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London convention 1884

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Convenzione di Londra (1884) (it); 口第㊿第会議 (1884第) (if); Traité de Londres (fr); Londýnský dohovor (1884) (see); London Conventionjonen 1884 (nb); Conventie van Londen (nl); Cytundeb Llundain (cy); Tratado de Londres (es); The London Convention (en); The London Convention (en-gb); Frieden von London (de); Londonkonventionen (da) tratado de 1884 entre el Reino Unido y la República Sudafricana despues de la Primera Guerra Bker (es); Friedensvertrag zwischen dem Britischen Empire und der Südafrikanischen Republik, 1884(de); the 1884 Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa after the First Boer War (en); cytundeb rhyngwladol rhwng y Deymas Unedig A Gweriniaeth De Affrica (cy); the 1884 Agreement between the United Kingdom and the Republic of South Africa after the First Boer War (en-gb); traité de 1884 entre le Royaume-Uni et la République sud-africaine après la première guerre des Boers (fr) Tratado de Londres de 1884 (es); Frieden von London, 1884, London Convention (de); the London Convention 1884; Cytundeb Llundain 1884 (cy); the London Convention (en-gb) of 1884; The Traité de Londres de 1884 (fr) London Convention was an agreement negotiated in 1884 between Britain as an extremely important power in South Africa and the Republic of South Africa (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek). London Convention (1884) Long name: Convention between The Queen of Her Majesty the Kingdom of Great Britain and ireland and south African Republic delegates from the Republic of South Africa to the London Convention (1884). Context South African Republic updated after The First Boer WarSigned27 February 1884LocationLondonEffective 27 February 1884Exis31 May 1902Signatories H. Robinson SJ.P. Kruger SJ du Toit NJ Smit Parties uk TransvaalLanguageEnglish London Convention Wikisource London Convention was a treaty negotiated in 1884 between britain as a paramount power in South Africa, and the Republic of South Africa (Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek). [1] The London Convention replaced the Pretorian Convention of 1881. The historic basis of the Treaty governed relations between ZAR and Great Britain after the retrocession of the Republic of South Africa after the First Boer War. Delegates in the Republic of South Africa were represented by the following delegates: President Paul Kruger General Nicolaas Smit Rev Stephanus Jacobus du Toit Jonkheer Gerard Jacob Theodoor Beelaerts van Blokland, Dutch legal adviser in the Republic of South Africa, Ewald Auguste Esselen, as Secretary of the Boer Delegation, included most of the former Pretory Convention but with two significant differences. Name of country After pretorian convention South Africa Name was changed to Transvaal territory. At the request of the Volksraad of the transvaal territory, the name was restored in the Republic of South Africa. The main result of the Suzerainty London Convention was that the British suzerainty over the Republic of South Africa was rewound. See also the South African History Reference Wikimedia Commons in the Media related to the London Convention (1884). ^ G.W. Eybers (1917). Select constitutional documents illustrating the history of South Africa, pp. 469-470 of 1795-1910. OL 24129017M. Retrieved from London Convention, February 29, 2016. [edit] Convention between The Queen of Her Majesty the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland and the Republic of South Africa. Whereas the Transvaal State Government, through its delegates, consisting of the President of that State, Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, Stephanus Jacobus Du Toit, Head of Education, and Volksraad member Nicholas Smit have represented that Convention, signed at Pretoria on 3 August 1881 and 25 October 1881, ratified by the Volksraad, on 25 October 1881 contains certain provisions which are uncomfortable and imposes obligations and obligations from which that State wishes to be released, and that the south-western boundaries established by that Convention should be amended in order to promote the peace and order and good order of that State and neighbouring States; and whereas Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is pleased to take note of these objections: now Her Majesty is pleased to lead and it is thus announced that such verses in the name of the new Convention, signed on behalf of Her Majesty by Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa, the Good Reverend Sir Hercules George Roberts, the Grand Cross of the Knights of The Order of St. Michael and St. George, The Governor of the Cape Colony and, on behalf of the Transvaal State (hereinafter referred to as the Republic of South Africa), the abovementioned delegates Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, Stephanus Jacobus Du Toit and Nicholas Jacobus Smit, when ratified by the Republic of South Africa,the Volksraad, shall be replaced by the Articles of the Convention of 3 August 1881; until such ratification shall remain in force and in force. Article I [edit] the territory of the Republic of South Africa embrace the land that lies between the following boundaries to wit: Starting from the place where the northeastern border line of the Griqualand West meets the Vaal River, to the course of the Vaal River to the point of intersection with it from The river ; thence to the course of the River Klip to the point of connection with it from a stream called Gansvlei; the following stream to the source of the Up Gansvle to its source in Drakensbergberg; thence to the lighthouse border Natal, located directly opposite and close to the source gansvlei stream; thence in a north-easterly direction along the Drakensberg Choir, dividing into the waters flowing into the Ganssley stream from the waters flowing into the Springs of Buffalo to the lighthouse in a place where this mountain is no longer a continuous chain; thence to the lighthouse on the plain to the north-east of the last lighthouse described; thence to the nearest source of a small stream called Division Stream; thence along this flow of division, which forms the southern boundary of the sandfontein farm, which is the property of Meeka, to its intersection with Coldstream; the following shall be along coldstream to its intersection with the River Buffalo or Umzinyati; from there down the course of the Buffalo River to the intersection with their Blood River; thence to the heading of the Bloody River to the intersection with lyn spruit or dudusi; from there up to the shower to the source ; from there 80 yards to Bea. I., located on the pie of the N'Qaba-Ka-hawana mountains; from 80 jam to N'Sonto ; thence down the River N'Sonto to its intersection with the River White Umvulozi; thence up the White River of Umvulozi to a white stone, where it rises; thence 800 metres to Mount Kambula (Bea. II.) from there to the source of the River Pemwan, where the road from Camp Kambul to the crosses of Burgers Lager; thence down the River Pemwan to its intersection with the Bivan River; thence downstream of the River Bivan to its intersection with the River Pongolo; from there along the Pongolo River, where it passes through the Libombo Range; thence along the tops of the Libombo range to the northern point of Mount N'Yawos in that range (Bea. XVI.) from there to the northern peak of the Inkwakweni Hills (Bea. XV.) from there to Sefunda, a rocky knoll separated from and to the northeast end of the White Koppies, and south of the Musana River (Bea. XIX.) from there to the point on the slopes at the crest Matanjeni, which is the name given in the southeastern part of Mahamba Hills (Bea. XIII.) from there on N'gwangwana, double-pointed mountain (one point is empty, the other forest, the lighthouse is on the first) on the left bank of the Assegai River and upstream of Dadusa Spruit (Bea. (see Article XII.) ; from there to the southern point of Bendita, a rocky knoll is on the plain between Little Hlozane and Assegai Rivers (Bea. XI.) from there to the highest point of Suluka Hill, around the eastern slopes flowing Little Hlozane, also called Ludaka or Mudspruit (Bea. X.); thence to the lighthouse known as Viljoens, or mount N'Duko; from there to a point in the northeast Derby House, known as Magwazidili's Beacon; from there to Igaba, a small knoll on the Ungwempisi River, also called Joubert's Beacon, and known to natives as piets beacon (Bea. IX.) from there to the highest point of X'Dhlovudiwalili or Houtbosch, a hill on the north bank of the Umqwempisi River (Bea. VIII.) from there on the hills of the lighthouse on the only flat topped rock, about 10 feet high and about 30 yards of girth at its base, located on the south side of the Lamsamane range, and overlooking the valley of the great Usuto River; This rock is 45 metres north of the road from Camden and Banagher lake to the forests of the River Usuto (sometimes called the Sandhran Beacon) (Bea. VII.) from there to Gulgungwana or (ibubulundi, four smoothly bald hills, the highest in the neighborhood, located south of the Umtuli River (Bea. VI.) from there on a flat topped rock, 8 feet high, on the crest of Busuku, a low rocky range southwest of the Impulazi River (Bea. V.) ; from there on a low bald hill to the northeast of and overlooking the Impulazi River, to the south of it is a tributary of Impulazi, with a significant waterfall, and the road from the river passes 200 yards northwest of the lighthouse (Bea. IV.) from there to the highest point in the Mapumula range, the watershed of the little Usuto River to the north, and the Umpulazi River to the south, a hill whose peak is an empty cliff that suddenly covered Little Usuto (Bea. III.) from there to the western point of double-pointed rocky mountain, on all sides, called Makwana, its top is an empty rock (Bea. II.) from there on top of the rugged mountain of considerable height, suddenly on the Komati River, this mountain is in the northern limbs of the Isolotwani range, and separated from the highest peaks in the range of Inkomokazi (sharp cone) with a deep neck (Bea. I.). (There is an intermediate lighthouse on the ridge in a straight line between Lighthouse I. and II. No I beacon, and from there along the crest of the range of mountains known as the Makongwa, which goes north-east and southwest to Kamnhubano Peak from there in a straight line to Mananga, the point of the Lihombo Range, and from there to the nearest point of the Portuguese border libombo Range from there along the peaks of the Libombo Range to the middle poort, where the Komati river passes through what is called the lowest Komati Poort; thence due north along the eastern direction to the Pokioens Kop, located on the north side of the Olifant River, where it passes through the ridge; thence approximately in the north-west to the nearest point of Serra di Chicundo; and from there to the intersection of the Pafori river with Limpopo or the Crocodile River; the following to the course of the Limpopo River to the point where the Marique River in it. From there, up the course of the Marique River to Derde Poort, where it passes through a low mountain called Sikwane, a lighthouse (No 10) is erected on the sauc of that range near and west of the riverbanks; thence in a straight line through this lighthouse to a lighthouse (No 9) erected at the top of the same range, approximately 1700 metres from lighthouse No 10; the following shall be in a straight line to the lighthouse (No 8) erected at the highest point of an isolated mountain called The Map of wildebeest, situated in a south-easterly direction from and about 3 1/2 miles away from a high mountain called Moripe; thence in a straight line to the lighthouse (No 7) erected on the top of an isolated mountain, or a koppie forming at the eastern end of a hill called Moshweu, at the eastern end, located north of and about two miles from a large isolated mountain called Chukudu-Chochwa; thence in a straight line to the beacon (No 6) erected on the top of a mountain forming part of the same range, Moshweu; thence in a straight line to the lighthouse (No 5) built on the top of a peak mountain in the same range; thence in a straight line to the lighthouse (No 4) built in the western suc of the same range; thence in a straight line to the lighthouse (No 3) built at the northern tip of a low bushy mountain or at a common near the River Notwane and to the east; thence in a straight line to the intersection of a stream called Metsi-Mashwane by Notwane River (No 2); thence to the course of the River Notwane to Saint-Igom, which is Poort, where the river passes through the Dwarsberg range; from there, as described in the award awarded on 17 October 1871 by Lieutenant Governor Keate, called Pitlanganyane (narrow place), Deboaganka or Schaapkuil, Sibatoui (empty space) and Maclase ramatlabamai, a pool on the river Molopo. From the Ramatlabama border run to the top of an isolated hill, called Leganka; from there, in a straight line passing north-east of The Native Station, near Buurman's Drift, to the River Molopo, to this point on the road from Mosiega to the old drift, where the road through the Local Station turns to a new drift below; thence to Buurman' Old Drift ; thence, in a straight line to the adhesion of expressed and isolated trees near the residential building of C. Austin and to the north-west, which is the tenant of the holding Vlefontein, No 117; thence in a straight line to lighthouse No 30 of the north-western corner of the holding Mooimeisjesfontein; thence along the western line of mooimeisjesfontein along and extending the farm to the road leading from Ludik's Drift, on the Mopo River, past mooimeisjesfontein in the houses on the Salt Pan near the River Hart; the road by passing the direct path Polfontein to Sehuba, and until the direct path from Polfontein to Lotlakane or Pietfontein is reached; thence along the southern edge of the last named road to Lotlacane until the first garden garden in this station has been reached; from there in a south-westerly direction, will skirt Lotlakane to leave it and all your garden land in their native territory until the road from Lotlakane to Kunan is reached; thence along the east side and from this road to Kunan until the garden gardens of this station are reached; from there, i skirted Kunana to include it and all my land of the garden, but no more, transvaal, until the road from Kunan to Mamus is reached; from there along the east side and away from the road to Mamus, until the road turns to the side of taungs; from there, along the east side and away from the road to Taungs, until reaching the line of the district Stellaland, about 18 km from Taungs; from there along the line in the district of Stellaland to the Harts River, about 24 miles below Mamus; thence across the River Harts to the intersection of the Monthe and Phokwane roads; from there along the west side and from the nearest road to Koppie Enkel, an isolated mountain about 36 miles from Mamus, and about 19 miles north of Christiana, and to the peak of that mountain; thence, in a straight line up to this point in the north-east of Griqualand West, lighthouse with Mr Surveyor Ford, where two farms registered as Nos 72 and 75 meet approximately halfway between Vaal and Harts Rivers, measuring along the griqualand West border; from there to the first point where the north-eastern boundary of Griqualand West meets the Vaal River. Article II: [edit] The Government of the Republic of South Africa will adhere to the limits laid down in Article 1 of this Convention and shall make every effort to prevent any of its residents from committing any harassment on land outside those borders. The Government of the Republic of South Africa will appoint commissioners on the eastern and western borders, who will be responsible for ensuring strict protection against violations and all violations across borders. Her Majesty's Government will, if necessary, appoint commissioners in local areas outside the eastern and western borders of the Republic of South Africa in order to maintain order and prevent harassment. Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall each appoint a person who travels together to the deterror from the amended south-western border as described in Article 1 of this Convention; and the President of the Orange Free State is requested to appoint a judge to whom those persons shall put questions on which they may disagree, subject to the interpretation of that article, and such a decision. is final. The agreement already reached between the owners of the grootfontein and Valleifontein holdings, on the one hand, and the Barolong authorities, on the other hand, by which a fair share of the water supply of those holdings allows the smooth flow to that barogasel, is already in force, in accordance with Article 19 of the Pretoria Convention 1881 of 3 August. Article III: [edit] If a British officer is appointed to live in Pretoria or elsewhere in the Republic of South Africa to perform functions analogous to those of a consular officer, he will receive the protection and assistance of the Republic. Article IV. [edit] The Republic of South Africa will not conclude a treaty or cooperation with any country or country other than the Orange Free State, nor any indigenous tribe to the east or west of the Republic until it has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen. Such approval shall be deemed to have been granted if her Majesty's Government has not declared to them, within six months of receipt of such a Treaty (delivered to them immediately upon its completion), that the conclusion of such a contract is contrary to the interests of The United Kingdom or Her Majesty in South Africa. V.[edit] The Republic of South Africa will be liable for any balance that may still be due on the debts for which it was responsible on the date of attachment to wit, Cape Commercial Bank Loan, Railway Loan, and orphan chamber debt, which debts are the first fee for revenue from the Republic's revenue. The Republic of South Africa will also be responsible to her Majesty's Government for £250,000, which will be the second fee for revenue from the Republic. Article VI: [edit] The debt payable by the Republic of South Africa as mentioned above to Her Majesty's Government will be an interest rate of three and a half per cent. from the date of ratification of this Convention and shall be repaid by paying interest and a sinking fund of six pounds and nine fines of GBP 100 per year, which shall extinguish the debt within twenty-five years. That payment of six pounds and nine pence for £100 is due every semi-year in British currency, at the end of each half-year from the date of such ratification: If always, that the Republic of South Africa has the freedom at the end of any semester to pay off all or part of the outstanding debt. Interest at a rate of three and a half percent. debt in force under the Pretorian Convention shall be as it is then paid before the date of ratification of this Convention. Article VII: [edit] All persons who held the Transvaal property on 8 August 1881 and who still own them will continue to exercise the property they have had since 12 December 1881. 1877. No person who has remained faithful to Her Majesty in the late war suffers from any harassment because of his loyalty; or is responsible for any prosecution or civil action against any person who has been the subject of such hostilities; and all these persons will have full freedom to reside in the country, taking full citizen rights and protecting their persons and property. Article VIII: [edit] The Republic of South Africa shall renew the declaration adopted in the Sand River Convention and the Pretorian Convention that the Government of that Republic does not take slavery or an apprenticeship that will be studied in slavery. Article IX: [edit] There will continue to be total freedom of religion and protection against intrusion into all denominations, unless this is contrary to morality and good order; and no person has a disability with regard to property rights on the basis of his religious beliefs. X.[edit] Article British Officer appointed to stay in the Republic of South Africa will receive all assistance from the government of that Republic to properly

ensure proper care and preservation of graves such as Her Majesty's Forces, who have died in Transvaal; and, if necessary, for land appropriations for this purpose. Article XI: [edit] Any grant or title which the Transvaal Government has called on at any time in respect of land outside the border of the Republic of South Africa as defined in Article I shall be deemed null and void, unless such grant or title relates to land situated within the borders of the Republic of South Africa; and any person holding such a grant which it considers to be null and void and having no influence will receive from the Government of the Republic of South Africa such compensation, either in the land or in the money as determined by the Volksraad. In all cases where all local leaders or other bodies outside those borders have received from the Government of the Republic of South Africa adequate remuneration for land excluded from Transvaal in accordance with Article 1 of this Convention, or where continuous improvements on the ground have been made, the High Commissioner shall recover from the local authorities fair compensation for the loss of land so excluded. , or about ongoing improvements. Article XII. [edit] The independence of Swazis on the Swaziland border line as referred to in Article 1 of this Convention will be fully recognised. Article XIII. [edit] Except under any contract or involvement made in accordance with Article IV of this Convention, no other or higher taxes may be imposed on imports into the Republic of South Africa of any Article coming from any part of Her Majesty's Reign than it is or may be imposed on a similar article coming from another place or country; shall likewise not be maintained or banned from importing into the Republic of South Africa any article coming from any part of Her Majesty's reign and binding equally to a similar article coming from any other place or country. And likewise, the same treatment is given to any article coming to Britain from the Republic of South Africa, such as an article that comes from any other place or country. These provisions shall not preclude the consideration of special arrangements for import duties and trade relations between the Republic of South Africa and one of Her Majesty's colonies or properties. Article XIV: [edit] All persons other than natives who comply with the laws of the Republic of South Africa (a) will have full freedom to enter, travel or reside in any part of the Republic of South Africa with their families; (b) they have the right to hire or keep houses, factories, warehouses, shops and premises; (c) they may trade personally or with any agent they deem appropriate to employ; (d) they are not subject to any general or local taxation in respect of their persons or property or to their trade or industry, with the exception of those which are or may be imposed on nationals of that Republic. Article XV. [edit] All persons except natives who establish their residence in Transvaal between 12 April 1877 and 8 August 1881 and who, within 12 months of the latter date, have been registered by a British resident with their names shall be exempt from all compulsory military services. Article XVI: [edit] From now on, with a separate instrument for the mutual extradition of criminals, as well as for the transfer of the desert from Her Majesty's forces. Article XVII: [edit] All debts contracted between 12 April 1877 and 8 August 1881 shall be payable in the same currency as the slats. Article XVIII. [edit] No grants to land that may have been granted and no transfers or mortgages to be transferred between 12 April 1877 and 8 August 1881 will be accepted and will not be settled or settled between those dates. All transfers to the British Secretary of For Native Affairs trust of natives will remain in force as an officer of the Republic of South Africa, taking the place of such a Secretary of In Native Affairs. Article XIX. [edit] The Government of the Republic of South Africa, in the exercise of the Triumvirate and with all its consent, (1) with regard to the freedom to purchase or otherwise purchase land under certain land, is linked to the Government of the Republic of South Africa, (1) with regard to the freedom of aboriginals to purchase or otherwise purchase land located below certain (2) the appointment of a commission to mark local locations (3) with regard to aboriginal access to the courts and (4) that they are allowed to move freely within the country or leave it for any legal purpose, in accordance with the throughput system. Article XX: Application of Article XX to directive 20 [rectified] This Convention will be ratified by the Volksraad of the Republic of South Africa within six months of its implementation and has not ratified this Convention, it shall not be valid. Signed in duplicate in London on 27 February 1884. [Signed] Hercules Robinson, [Signed] SJ Kruger, [Signed] SJ Du Toit, [Signed] NJ Smit. Smit.

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