

TREATY SERIES. 1912.

No. 21.

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN THE

UNITED KINGDOM AND PORTUGAL

RESPECTING

BOUNDARIES IN EAST AFRICA

(BARUE SECTION--FROM THE MAZOE RIVER
TO LAT. 18° 30' SOUTH).

Lisbon, July 22
August 9, 1912.

[WITH MAP.]

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

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AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM
AND PORTUGAL RESPECTING BOUNDARIES
IN EAST AFRICA (BARUE SECTION—FROM
THE MAZOE RIVER TO LAT. 18° 30' SOUTH).

Lisbon, *July 22*
August 9, 1912.

(1.)

*His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon to the Portuguese Minister for
Foreign Affairs.*

Your Excellency,

Lisbon, July 22, 1912.

IN accordance with the wish expressed in your Excellency's note of the 19th instant, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a printed description of the Barue section of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary, from the River Mazoe to parallel 18° 30' south, containing the verbal addition desired by the Portuguese Government, together with a map (in two sheets) of the boundary in question.

I am instructed by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that His Majesty's Government accept the description therein contained of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary; and I have consequently attached my signature to the three documents in question.

I request your Excellency to be good enough to notify to me the acceptance of this boundary by the Portuguese Government, and to transmit to me similar signed copies of the description and map.

I avail, &c.

ARTHUR H. HARDINGE.

(2.)

*The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's
Minister at Lisbon.*

Ministerio dos Negocios Estrangeiros, Lisboa,

Senhor Ministro,

9 de Agosto de 1912.

TENHO a honra de accusar a recepção da nota que vossa Excellencia se serviu dirigir-me em 22 do passado transmittindo-me uma descripção impressa da fronteira luso-britannica do Barué, desde o rio Mazoe até ao paralelo 18° 30' sul, com o addicionamento da

palavra "Umtungurgwa" proposto pelo Governo Portuguez, bem como o respectivo mappa (em duas folhas).

Communica-me tambem vossa Excellencia que o Governo de Sua Majestade Britannica aceita a descripção contida n'esses documentos, que estão assignados por vossa Excellencia.

Em resposta, tenho a honra de comunicar a vossa Excellencia que o Governo da Republica igualmente aceita a referida descripção e mappas, de que envio a vossa Excellencia identicos exemplares por mim assignados.

Aproveito, &c.

AUGUSTO DE VASCONCELLOS.

(Translation.)

*Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Lisbon,
August 9, 1912.*

M. le Ministre,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note which your Excellency was good enough to address to me on the 22nd ultimo, forwarding a printed description of the Anglo-Portuguese frontier of the Barue, from the River Mazoe to parallel 18° 30' south, with the addition of the word "Umtungurgwa" as proposed by the Portuguese Government, as well as a map thereof (in two sheets).

Your Excellency at the same time informs me that His Britannic Majesty's Government accept the description contained in those documents, which have been signed by your Excellency.

In reply, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the Government of the Republic equally accept the said description and maps, of which I forward to you identical copies signed by myself.

I avail, &c.

AUGUSTO DE VASCONCELLOS.

Annexes.*

(1.)

Description of the Anglo-Portuguese Boundary (Barue Section) from the River Mazoe to Parallel 18° 30' South.

COMMENCING at Baobab, boundary pillar IIA (cement), distant about 120 metres from a point on the south bank of the River Mazoe, near the confluence of the Rivers Kagosa and Mazoe, the boundary proceeds in a straight line bearing about 195° for a distance of about 215 metres to—

Boundary pillar III (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 2,950 metres to—

Boundary pillar IV (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 1,115 metres to—

* Signed respectively by His Majesty's Minister and the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

- Boundary pillar V (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 4,120 metres to—
- Boundary pillar VI (cement), and thence still in the same straight line for about 1,110 metres to—
- Mount Mek, boundary pillar VII (cement), from which point the boundary trends in a straight line bearing about 206° for a distance of about 3,840 metres to—
- Boundary pillar VIII (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 3,850 metres to—
- Boundary pillar IX (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 2,445 metres to—
- Boundary pillar X (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 2,815 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XI (cement), and thence in the same straight line for a distance of about 931 metres to—
- Mount Schüvenga (Umtungurgwa), boundary pillar XII (cement), whence the boundary turns westward and follows a straight line bearing about $252\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ for a distance of about 945 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XIII (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 790 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XIV (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 3,720 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XV (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 3,400 metres to—
- Mount Nyambhara, boundary pillar XVI (cement), a hill 3,200 feet high, situated about 6 miles west-south-west of Mount Schüvenga.

From Mount Nyambhara, boundary pillar XVI, the boundary turns south-east and follows a straight line bearing about 145° for a distance of about 6,300 metres to—

- Boundary pillar XVII (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 2,755 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XVIII (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 3,665 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XIX (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 1,465 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XX (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 200 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XXI (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 2,995 metres to—
- Boundary pillar XXII (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 2,445 metres to—
- Mount Karera, boundary pillar XXIII (cement).

From Mount Karera, boundary pillar XXIII, the boundary follows a straight line bearing about 158° for a distance of about 9,895 metres to—

- Boundary pillar XXIV (cement), and thence in the same straight line for a distance of about 4,140 metres to—
- Mount Vumaninga, boundary pillar XXV (cement).

From Mount Vumaninga, boundary pillar XXV, the boundary trends southwards and follows a straight line bearing about 177° for a distance of about 3,250 metres to—

Boundary pillar XXVI (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 3,895 metres to—

Boundary pillar XXVII (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 220 metres to—

Boundary pillar XXVIII (cement), on the north bank of the River Ruenya, and thence in the same straight line for about 155 metres to—

Boundary pillar XXIX (cement), on the south bank of the River Ruenya, and thence in the same straight line for about 5,990 metres to—

Mount Mhanda, boundary pillar XXX (cement).

From Mount Mhanda, boundary pillar XXX, the boundary turns south-east and follows a straight line bearing about 128° for a distance of about 6,800 metres to—

Mount Nyakuru, boundary pillar XXXI (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 350 metres to—

Boundary pillar XXXII (cement), erected on the west bank of the River Gaeresi, and thence in the same straight line till it reaches the centre of the channel of the River Gaeresi.

The boundary then follows, in a southerly direction, the centre of the channel of the River Gaeresi until it reaches the junction of this river with the River Jora. Thence, keeping the same general direction, the boundary passes up the River Jora, following the centre of its channel past boundary pillar "A" (cement), situated on the bank of the river some 2 miles west of Mount Nyatsue, and continues along this river until it reaches boundary pillar "B" (cement), near Mount Juru, situated at the junction of the river and a watercourse which flows into it from the east. The boundary follows this watercourse for about 1,350 metres until it arrives at boundary pillar "C" (cement), situated at the junction of two watercourses which have their origin on the east and west of the highest point of Mount Nyanga.

From boundary pillar "C" the boundary follows, in a southerly direction, the crest of a rocky spur for about 3,630 metres, and reaches the highest point of Mount Nyanga, boundary pillar "D" (cement).

From the highest point of Mount Nyanga the boundary follows the crest line for about 1,015 metres to boundary pillar "E" (cement).

From boundary pillar "E" the boundary follows the centre of the channel of the River Ruera for about 1,280 metres to a point marked by boundary pillar "F" (cement), and continues along this river until it reaches the junction of the Rivers Ruera and Pungwe, boundary pillar "G" (cement).

The boundary then follows the centre of the channel of the River Pungwe for about 9,590 metres, and reaches boundary pillar

"H" (cement), distant some 2,000 metres from the junction of the Rivers Pungwe and Nyamkombe.

From boundary pillar "H" the boundary turns south and follows upstream the centre of the channel of the River Mombezi, an affluent of the River Pungwe, for about 4,610 metres to its source, boundary pillar "J" (stone and earth).

From the source of the Mombezi, boundary pillar "J" (stone and earth), the boundary runs southwards along a spur of Mount Zaramira for about 976 metres to boundary pillar "K" (stone and earth), and thence for about 4,110 metres along the same spur to the highest point of Mount Zaramira, boundary pillar "L" (cement).

From Mount Zaramira the boundary turns south-west and follows the straight line bearing about 236° which joins Mount Zaramira to a well-defined knoll of a spur of Mount Panga, called Huku, as far as the point where this straight line intersects the centre of the channel of the River Honde, boundary pillar "M" (cement), distant about 5,530 metres from boundary pillar "L".

The boundary then follows in a westerly direction the centre of the channel of the River Honde for about 16,950 metres until the junction of this river with the River Garara, boundary pillar "N" (cement).

The Barue section of the boundary terminates at this junction, which is situated approximately on the parallel of $18^{\circ} 30'$ south.

Note.—The Mount Mek mentioned in this description is the hill on which boundary pillar No. VII has been erected, and should not be confused with the mountain Nhohwe, which is shown on the map of the Anglo-Portuguese boundary south of the River Zambezi with a secondary name of Mount Mek.

(2.)

Two Maps.

(For convenience of reference these maps are reproduced in the single sheet hereto annexed.)

Note The longitude of BP II^a on this map differs about 1'.25" from that found for this point by the Anglo-Portuguese Boundary (south of R. Zambesi.) Commission of 1905

16°45' 32°45'

TABLE OF DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL BOUNDARY PILLARS.	
B.P. I - II ^a	119 metres
II ^a - V	4277 "
V - VII	5231 "
VII - IX	7690 "
IX - XII	6191 "
XII - XVI	8857 "
XVI - XX	14185 "
XXI - XXIII	5899 "
XXIII - XXV	14092 "
XXV - XXVIII	7364 "
XXIX - XXX	6148 "
XXX - XXXI	6799 "
XXXI - XXXII	351 "
A - B	1250 "
B - C	3630 "
C - D	1016 "
D - E	1280 "
E - F	23500 "
F - G	9590 "
G - H	4610 "
H - J	976 "
J - K	410 "
K - L	5533 "
L - M	16950 "
M - N	16950 "

17°0'

17°15'

17°30'

17°45'

18°0'

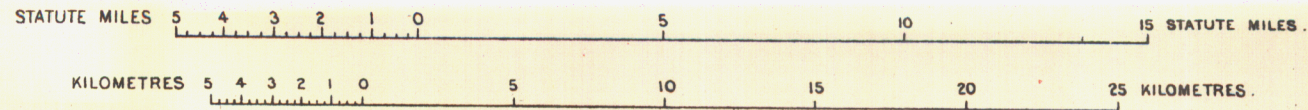
18°15'

18°30'

Copy of the signed maps illustrating the course of the Anglo-Portuguese Boundary in East Africa (Barue Section from the Mazoe River to Latitude 18° 30' south) as laid down in the Memorandum annexed to the Notes exchanged between the British and Portuguese Governments on July 22nd and August 9th, 1912.



Scale. 1/250,000 or 1 inch to 3.9457 miles.



Note. Perennial streams shewn in blue
Other watercourses shewn in black
Trig. Points shewn thus \triangle

\blacktriangle Boundary Pillars built in cement
• " " " " stone & earth

G.S.G.S. N° 1398^d

Small additions & Corrections from the map made by the Portuguese Commissioners of the Delimitation Commission of 1905.

War Office, Oct., 1912.