungwa;

thence in a straight line bearing $88^{\circ} 29'$, distance 34,942 feet (10,650 metres), to—

Beacon No. 22.—A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Mount Ganganyama;

thence in a straight line bearing $87^{\circ} 18\frac{1}{2}'$, distance 48,030 feet (14,640 metres), to—

Beacon No. 23.—A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Kahire Hill;

thence in a straight line bearing $105^{\circ} 32'$, distance 46,030 feet (14,030 metres), to—

Beacon No. 24.—A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Zizingwe Hill;

thence in a straight line bearing $111^{\circ} 23'$, distance 64,160 feet (19,555 metres), to—

Beacon No. 25.—A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Chitanga Ridge (or Chiwazi);
thence in a straight line bearing $116^{\circ} 16'$, distance 55,120 feet (16,800 metres), to—

Beacon No. 26.—A stone pyramid, cemented on top, inscribed "Txera," situated on the summit of Mount Chera;
thence in a straight line bearing $187^{\circ} 2'$, distance 28,840 feet (8,790 metres) to—

Beacon No. 27.—A small stone cemented pyramid on the summit forming the northern and highest peak of Mount Kawpi, the highest range of the Rukori Mountains;
thence in a straight line bearing $138^{\circ} 12'$, distance 2,114 feet (644 metres) to—

Beacon No. 28.—A stone cemented pyramid situated on the summit of the southernmost of the three highest peaks of Mount Kawpi, overlooking the Mazoe Gorge;
thence in a straight line bearing $113^{\circ} 45'$, distance 20,210 feet (6,160 metres), to—

Beacon No. 29.—A large stone masonry pyramid built on a rock on the left bank of the Mazoe River, just above the confluence of the Nyangombe Stream, in latitude south $16^{\circ} 42' 14''$ and longitude east $32^{\circ} 45' 33\frac{1}{2}''$ (referred to Tete);

thence due south to the Mazoe River, distant 330 feet (100 metres); thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the Mazoe River in an easterly direction to the point of intersection of the thalweg and a straight line joining Mount Nyakala and the Baobab beacon; thence along this straight line to the Baobab beacon.

The bearings given are true bearings, measured from north by east.

(2.)

The Portuguese Minister to Sir E. Grey.

Légation de Portugal, Londres,
le 20 novembre, 1911.

M. le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de la note que votre Excellence a bien voulu m'adresser le 21 octobre dernier, dans laquelle vous me faites parvenir deux mémoranda indiquant la position des bornes érigées le long du tracé de frontière entre les possessions portugaises et anglaises au nord et au sud du Zambèse, respectivement, avec deux cartes en sept feuilles, sur lesquelles la frontière ainsi déterminée est inscrite.

J'ai l'honneur de faire connaître à votre Excellence que mon Gouvernement accepte la ligne précitée comme la frontière entre les possessions portugaises et anglaises dans cette région, et je m'empresse de remettre ci-inclus une série des cartes respectives dûment signées.

Je saisis, &c.

M. TEIXEIRA GOMES.

(Translation.)

*Portuguese Legation, London,
November 20, 1911.*

M. le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of the 21st October last, in which you enclosed two memoranda indicating the position of the beacons erected along the course of the boundary between the Portuguese and British possessions to the north and the south of the Zambesi respectively, together with two maps in seven sheets, on which the boundary thus determined is inscribed.

I have the honour to inform your Excellency that my Government accept the aforesaid line of demarcation as the boundary between the Portuguese and British possessions in this region, and I return herewith a set of the respective maps duly signed.

I avail, &c.

M. TEIXEIRA GOMES.