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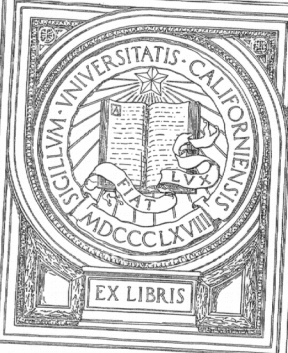
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DECLARATION

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

*[This Protocol has not yet been approved by His Majesty's Government
in the United Kingdom]*

Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
to Parliament by Command of His Majesty

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**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.**

The undersigned :

Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Governor of the
Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria,
Paul Marchand, Governor of the French Cameroons,

have agreed to determine the frontier, separating the territories of the Cameroons placed respectively under the authority of the British and French Governments, as is traced on the map annexed to this declaration and defined in the description also annexed hereto.

The boundary starts from the junction of the three old British, French and German boundaries at a point in Lake Chad $13^{\circ} 05'$ latitude north and approximately $14^{\circ} 05'$ 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.
- (3) Thence from this mouth along the course of the River Ebeji, which bears on the upper part the names of Lewejil, Labejed, Ngalarem, Lebeit et Ngada, as far as the confluence of the Rivers Kalia and Lebait.
- (4) Thence from the confluence of the Rivers Ngada, Kalia and Lebait along the course of the Rivers Kalia or Ame as far as its confluence with the River Dorma or Kutelaha (Koutelaha).
- (5) Thence from the confluence of the Rivers Kalia and Dorma or Kutelaha along the course of this last river as far as a point to the south of the village of Segage 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.
- (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 on the Gourgouron-Farfarti road, leaving the villages of Sale, Mada and Gourgouron to France.

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(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 Digulaba 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 villages of Bangimami and Imehide, 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 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 Hije being left to France, and the sections of Uledde and of Laherre situated to the north of the Kohom to England; those of Tchidou (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 Devurua; the watershed so defined also leaves the village of Bugelta to England and the village of Turu to France.

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- (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 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, 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, Madoundji, 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 to France and following a line marked by four provisional landmarks erected in September 1920 by Messrs. Vereker and Piton.
- (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 Tiel 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 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 Nounberou 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 Track and 2 kilometres to the west of this track, 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-n-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 and 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Rest-house, 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 Golorde (not "Gorulde" as on Moisel's map E. 2). The frontier runs along these six Golorde 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 Golorde 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 east (French) and the Maio Banyo

to 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 Palmali, Sapbe Wade, Sapbe Gallal and Sapbe Sirgu.

(53) Sapbe Sirgu, known to the local Pagans 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 west of the 1,630 metres 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 Wajurn, 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 Kemme (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 behind them to the north-west north of Songkorong village, which 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 peak 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Songkorong village.

(61) From this peak in the Hosere Hambere (or Gesumi), which is situated just to the east of the visible source of the Maio M'Fi (or Baban), the Frontier follows the watershed, visible all the way from the Cairn, between the Maio Malam to east (French) and the Maio M'Fi (or Baban) to west (British), till it cuts the Banyo-Kumbo-Bamenda road at the Cairn. This Cairn is immediately under the highest peak of the Hosere Nangban, which is shown on Moisel's map F 2 as Hosere Jadji, but Jadji is really the name of the Pagan head of N'Yorong village.

(62) Thence the Frontier ascends this highest peak of Hosere Nangban, following the watershed between the Maio Monchar and the Maio Nimaju, which are both to the east and which both flow into the Maio Malam (French), and a series of little burns on the west which flow into the Maio M'Fi (or Baban), British.

(63) Thence the Frontier, following this watershed up and over this highest peak of the Hosere Nangban to its far, or south-west side, at once strikes the source of the Maio Mafu.

(64) Thence the Frontier is formed by the median line of the Maio Mafu, going downstream, to its confluence with the Maio Mabe (or N'Sang). This confluence also marks the end of the Frontier between Yola Province (Kwanacha Division) and the circumscription of N'Gaundere.

(65) Thence the median line of the Maio Mabe going upstream to its confluence with the River Nketitup.

(66) Thence the course of the River Nketitup upstream to its source at the foot of Mount Batfang (Banso) or Kouetnana (Bamun).

(67) Thence a line south-westwards to the ravine situated at the

head of the pass separating the two peaks of Mount Batfang (Banso) or Kouetnana (Bamun).

(68) Thence a line south-south-eastwards to the westernmost point of Lake Keban (Banso) or Tamfi (Bamun) so as to leave this lake entirely to France.

(69) Thence a line southwards to the summit of Mount Fanangan.

(70) Thence a line south-south-westwards to the foot of Mount Bantiwan so as to leave this hill entirely to Great Britain.

(71) Thence a line south-westwards to the summit of Mount Ngori.

(72) Thence a line westwards passing through the centre to the western edge of the salt spring called by the Bansos Lip and by the Bamuns You.

(73) Thence a line west-south-westwards to the sudden bend towards the south in the River Mbui (Banso) or Mvi (Bamun), which is shown on Moisel's map and is situated at the exact point where this river enters the plain from between the mountains of Zemboui to the south and Njamjom (Banso) or Mveng (Bamun) to the north.

(74) Thence the River Mbui or Mvi upstream to its confluence with the River Molier (Banso) or Nkou (Bamun).

(75) Thence the River Molier (Banso) upstream to a point 200 yards below the ford on the path between the villages of Koubokam and Koutopi so as to leave the Bamun village and plateau of Koubokam to France and the area called by the Bansos Mbokum to Great Britain.

(76) Thence a line parallel to the Koubokam-Koutopi path on its northern side until the stream Moinun (Banso) or Ketchouperin (Bamun) is reached, thus leaving the Koubokam-Koutopi path wholly in French territory.

(77) Thence the stream Ketchouperin or Moinun until its junction with the River Moinun (Banso and Bamun) or Upper Nun.

(78) Thence the Moinun to its junction with the River Nun.

(79) Thence the River Nun to its junction with the River Ngwanonsia or Chawnga or Chawga.

(80) Thence the River Ngwanonsia upstream to the point where it is crossed by the Nkwefu-Bambalang Road.

(81) Thence a line westwards through the swamp to the northern extremity of the Island of Nkwefu (an elder of the Bagam village of Fombefu).

(82) Thence a line westwards through the swamp to the point where the Fombefu-Nkwefu path cuts the River Ta or Tantam.

(83) Thence the River Tantam upstream to its confluence with the River Sefu or Mekango.

(84) Thence the River Sefu upstream to its source.

(85) Thence a line south-westwards to the apex of the large isolated rock called Ngoma Fominyam.

(86) Thence a line southwards to the source of the River Webinga near point 1800 in Moisel's map and to the east of it.

- (87) Thence the River Webinga to its confluence with the Mbonso (Bali-Bagam) or Momogo (Bagam).
- (88) Thence the River Mbonso to its confluence with the River Mifi.
- (89) Thence the River Mifi upstream to its confluence with the River Mogo or Dochi.
- (90) Thence the River Mogo upstream to its confluence with the stream Dugum (Bali-Bagam) or Housete-Fontchili (Bagam), which is slightly above where the Bagam-Bali-Bagam road crosses the River Mogo.
- (91) Thence the stream Dugum to its source which is marked by a cairn of stones on the eastern side of Mount Ngenkoa (Bali-Bagam) or Koungo (Bagam).
- (92) Thence a line to a cairn of stones at the top of the defile between Mount Ngenkoa in the south and Mount Tabira (Bali-Bagam) or Koumencu (Bagam) in the north.
- (93) Thence a line to the bend in the River Bingwa (Bali-Bagam) or Seporo (Bagam), about 60 yards from the above-mentioned cairn.
- (94) Thence the River Bingwa to its confluence with the River Mifi.
- (95) Thence the River Mifi upstream to its confluence with the River Kongwong.
- (96) Thence the River Kongwong upstream to its junction with the River Tooloo or Ntoulou.
- (97) Thence the River Tooloo to a cairn at the top of the waterfall about 1 kilometre above the confluence of the Rivers Tooloo and Kongwong.
- (98) Thence a straight line on a magnetic bearing of 130° to the summit of a circular peak immediately to the north of the defile Zemembi, through which passes the Babadju-Bapinyi path.
- (99) Thence the line of heights overlooking to the east the vale of Babdju and to the west the valley of the Meso to the peak Asimi, where this line of heights ends.
- (100) Thence a straight line to the centre of the march shown on Moisel's map as Mbetscho and called Kifi by the natives of Babinyi, and Tchimbintcho by those of Babadju.
- (101) Thence the crest of the watershed between the Cross River on the west and the River Noun on the east to a beacon in the centre of a small area of forest named Mepong about 400 metres south-east of Mount Lekonkwe or Etchemtankou on the crest of the watershed.
- (102) Thence the stream Tanchempong, which has its source about 25 metres south-west of the above-mentioned beacon, to its confluence with the stream Mintchemearlee.
- (103) Thence the stream Mintchemearlee upstream to the point where it most nearly reaches two small rocks named Tolezet which mark the boundary between the villages of Fossong Eleden and Fongo Tongo on the road between those villages.
- (104) Thence a line passing through the two rocks named Tolezet to the source of the stream Monchenjemaw or Montchi Zemo.
- (105) Thence this stream to its confluence with the stream

Munchisemor or Montchi Zemoua, which has its source about 50 metres west of the largest of the three rocks called Melogomalee or Melegomele.

(106) Thence the stream Munchisemor to its source.

(107) Thence a line passing through the centre of the largest of the three rocks called Melogomalee to the source of the stream Monchita or Montchi Monie, about 100 metres south-south-east of the above-named rock.

(108) Thence the stream Monchita to its confluence with the River Bamig.

(109) Thence the River Bamig upstream to its source on a forest-covered hill called Nkenchop (the point where the River Bamig crosses the Dschang-Fontem Road is marked by a beacon).

(110) Thence a line through the crest of the hill Nkenchop to the crest of a forest-covered hill called Siambi.

(111) Thence a straight line to a beacon placed on the watershed at a point known as Ntchoungomo.

(112) Thence a line following the crest of the watershed between the Cross River on the west and the River Nkam on the east through the summits of Mounts Ngome and Jomen to the summit of Mount Wenmen.

(113) Thence a straight line running south-south-west to join the River Ngwe.

(114) Thence the River Ngwe for a distance of 3 kilometres to its affluent, the stream Liplo.

(115) Thence the stream Liplo to a point 500 metres west of the Moangekam-Lo track.

(116) Thence a line running parallel with this track and 500 metres west of it, until this line reaches the crest of Mount Njimba.

(117) Thence a line along the crest of Mount Njimba to its summit, which lies to the west of the French village of Moangekam.

(118) Thence a line through the summit of Mount Ngokela to the plain of Elung, leaving the Muanya compound of Nyan in British territory.

(119) Thence a track cut across the plain and marked with posts so as to leave the village of Nyan in British territory and the village of Po-Wassum in French territory, until this track reaches the stream Edidio.

(120) Thence this stream until it is crossed by the Poala-Muangel track.

(121) Thence a line running south-south-west along the summit of Mount Manenguba to the ridge surrounding the basin of the lakes.

(122) Thence a curved line along the eastward side of the ridge until the point where the Muandon-Poala track crosses the ridge.

(123) Thence the Muandon-Poala track in a westerly direction down the slopes of Mount Hahin and Mount Ebouye until it reaches the River Mbe.

(124) Thence the River Mbe which runs parallel with Mount Mueba, until a line of cairns and posts is reached.

(125) Thence this line of cairns and posts, which marks the boundary between the French villages of Muaminam (Grand Chef Nsasso) and the English villages of the Bakossi tribe (District Head Ntoko) and the Ninong tribe (District Head Makege), to the point where an unnamed tributary from the North joins the River Eko.

(126) Thence a line touching the two westernmost points of the boundary of the former German plantation of Ngoll to the crest of Mount Elesiang.

(127) Thence along the crest of Mount Elesiang to the northernmost point of the tobacco plantation of Nkolankote.

(128) Thence a line running south-south-west along Mount Endon, so as to leave the plantation of Nkolankote in French territory and the plantation of Essosung in British territory, to the summit of Mount Coupe.

(129) Thence a straight line running south-south-west to a cairn of stones on the Lum-Ngab Road at a point 6,990 metres along this road from the railway track.

(130) Thence a straight line in a south-westerly direction to the source of the River Bubu.

(131) Thence the River Bubu to a point 1,200 metres downstream from a place called Muanjong Farm.

(132) Thence in a straight line in a westerly direction to the source of the River Ediminjo.

(133) Thence the River Ediminjo to its confluence with the River Mungo.

(134) Thence the River Mungo to the point in its mouth where it meets the parallel $4^{\circ} 2' 30''$ north.

(135) Thence this parallel of latitude westwards so as to reach the coast south of Tauben Island.

(136) Thence a line following the coast, passing south of Reiber Island to Mokola Creek, thus leaving the whole of the Moewe See in British territory.

(137) Thence a line following the eastern banks of the Mokola Mbakwele, Njubanan-Jau, and Matumal creeks, and cutting the mouths of the Mdossa-Bombe, Mikanje, Tende, Victoria and other unnamed creeks to the junction of Matumal and Victoria creeks.

(138) Thence a line running 35° west of true south to the Atlantic Ocean.

GRAEME THOMSON,
*Governor of the Colony and
Protectorate of Nigeria.*

MARCHAND,
*Gouverneur, Commissaire de
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UNNAMED CREEKS OF THE NGUSSA-LOINDE, MIKARJE, Tende, Victoria and other unnamed creeks to the junction of Matumal and Victoria creeks. (188) Thence a line running 85° west of true south to the Atlantic Ocean.

GRAEME THOMSON,
*Governor of the Colony and
Protectorate of Nigeria.*

MARCHAND,
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