



International Boundary Study

No. 92 – November 21, 1974

Cameroon – Nigeria Boundary

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INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

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CAMEROON – NIGERIA BOUNDARY

I. BRIEF

The Cameroon–Nigeria boundary extends for approximately 1,050 miles between Lake Chad and the Bight of Biafra. In the north the tripoint with the Republic of Chad is located in Lake Chad at about 13°05' N. latitude and 14°05' E. longitude. Southward from the tripoint, the boundary traverses Lake Chad for 38 miles, utilizes various rivers and straight-line segments, and follows the thalweg of the Akpa–Yake to a line between Bakasi Point and King Point on the Bight of Biafra. The boundary between the Gamana and Cross rivers is demarcated by boundary pillars.

II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Lagos area of Nigeria was ceded to the United Kingdom by a local monarch in 1861, and was titled consecutively the Settlement of Lagos and Dependencies and the Settlement of Lagos. In 1863 the Settlement of Lagos was made a member of the West African Settlements, subject to the Governor of Sierra Leone. During 1874 the Settlement of Lagos was detached from the West African Settlements, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the area administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast until made a separate colony 12 years later. Southward along the Bight of Biafra (Gulf of Guinea), Germany proclaimed a protectorate over the Kamerun on July 15, 1884. The Berlin Conference of 1884–5 recognized both British and German claims to territory adjacent to the Gulf of Guinea.

In June 1885 the United Kingdom proclaimed an Oil River Protectorate between the Settlement of Lagos and Kamerun. The following year the Royal Niger Company was chartered and given authority to administer territories in the interior of Nigeria held by treaties and concessions. On May 13, 1893, the Oil Rivers Protectorate was renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate.

The Royal Niger Company surrendered its charter in 1899, and the British Government assumed control of the company's territorial acquisitions in the south by annexing them to the Niger Coast Protectorate, which was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria in January 1900. To the north the Royal Niger Company's holdings became the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos was joined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and the new entity became known as the colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria.

On January 1, 1914, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria were amalgamated to form a single state called the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Also, in 1914, the state was divided into the internal administrative units of the Colony of Nigeria, Southern Provinces, and Northern Provinces.

During World War I British and French forces occupied Kamerun. On July 10, 1919, the United Kingdom and France by the London declaration formally divided Kamerun into two administrative parts, which placed the sector adjacent to Nigeria under British control and the remainder of the state under French control. Following the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations on July 22, 1922, conferred mandates upon the United Kingdom and France for the administration of the two parts of the Kamerun agreed upon by the two states in 1919.

The Cameroons under British Mandate were administered as two entities known as the Northern Cameroons (about 17,500 square miles) and the Southern Cameroons (about 16,581 square miles). The Northern Cameroons consisted of two discontinuous units separated by a narrow strip of Nigerian territory in the vicinity of Yola. The southern unit of the Northern Cameroons had a common boundary with the Southern Cameroons. A British Order in Council of June 26, 1923, stated that administratively the Northern Cameroons would be considered part of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons part of the Southern Province. In 1938 the Southern Provinces were divided into two groups, the Eastern Provinces and the Western Provinces. Despite the proximity of French Equatorial Africa, French Cameroun was administered as a separate entity.

On December 14, 1946, British and French trusteeships were approved for their respective parts of the Cameroon by the United Nations. The following year France created the autonomous State of Cameroun. In 1951 the provinces of Nigeria were renamed the Northern, Eastern, and Western Regions. On October 1, 1954, the Federation of Nigeria was organized, which consisted of the Northern Region, Western Region, Eastern Region, Southern Cameroons, and the Federal Capital of Lagos. At this time the Southern Cameroons was administered separately under the Federal Government, and the Northern Cameroons was administered as part of the Northern Region. The Northern Cameroons was attached to the adjacent Northern Region provinces of Bornu, Adamawa, and Benue.

Following termination of the U.N. trusteeship, the State of Cameroun became independent on January 1, 1960. It declared itself the Republic of Cameroun on March 4 of the same year. The Southern Cameroons voted in a plebiscite on February 11, 1961, for Union with the Republic of Cameroun; the union was accomplished on October 1, 1961, and the name given to the newly unified state was the Federal Republic of Cameroon. On June 1, 1972, the long-form name for Cameroon was changed to the United Republic of Cameroon.

Nigeria became independent on October 1, 1960. The Northern Cameroons voted in the plebiscite of February 11, 1961, for union with the Federation of Nigeria; the union was accomplished on June 1, 1961. Nigeria altered its relationship with the British Crown and on October 1, 1963, proclaimed a Federal Republic. The designation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria was abolished on May 24, 1966, and replaced by the Republic of Nigeria.

III. BOUNDARY TREATIES

An arrangement of April–June 1885 between Germany and the United Kingdom established their respective spheres of action inland from the Gulf of Guinea as follows:

Great Britain engages not to make acquisitions of territory, accept Protectorates, or interfere with the extension of German influence in that part of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea, or in the interior districts to the east of the following line; that is, on the coast, the right river bank of the Rio del Rey entering the sea between 8°42' and 8°46' longitude east of Greenwich; in the interior, a line following the right river bank of the Rio del Rey from the said mouth to its source, thence striking direct to the left river bank of the Old Calabar or Cross River, and terminating after crossing that river at the point about 9°8' of longitude east of Greenwich, marked "Rapids" on the English Admiralty Chart.

Germany engages not to make acquisitions, accept Protectorates, or interfere with the extension of British influence in that part of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea lying between the right river bank of the mouth of the Rio del Rey, as above described, and the British Colony of Lagos; nor in the interior to the west of the line traced in the preceding paragraph.

A supplementary arrangement of July–August 1886 between the two states extended the Kamerun–Nigerian boundary northward to Yola:

...from the point on the left river-bank to the Old Calabar or Cross River, where the original line terminated, shall be continued diagonally to such a point on the right bank of the River Benue to the east of, and close to, Yola, as may be found on examination to be practically suited for the demarcation of a boundary.

Section 2, Article IV, of an Anglo–German agreement of July 1, 1890, modified the Kamerun–Nigeria boundary inland from the Gulf of Guinea to a point at the head of Rio del Rey:

It having been proved to the satisfaction of the two Powers that no river exists on the Gulf of Guinea corresponding with that marked on Maps as the Rio del Rey, to which reference was made in the Agreement of 1885. A provisional line of demarcation is adopted between the German sphere in the Cameroons and the adjoining British sphere, which, starting from the head of the Rio del Rey Creek, goes direct to the point, about 9°8' of east longitude, marked "Rapids" in the British Admiralty Chart.

An agreement between Germany and the United Kingdom on April 14, 1893, clarified the location of the point at the head of Rio del Rey mentioned in the agreement of July 1, 1890, as follows:

Art. I. That the point named in section 2, Article IV of the Anglo–Germany Agreement of the 1st July, 1890, as the head or upper end of the Rio del Rey Creek shall be the point at the north-west end of the island lying to the west of Oron, where the two waterways, named Urufian and Ikankan, on the German Admiralty Chart of 1889–90, meet.

II. From this upper end of the Rio del Rey to the sea, that is to say, to the promontory marked West Huk on the above-mentioned chart, the right bank of the Rio del Rey waterway shall be the boundary between the Oil Rivers Protectorate and the Colony of the Cameroons.

On November 15, 1893, an Anglo–German agreement extended the Kamerun–Nigeria boundary northward into Lake Chad:

The boundary, drawn from the point on the right bank of the Old Calabar or Cross River, about 9°8' of longitude east of Greenwich, marked "Rapids" in the English Admiralty Chart referred to in the above-quoted Agreement of 1885, shall follow a straight line directed towards the centre of the present town of Yola.

From that centre a measuring line shall be drawn to a point on the left bank of the River Benue 5 kilom. below the centre of the main mouth of River Faro; from the latter point the circumference of a circle, the centre of which is that of the present town of Yola, and the radius of which is the aforesaid measuring line, shall be described south of the Benue, continuing till it shall meet the straight line drawn from the Old Calabar or Cross River. The boundary, deflecting from that straight line at this point of intersection, shall follow the circumference of the circle till it shall arrive at the point where the circumference reaches the Benue. This point on the Benue shall henceforth be accepted as the point to the east of, and close to, Yola, mentioned in the Agreement of 1886.

II. The boundary determined in the preceding Article shall be continued northward as follows:--

A line shall be drawn from the point on the left bank of the River Benue fixed in that Article, which, crossing the river, shall go direct to the point where the 13th degree of longitude east of Greenwich is intersected by the 10th degree of north latitude. From that point it shall go direct to a point on the southern shore of Lake Chad, situated 35 minutes east of the meridian of the centre of the town of Kuka, this being the distance between the meridian of Kuka and the 14th meridian east of Greenwich measured on the map published in the German "Kolonialatlas" of 1892.

An Anglo–German agreement of March 19, 1906, redelimited the Kamerun–Nigeria boundary from the Yola arc to Lake Chad as follows:

I. The boundary on the Yola arc shall hold good as agreed upon by the Commissioners in the attached Protocol of the 10th of August, 1903, and marked out on the ground, with the following two exceptions:--

First. The Longitude of the centre of Yola is to be taken as 12°29'30".

Second. North of the junction of the Mao Hesso and the main stream of the Faro River, where the boundary follows the median line of the Faro, it shall not turn westward over the left bank of the Faro, but shall continue along the median line of that river until it reaches the Benue. At the junction with the Benue the line shall follow the centre of the middle one of the three channels. Thence it will follow the median line of the Benue as far as the mouth of the River Tiel.

II. The line will then follow the median line of the River Tiel as far as a point due south of the site of the beacon on the top of the hill Harabe, which was one of the triangulation points of the Boundary Commission's survey. The line will run straight from this point on the Tiel to the aforesaid Harabe beacon, thence straight to the site of the Baburi (Baburei) beacon and thence straight to the site of the Holma beacon, both of the above being also points of the triangulation survey.

III. From the site of the Holma beacon the line will run due north till it meets the Kilunga (Kilange) River. Then it follows the median line of that river to a point due south of the site of the beacon on the hill Merigni (Mirinji), and thence straight to that site.

IV. From the site of the Merigni (Mirinji) beacon it will run in a straight line nearly north about 15 kilom. til it meets the River Yedseram (Yadseram) at a point due east of the top of a little elevation called Dalewa, which is on the left bank of the river about 9 kilom. south of Uba.

V. Thence it will follow the median line of the Yedseram into Bornu, as far as a point about 1 kilom. southwest of the village of Gorege [Gworege]. This point was defined in 1905 by the local officers of both sides by a mark cut on a large tree.

VI. From this point it will run due north-west until it intersects a line drawn due north and south, and 9 kilom. west of the entrance gate of Rabah's Palace, now the barracks of Dikoa. It follows this line northward until it intersects a line drawn due east and west, and 9 kilom. north of the same gate. It then follows this last line eastward until it intersects the line of the German claim as defined on the attached maps.

VII. The boundary then follows the line of the German claim in a straight line until it intersects the meridian 35' east of Kukawa, which was marked by the Boundary Commission by two posts above high-water mark. Thence it shall follow that meridian northward.

...3. The line then follows the median line of the Faro up-stream, as far as the junction of the Mao Hesso with the main stream, and afterwards the median line of the Mao Hesso, as far as a post, No. 6, on the left bank of the Mao Hesso, about 3 kilom. north-west of Beka. It then runs from the median line of the river at right angles to its course, to No. 6 post.

4. From No. 6 post the line runs straight to a conspicuous rock, on a slight eminence on the road from Gurin to Karin. This rock has a boundary mark (No. 7) "D (B" (Deutsch-British) cut into it. From this rock it runs straight to a post, No. 8, fixed on the road at the entrance to the pass through the Karin hills, north of the village of Karin.

5. From No. 9 post it runs south-south-west, in straight lines defined by three posts, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and from No. 12 to the highest point of the hill Samlo (a small rock about 1 metre in diameter at the top)...

An exchange of notes between Germany and the United Kingdom, dated February 22–March 5, 1909, confirmed the demarcation of the two sectors of the Kamerun–Nigeria boundary: (1) Gorege to Lake Chad and (2) Uba to the Maio Tiel.

An Anglo–German Agreement of March 11, 1913, delimited the boundary in detail between the Yola arc and the Bight of Biafra, but a demarcation agreement a month later, on April 12, amended the earlier agreement and made changes in the description of the sector between the Gamana and Cross rivers.

The United Kingdom and France in the London declaration of July 10, 1919, delimited an initial boundary between the parts of the Cameroon placed under the authority of their respective governments. The tripoint with the French territory of Chad was determined to be in Lake Chad at about 13°05' N. and 14°05' E. In 1930 a declaration made by the Governor of the French Cameroon delimited the boundary in detail between that part of the Cameroons under British administration and that part under French administration. The boundary as delimited was agreed upon by an Anglo–French exchange of notes on January 9, 1931, which affords the present alignment of the sector from the Chad tripoint to the Kombon (Hosere Gesumi).

In 1946 the British delimited a new boundary between the Northern Cameroons and the Southern Cameroons, which serves as the present sector of the Cameroon–Nigeria boundary between the Kombon and Gamana river.

IV. ALIGNMENT

The alignment of the Cameroon–Nigeria boundary is discussed in four sectors. From north to south the sectors are: (1) between the tripoint with Chad and the Kombon, (2) between the Kombon and the Gamana river, (3) between the Gamana and the Cross rivers, and (4) between the Cross and the Bight of Biafra.

The Anglo–French exchange of notes, dated January 9, 1931, determines the alignment of the sector between the Chad tripoint and the Hosere Gesumi, except for a segment of the Yola arc. The notes transmitted a declaration, signed by the Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the High Commissioner of the French mandate of the Cameroons, which delimited a boundary between the British and French mandated territories of the Cameroons. Available information indicates that the sector has not been demarcated by pillars. The alignment of the boundary sector is as follows:

The boundary starts from the junction of the three old British, French and German boundaries at a point in Lake Chad 13°05' latitude north and approximately 14°05' longitude east of Greenwich. From there the boundary has been determined as follows:

- (2) On a straight line as far as the mouth of the Ebeji [El Beid].
- (3) Thence from this mouth along the course of the River Ebiji, which bears on the upper part the names of Lewejil, Labejed, Ngalarem, Lebeit et Ngada, as far as the confluence of the Rivers Kali and Lebait.¹
- (4) Thence from the confluence of the Rivers Ngada,² Kalia and Lebait along the course of the Rivers Kalia or Ame as far as its confluence with the River Dorma [Dourma] or Kutelaha [Koutelaha].
- (5) Thence from the confluence of the Rivers Kalia and Dorma to Kutelaha along the course of this last river as far as a point to the south of the village of Segage [Ziguague] where it meets a marsh stretching towards the south.
- (6) Thence by a line through the middle of this marsh to where it meets the road from Segage towards a marsh named Sale.
- (7) Thence following the road to a point about a kilometre and a half to the north of the said marsh.

¹ Lebait is the name applied to the El Beid east of its confluence with the Kalia.

² Ngada is the name applied to the El Beid west of its confluence with the Kalia.

(8) Thence passing about a kilometre and a half to the west of the marsh as far as a point about a kilometre and a half to the south of the marsh on the road leading to the village of Gourgouron.

(9) Thence following this road to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the north-east of the village of Gourgouron and passing through a marsh nearly a kilometre to the north of this village to a point situated about 2 kilometres to the west of the Gourgouron–Ferfarti road, leaving the villages of Sale, Mada and Gourgouron to France.

(10) Thence following this road and meeting a number of water-holes (shown on Moisel's map under the name of Amjumba) to a point situated about a kilometre from the village of Ferfarti and entering a marsh situated 500 metres to the north of this village which is still assigned to France.

(11) Thence turning to the west, south-west and south as far as the bed of a defined river and following the bed of this river in a south-westerly direction to a large marsh named Umm Jumba (Amjumba), leaving the villages of Galadima Jidda, Abu Kharaza and Ulba to England.

(12) Thence following a line through the middle of this marsh, passing the bed of a small stream which is frequently lost in the marsh, as far as a water-hole named Diguilaba and a confluence with another line of marsh running more to the south in the direction of Wasa rock.

(13) Thence going on and meeting the bed of a better defined stream crossing the marsh of Kulujia and Kodo as far as a marsh named Agzabame.

(14) Thence crossing this marsh where it reaches a river passing quite close to the village of Limanti (Limani) to a confluence at about 2 kilometres to the north-west of this village.

(15) Thence following the Limanti–Wabisei (Uagisa) road as far as a brook situated about a kilometre to the east of Wabisei and passing through the middle of the village of Bangimami and Imchide [Am Chide], and leaving the village of Djarandioua to France.

(16) Thence following this brook as far as a marsh situated about 3 kilometres to the west of Wabisei.

(17) Thence crossing this marsh to a point where it meets the River Kolofata and following this river as far as its confluence with the River Gwanje or Keraua.

(18) Thence following the Keraua as far as its confluence in the mountains with a river coming from the west and known by the "Kirdis" inhabiting the mountains under

the name of Kohom (shown on Moisel's map under the name of Gatagule), cutting into two parts the village of Keraua [Kerawa] and separating the two villages of Ishigashiya.

(19) Thence it runs from this confluence as far as the top of Mount Ngosi in a south-westerly direction given by the course of the Kohom (Gatagule) which is taken as the natural boundary from its confluence as far as its source in Mount Ngosi; the villages of Matagum and Hijie being left to France, and the sections of Uledde and of Laherre situated to the north of the Kohom to England; those of Tchidouï (Hiduwe) situated to the south of Kohom to France.

(20) Thence on a line in a south-westerly direction following the tops of the mountain range of Ngosi, leaving to France the parts of Ngosi situated on the eastern slopes, and to England the parts situated on the western slopes, to a point situated between the source of the River Zimunkara and the source of the River Devuraa; the watershed so defined also leaves the village of Bugelta to England and the village of Turu to France.

(21) Thence in a south-south-westerly direction, leaving the village of Dile on the British side, the village of Libam on the French side to the hill of Matakam.

(22) Thence running due west to a point to the south of the village of Wisik where it turns to the south on a line running along the watershed and passing by Mabas on the French side, after which it leaves Wula on the English side running south and bounded by cultivated land to the east of the line of the watershed.

(23) Thence passing Humunsi [Roumzou] on the French side the boundary lies between the mountains of Jel and Kamale Mogode on the French side and running along the watershed.

(24) Thence passing Humsiki, [Roumsike] including the farmlands of the valley to the west of the village on the French side, the boundary crosses Mount Kuli.

(25) Thence running due south between Mukta (British) and Muti (French) the incorrect line of the watershed shown by Moisel on his map being adhered to, leaving Bourha and Dihi on the French side, Madogoba Gamdira on the British, Bugela or Bukula, Madoudji, Kadanahanga on the French, Ouda, Tua and Tsambourga on the British side, and Buka on the French side.

(26) Thence the boundary runs through Mount Mulikia (named also Lourougoua).

(27) Thence from the top of Mount Mulikia to the source of the Tsikakiri, leaving Kotcha to Britain and Dumo [Doumo] to France and following a line marked by four provisional landmarks erected in September 1920 by Messrs. Vereker and Pition.

(28) Thence along the course of the Tsikakiri, as it exists in reality and not as it is shown on Moisel's map, to its confluence with the River Tiel.

(29) Thence the course of the Mayo Tiel³ as far as its confluence with the Benue.

(30) Thence along the course of the Benue upstream as far as its confluence with the Faro.

(31) Thence along the course of the Faro as far as the mouth of its branch, the Mao Hesso, situated about 4 kilometres south of Chikito.

(32) Thence along the course of the Mao Hesso as far as landmark No. 6 of the old British–German frontier.

(33) Thence a line starting from Beacon 6, passing Beacon 7, finishing at the old Beacon 8.

(34) Thence from this mark 8 placed on the left bank of the Mao Youwai, a small stream flowing from the west and emptying itself into the Mayo Faro, in a straight line running towards the south-west and reaching the summit of Wamni Range, a very prominent peak to the north of a chain of mountains extending towards the Alantika Mountains, and situated to the east of the old frontier mark No. 10.

(35) Thence the frontier follows the watershed from the Mao Wari to the west and from the Mao Faro to the east, where it rejoins the Alantika Range, it follows the line of the watershed of the Benue to the north-west and of the Faro to the south-east as

³ East of Yola from the Mayo Tiel southward for 47 miles to boundary pillar No. 8, the line described in the declaration of 1931 is essentially the same as the former Kamerun–Nigeria boundary delimited by the Anglo–German agreement of March 19, 1906. The following referenced boundary pillars are from the Yola arc delimitation of 1903 published as part of the Anglo–German agreement of March 19, 1906, paragraphs three through six of the Yola delimitation are as follows:

3. The line then follows the median line of the Faro up-stream as far as the junction of the Mao Hesso with the main stream; and afterwards the median line of the Mao Hesso, as far as a post, No. 6, on the left bank of the Mao Hesso, about 3 kilom. north-west of Beka. It then runs from the median line of the river at right angles to its course, to No. 6 post.

4. From No. 6 post the line runs straight to a conspicuous rock, on a slight eminence on the road from Gurin to Karin. This rock has a boundary mark (No. 7) "D ? B" (Deutsch–British) cut into it. From this rock it runs straight to a post, No. 8 fixed on the road at the entrance to the pass through the Karin hills, north of the village of Karin.

5. From No. 8 post the line follows the median line of the pass through the Karin Hills, as far as a post No. 9, at its western opening.

6. From No. 9 post it runs south-south-west, in straight lines defined by three posts, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and from No. 12 to the highest point of the hill Samlo (a small rock about 1 metre in diameter at the top).

far as the south peak of the Alantika Mountains to a point 2 kilometres to the north of the source of the River Mali.

(36) Thence from this peak by the River Sassiri, leaving Kobi to France and Kobi Leinde to Great Britain, Tebou and Tscho to France, as far as the confluence with the first stream coming from the Balakossa Range (this confluence touches the Kobodji Mapeo Track), from this stream towards the south, leaving Uro Belo to Great Britain and Nanaoua to France.

(37) Thence the boundary rejoins the old boundary about Lapao in French territory, following the line of the watershed of the Balakossa range as far as a point situated to the west of the source of the Labidje or Kadam River, which flows into the River Deo, and from the River Sampee flowing into the River Baleo to the north-west.

(38) Thence from this point along the line of the watershed between the River Baleo and the River Noumberou along the crest of the Tschapeu Range, to a point 2 kilometres to the north of Namberu, turning by this village, which is in Nigeria, going up a valley north-east and then south-east, which crosses the Banglang range about a kilometre to the south of the source of the Kordo River.

(39) Thence from this point on a straight line running towards the confluence of the Rivers Ngomba and Deo until the line meets the River Kolob.

(40) Thence along a line parallel to the Bare Fort Lamy Tract and 2 kilometres to the west of this tract, which remains in French territory.

(41) Thence a line parallel to and distant 2 kilometres to the west from this road (which is approximately that marked Faulborn, January 1908, on Moisel's map) to a point on the Maio Tipsal (Tiba, Tibsat or Tussa on Moisel's map) 2 kilometres to the south-west of the point at which the road crosses said Maio Tipsal.

(42) Thence the course of the Maio Tipsal upstream to its confluence with the Maio Mafu, flowing from the west, to a point some 12 kilometres to the south-west of Kwancha town.

(43) Thence a straight line running south-west to the highest peak of the Hosere Jongbi (Dutschi-n-Djombi of Moisel's map).

(44) Thence the watershed between the basins of the Maio Taraba on the west and the Maio Deo on the east to the second from the north of the four peaks of the Hosere Bakari Be (Dutschi-ni-Bertua on Moisel's map). These four peaks run from north to south parallel to and about 3 kilometres to west of the road from Bare to Fort Lamy.

(45) From this second peak issues the Maio Tapare which, flowing east to the Maio Deo, forms the boundary between the Districts of Kwancha Dodeo.

This peak is the source of the Maio Tapare, and is 2 miles due west of the Maio Tapare Rest-house. This line leaves the villages of Mafou and Kounti in French Territory.

(46) Thence following the watershed between the Maio Tapare (and its affluents) and the Maio Deo (and its affluents) along, successively, the two remaining peaks of the Hosere Bakari Be (running from north to south), the three peaks of the Hosere N'Yamboli, the two peaks of the Hosere Maio Baji, Hosere Lainga. These three little groups of Hosere N'Yamboli, Hosere Maio Baji and Hosere Lainga run south-west and form the Bapai range. Behind the Bapai range is the Sapbe Kauyel, which is in British Territory.

(47) Thence across the saddle connecting the Bapai range and the imposing Genderu Mountains. From this saddle the frontier climbs to the first prominent peak in the Genderu Mountains (known as Hosere Jauro Gotel or as Hosere Jagam), thence along the remaining three peaks of Hosere Jauro Gotel (or Hosere Jagam), thence along the four peaks of Hosere Sangoji to Sapbe M'Bailaji. These last three groups of hills constitute part of the watershed between the Maio Taraba and the Maio Yin.

(48) Thence to Hosere Lowul, which is well over 2 kilometres from the Kwancha–Banyo main road. This peak (Hosere Lowul) lies on a magnetic bearing of 296 from the apex of the Genderu Pass on the above-mentioned main road. From this apex, which is distant 3-1/2 miles from Genderu Rest-house, and which lies between a peak of Hosere M'Bailaji (to the west) and a smaller hill, known as Hosere Burutol, to the east, Hosere M'Bailaji has a magnetic bearing of 45 and Hosere Burutol one of 185.

(49) Thence a line, crossing the Maio Yin at a point some 4 kilometres to the west of the figure 1,200 (denoting height in metres of a low conical hill) on Moisel's map E 2, to a prominent conical peak, Hosere Gulungel, at the foot of which (in French Territory) is a spring impregnated with potash, which is well-known to all cattle-owners in the vicinity. This Hosere Gulungel has a magnetic bearing of 228 from the point (5 miles from Genderu Resthouse, which is known locally as "Kampani Massa" on the main Kwancha–Banyo road where it (Hosere Gulungel) first comes into view. From this same point the magnetic bearing to Hosere Lowul is 11. The Salt lick of Banare lies in British Territory.

(50) This peak, Hosere Gulungel, is the first of six forming the little chain of the Hosere Golurde (not "Gorulde" as on Moisel's map E. 2). The frontier runs along these six Golurde peaks, thence to a little isolated peak (Hosere Bolsumri) leaving the Bolsumri potash spring on the British side. The magnetic bearings from Maio

Lelewal (otherwise known as Yakuba) Rest-house are: to Hosere Gulungel 356, to the sixth peak of Hosere Golurde chain 323, and to Hosere Bolsumri 302. Hosere Bolsumri, the nearest peak on the frontier to the Kwancha–Banyo road, is over 2 kilometres from this road.

(51) Thence along the chain of hills known as Hosere N'Getti, which form the watershed between the Maio Gangan and the Maio Yin (and Taraba), and which ends in a high flat peak on a magnetic bearing of 248 from Maio Lelewal (or Yakuba) Rest-house.

(52) Thence a line over a high plateau, crowded with mountain-tops, forming the watershed between the Maio Gangan to the west (British) and the Maio Dupbe to the east (French) and the Maio Banyo to the west (French). These two last-named rivers flow into the Maio M'Bamti. The whole of this line is entirely uninhabited for fully 5 miles on either side, and it extends for some 13 or 14 miles in length. It is, moreover, impassable at the very height of the rains. It lies on a very lofty and desolate plateau, and, starting first in a southerly direction, swings to the south-west as it winds among a sea of mountain-tops forming in succession the groups known locally as Hosere N'Yamn'Yeri, Sapbe Bnokni, Sapbe Pelmali, Sapbe Wade, Sapbe Gallal and Sapbe Sirgu.

(53) Sapbe Sirgu, known to the local Pagas as "Yajin," and called loosely "Gotel Berge" on Moisel's map E 2, is the last part of the watershed between Maio Gangan and Maio Banyo. The Banyo–Gashaka–Ibi road climbs steeply up this Sapbe Sirgu and cuts the Frontier at the apex of the pass 6 miles to the north-west of the Gandua Rest-house (the last rest-house on this road in French Territory).

(54) Thence to a point at the south-west end of the Sapbe Sirgu, 2 kilometres to the north of the letter "i" in the word "Tukobi" on Moisel's map E 2. This point is on the common watershed between the three sets of head-waters of the Maio Gashaka (British), the Maio Donga (or Kari), British, and also of the Maio Teram (French).

(55) Thence a line running, generally, due south, to cross the Banyo–Kuma road 2 miles to the west of the 1,630-metre hill on Moisel's map E 2.

(56) Thence the Frontier swings to the east, following the watershed between the Maio Donga (or Kari) and the Maio Teram, thence to the south-east, among the Hosere N'Tem.

Leaving the Sabri potash spring in the Gashaka District in British Territory. Thence south-south-west through, successively, the crests of the Hosere N'Dangani, Hosere Kewal, Hosere Wajuru, and the Hosere Bangaro, which last lie to the west-north-west of the Pagan village of Bangaro, to a point on a saddle which connects the more westerly of the two parallel ridges forming the Hosere Bangaro with the higher Sapbe Ma (still further to the west). This saddle forms the watershed between the

source of the Mai N'Gum (French), which later joins the Maio Teram 6 miles south of Banyo Town, and the source of the Maio Kemme, which is one of the head-waters of the Maio Donga. The Maio Kemme was traced for 6 miles from its source as it flowed east towards the large Pagan village of Kabri. The above-mentioned saddle is 4 miles from Bangaro village, and is on the Banyo–Kabri path. Thus the prominent rocky bluff, Hosere Tongbau, lies entirely in French territory.

(57) From this saddle the Frontier follows the watershed to a prominent peak, the second of the Sapbe Ma group of mountains. This peak is on a magnetic bearing of 215 from the above-mentioned point where the Banyo–Kabri path cuts the watershed between the Maio N'Gum (French) and the Maio Kumme (British).

(58) Thence the watershed runs generally south-west along, in succession, the peaks of the Sapbe Ma, the Hosere Jin (in front of which range is a very prominent, detached, fang-like, rocky peak—also called Jin—visible for many miles from the north, east and south, which is entirely in French Territory), the Hosere Maio Dalle and the Hosere Gesumi. In front of, and parallel to, the Hosere Gesumi is the chain of the less lofty Hosere Ribao. These Hosere Ribao are close to, and overlook, the Ribao Rest-house (the third rest-house from Banyo) and are wholly in French territory.

(59) Thence the Frontier continues amongst the peaks of the Hosere Gerumi, following the watershed between the head-waters of the Maio Donga to the north, and the Maio Kwi (French) to the south, and the Maio Mabe (French) to the south. These head-waters of the latter two (French) rivers emerge from between the Hosere Chemo, the Hosere Lu, the Hosere Atta and the Hosere Songkorong, which in succession, form the foothills to the loftier Gesumi range [Kombon] is on the Banyo-Kumbo-Bamenda road, these Hosere Gesumi are called by the local Pagans Hosere Hambere.

(60) Thence the Frontier follows the watershed amongst these Hosere Hambere (or Gesumi) to the north of the sources of the Maio Kombe Maio Gur and Maio Malam to a fairly prominent, pointed peak⁴ which lies on a magnetic bearing of 17° from a cairn of stones, 8 feet high, erected on the 15th September, 1920, on the south side of the above Banyo–Kumbo–Bamenda road at a point 1 mile from N'Yorong Rest-camp and 8-1/2 miles from Songkorong village....

A British Order in Council of August 2, 1946, established an administrative line between the Northern Cameroons and Southern Cameroons which forms the present sector between the Kombon and the Gamana. The boundary sector is undemarcated except for rivers, and is delimited from the Gamana eastward to the Kombon.

⁴ The boundary sector determined by the Anglo–French exchange of notes of January 9, 1931 ends at the prominent peak (about 6°28'30" N., 11°10'30" E.) of the Kombon. The peak is situated immediately to the east of the source of the Mfi. The referenced cairn of stones is adjacent to the highest peak of the Hosere Nangban known as Yaji Mountain (or Hosere Jadji).

From boundary post 64⁵ on the old Anglo–German frontier the line follows the River Gamana upstream to the point where it is joined by the River Sama; thence up the River Sama to the point where it divides into two; thence a straight line eastwards to a point on the main Kentu–Bamenda road where it is crossed by an unnamed tributary of the River Akbang (Heboro on Sheet E of Moisel's map on Scale 1/300,000)—the said point being marked by a cairn; thence down the stream to its junction with the River Akbang; thence the River Donga to its junction with the River Mburi; thence the River Mburi southwards to its junction with an unnamed stream about one mile north of the point where the new Kumbo–Banya road crosses the River Mburi at Nyan (alias Nton), the said point being about four miles south-east by east of Muwe [Mve]; thence along this unnamed stream on a general true bearing of 120° for one and a half miles to its source at a point on the new Kumbo–Banyo road, near the source of the River Mfi; thence on a true bearing of 100° for three and five-sixths miles along the crest of the mountains [Kombon] to the prominent peak which marks the Franco–British frontier."

The boundary sector between the Gamana and Cross rivers is determined by the Anglo–German demarcation agreement of April 12, 1913, as follows:

13. From pillar 64 on the north bank of the Gamana River the boundary runs in a straight line through pillar 65 on the south bank of the same river; pillar 66 on top of the most westerly spur of Hos Ningua pillar 67, where it is crossed by a southern tributary of the Gamana River, pillar 68 on the Burba–Takum road, pillar 69 on the eastern spur of a large isolated hill. Pillar 70 on top of a prominent high rocky point, pillar 71 on a road between Burba and the Lissam country, pillar 72 on a road between Lissam and Big Lutu (German, Cross Lutu), pillar 73 on a low hill which is a prominent land mark, pillar 74 at the fork of the Lissam–Big Lutu and Takum Lutu roads to pillar 75 on a road running in a westerly direction from Big Lutu.

14. From pillar 75 the boundary runs in a straight line to pillar 76 on top of a high ridge, and from there in a straight line to pillar 77 on top of a high hill close to the Little Lutu (German, Klein Lutu) Chippon (German, Schupon) road, and from there in a straight line to pillar 78 on the Big Chippon (German, Gross Schupon) Ngabi road, and from there in a straight line to pillar 79 on top of the high mountain range north of the Katsena Valley, and from there in a straight line to pillar 80 on the Ngabi–Small Chippon (German, Klein Schupon) road, and from there in a straight line to pillar 81, on the north bank of the Katsena River.

15. From pillar 81 the boundary runs in a straight line, through pillar 82 on the south bank of the Katsena River to pillar 83 on top of the hill, trigonometrical point 1627.

⁵ Boundary pillar No. 64 is located on the north bank of the Gamana at about 7°02'30" N. and 10°09' E. It is a pillar of the Kamerun–Nigeria boundary demarcation Series of April 12, 1913, which is numbered consecutively southward from the Yola arc.

From pillar 83 the boundary runs in a straight line through pillar 84 on the Gaiama (German, Gayama)–Ngadi road, pillar 85 on another road between Ngadi and Gaiama, pillar 86 on a road along the north bank of the River Wom to pillar 87 on the River Wom itself.

16. From pillar 87 the boundary follows the thalweg of the River Wom to pillar 88 at the junction of the River Wom and Imba (German, Metchum), and thence it follows the thalweg of the Imba (Metchum)–River up stream to pillar 89 at the point of junction of this river with a tributary called the Mazan River. From pillar 89 it follows the thalweg of this tributary up to pillar 90 near its source, crosses a small watershed, and then follows the thalweg of the River Awa to its junction with the Maquari River (German, Mequer), then along the thalweg of the Maquari River itself to pillar 91 at the place where the Rivers Maquari (Mequer) and Morn (German, Moau) meet and form the Tungu River, thence it follows the thalweg of the River Morn (Moan) up stream to pillar 92 at the junction of this river with the Ihi River.

17. From pillar 92 the boundary runs in a straight line through pillar 93 on the Iturubu–Babe road, pillar 94 on top of a flat hill 1 3/4 miles south-west of pillar 92, pillar 95 on a ridge 1 3/4 miles south-west of pillar 94 to pillar 96, at a point on the Mokamon (N'Kwam) River where this river bends to the north and is joined by a tributary from the east.

From pillar 96 the boundary runs in a straight line to pillar 97 on top of a high hill, trigonometrical point 2341, and from there in a straight line through pillar 98 on the Maiatura–Ndiri (German, Ndile) road, pillar 98A on the Maiatura–Ngale road, pillar 99 on the Maiatura–Aningay (German, Aninge) road, to pillar 100 at the junction of the Amiri and Mahana (German, Mahane) Rivers.

18. From pillar 100 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Amiri River, up stream as far as the source of its western headwater, crosses the watershed and then follows the thalweg of the Magbe River, passing the pillar 101 where the Aliketti–(German, Alligetti) Okwa road crosses this river, to pillar 102 at the junction of the River Magbe with the River Oyi (German, Oji).

19. From pillar 102 the boundary runs in a straight line through pillar 103 on the Okwa–Obonyi (German, Oboni) road, to the highest point of a large twin-peaked hill, which is a natural boundary mark, and from here in a straight line through pillar 104 on the left bank of the Oyi (Oji) River to pillar 105 on the River Anebir (German, Anjibir) at the point where the Obonyi (German, Oboni)–Bashu (German, Baschu) road crosses this river.

20. From pillar 105 the boundary follows the thalweg of the Anebir (Anjibir) River to pillar 106 on its left bank. From pillar 106 the boundary is a straight line through pillars 107, 108 on the Bashu (Baschu)–Bodam road, to pillar 109 on the left bank of the Okon River, and thence it runs in a straight line through pillar 110 on the Abo–

Bodam road, pillar 111 on the North Danare–Bodam road, pillar 112 on the South Danare–Bodam road, pillar 113 on the Baje (German, Badje)–Danare road to pillar 113A, about 6 miles distant from pillar 113.

21. From pillar 113A the boundary runs in a straight line to pillar 114 at a bend in the Cross River about 2 1/2 miles up stream from Obokum, on the north bank of this river.

All the pillars consist of iron poles, cemented into concrete blocks, each block being marked with the number of the pillar, the date, and arrows showing the directions to the next pillars.

In case the above description of the boundary does not agree exactly as shown on the maps⁶ accompanying the present agreement, and which are regarded as forming an integral part thereof, it is expressly understood that the position of the boundary as shown on the maps shall decide any dispute.

The boundary sector between the Cross and the Bight of Biafra follows the Anglo–German agreement of March 11, 1913, as follows:

XVI. Thence the boundary follows the thalweg of the Cross River to its junction with the River Awa (Aua), thence along the thalweg of the Awa (Aua) River to a large cairn of stones at its source, situated about latitude 5°23'05" north, longitude 8°50'11" east, as shown on sheet 1, T.S.G.S. 2240.

XVII. Thence in a straight line to the highest point of boundary mountain (3547), thence in a straight line to a pillar on the road Nkuru–Abong [Abung], thence in a straight line to the highest point of the mountain Ojum Ojum, as shown on map T.S.G.S. 2240, sheet 2, thence in a straight line to the highest point on the mountain Mongum, thence in a straight line to a pillar on the road from Ekongdup–Abong about 1 mile (1.6 kilom.) north-west of Ekongdup (Ekongdub), thence to a pillar on the bank of the River Akpakorum about 2/3 rds of a mile (1 kilom.) downstream from the point where the Ekonako–Ekong road crosses the Akpakorum, and thence by the shortest line to the thalweg of the River Akpakorum, known in its lower reaches as the Akwayafe (Akwajafe).

XVIII. Thence it follows the thalweg of the Akpakorum (Akwayafe) River, dividing the Mangrove Islands near Ikang in the way shown on the aforesaid map T.S.G.S. 2240, sheet 2. It then follows the thalweg of the Akwayafe as far as a straight line joining Bakasi Point and King Point.

⁶ Nigeria–Cameroon Boundary (Yola–Cross River): G.S.G.S. No. 2700, Scale 1:125,000, 1912–12, 8 sheets (sheets 5, 6, 7, and 8 include the sector from Gamana to the Cross).

XIX. Should the thalweg of the Lower Akwayafe, upstream from the line Bakasi Point–King Point, change its position in such a way as to affect the relative positions of the thalweg and the Mangrove Islands, a new adjustment of the boundary shall be made, on the basis of the new positions, as determined by a map to be made for the purpose.

XX. Should the lower course of the Akwayafe so change its mouth as to transfer it to the Roi del Rey, it is agreed that the area now known as the Bakasi Peninsula shall still remain German territory. The same condition applies to any portion of territory now agreed to as being British, which may be cut off in a similar way.

XXI. From the centre of the navigable channel on a line joining Bakasi Point and King Point, the boundary shall follow the centre of the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River as far as the 3-mile limit of territorial jurisdiction. For the purpose of defining this boundary, the navigable channel of the Akwayafe River shall be considered to be wholly to the east of the navigable channel of the Cross and Calabar Rivers.

XXII. The 3-mile limit shall, as regards the mouth of the estuary, be taken as a line 3 nautical miles seaward of a line joining Sandy Point and Tom Shot Point.

DOCUMENTATION

1. Arrangement between Great Britain and Germany, relative to their respective Spheres of Action in portions of Africa (Coast of Guinea; Cameroons; Victoria, Ambas Bay; Santa Lucia Bay; Coast between Natal and Delagoa Bay; Customs; etc.), April–June, 1885. British and Foreign State Papers (BFSP), Vol. 76, 1884–5, pp. 772–778.
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3. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany, respecting Zanzibar, Heligoland, and the Spheres of Influence of the two Countries in Africa. Signed at Berlin, July 1, 1890. BFSP, Vol. 92, 1899–1900, pp. 35–47.
4. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany, respecting the Rio del Rey on the West Coast of Africa. Signed at Berlin, April 14, 1893. BFSP, Vol. 85, 1892–3, pp. 38–39.
5. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany, respecting Boundaries in Africa. Signed at Berlin, November 15, 1893. BFSP, Vol. 85, 1892–3, pp. 41–43.
6. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting the Boundary between British and German Territories from Yola to Lake Chad (Nigeria and Cameroons). Signed at London, March 19, 1906. BFSP, Vol. 99, 1905–6, pp. 366–370; also United Kingdom Treaty Series No. 17 (1906), Cd. 3260 (with 4 maps).
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8. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany respecting (1) the Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons, from Yola to the Sea; and (2) the Regulation of Navigation on the Cross River. Signed at London, March 11, 1913. BFSP Vol. 106, 1913, pp. 782–787; also Treaty Series No. 13 (1913), United Kingdom Cd. 7056 (with maps).
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11. British Mandates for the Cameroons, Togoland and East Africa. January, 1923. United Kingdom Command (Cmd.) 1794.
12. British Order in Council providing for the Administration of the Mandated Territory of the British Cameroons. London, June 26, 1923. BFSP, Vol. 117, 1923, pp. 60–63.
13. Declaration made by the Governor of the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria and the Governor of the French Cameroons defining the Boundary between British and French Cameroons. France No. 2 (1930), United Kingdom Cmd. 3612.
14. Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government respecting the Boundary between British and French Cameroons. London, January 9, 1931. Treaty Series No. 34 (1931), United Kingdom Cmd. 3936 (with map).
15. Order in Council providing for the Administration of the Nigeria Protectorate and Cameroons under British Mandate. London, August 2, 1946. BFSP, Vol. 146, 1946, pp. 298–303.

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