

BOUNDARY TREATY BETWEEN THE BRITISH SOUTHERN CAMEROONS AND LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Extracted from:

**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.

Dated 9 January 1931

(Treaty Series No. 34 (1931) [Cmd. 3936])

**Exchange of Notes between His Majesty's Government in
the United Kingdom and the French Government respecting the
Boundary between British and French Cameroons**

NOTE: 1-75 defines Cameroun Northern Cameroons boundary, which by the plebiscite treaty joined Nigeria as per UN Resolution 1608 of April 21, 1961!

(76) Thence a line parallel to the Koubokam-Koutopi path on its northern side until the stream Moinum (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 1300 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 Mousete-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 Koungu (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 Koumenou (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 Zemembé, through which passes the Babadju-Bapinyi path.

(99) Thence the line of heights overlooking to the east the vale of Babdjú 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 marsh shown on Moisel's map as Mbetscho and called Kifi by the natives of Babinyi, and Tchinbintcho 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 Tantchempong, which has its source about 25 metres south-west of the above-mentioned beacon, to its confluence with the stream Mintchemecharlee.

(103) Thence the stream Mintchemecharlee upstream to the point where it most nearly reaches two small rocks named Tolezet which mark the boundary between the villages of Fossong Elelen 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 Ntchoumgomo.

(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 northern-most 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 6,930 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° 2' 3" 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 Reiher 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 Mbossa-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.

Signed:

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

MARCHAND Gouverneur, Commissaire de la République française au Cameroun.

Source: (*Treaty Series No. 34 (1931) [Cmd. 3936]*)