



# **International Boundary Study**

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## **Mozambique – Zimbabwe (*Southern Rhodesia*) Boundary**

**(Country Codes: MZ-ZI)**

**The Geographer  
Office of the Geographer  
Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY**

**No. 118**

**MOZAMBIQUE – ZIMBABWE (SOUTHERN RHODESIA) BOUNDARY**

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# **MOZAMBIQUE – ZIMBABWE (SOUTHERN RHODESIA) BOUNDARY**

## **I. BOUNDARY BRIEF**

Extending between the Zambezi and Limpopo, the Mozambique - Southern Rhodesia boundary is about 765 miles in length. It is demarcated throughout this distance by pillars or rivers. In the central part, the boundary traverses an area of numerous escarpments and peaks including the Inyanga Mountains and the Chimanimani Mountains.

## **II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Portuguese influence in Mozambique dates from the establishment of a coastal trading post in 1505. Shortly thereafter the East African territory came under the control of the Portuguese office of the viceroy of India, an arrangement which lasted until 1752 when Mozambique was placed under the administration of a resident governor general. By constitutional amendment in 1952, the colony of Mozambique became an overseas province, and as such the Portuguese Government considers Mozambique to be legally an integral part of Portugal.

Except for a few Portuguese explorers, most of the penetration of the present-day territory of Southern Rhodesia by Europeans occurred after the mid-19th century. In 1888 Cecil Rhodes, a financial power in the diamond industry of South Africa and later Prime Minister of the Cape of Good Hope Colony, obtained a mining concession from a local chief of the area; during the same year, the entire tract later to become Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia was proclaimed a British sphere of influence. The following year Rhodes was granted a royal charter for the British South Africa Company which was to operate in a somewhat vaguely defined area south of the Zambezi.

In 1891 the administration of the British South Africa Company was extended north of the Zambezi but excluded Nyasaland (Malawi). The territory under the administration of the company on both sides of the river was formally named Rhodesia in 1905. On October 20, 1898, an Order in Council was passed, delimiting the entity of Southern Rhodesia.

After the charter of the British South Africa Company was abrogated in 1923, Southern Rhodesia was annexed officially by the United Kingdom and became a self-governing colony. The administration of Northern Rhodesia was transferred to the British Colonial Office as a protectorate in 1924. Between August 1, 1953, and December 31, 1963, Southern Rhodesia, along with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was a member of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

On November 11, 1965, Southern Rhodesia made a unilateral declaration of independence from the United Kingdom, which the British Government considered to have no legal validity.

### III. BOUNDARY TREATIES

An Anglo - Portuguese treaty of June 11, 1891, delimited a boundary between the two states' territories in eastern Africa. Article II of the treaty determined the line in the vicinity of the present boundary between Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia as follows:

To the south of the Zambezi, the territories within the Portuguese sphere of influence are bounded by a line which, starting from a point opposite the mouth of the River Aroangwa or Loangwa [Luangwa], runs directly southwards as far as the 16th parallel of south latitude, follows that parallel to its intersection with the 31st degree of longitude east of Greenwich, thence running eastward direct to the point where the River Mazoe is intersected by the 33rd degree of longitude east of Greenwich; it follows that degree southward to its intersection by the 18°30' parallel of south latitude; thence it follows the upper part of the eastern slope of the Manica plateau southwards to the centre of the main channel of the Sabi, follows that channel to its confluence with the Lunte [Lundi], whence it strikes direct to the north-eastern point [on the Limpopo] of the frontier of the South African Republic [coextensive with the present province of Transvaal in the Republic of South Africa]....

A declaration was signed by Portugal and the United Kingdom on January 7, 1895, agreeing to refer to arbitration a sector of the boundary in dispute under Article II of the treaty of June 11, 1891. Commonly known as the Manica boundary, the disputed sector extended southward from the parallel of 18°30' south to the confluence of the Sabi and Lundi. Both governments agreed to have recourse to the arbitration of His Excellency Mr. Paul Honore Vigliani, formerly Chief President of the Court of Cassation of Florence, Minister of State, and Senator of the Kingdom of Italy.

Signed at Florence on January 30, 1897, the award of the arbitrator, Mr. Vigliani, for the boundary of the Manica sector is as follows:

1. As regards the first section of the frontier in dispute, according to the designation used in the joint Note of Reference ("Compromis") the line on leaving the point where latitude 18°30' intersects longitude 33° east of Greenwich runs due west to a point situated at the intersection of 18°30' by a straight line drawn from the stone pinnacle on the crest of Mahemasemika (or Massimique), and a height on the northern spur of Mount Panga marked 6,340 feet. From this point of intersection on the parallel of latitude it ascends in a straight line to the above-mentioned point marked 6,340 feet; then after following the watershed to the point marked 6,504 feet, it runs in a straight line to the summit of Mount Panga (6,970 feet). From this point it runs in a straight line to the point marked 3,890 feet, and thence it runs also in a straight line, crossing the River Inyamkarara (or Inhamucarara) to the point marked 6,740 feet situated to the north of Mount Gorongoe.

After this it follows the watershed, passing through the points marked 4,960 feet and 4,650 feet till it reaches the summit of Mount Shuara or Chuara (5,540 feet); and

then following to the watershed between the Inyamkarara and the Shimezi (or Chimeza 3,700 feet) reaches the trigonometrical point marked on Mount Venga (or Vengo, 5,550 feet).

From Mount Venga it follows the watershed between the upper valley of the Inyamkarara and the Revue, and subsequently that between the Revue and the Odzi as far as the point at which the spur branches off, which forms the watershed between the Minini (or Munene) and the Zombi (or Zombe), whence it follows the crest of this spur to Mount Vumba (4,950 feet).

From Mount Vumba it runs in a straight line to the trigonometrical point situated on the Serra Chaura between 4 and 5 kilom. east of the main watershed, and thence in a straight line to a point situated at the eastern extremity of Serra Inyamatumba (4,650).

From there it follows the watershed, which encloses on the north of the valley of the Mangwingi (or Munhinga) till it rejoins the main watershed between the Save and the Revue. It follows this watershed to the point where the small spur branches off which encloses on the north of the upper valley of the Little Mussapa (or Mussapa Pegueno), and runs along the crest of this spur to the point marked 5,100 feet, whence it runs due east, crossing the Little Mussapa, and reaching the crest of the eastern slope of Mount Guzane, which it follows till it meets the meridian of longitude  $33^{\circ}$  east of Greenwich, after this it follows this meridian, crossing the Great Mussapa (defile of Chimanimani) till it reaches the point marked A on the map hereto annexed.

2. As regards the second section of the frontier, which is comprised between the end of the preceding section and the point where the upper part of the eastern slope of the plateau cuts longitude  $32^{\circ}30'$  east of Greenwich, the boundary follows the line shown on the map hereto annexed by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, meeting the meridian  $32^{\circ}30'$  at about latitude  $20^{\circ}42'17''$ .

3. As to the third section, which concerns the territory which extends from the intersection of the edge of the eastern slope by  $32^{\circ}30'$  in latitude about  $20^{\circ}42'17''$  to the point at which the Rivers Save and Lunde meet, the line following the aforesaid meridian  $32^{\circ}30'$  runs in a straight line to the centre of the main channel of the Save, and then ascends this channel to its confluence with the Lunde, where the frontier submitted to our arbitration comes to an end.

Proces verbaux were signed by British and Portuguese boundary commissioners, June 28 to December 6, 1898, to demarcate the boundary between Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique in the Barue sector which extends from the Mazoe to  $18^{\circ}30'$  south. The understandings arrived at were completed by notes exchanged between the two governments: (1) on March 4 and April 28, 1902, relative to the line from Mount Karere to the Mazoe allowing for a modification of the boundary, and (2) on January 18 and

April 12, 1904, in respect to the line from 18°30' south to Mount Karere. Anglo - Portuguese agreement of July 22 - August 9, 1912, confirmed these lines which comprise the present boundary in the Barue sector.

British and Portuguese boundary commissioners signed proces verbaux on June 5 - 28 and on December 14 - 15, 1898, to demarcate the Manica sector. On December 21, 1903, and July 19, 1904, the United Kingdom and Portugal exchanged notes relative to the boundary south of the Manica sector, adopting the line between the Sabi and Limpopo as provisionally traced by the boundary commissioners. An Anglo - Portuguese agreement reached through an exchange of notes on June 3, 1907, accepted the boundary as demarcated for both sectors from 18°30' south to the Limpopo.

Protocols of agreement were signed by commissioners of the United Kingdom and Portugal on the demarcation of the sector of the boundary between the Zambezi and the Mazoe on October 24, 1905. An Anglo - Portuguese agreement of October 21 - November 20, 1911, includes the demarcation of 1905, which is the present alignment of the boundary in this sector.

From 1932 to 1937 a mixed commission adjusted and demarcated the boundary between the Honde (approximately 18°30' south) and the Limpopo. An exchange of notes constituting an agreement by the Governments of Portugal and the United Kingdom on October 29, 1940, approved this line which is the present Mozambique - Southern Rhodesia boundary south of the Honde. The agreement of 1940 superseded that signed at Macequece (Vila de Manica) on December 15, 1898, relative to the sector from the Honde to the Sabi, and that of June 3, 1907, with respect to the sector between the Limpopo and Sabi.

#### **IV. ALIGNMENT**

For purposes of this study, the demarcation of the Mozambique - Southern Rhodesia boundary is discussed in four sectors from north to south as follows: (1) the Zambezi to the Mazoe, (2) the Mazoe to the Honde (Barue sector), (3) the Honde to the Sabi (Manica sector), and (4) the Sabi to the Limpopo.

The boundary sector from the Zambezi to the Mazoe is determined by the Anglo - Portuguese agreement of October 21 - November 20, 1911.

Commencing at the junction of the thalweg of the Loangwa with the thalweg of the Zambesi, the frontier follows a straight line to - [1]

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<sup>1</sup> The Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia (Boundaries) Order in Council 1963 indicated that their common boundary joined the Mozambique tripoint at the medium filum (median line) of the Zambezi.

Beacon No. 1 - A cement masonry pyramid on the right bank of the River Zambesi in latitude  $15^{\circ}37'27''$  south and longitude  $30^{\circ}25'20.3''$  east of Greenwich (the geodetic beacon on Mount Mansanswa being assumed to be in longitude  $30^{\circ}28'13.5''$  east); thence it runs in a straight line bearing due south, distance 6,335 feet (1,931 metres) to -

Beacon No. 2 - A cemented pile of stones on the crest of the ridge overlooking the river; thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 43,320 feet (13,204 metres) to -

Beacon No. 3. - A cemented pile of stones on a ridge visible from Beacon No. 2, bearing from the south shoulder of Kapsuku Mountain  $108^{\circ}$ ; thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 26,034 feet (7,935 metres), to -

Beacon No. 4 - A cemented pile of stones situated on the south side of the Feira Salisbury road; thence in a straight line bearing due south, distance 55,240 feet (16,227 metres) to -

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

Beacon No. 6 - A cement masonry pyramid surmounted by an iron disc near the junction of the small stream Inyarumanu with the Angwa River; this beacon is on the 16th parallel, as found by local observation; thence the boundary runs in a straight line bearing due south, distance 1,120 feet (342 metres), to the centre of the channel of the Inyarumanu stream, where a small dry stone, beacon No. 7, is placed on the left bank; thence the line follows the centre of the channel of the Inyarumanu stream to its junction with the centre of the main channel of the River Angwa; and thence the thalweg of the River Angwa for a distance of about 1 mile to a point due west of -

Beacon No. 8 - A cemented pile of stones on the right bank of the Angwa River in latitude  $16^{\circ}$  south; thence in a straight line, passing through that beacon, distance 24,355 feet (7,423 metres) to -

Beacon No. 9 - A cemented stone pillar on the west side of the Feira-Salisbury road in latitude  $16^{\circ}$  south; thence in a straight line, distance 12,150 feet (3,703 metres), to -

Beacon No. 10 - A pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the right bank of the Panyame (or Hunyani) River in latitude  $16^{\circ}$ ; thence in a straight line, distance 3,900 feet (1,189 metres), to -

Beacon No. 11 - A cemented pile of stones in latitude 16° south, on the west side of Mavenga road, leading to the south-west; thence in a straight line, distance 11,364 feet (3,464 metres), to -

Beacon No. 12 - A pile of stones, with a cemented top, situated on the ridge overlooking the Panyame Valley in latitude 16° south; thence in a straight line, distance 2,485 feet (757 metres), to -

Beacon No. 13 - A cemented stone pillar on the eastern spur of this same ridge; thence in a straight line, distance 36,561 feet (11,143 metres), to -

Beacon No. 14 - A pile of earth, revetted with sticks and cemented on top, situated on the north side of the Mavenga-Sundi and near a group of Baobab trees in latitude 16° south; thence in a straight line, distance 37,107 feet (11,310 metres), to -

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

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

Beacon No. 17 - A cemented pile of stones situated on the left bank of the Karemwe River in latitude 16° south. From Beacon No. 17 the frontier follows the parallel for a distance of 50 feet to the centre of the bed of the Karemwe River; thence follows the thalweg of the Karemwe River to its junction with the thalweg of the Kazi River; thence follows the thalweg of the Kazi River to its junction with the thalweg of the Msengezi River; thence follows the thalweg of the Msengezi River for a distance of 7,800 feet to a point where it is intersected by the production of the line between beacons Nos. 19 and 18; thence follows that line to -

Beacon No. 18 - A cement masonry pillar situated on the right bank of the Msengezi River in latitude south 15°59'51" (astronomical) and longitude east 31°6'14"; thence in a straight line bearing 73°10', distance 11,400 feet (3,470 metres), the line passes to Beacon No. 19, a cement masonry pillar situated on the left bank of the Mkumvura River in latitude 15°59'18" (astronomical) and longitude east 31°8'6"; thence in production of this line, a distance of about 2,750 feet (840 metres), to the Mkumvura River; thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the Mkumvura River to a point where it is intersected by the production of the line between beacons Nos. 21 and 20; thence following that line, a distance of 600 feet (184 metres), to -



Beacon No. 20 - A cemented pile of stones situated on the right bank of the Mkumvura River, about 1 mile below the village of Chigango, in latitude south 16°24'28" and longitude east 31°54'50" (referred to Tete); thence in a straight line bearing 88°29', distance 45,065 feet (13,735 metres), to -

Beacon No. 21 - A cemented pile of stones on the summit of Mount Gungwa; thence in a straight line bearing 88°29', distance 34,942 feet (10,650 metres), to -

Beacon No. 22 - A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Mount Ganganyama; thence in a straight line bearing 87°18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>', distance 48,030 feet (14,640 metres), to -

Beacon No. 23 - A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Kahire Hill; thence in a straight line bearing 105°32', distance 46,030 feet (14,030 metres), to -

Beacon No. 24 - A stone pyramid, cemented on top, situated on the summit of Zizingwe Hill; thence in a straight line bearing 111°23', distance 64,160 feet (19,555 metres), to -

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

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

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

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

Beacon No. 29 - A large stone masonry pyramid built on a rock on the left bank of the Mazoe River, just above the confluence of the Nyangombe Stream, in latitude south 16°42'14" and longitude east 32°45'33<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" (referred to Tete); thence due south to the Mazoe River, distance 330 feet (100 metres); thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the Mazoe River in an easterly direction to the point of intersection of the thalweg and a straight line

joining Mount Nyakala and the Baobab beacon; thence along this straight line to the Baobab beacon. The bearings given are true bearings, measured from north by east.

The second boundary sector from the Mazoe to the Honde is demarcated in accordance with the agreement between Portugal and the United Kingdom of July 22 - August 9, 1912.

Commencing at Baobab, boundary pillar IIa (cement), distance 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  $195^\circ$  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 -

Boundary pillar V (cement), and thence in the same straight line for about 4,120 metres to -

Boundary pillar VI (cement), and thence 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  $206^\circ$  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 Schuvenga (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 Schuvenga.

From Mount Nyambhara, boundary pillar XVI, the boundary turns south-east and follows a straight line bearing about  $145^{\circ}$  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  $158^{\circ}$  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 southeast 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 the 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), distance 2,000 metres from the junction of the Rivers Pungwe and Nyamkombe.

From the boundary pillar "H" the boundary turns south and follows upstream the centre of the channel of the River Mombezi, and 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 [Ngarura], boundary pillar "N" (cement).

The Barue section of the boundary terminates at this junction, which is situated approximately on the parallel of 18°30' south.

The alignment of the third boundary sector from the Honde to the Sabi is determined by boundary pillars or beacons 1 through 107 as approved by the Anglo - Portuguese agreement of October 29, 1940.

#### Between the Honde River and Beacon No. 22.

Beacon No.1 was placed at a point 43 metres from the junction of the waterways (Thalweg) of the Rivers Honde and Garura. The Azimuth from the junction to beacon No. 1 is 38° reckoned from True South.

The commissioners agree that for the future the frontier along this section shall run from the junction of the waterway (Thalweg) of the Rivers Honde and Garura in a straight line to beacon No. 1, and from beacon No. 1 to beacon No. 22 the frontier will be defined by

straight lines joining consecutive beacons even where the 1898 - 1899 agreement stated that the frontier should follow the watershed.

Beacons	Angles		Distances Metres	Beacons	Angles		Distances Metres
	°	'			°	'	
Confl.							
No. 1	...	262 14.8	43.2	No. 14	...	236 36.2	80.9
No. 2	...	109 18.0	3,957.4	14a	...	156 00.0	960.4
2a	...	190 39.0	472.0	14b	...	205 36.6	396.5
2b	...	209 10.7	2,865.2	14c	...	179 22.8	358.8
2c	...	212 02.0	266.3	14d	...	207 42.0	333.4
No. 3	...	178 18.8	382.5	No. 15	...	117 53.7	223.3
3a	...	250 06.0	766.2	15a	...	194 50.6	531.3
No. 4	...	110 04.1	1,426.5	15b	...	109 55.4	457.9
4a	...	204 15.0	1,705.8	15c	...	155 16.3	329.9
No. 5	...	195 14.7	2,266.5	15d	...	174 28.6	359.6
No. 6	...	176 59.0	4,613.5	15e	...	274 21.4	15.1
No. 7	...	138 51.5	3,769.1	15f	...	198 37.1	745.0
7a	...	116 12.0	2,289.6	No. 16	...	196 15.5	229.7
7b	...	246 11.5	520.6	16a	...	136 38.5	243.2
7c	...	164 58.8	1,838.0	16b	...	265 35.8	398.3
7d	...	154 46.3	935.5	16c	...	114 35.8	281.2
7e	...	226 33.3	400.0	16d	...	201 35.8	317.0
7f	...	168 20.2	404.6	16e	...	148 48.7	379.6
7g	...	165 57.4	944.5	16f	...	103 17.5	393.7
7h	...	163 28.6	1,299.1	16g	...	256 03.9	375.5
7i	...	222 48.3	363.5	16h	...	184 35.8	445.3
7j	...	89 42.5	916.0	16i	...	183 51.1	91.8
7k	...	274 00.3	661.1	16j	...	197 33.7	425.7
7L	...	139 24.8	276.3	16k	...	190 24.4	345.1
7m	...	180 47.8	1,090.9	16L	...	148 45.1	100.1
7n	...	165 26.6	345.1	16m	...	210 09.8	605.7
No. 8	...	125 48.3	711.0	16n	...	186 15.7	348.5
8a	...	226 20.0	160.1	16o	...	144 49.6	560.9
8b	...	216 12.8	652.7	16p	...	201 48.8	299.1
8c	...	127 35.5	430.6	No. 17	...	261 25.0	292.9
No. 9	...	176 16.1	1,174.3	17a	...	156 49.5	393.1
9a	...	179 02.9	1,235.5	17b	...	195 00.2	394.9
9b	...	118 10.1	905.1	17c	...	147 07.3	492.4
9c	...	181 23.9	83.2	17d	...	267 12.3	371.8
9d	...	196 44.6	222.2	17e	...	94 53.5	329.8
9e	...	179 04.8	389.5	No. 18	...	221 11.0	202.9
No. 10	...	180 15.8	139.5	18a	...	198 54.7	126.6
10a	...	179 55.6	720.0	18b	...	200 33.3	87.0
10b	...	179 58.3	1,689.0	18c	...	93 00.0	333.6
No. 11	...	219 15.9	1,131.2	18d	...	177 45.3	159.6
11a	...	180 04.3	423.1	18e	...	196 41.2	284.7
11b	...	179 57.8	727.8	18f	...	211 38.5	128.7
11c	...	180 00.5	1,070.2	18g	...	188 18.3	266.2
No. 12	...	179 22.3	696.5	No. 19	...	163 56.7	237.8
12b	...	229 06.7	520.2	19a	...	181 12.5	151.6
12c	...	163 52.8	471.7	19b	...	173 28.7	104.1
12d	...	188 06.2	365.1	19c	...	163 30.2	259.9

	12e ...	142 44.0	359.5		19d ...	210 45.8	153.7
	12f ...	222 02.7	620.8		19e ...	153 36.1	346.0
	12g ...	173 56.4	334.3	No. 20 ...	163 06.6		260.7
No. 13 ...	135 18.2		629.2	20a ...	128 42.8		161.9
13a ...	211 53.2		415.1	No. 21 ...	256 13.2		121.3
13b ...	129 55.7		408.4	21a ...	126 54.8		178.4
13c ...	217 56.3		495.2	21b ...	217 33.7		152.4
13d ...	148 05.2		375.6	21c ...	193 27.8		304.1
				No. 21d ...	183 11.2		190.1
				21e ...	177 00.8		142.5
				No. 22 ...	49 20.2		246.1

Between Beacon No. 22 and Beacon No. 39.

The frontier between beacons No. 22 and No. 39 will be defined by the straight lines joining consecutive beacons even in those places where the 1898 - 1899 agreement stated that the frontier should follow the watershed.

Beacons	Angles ° ' "	Distances Metres	Beacons	Angles ° ' "	Distances Metres
No. 22			No. 29a ...	180 00.1	631.8
22a ...	223 20.5	220.6	29b ...	179 58.5	389.7
22b ...	241 48.7	251.4	No. 30 ...	179 58.6	1,734.3
22c ...	198 36.2	327.5	No. 31 ...	180 06.4	468.2
22d ...	193 21.8	304.3	31a ...	180 00.2	918.8
22e ...	107 43.0	306.2	No. 32 ...	260 16.6	1,288.5
22f ...	217 14.4	144.5	32a ...	179 59.7	2,434.9
No. 23 ...	166 05.2	222.0	32b ...	180 00.5	1,374.6
23a ...	237 55.5	225.3	32c ...	179 59.9	1,323.2
23b ...	147 44.4	323.8	No. 33 ...	262 55.9	1,078.3
23c ...	188 12.1	276.9	33a ...	105 35.2	866.1
23d ...	207 24.8	252.7	No. 34 ...	172 10.4	860.6
23e ...	128 14.5	300.9	34a ...	158 29.3	1,614.3
23f ...	260 51.8	356.7	34b ...	217 22.0	470.9
23g ...	136 03.2	127.8	No. 35 ...	174 44.8	1,680.6
23h ...	185 27.8	498.0	35a ...	186 56.1	1,140.7
23i ...	150 50.2	126.1	No. 36 ...	129 40.2	1,084.3
No. 24 ...	265 04.7	275.4	36a ...	143 14.5	445.8
24a ...	160 03.6	158.7	36b ...	170 07.9	341.5
24b ...	151 36.8	442.4	No. 37 ...	174 18.0	1,367.0
24c ...	165 03.2	224.0	37a ...	180 00.3	2,041.0
No. 25 ...	89 35.4	326.0	No. 38 ...	220 44.0	2,066.3
25a ...	148 09.0	349.2	38a ...	167 26.9	750.6
25b ...	199 06.0	318.3	38b ...	271 33.5	1,294.5
25c ...	218 09.4	199.3	38c ...	141 42.5	713.2
25d ...	142 54.8	105.7	38d ...	93 06.8	885.8
25e ...	164 57.5	291.9	38e ...	205 20.4	1,391.5
25f ...	222 05.0	116.9	38f ...	160 20.8	1,926.5
No. 26 ...	163 27.2	253.4	No. 39 ...		286.0
26a ...	159 50.8	234.7			
26b ...	186 29.9	426.5			
26c ...	194 02.9	671.3			

	26d ...	161 13.0	602.1
	26e ...	170 29.8	618.3
	26f ...	168 43.5	272.2
No.	27 ...	297 48.7	385.8
	27a ...	179 57.9	331.4
No.	28 ...	180 01.2	1,110.4
	28b ...	180 00.6	445.4
	28c ...	179 56.7	1,036.9
	28d ...	180 03.3	477.2
	28e ...	179 56.6	632.7
No.	29 ...	174 24.6	475.4

Between Beacon No. 39 and Beacon No. 96

From beacon No. 39 to beacon No. 74 the frontier shall follow the straight lines between consecutive beacons;

From beacon No. 74 to beacon No. 75 the frontier shall follow the Thalweg of the Haroni River;

From beacon No. 75 to beacon No. 76 the frontier shall follow the Thalweg of the Lusitu River;

From beacon No. 76 to beacon No. 96 the frontier shall be defined by straight lines between consecutive beacons.

Beacons	Angles	Distances	Beacons	Angles	Distances
	° ' "	Metres		° ' "	Metres
No. 39 ...	143 11.7				
39a ...	182 19.3	290.5	No. 62 ...	168 20.7	459.3
39b ...	198 31.8	1,128.8	62a ...	149 47.3	548.5
39c ...	157 02.7	1,576.1	No. 63 ...	177 06.3	521.0
No. 40 ...	207 33.2	1,235.1	63a ...	189 10.0	210.7
40a ...	180 00.0	2,824.9	63b ...	186 59.6	492.0
40b ...	180 00.0	3,708.6	No. 64 ...	202 54.8	1,034.8
No. 41 ...	115 58.8	2,984.9	No. 65 ...	158 35.8	2,898.0
41a ...	179 01.3	391.5	65a ...	90 12.6	2,029.7
No. 42 ...	260 35.9	466.6	65b ...	155 44.4	3,602.6
42a ...	135 41.6	1,236.3	No. 66 ...	135 06.5	952.6
42b ...	226 10.6	819.3	No. 67 ...	221 54.4	3,928.0
No. 43 ...	138 57.1	3,993.8	No. 68 ...	240 37.9	529.4
43a ...	180 00.0	3,451.1	No. 69 ...	165 13.9	503.2
No. 44 ...	146 43.5	764.2	69a ...	231 13.3	1,337.2
No. 45 ...	209 28.6	1,595.4	69b ...	131 23.6	609.5
45a ...	156 03.5	2,219.1	69c ...	211 58.3	1,693.1
No. 46 ...	177 09.0	1,323.9	69d ...	155 37.6	2,022.5
46a ...	195 00.5	1,195.8	69e ...	244 09.4	696.6
No. 47 ...	150 16.1	983.8	No. 70 ...	127 26.0	788.8
47a ...	291 42.7	771.3	No. 71 ...	99 31.0	5,871.2
No. 48 ...	164 29.3	509.0	71a ...	201 48.5	4,100.7
48a ...	162 12.4	2,000.8	No. 72 ...	165 40.7	3,705.5



No. 49 ... 217 05.4	983.3	72a ... 183 51.6	3,053.5
49a ... 112 09.2	574.5	No. 73 ... 188 50.2	9,563.6
No. 50 ... 216 24.7	2,833.0	73a ... 185 18.2	3,950.0
50a ... 164 10.0	1,555.8	No. 74 ... 181 27.7	3,464.4
50b ... 161 09.0	2,264.0	No. 75 ... 90 08.0	1,377.3
50c ... 213 23.2	715.4	No. 76 ... 243 06.6	11,323.9
No. 51 ... 169 29.6	549.3	76a ... 222 49.7	710.9
51a ... 214 54.5	257.0	76b ... 197 57.9	5,319.1
51b ... 224 14.1	1,344.8	No. 77 ... 51 53.5	477.4
No. 52 ... 166 31.7	674.6	No. 78 ... 218 32.4	1,704.0
52a ... 198 59.8	1,144.0	78a ... 128 55.9	1,835.5
52b ... 213 47.1	1,412.6	No. 79 ... 105 04.3	1,725.9
52c ... 148 00.8	458.8	No. 80 ... 277 13.0	1,630.9
52d ... 229 18.1	1,552.4	80a ... 210 15.0	986.7
No. 53 ... 98 15.9	662.3	80b ... 233 25.5	1,838.3
53a ... 101 40.6	1,966.6	80c ... 156 00.0	611.6
53b ... 185 35.8	767.7	No. 81 ... 201 55.2	1,224.9
53c ... 190 01.8	1,236.6	81a ... 133 42.1	911.2
53d ... 205 36.0	1,444.0	81b ... 265 30.5	945.7
No. 54 ... 253 34.1	1,843.6	No. 82 ... 103 46.9	1,369.2
54a ... 108 11.1	291.0	No. 83 ... 241 56.6	1,297.1
54b ... 225 10.1	1,371.1	No. 84 ... 166 16.5	1,689.1
No. 55 ... 111 03.8	824.9	No. 84a ... 170 32.5	1,192.4
No. 56 ... 165 26.3	4,571.2	No. 85 ... 92 53.6	1,172.4
56a ... 202 15.2	758.2	86 ... 195 19.9	1,533.4
56b ... 136 27.6	1,033.4	86a ... 253 22.5	1,290.6
No. 57 ... 254 19.7	706.8	86b ... 166 17.9	1,265.9
57a ... 205 14.0	988.6	No. 87 ... 232 20.5	1,647.1
57b ... 110 48.8	807.4	87a ... 276 13.5	1,534.8
No. 58 ... 130 17.2	1,456.0	No. 88 ... 99 44.5	521.4
58a ... 182 15.8	550.2	88a ... 105 49.4	1,531.2
58b ... 242 24.5	445.2	No. 89 ... 159 48.0	1,914.4
58c ... 114 19.6	2,176.9	89a ... 219 14.3	1,106.6
58d ... 206 37.4	690.3	89b ... 232 17.7	1,527.4
No. 59 ... 197 42.8	1,578.0	No. 90 ... 82 31.4	833.3
59a ... 202 39.5	1,222.7	No. 91 ... 172 46.5	1,964.1
59b ... 230 46.4	1,421.7	No. 92 ... 230 50.6	8,285.4
No. 60 ... 160 01.8	790.2	92a ... 136 42.4	2,613.2
60a ... 138 44.1	1,763.7	No. 93 ... 177 50.9	809.4
60b ... 220 59.1	993.0	No. 94 ... 188 15.2	6,663.6
60c ... 209 06.8	1,122.0	94a ... 180 00.0	281.0
No. 61 ... 159 01.2	218.5	No. 95 ... 180 18.7	8,691.4
61a ... 121 35.8	799.5	95b ... 180 00.1	2,717.3
61b ... 268 33.6	462.5	96 ... 120 38.5	3,393.2

Between Beacon No. 96 and Beacon No. 107

The present Commission considers that the frontier is now definitely fixed between beacon No. 96 and the Sabi River (beacon No. 107), and proposes that the line runs as follows: From beacon No. 96 to beacon No. 100 the boundary follows the straight line from each of those beacons to the one next to it. From beacon No. 100 to beacon No. 100a the boundary follows the Thalweg of the River Nyamgamba (Inhamgamba). From beacon

No. 100a to beacon No. 106 the boundary follows the straight line from each of these beacons to the one next to it. From beacon No. 106 to beacon No. 106a the boundary follows the Thalweg of the Rupembi (Pembi) River. From beacon No. 106a to beacon No. 107 the boundary follows the straight line from each of these beacons to the one next to it.

Beacons	Angles		Distances in Metres	Line of Frontier
	°	'		
No. 97 ...	178	55.4	6,155.8)	
No. 98 ...	136	42.6	4,474.2)	Straight lines between Beacons
No. 99 ...	196	37.6	6,481.2)	
No. 100 ...	121	43.7	1,384.8)	River Nyamgamba
No. 100a ...	130	39.3	12,164.8)	
No. 101 ...	269	02.9	385.9)	
No. 102 ...	131	09.1	964.6)	
No. 103 ...	171	29.1	10,698.5)	
103a ...	180	00.0	7,030.7)	
No. 104 ...	214	29.9	3,737.3)	
104a ...	180	00.0	2,635.1)	Straight lines between Beacons
104b ...	180	00.0	3,870.3)	
No. 105N ...	197	26.1	3,222.5)	
105a ...	180	00.0	7,156.8)	
105b ...	180	00.0	1,629.9)	
No. 106 ...	121	13.4	8,679.5)	River Rupembi
106a ...	165	34.5	16,283.5)	
106b ...	179	48.6	5,671.2)	Straight lines between Beacons
No. 107 ...			3,089.4)	

#### Between Beacon No. 107 and the River Sabi

Starting at a point where the prolongation of the straight line from beacon No. 106b to beacon No. 107 strikes the Thalweg of the Sabi River, the boundary shall follow the Thalweg of the Sabi River to a point at the junction of the Rivers Sabi and Lundi, where the prolongation of the straight line from beacon No. 33 to beacon No. 34 strikes the Thalweg of the Sabi River, and from this point in a straight line to beacon No. 34.

The fourth sector also is demarcated by the Anglo - Portuguese agreement of October 29, 1940. It is demarcated by beacons 1 through 34 from south to north. The alignment consists of straight lines joining consecutive beacons. The tripoint with South Africa was determined as "from Beacon 1 to a point where the prolongation of the straight line from Beacon 2 to Beacon 1 strikes the thalweg of the Limpopo River."

#### Section between River Limpopo and River Sabi

Beacons	Geographical Coordinates					
	Latitude			Longitude		
	°	'	"	°	'	"
Pafuri ...	22	25	25	31	18	27
No. 1 ...	22	25	05	31	19	00
No. 2 ...	22	24	35	31	19	49
No. 3 ...	22	23	36	31	21	27
No. 4 ...	22	22	51	31	22	40
No. 5 ...	22	22	14	31	23	16
No. 6 ...	22	21	17	31	24	12
No. 7 ...	22	20	32	31	24	57
No. 8 ...	22	17	21	31	28	04
No. 9 ...	22	16	30	31	28	55
No. 10 ...	22	14	03	31	31	19
No. 11 ...	22	09	33	31	35	44
No. 12 ...	22	07	16	31	37	58
No. 13 ...	22	06	17	31	38	57
No. 14 ...	22	04	17	31	40	54
No. 15 ...	22	02	59	31	42	11
No. 16 ...	22	01	16	31	43	51
No. 17 ...	21	58	49	31	46	15

Beacons	Geographical Coordinates					
	Latitude			Longitude		
	°	'	"	°	'	"
No. 18 ...	21	57	11	31	47	51
No. 19 ...	21	54	40	31	50	19
No. 20 ...	21	51	56	31	52	58
No. 21 ...	21	51	00	31	53	53
No. 22 ...	21	47	28	31	57	20
No. 23 ...	21	44	51	31	59	53
No. 24 ...	21	43	02	32	01	39
No. 25 ...	21	41	11	32	03	27
No. 26 ...	21	40	21	32	04	15
No. 27 ...	21	36	54	32	07	37
No. 28 ...	21	34	36	32	09	51
No. 29 ...	21	29	18	32	15	00
No. 30 ...	21	27	05	32	17	08
No. 31 ...	21	25	16	32	18	54
No. 32 ...	21	21	40	32	22	22
No. 33 ...	21	20	18	32	23	42
No. 34 ...	21	19	13	32	24	44

## APPENDIX

### Documents

1. Royal charter of Incorporation granted to the British South Africa Company. October 29, 1889. Edward Hertslet, The Map of Africa by Treaty, 3 vols., 3rd edition (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909). Vol. 1, pp. 271 - 7.
2. Notes Rhodesia, being the territory administered by the British South Africa Company. 1889 - 1908. Ibid., Vol. 1, pp. 265 - 71.
3. Conditions on extending the Field of the Operations of the British South Africa Company to the North of the Zambezi. February 13, 1891. Ibid., Vol. 1, pp. 277 - 9.
4. Memorandum of Agreement with the British South Africa Company respecting British Central Africa, Supplementary to the Agreement of February - April 1891. November 24, 1894. Ibid., Vol. 1, pp. 280 - 2.
5. Treaty between Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Portugal, defining their respective Spheres of Influence in Africa. Lisbon, June 11, 1891. Ibid., Vol. 3, pp. 1016 - 26. Also see Great Britain Treaty Series, Portugal No. 1 (1891), C. 6375.
6. Declaration between Great Britain and Portugal agreeing to refer to Arbitration the Boundary in dispute under Art. II of the Treaty of June 11, 1891. Signed at London, January 7, 1895. Ibid., Vol. 3, pp. 1030 - 2.
7. Award of the Arbitration between Great Britain and Portugal as regards Questions relative to the Delimitation of their Spheres of Influence in East Africa (Manica Boundary). Florence, January 30, 1897. Ibid., Vol. 3, pp. 1036 - 66.
8. Proces-Verbaux of the Meetings of the Commissioners for the delimitation of the Boundary between the British and Portuguese Spheres of Influence in the Barue District (north of latitude 18°30' south). June 28 to December 6, 1898. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1069.
9. Proces-Verbaux of the Meetings of the British and Portuguese Commissioners for the delimitation of the Manica Boundary (18°30' south latitude to the junction of the Sabi and Lundi Rivers). June 5 and 28 - December 14 and 15, 1898. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1069.
10. Notes exchanged between Great Britain and Portugal relative to the modification of the Frontier Line of the British and Portuguese Possessions between latitude

18°30' south and the River Mazoe (Mount Karera to the Mazoe). Lisbon, March 4 - April 28, 1902. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1071.

11. Notes exchanged between the British and Portuguese Governments adopting the frontier line between the Rivers Sabi and Limpopo provisionally traced by the Boundary Commissioners. Lisbon, December 21, 1903 - July 19, 1904. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1073.
12. Notes exchanged between Great Britain and Portugal, agreeing to the definition of the Anglo - Portuguese frontier line in Africa between 18°30' south latitude and Mount Karera (Barue district). Lisbon, January 18 - April 12, 1904. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1073.
13. Protocols of Agreement signed by the Commissioners of Great Britain and Portugal for the Delimitation of the Boundary between the Possessions of the two countries to the North and South of the Zambesi. November 21, 1904 - October 24, 1905. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1077.
14. Exchange of notes between the British and Portuguese Governments adopting as definitive the Boundary as demarcated between their respective Possessions in East Africa from parallel 18°30' south to the Limpopo. Lisbon, June 3, 1907. Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 1078.
15. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal respecting the Boundary between British and Portuguese Possessions north and south of the Zambezi. London, October 21 - November 20, 1911 [with maps]. Great Britain Treaty Series No. 16 (1912), Cd. 6265.
16. Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal Respecting Boundaries in East Africa (Barue Section - from the Mazoe River to Latitude 18°30' South). Lisbon, July 22 - August 9, 1912 [with map in two sheets]. Great Britain Treaty Series No. 21 (1912), Cd. 6449.
17. Actas e Mapas da Fronteira entre Mozambique e a Rhodesia Sul. 1937. Printed by Da Empresa do Anuario Comercial - Praca dos Restauradores. Ministerio do Ultramar, Lisboa [includes 1:250,000 maps of the boundary between the Limpopo and 18°30' south latitude].
18. Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Portuguese Government regarding the Delimitation of the Southern Rhodesia - Portuguese East Africa Frontier. London, October 29, 1940 [with 1:250,000 Map]. Great Britain Treaty Series No. 13 (1941), Cmd. 6280.

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