

TREATY SERIES. 1920.

No. 16.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

UNITED KINGDOM AND PORTUGAL,

RESPECTING

BOUNDARIES IN SOUTH-EAST AFRICA

[FROM BEACON No. 1 ON THE LEFT BANK
OF THE MALOSA RIVER TO BEACON No. 17
ON THE SHORE OF LAKE NYASA].

[WITH MAP.]

 London, May 6, 1920.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



LONDON :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND PORTUGAL RESPECTING BOUNDARIES
IN SOUTH-EAST AFRICA [FROM BEACON
No. 1 ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE MALOSA
RIVER TO BEACON No. 17 ON THE SHORE
OF LAKE NYASA].

London, May 6, 1920.

(1.)

Earl Curzon of Kedleston to the Portuguese Minister.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 6, 1920.

His Majesty's Government have received from the Governor of Nyasaland the original signed version, in the English and Portuguese texts, of the agreements, with their annexes, which were completed in 1911 and 1914 by the commissioners appointed by our respective Governments, placing upon record the rebeaconing of the frontier between the British and Portuguese possessions in South-East Africa, from Beacon No. 1 on the left bank of the Malosa River to Beacon No. 17 on the shore of Lake Nyasa, and setting forth a list of the additional beacons which have been erected between Beacons 7 and 8 in order to rectify the original boundary between these points. Printed copies of these agreements have been prepared, together with a reproduction of the signed map attached to the latter agreement, and copies of these are annexed hereto.

I have the the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government by the present note confirm these agreements as set forth in the accompanying printed copies and map, and I shall be pleased to receive from you a similar assurance on the part of the Portuguese Government. The present note and your reply will then be regarded as placing on record the understanding arrived at between our respective Governments in the matter.

I have, &c.

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

(2.)

The Portuguese Minister to Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

My Lord,

Portuguese Legation, London, May 6, 1920.

THE Portuguese Government has received the original signed version in the Portuguese and English texts of the agreements, with their annexes, which were completed in 1911 and 1914 by the commissioners appointed by our respective Governments, placing upon record the rebeaconing of the frontier between the Portuguese and British possessions in South-East Africa, from Beacon No. 1 on the left bank of the Malosa River to Beacon No. 17 on the shore of Lake

Nyasa, and setting forth a list of the additional beacons which have been erected between Beacons 7 and 8 in order to rectify the original boundary between these points.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Portuguese Government by the present note confirm these agreements as set forth in the printed copies and map attached hereto, and your Lordship's note of to-day's date and the present one are accordingly regarded as placing on record the undertaking arrived at between our respective Governments in the matter.

I have, &c.

M. TEIXEIRA GOMES.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE FRONTIER RECTIFICATION, 1911.

BEACON NO. 1 AT MALOSA RIVER, MLANJE, TO BEACON NO. 17
AT LIPUCHI, LAKE NYASA.

WE, the undersigned, duly authorised for the purpose by our respective Governments, declare the Anglo-Portuguese frontier from Beacon No. 1, on the left bank of the Malosa River, to Beacon No. 17, on the shore of Lake Nyasa, to be now delimited by means of permanent beacons as described in the attached "Description" and "Particulars of Beacons" (attachments Nos. 1 and 2).

The instructions received from our respective Governments stated that permanent beacons should be erected to replace the old temporary ones. The new and permanent beacons have therefore been placed as far as possible in the same positions as the old beacons of the Provisional Boundary.

It was found desirable, however, in some few instances to make slight alterations in the positions of the old beacons and to build additional ones. The reasons for such alterations and additions are described in attachment No. 3.

The delimitation of the above frontier in 1899 is hereby cancelled and superseded.

Given under our hand at Zomba, this 15th day of September, 1911.

Done in duplicate in English and Portuguese.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,

*Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate Government.*

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,

*2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.*

Annex No. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF FRONTIER LINE.

THE above frontier line, separating the territories of Great Britain and Portugal, shall commence at Beacon No. 1, situated on the left bank of the Malosa River, Mlanje, and described in attachment No. 2.

From Beacon No. 1 the frontier shall run in a direct line on an initial bearing of $3^{\circ} 33' 00''$ for a distance of 16 miles 446 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 4, situated on the western peak of Mount Mauze; thence it shall run in a direct line on an initial bearing of $5^{\circ} 7' 46''$ for a distance of 15 miles 1,702 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 7, at the south-east corner of Lake Shirwa; thence it shall follow a line to be hereafter decided until it reaches Beacon No. 8, situated at the edge of the marsh to the north of Lake Shirwa.

From Beacon No. 8 the frontier shall run in a direct line on an initial bearing of $24^{\circ} 27' 35''$ for a distance of 6 miles 1,380 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 10, situated at the edge of the marsh at the south-east corner of Lake Chiuta, and thence it shall follow the edge of the marsh bordering the eastern shore of Lake Chiuta until it reaches Beacon No. 11, at the eastern edge of the marsh between Lake Chiuta and Lake Amaramba.

From Beacon No. 11 the frontier shall run in a direct line on an initial bearing of $320^{\circ} 32' 8''$ for a distance of 37 miles 156 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 13, situated on the left bank of the River Luchimwa, and from Beacon No. 13 it shall run in a direct line on an initial bearing of $339^{\circ} 30' 45''$ for a distance of 6 miles 831 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 14, on the right bank of the Mlindi Stream to the west of Lisyete Hill.

From Beacon No. 14 the frontier shall run in a direct line on an initial bearing of $318^{\circ} 50' 40''$ for a distance of 26 miles 835 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 15, on the summit of Chekopo Hill; thence a direct line on an initial bearing of $323^{\circ} 25' 33''$ for a distance of 15 miles 958 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 15 A, on the summit of Tukani Hill; thence a direct line on an initial bearing of $313^{\circ} 56' 38''$ for a distance of 15 miles 268 yards, or until it reaches Beacon No. 16, near the River Msinje, and from Beacon No. 16 a direct line on an initial bearing of $316^{\circ} 41' 13''$ for a distance of 5 miles 1,640 yards to Beacon No. 17, at Lipuchi, on the shore of Lake Nyasa.

All the foregoing bearings are from true north.

The positions of the above-mentioned beacons are fully described in attachment No. 2.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,

*Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate Government.*

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,

*2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.*

Annex No. 2.

PARTICULARS OF BEACONS.

THE latitudes and longitudes of beacons are the mean latitudes and longitudes as calculated from the triangulation, and are based on the latitude and longitude of Beacon No. 1. The latitude of Beacon No. 1 was obtained from stellar observations, the longitude being taken from the map of the Provisional Boundary of 1899. It is probable that the longitudes will require adjustment when the triangulation is connected to Zomba.

The azimuths are based on that obtained from sun observations at the triangulation station near Beacon No. 1.

Beacon.	Description.	Bearings (from true North).	Latitude (South).	Longitude (East).
No. 1	<p>At easternmost bend of Malosa River and close to a very large Mbawa tree, which marked the position of the old Beacon No. 1.</p> <p>The new beacon is built of masonry, and consists of a base 5' x 5' x 2' 6" high above ground-level, surmounted by a masonry pillar 2' x 2' x 3' high, making a total height above ground-level of 5' 6".</p>	<p>Mlanje (highest peak to S.E.) ... 244 35 48</p> <p>Machesa (south peak) ... 317 43 44</p> <p>Machesa (high rocky peak) ... 324 11 03</p>	<p>15 56 06.77</p>	<p>35 49 36.74</p>
No. 2	<p>Situated 1,200 yards or thereabouts north-east of Napimba village and close to a footpath leading from that village to Portuguese territory.</p> <p>Built of masonry similar to Beacon No. 1.</p>	<p>Mauze (highest point) (Beacon 4) 3 32 55</p> <p>Ntundu Hill (north spur) ... 128 46 30</p> <p>Machesa (south peak) ... 282 02 37</p>	<p>15 50 32.15</p>	<p>35 49 58.18</p>
No. 3	<p>Situated at the south side of Limbe marsh, to the south of Mauze Mountain, 6,075 yards from the highest point (Beacon No. 4), and close to a footpath leading from Nazombe village, in British territory, to Bwanaula, in Portuguese territory.</p> <p>Built of masonry similar to Beacon No. 1.</p>	<p>Machinjiri (highest point) ... 2 00 31</p> <p>Machesa (south peak) ... 59 44 05</p> <p>Ntundu (highest tree) ... 336 17 34</p>	<p>15 44 57.78</p>	<p>35 50 19.61</p>
No. 3A	<p>At Mangwazi's village, on the south side of Mauze Mountain, 3,459 yards from the highest point (Beacon No. 4).</p> <p>Built of masonry similar to No. 1.</p>	<p>Machesa (south peak) ... 197 49 12</p> <p>Machemba (rock) ... 271 53 26</p> <p>Ntundu (highest tree) ... 159 19 44</p>	<p>15 43 40.09</p>	<p>35 50 24.58</p>
No. 4	<p>The highest point of Mauze Mountain. The beacon consists of a masonry pillar 2' x 2' x 3' 6" high.</p>	<p>Boundary line southwards ... 183 32 45</p> <p>Boundary line northwards ... 5 07 46</p>	<p>15 41 57.38</p>	<p>35 50 31.16</p>

No. 5	On the north side of Mauze Mountain, 2,937 yards from the highest point (Beacon No. 4). Built of masonry similar to No. 1.	Malambala (south-east peak) ... Nkango (highest) ...	335 37 40 35 06 29	15 40 30·36	35 50 39·23
No. 6	In the same position as the old Beacon No. 6, at the point where the boundary crosses a main footpath which passes to the north of Malambala Hill running in a north-easterly direction to the east side of Shirwa, in Portuguese territory. Built of masonry similar to Beacon No. 1.	Mount Mauze (Beacon 4) ... Chiradzulu (highest point) ... Nkango (highest point)...	185 07 30 39 37 48 139 15 23	15 31 35·34	35 51 28·83
No. 7	At the south-easternmost corner of Lake Shirwa ... Built of masonry similar to Beacon No. 1.	Chiradzulu (highest point) ... Mount Mauze (Beacon 4) ... Mjaro (a prominent rock at extreme north end of the hill)	62 56 23 185 07 25 254 51 25	15 28 04·69	35 51 48·22
No. 8	At the edge of the dambo to the north-east of Lake Shirwa and 1 mile or thereabouts east of Madziabango wells. The beacon consists of a tripod built of steel rails with a steel plate fixed to the top by means of bolts and nuts, the feet being embedded in blocks of masonry. The beacon is 8 feet in height. (This form of beacon was adopted where rock was not obtainable close at hand.)	Boundary line to Beacon 10 ... Komoni (highest point)... Chikala Hill (rock to west) ...	24 27 35 147 01 08 249 23 25	...	...
No. 9	At the point where the boundary crosses the main footpath leading from Madziabango into Portuguese territory, 453 yards from Beacon No. 8. Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 8.	Nafisi (highest point) ... Mlembwi (highest point).	317 15 22 95 50 41	14 58 53·21	35 53 29·71
No. 10	Near the south-east corner of Lake Chiuta, at the edge of the dambo which borders the lake. Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 8.	Nafisi (highest point) ... Boundary line southwards ...	280 28 00 204 26 49	14 53 42·06	35 55 55·20

Beacon.	Description.	Bearings (from true North).			Latitude (South).	Longitude (East).
			° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	
No. 11	At the eastern edge of the marsh between Lake Chiuta and Lake Amaramba. Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 8.	Mundi	218 33 30	14 40 31·04	35 53 07·96	
		Lisyunga (highest point) ...	259 11 48			
		Ipani (highest point) ...	313 19 30			
		Boundary line to Beacon 13 ...	320 32·08			
No. 12	At the western edge of the marsh between Lake Chiuta and Lake Amaramba. Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 8.	Mundi	200 04 00	14 39 34·76	35 52 20·57	
		Lisyunga (highest point) ...	252 55 59			
		Ipani (highest point) ...	312 27 47			
No. 13	On the left bank of the Luchimwa River, 1,783 yards from the summit of Chesulo Hill. The beacon is of masonry, consisting of a base 6' x 6' x 2' high above ground-level, surmounted by a masonry pillar 2' 3'' x 2' 3'' x 4' high.	Chesulo Hill	142 05 20	14 15 30·66	35 32 02·36	
No. 14	Situated to the west of Lisyete Hill on the right bank of the Mlindi stream near its junction with the Namaunya stream. Built in a similar manner to Beacon No. 13.	... ..	...	14 10 13·16	35 30 00·79
No. 15	A masonry pillar 2' x 2' x 3' 9'' high, standing on a large rock on the summit of Chekopo Hill. The rock is the highest point of the hill.	Ndera	158 50 02	13 52 48·79	35 14 26·96	
		Masangulu	86 49 22			
		Tukani	323 25 33			
No. 15A	A masonry pillar similar to No. 15, standing on the summit of Tukani Hill.	Naomali (tree)... ..	319 16 12	13 41 54·90	35 06 10·93	
		Chirapula	298 45 23			
		Lilalambwe (highest)	78 39 36			

No. 16	Situating $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or thereabouts south-east of the Msinje River in the same position as the old Beacon No. 16. Constructed of masonry similar to Beacon No. 13.	Boundary line southwards ... Boundary line northwards ...	133 58 56 316 41 13	13 32 44.05	34 56 27.01
No. 16A	On the summit of the high ground immediately to the north of the Msinje River between that river and the Pamba stream, a tributary of the Msinje. The beacon stands on the south side of a main footpath leading from Msinje on the shore of Lake Nyasa to Ntonya, in Portuguese territory. (This path has taken the place of the old route which previously passed close to Beacon No. 16, but is not now in existence.) The beacon is built of masonry similar to Beacon No. 13.	Naomali (tree)... ... Luoni (highest point) ... Lilalambwi (highest point) ...	334 23 55 111 12 40 119 21 50	...	...
No. 16B	Situating on the high ground immediately to the south of the Gomé stream, and 3,517 yards from Beacon No. 17 on the shore of Lake Nyasa. The beacon consists of a masonry pillar 2' 6" x 2' 6" x 4' high built on a projecting rock.	... ..	...	...	...
No. 17	Situating on the shore of Lake Nyasa immediately to the south of the mouth of the Lipuchi stream, and built on a rocky point at a height of 22' 6" above the lake. The beacon consists of a block of masonry 7' x 7' x 4' high, surmounted by a masonry pillar 2' 3" x 2' 3" x 4' high. The total height of the beacon is therefore 8', and the height from lake level to top of beacon is 30' 6".	Naomali (tree)... ...	52 12 50	13 28 57.99 (as brought forward by triangulation)	34 52 49.29 Latitude from astronomical observations = 13 28 57.30

Annex No. 3.

GIVING REASONS FOR ALTERATIONS IN THE POSITIONS OF CERTAIN BEACONS AND THE ERECTION OF ADDITIONAL ONES.

Beacon No. 1 to Beacon No. 7.

SOME of the old beacons on this portion of the frontier had entirely disappeared, and the remaining ones required a little adjustment to bring them into line. It was therefore decided to lay off an entirely new line.

In laying off the new line three points on the old Provisional Boundary were adopted, viz., Beacon No. 1, Beacon No. 4, and Beacon No. 6.

Beacon No. 6 was adopted, as the old Beacon No. 6 remained in existence, whereas the old Beacon No. 7, which marked the north end of the line at the south-east corner of Lake Shirwa, was not found. Moreover, the south-easternmost corner of Lake Shirwa is a very indeterminate point, the lake being surrounded by a large area of level and marshy ground.

Beacon No. 4 was adopted as forming a very distinctive mark on the frontier, it being the highest point of Mount Mauze. This point is not quite in a straight line between Beacon No. 1 and Beacon No. 7, but the variation from the straight line is slight, being only 395 yards in a total length of 32 miles.

Having decided on the three points above mentioned, Beacon No. 7 and the intermediate beacons were erected in line and as near as possible to the positions of the old beacons as shown on the map of the Provisional Boundary of 1899.

An additional beacon, No. 3 A, was erected on the south side of Mauze Mountain, the southern slopes of the mountain being thickly populated.

Beacon No. 7 to Beacon No. 8.

(See Annex No. 4.)

Beacon No. 8 to Beacon No. 10.

This portion of the frontier has been altered somewhat, as we were unable to erect Beacon No. 10 in the same position as the old beacon, the site of which we found to be entirely surrounded by water.

The position of the old Beacon No. 10 was fixed by the Commission of 1899 later in the dry season, when the water in Lake Chiuta was at a low level. The contour of the water-line at the south-east corner was consequently entirely different to the contour as observed by us in June last, the lake being surrounded by level and marshy ground similarly to Lake Shirwa.

We therefore erected Beacon No. 10 at the edge of the trees bordering the marsh at the south-east corner of the lake as described and shown on the accompanying plan of the frontier.

Beacon No. 9 was erected in the same position as the old Beacon No. 9, and the line from Beacon No. 10 to Beacon No. 9 was prolonged to the edge of the marsh to the north of Lake Shirwa, where Beacon No. 8 was erected.

Beacon No. 10 to Beacon No. 17.

From Beacon No. 10 to Beacon No. 17 no alterations were made in the existing frontier except that the position of Beacon No. 11 was slightly altered in order to bring it into line with Beacon No. 12 and Beacon No. 13.

Three additional beacons were erected on this section, viz., No. 15 A, No. 16 A, and No. 16 B. We consider that some further additional ones, over and above those already erected, are still required, notably on the stretch of frontier between Beacons Nos. 15 A and 16. We were unable to erect these, however, owing to the necessity of pushing on with the work as rapidly as possible in order to complete the survey before the commencement of the bush fires, and now that the positions of all the principal beacons have been accurately fixed by triangulation it will be a simple matter to erect any additional intermediate beacons that may still be required.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,

*Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate Government.*

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,

*2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.*

Annex No. 4.

REGARDING THE FRONTIER BETWEEN BEACON NO. 7 AND
BEACON NO. 8.

By Article 1 of the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1890, defining the limits of the British and Portuguese spheres north of the Zambesi, it was provided that the frontier between the above-mentioned points should follow the eastern shore of Lake Shirwa.

Owing, however, to the fact that Lake Shirwa is surrounded by a large extent of flat and marshy ground, the eastern shore is difficult to define, and varies considerably at different seasons of the year, depending on the level of water in the lake. Under these circumstances, it will be understood that the eastern shore of the lake provides a very unsuitable frontier line, and something more definite is required.

Three alternatives present themselves, viz. :—

1. To mutually agree on the line to be recognised as the eastern shore of the lake, and to mark such line by means of a large number of beacons.

2. To make the frontier line follow the eastern edge of the marsh land bordering the lake.

3. To lay off the frontier in one straight line from Beacon No. 7 to Beacon No. 8, as shown in red on the attached tracing.

Of the three alternatives, we consider that No. 3, a direct line from Beacon No. 7 to Beacon No. 8, would form the most suitable frontier, and we would recommend that a more detailed survey of that section be made with a view to ascertaining whether there are any objections to the final adoption of that line as the frontier line.

The approximate position of the old Beacon No. 8 and the frontier as shown on the maps of the Provisional Boundary of 1899 are denoted by green colour on the attached tracing for comparison with the proposed amended frontier line which is shown in red.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,
*Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate Government.*

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,
*2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.*

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE FRONTIER RECTIFICATION, 1913.

BEACON NO. 7, AT SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF LAKE SHIRWA, TO BEACON NO. 9, NEAR MADZIABANGO.

IN accordance with instructions received from our respective Governments, we, the undersigned, have made a detailed survey of the Anglo-Portuguese frontier from Beacon No. 7 to Beacon No. 9 for the purpose of delimiting an amended frontier in accordance with the suggestions submitted by the Boundary Commission of 1911 (*vide* Report dated September 1911, attachment No. 4).

Three alternatives were then mentioned, with the suggestion that alternative No. 3, a straight line from Beacon No. 7 to Beacon No. 8, should, if possible, be adopted. It has been found on survey, however, that such a line (shown in green on the attached plan) would pass through territory containing villages of Chief Nkanyela, who has always owned allegiance to Portugal.

Under these circumstances, we have delimited an amended line which is more in accordance with alternative No. 1, and also adheres more strictly to the original Provisional Boundary as laid down in 1900 and to the Anglo-Portuguese Convention of 1890. This amended frontier line between the south-east and north-east corners of Lake Shirwa is in close proximity to the shore of the lake, and has been laid off in a series of straight lines as shown in red on the attached plan. The line has been marked by beacons in the positions

shown on the plan and as described in the attached articles, each beacon being visible from the next.

From Beacon No. 7 F, near the north-east corner of the lake, the frontier will run in a straight line to Beacon No. 8, forming a prolongation of the line previously delimited from Beacon No. 10 to Beacon No. 8. The frontier from Beacon No. 7 F, at the north-east corner of Lake Shirwa, to Beacon No. 10, at the south-east corner of Lake Chiuta, will thus consist of one straight line throughout, in conformity with the provisions of the Convention of 1890.

Given under our hand at Zomba, this 3rd day of April, 1914.

Done in duplicate in English and Portuguese.

T. F. FIRR, *Assistant Director of Public Works,*
Nyasaland Protectorate Government.

ILIDIO MARINHO FALCÃO * DE CASTRO
NAZARETH, *Major, dos Serviços d'Estado Maior*
do Exército da Republica Portuguesa.

Annex No. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF FRONTIER LINE.

THE above frontier line separating the territories of Great Britain and Portugal shall commence at Beacon No. 7, situated at the south-east corner of Lake Shirwa and described in Annex No. 2.

From Beacon No. 7* the frontier shall be carried in a direct line on an initial bearing of $3^{\circ} 05' 09''$ for a distance of 18,036 feet, or until it reaches Beacon No. 7 B*; thence it shall be carried in a direct line on an initial bearing of $348^{\circ} 13' 55''$ for a distance of 17,996 feet, or until it reaches Beacon No. 7 C; thence it shall be carried in a direct line on an initial bearing of $345^{\circ} 45' 14''$ for a distance of 74,948 feet, or until it reaches Beacon No. 7 F, situated at the embouchure of the Chimadzi River; from Beacon No. 7 F the frontier shall be carried in a direct line on an initial bearing of $24^{\circ} 28' 27''$ for a distance of 75,048 feet, or until it reaches Beacon No. 9, situated on the north side of the main footpath leading from Madziabango into Portuguese territory, and 1 mile or thereabouts east of Madziabango.

All the foregoing bearings are from true north.

T. F. FIRR, *Assistant Director of Public Works,*
Nyasaland Protectorate.

ILIDIO MARINHO FALCÃO DE CASTRO
NAZARETH, *Major, dos Serviços d'Estado*
Maior da Republica Portuguesa.

* For the co-ordinates 7-7B, the Azimuth is $3^{\circ} 09' 41.43''$.—NAZARETH.

Annex No. 2.

PARTICULARS OF BEACONS.

THE latitudes and longitudes of beacons are the mean latitudes and longitudes as calculated from the triangulation carried out in connection with the Frontier Delimitation of 1911, and are based on the latitude and longitude of Beacon No. 1. The latitude of Beacon No. 1 was obtained from stellar observations, the longitude being taken from the map of the Provisional Boundary of 1899. It is probable that the longitudes will require adjustment when the triangulation is connected to Zomba.

Beacon.	Description.	Bearings (from true North).		Latitude (South).	Longitude (East).
No. 7	At the south-easternmost corner of Lake Shirwa. Built of masonry consisting of a base 5' x 5' x 2' 6'' high above ground-level, surmounted by a masonry pillar 2' x 2' x 3' high, making a total height above ground level of 5' 6''.	Chiradzulo (highest point) ...	° ' '' 62 56 23	° ' '' 15 28 04.69	° ' '' 35 51 48.22
		Mount Mauze (Beacon No. 4) ...	185 07 25		
No. 7 A	The beacon is in the form of a post consisting of a pair of steel rails riveted together and set in masonry, and having an iron plate at the top, the height being 9 feet or thereabouts above ground-level. The beacon is in line between Beacon No. 7 and Beacon No. 7 B, and at a distance of 9,502 feet from Beacon No. 7.	... ..	...	...	...
No. 7 B	Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 7 A ...	Chiradzulo H.S. (highest point)...	98 56 03	15 25 05.90	35 51 58.41
		Komoni H.S. (highest point) ...	38 21 28		
No. 7 C	Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 7 A ...	Chiradzulo H.S. (highest point)...	126 01 35	15 22 11.11	35 51 20.85
		Komoni H.S. (highest point) ...	47 28 12		
No. 7 D	Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 7 A ... Situated on the right bank of the River Mnembo and in line between Beacons Nos. 7 C and 7 E.	... ..	...	...	...
No. 7 E	Constructed similarly to No. 7 A ... In line between Beacons Nos. 7 C and 7 E.	... ..	...	...	...

Beacon.	Description.	Bearings (from true North).			Latitude (South).	Longitude (East).
No. 7 F	Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 7 A ... Situated at the south side of the embouchure of the Chimadzi River.	Komoni H.S. (highest point) ...	° / "	° / "	° / "	
		Chiradzulo H.S. (highest point)...	99 21 17 152 53 25	15 10 10.67	35 48 12.54	
No. 7 G	Constructed similarly to Beacon No. 7 A ... In line between Beacons Nos. 7 F and 9, and at a distance of 40,606 feet from No. 7 F.	... ..	...	...	...
No. 8	The old position of Beacon No. 8 (as fixed in 1911) has been abandoned, and the beacon re-erected in its present position, distant 6,545 feet south from its old position, or 7,904 feet from No. 9 and in line between No. 9 and No. 7 F.	... ..	...	...	...

RECTIFICAÇÃO DA FRONTEIRA ANGLO-PORTUGUESA,
1911.

DO MARCO NO. 1 NO RIO "MALOSA," MILANGE, AO MARCO NO. 17
EM LIPUCHE, LAGO NYASSA.

Os abaixo assignados, devidamente aucthorizados pelos respectivos Governos, declaram que a fronteira Anglo-Portugueza, do marco No. 1 na margem esquerda do rio "Malosa" ao marco No. 17 na margem do lago Nyassa, está agora delimitada por meio de marcos permanentes como se descreve na "Descrição" e "Particularidades dos marcos." (Annexos Nos. 1 e 2.)

As instrucções recebidas dos nossos respectivos Governos determinavam que se deviam construir marcos para substituir os antigos, sómente temporarios. Os novos marcos foram portanto collocados, tanto quanto possivel, nas mesmas posições dos antigos da Fronteira Provisoria.

Comtudo achou-se conveniente em alguns casos faser ligeiras alterações nas posições dos marcos antigos e construir alguns addicionaes. As rasões d'essas alterações vão descriptas no Anexo No. 3.

A delimitação da fronteira em 1899 fica portanto invalidada e substituida.

Assignada a presente acta em Zomba no dia 15 de Setembro de 1911. Escripta em duplicado em Portuguez e em Inglez.

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,
2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,
Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate.

Annexo No. 1.

DESCRIÇÃO DA LINHA DA FRONTEIRA.

A LINHA da fronteira de que se trata, separando os territorios de Portugal e da Gran Bretanha, começa no marco No. 1 situado na margem esquerda do Rio "Malosa," Milange, e descripto no Anexo No. 2.

Do marco No. 1 a fronteira corre n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de 3° 33' 00'', n'uma distancia de 16 milhas e 446 jardas, até alcançar o marco No. 4 situado no pico oeste do "Mauze," correndo então n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de 5° 07' 46'', por uma

distancia de 15 milhas e 1,702 jardas, ou até alcançar o marco No. 7 ao sueste da margem do lago "Chirwa"; d'ahi seguirá uma linha, que será mais tarde decidada, até alcançar o marco No. 8. situado na orla do pantano ao Norte do lago "Chirwa."

Do marco No. 8 a fronteira segue n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de $24^{\circ} 27' 35''$, por uma distancia de 6 milhas e 1,380 jardas, ou até alcançar o marco No. 10 situado na orla do pantano ao sueste do lago "Chiuta" seguindo então a margem leste do lago "Chiuta" até alcançar o marco No. 11 na orla leste da região pantanosa entre os lagos "Chiuta" e "Amaramba."

Do marco No. 11 a fronteira segue n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de $320^{\circ} 32' 08''$, por uma distancia de 37 milhas e 156 jardas, ou até alcançar o marco No. 13 situado na margem esquerda do rio "Luchima," seguindo d'ahi n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de $339^{\circ} 30' 45''$, por uma distancia de 6 milhas e 831 jardas, ou até alcançar o marco No. 14 na margem direita da ribeira de "Mlindi" a oeste do monte "Lisyete."

Do marco No. 14 a fronteira segue n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de $318^{\circ} 50' 40''$, por uma distancia de 26 milhas e 835 jardas, ou até alcançar o marco No. 15 no cume do monte "Chicópe"; depois segue n'uma linha recta, no azimuth inicial de $323^{\circ} 25' 33''$, por uma distancia de 15 milhas e 958 jardas, até attingir o marco No. 15 a no cume do monte "Tukani," d'onde continua em linha recta, n'um azimuth inicial de $313^{\circ} 56' 38''$, por uma distancia de 15 milhas e 268 jardas, até alcançar o marco No. 16 proximo do rio "Mssinge"; do marco No. 16 continua em linha recta, no azimuth inicial de $316^{\circ} 41' 13''$, por uma distancia de 5 milhas e 1,640 jardas até ao marco No. 17 em Lipuche, na margem leste do lago Nyassa.

Todos os azimuths mencionados são contados a partir do norte verdadeiro.

As posições dos marcos a que se fer referencia vão descriptas no Anexo No. 2.

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,
2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,
Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate.

Annexo No. 2.

PARTICULARIDADES DOS MARCOS.

As latitudes e longitudes dos marcos são as medias das latitudes e longitudes calculadas da triangulação e são baseadas na latitude e longitude do marco No. 1. A latitude do marco No. 1 foi obtida por observações de estrellas, sendo a longitude tirada da carta da Fronteira Provisoria de 1899. É provavel que as longitudes careçam ainda de ser correctas.

Os azimuths são baseados nos que foram obtidos por observações do sol na estação de triangulação proximo do marco No. 1.

Marco.	Descrição.	Azimuths (do Norte verdadeiro).		Latitude (Sul).	Longitude (Leste).
No. 1	Na curva mais nordeste do rio "Malosa" e junto a uma arvore notavel (Mbáua) que marcava a posição do antigo marco No. 1. O novo marco é construido em pedra e tem uma base de 5' x 5' x 2' 6'' da altura, encimado por um pillar tambem em pedra com 2' x 2' x 3' d'alto, tendo portanto uma altura total de 5' 6'' acima do solo.	Milange (o pico mais alto ao sueste)	244 35 48	15 56 06.77	35 49 36.74
		Machesa (pico sul) ...	317 43 44		
		Machesa (pico alto em pedra) ...	324 11 03		
No. 2	Situado a cerca de 1,200 jardas ao nordeste da povoação de "Napimba" e junto a uma passagem que condur d'essa povoação ao territorio Portuguez. Construido em pedra, semelhante ao marco No. 1.	Mauze (pico mais alto marco No. 4)	3 32 55	15 50 32.15	35 49 58.18
		Ntundu (pico norte) ...	128 46 30		
		Machesa (pico sul) ...	282 02 37		
No. 3	Situado na margem sul do pantano Limbe ao sul do monte "Mauze," 6,075 jardas do ponto mais alto (marco No. 4) e junto a um caminho que condur da povoação "Nazambe" em territorio Inglez a "Buanaula" no territorio Portuguez. Construido em pedra, semelhante ao marco No. 1.	Machinjire (pico mais alto) ...	2 00 31	15 44 57 78	35 50 19.61
		Machesa (pico sul) ...	59 44 05		
		Ntundu (arvore mais alta) ...	336 17 34		
No. 3A	Na povoação "Manguazi" ao sul do monte "Mauze," 3,459 jardas do pico mais alto (marco No. 4). Construido em pedra, semelhante ao No. 1.	Machesa (pico sul) ...	197 49 12	15 43 40.09	35 50 24.58
		Machemba (pedra) ...	271 53 26		
		Ntundu (arvore mais alta) ...	159 19 44		

Marco.	Descrição.	Azimuths (do Norte verdadeiro).		Latitude (Sul).	Longitude (Leste).
			° / "	° / "	° / "
No. 4	No ponto mais alto do monte "Mauze." Consiste de um pilar em pedra com 2' x 2' x 3' 6" d'altura.	Linha da fronteira (para o sul) ...	183 32 45	15 41 57.38	35 50 31.16
		Linha da fronteira (para o norte)	5 07 46		
No. 5	Ao norte do monte "Mauze," 2,937 jardas do ponto mais alto (marco No. 4). Construído em pedra, semelhante ao No. 1.	Malambala (pico sueste) ...	335 37 46	15 40 30.36	35 50 39.23
		Nkango (pico mais alto) ...	35 06 29		
No. 6	Na mesma posição do antigo marco No. 6, no ponto onde a fronteira cruza uma estrada que passa ao norte do monte "Malambala" seguindo na direcção do nordeste para o territorio Portuguez a leste do lago Shirwa. Construído em pedra, semelhante ao marco No. 1.	Monte "Mauze" (marco No. 4)...	185 07 30	15 31 35.34	35 51 28.83
		Chiradzulu (ponto mais alto) ...	39 37 48		
		Nkango (ponto mais elevado) ...	139 15 23		
No. 7	No canto mais sueste do lago "Chirwa" ... Construído em pedra, semelhante ao marco No. 1.	Chiradzulu (ponto mais alto) ...	62 56 23	15 28 04.69	35 51 48.22
		Monte Mauze (marco No. 4) ...	185 07 25		
		Mjaro (rocha bem distincta no extremo norte do monte)	254 51 25		
No. 8	Na orla do pantano ao nordeste do lago "Chirwa" e a cerca d'uma milha a leste dos pocos de "Madziabango." O marco consiste d'um tripé construído em ferro, tendo superiormente uma chapa tambem em ferro fixa por meio de parafusos e rebites. Os pés do tripé estão fixos em alicerces de pedra e cimento. O marco tem 8 pés d'altura. (Adoptaram-se estes tripés em ferro, onde não era facil obter pedra.)	Linha da fronteira ao marco No. 10	24 27 35	..	...
		Komoni (ponto mais alto) ...	147 01 08		
		Monte Chikala (pico oeste) ...	249 23 25		

No. 9	No ponto onde a fronteira atravessa um caminho frequentado, que condur de "Madziabango" ao territorio Portuguez, a 453 jardas do marco No. 8. Construido semelhantemente ao marco No. 8.	Monte Nafisi (pico mais elevado)	317 15 22	14 58 53.21	35 53 29.71
		Mlembi (pico mais elevado) ...	95 50 44		
No. 10	Junto ao angulo sueste do lago Chiuta, na orla do pantano que circunda o lago. Construido semelhantemente ao marco No. 8.	Nafisi (pico mais elevado) ...	280 28 00	14 53 42.06	35 55 55.20
		Linha da fronteira (para o sul) ...	204 26 49		
No. 11	Na orla leste do pantano entre os lagos Chiuta e Amaramba. Construido semelhantemente ao marco No. 8.	Mundi	218 33 30	14 40 31.04	35 53 07.96
		Lisyunga (ponto mais alto) ...	259 11 48		
		Ipani (ponto mais alto) ...	313 19 30		
		Linha da fronteira ao marco No. 13	320 32 08		
No. 12	Na orla oeste do pantano entre os lagos Chiuta e Amaramba. Construido semelhantemente ao marco No. 8.	Mundi	200 04 00	14 39 34.76	35 52 20.57
		Lisyunga (porto mais alto) ...	252 55 59		
		Ipani (ponto mais alto) ...	312 27 47		
No. 13	Na margem esquerda do rio Luchima, 1,783 jardas do cume do monte Chesulo. O marco é construido em pedra, tendo uma base de 6' x 6' x 2' d'altura, e encimado por um pilar em pedra medindo 2' 3'' x 2' 3'' x 4' d'altura.	Monte Chesulo	142 05 20	14 15 30.66	35 32 02.36
No. 14	Situado a oeste do monte Lisyete na margem direita da ribeira "Mlindi" proximo da sua junção com a ribeira "Namaunya." Construido d'um modo semelhante ao marco No. 13.	14 10 13.16	35 30 00.79
No. 15	Um pilar de pedra, medindo 2' x 2' x 3' 9'' d'alto, assente n'uma grande rocha no cume do monte Chicopo. A rocha é o ponto mais alto do monte.	Ndera	158 50 02	13 52 48.79	35 14 26.96
		Masangulu	86 49 22		
		Tukani	323 25 33		

Marco.	Descrição.	Azimuths (do Norte verdadeiro).			Latitude (Sul).	Longitude (Leste).
No. 15 A	Um pilar em pedra semelhante ao No. 15 levantado no cume do monte "Tukani."	Naomali (arvore)	158 50 02	13 41 54.90	35 06 10.93	
		Chirapula	298 45 23			
		Lilalambue (pico mais alto) ...	78 39 36			
No. 16	Situado cerca de meia milha ao sueste do rio "Mssinge" na mesma posição do antigo marco No. 16. Construido de pedra semelhante ao marco No. 13.	Linha da fronteira (para o sul) ...	133 58 56	13 32 44.05	34 56 27.01	
		Linha da fronteira (para o norte)	316 41 13	/		
No. 16 A	No cimo da terra alta immediatamente ao norte do rio "Mssinge" entre este e a ribeira de "Pamba" affluente do "Mssinge." O marco eleva-se ao sul d'um caminho que condur de "Mssinge" na costa do lago Nyassa á "Mtonia" no territorio Portuguez. (Este caminho substituiu a velha estrada que anter passava junto ao marco No. 16, mas que não existe já.) O marco é construido em pedra semelhante ao No. 13.	Naomali (arvore)	334 23 55	...	...
		Luoni (ponto mais alto)	111 12 40			
		Lilalambue (ponto mais alto) ...	119 21 50			
No. 16 B	Situado na terra alta imediatamente ao sul da ribeira de "Gome," e a 3,517 jardas do marco No. 17 na costa do lago Nyassa. O marco, construido em pedra, tem a forma d'um pilar com 2' 6'' x 2' 6'' x 4' d'altura, e está assente n'um rochedo saliente.	... ..	...	...	...

No. 17	<p>Situado na margem do lago Nyassa, immediatamente ao sul do rio "Lipuche" e está construido n'uma ponta de rocha a uma altura de 22' 6" acima do lago.</p> <p>O marco consiste d'um bloco de pedra com 7' x 7' x 4' d'alto encimado por um pilar igualmente em pedra medindo 2' 3" x 2' 3" x 4' d'altura.</p> <p>A altura total do marco é portanto de 8' e a altura da sua parte superior acima do nivel do lago é de 30' 6".</p>	Naomali (arvore)	52 12 50	13 28 57.99 (Pela triangulação) 13 28 57.30 (Par observações astronomicas)	34 52 49.29
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Annexo 3.

RASÕES DAS ALTERAÇÕES NAS POSIÇÕES D'ALGUNS MARCOS E DA
CONSTRUÇÃO DE OUTROS ADDICIONAES.*Do marco No. 1 ao No. 7.*

ALGUNS dos antigos marcos n'esta porção da fronteira tinham desaparecido completamente e os restantes precisavam alguns de ligeiras rectificações para os pôr em linha. Decidiu-se portanto dispôr uma linha nova.

Para essa nova linha foram aproveitados tres pontos da antiga fronteira provisoria, a saber: os marcos numeros 1, 4 e 6.

Adoptou-se o marco No. 6 visto existir ainda o antigo, emquanto que o antigo marco No. 7 que marcava o extremo norte da linha, no angulo sueste do lago "Chirwa," não foi encontrado. Alem de que o canto mais sueste do lago Chirwa é um ponto muito indeterminado, estando, como está, o lago cercado por uma grande porção de terreno plano e pantanoso.

O marco No. 4 foi adoptado porque, sendo o pico mais alto do monte "Mauze," era um ponto notavel e distincto da fronteira. Este ponto não está precisadamente n'uma linha recta entre o marco No. 1 e o marco No. 7, mas a differença é insignificante, sendo sómente 395 jardas n'uma extensão total de 32 milhas.

Tendo-se escolhido os tres pontos acima mencionados, levantaram-se, tanto o marco No. 7 como os intermediarios, n'uma linha tão proxima quanto possivel das posições dos marcos antigos, como se pode ver na carta de Fronteira Provisoria de 1899.

Levantou-se um marco adicional, o No. 3 A, um pouco ao sul do monte "Mauze," visto serem as faldas do monte, do lado sul, densamente povoadas.

Do marco No. 7 ao No. 8.

Vidé Anexo No. 4.

Do marco No. 8 ao No. 10.

Esta parte da fronteira foi um pouco alterada, por isso que não podiamos construir o marco No. 10 na mesma posição do antigo, encontrando-se o signal completamente cercada d'agua.

A posição do antigo marco No. 10 foi fixada pela Comissão de 1899 na epocha secca, quando a agua no lago Chiuta estava a um nivel baixo. O contorno da parte sueste do lago era portanto completamente differente do contorno que observamos em fins de Junho passado, achando-se o lago cercado por terrenos planos e pantanosos semelhantes aos que cercam o lago "Chirwa."

Levantamos portanto o marco No. 10 na orla das arvores que limitam o pantano ao sueste do lago, como se mostra na carta junta.

O marco No. 9 foi levantado na mesma posição do antigo marco No. 9 e a linha do marco No. 10 ao marco No. 9 foi prolongada até á orla do pantano ao norte do lago Chirwa, onde se levantou o marco No. 8.

Do marco No. 10 ao No. 17.

Do marco No. 10 ao marco No. 17 nenhuma alteração se fizeram na linha da fronteira, excepto em que a posição do marco No. 11 foi ligeiramente alterada a fim de o collocar no enfiamento dos dos marcos Nos. 12 e 13.

N'esta parte da fronteira levantaram-se mais tres marcos addicções, a saber: No. 15 A, No. 16 A e No. 16 B. Achamos que mais alguns marcos addicionaes são ainda necessarios, alem dos que agora foram levantados, especialmente no troço da fronteira entre os marcos Nos. 15 A e 16. Não foi possivel porem erigil'os devido á necessidade d'abreviar o trabalho, tão rapidamente quanto possivel, antes do começo das queimadas; mas agora que as posições de todos os principaes marcos foram cuidadosamente fixadas por triangulação, será simples e facil erigir quaesquer marcos intermedios addicionaes, que ainda forem necessarios.

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,
2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,
Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate.

Annexo No. 4.

FRONTEIRA ENTRE O MARCO NO. 7 E O MARCO NO. 8.

PELO Artigo 1 da Convenção Anglo-Portugueza de 1890, definindo os limites das esferas d'influencia Inglesa e Portugueza ao norte do Zambeze, estabeleceu-se que a fronteira entre os pontos acima mencionados seguiria a margem leste do lago "Chirwa."

Sendo porem o lago "Chirwa" cercado n'umo grande extensão por terreno pantanoso, a margem leste é difficil de definir, e varia bastante com as differentes estações do anno, variando tambem o nivel da agua no lago. N'estas circumstancias reconhece-se evidentemente que a margem leste do lago não é uma linha practica de fronteira, necessitando-se defini-l'a convenientemente.

Apresentam-se tres casos a considerar:

1. Ambas as partes concordarem em reconhecerem a linha de fronteira como sendo a margem leste do lago, marcando-a e definindo-a por meio de grande numero de marcos.
2. Farer seguir a linha da fronteira pela orla leste do terreno pantanoso que limita o lago.
3. Considerar a fronteira uma linha recta do marco No. 7 ao marco No. 8 como se mostra no plano junto.

Das tres casos que consideramos, o terceiro, ligando os marcos Nos. 7 e 8 por uma linha recta, resolveria o assumpto d'uma maneira mais practica, desde que se fizesse uma observação mais detalhada

d'aquella secção da fronteira, com o fim de verificar se haverá alguma objecção, para a sua adopção final como linha de fronteira.

A posição approximada do antigo marco No. 8 e a fronteira como se vê nos cartas de Fronteira Provisoria de 1899, vão indicados em côr verde no plano junto, onde se montra em vermelho a linha de fronteira agora proposta, tornando-os facilmente comparaveir.

ANTONIO AFFONSO DE CARVALHO,
2º Tenente da Marinha,
Republicana Portuguesa.

THOS. FREEMAN FIRR,
*Assistant Director of Public Works,
Nyasaland Protectorate.*

RECTIFICAÇÃO DA FRONTEIRA ANGLO-PORTUGUEZA, 1913-1914.

DESDE A BALISA 7 (CANTO SUDESTE DO LAGO CHIRWA) ATÉ A
BALISA 9 (PROXIMO DE MADZIABANGO).

EM harmonia com as instrucções recebidas dos nossos respectivos Governos, nos, abaixo assinados fizemos o levantamento detalhado entre as balizas 7 e 8 propondo-nos a demarcal-a em harmonia com alguma das opiniões apresentadas pela commissão de fronteiras de 1911 (vidé relatorio de Setembro de 1911, Anexo No. 4).

Trez alvitres forem apresentados por aquela commissão, sendo o 3—a linha recta unido as balizas 7 et 8, quando possivel. Ao proceder-se porem levantamento (começado em 13 d'Abril e terminado em fim de Maio, por parte do delegado Portuguez) reconheceu-se que tal linha cortava terras dos chefes indigenas, Mecanhidas, sacamera, Iionde, que sempre reconheceram a soberania de Portugal.

Por estas circumstancias e ainda por estar mais em harmonia com a antiga fronteira, nos propomos a fronteira seguinte :

1. Uma linha recta do marco 7 ate 7 B no azimuth $3^{\circ} 00' 23.26''$ e de extensão 5,474.75 ($3^{\circ} 05' 09''$ e 18,036 pes, pelo delegado Inglez).

2. Uma linha recta do marco 7 B ate 7 C na extensão de 5,496 e azimuth $168^{\circ} 10' 29''$ ($168^{\circ} 13' 55''$ e 17,995 pes, pelo delegado Inglez).

3. Uma linha recta do marco 7 C ate 7 F na extensão 22,867.3 e azimuth $165^{\circ} 44' 04''$ ($165^{\circ} 45' 14''$ e 74,948 pes, pelo delegado Inglez).

4. Uma linha recta 7 F a 9—no azimuth $204^{\circ} 28' 33.71''$ e extensão 22,824 (75,048 pes a azimuth $204^{\circ} 28' 27''$ pelo delegado Inglez) Os azimuths são contados do sul para oste.

A rectificação do levantamento da linha recta 7-8 foi terminado pelo delegado Portuguez em fins de Outubro e o da fronteira proposta em 17 de Novembro de 1913; verificados os novos vertices pelo delegado Inglez em Janeiro de 1914 e colocadas finalmente as balizas definitivas em 4 de Marco, sob a vigilancia de delegado Portuguez, que terminou as soas observações em 17 do mesmo mez.

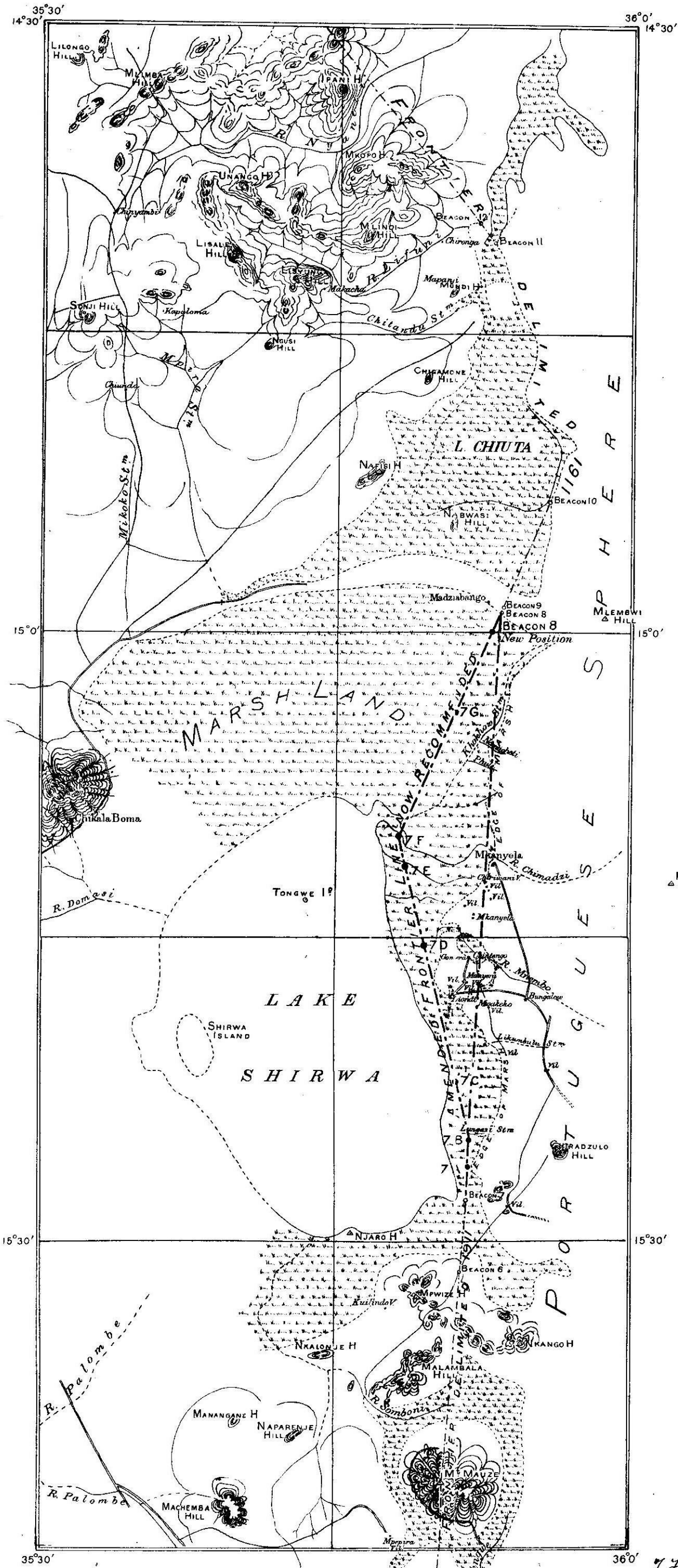
Assinada em Zomba em 3 de Abril, 1914.

O delegado do Governo da Republica Portuguesa,
ILIDIO MARINHO FALCÃO DE CASTRO NAZARETH,
Major, dos Serviços d'Estado Maior.

O delegado do Governo de Sua Magestade Britanica,
T. F. FIRR.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE (NYASALAND) BOUNDARY.

Maps to illustrate agreements concluded
in 1911 and 1914.



MAPANDA HILL

MLEMBWI HILL

KOMONI HILL

TRADZULO HILL

J. F. Furr,
Asst. Dir. of Public Works,
Nyasaland

Mediothannibus Falcis defuncti coronati
Sen. Cav. Sen. Est. Mason da Republica Portug.

Ordnance Survey, June, 1917.

Scale 375,000 or 1-14 Inches to 6 Miles
Miles 5 4 3 2 1 0 5 10 15 Miles