CAMEROONS.

FRANCO-BRITISH DECLARATION.

The undersigned:

Viscount MILNER, Secretary of State for the Colonies of the British Empire,

M. Henry SIMON, Minister for the Colonies of the French Republic,

have agreed to determine the frontier, separating the territories of the Cameroons, placed respectively under the authority of their Governments, as it is traced on the map, Moisel 1:300,000, annexed to the present Declaration1, and defined in the description in three articles also annexed hereto.

(Signed) MILNER.

HENRY SIMON.

London, July 10th, 1919.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH FRONTIER, MARKED ON MOISEL’S MAP OF THE CAMEROONS, SCALE 1:300,000.

Article 1.

The frontier will start from the meeting-point of the three old British, French and German frontiers situated in Lake Chad in latitude 13°05’N. and in approximately longitude 14°05’ E. of Greenwich.

Thence the frontier will be determined as follows:

1. A straight line to the mouth of the Ebeji;
2. Thence the course of the River Ebeji, which upstream is named the Leweijl, Labejed, Ngalarem, Lebeit and Ngada respectively, to the confluence of the Rivers Kalia and Lebait;
3. Thence the course of the River Kalia, or Ame, to its confluence with the River Dorma, or Kutelaha;
4. Thence the course of the latter, which upstream is named the Amjumba, the village of Woma and its outskirts remaining to France;
5. From the point where the River Amjumba loses itself in a swamp, the boundary will follow the medium line of this swamp so as to rejoin the watercourse, which appears to be the continuation of the Amjumba and which upstream is named Serahadja, Goluwa and Mudukwa respectively, the village of Uagisa remaining to Great Britain;
6. Thence this watercourse to its confluence with the River Gatagule;
7. Thence a line south-westwards to the watershed between the basin of the Yedseram on the west and the basins of the Mudukwa and of the Benue on the east; thence this watershed to Mount Mulikia;
8. Thence a line to the source of the Tsikakiri to be fixed on the ground so as to leave the village of Dumo to France;
9. Thence the course of the Tsikakiri to its confluence with the Mao Tiel near the group of villages of Luga;
10. Thence the course of the Mao Tiel to its confluence with the River Benue;
11. Thence the course of the Benue upstream to its confluence with the Faro;

1 The original 1:300,000 map is attached to the signed Declaration.
Thence the course of the Faro to the mouth of its arm, the Mao Hesso, situated about 4 kilom. south of Chikito;

Thence the course of the Mao Hesso to boundary pillar No. 6 on the old British-German frontier;

Thence a straight line to the old boundary pillar No. 7; and thence a straight line to the old boundary pillar No. 8;

Thence a line south-westwards reaching the watershed between the Benue on the north-west and the Faro on the south-east, which it follows to a point on the Hossere Banglang, about 1 kilom. south of the source of the Mao Kordo;

Thence a line to the confluence of the Mao Ngonga and the Mao Deo, to be fixed on the ground, so as to leave to France the village of Laro as well as the road from Bare to Fort Lamy;

Thence the course of the Mao Deo to its confluence with the Tiba;

Thence the course of the Tiba, which is named upstream Tissa and Tussa respectively, to its confluence with a watercourse flowing from the west and situated about 12 kilom. south-west of Kontschha;

Thence a line running generally south-west to reach the summit of the Dutschi-Djombi;

Thence the watershed between the basins of the Taraba on the west and the Mao Deo on the east to a point on the Tchape Hills, about 2 kilom. north-west of the Tchape Pass (point 1541);

Thence a line to the Goruilde Hills, so as to leave the road from Bare to Port Lamy about 2 kilom. to the east;

Thence successively the watershed between the Gamgam and the Jim, the main watershed between the basins of the Benue and the Sanaga, and the watershed between the Kokumhahum and the Ardo (Nuli) to Hossere Jadji;

Thence a line to reach the source of the River Mafu;

Thence the River Mafu to its confluence with the River Mabe;

Thence the River Mabe, or Nsang, upstream to its junction with the tribal boundary between Bansso and Bamum;

Thence a line to the confluence of the Rivers Mpand and Nun, to be fixed on the ground, so as to leave the country of Bansso to Great Britain and that of Bamum to France;

Thence the River Nun to its confluence with the River Tantam;

Thence the River Tantam and its affluent, which is fed by the River Sefu;

Thence the River Sefu to its source;

Thence a line south-westwards, crossing the Kupti, to reach near its source east of point 1300 the unnamed watercourse which flows into the Northern Mifi below Balli-Bagam;

Thence this watercourse to its confluence with the Northern Mifi, leaving to France the village of Gascho, belonging to the small country of Bamenjam;

Thence the Northern Mifi upstream to its confluence with the River Mogo, or Doschi;

Thence the River Mogo to its source;

Thence a line south-westwards to the crest of the Bambuto Mountains and thence following the watershed between the basins of the Cross River and Mungo on the west and the Sanaga and Wuri on the east to Mount Kupe;

Thence a line to the source of the River Bubu;

Thence the River Bubu, which appears from the German map to lose itself and reappear as the Ediminjo, which the frontier will follow to its confluence with the Mungo;

Thence the course of the Mungo to the point in its mouth where it meets the parallel of latitude 4° 2' 30" north;

Thence this parallel of latitude westwards so as to reach the coast south of Tauben I.;

Thence a line following the coast, passing south of Reiher I., to Mokola Creek, thus leaving Mowe Lake to Great Britain;

Thence a line following the eastern banks of the Mokola, Mbakwele,
Njubanan-Jau and Matumal Creeks, and cutting the mouths of the Mbossa-Bombe, Mikanje, Tende, Victoria and other unnamed creeks to the junction of the Matumal and Victoria Creeks;

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

Article 2.

(1) It is understood that at the time of the local delimitation of the frontier, where the natural features to be followed are not indicated in the above description, the commissioners of the two Governments will, as far as possible, but without changing the attribution of the villages named in Article 1, lay down the frontier in accordance with natural features (rivers, hills, or watersheds).

The Boundary Commissioners shall be authorised to make such minor modifications of the frontier line as may appear to them necessary in order to avoid separating villages from their agricultural lands. Such deviations shall be clearly marked on special maps and submitted for the approval of the two Governments. Pending such approval, the deviations shall be provisionally recognised and respected.

(2) As regards the roads mentioned in Article 1, only those which are shown upon the annexed map¹ shall be taken into consideration in the delimitation of the frontier.

(3) Where the frontier follows a waterway, the median line of the waterway shall be the boundary.

(4) It is understood that if the inhabitants living near the frontier should, within a period of six months from the completion of the local delimitation, express the intention to settle in the regions placed under French authority, or, inversely, in the regions placed under British authority, no obstacle will be placed in the way of their so doing, and they shall be granted the necessary time to gather in standing crops, and generally to remove all the property of which they are the legitimate owners.

Article 3.

(1) The map to which reference is made in the description of the frontier is Moisei's map of the Cameroons on the scale 1:300,000. The following sheets of this map have been used:

Sheet A 4. Tschad; dated December 1st, 1912.
Sheet B 4. Kusseri; dated August 1st, 1912.
Sheet B 3. Dikoa; dated January 1st, 1913.
Sheet E 3. Ngaundere; dated October 15th, 1912.
Sheet F 2. Fumban; dated May 1st, 1913.
Sheet F 1. Ossidinge; dated January 1st, 1912.
Sheet G 1. Buea; dated August 1st, 1911.

(2) A map of the Cameroons, scale 1:2,000,000, is attached to illustrate the description of the above frontier.

¹ Annexed only to the original Declaration.