

APPENDIX VIII.

The Sipsawng (Twelve) Pannas of Kenghung.

I. McLeod's list from his Journal of the 24th March 1837 (Parliamentary Accounts & Papers, C. Volume 50, 1807).

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Muang Khie |) | |
| 2. Muang Long |) | On the western bank of the Mekhong. |
| 3. Muang Kheng |) | |
| 4. Kiang Khieng |) | |
| 5. Muang Phung |) | |
| 6. Muang La |) | |
| 7. Muang La Esmok (a. Ssumao) |) | |
| 8. Muang Ham |) | On the eastern bank of the |
| 9. Baula Luang |) | Mekhong. |
| 10. Muang U |) | |
| 11. Kiang, or Chin Tong |) | |
| 12. Muang Hing |) | |

II. Scott's first list from section 22 of his No. 001 dated the 19th May, 1890 to the Chief Commissioner of Burma. (Secret Despatch No. 97 of 1890 dated Simla the 4th August 1890, from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary of State for India.)

Five western Pannas

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (1) Kaing Hung | Muang Mong |
| Muang Kwom | Muang Ngat |
| Muang Hsung | Muang Khang |
| (2) Muang Long | (4) Muang Se |
| Muang Hun | Muang Tong |
| Muang Pan | |
| (3) Ta Law | (5) Kaing Sung |
| | Muang Hai. |

Seven eastern Pannas

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| (6) Muang La | (9) Mawla | (11) Muang 'Pong |
| Muang Wang | I Ngu | Muang Mang |
| Kaing Tau | I Pi | |
| Kaing No | Long 'Pi | (12) Muang Wen |
| | Long To | Muang Hom |
| (7) Muang Hing | | Long Hu |
| Muang Wang | (10) Muang La | Muang Num. |
| Kaing Tong | Muang Pan | |
| (8) Muang U Tau | | |
| Muang U No | | |

IIII Scott's second list from Section 17 of his Report "on his recent visit to the Kengtung-Chiangmai Boundary and to Mongsing and Kenghung" under his memorandum No. 1A dated Mandalay the 21st May 1891 (Burma Foreign Department Proceedings No. 1, June 1891)

East of the Mekhong

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Meung Hpung
Meung Mang
Meung Yun
Meung Hpa
Meung Wen | (2) Meung La (South
Meung Wan
Pu Kaw
Pu Long |
| (3) U Tau
U No
Long Ngai | (4) Meung Wang
Keing Tong |
| (5) Meung Heng | (6) Meung La (North) |

West of the Mekhong

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| (1) Meung Long | |
| (2) Meung Se
Meung Hun
Meung Pan | |
| (3) Meung Mang
Keing Law | |
| (4) Meung Hai)
Keing Sung)
Meung Yang Noi) | Tea hills |
| (5) Meung Hkong
Meung Ong
Meung Ngat
Meung Wang | Tea grown |
| (6) Chiang Hung west of the Mekhong
Wan Sum
Mot Yen
Keing Lu
Lo Lai
Chiang Hung east of the Mekhong
Meung Hem
Meung Nun
Meung Ham
Meung Hkon
Meung Yang
Maw He
Hsang Yong
Hsao Noi)
Hsao Long) | Tea hills now usurped by
Meung Se. |

IV. Daly's list from Section 28 of his Report on Daly-Warry Expedition to Kenghung (Secret Despatch No. 182 of 1891 from the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary of State for India).

A. West of Cambodia

- (1) Meung Long
- (2) Meung Se
- (3) Meung Hun and Meung Pan
- (4) Keng Law, Meung Mang, Meung Lang Neu, and Meung Khang.
- (5) Keng Seung, Meung Hai, Meung Ngat, Meung Yang, Keung Khawm, and Meung Wi.
- (6) Meung Hpong, Meung Yan, and Meung Man.
- (7) Kaing Hung, Meung Ham, and Meung Nun.

B. East of Cambodia

- (8) Meung La and Meung Wang
- (9) Meung Heng and Meung Pang
- (10) Meung Keng Tawng and Meung Nawng Teu
- (11) Meung U Neu and Meung U Teau
- (12) Meung La and Meung Num Man.

APPENDIX IX.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, GIVING EFFECT TO
ARTICLE III OF THE CONVENTION OF JULY 24, 1886, RELATING TO
BURMA AND THIBET.

SIGNED AT LONDON, 1st March 1894

[Ratifications exchanged at London, 23rd August 1894]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous of consolidating the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which happily exist between the two Empires, have resolved to conclude a Convention with the view of giving effect to Article III of the Convention relative to Burma and Thibet, signed at Peking on the 24th July 1886, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Sieh Ta-jen, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China at the Court of St. James, and Vice-President of the Imperial Board of Censors;

Who having mutually communicated to each other their respective Full Powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:-

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the frontier between the two Empires, from latitude 25°35' north shall run as follows:

Commencing at the high conical peak situated approximately in that latitude and in longitude 98°14' east of Greenwich and 18°16' west of Peking, the line will follow, as far as possible, the crest of the hills running in a south-westerly direction through Kaolang Pum and the Warong Peak, and thence run nearly midway between the villages of Wanchon and Kaolang - leaving the former to Burma and the latter to China - on to Sabu Pum!

From Sabu Pum the frontier will run in a line slightly to the south of west through Shatrung Pum to Namienku Pum; thence it will be

continued, still running in a south-westerly direction, along the crest of the hills until it strikes the Tazar Kha River, the course of which it will follow from its source to its confluence with the Nam Tabet or Tabak Kha, thus leaving Uka to the east and Laipong to the west.

From the confluence of the Tazar Kha River with the Tabak Kha the frontier will ascend the latter river to its junction with the Lekra Kha, which it will follow to its source near Nkrang. From the source of the Lekra Kha, leaving Nkrang, Kukam, and Singra to the west, and Sima and Mali to the east, the line will follow the Lesa Kha from its western source to its junction with the Mali River, and thence will ascend the Mali to its source near Hpunra Shikong; thence it will run in a south-westerly direction along the Laisan Kha from its source down to the point where it falls into the Mole River near Kadon, leaving the village of Kadon to the west and that of Laisa to the east.

The line will then follow the course of the Mole in a south-easterly direction to the place where it receives the Che Yang Kha, which latter river it will follow to its source in the Alau Pum. It will then be directed along the Nampaung River from its western source down to where it enters the Taping River.

This concludes the description of the first section of the frontier.

ARTICLE II.

The second section of the frontier, or that portion of it which extends from the Taping River to the neighbourhood of Meung Mao, will run as follows:

Starting from the junction of the Khalong Kha with the Taping River the frontier will follow the Khalong Kha and its western branch to its source; it will be drawn thence southward to meet the Sipaho or Lower Nanthabet at a spot immediately to the south-west of Hanton, leaving Matin to Great Britain and Loilong-ga-tong, Tieh-pi-Kwan, and Hanton to China; thence it will ascend the branch of the last-named river which has its source nearest to that of the Mantein Kha. It will thence follow the crests of the line of hills running in a south-easterly direction to the more southerly of the two places named Kadaw, which is close to the Namwan River, leaving Kadaw to China and Palen to Great Britain. It will follow the Namwan River in a south-westerly direction down to the point in about latitude $23^{\circ}55'$, where that river takes a south-easterly course. Thence it will run in a direction somewhat west of south to the Nammak River, leaving Namkhai to Great Britain. It will follow the Nammak River to the point where it bifurcates in about latitude $23^{\circ}47'$, and will then ascend the southern branch till it reaches the crest of a high

range of hills to the south of Mawsiu, in about latitude $23^{\circ}45'$. It will follow the crest of this range (which runs slightly to the north of east) until it reaches the Shweli River at its junction with the Nammak, thus leaving to China the district of Mawsiu, the spot recently identified as Tien-ma-Kwan and the villages of Hinglon and Kongmow, lying to the north of the above-mentioned range.

It will then follow the course of the Shweli River and where the river bifurcates it will follow the more southerly of the two branches, leaving to China the island formed by them, until it reaches a point near the eastern end of the loop, which the river forms opposite to Meung Mao, as indicated in the next Article of the Convention.

The Government of China consent that the most direct of the roads between Bhamo and Namkham, where it passes through the small portion of Chinese territory south of the Namwan, shall, while remaining entirely open to Chinese subjects and to the tribesmen subject to China, be free and open to Great Britain for travellers, commerce, and administrative purposes, without any restrictions whatever. Her Britannic Majesty's Government shall have the right, after communication with the Chinese authorities, to execute any works which may be desirable for the improvement or repair of the road, and to take any measures which may be required for the protection of the traffic and the prevention of smuggling.

It is equally agreed that British troops shall be allowed to pass freely along this road. But no body of troops more than 200 in number shall be dispatched across it without the consent of the Chinese authorities, and previous notice in writing shall be given of every armed party of more than twenty men.

ARTICLE III.

The third section of the frontier will run as follows:

It will commence from a point on the Shweli River, near to the east end of the loop formed by that river opposite to Meung Mao; thence paying due regard to the natural features and the local conditions of the country, it will trend in a south-easterly direction towards Ma-li-pa until it reaches, at a point in about latitude $98^{\circ}07'$ east of Greenwich ($18^{\circ}23'$ west of Peking), and latitude $23^{\circ}52'$, a conspicuous mountain range. It will follow the crests of that range through Loiaipong and Loipanglom until it reaches the Salween River, in about latitude $23^{\circ}41'$.

This portion of the frontier from the Shweli to the Salween River shall be settled by the Boundary Commission provided for in Article VI of the present Convention, and in such a manner as to give to China at least as much territory as would be included if the frontier were drawn in a straight line from Meung Mao towards Ma-li-pa.

If it should be found that the most suitable frontier will give to China a larger amount of territory than is stated above, the compensation to be given to Great Britain on some other part of the frontier shall be matter for subsequent arrangement.

From latitude $23^{\circ}41'$ the frontier will follow the Salween until it reaches the northern boundary of the circle of Kunlong. It will follow that boundary in an easterly direction, leaving the whole circle of Kunlong, and the ferry of that name, to Great Britain, and leaving to China the State of Kokang.

It will then follow the course of the river forming the boundary between Somu, which belongs to Great Britain, and Meng Ting, which belongs to China. It will still continue to follow the frontier between those two districts, which is locally well known, to where it leaves the aforesaid river and ascends the hills; and will then follow the line of water-parting between the tributaries of the Salween and the Meikong Rivers, from about longitude 99° east of Greenwich ($17^{\circ}30'$ west of Peking), and latitude $23^{\circ}20'$, to a point about longitude $99^{\circ}40'$ east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ}50'$ west of Peking), and latitude 23° , leaving to China the Tsawwaships of Keng Ma, Mengtung, and Mengko.

At the last-named point of longitude and latitude the line strikes a very lofty mountain range, called Kong-Ming-Shan, which it will follow in a southerly direction to about longitude $99^{\circ}30'$ east of Greenwich (17° west of Peking), and latitude $22^{\circ}30'$, leaving to China the district of Chen-pien T'ing. Then, descending the western slopes of the hills to the Namka River, it will follow the course of that river for about $10'$ of latitude, leaving Munglem to China, and Manglun to Great Britain.

It will then follow the boundary between Munglem and Kyaing Tong, which is locally well known, diverging from the Namka River a little to the north of latitude 22° , in a direction somewhat south of east, and generally following the crest of the hills till it strikes the Namlam River in about latitude $21^{\circ}45'$ and longitude 100° east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ}30'$ west of Peking).

It will then follow the boundary between Kyaing Tong and Kaing Hung, which is generally formed by the Namlam River, with the exception of a small strip of territory belonging to Kaing Hung, which lies to the west of that river just south of the last-named parallel of latitude. On reaching the boundary of Kyaing Chaing, in about latitude $21^{\circ}27'$ and longitude $100^{\circ}12'$ east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ}18'$ west of Peking), it will follow the boundary between that district and Kaing Hung until it reaches the Meikong River.

ARTICLE IV.

It is agreed that the settlement and delimitation of that portion of the frontier which lies to the north of latitude 25°35' north shall be reserved for a future understanding between the High Contracting Parties when the features and condition of the country are more accurately known.

ARTICLE V.

In addition to the territorial concessions in Northern Theinni, and the cession to China of the State of Kokang which results from the frontier as above described, Her Britannic Majesty, in consideration of the abandonment of the claims advanced by China to the territory lying outside and abutting on the frontier of the Prefecture of Young Chang and Sub-Prefecture of Teng Yueh, agrees to renounce in favour of His Majesty the Emperor of China, and of his heirs and successors forever, all the suzerain rights in and over the States of Munglem and Kaing Hung formerly possessed by the Kings of Ava concurrently with the Emperor of China. These and all other rights in the said States, with the titles, prerogatives, and privileges thereto pertaining, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress renounces as aforesaid, with the sole proviso that His Majesty the Emperor of China shall not, without previously coming to an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty, cede either Munglem or Kaing Hung, or any portion thereof, to any other nation.

ARTICLE VI.

It is agreed that, in order to avoid any local contention, the alignments of the frontier described in the present Convention, and shown on the maps annexed thereto, shall be verified and demarcated, and, in case of its being found defective at any point, rectified by a Joint Commission appointed by the High Contracting Parties; and that the said Commission shall meet, at a place hereafter to be determined on by the two Governments not later than twelve months after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention; and shall terminate its labours in not more than three years from the date of its first meeting.

It is understood that any alterations in the alignment which the Joint Commission may find it necessary to make shall be based on the principle of equivalent compensations having regard not only to the extent, but also to the value, of the territory involved. Further, that should the members of the Commission be unable to agree on any point, the matter of disagreement shall at once be referred to their respective Governments.

The Commission shall also endeavour to ascertain the situation of the former frontier post of China named Hanlung Kwan. If this

place can be identified, and is found to be situated in British territory, the British Government will consider whether it can, without inconvenience, be ceded to China.

If it shall be found to the south-east of Meung Mao so as to be on the northern side of the straight line drawn from that place towards Ma-li-pa, it will in that case already belong to China.

ARTICLE VII.

It is agreed that any posts belonging to either country which may be stationed within the territory of the other when the Commission of Deminitation shall have brought its labours to a conclusion shall, within eight months from the date of such conclusion, be withdrawn, and their places occupied by the troops of the other, mutual notice having in the meantime been given of the precise date at which the withdrawal and occupation will take place. From the date of such occupation the High Contracting Parties shall each within its own territories hold itself responsible for the maintenance of good order, and for the tranquility of the tribes inhabiting them.

The High Contracting Parties further engage neither to construct nor to maintain within 10 English miles from the nearest point of the common frontier, measured in a straight line and horizontal projection, any fortifications or permanent camps, beyond such posts as are necessary for preserving peace and good order in the frontier districts.

ARTICLE VIII.

Subject to the conditions mentioned hereafter in Article X and XI, the British Government, wishing to encourage and develop the land trade of China with Burma as much as possible, consent, for a period of six years from the ratification of the present Convention, to allow Chinese produce and manufactures, with the exception of salt, to enter Burma by land duty free, and to allow British manufactures and Burmese produce, with the exception of rice, to be exported to China by land free of duty.

The duties on salt and rice so imported and exported shall not be higher than those imposed on their import or export by sea.

ARTICLE IX.

Pending the negotiation of a more complete arrangement, and until the development of the trade shall justify the establishment of other frontier Customs stations, goods imported from Burma into

China or exported from China into Burma shall be permitted to cross the frontier by Manwyne and by Sansi.

With a view to the development of trade between China and Burma, the Chinese Government consent that for six years from the ratification of the present Convention the duties levied on goods imported into China by these routes shall be those specified in the General Tariff of the Maritime Customs diminished by three-tenths, and that the duties on goods exported from China by the same route shall be those specified in the same Tariff diminished by four-tenths.

Transit passes for imports and exports shall be granted in accordance with the Rules in force at the Treaty ports.

Smuggling or the carrying of merchandize through Chinese territory by other routes, than those sanctioned by the present Convention shall, if the Chinese authorities think fit be punished by the confiscation of the merchandize concerned.

ARTICLE X.

The following articles, being munitions of war, shall neither be exported from Burma into China, nor imported from China into Burma, save at the requisition of the Government desiring their importation; neither shall they be sold to parties other than those who have been duly authorized by their respective Governments to purchase them:-

Cannon, shot and shell, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, firearms and weapons of war of every description. Salt-petre, sulphur, brimstone, gunpowder; dynamite, gun-cotton, or other explosives.

ARTICLE XI.

The exportation from Burma into China of salt is prohibited.

The exportation from China into Burma of cash, rice, pulse, and grains of every kind is prohibited.

The importation and exportation across the frontier of opium and spirituous liquors is prohibited, excepting in small quantities for the personal use of travellers. The amount to be permitted will be settled under Customs Regulations!

Infractions of the conditions set forth in this and the preceding Article will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

ARTICLE XII.

The British Government, wishing to promote frontier trade between the two countries by encouraging mining enterprise in Yunnan and in the new territorial acquisitions of China referred to in the present Convention, consent to allow Chinese vessels carrying merchandise, ores, and minerals of all kinds, and coming from or destined for China, freely to navigate the Irrawaddy on the same conditions as to dues and other matters as British vessels.

ARTICLE XIII.

It is agreed that His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint a Consul in Burma to reside at Rangoon; and that Her Britannic Majesty may appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne; and that the Consuls of the two Governments shall each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation.

Further, that, in proportion as the commerce between Burma and China increases, additional Consuls may be appointed by mutual agreements, to reside at such places in Burma and Yunnan as the requirements of the trade may seem to demand.

The correspondence between the British and Chinese Consuls respectively, and the chief authority at the place where they reside, shall be conducted on terms, of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XIV.

Passports, written in Chinese and English, and identical in terms to those issued to foreigners at the Treaty ports in China, shall on the application of the proper British authorities, be issued to British merchants and others wishing to proceed to China from Burma, by the Chinese Consul at Rangoon or by the Chinese authorities on the frontier; and Chinese subjects wishing to proceed to Burma from China shall, on the application of any recognized Chinese official, be entitled to receive similar passports from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Manwyne or other convenient places in China where there may be a British Consular officer.

ARTICLE XV.

Should criminals, subjects of either country, take refuge in the territory of the other, they shall, on due requisition being made, be searched for, and, on reasonable presumption of their guilt

being established, they shall be surrendered to the authorities demanding their extradition.

"Due requisition" shall be held to mean the demand of any functionary of either Government possessing a seal of office, and the demand may be addressed to the nearest frontier officer of the country in which the fugitive has taken refuge.

ARTICLE XVI.

With a view to improving the intercourse between the two countries, and placing the Chinese Consul at Rangoon in communication with the High Provincial Authorities in Yunnan, the High Contracting Parties undertake to connect the telegraphic systems of the two countries with each other as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made; the line will, however, at first only be used for the transmission of official telegrams and of general message for and from Burma and the Province of Yunnan.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is agreed that subjects of the two Powers shall each within the territories of the other enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may hereafter be accorded to the subjects of any other nation.

ARTICLE XVIII.

It is agreed that the commercial stipulations contained in the present Convention being of a special nature and the result of mutual concessions, consented to with a view to adapting them to local conditions and the peculiar necessities of the Burma-China over-land trade, the advantages accruing from them shall not be invoked by the subjects of either Power residing at other places where the two Empires are conterminous, excepting where the same conditions prevail, and then only in return for similar concessions.

ARTICLE XIX.

The arrangements with regard to trade and commerce contained in the present Convention being of a provisional and experimental character, it is agreed that should subsequent experience of their working, or a more intimate knowledge than is now possessed of the requirements of the trade, seem to require it, they may be revised at

the demand of either party after a lapse of six years after the exchange of ratifications of the present Convention, or sooner should the two Governments desire it.

ARTICLE XX.

The ratification of the present Convention under the hand of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of China shall be exchanged in London in six months from this day of signature, or sooner if possible.

The Convention shall come into force immediately after the exchanges of ratifications.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in four copies, two in Chinese and two in English.

Done at London this first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, corresponding to the 24th day of the 1st moon of the 20th year of Kuang Hsu.

(L.S.) ROSEBERY.
(L.S.) SIEH.

Declaration

On proceeding to the signature this day of the Convention between Great Britain and China, giving effect to Article III of the Convention relative to Burma and Thibet, signed at Peking on the 24th July 1886:

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries declare that, inasmuch as the present Convention has been concluded for the special purpose mentioned in the preamble thereof, the stipulations contained therein are applicable only to those parts of the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the Emperor of China to which the said Convention expressly relates, and are not to be construed as applicable elsewhere.

Done at London the 1st day of March 1894.

(L.S.) ROSEBERY
(L.S.) SIEH.

APPENDIX X.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, MODIFYING THE CONVENTION
OF MARCH 1, 1894, RELATIVE TO BURMAH AND THIBET.

Signed at Peking, February 4, 1897.

[Ratifications exchanged at Peking, June 5, 1897]

IN consideration of the Government of Great Britain consenting to waive its objections to the alienation by China, by the Convention with France of the 20th June, 1895, of territory forming a portion of Kiang Hung, in derogation of the provisions of the Convention between Great Britain and China of the 1st March, 1894, it has been agreed between the Governments of Great Britain and China that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the last-named Convention, hereinafter referred to as the original Convention:-

ARTICLE I.

It is agreed that the frontier between the two Empires from latitude 25°35' north shall run as follows:

Commencing at the high peak situated approximately in that latitude and in longitude 98°14' east of Greenwich and 18°16' west of Peking, the line shall follow, as far as possible, the crest of the hills running in a south-westerly direction to Warung Peak (Kaulyang), and shall extend thence to Sabu Pum.

From Sabu Pum the frontier shall run in a line along the watershed slightly to the south of west through Shatrung Pum to Namienku Pum.

Thence it shall follow a line to be fixed after local investigation, dividing the Szis and the Kumsas as far as the Tabak Kha; thence the Tabak Kha to the Namtabet; thence the Namtabet to the Paknoi Kha; thence the Paknoi Kha to its source near Talang Pum; thence the Talang Pum ridge to Bumra Shikong.

From Bumra Shikong the frontier shall follow a line running in a south-west direction to the Laisa Kha; thence the Laisa Kha to the Mole stream, running between Kadon and Laisa; thence the Mole to its

confluence with the Cheyang Kha; thence the Cheyang Kha to Alaw Pum; thence the Nampaung stream to the Taping.

ARTICLE II.

(The Taping to the Shweli River)

From the junction of the Taping and the Nampaung streams the frontier shall follow the Taping to the neighbourhood of the Lwalaing ridge; thence a line running approximately along the Lwalaing ridge and the Lwalaing stream to the Namwan; thence the Namwan to its junction with the Shweli.

Great Britain engages to recognize as belonging to China the tract to the south of the Namwan River, near Namkhai, which is inclosed to the west by a branch of the Nam Mak River and the Mawsiu range of hills up to Loi Chow Peak, and thence by the range running in a north-easterly direction to the Shweli River.

In the whole of this area China shall not exercise any jurisdiction or authority whatever. The administration and control will be entirely conducted by the British Government, who will hold it on a perpetual lease from China, paying a rent for it, the amount of which shall be fixed hereafter.

ARTICLE III.

(The Shweli to the Mekong)

From the junction of the Namwan and Shweli the frontier shall follow the northern boundary of the State of North Hsinwi, as at present constituted, to the Salween, leaving to China the loop of the Shweli River, and almost the whole of Wanting, Mong-ko, and Mong-ka.

Starting from the point where the Shweli turns northward near Namswan, i.e., from its junction with the Namyang, the frontier shall ascend this latter stream to its source in the Mong-ko Hills, in about latitude $24^{\circ}7'$ and longitude $98^{\circ}15'$, thence continue along a wooded spur to the Salween at its junction with the Namoi stream. The line shall then ascend the Salween till it meets the north-west boundary of Kokang till it meets the Kunlong circle, leaving the whole circle of Kunlong to Great Britain.

The frontier shall then follow the course of the river forming the boundary between Somu, which belongs to Great Britain, and Meng Ting, which belongs to China. It shall still continue to follow the frontier between those two districts, which is locally well

known, to where it leaves the aforesaid river and ascends the hills, and shall then follow the line of water-parting between the tributaries of the Salween and the Meikong Rivers, from about longitude 99° east of Greenwich ($17^{\circ}30'$ west of Peking), and latitude $23^{\circ}20'$, to a point about longitude $99^{\circ}40'$ east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ}50'$ west of Peking), and latitude 23° , leaving to China the Tsawwaships of Keng Ma, Mengtung and Mengko.

At the last-named point of longitude and latitude the line strikes a very lofty mountain range, called Kong-Ming-Shan, which it shall follow a southerly direction to about longitude $99^{\circ}30'$ east of Greenwich (17° west of Peking), and latitude $22^{\circ}30'$, leaving to China the district of Chen-pien T'ing. Then, descending the western slopes of the hills to the Namka River, it will follow the course of that river for about 10 minutes of latitude, leaving Munglem to China and Manglun to Great Britain.

The frontier shall then follow the boundary between Munglem and Kiang Tong, which is locally well known, diverging from the Namka River a little to the north of latitude 22° , in a direction somewhat south of east, and generally following the crest of the hills till it strikes the Namlan River in about latitude $21^{\circ}45'$ and longitude 100° east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ}30'$ west of Peking).

It shall then follow the boundary between Kiang Tong and Kiang Hung, which is generally formed by the Namlam River, with the exception of a small strip of territory belonging to Kiang Hung, which lies to the west of that river, just south of the last-named parallel of latitude. On reaching the boundary of Western Kyaing Chaing, in about latitude $21^{\circ}27'$ and longitude $100^{\circ}12'$ east of Greenwich ($16^{\circ}18'$ west of Peking), the frontier shall follow the boundary between that district and Kiang Hung until it reaches the Mekong River.

ARTICLE IV.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE V.

It is agreed that China will not cede to any other nation either Mung Lem or any part of Kiang Hung on the right bank of the Mekong, or any part of Kiang Hung now in her possession on the left bank of that river, without previously coming to an arrangement with Great Britain.

ARTICLE VI.

Article VI of the original Convention shall be held to be modified as follows:-

It is agreed that, in order to avoid any local contention, the alignments of the frontier described in the present Agreement shall be verified and demarcated, and, in the event of their being found defective at any point, rectified by a Joint Commission appointed by the Governments of Great Britain and China, and that the said Commission shall meet, at a place hereafter to be determined by the two Governments not later than twelve months from the date of the signature of the present Agreement, and shall terminate its labours in not more than three years from the date of its first meeting.

If a strict adherence to the line described would intersect any districts, tribal territories, towns, or villages, the Boundary Commission shall be empowered to modify the line on the basis of mutual concessions. If the members of the Commission are unable to agree on any point, the matter of disagreement shall at once be referred to their respective Governments.

ARTICLE VII.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE VIII.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE IX.

Add as follows:-

In addition to the Manwyne and Sansi routes sanctioned by the Convention of 1894, the Governments of Great Britain and China agree that any other routes, the opening of which the Boundary Commissioners may find to be in the interests of trade, shall be sanctioned on the same terms as those mentioned above.

ARTICLE X.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE XI.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE XII.

Add as follows:—

The Chinese Government agrees hereafter to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of railways in Yunnan, and, in the event of their construction, agrees to connect them with the Burmese lines.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whereas by the original Convention it was agreed that China might appoint a Consul in Burmah, to reside at Rangoon; and that Great Britain might appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne; and that the Consuls of the two Governments should each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation, and, further, that, in proportion as the commerce between Burmah and China increased, additional Consuls might be appointed by mutual consent to reside at such places in Burmah and Yunnan as the requirements of trade might seem to demand.

It has now been agreed that the Government of Great Britain may station a Consul at Momein or Shunning-fu, as the Government of Great Britain may prefer, instead of at Manwyne, as stipulated in the original Convention, and also to station a Consul at Ssumao.

British subjects and persons under British protection may establish themselves, and trade at these places, under the same conditions as at the Treaty ports in China.

The Consuls appointed as above shall be on the same footing as regards correspondence and intercourse with Chinese officials as the British Consuls at the Treaty ports.

ARTICLE XIV.

Instead of "Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Manwyne" in the original Convention, read "Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Shunning or Momein", in accordance with the change made in Article XIII.

ARTICLE XV.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE XVI.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE XVII.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE XVIII.

[No addition to original Convention.]

ARTICLE XIX.

Add as follows:-

Failing agreement as to the terms of revision, the present arrangements shall remain in force.

SPECIAL ARTICLE.

Whereas on the 20th day of January, 1896, the Tsung-li Yamen addressed an official despatch to Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Peking, informing him that on the 30th day of December, 1895, they had submitted a Memorial respecting the opening of ports on the West River to foreign trade, and had received an Imperial Decree in approval, of which they officially communicated a copy.

It has now been agreed that the following places, viz., Wuchow-fu, in Kwangsi, and Samshui City and Kong Kun Market, in Kwangtung, shall be opened as Treaty ports and Consular stations, with freedom of navigation for steamers between Samshui and Wuchow and Hong Kong and Canton, by a route from each of these latter places to be selected and notified in advance by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and that the following four places shall be established as ports of call for goods and passengers, under the same Regulations as the ports of call on the Yang-tzu River, namely Kongmoon, Komchuk, Shiuhing, and Takhing.

It is agreed that the present Agreement, together with the Special Article, shall come into force within four months of the date of signature, and that the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible; in witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement.

Done at Peking in triplicate - three copies in English, and three in Chinese - the 4th day of February, in the year of our Lord, 1897.

(Signed) CLAUDE M. MACDONALD.

(Seal)

(Chinese signature of His Excellency Li.)

(Seal)
