



COPY HAS BEEN RECD  
22-2  
22-10

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office January 1911

CONFIDENTIAL

(2164)

C O  
2276

REC'D  
23 JAN 11

---

MEMORANDUM

SECRET

THE STILL UNSETTLED BOUNDARIES BETWEEN  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN TERRITORY IN AFRICA.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 2078.]

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

| No.                    | Country                          | Page |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------|
| FRANCE                 |                                  |      |
| 1                      | Niger Lake and                   |      |
| GERMANY                |                                  |      |
| 2                      | Gold Coast-Togoland              | 1    |
| 3                      | Southern Nigeria-Cameroon        | 1    |
| 4                      | Southern Nigeria-Cameroon        | 1    |
| 5                      | East and west of Lake Tchad      | 1    |
| 6                      | Waldeck Bay                      | 1    |
| 7                      | Orange River boundary            | 1    |
| 8                      | Dutch-German-German-German       | 1    |
| BELGIUM                |                                  |      |
| 9                      | Congo-Belgium boundary           | 1    |
| 10                     | Congo-Belgium boundary           | 1    |
| PORTUGAL               |                                  |      |
| 11                     | Angola-Portuguese East Africa    | 1    |
| 12                     | West and south of the Zambezi    | 1    |
| 13                     | Dare Isaland                     | 1    |
| 14                     | Transvaal-Portuguese East Africa | 1    |
| GERMANY AND AUSTRIA    |                                  |      |
| See separate Memoranda |                                  |      |

*Memorandum respecting the still Unsettled  
Boundary between British and Foreign  
Territory in Africa.*

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 9673.]

## FRANCE

## Niger Lake and Boundary

Colonial Office,  
March 17, 1911.

On 15th March the Colonial Office transmitted a Report on the boundary as existing between the French Territory on the one hand and the British Territory on the other, together with a map showing the proposed boundary. The Report suggested that the proposed boundary be accepted by the British and French Governments subject to a few amendments proposed by the Director of Military Operations.

Colonial Office,  
March 17, 1911.

The French Government was informed of the views of the Colonial Office.

The French Government, on their side, suggested certain amendments which the Colonial Office and Director of Military Operations considered with the exception of those relating to points 15 and 16.

Colonial Office,  
March 17, 1911.

The French Government accepted the views of the Colonial Office as to these two boundaries and stated that when the corrections agreed on by both Governments by the Commissioners they were prepared to proceed to an exchange of notes.

Colonial Office,  
March 17, 1911.

As, however, Major O'Shea was by this time in South America engaged on the Peru-Bolivia boundary, and his exact whereabouts were unknown, it was decided to await the return of Captain Bohannan from Peru, to ascertain if it would be possible for Major O'Shea to proceed to Lima to countersign the correction there.

The French Government was so informed on the 4th November.

Memorandum regarding the Unsettled Boundary between British and Foreign Territory in Africa.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 8879.]

FRANCE

1. Niger-Lake Chad Boundary.

Colonial Office,  
March 27, 1912.

ON the 17th March the Colonial Office transmitted the Report on the boundary as finally agreed to on the 19th February by Captain Tillo and Major O'Shea, together with a signed copy of the map accompanying the Report. The Colonial Office suggested that the Report should be accepted by the British and French Governments subject to a few amendments proposed by the Director of Military Operations.

Mr F. Bertie was requested to so inform the French Government.

The French Government, on their side, suggested several amendments which the Colonial Office and Director of Military Operations accepted with the exception of those relating to paragraphs 43 and 45.

The French Government accepted the views of His Majesty's Government as to those two boundaries and stated that when the corrections agreed on had been counter-signed by the Commissioners they were prepared to proceed to an exchange of notes.

As, however, Major O'Shea was by this time in South America engaged on the Peru-Bolivia boundary, and his exact whereabouts were unknown, it was decided to await the return of Captain Behrens from Peru, to ascertain if it would be possible for Major O'Shea to proceed to Lima to counter-sign the correction there.

The French Government was so informed on the 4th November.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| No.                       | Country  | Page |
|---------------------------|--|------|
| FRANCE                    |  |      |
| 1                         | Niger-Lake Chad  | 1    |
| GERMANY.                  |  |      |
| 2                         | Gold Coast-Togoland                                    | 3    |
| 3                         | Southern Nigeria-Cameroon (Congo River Rapids to east) | 3    |
| 4                         | Southern Nigeria-Cameroon (Voka-Congo River)           | 3    |
| 5                         | East and west of Lake Victoria                         | 3    |
| 6                         | Wallich Bay  | 4    |
| 7                         | Orange River boundary                                  | 4    |
| 8                         | Bechuanaland-German strip giving access to Zambesi     | 4    |
| BELGIUM                   |  |      |
| 9                         | Uganda-Congo boundary                                  | 4    |
| 10                        | Congo-Belgian boundary                                 | 4    |
| PORTUGAL                  |  |      |
| 11                        | Nyasaland-Portuguese East Africa                       | 12   |
| 12                        | North and south of the Zambezi                         | 12   |
| 13                        | Rafuse boundary  | 12   |
| 14                        | Franswaal-Southland-Portuguese East Africa             | 12   |
| LIBERIA AND ARIZONIA.     |  |      |
| (See separate Memoranda.) |  |      |

Mr F. Bertie,  
No. 14, Albany,  
April 1, 1912.

Mr F. Bertie,  
No. 14, Albany,  
May 27, 1912.

Colonial Office,  
June 26, 1912.

Mr F. Bertie,  
No. 14, Albany,  
October 26, 1912.

Mr F. Bertie,  
No. 45, Albany,  
November 4, 1912.

## GERMANY.

### 2. Gold Coast-Togo Boundary.

No steps were taken in 1910 towards the settlement of the Aka question, the only outstanding matter connected with this boundary.

### 3. Southern Nigeria-Camerouns (Cross River Rapids to Sea).

(See Yola-Cross River.)

### 4. Southern Nigeria-Camerouns (Yola-Cross River).

On the 21st January Sir E. Goschen reported that the German Government were unable to ratify the Agreement come to in London in 1900 between the British and German Delegates, as the Governor of the Camerouns would have to be consulted, and it had also been agreed between the Delegates that the questions of the free navigation of the Cross River and of the import and export of goods on this waterway to and from the Camerouns should be settled by Treaty at the same time as the boundary. It had also been agreed that the local authorities were to submit regulations for the traffic on the Cross River, which would be ratified at the same time as the Boundary Agreement. The German Government suggested that the Government of Southern Nigeria should be instructed to negotiate as soon as possible with the Governor of the Camerouns.

The necessary instructions were sent to Southern Nigeria on the 1st January.

The Protocol and Reports submitted by the Boundary Commission in the summer of 1909 were published by the Colonial Office with the consent of the German Government.

On the 12th December Sir E. Goschen forwarded a note from the German Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the negotiations between the two Governments as to navigation in the Cross River and the transit traffic had led to no agreement, and asking that some comprehensive instructions should be sent to the Governor of Southern Nigeria. They suggested the lines on which an agreement should be come to locally.

Sir E. Goschen,  
No. 5, Downing  
Street, London W.,  
January 21, 1910.

Colonial Office,  
February 25, 1910.

Sir E. Goschen,  
No. 5, Downing  
Street, London W.,  
April 13, 1910.  
Colonial Office,  
October 5, 1910.

Sir E. Goschen,  
No. 5, Downing  
Street,  
December 12,  
1910.

To Colonial Office,  
December 21,  
1910.

The matter was referred to the Colonial Office.

### 5. East and West of Lake Victoria.

Colonial Office,  
August 12, 1910.

This now depends on the settlement of the British, German, and Belgian boundaries in East Africa (see Uganda-Congo boundary).

### 6. Walidah Bay.

Sir M. de Bunsen,  
No. 1, Africa,  
Telegraphen,  
January 8, 1910.

The German Ambassador at Madrid referred to Berlin for instructions as to the local inspection by the Arbitrator of the territory in dispute.

Sir M. de Bunsen,  
No. 1, Africa,  
January 27, 1910.

On the 27th January Sir M. de Bunsen reported that the German Embassy had communicated to the Arbitrator an amended copy of the German Case and a map by Dr. Stapf of the lower valley of the Khuisib which had not been communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The irregularity of this proceeding was pointed out at Berlin and was admitted by the German Government.

The German Government furnished His Majesty's Government with eight copies of the map and promised to make a special reference to it in their Counter-Case.

Colonial Office,  
July 15, 1910.

Sir M. de Bunsen,  
No. 1, Africa,  
July 30, 1910.

To German  
Ambassador,  
July 31, 1910.

German  
Ambassador,  
July 31, 1910.

On the 16th July the Colonial Office forwarded five copies of the British Counter-Case, and two were transmitted to the Arbitrator and two to the German Embassy.

Sir M. de Bunsen,  
No. 1, Africa,  
October 21,  
November 25,  
1910.

On the 23rd July the German Embassy communicated two copies of the German Counter-Case.

The Arbitrator, Señor Frías, proposed to visit Walidah Bay in December, proceeding to Swakopmund by German steamer. This was agreed to, and on the 26th November Sir M. de Bunsen reported that Señor Frías was leaving Antwerp on the 26th December.

Colonial Office,  
December 25,  
1910.

The Cuban Government suggested that Mr. Langdon, who had prepared the Case, should meet Señor Frías at Walidah Bay as the Representative of His Majesty's Government and the Cuban Government.

Colonial Office,  
December 2, 1910.

It was, however, thought sufficient that he should proceed to Walidah Bay to give any in-

formation required, and a dispatch was addressed to the Union Government in this regard.

#### V. Orange River Boundary.

The Orange River boundary was a subject that this question being discussed here that the Union Government was in possession, and the Colonial Office consulted local officials on the subject.

On the 31st December the Colonial Office transmitted a telegram from the Union Government stating that they were opposed to the adoption of a compromise on the basis of the shelweg, and wished to claim the North bank as the boundary, in accordance with the Treaty of 1890. They would be prepared, through reluctantly, to submit to arbitration the question what constituted the North bank. They suggested that the Orange River, which at present was British, should be incorporated in Union territory.

#### B. Bechuanaland-German Strip giving access to the Zambesi.

On the 12th March His Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Lisbon were requested to inform the German and Portuguese Governments that His Majesty's Government were anxious for the delimitation of the Andara-Katima line (laid down as the Anglo-German-Portuguese boundary by the German-Portuguese Declaration of the 30th December, 1906, and the Berlin Boundary Award of the 20th May, 1907), and to suggest that a Commission should be dispatched to the spot for the purpose.

On the 4th May Sir E. Grey reported that the German Government wished the southern boundary of the strip to be determined along the line as the Andara-Katima line. He said that the southern boundary was to be fixed by the parallel of latitude 10 English miles south of the southernmost point of the German-Portuguese boundary, in the neighbourhood of Andara. They did not agree that the line should be an oblique one parallel to the Andara-Katima line. With regard to the eastern boundary of the strip, they suggested that it should be formed by a line curving in from the shelweg of the Shiloh to that

of the Zambesi, and thence following the shelweg along the Zambesi to the Katima-Mollo line.

The Director of Military Operations, to whom the matter was referred, observed that the simplest fulfilment of the Agreement of the 30th July, 1906, appeared to be that the 1906 parallel should be taken as the southern boundary of the strip until it came within 20 miles of the Andara-Katima line. Westward from this point the boundary would be a line parallel to the Andara-Katima line.

General Ewart suggested that the views of Sir H. Gould-Adams, who had explored the region, should be obtained.

The Colonial Office held the same views as the Director of Military Operations on this part of the boundary. They had no objection to the proposal of the German Government as to the eastern boundary of the strip.

On the 2nd September a further letter was received from the Colonial Office giving the views of Sir H. Gould-Adams, the Geographical Society, and the British South African Company, from which it appeared that the disputed territory was of uniform and not considerable value, except perhaps "Swampy Island" in the Chobe, and that a good deal depended on the eventual decision as to the precise points at Andara and the Katima Rapids (4 miles long) between which the boundary line should run.

Sir F. Villiers was asked when the views of the Portuguese Government respecting the proposed Joint Commission might be expected.

With the concurrence of the Colonial Office, it was decided to continue the negotiations with Germany by asking the German Government to explain the construction placed by them on the provisions of the Agreement of 1906, dealing with the matter (see Sir E. Grey's Dispatch No. 2619). The High Commissioner was requested of the respective Governments on the German proposal as to the eastern boundary of the strip.

On the 12th September the High Commissioner from Sir E. Grey was asked for the grounds on which the German Government considered that the southern boundary of the strip should be a parallel of latitude. The German suggestion was mainly founded on the German desire for the simplification of the negotiations and for a ready-to-go boundary a strip to either side, they would

Director of  
Military  
Operations  
June 14, 1910.

To Colonial Office  
August 1, 1910.

Colonial Office  
August 14, 1910.

Colonial Office  
December 31,  
1910.

Colonial Office  
June 24, 1910.

Colonial Office  
September 1, 1910.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 21, 2019,  
September 2,  
1910.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 21, 2019,  
October 3, 1910.  
Colonial Office,  
October 3, 1910.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 21, 2019,  
March 12, 1910.  
To Sir E. Villiers,  
No. 21, 2019,  
March 12, 1910.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 21, 2019,  
May 4, 1910.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 21,  
September 3, 1910.

GERMANY.

2. Gold Coast-Togoland Boundary.

No steps were taken in 1910 towards the settlement of the Aka question, the only outstanding matter connected with this boundary.

3. Southern Nigeria-Cameroons (Cross River Rapids to Sea).

(See Yola-Cross River.)

4. Southern Nigeria-Cameroons (Yola Cross River)

On the 21st January Sir E. Goschen reported that the German Government were unable to ratify the Agreement come to in London in 1906 between the British and German Delegates, as the Governor of the Cameroons would have to be consulted, and it had also been agreed between the Delegates that the questions of the free navigation of the Cross River and of the import and export of goods on this waterway to and from the Cameroons should be settled by Treaty at the same time as the boundary. It had also been agreed that the local authorities were to submit regulations for the traffic on the Cross River, which would be ratified at the same time as the Boundary Agreement. The German Government suggested that the Government of Southern Nigeria should be instructed to negotiate as soon as possible with the Governor of the Cameroons.

The necessary instructions were sent to Southern Nigeria on the 1st January.

The Protocol and Reports submitted by the Boundary Commission in the summer of 1909 were published by the Colonial Office with the consent of the German Government.

On the 13th December Sir E. Goschen forwarded a note from the German Minister for Foreign Affairs stating that the negotiations between the two Governments as to navigation in the Cross River and the transit traffic had led to no agreement, and asking that more comprehensive instructions should be sent to the Governor of Southern Nigeria. They suggested the lines on which an agreement should be come to locally.

Sir E. Goschen, No. 1, Africa, January 21, 1910.

Colonial Office, February 25, 1910.

Sir E. Goschen, No. 17, Africa, April 13, 1910. Colonial Office, October 4, 1910.

Sir E. Goschen, No. 16, Africa, December 12, 1910.

To Colonial Office, December 21, 1910.

The matter was referred to the Colonial Office.

Colonial Office, August 12, 1910.

5. East and West of Lake Victoria.

This now depends on the settlement of the British, German, and Belgian boundaries in East Africa (see Uganda-Congo boundary).

Sir M. de Bunsen, No. 1, Africa, Tanganyika, January 9, 1910.

The German Ambassador at Madrid referred to Berlin for instructions as to the local inspection by the Arbitrator of the territory in dispute.

Sir M. de Bunsen, No. 1, Africa, January 27, 1910.

On the 27th January, Sir M. de Bunsen reported that the German Embassy had communicated to the Arbitrator an amended copy of the German Case and a map by Dr. Staffl of the lower valley of the Khuisse which had not been communicated to His Majesty's Government.

Sir E. Goschen, No. 17, Africa, July 11, 1910.

The irregularity of this proceeding was pointed out at Berlin and was admitted by the German Government.

Colonial Office, July 28, 1910.

Sir M. de Bunsen, No. 1, Africa, July 10, 1910.

The German Government furnished His Majesty's Government with eight copies of the map and promised to make a special reference to it in their Counter-Case.

To German Ambassador, July 23, 1910. German Ambassador, July 25, 1910.

On the 18th July the Colonial Office forwarded five copies of the British Counter-Case, and two were transmitted to the Arbitrator and two to the German Embassy.

Sir M. de Bunsen, No. 1, Africa, October 20. Sir M. de Bunsen, No. 17, Africa, November 25, 1910.

On the 23rd July the German Embassy communicated two copies of the German Counter-Case.

Colonial Office, November 25, 1910.

The Arbitrator, Señor Friis, proposed to visit Wallach Bay in December, proceeding to Swakopmund by German steamer. This was agreed to, and on the 26th November Sir M. de Bunsen reported that Señor Friis was leaving Antwerp on the 24th December.

Colonial Office, December 2, 1910.

The Union Government suggested that Mr. Loudon, who had prepared the Case, should meet Señor Friis at Wallach Bay as the Representative of His Majesty's Government and the Union Government.

It was, however, thought sufficient that he should proceed to Wallach Bay to give any in-

4  
formation required, and a despatch was addressed to the Union Government in this sense.

#### 7. Orange River Boundary.

The German Government suggested in August that this question should be reopened now that the Union Government was in existence, and the Colonial Office consulted Lord Gladstone on the subject.

On the 31st December the Colonial Office transmitted a telegram from the Union Government stating that they were opposed to the adoption of a compromise on the basis of the thalweg, and wished to claim the North bank as the boundary, in accordance with the Treaty of 1890. They would be prepared, though reluctantly, to submit to arbitration the question what constituted the North bank. They suggested that the Orange River, which at present was British, should be incorporated in Union territory.

To Colonial Office,  
August 8, 1905.

Colonial Office,  
August 18, 1905.

Colonial Office,  
December 31,  
1905.

#### 8. Bechuanaland-German Strip giving access to the Zambesi.

On the 12th March His Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Lisbon were requested to inform the German and Portuguese Governments that His Majesty's Government were anxious for the delimitation of the Andara-Katima line (laid down as the Anglo-German-Portuguese boundary by the German-Portuguese Declaration of the 30th December, 1896, and the Berlin Boundary Award of the 30th May, 1905), and to suggest that a Commission should be dispatched to the spot for the purpose.

On the 4th May Sir E. Gordon reported that the German Government wished the southern boundary of the strip to be determined at the same time as the Andara-Katima line. In their view the southern boundary must be formed by the parallel of latitude 20 English miles south of the southernmost point of the German-Portuguese boundary, in the neighbourhood of Andara. They did not agree that the line could be an oblique one parallel to the Andara-Katima line. With regard to the western boundary of the strip, they suggested that it should be formed by a line curving in from the thalweg of the Chobe to that

To Sir E. Gordon,  
No. 25, Abingdon,  
March 12, 1905.  
To Sir E. Villiers,  
No. 25, Abingdon,  
March 12, 1905.

To Sir E. Gordon,  
No. 25, Abingdon,  
May 4, 1905.

of the Zambesi, and thence following the thalweg of the Zambesi to the Katima-Moilolo sands.

The Director of Military Operations, to whom the matter was referred, observed that the simplest holding of the Agreement of the 16th July, 1890, appeared to be that the 18th parallel must be taken as the southern boundary of the strip until it came within 20 miles of the Andara-Katima line. Westward from this point the boundary would be a line parallel to the Andara-Katima line.

General Ewart suggested that the views of Sir H. Gould-Adams, who had explored the region, should be obtained.

The Colonial Office held the same views as the Director of Military Operations on this part of the boundary. They had no objection to the proposal of the German Government as to the eastern boundary of the strip.

On the 3rd September a further letter was received from the Colonial Office giving the views of Sir H. Gould-Adams, the Geographical Society and the British South African Company, from which it appeared that the disputed territory was of uniform and not considerable value, except perhaps "Swampy Island" in the Chobe, and that a good deal depended on the eventual decision as to the precise points at Andara and the Katima Kapile (4 miles long) between which the boundary line should run.

Sir F. Villiers was asked when the views of the Portuguese Government respecting the proposed Joint Commission might be expected.

With the concurrence of the Colonial Office, it was decided to continue the negotiations with Germany by asking the German Government to explain the construction placed by them on the provisions of the Agreement of 1890, dealing with the matter (see Sir E. Gordon's Despatch No. 26/10). The High Commissioner was requested of the request for his views on the German proposal as to the eastern boundary of the strip.

On the 17th December a despatch was received from Sir E. Gordon regarding the grounds on which the German Government considered that the southern boundary of the strip must be a parallel of latitude. The German contention was mainly founded on the assertion that the intention of the negotiators had been merely to give Germany a strip 20 miles wide, they would

Director of  
Military  
Operations,  
June 18, 1905.

Colonial Office,  
June 24, 1905.

Colonial Office,  
September 3, 1905.

To Sir E. Villiers,  
No. 25, Abingdon,  
September 7,  
1905.

To Sir E. Gordon,  
No. 25, Abingdon,  
October 3, 1905.  
Colonial Office,  
October 3, 1905.

To Sir E. Gordon,  
No. 25,  
December 5, 1905.



have expressed themselves more clearly to this effect.

A copy of the despatch was sent to the Colonial Office pointing out that the clause in Article 9 of the Agreement of 1900, had been inserted at the request of the German Commissioner, Dr. Krauss, and that the clause as it stood was more favourable to Germany, in the light of the geographical knowledge of the area, than one merely giving her a strip 20 miles wide.

To Colonial Office,  
December 21,  
1910.

## BELGIUM.

### I.—Uganda-Congo Boundary.

The Conference at Brussels, regarding the Anglo-German claims on the eastern frontier of the Congo, held its first meeting on the 9th February. The Delegates were M. van den Heuvel, Minister of Trade, M. van Mandringhem, President of the Court of Appeals, M. van der Elst (for Belgium), Herr Eisenlocher, Baron von Dierckmann, Baron von Lersner (for Germany), and Sir A. Hardinge and Mr. Tilly, with Colonel Cass, R.E., and Captain Behrens, R.E., as expert advisers (for Great Britain).

To A. Hardinge,  
No. 11, Africa,  
February 21, 1910.

On the 14th May two Conventions regarding the boundary were signed by the British and German Delegates, and one Convention by the British and Belgian Delegates.

To A. Hardinge,  
No. 11, Africa,  
May 14, 1910.

On the same date an exchange of notes took place between the British and Belgian Delegates regarding the measures affecting trade and navigation which the Belgian Government proposed to take in the territory ceded to them.

On the 20th May a Convention was signed by the German and Belgian Delegates regarding the German-Belgian boundary.

Copies of the various instruments above referred to will be found in the Appendix.

On the 11th June Sir A. Hardinge made a proposal for giving immediate effect to the arrangement arrived at at Brussels pending the recognition of annexation.

To A. Hardinge,  
No. 11, Africa,  
June 11, 1910.

The Director of Military Operations suggested that an Anglo-Congolese Commission should proceed to Mount Sabiniu early in November to

To Colonial Office,  
June 14, 1910.

Director of Military Operations,  
June 8, 1910.

demarcate the Nkabwe-Sabinio line separating British and Congo territory at Mfumbiro.

On the 11th July Sir E. Grey was instructed to inform the German Government that His Majesty's Government were prepared to accept the Conventions which had been signed, though as far as Belgium was concerned their formal acceptance must await their recognition of annexation.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 60, Africa,  
July 11, 1910.

Lord Granville was informed that Sir E. Grey approved Sir A. Hardinge's proposals for the temporary settlement of the frontier, and he was instructed to suggest that Representatives of the three Governments should meet on the 20th July in London to arrange the details of the proceedings of the three Commissions.

To Lord Granville,  
No. 110, Africa,  
July 12, 1910.

The German Government were asked if it would be convenient to them to send a Delegate.

To Sir E. Grey,  
No. 60, Africa,  
July 28, 1910.

Lord Granville,  
No. 110, Africa,  
July 18, 1910.

On the 12th July Lord Granville addressed a note to the Belgian Government stating that, as His Majesty's Government were not prepared to give effect to the Agreement of the 14th May immediately, it appeared desirable to come to a temporary understanding as to the administration of the disputed territory. His Majesty's Government proposed that the neutral zone from the north bank of Lake Edward to the Nile-Congo watershed should be divided in accordance with the terms of the new Agreement, the eastern half to be administered by Uganda and the western by the Congo. In the territory south of Lake Edward the *status quo* might continue. With regard to the territory south of parallel 1° south, the Agreement could be carried out without waiting for the recognition of annexation. It seemed advisable that the Nkabwe-Sabinio line should be demarcated by an Anglo-Belgian Commission while the Belgian-German Commission were on the spot. These arrangements would not include the transfer to His Majesty's Government of the Kumburu district for the transfer to Belgium of the territory ceded on Lake Albert.

On the 20th August representatives of the three Governments met at Berlin, and drew up joint instructions for the guidance of the Boundary Commissioners.

The British and Belgian Commissioners were in Berlin from the 1st and 15th

George de Soto,  
No. 110, Africa,  
August 25, 1910.

February, 1911, and the Belgian and German Commissioners about the 1st April, 1911.

The Belgian Government made objections to the proposals contained in Lord Granville's note of the 12th July, on the ground that it involved the immediate transfer of territory to His Majesty's Government, but of none to them. They asked that the Agreement of the 14th May should be carried out in its entirety.

On the 10th October Sir A. Hardinge was informed that His Majesty's Government agreed to the Belgian Government's proposal that immediate effect should be given to the Agreement of the 14th May, subject to the condition that the status quo should be re-established if the Agreement was not confirmed by proper authority in the two countries, and that the system of free trade should be established in the territory ceded to Belgium. His Majesty's Government maintained their reserves made in the Declaration attached to the Agreement of the 14th May.

The Belgian Government accepted the conditions attached by His Majesty's Government to their assent.

On the 11th October Sir E. Guichenon was informed that His Majesty's Government approved the joint instructions to the Commissioners attached to Congo de Sable despatch No. 48, Africa, of the 26th August, and was willing to allow the entry of the equipment of the Commissioners into Uganda duty free.

The German Government also approved the instructions.

On the 18th October the Colonial Office received a letter from the Director of Military Operations outlining the procedure to be followed in carrying out the Agreement of the 14th May.

The scheme was communicated to the Belgian Government, with a request that they should issue instructions to a similar effect to their local authorities. The Belgian Government accepted the scheme, subject to some slight amendments, which were agreed to by His Majesty's Government, and communicated in due course to the Uganda Government and Major Jack, the British Commissioner for the boundary delimitation.

On the 26th October the Director of Military Operations suggested that an agreement should be made with the Belgian Government regarding the southern boundary of the Mahagi strip and the Lake Rudolph. He proposed that—

Sir A. Hardinge,  
No. 140, Africa,  
August 26, 1910.

Sir A. Hardinge,  
No. 140, Africa,  
October 11, 1910.

Sir A. Hardinge,  
No. 173, Africa,  
October 25, 1910.

Sir E. Guichenon,  
No. 48, Africa,  
October 26, 1910.

Sir E. Guichenon,  
No. 48, Africa,  
November 2, 1910.

Colonial Office,  
October 18, 1910.

Sir A. Hardinge,  
No. 140, Africa,  
October 26, 1910.

Sir A. Hardinge,  
No. 140, Africa,  
November 26,  
No. 136, Africa,  
December 27,  
1910.

Colonial Office,  
December 1, 1910.

Director of  
Military  
Operations,  
October 26, 1910.

(a.) The Mahagi strip should become a territorial possession of Belgium.

(b.) The strip should run about on Lake Albert and not reach the Nile.

(c.) The northern boundary of the strip should be drawn from the mouth of the River Bei in a true north-westerly direction to the Nile-Congo watershed.

Sir E. Gorst,  
No. 18, Africa,  
November 5, 1910.

This proposal was communicated to the Soudan Government, who agreed not to establish any posts in the doubtful ground near the southern boundary of the Enclave pending a definite settlement of the frontier.

Sir E. Gorst,  
No. 16, Africa,  
December 2, 1910.

In a later despatch Sir E. Gorst reported that the Soudan Government concurred generally in the proposals of the Director of Military Operations, but that they desired a natural feature boundary instead of a hard-and-fast line, and suggested that the country should first be examined by officers of the Soudan and Belgian Governments.

The Director of Military Operations, to whom the matter had been referred, stated that it had been his intention that the line should be eventually modified to suit both parties. He suggested that proposals in the sense of his letter of the 28th October, with this alteration, should be submitted to the Belgian Government.

Director of  
Military  
Operations,  
January 4, 1911.

#### 10. Congo-Rhodesia Boundary.

On the 19th January the Colonial Office informed the British South Africa Company that, as neither the Belgian Government nor the Katanga and Lower Congo Railway Company had any strong objection to the increased length of railway resulting from the boundary not being rectified, and as the fact that His Majesty's Government had not recognised the annexation of the Congo made a formal settlement of the boundary impossible at present, it was not proposed to take any steps in the matter.

On the 19th March Sir A. Hardinge reported that the Belgian Government were anxious that the preliminary steps for the settlement of the frontier should be considered.

Sir A. Hardinge was instructed to inform M. Davignon that as the construction of the railway could proceed independently of the

Colonial Office,  
February 11, 1910.

Sir A. Hardinge,  
No. 47, Africa,  
March 19, 1910.

Tolson A. Hardinge,  
No. 45, Africa,  
April 2, 1910.

boundary the Colonial Office preferred to postpone determination.

On the 26th January the administration of North-East Rhodesia forwarded to the British South Africa Company a Memorandum by Mr. Wallace urging the bounding of those of the Rhodesian boundaries with the Congo, Portuguese West Africa, and German South-West Africa described in the various Agreements as portions of lines of latitude or meridian, or straight lines between known points.

Mr. Wallace stated that the following boundaries especially should be marked out on the ground:-

1. From Luapula to the Kwanza.
2. From Bangweulu to the Bangweulu-Congo watershed.
3. From the Congo-Kwanza watershed southward to German territory.

The matter was referred to the Director of Military Operations who suggested that the Congo boundaries should be fixed with first and in the following order:

1. The boundary going down to the Rhodesia-Kwanza Railway from the point where the 15th parallel crosses the Congo-Kwanza watershed.
2. The watershed east of this point.
3. Lake Bangweulu to the westward.

With the agreement of the Colonial Office Sir A. Hastings was instructed to ask the Belgian Government if they would agree to take part in a preliminary survey of the watershed.

The Belgian Government suggested that the Commission should commence work at the intersection of the watershed by the 15th parallel, and that they should not only survey the watershed and demarcate the whole boundary from this point to Lake Tanganyika excepting the boundary of the Luapula, and Lake Mweru.

Sir A. Hastings pointed out to M. Desjardins that it would be inconvenient to begin so far away from the railway and his language was approved.

With reference to the Belgian minister proposed the Director of Military Operations stated that the whole boundary could not be completed in one season, and, therefore, he had proposed that what seemed the most important part of the

Division of Military Operations  
June 11, 1911

To Sir A. Hastings  
No. 118, Africa  
July 24, 1910

To Sir A. Hastings  
No. 122, Africa  
August 21, 1910

To Sir A. Hastings  
No. 124, Africa  
September 7, 1910

Division of Military Operations  
September 1, 1910

frontier should be dealt with first. The Commissions would have to meet on the railway to fix the longitude by telegraphic signals with Capetown and a convenient point would be 30 miles south of the Star of the Congo. The Commissioners could work westwards to the 24th meridian. It would be useful for future purposes if a Portuguese official were present when that meridian was fixed. The boundary east of the starting point could then be proceeded with and eventually the frontier along the meridian of the Luapula. The Tanganyika-Mweru line might be left for future discussion. The Commissioners should be authorised to adjourn to South Africa at the end of the first season to prepare reports.

Colonial Office  
August 27, 1910

On the 22nd August the Colonial Office informed Sir E. Grey that the British South Africa Company were anxious for the boundary south of Lake Bangweulu to be taken in hand.

Belgian Minister  
September 19, 1910

On the 19th September the Belgian Minister stated that he was instructed by his Government to press for the settlement of the whole frontier.

Colonial Office  
December 1, 1910

On the 1st December a letter was received from the Colonial Office to the effect that Mr. Wallace concurred in the proposal of the Director of Military Operations as to the Congo-Rhodesia boundary, and that the British South Africa Company had again urged in a letter dated the 18th November, that the delimitation of the Rhodesia-Portuguese West Africa boundary should be taken in hand and offered suggestions with that object.

Colonial Office  
December 13, 1910

The matter was referred to the Director of Military Operations who observed that it did not seem advisable that the Boundary Commission should be divided into two parts after fixing the 24th meridian as suggested by the British South Africa Company in their letter of the 18th November, and that it would be better to have two Commissions. General Wilson thought that the Rhodesia-Congo Commission would take a year to reach the 24th meridian, he suggested therefore that they should leave England about the 1st April, 1911, and that the Angola Commission should leave England about a year later to work south from the intersection of that meridian with the watershed.

To Colonial Office  
December 20, 1910

The Colonial Office were informed that Sir E. Grey had no objection to this proposal if the British South Africa Company agreed.

On the 17th December Sir A. Harlinge reported, Sir A. Harlinge, No. 210, Africa, that the Belgian Government were anxious for December 17, 1910, the views of His Majesty's Government.

## PORTUGAL.

### 11. Nyasaland-Portuguese East Africa.

After some negotiations it was agreed that the railway of the Rio and Shiloa rivers should form the boundary, the islands on the west of that line to be British, and those to the east Portuguese. The line was to be fixed in accordance with the state of the rivers in 1905. It was proposed that the agreement should take the form of an exchange of notes in which the principal islands should be enumerated.

The Colonial Office concurred subject to some slight amendments, and Sir E. Villiers was requested to inform the Portuguese Government.

The negotiation in Portugal then superseded.

### 12. North and South of the London.

After some correspondence suggesting minor details connected with the boundary a definite description was agreed upon, and the Portuguese Minister proposed to confirm the description by an exchange of notes in which a map (T.S. O.A. 2281) in duplicate, signed by Sir E. Grey and himself was to be enclosed.

The Colonial Office concurred in a draft note to Mr de Borel and it was found necessary to delay its dispatch until His Majesty's Government had approved the Portuguese description.

Early in the year the Portuguese had authorities alleged that Major O'Hara had agreed to a modification of the boundary fixed with Southern Cameroons subsequent to the publication of 1905 and that a section of the boundary was incorrectly marked in the War Office map.

The Director of Military Operations had no knowledge of any such modification, but it was decided to instruct Major O'Hara, then in South America, to furnish a Report on the matter. In the meantime, it was not thought necessary to communicate with the Portuguese Government.

To F. Villiers,  
No. 21, Africa,  
August 8, 1910.

Colonial Office,  
September 5, 1910.  
To Sir E. Villiers,  
No. 79, Africa,  
September 12  
1910.

M. de Borel,  
June 22, 1910.

Minute to  
Colonial Office,  
October 2, 1910.

Colonial Office,  
June 20, 1910.

Director of  
Military  
Operations,  
July 15, 1910.  
To Major O'Hara,  
July 20, 1910.

### 13. Barue Boundary (from the Masoe River to 18° 30' south).

On the 18th December, 1909, the Colonial Office suggested that the work of the Mixed Commission should now be approved by an exchange of notes.

To Colonial Office,  
January 28, 1910.

Sir E. Grey replied that, in his opinion, the *procès-verbaux* forwarded in the Colonial Office letters of the 2nd April, 1906, and the 13th December, 1907, did not form suitable material for an exchange of notes, and he suggested that a definition of the boundary should be drawn up based on the instructions to the Commissioners contained in the Colonial Office letter of the 6th February, 1905, and their *procès-verbaux* in question.

No further steps were taken in 1910.

### 14. Transvaal-Portuguese East Africa. Swaziland-Portuguese East Africa.

It was decided in 1909 that the Transvaal section was of little importance, but Lord Selborne was asked to consider the question of the Swaziland section being referred to arbitration. No correspondence in 1910, but it was ascertained privately from the Colonial Office that, owing to the state of the Swaziland finances, it was not desired to take any action in the matter if it could be helped.

G. R. W.

Foreign Office,  
January 1, 1911.

## Annexe (A).

## Protocole.

LES soussignés, M. Carl H. Fr. Ebermaier (conseiller intime supérieur de Régence), M. le Baron Kurt de Danckelman (conseiller intime de Régence), M. le Baron Kurt de Lersner (secrétaire de légation), délégués du Gouvernement impérial allemand; M. Jules van den Heuvel (Ministre d'Etat), M. Auguste van Maldeghem (premier président de la Cour de Cassation), M. le Chevalier Léon van der Elst (secrétaire général du Ministère des Affaires étrangères), délégués du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; Sir Arthur Hardinge (Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté britannique, à Bruxelles); M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Close (de l'Etat-Major général de l'armée britannique), Mr. John A. C. Tilley (chef du Département d'Afrique au Foreign Office), délégués du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique; chargés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs d'étudier en commun et de fixer des tracés définitifs pour les frontières séparant les possessions allemandes, belges, et britanniques dans le region des Grands Lacs africains se sont réunis au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, à Bruxelles, le 6 février, 1910.

Avant de prendre part aux travaux communs le premier délégué du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique a donné lecture d'une déclaration dont le texte est ci-annexé.

Le premier délégué du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges a fait à cette occasion une réponse dont le texte est également ci-annexé.

A la suite des travaux communs ont tenu les délégués soussignés se sont trouvés d'accord sur les principes à adopter dans leurs Gouvernements les trois projets de convention ci-annexés.

J. VAN DEN HEUVEL.  
A. VAN MALDEGHEM.  
Chevalier VAN DER ELST.  
A. H. HARDINGE  
C. F. CLOSE.  
JOHN A. C. TILLEY.  
EBERMAIER.  
VON DANCKELMAN.  
Freiherr VON LERSNER.

Bruxelles le 14 mai 1910

## Annexe I.

Le délégué britannique a le devoir, avant d'aborder la discussion qui va s'ouvrir, de déclarer que sa participation à celle-ci ne doit point être envisagée comme modifiant en rien les principes qui ont servi de base à ce qui concerne le transfert à la Belgique de droits souverains sur les territoires qui en font l'objet ou sur une partie d'eux, le point de vue des deux Gouvernements sur les vœux est jusqu'à présent placé. Elle n'entend point conclure en outre de cette déclaration, la question, déjà débattue entre les Cabinets de Londres et de Bruxelles, de la mesure dans laquelle la non-reconnaissance à l'heure actuelle par le Gouvernement de Berlin des principes généraux du droit des gens. — Le Gouvernement britannique ne peut d'ailleurs se faire l'espérer que certaines divergences de vues subsistent à la suite de son traité avec l'ancien Etat indépendant ainsi qu'à ses propres obligations qui font empêché jusqu'à présent de reconnaître le nouvel état de choses. — Cependant le présent point à être heureusement aplanis, et c'est dans cet ordre d'idées qu'il est déclaré prêt à prendre part aux pourparlers actuels, en faisant abstraction, sans toutefois la prôner, de la question juridique. Ses délégués ne bornent, par conséquent, à rappeler, à titre formel et en vue d'écarter toute possibilité de malentendu, les conditions auxquelles ils sont autorisés à intervenir au présent échange de vues.

## Annexe 2

Les délégués belges prennent acte de la déclaration dont le Ministre d'Angleterre a donné lecture avant l'ouverture de nos discussions.

Le Gouvernement du Roi, dans une correspondance antérieure, a déjà fait connaître au Gouvernement de Sa Majesté britannique qu'il ne pouvait partager son point de vue en ce qui concerne le transfert à la Belgique des territoires de l'Etat indépendant. Son Excellence a fait allusion à cette correspondance et les délégués belges ont d'accord avec elle pour ne pas soulever une discussion à ce sujet au cours des présentes pourparlers. Les conditions dans lesquelles l'Angleterre participe à ces négociations ont été acceptées par le Gouvernement belge dans une pensée amicale. Sir Arthur Hardinge a exprimé l'espérance que les divergences de vues qui séparent les deux Gouvernements se tarderont pas à être aplanies.

Les délégués belges ont entendu avec une vive satisfaction cette déclaration qui répond entièrement à leurs propres sentiments.

## Convention entre la Belgique et l'Allemagne

LES soussignés, délégués par leurs Gouvernements respectifs pour étudier et fixer le tracé d'une frontière définitive entre la Colonie du Congo belge et l'Etat africain allemand, au nord du Lac Tanganika, se sont trouvés d'accord pour déterminer la dite frontière de la manière suivante, sous réserve de l'approbation de leurs Gouvernements:

## Du Lac Tanganika au Lac Kivu

La frontière abandonnant la ligne mesurée à l'Est l'angle de la branche principale nord de ce delta, se dirige vers le nord de ce delta.

Elle emprunte ensuite le thalweg de cette rivière jusqu'à son point de jonction au Lac Kivu. Aux endroits où la rivière se divise en plusieurs bras, les tracés locaux détermineront aussitôt que possible la branche principale. Le thalweg formera la frontière.

## A l'est du Lac Kivu

La frontière suit la ligne indiquée sur la carte ci-jointe. Cette ligne partant de la Russie, aboutit, au nord, en un point de la rive droite à quatre milles de l'embouchure (poste) de Kissegnies (boma).

Elle laisse à l'ouest notamment les lacs Irwin, Nyamanga, Kevye, et Kibanga, qui appartiendront à la Belgique, et à l'est les lacs Kikava (boma), Kumbwe et Wahi (Wahu), qui appartiendront à l'Allemagne.

## Au nord du Lac Kivu

La frontière suit d'abord, dans la direction du nord, autant que possible, le cours d'un point situé à mi-chemin entre la station belge de Goma et le boma de la station allemande de Kissegnies jusqu'à une distance de 500 mètres au sud du chemin qui est tracé sur la carte II ci-jointe, allant de Goma par Bussoro-Irwina-Niakawanda ou rouge sur la carte II ci-jointe, allant de Goma par Bussoro-Irwina-Niakawanda-Buhamba, au col entre le Bukori et le Hahu. Pour le tracé de ce chemin, il y a lieu de tenir compte des établissements indigènes que cette ligne rencontrera de telle façon qu'ils restent, autant que possible, en territoire allemand.

A partir de ce point, la frontière se dirige dans la direction du nord-est et court à une distance de 500 mètres à l'est du chemin indiqué ci-dessus jusqu'à la hauteur du parallèle de Niakawanda marqué en noir sur la carte II.

La où le terrain permet d'adopter, pour la frontière, des points de repère naturels, la frontière pourra s'écarter jusqu'à 1,000 mètres à l'Est du boma de Goma, pourvu que ce n'est que dans le cas où l'écartement aurait pour effet de dépasser des établissements indigènes du territoire allemand que l'éloignement de 500 mètres dudit chemin ne pourra en principe être dépassé.

Au nord de Niakawanda le chemin n'est indiqué sur la carte II ci-jointe que d'une façon approximative.

\* Map not reproduced.

Il est entendu que si le chemin s'écarte plus vers l'est que ne le montre la carte, la frontière ne pourra dépasser à l'est la plus grande dépression de terrain entre les versants du Ninagongo et du Karissimbi indiqués approximativement par une ligne verte sur la carte ci-jointe.

Au nord du parallèle de la colline de Bihira, la frontière doit être tracée de manière à ce que, se détournant vers l'est et utilisant dans la mesure du possible les accidents du terrain, elle atteigne, en passant à mi-chemin environ entre le Bihira et le Buhamba (voir carte ci-jointe), la pointe nord du Hehu.

La section de frontière décrite ci-dessus à partir de la rive septentrionale du Kivu jusqu'au parallèle passant par le sommet septentrional du Hehu sera fixée et délimitée sur le terrain par une Commission mixte d'après les principes établis plus haut.

A partir du sommet du Hehu, la frontière se dirige en ligne droite sur le point culminant du Karissimbi (Barthelemy Spitze). De la pointe du Karissimbi, la frontière se dirige en ligne droite vers le sommet du Vissoko (Kishasha). De là elle atteint le sommet principal du Sabinio en suivant la crête de la chaîne de petits cratères qui s'étend entre ces deux volcans. Le sommet du Sabinio marque le point de contact des territoires allemand, belge et anglais. Au delà de ce point commence, vers l'est, la frontière anglo-allemande et, vers le nord, la frontière anglo-belge.

La frontière qui partage les eaux du Lac Kivu ne sera pas considérée comme une ligne de douane. En conséquence, la législation douanière des deux colonies riveraines ne sera pas appliquée aux marchandises transportées par les embarcations qui, au cours de leur navigation sur le lac, auraient franchi la frontière, à moins qu'il n'y ait débarquement, transbordement ou tentative de fraude.

Cette disposition ne porte pas atteinte au droit de surveillance et de police que les autorités des colonies riveraines exercent sur les eaux soumises à leur souveraineté respective.

Les indigènes habitant au nord du Lac Kivu dans un rayon de 10 kilom. à l'ouest de la frontière décrite ci-dessus auront, pendant un délai de six mois, à partir du jour où les travaux de délimitation sur place seront terminés, la faculté de se transporter avec leurs biens meubles et leurs troupeaux sur le territoire allemand. Ceux qui auront usé de cette faculté seront autorisés à procéder librement à la récolte des moissons qui se trouvaient sur pied au moment de leur départ.

Dans l'intérêt du maintien du prestige de la race blanche vis-à-vis des indigènes, l'exécution de cette convention devra avoir lieu, notamment en ce qui concerne l'évacuation des stations et des postes, l'enlèvement des drapeaux et des autres emblèmes d'autorité, dans une forme qui rende évidente aux indigènes la continuation des relations amicales existant entre les deux Gouvernements.

Les détails de la remise solennelle des postes seront fixés de commun accord par les fonctionnaires locaux des deux colonies, qui seront pourvus, aussi rapidement que possible, d'instructions concordantes.

J. VAN DEN HEUVEL  
A. VAN MALDEGHEM  
Chevalier VAN DEN ELST  
EBERMAIER  
VON DANCKELMAN  
KURT Freiherr VON LERSNER

Bruxelles, le 14 mai, 1910.

En vue d'assurer le maintien de certains droits et usages existant dans les territoires visés par le projet de convention signé ce jour, les soussignés se sont trouvés d'accord pour proposer à l'approbation de leurs Gouvernements respectifs les stipulations suivantes :

1. Le Gouvernement belge reconnaît à la Société des Missions évangéliques de Bethel, près Babeloïd, le libre exercice de la propagande religieuse à Kwisij, et lui accorde le droit d'établissement dans l'île.

2. Le Gouvernement belge permettra aux autorités locales allemandes du Lac Kivu, après avis préalable à l'autorité locale belge à Kwisij, de recruter dans l'île les marins et les paysans nécessaires au Gouvernement Impérial pour son service de navigation sur le lac.

Les autorités locales belges faciliteront, dans la mesure du possible, ce recrutement, qui ne donnera pas ouverture à la perception de taxes plus élevées que celles qui sont exigées actuellement des nationaux belges.

3. Les autorités administratives allemandes du Lac Kivu, ainsi que les indigènes de la rive allemande pourront, sous le contrôle de l'autorité belge locale, continuer à se fournir gratuitement et sans acquitter de taxes à Kwisij et à Kiangwa, du bois de construction, du bois à brûler, et de la charbon nécessaire aux besoins locaux, dans la mesure où ils le faisaient antérieurement.

Cette mesure sera constatée par une Commission mixte. Les qualifications prévues antérieurement par les indigènes pourront être maintenues ultérieurement en proportion de l'augmentation de la population, sans que cette majoration puisse excéder le double.

Les habitations situées du côté belge de la zone sont le fruit de l'occupation préalable à l'arrivée dans la base de ceinture de l'océan sur le territoire de chef à résidence, sans ni formalité douanière.

J. VAN DEN HEUVEL  
A. VAN MALDEGHEM  
Chevalier VAN DEN ELST  
EBERMAIER  
VON DANCKELMAN  
KURT Freiherr VON LERSNER

Bruxelles, le 14 mai, 1910.

The undersigned, being duly appointed by their respective Governments to do so, and fix a definite frontier between the German East Africa and the north western portion of German East Africa west of Lake Victoria in accordance with the terms of the 1st July 1910 and having taken into consideration the agreement concluded this day between the German and Belgian delegations subject to the approval of their respective Governments, recommend to their respective Governments the following agreement:

I. When the frontier described in the agreement between Germany and Belgium of the 14th May, 1910, has been demarcated and the territory which is not demarcated as German under that agreement has been formally transferred to Belgium by Germany, Germany will cede to Great Britain the territory to the north and west of the frontier line marked on the accompanying maps, or to be so that territory has hitherto belonged to Germany, or has been recognized by the above mentioned agreement as belonging to Germany.

II. In exchange for this cession Great Britain will cede to Germany the territory which she will make no further claim against Germany under articles 1 and 2 of the treaty of the 1st July 1910.

III. The boundary agreed upon in the present agreement shall be demarcated on the spot by a mixed commission. The composition of this commission, the date of its meeting and its procedure shall be subject of a separate agreement.

IV. The following is the description of the boundary agreed upon. The boundary begins at the highest point (a) of the hill (see map) which is situated on the watershed over the highest point of Mbatara; the highest point of Mbatara. From the highest point of Mbatara the boundary follows the ridge of Mbatara-Mbatara in a north-westerly direction as shown on the point (a) marked on the map, thence it runs in a curved line as shown on the map to the watershed marked (b) on the map, thence to the top of the hill (d) thence to the southern summit of the Wapanga range thence along the crest of that range to a point (e) on the west (left) of the confluence of the Rivers Vugha and Muga, and thence to the confluence of these rivers.

From the confluence of the Rivers Vugha and Muga, the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Vugha to its source. From the source of the River Vugha the boundary follows a straight line to the point (f) on the map 4 kilom. north-west of the hill Ovaava.

From the point (f) the boundary runs in a straight line for 12½ kilom. at an angle of 65° east of north (true) to a point (g), thence in a straight line for 16 kilom. at an angle of 45° east of north (true) to a point (h), and thence in a straight line for 12 kilom. at an angle of 65° east of north (true) to a point (i).

The section between points (d) and (f) is described on the assumption that the point (f) is the south-western source of the River Chingwa (Kwisij). Should this prove not to be the case, the boundary will follow a straight line from the point (f) to the said source.

In marking out the boundary along the three straight lines above mentioned

between the point (b) and the point (f), the commissioners appointed for the purpose have authority to deviate from the straight lines, so as to make the frontier coincide with natural features where this is possible. The deviations shall not, however, exceed 5 Kilom. on either side of the straight lines, and neither the total area of British territory nor the total area of German territory shall be altered thereby.

From the source of the River Chizinga (Kissinga) the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Chizinga (Kissinga) to its confluence with the River Kachwamba-Kakitumba.

From the confluence of the Rivers Chizinga (Kissinga) and Kachwamba-Kakitumba the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Kachwamba-Kakitumba to the confluence of the Rivers Kachwamba-Kakitumba and Kagera.

From the confluence of the Rivers Kachwamba-Kakitumba and Kagera the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Kagera as far as the second crossing of the parallel 1° south by the River Kagera between boundary pillars numbered 26 and 27.

The boundary then follows the line of boundary pillars already erected along the 1° south as far as the intersection of this line with the western shore of Lake Victoria.

V. In proposing this line, the delegates have been guided by the principle that districts belonging politically to Ruanda shall, if possible, remain part of Ruanda. Therefore it is agreed—

1. Should it appear that the territory marked on the map as a part of the frontier belongs to Ruanda, then the whole of that territory of the above-mentioned frontier, in the case may be, shall revert to Germany. In this event the frontier between German East Africa and German East Africa shall be so rectified as to give to Great Britain a territory exactly equal to that which shall have reverted to Germany, and situated between the existing line of boundary pillars and the thalweg of the River Kagera, extending at the point where the thalweg crossed the straight line between points (b) and (c) extending eastward.

2. Should it appear that on that part of the frontier described above where a boundary between the River Chizinga (Kissinga) with the River Kachwamba-Kakitumba and the source of the River Chizinga (Kissinga) districts are out of which belong politically to the chief of Katrea, who is a dependant of the chief of Ruanda or of which the chief of Katrea has hitherto enjoyed the use, the chief of Katrea and of his people shall have reserved to them, for six months from the completion of the demarcation on the spot, the right of moving with all their portable property into German territory and of harvesting even after the expiration of the six months the crops standing at the time of their removal. The local British authorities and the commissioners appointed to demarcate the frontier shall also be instructed not to encourage any inclination on the part of the chief of Katrea and his people to move into British territory.

VI. As regards the other portions of the frontier the rights of the natives in respect of settlement shall be as follows. Inhabitants of the frontier districts shall be at liberty to move with their portable property to the other side of the frontier for six months from the completion of the demarcation of the frontier on the spot and to harvest, even after the expiration of the six months, the crops standing at the time of their removal.

VII. It is agreed that these arrangements, especially in so far as they concern the evacuation of stations and posts and the removal of flags and other emblems of sovereignty, shall be carried out in such a way as to make clear to the natives the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments. The decision as to the details of the ceremonial transfer of territory is left to be concerted between the local administrations, who shall be furnished with the necessary instructions as soon as possible.

A. H. HARDINGE  
C. F. CLOSE  
JOHN A. C. TILLEY  
FRERMAIER  
VON DANCKELMAN  
KURT Freiherr v. LEESNER

Brussels May 14 1910

In view of the agreement concluded this day, with reference to the boundary line between Uganda and the north western portion of German East Africa, the under signed recommend to their respective Governments that the agreement of the 19th May, 1909, should be formally ratified by an exchange of notes as having been superseded by the above-mentioned agreement.

A. H. HARDINGE  
C. F. CLOSE  
JOHN A. C. TILLEY  
FRERMAIER  
VON DANCKELMAN  
KURT Freiherr v. LEESNER

Brussels May 14 1910

The agreement has been approved by their respective Governments and the signed and ratifications have been deposited at the British Legation in London on the 19th May 1910. The ratifications have also been deposited at the British Legation in London on the 19th May 1910.

From the source of the River Chizinga (Kissinga) the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Chizinga (Kissinga) to its confluence with the River Kachwamba-Kakitumba.

From the confluence of the Rivers Chizinga (Kissinga) and Kachwamba-Kakitumba the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Kachwamba-Kakitumba to the confluence of the Rivers Kachwamba-Kakitumba and Kagera.

From the confluence of the Rivers Kachwamba-Kakitumba and Kagera the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Kagera as far as the second crossing of the parallel 1° south by the River Kagera between boundary pillars numbered 26 and 27.

The boundary then follows the line of boundary pillars already erected along the 1° south as far as the intersection of this line with the western shore of Lake Victoria.

V. In proposing this line, the delegates have been guided by the principle that districts belonging politically to Ruanda shall, if possible, remain part of Ruanda. Therefore it is agreed—

1. Should it appear that the territory marked on the map as a part of the frontier belongs to Ruanda, then the whole of that territory of the above-mentioned frontier, in the case may be, shall revert to Germany. In this event the frontier between German East Africa and German East Africa shall be so rectified as to give to Great Britain a territory exactly equal to that which shall have reverted to Germany, and situated between the existing line of boundary pillars and the thalweg of the River Kagera, extending at the point where the thalweg crossed the straight line between points (b) and (c) extending eastward.

2. Should it appear that on that part of the frontier described above where a boundary between the River Chizinga (Kissinga) with the River Kachwamba-Kakitumba and the source of the River Chizinga (Kissinga) districts are out of which belong politically to the chief of Katrea, who is a dependant of the chief of Ruanda or of which the chief of Katrea has hitherto enjoyed the use, the chief of Katrea and of his people shall have reserved to them, for six months from the completion of the demarcation on the spot, the right of moving with all their portable property into German territory and of harvesting even after the expiration of the six months the crops standing at the time of their removal. The local British authorities and the commissioners appointed to demarcate the frontier shall also be instructed not to encourage any inclination on the part of the chief of Katrea and his people to move into British territory.

VI. As regards the other portions of the frontier the rights of the natives in respect of settlement shall be as follows. Inhabitants of the frontier districts shall be at liberty to move with their portable property to the other side of the frontier for six months from the completion of the demarcation of the frontier on the spot and to harvest, even after the expiration of the six months, the crops standing at the time of their removal.

VII. It is agreed that these arrangements, especially in so far as they concern the evacuation of stations and posts and the removal of flags and other emblems of sovereignty, shall be carried out in such a way as to make clear to the natives the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments. The decision as to the details of the ceremonial transfer of territory is left to be concerted between the local administrations, who shall be furnished with the necessary instructions as soon as possible.

A. H. HARDINGE  
C. F. CLOSE  
JOHN A. C. TILLEY  
FRERMAIER  
VON DANCKELMAN  
KURT Freiherr v. LEESNER

The agreement has been approved by their respective Governments and the signed and ratifications have been deposited at the British Legation in London on the 19th May 1910. The ratifications have also been deposited at the British Legation in London on the 19th May 1910.





Map showing the old F.  
British Dominion between Britain  
and Foreign Territory in Africa

Continuation of California Paper No. 117

Page 5  
January 4, 1811.