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REPORT
of the Commission
appointed to divide the
Territory of Nyasaland into
Electoral Districts, 1958

Presented to the Federal Assembly

1958

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, SALISBURY

RHODESIA



NYASALAND

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED TO DIVIDE
THE TERRITORY OF NYASALAND INTO ELECTORAL
DISTRICTS, 1958

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1958

To: His Excellency SIMON, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Knight
Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British
Empire, upon whom has been conferred the Decoration of
the Military Cross, Governor-General and Commander-in-
Chief in and over the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasa-
land.

May it please your Excellency:

We, the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed by your
Excellency, by Federal Government Notice No. 117 of 1958,
issued under the Electoral Act, 1958, to divide the Territory of
Nyasaland into electoral districts, have the honour to submit the
following report.

Before proceeding to hear evidence the Commission gave
notice of the places at which it would sit by publication in the
Gazettes and the European and African press, and by sending
notices to each member of the Federal Assembly and Nyasaland
Legislative Council, to each political party in Nyasaland, and to
each Provincial Commissioner and District Commissioner. The
Commission sat as notified at Zomba and Blantyre, and in addi-
tion evidence was heard at Lilongwe at the request of persons
in that area. A list of the persons who, and organizations which,
made verbal or written representations to the Commission is
attached.

A resolution of the Legislative Council of Nyasaland was
passed in terms of Article 12 (1) of the Constitution of the
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on 20th March, 1958, and
consequent upon that resolution the Commission has acted in
terms of the Electoral Act, 1958.

General Electoral Districts

It became our duty to divide the Territory of Nyasaland into
six general electoral districts. With the assistance of the Regional
Registering Officer for Nyasaland we ascertained that the number
of general voters registered as at 10th May, 1958, was 2,521.
The average number of voters for a general electoral district was
420.

For electoral purposes under the Nyasaland Legislative Coun-
cil Ordinance No. 25 of 1955 the Territory has been divided into
six electoral districts for the election of non-African members of
the Legislative Council. The numbers of voters in these six
districts were very evenly divided and the Commission con-
sidered that it should not, in selecting six districts for Federal

purposes, make alterations in the existing districts except for good reason.

The only radical alteration which was suggested was put forward strongly in Lilongwe. It was suggested that having regard to the size of that part of Nyasaland which lay to the North of the Zomba district, and having regard to the fact that there was little community of interest between voters in the areas to the North of the Zomba district and those in the town of Zomba itself, there should be two general electoral districts in the part of Nyasaland lying to the North of the Zomba district. There is considerable substance in this suggestion, and, if the numbers of voters had justified it, the Commission considers that it would have been a desirable change. But having regard to numbers it does not seem to the Commission to be a feasible change.

The total number of voters in the two Territorial districts of North Nyasa and South Nyasa, if those in the part of the Zomba district which falls in South Nyasa are taken away, is 634. The absolute minimum number of voters which it is permissible for the Commission to include in a general electoral district is 315. To split the area in question into two would involve dividing Lilongwe town itself so accurately that, with only four excess voters, neither district fell below 315. This was not practicable. Nor could the division of Lilongwe be avoided by taking into the southernmost of the two possible districts the northern portion of the Zomba district, for there are few voters in that portion. In addition to these difficulties the addition of the voters in Zomba itself to the districts in Southern Nyasaland would have involved considerable alteration of at least three of the four districts there. The Commission therefore considered that it was not proper to make this alteration.

Other representations made indicated three respects in which alteration might be made. It was strongly urged in Blantyre and in Lilongwe, as an alternative to the suggestion already discussed, that the Territorial district of North Nyasa should be extended so as to include Salima in the same electoral district as Lilongwe, as there was great community of interest in these two areas. It appeared to the Commission that there was real substance in this suggestion, and the reasons which had precluded the Territorial Commission from acceding to this suggestion do not apply, for there is greater latitude in regard to numbers. It was therefore decided to include the districts of Kota-Kota and Dowa in the northern electoral district.

With this change the two other changes, which it was represented should be made, could also with advantage be made. It was represented that the area to the east of Zomba should be in the same district as Zomba. With the loss to that constituency of the districts of Kota-Kota and Dowa it was advisable to add

to that district, and it was decided to add the area to the east of Zomba as suggested.

The third suggestion was that voters in the Bvumbwe area should more properly be associated with the Limbe-Blantyre area than with the Cholo-Mlanje area. It was not found feasible to bring these voters into the Limbe district, but they have been associated with the intervening district.

The Commission decided that to avoid confusion it was desirable that the Federal Electoral Districts should bear names which differed from those allotted to Territorial districts. Even where the boundaries of districts are identical there is possibility of confusion so far as the members of parliament are concerned, and where there is a difference in boundaries it is confusing to the voter if the differing districts bear the same names.

The Commission, having paid regard to the matters specified in section 8 (1) of the Electoral Act, has decided that Nyasaland should be divided into the following six named general electoral districts, specified from north to south:—

<i>Number of General Voters</i>				
Lake Nyasa	...	...	...	497
Zomba	...	...	...	405
Shire	...	...	...	449
Blantyre	...	...	...	417
Limbe	...	...	...	400
Luchenza	...	...	...	353

Only two of these districts differ from the average by more than fifteen per centum. Lake Nyasa is 14 over and Luchenza is four under figures of 15 per centum above and below the average. These figures are insignificant, and the departure was considered necessary to meet the representations made. Lake Nyasa contains a higher number of voters than the other districts. It is unusual to allocate more voters to a rural district than are allocated to urban districts. But it was unavoidable if Lilongwe and Salima were to be associated in one electoral district. The evidence also indicated that in Blantyre, Limbe and Shire there are probably many more voters who have not yet registered, so the numbers in those districts will in fact be higher in the near future.

A detailed description of each of the six general electoral districts is attached, and two maps showing the electoral districts are also attached, one showing the Blantyre and Limbe districts and one showing Nyasaland as a whole with the boundaries of the other four districts.

Special Electoral Districts

The Commission has been unable to obtain any accurate information as to the distribution of persons entitled to register as special voters in Nyasaland. As at 20th May, 1958, one special voter had applied for registration and been placed on the roll. A very rough estimate is given to the effect that there may be 7,000 persons entitled to be registered. In these circumstances it was only possible to determine the special electoral districts having regard to population figures. In the Lake Nyasa and Zomba general districts there are 1,800,000 Africans. In the other four general districts there are 860,000 Africans. A special electoral district must consist of at least two general electoral districts, and necessarily Lake Nyasa and Zomba must be associated.

The Commission has decided that Nyasaland should be divided into the following two named special electoral districts.

NYASALAND NORTH: Consisting of the general electoral districts Lake Nyasa and Zomba.

NYASALAND SOUTH: Consisting of the general electoral districts Blantyre, Limbe, Luchenza and Shire.

In Nyasaland North there are 902 general voters. In Nyasaland South there are 1,619 general voters.

The description of the boundaries of the special electoral districts is the outside boundaries of the general electoral districts comprising them. The maps of the general electoral districts indicate the special electoral districts by indication of the general electoral districts which make them up.

We attach:—

1. A list of six general electoral districts.
2. A list of two special electoral districts.
3. A schedule giving a detailed description of the boundaries of each general electoral district.
4. A general map of Nyasaland showing the boundaries of the general electoral districts except Blantyre and Limbe.
5. A map showing the boundaries of the general electoral districts of Blantyre and Limbe.
6. A list of persons who, and organizations which, have made representations to the Commission.

We wish to record our appreciation of the work of Mr. J. de Meza as Regional Registering Officer and as Secretary of the Commission. He, and his staff, have accurately done a great

amount of preliminary work which has made the work of the Commission easy. And as Secretary of the Commission he has given us all assistance possible. We also wish to thank the Director of Surveys for Nyasaland for his valuable assistance in the preparation of the descriptions and maps.

H. J. CLAYDEN,
Chairman.

L. M. McBEAN,
Member.

C. E. SNELL,
Member.

Salisbury,
Southern Rhodesia.
31st May, 1958.

LIST OF GENERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS:

1. Lake Nyasa
2. Zomba
3. Shire
4. Limbe
5. Blantyre
6. Luchenza

LIST OF SPECIAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS:

1. Nyasaland North
2. Nyasaland South

LIST OF PERSONS WHO, AND ORGANISATIONS WHICH, HAVE MADE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIONS TO THE FEDERAL DELIMITATION COMMISSION, 1958

- P. F. BRERETON, Esq., M.P.
 THE UNITED FEDERAL PARTY represented by C. H. Bryden, Esq.,
 Major G. H. Spicer, Major W. J. Roper, L. A. Little, Esq.
 NYASALAND CENTRAL PROVINCE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
 represented by W. F. Porter, Esq.
 THE LILONGWE BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL PARTY represented
 by D. Foot, Esq.
 J. FOOT, Esq., M.P.
 Colonel L. F. HUNT, of the Nyasaland Farmers' Union represented by
 D. J. Don, Esq.
 LILONGWE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION represented by Mrs. M. Widdas.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO HAVE MADE WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS TO THE FEDERAL DELIMITATION COMMISSION, 1958

- R. C. BUCQUET, Esq., M.P., C.B.E.
 M. H. BLACKWOOD, Esq., M.L.C.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF EVERY DISTRICT

LAKE NYASA

Commencing at the northernmost point of the Nyasaland Protectorate the boundary shall be carried by the Songwe River downstream to its mouth on the western shore of Lake Nyasa; thence in a northerly direction by the western shore of Lake Nyasa to its most northerly point; thence in a southerly direction by the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa to a point where the frontier between Tanganyika and Mozambique meets the shore of Lake Nyasa; thence by a straight line due west to the median line of the waters of Lake Nyasa; thence by the median line in a southerly direction to a point in Lake Nyasa due west of Nyasaland-Mozambique boundary beacon No. 17 on the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa; thence in a straight line due east to Nyasaland-Mozambique boundary beacon No. 17; thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to a point in Lake Nyasa approximately at Latitude 13° 43' south and Longitude 34° 46' east; thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the mouth of the Lintipe River on the Western Shore of Lake Nyasa; thence by the Lintipe River upstream to a beacon on its right bank, thence by a surveyed line marked by beacons (of which a detailed description is lodged in the offices of the District Commissioners Dedza and Dowa) in a general south-westerly direction to the railway bridge crossing the Lifisi River at Mile 149.9 on the railway line from Blantyre; thence by the Lifisi River upstream to the pool of Ngoni where this river debouches at the foot of the Rift Escarpment on to the lake shore plain; thence by a surveyed line marked by beacons (of which a detailed description is lodged in the offices of the District Commissioners, Dedza and Dowa) in a general north-westerly direction to a beacon on the right bank of the Lintipe River, which beacon is approximately one mile above the confluence of the Kavunguti Stream and Lintipe River; thence by the Lintipe River upstream to its confluence with the Diampwe River; thence by the Diampwe River upstream to its source on the Nyasaland-Mozambique border; thence by the Nyasaland-Mozambique border in a general north-westerly direction to the junction of the Nyasaland-Mozambique-Northern Rhodesia borders; thence by the Nyasaland-Northern Rhodesia border in a general north-westerly and north-easterly direction to the northernmost point of the Nyasaland Protectorate, being the point of commencement: inclusive, however, of Chisamula and Likoma Islands.

ZOMBA

Commencing at the source of the Diampwe River on the Nyasaland-Mozambique border the boundary shall be carried downstream by the Diampwe River to its confluence with the Lintipe River; thence by the Lintipe River downstream to a beacon on the right bank of the river approximately one mile above its confluence with the Kavunguti Stream; thence by a surveyed line marked by beacons (of which a detailed description is lodged in the offices of the District Commissioners, Dedza and Dowa) in a general south-easterly direction to the pool of Ngoni on the Lifisi River where this river debouches at the foot of the Rift Escarpment on to the lake shore plain; thence by the Lifisi River downstream to the railway bridge crossing the said river at Mile 149.9 on the railway line from Blantyre; thence by a surveyed line marked by beacons (of which a detailed description is lodged in the offices of the District Commissioners, Dedza and Dowa) in a general north-easterly direction to a beacon on the right bank of the Lintipe River; thence by the Lintipe River downstream to its mouth on the western shore of Lake Nyasa; thence by a straight line in a north-easterly direction to a point in Lake

Nyasa approximately at Latitude $13^{\circ} 43'$ south and Longitude $34^{\circ} 46'$ east; thence in a straight line to the Nyasaland-Mozambique boundary beacon No. 17 on the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa; thence by the Nyasaland-Mozambique border in a south-easterly and southerly direction to a point due east of the mouth of the Palombe River on the western shore of Lake Shirwa; thence by a straight line due west across Lake Shirwa to its western shore and the mouth of the Palombe River; thence by the Palombe River upstream to its confluence with the Namadzi River; thence by the Namadzi River upstream to the Zomba-Palombe-Fort Lister road; thence by the said road in a north-westerly direction to the Likangala River; thence by the Likangala River upstream to the south-eastern corner of the Zomba Mental Hospital Site, which point is also the south-western corner of the African Burial Ground; thence in a general north-easterly direction along the south-eastern boundary of the Zomba Mental Hospital Site to its north-eastern corner which point is on the boundary of the Kings African Rifles Cantonment; thence by the boundaries of the said cantonment in a general north-westerly, north-easterly, north-westerly and north-easterly direction to the north-western corner of the said cantonment, on the Zomba road, which point is known as Sunset Corner; thence by the Zomba Mountain road to Zomba Plateau; thence by the direct path to the head of the Domasi Valley; thence to Malosa Peak; thence by the edge of Malosa Plateau to the source of the Likwenu River; thence by the Likwenu River downstream to the bridge where it is crossed by the Zomba-Liwonde road; thence by the Zomba-Liwonde road to the Liwonde Ferry; thence in a north-westerly direction by the Zomba-Ncheu road to the junction of the Fort Johnston road; thence in a straight line on a true bearing of approximately $309^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 14 miles to a beacon situate on the Balaka-Fort Johnston road; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $309^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 5.5 miles to a beacon situate at a point where the Chigumukila Dambo enters the Liwawadzi River; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $309^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 2.12 miles to a beacon situate on a footpath leading to and approximately 0.5 miles east of Funsani Village and where the said footpath approaches near the Linengwe Stream; thence on a true bearing of approximately $194^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 2.6 miles to a beacon aligned with the telegraph line of the Nyasaland Railways Northern Extension at the 72.33 mile point from Blantyre; thence on a true bearing of approximately $210^{\circ} 10'$ for a distance of approximately 5.87 miles to a beacon situate at the junction of the Zomba-Ncheu road with the Blantyre branch road; thence on a true bearing of approximately $162^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 3.1 miles to a beacon situate on the right bank of the Rivi-Rivi River immediately south of a hill situate on the left bank of this river; thence on a true bearing of approximately $194^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 4.9 miles to a beacon situate on a footpath leading to and distant approximately 2.1 miles from Senzani Village; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $194^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 5.1 miles to a point on the Blantyre-Ncheu road, which point bears $257^{\circ} 30'$ true and is distant 2.75 miles approximately, from the summit of Kangan'kande Hill; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $194^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 6.25 miles to a beacon situate on the left bank of the most easterly point of the Lisungwe River; thence by the Lisungwe River downstream to its confluence with the Mwendang'ombe River; thence by the Mwendang'ombe River upstream to its source on the Nyasaland-Mozambique border; thence by the Nyasaland-Mozambique border in a northerly and westerly direction to the source of the Diampwe River, being the point of commencement.

SHIRE

Commencing at the source of the Mwendang'ombe River on the Nyasaland-Mozambique border, the boundary shall be carried downstream by the Mwendang'ombe River to its confluence with the Lisungwe River; thence by the Lisungwe River upstream to a beacon situate on the left bank of the most easterly point of the Lisungwe River; thence on a true bearing of approximately $14^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 6.25 miles to a point on the Blantyre-Ncheu Road, which point bears $257^{\circ} 30'$ true and is distant 2.75 miles, approximately, from the summit of Kangan'kande Hill; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $14^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 5.1 miles to a beacon situate on a footpath leading to and distant approximately 2.1 miles from Senzani Village; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $14^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 4.9 miles to a beacon situate on the right bank of the Rivi-Rivi River immediately south of a hill situate on the left bank of this river; thence on a true bearing of approximately $342^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 3.1 miles to a beacon situate at the junction of the Zomba-Ncheu road with the Blantyre branch road; thence on a true bearing of approximately $30^{\circ} 10'$ for a distance of approximately 5.87 miles to a beacon aligned with the telegraph line of the Nyasaland Railways Northern Extension at the 72.33 mile point from Blantyre; thence on a true bearing of approximately $14^{\circ} 20'$ for a distance of approximately 2.6 miles to a beacon situate on a footpath leading to and approximately 0.5 miles east of Funsani Village and where the said footpath approaches near to the Linengwe Stream; thence on a true bearing of approximately $129^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 2.12 miles to a beacon situate at a point where the Chigumukila Dambo enters the Liwawadzi River; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $129^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 5.5 miles to a beacon situate on the Balaka-Fort Johnston road; thence continuing on a true bearing of approximately $129^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of approximately 14 miles to the junction of the Zomba-Ncheu road and the Fort Johnston road; thence by the Zomba-Ncheu road in a south-easterly direction to the Liwonde Ferry; thence by the Zomba-Liwonde road to the bridge across the Likwenu River; thence by the Likwenu River upstream to its source; thence along the edge of Malosa Plateau to Malosa Peak; thence to the head of the Domasi Valley; thence by a direct path to Zomba Plateau; thence by the Zomba Mountain road to the point known as Sunset Corner being also the north-western corner of the Kings African Rifles Cantonment; thence in a general south-westerly, south-easterly, south-westerly, south-easterly direction along the boundaries of the said Cantonment to the north-eastern corner of the Zomba Mental Hospital Site; thence in a general south-westerly direction along the south-eastern boundary of the said Mental Hospital Site to the Likangala River, which point is also the south-western corner of the African Burial Ground; thence by the Likangala River downstream to the Zomba-Palombe-Fort Lister road; thence by the said road in a south-easterly direction to the Namadzi River; thence by the Namadzi River upstream to the point where it is crossed by the surveyed line of the projected Luchenza-Nyasa Railway; thence southwards by the said surveyed line to the point where it crosses the Luchenza River; thence by the Luchenza River upstream to its confluence with the Nansadi River; thence by the Nansadi River upstream to the crossroads on the Limbe-Cholo road at Sharpe's Turning; thence by the road westwards from Sharpe's Turning, past the Marist Fathers Mission to the Nkami River; thence by the Nkami River downstream to its confluence with the Mwampanzi River; thence up the Mwampanzi River to its confluence with the Limbe River; thence in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to Nasembe Hill; thence by a straight line in a north-westerly direc-

tion to the south-eastern corner of Mbami Estate held by the African Lakes Corporation Limited under Deed Registered No. 258; thence by the north-eastern boundary of the said estate to its north-eastern corner; thence by a prolongation of the north-eastern boundary to where it meets the Kandambwako Stream; thence by the Kandambwako Stream downstream to its confluence with the Nasunda Stream; thence by the Nasunda Stream upstream to the southern boundary of Mpemba Estate; thence by the southern and western boundaries of the said Mpemba Estate in a westerly and northerly direction to the north-western corner of the said estate; thence by a straight line in a westerly direction across the southern slopes of Mpemba Hill to the confluence of the Lower Mudi and Likabula Rivers; thence by the Likabula River upstream to the southern boundary of the Kumtaja-Njowe Estate held by the British South Africa Company Limited under Certificate of Claim No. 40; thence by the southern boundary of the said estate in a westerly direction to its south-western corner at the confluence of the Wankurumadzi and Shire Rivers; thence by a straight line in a westerly direction to Kapirim-bewe Hill; thence by a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the Nyasaland-Mozambique boundary beacon No. 39 on Ngowo Hill; thence by the Nyasaland-Mozambique border in a northerly direction to the source of the Mwendang'ombe River, being the point of commencement; exclusive, however, of the Blantyre and Limbe Electoral Areas as separately described.

LIMBE

Commencing at a point where the Blantyre Township boundary intersects Kabula Road, the boundary proceeds in a straight line following the Township boundary to a brick beacon situate one chain to the north of a house on Plot TP.349 in Blantyre Township thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to the summit of Nyambadwe hill thence in an easterly direction in a straight line to the summit of Chimaalolo Hill thence in a south-easterly direction following the eastern boundaries of the Church of Scotland Mission as referred to in Certificate of Claim No. 16 to its most easterly point thence in a straight line southwards following the old Blantyre Township boundary to a point on the left bank of the Mudi River thence by the left bank of the Mudi River upstream by way of the Mudi and Hynde Dams to its source at the Zomba-Limbe Road near the Imperial Tobacco Company Maone Compound thence by the Zomba-Limbe Road in a southerly direction to its junction with Churchill Road thence by Churchill road in a south-westerly direction to the point where it meets the Level Crossing of the Nyasaland Railways thence by the Nyasaland Railways Line in southerly direction to the point where it meets the Limbe Township boundary thence following the Limbe Township boundary in a straight line in a southerly direction to a beacon situate on the main Limbe-Midima-Mlanje road thence in a southerly direction to a beacon No. 29 situate on the east side of the British Central Africa Company's accommodation road thence along the east side of the aforementioned road to a beacon No. 26 thence in a straight line in a south-westerly direction to a point on the east side of the Limbe Cholo road situate some 400 feet south of the source of an unnamed tributary of the Chimangunda Stream thence along the east side of the Cholo-Limbe Road to the source of the aforementioned tributary thence by the aforementioned tributary downstream to its confluence with the Chimangunda Stream thence by a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the right bank of the Limbe Stream at a point which is approximately 4,800 feet measured in a direct line southwards from the southern corner of the Limbe Township Native Location held by the Limbe Town Council under Deed No. 9460 thence by the right bank of the Limbe stream upstream by way of

the Imperial Tobacco Company Dam to the said point at the southern corner of the Limbe Township Native Location thence by a straight line along the southern boundary of the said Location in a north-westerly direction to the western corner beacon of that Location thence following the north-western boundary of the said Location in a north-easterly direction to its north-west corner beacon thence by a straight line in a south-easterly direction to a beacon demarcating the south-west corner of Plot No. 7 in Limbe Township conveyed in an Indenture dated 31st January, 1946, and registered in the Land Registry as Deed No. 13398 thence following the western boundary of the said plot No. 7 to its north-west corner beacon thence on a bearing of $355^{\circ} 04' 45''$ for a distance of 321 feet to a beacon being a corner beacon of a piece of land of 10.35 acres conveyed in an Indenture dated 31st July, 1945, and registered under Deed No. 13190 thence on a bearing of $273^{\circ} 23' 23''$ for a distance of 1,072.8 feet to a beacon being the south-west corner beacon of the aforementioned piece of land which beacon is situate at the source of the Naperi Stream thence following the right bank of the Naperi Stream downstream to a beacon which marks the south-eastern corner of the Old Blantyre Township boundary; thence following the Old Blantyre Township boundary in a straight line north to a beacon on the north side of the Blantyre-Limbe road opposite to its junction with the rifle range road; thence following the main Blantyre-Limbe road westwards to its junction with Sharrers Road at the Clock Tower; thence following Sharrers Road westwards to its junction with Kabula road; thence following Kabula road, northwards to its intersection with the Township boundary being the point of commencement.

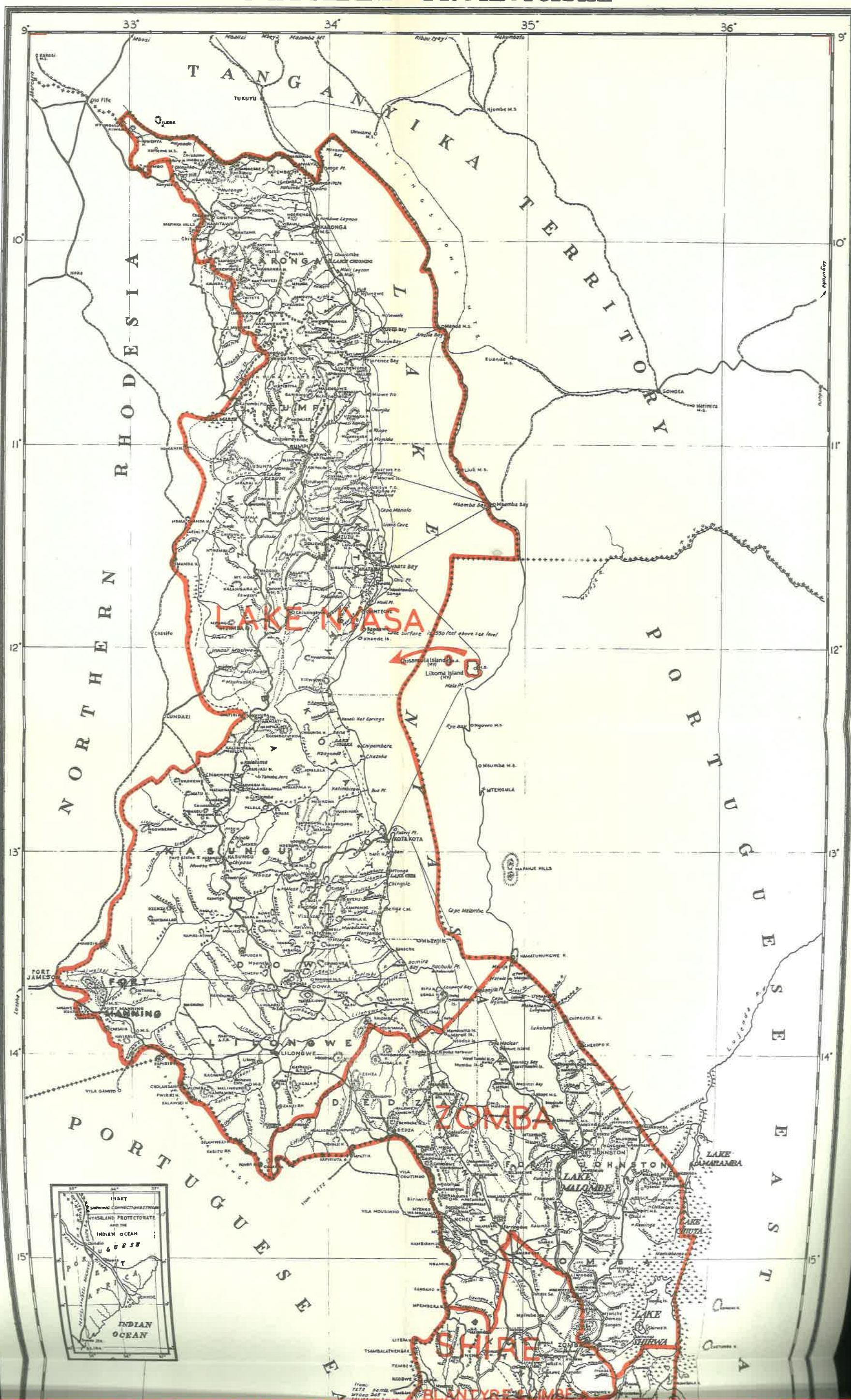
BLANTYRE

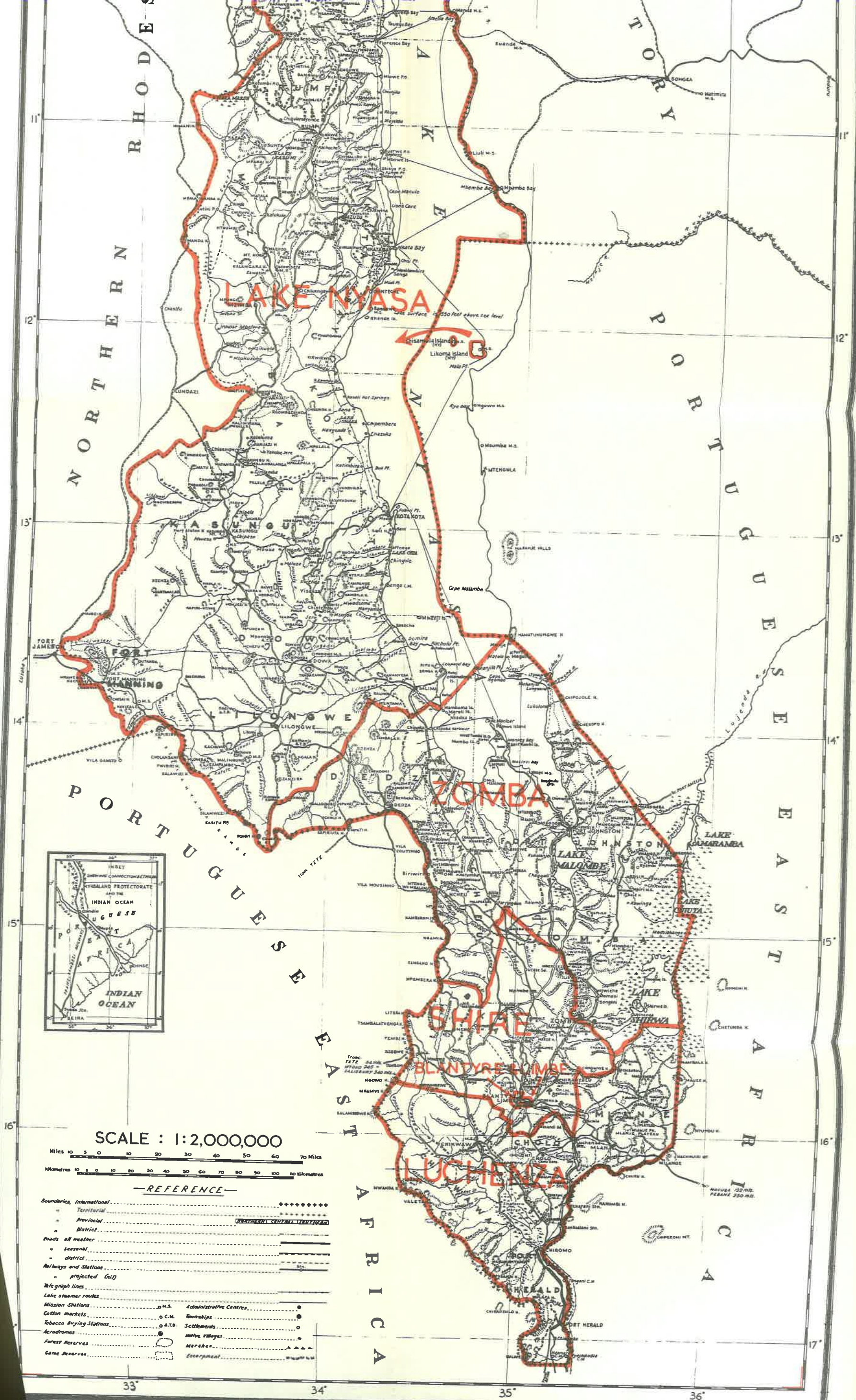
Commencing at a beacon on the north side of the Blantyre Limbe road opposite to its junction with the rifle range road the boundary shall be carried in a straight line southwards to a beacon on the right bank of the Naperi Stream which marks the south-east corner of the old Blantyre Township boundary, thence following the right bank of the Naperi Stream downstream to a point on its right bank which is opposite to a beacon situate on the left bank of the said Naperi Stream and which said beacon is the north-east corner beacon of the Naperi Estate conveyed in an Indenture dated 5th April, 1928, and registered in the Land Registry as Deed No. 7293, thence crossing the said Naperi Stream and following the eastern boundary of the said Naperi Estate to a beacon demarcating its south-east corner which beacon is situate on the right bank of the Barambalala Stream; thence following the right bank of the Barambalala Stream to its confluence with the Naperi Stream; thence in a straight line north-westwards to the Township boundary beacon at the south-westerly corner of the Montfort Marist Fathers Mission Plot situate on the left bank of the Mudi River thence following the left bank of the Mudi River upstream to a point where it is crossed by the old Blantyre Township boundary as laid down by Proclamation No. 5 of 1932, thence in a straight line in a north-easterly direction to the north-west corner beacon of plot 254/2 in Blantyre Township, thence following the north-west boundary of this plot to its most northerly beacon; thence in a straight line following the Blantyre Township boundary towards a beacon situate one chain north of the house on Plot TP.349 in Blantyre Township to the point where that line intersects Kabula Road; thence in a southerly direction following Kabula Road to its junction with Sharrer's Road thence by Sharrers Road in an easterly direction to its junction with the Blantyre-Limbe Road at the Clock Tower; thence by the Blantyre Limbe Road in an easterly direction to the beacon on the north side of the Blantyre Limbe Road opposite to its junction with the rifle range road, the point of commencement.

LUCHENZA

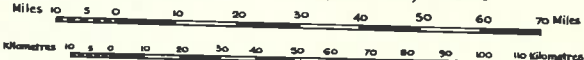
Commencing at the Nyasaland-Mozambique boundary beacon No. 39 on Ngowo Hill, the boundary shall be carried in a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the summit of Kapirimbewe Hill; thence by a straight line in an easterly direction to the confluence of the Wankurumadzi and Shire Rivers at the south-western corner of the Wamtaja-Njowe Estate held by the British South Africa Company Limited under Certificate of Claim No. 40; thence by the southern boundary of the said Kumtaja-Njowe Estate in a straight line eastwards to where it meets the Likabula River; thence by the Likabula River downstream to its confluence with the Lower Mudi River; thence by a straight line in an easterly direction across the southern slopes of Mpemba Hill to the north-western corner of Mpemba Estate; thence in a southerly and easterly direction by the western and southern boundaries of the said Mpemba Estate to the Nasunda Stream; thence by the Nasunda Stream downstream to its confluence with the Kandambwako Stream; thence by the Kandambwako Stream upstream to a point where the north-eastern boundary of the Mbani Estate held by the African Lakes Corporation Limited under Deed Registered No. 258 is prolonged in a straight line north-westwards to meet the said Kandambwako Stream; thence by the said straight line south-eastwards to the north-eastern corner of the said Mbani Estate; thence by the north-eastern boundary to the south-eastern corner of the said Mbani Estate; thence by a straight line in a south-easterly direction to Nasembe Hill; thence by a straight line in a south-easterly direction to the confluence of the Limbe Stream and Mwampanzi River; thence by the Mwampanzi River downstream to its confluence with the Nkami Stream; thence by the Nkami Stream upstream to where a road from Sharpe's Turning crosses it; thence by the said road in an easterly direction past the Marist Fathers Mission to Sharpe's Turning on the Limbe-Cholo Road; thence by the Nansadi River downstream to its confluence with the Luchenza River; thence by the Luchenza River downstream to the point where it is crossed by the surveyed line of the projected Luchenza-Nyasa Railway; thence by the said surveyed line in a general northerly direction to the Namadzi River; thence by the Namadzi River downstream to its confluence with the Palombe River; thence by the Palombe River downstream to its mouth on the west shore of Lake Shirwa; thence by a straight line due east across Lake Shirwa to the Nyasaland-Mozambique border; thence by the Nyasaland-Mozambique border in a southerly, westerly and northerly direction through beacons Nos. 1, 53 and 52 to beacon No. 39 on Ngowo Hill, the point of commencement.

NYASALAND 1958
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE



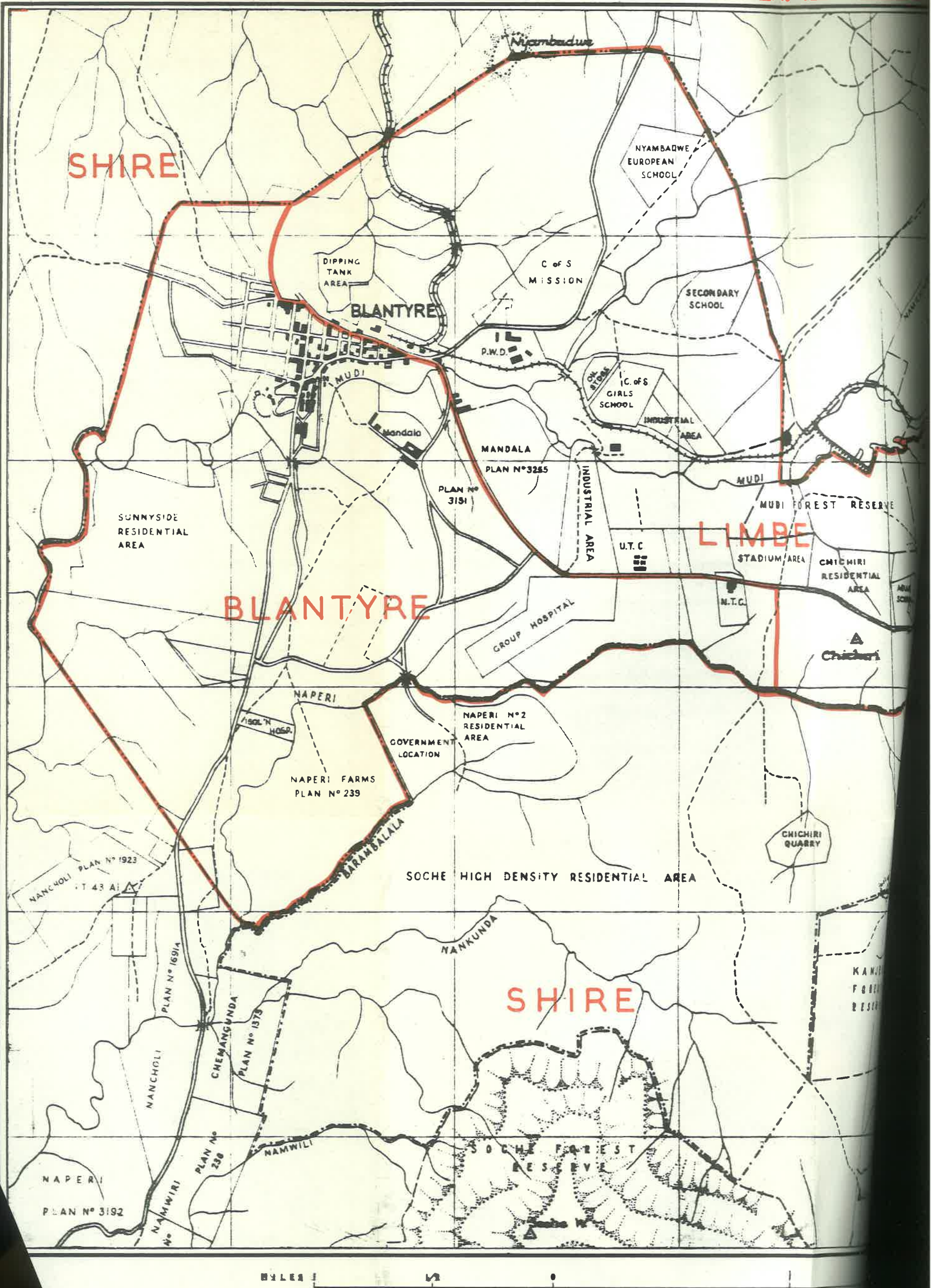


SCALE : 1:2,000,000



—REFERENCE—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|
| Boundaries, International | +++++ |
| " Territorial | ----- |
| " Provincial | ----- |
| " District | ----- |
| Roads all weather | ===== |
| " Seasonal | ----- |
| " District | ----- |
| Railways and Stations | ----- |
| " projected (n) | ----- |
| Telegraph lines | ----- |
| Lake steamer routes | ----- |
| Mission Stations | o.m.s. |
| Cotton markets | o.c.m. |
| Tobacco Buying Stations | o.a.b. |
| Aerodromes | o.a. |
| Forest Reserves | o.f.r. |
| Game Reserves | o.g.r. |
| Administrative Centres | o.a.c. |
| Reservations | o.r. |
| Settlements | o.s. |
| Native Villages | o.n.v. |
| Marshes | o.m. |
| Escarpment | o.e. |



GENERAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS, 1958

