



International Boundary Study

No. 71 – May 27, 1966

Kenya – Tanzania Boundary

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**The Geographer
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Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

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KENYA – TANZANIA BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

The Kenya–Tanzania boundary extends for approximately 478 miles between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean. The Uganda tripoint is located on the 1st parallel South and about 33° 56' E. longitude. Eastward from the tripoint in Lake Victoria, the boundary traverses the lake for 12 miles, follows a straight-line sector trending southeastward for 288 miles, and passes eastward of Kilimanjaro for 57 miles to the southern end of Lake Jipe. From Lake Jipe a straight line continues southeastward for 188 miles and then the boundary is determined by short straight lines and streams for three miles to Ras Jimbo on the Indian Ocean. The land part of the boundary is demarcated by pillars.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1886 an agreement between the United Kingdom and Germany established spheres of influence north and south, respectively, of a line which began at the Indian Ocean near Vanga and extended to the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, at a point immediately north of the present port of Shirati. The agreement states:

Line of Demarcation

The line of demarcation starts from the mouth of the River Wanga or Umbe (Umba), runs direct to Lake Jipe, passes thence along the eastern side and round the northern side of the lake and crosses the Lumi River.

Taveita and Chagga (Kilimanjaro District)

After which it passes midway between the territories of Taveita and Chagga, skirts the northern base of the Kilimanjaro range, and thence is drawn direct to the point on the eastern side of Lake Victoria Nyaza (Lake Victoria) which is intersected by the 1st degree of south latitude.

An Anglo–German agreement in 1890 reiterated almost the exact boundary of 1886 and extended the spheres of influence westward across Lake Victoria as follows:

1. To the north by a line which, commencing on the coast at the north bank of the mouth of the River Umba (or Wanga), runs direct to Lake Jipe; passes thence along the eastern side and round the northern side of the lake, and crosses the River Lume (Lumi); after which it passes midway between the territories of Taveita and Chagga, skirts the northern base of the Kilimanjaro range, and thence is drawn direct to the point on the eastern side of Lake Victoria Nyanza which is intersected by the 1st parallel of south latitude; thence, crossing the lake on that parallel, it

follows the parallel to the frontier of the Congo Free State, where it terminates.

In partial fulfillment of the provisions of the Anglo–German agreement of 1890 that allowed rectification of the boundary by agreement of the two signatories in accordance with local requirements, changes were made in the boundary between the Indian Ocean and a stream referred to as the Ngare Longei (Rongei), east of Kilimanjaro. Instead of using the mouth of the Umba or the north bank of the mouth of the river as the point of departure inland from the Indian Ocean as in the agreements of 1886 and 1890, respectively, the boundary, in accordance with the agreement of 1893 extended inland from the high-water mark on Ras Jimbo,¹ as follows:

Section 1: On the coast the line shall start from the high-water mark on Ras Jimbo, and shall run from thence in a straight line to the point where the parallel of 3° 40' 40.3" S. (astronomically determined) cuts the eastern bank of Lake Jipe. But on the coast the boundary shall be deflected as follows: It shall run from the Indian Ocean along the northern bank of Jimbo Creek, making the foreshore in the British sphere, as far as the eastern mouth of the Ngobwe Ndagó. It shall then follow the eastern bank of the Ngobwe Creek to its end, and then run to the point where the above described straight line from Ras Jimbo to Lake Jipe meets the rising ground on which the village of Jasini stands.

Section 2: From the point on Lake Jipe, described in Section 1, the boundary line shall follow the eastern side of Lake Jipe, and round the northern side of the lake crossing the River Lumi, and following the northern bank of the Rufu (by which is also understood its swamp), as far as the point which is distant 1 English mile east of the German road going from the Marangu station to the coast. From thence it shall run to the summit of Chala Hill in the manner shown in the annexed map. The boundary line shall bisect the Chala Lake. From the north side of the Chala Lake onwards the boundary line shall run parallel to the track, as shown in the annexed map, and 1 English mile west of it as far as the latitude of the so-called Useri Camp. It shall then run at a distance of 1 kilometer southwest of the track shown in the annexed map as going to Laitokitok, as far as the point where it crosses the Ngare Longei (Rongei).

In 1900 an Anglo–German protocol revised and clarified the boundary of the treaty of 1893 immediately inland from the Indian Ocean at Jassin and in the Umba valley.

¹ Historically the Umba has reached the Indian Ocean through distributaries both north and south of a small headland known as Ras Jimbo. Prior to about 1916, German maps showed the Umba draining into Jimbo Creek (Mto Yimbo) south of Ras Jimbo, and since this time maps have indicated the Umba as flowing into the Hori Vanga north of both Ras Jimbo and the present international boundary. The town of Vanga is located on the southern bank of the Hori Vanga.

A joint Anglo–German commission surveyed and demarcated the boundary between Lake Jipe and Lake Victoria during the period from 1902 to 1906. An agreement was signed at Berlin on July 18, 1906, concerning the delimitation and demarcation of the boundary based on the work of the commission, but it failed apparently to receive ratification by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Germany. However, the alignment of the present boundary follows the demarcation of 1902–1906.²

The United Kingdom obtained control of the Kenya area in 1888 through the British East Africa Company. In 1895 it was transferred to the crown, becoming the East African Protectorate. The part of present-day Kenya adjacent to Lake Victoria was transferred to the entity in 1902. From 1920 to independence on December 12, 1963, Kenya had the twofold status of Colony and Protectorate.³

Between 1885 and World War I, Tanganyika was the major part of German East Africa, the remainder being Ruanda–Urundi and the Kionga triangle. Following World War I Tanganyika was placed under United Kingdom administration first as a League of Nations mandate and then in 1946 as a United Nations trust territory. Tanganyika acquired independence as a republic on December 21, 1961. The United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar was constituted by a merger of the two principals on April 27, 1964, and the name of the state was changed to the United Republic of Tanzania on October 29, 1964.

III. GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Kenya–Tanzania boundary traverses a number of types of landforms between Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean. From the Uganda tripoint, the boundary crosses the eastern end of Lake Victoria. With an area of 26,828 square miles, the lake is second in size only to Lake Superior among the fresh-water bodies of the world. It is about 3,717 feet above sea level and the greatest known depth is 270 feet. Lake Victoria is about 250 miles from north to south and 200 miles from east to west. Evaporation accounts for as much as 80 percent of the total water supply received by the lake from precipitation and streams. The lake is drained northward from an outlet near Jinja, Uganda, by the Victoria Nile. The level of the lake is maintained partly by the Owens Falls Dam on the river, which raises the level of the lake about three to four feet. Lake steamers serve Jinja, Entebbe, and Port Bell in Uganda; Bukoba, Mwanza, and Musoma in Tanzania; and Kisumu in Kenya.

² Article X of the Anglo–German agreement of July 18, 1906, stated that, "Paragraph 2 of the Agreement between Great Britain and Germany of July 25, 1893, is hereby annulled."

³ The Kenya protectorate comprised the mainland holdings of the Sultan of Zanzibar, in respect of which an annuity of 16,000 pounds per annum was paid to His Highness for their lease by the British. With an area of slightly less than 2,000 square miles, it consisted of a strip of land extending 10 sea miles inland along the coast of the Indian Ocean between Tanganyika and the northern branch of the Tana river, including the islands of the Lamu archipelago (Lamu, Manda, and Patta). The original concession was made in 1887 to a company, later called the Imperial British East Africa Company; however, the administration of the strip was transferred to Her Majesty's Government in 1895. The territory was ceded by the Sultan to Kenya at the time the state became independent in 1963.

Southeastward of Lake Victoria, the boundary passes through an area of hill lands, the northern part of the Serengeti Plain, the eastern branch of the Great Rift valley, and a highland area to the eastward of Kilimanjaro. It then traverses an area of plains and scattered mountains before reaching a relatively narrow coastal plain.

Except in the highlands, the boundary passes through an area with a typical savanna type of climate. The savanna climate has hot summers, warm winters, and precipitation confined mainly to the summer season. Annual precipitation in the central sector of the boundary ranges between 10 and 30 inches. Both northwestward and southeastward from the central sector, precipitation increases to between 30 and 50 inches. The natural vegetation consists primarily of grasses, with scattered broad-leaved deciduous trees.

Population densities range greatly along the boundary. The greatest concentration of people is adjacent to Lake Victoria with other concentrations at the foot of Kilimanjaro and along the Indian Ocean coastal plain. Sedentary farming is practiced near Lake Victoria, nomadic herding in the dry areas, and some plantation agriculture near the Indian Ocean. Much of the area along the boundary consists of national parks or game reserves. The lands of the Masai, one of the major peoples of East Africa, are divided by the boundary as are those of the Luo, Kuria, Digo, and Segeju. A number of roads cross the boundary connecting urban areas in Kenya and Tanzania.

IV. BOUNDARY ALIGNMENT

The Kenya–Tanzania boundary in Lake Victoria follows the parallel of 1° south in accordance with the Anglo–German agreements of 1886 and 1890.⁴ In Lake Victoria the Uganda⁵ tripoint is located on the parallel of 1° south and approximately 33° 56' E. longitude. A schedule annexed to a British Order in Council dated February 1, 1926, affords the following description of the Kenya–Uganda boundary north of the tripoint:

Commencing in the waters of Lake Victoria on a parallel 1° south latitude, at a point due south of the westernmost point of Pyramid Island; thence the boundary follows a straight line due north to that point...

About one mile west of the Muhoro peninsula, the boundary departs southward from the parallel of 1° south latitude. The sector of the boundary between Lake Jipe and Lake

⁴ The present Tanzania–Uganda boundary in Lake Victoria was established also by the Anglo–German agreements of 1886 and 1890 as the parallel of 1° S.

⁵ Although a somewhat vaguely defined area, Uganda was declared to be within the British sphere of influence by the Anglo–German Agreement of July 1, 1890. In 1902 an Order in Council proclaimed Uganda a protectorate, whose limits have since been changed a number of times. The United Kingdom terminated the protectorate in 1962 and Uganda became an independent state.

Victoria as established by the boundary commission and given in Part I of the agreement of 1906 is as follows:⁶

1. Starting from the pillar of stones at the south end of Lake Jipe (Djipe), erected by the above-mentioned Boundary Commission the boundary runs along the centre line of the lake as far as its intersection with Latitude S. 3° 32.5',
2. Thence to the point on the thalweg of the main channel of the River Rufu where it issues from Lake Jipe (Djipe);
3. Thence it follows this thalweg to its junction with the most westerly branch of the River Losoyai (Lossouai).
4. Thence the thalweg of this branch, west of the Island of Mokisa (Mokisero), to the point where it is cut by the meridian of the highest point of Nadingalera (Lemrika) Hill,
5. Thence the above-mentioned meridian to the highest point of Nadingalera (Lemrika) Hill,
6. Thence it runs in a straight line to the highest point of Latema Hill,
7. Thence in a straight line to the highest point of Ndui ya Malagogoi,
8. Thence in a straight line to the highest point of the more southerly of the two small hills (Schlobach Hills) situated to the south of Lake Chala (Tschala),
9. Thence in a straight line to the highest point of the more northerly of these two hills,
10. Thence in a straight line to the highest point of Chala (Tschala) Hill,
11. Thence in a straight line to the pillar erected by the Boundary Commission on the eastern rim of the basin of Lake Chala (Tschala),
12. Thence in a straight line to Lumi boundary-cross,
13. Thence in a straight line to Useri (Usseri) boundary-cross.
14. Thence the boundary turns in a north-westerly direction and runs in a straight line to the Kimangeya (Kimangelia) boundary-cross,

⁶ Part I of the Appendix lists the boundary pillars between Lake Victoria and Lake Jipe and affords pertinent data on each.

15. Thence in a straight line to the Laitokitok (Leitokitok) boundary-pillar,
16. Thence in a straight line to the boundary-pillar No. 48 (Kitenden).
17. From this pillar the boundary runs in a straight line towards the most westerly point of the intersection of Latitude S. 1° with the eastern shore of Lake Victoria, until it reaches a point 1½ kilometres distant from the southern coast of Mohuru Peninsula.
18. Thence it runs parallel to, and at a distance of 1½ km. from, the coast line of the southern extremity of Mohuru Peninsula, until it meets Latitude S. 1°,
19. Thence along that parallel of latitude until it reaches a point 1½ kilometres distant from the eastern shore of Rubabu Peninsula,
20. Thence parallel to, and at a distance of 1½ km. from, the coast line of the northern extremity of Rubabu Peninsula, until it again meets Latitude S. 1°.
21. Thence along Latitude S. 1° to the point where it cuts the western shore of Lake Victoria, ...

The sector of the boundary between the Indian Ocean and Lake Jipe was established from the seaboard inland by the Anglo–German agreement of 1893 and the arrangement of 1900.⁷ In accordance with the agreement of 1893, the boundary would deviate for a short distance from the straight line between the high-water mark on Ras Jimbo and the point where the parallel of 3° 40' 40.3" S. cuts the eastern bank of Lake Jipe. The deviation would start from the high-water mark on Ras Jimbo, pass along the northern bank of Jimbo Creek, and extend as far as the eastern mouth of the Ngobwe (Ngobwe Ndogo).

From the mouth of the Ngobwe, the protocol of 1900 determines the remainder of the deviation before the boundary becomes a straight line.

I. The boundary follows the left bank of the Ngobwe to about the point No. 13 on Mr. Boehler's Map. But inasmuch as since the drawing of the map the Ngobwe has altered its course, the exact point No. 13 has not been taken as a boundary, but a point situated on a branch of the river flowing out of the rice-fields, the situation of which has been determined by means of cross-bearings taken by signal fires from point No. 5 and from point No. 2 of Mr. Boehler's Map. This point has been marked by a tall mangrove-post painted with tar.

⁷ Two maps of the "Jasin and Umba Valley Boundary" in accordance with the protocol of 1900 are contained in the portfolio of maps accompanying Edward Hertslet's Map of Africa by Treaty.

II. From this point the boundary follows N. 70 E. (astronomical) in a straight line to point No. 5 (large baobab tree on the high part of the bank). On this line several mangrove-poles have been planted in the rice-fields and in the mangrove forest. The line is cut through the forest.

III. On the high bank the boundary goes from the baobab at No. 5, past a second baobab to a third baobab. Two blocks of cement have been placed in the intervening space, and marks have been cut upon the baobabs.

IV. From the third baobab the boundary turns to the line drawn by Sir Arthur Hardings and Mr. Meyer. On this connecting-line two blocks of cement have been placed (one in the middle and one at the end). On the former provincial boundary-line one cement block has been placed at the point where a path coming from the house of the D.O.A.G. (German East Africa Company's) Settlement crosses the frontier. The frontier passes a few metres west of point No. 12, strikes point No. 2, and turns to point No. 11 (white ant-hill known as Dr. Stuhlmann's hill). The line from point No. 5 to point No. 2 has been accurately mapped by Surveyor Lang by tachymetry.

V. The theoretical, astronomical azimuth of the boundary-line (Jimbo–Jipé) has been calculated from point No. 11 at N. 55° 22' 41" W. This direction has been accurately determined by the use of Boehler's coordinates, and has been indicated by a stone set-up about 100 metres from the ant-hill. The magnetic azimuth of the boundary (in June 1897, the magnetical variation was 7° 96' W., the annual decrease 8'–10') has been taken as No. 48° W.

From point No. 11 the boundary extends northwestward along the straight line between Ras Jimbo and Lake Jipe in accordance with the agreement of 1893.

V. PRESENT SITUATION

There are no known disputes relative to the alignment of the Kenya–Tanzania boundary.

APPENDIX

I. Schedule of the Boundary Pillars between Lake Victoria and Lake Jipe

Paragraph 3 of the Anglo–German agreement of July 18, 1906, stated that, "The pillars marking the boundary as defined above [in the schedule] shall determine its course even in the event of future alteration of their geographical coordinates. It is agreed that the 30th meridian east of Greenwich is 9.595" true west of boundary-pillar No. 1, west of Lake Victoria."

To reduce the positions in the schedule to the corresponding ones on the demarcation maps printed in 1906 (reference appendix, Part III, No. 2), a 0° 0' 10.030" correction of longitude is to be applied.

No.	Latitude South			Longitude East			Remarks	
	°	'	"	°	'	"		
4	Lake Victoria Nyanza ..	1	2	1	34	6	4	Pillar of stones near shore.
5	Ugiseru (Ugiseru).....	1	2	7	34	6	15	Pillar of stones on top of ridge.
6	.....	1	2	41	34	7	15	Heap of earth 9 feet high on the eastern side of caravan road from Shirati to Karungu.
7	.....	1	5	44	34	12	32	Pillar of stones on wooded ridge.
8	Kurribe Hill*	1	7	54	34	16	28	Pillar of stones on southern end.
9	Tabaya	1	10	43	34	21	27	Pillar of stones on high rock.
10	Buku	1	11	26	34	22	49	Pillar of stones on small wooden ridge.
11	.....	1	12	22	34	24	28	Pillar of stones and large isolated rock.
12	.....	1	13	33	34	26	33	Pillar of stones on wooded ridge near native path.
13	Shirari (Schirari)* ...	1	14	42	34	28	31	Pillar of stones on ridge.
14	.....	1	17	16	34	33	3	Pillar of earth and stones on wooded ridge.
15	Nyamahengu (Nyamajengu)*	1	18	8	34	34	36	Pillar of stones on ridge.
16	Kogeterari	1	20	49	34	39	30	Pillar of stones on ridge.
17	Sirunga*	1	23	16	34	43	42	Pillar of earth and stones.
18	Isouria (Isuria)*	1	24	51	34	46	30	Pillar of stones on edge of escarpment of Mara Valley.
19	.....	1	28	24	34	52	46	Pillar of earth and stones on wooded slope.
20	Mbugoi*	1	31	21	34	58	1	Pillar of stones on wooded ridge.
21	River Mara	1	33	4	35	0	57	Pillar of stones about 30 metres from right bank.
22	.....	1	35	0	35	4	29	Pillar of earth and stones on wooded ridge.
23	Kebololet (Kibololet) .	1	37	29	35	8	52	Pillar of earth on wooded ridge.
24	*	1	41	8	35	15	22	Pillar of white quartz on wooded ridge.
25	.....	1	42	34	35	17	52	Pillar of earth.
26	.....	1	44	51	35	21	55	Pillar of earth on wooded ridge.
27	*	1	46	25	35	24	46	Pillar of stones on wooded ridge.
28	.....	1	49	28	35	30	11	Pillar of stones on small hill.
29	Massele	1	52	40	35	35	49	Pillar of stones on small hill.
30	*	1	55	54	35	41	33	Pillar of spur.
31	.....	1	59	45	35	48	27	Pillar of earth on spur.
32	*	2	3	48	35	55	33	Pillar of stones on escarpment of Rift Valley.
33	Lake Natron (Natron See)	2	5	45	35	55	19	Pillar of stones on western shore.
34	.....	2	7	49	36	2	43	Pillar of stones on small ridge between River Pagazi and Guaso Nyiro.

* The coordinates of these points have been calculated.

No.	Latitude South			Longitude East			Remarks	
	°	'	"	°	'	"		
35	Shombole*	2	9	1	36	4	49	Pillar of stones on southern spur.
36	.....	2	13	37	36	13	1	Pillar of stones on top of small escarpment.
37	Sinya Landari (Sinja.. Landari)	2	19	26	36	23	19	Pillar of stones on top of wooded ridge.
38	Lanjoro Dis (Oljorro Dis)	2	21	10	36	26	28	Pillar of stones by permanent springs.
39	*	2	21	56	36	27	51	Pillar of stones on spur.
40	Meto*	2	23	40	36	30	51	Pillar of stones on northern end of mountains.
41	.....	2	25	39	36	34	25	Pillar of stones on top of ridge.
42	01 Doinyo Erok (01 Donyo Erok) ..	2	31	43	36	45	8	Pillar of stones on southern spur.
43	*	2	33	52	36	48	57	Pillar of stones on a wooded hill.
44	.....	2	36	50	36	54	12	Pillar of earth on a bare ridge.
45	Lake Amboseli (Imbuilye See)...	2	39	46	36	59	26	Pillar of stones between two small rocky hills.
46	Nerenkeri (Nenkereri)*	2	43	18	37	5	45	Pillar of stones.
47	Langaugas.....	2	47	47	37	13	46	Pillar of stones northern slope of Kilimanjaro.
48	Kitenden (20-mile Point)*	2	49	5.281	37	16		2.082 Pillar of stones in line 20 miles (32.19 kilom.) from Laitokitok Terminal measured in a straight line.
49	Lukaswa.....	2	50	43	37	18	56	Pillar of stones on a ridge.
50	Kamanga*.....	2	52	30.6	37	22	10	Pillar of stones on a ridge; scattered trees.
51	Endoinet*.....	2	54	39.5	37	26	1	Pillar of stones on highest point of spur.
52	Naselamanna*.....	2	55	26.6	37	27	25.5	Pillar of stones on flat ridge.
53	Ngare Rongai.....	2	55	56	37	28	18	Pillar of stones on left bank of stream called Ngare Rongai and at western edge of forest. The next stream eastwards crossed by boundary is also called Ngare Rongai.
	[NOTE: Between pillars Nos. 53 and 54 a cutting was made through the forest to mark the boundary.].....							
54	Laitokitok (Eastern... Terminal)*	2	57	29.4	37	31	5.4	Pillar of stones.
55	Kimangelia (Kimangeya)*	3	0	47.4	37	36	10.8	Pillar of stones in form of cross.
56	Useri*.....	3	3	41.4	37	40	25.5	Pillar of stones in form of cross.
57	Lumi*.....	3	12	24.4	37	41	50.5	Pillar of stones on form of cross.
58	Lake Chala (Nakurtu) (East Point).....	3	18	43.5	37	42	47.9	Pillar of stones in form of cross on rim of Chala crater near the lowest point of the rim.
59	Chala Hill*.....	3	19	25.10	37	41	13.18	Pillar of stones on highest point.
60	Schlobach Hill.....	3	21	8	37	41	10	Pillar of stones in form of cross on highest point.
61	Schlobach Hill.....	3	21	27	37	40	55	Pillar of stones in form of cross on highest point.
62	Ndui ya Malagogoi*....	3	21	32.8	37	39	55.5	Pillar of stones in form of cross on highest point.
63	Taveta-Moshi Road (Moschi)	3	22	54	37	38	53	Pillar of stones in form of cross on north side.
64	Taveta-Moshi Road (Moschi)	3	22	54	37	38	35	Pillar of stones in form of cross on south side.
65	Latema Hill*.....	3	24	12.35	37	37	13.55	Pillar of stones in form of cross on highest point.
66	Nadingalera Hill (Lemrika)*	3	26	28.8	37	35	11.3	Pillar of stones in form of cross on highest point.
67	Lake Jipe (Djipe See)*	3	40	39.3	37	47	13.5	Pillar of stones at south end of lake on bank of small creek.

* The coordinates of these points have been calculated.

II. Documents

1. Agreement between the British and German Governments, respecting the Sultanate of Zanzibar and the opposite East African Mainland, and their Spheres of Influence, October 29–November 1, 1886. Edward Hertslet, The Map of Africa by Treaty, 3v., 3rd ed. (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909), Vol. 3, pp. 882–886.
2. Agreement between the British and German Governments, respecting Africa and Heligoland, Berlin, July 1, 1890. Ibid., Vol. 3, pp. 899–906.
3. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting Boundaries in East Africa from the Mouth of the Uмба River to Lake Jipe and Kilimanjaro, Berlin, July 25, 1893. Ibid., Vol. 3, pp. 911–912.
4. Arrangement between Great Britain and Germany fixing the Boundary at Jassin and in the bend of the Uмба River, January–April, 1900. Ibid., Vol. 3, 921–924.
5. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany determining the Boundary between their respective territories in East Africa (East and West of Lake Victoria), Berlin, July 18, 1906.
6. Smith, G.E. "From the Victoria Nyanza to Kilimanjaro," The Geographical Journal, Vol. XXIX, March 1907, pp. 250–272.
7. Order in Council annexing to His Majesty's Dominions and including in Kenya Colony certain Territories in Uganda Protectorate, London, February 1, 1926. British and Foreign State Papers, Vol. 123, Part I, 1926, pp. 123–125.
8. Atlas of Tanganyika, Survey Division, Department of Lands and Surveys, Dar es Salaam, Third Edition, 1956.
9. Atlas of Kenya, Survey of Kenya, Nairobi, 1962 Edition.

III. Maps

1. Anglo–German Boundary in East Equatorial Africa: scale 1:253,440; Intelligence Division, War Office (British) No. 976; photozincographed 1893 by Ordnance Survey, Southampton, United Kingdom; sheets 1, from the Mouth of the Uмба River to Lake Jipe, and 2 Kilimanjaro and the Neighborhood.
2. Anglo–German Boundary East Africa: scale 1:100,000; Geographical Section, General Staff (British) No. 2224; printed 1906 by Ordnance Survey,

Southampton, United Kingdom; sheets 1 through 7 (Lake Victoria to Lake Jipe).

3. East Africa (EA), Kenya (K), Tanganyika (T): scale 1:50,000; published 1957–1964 by British Director of Overseas Surveys (DOS), British Director of Military Surveys (DMS), and Survey of Kenya (SK); some sheets do not indicate the boundary but afford topographic detail of the area. Sheets listed in order southeastward from Lake Victoria to the Indian Ocean K-143/I (DMS), K-143/2 (DOS), K-144/III (SK), K-144/IV (DOS), T-15/I (DOS), K-158/II (DOS), T-15/IV (DMS), K-159-3 (DOS), K-159/4 (SK), T-27/II (DOS), K-171/I (DOS), T-28/IV (DOS), K-172/III (DOS), T-41/2 (SK), K-181/I (DOS), EA-42/3 (DOS), EA-181/4 (DOS), K-182/III (DOS), T-57/I (DOS), T-57/3 (DOS), T-73/I (DOS), K-194/2 (DOS), T-73/4 (DOS), K-195/3 (DOS), T-90/II (DMS), K-199/I (SK), T-91/III (DMS), K-199/4 (SK), T-110/II (DMS), and K-202/I (SK).
4. East Africa: scale 1:250,000; 1960–64; (1) Tanganyika Survey Division, sheets SA-36-7 (Musoma) and SB-37-2 (Lushots); (2) Survey of Kenya, sheet SA-36-8 (Narok); (3) Director of Military Survey, United Kingdom, sheets SA-37-10 (Kibwezi), SA-37-14 (Voi), and SB-37-3 (Mombasa).
5. East Africa: Scale 1:500,000; 1942–46; East Africa Survey Group; sheets 1551 (Kisumu), 1723 (Ngorongoro), 1716 (Arusha), 1714 (Voi), and 1713 (Mombasa).

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