

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM
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.

The Government of His Britannic Majesty and the Imperial German Government being desirous of arriving at an Agreement 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:

The undersigned, duly authorised by their respective Governments, have agreed as follows:—

(1.) *Settlement of the Frontier between Nigeria and the Cameroons from Yola to the Sea.*

1. The boundary starts at a point a quarter of a mile (4 kilom.) north-west of boundary pillar 17 along the prolongation of the straight line joining boundary pillars 16 and 17.

2. From this point the boundary runs in a straight line, as shown in red on the map (sheets 1 and 2), signed by the German and British delegates at London on October 6, 1909, until it cuts the thalweg of the Maio M'Bulo (Mao Bulo), at a point about half a mile (75 kilom.) west of Ganfada (Gangfada).

3. The boundary now runs along the thalweg of the Maio M'Bulo (Mao Bulo) until it reaches a point about a mile and a half (2.4 kilom.) east of Tibak (Ganbe), when it follows its southern tributary, as shown on the aforesaid map (sheet 2).

4. From the head-waters of this southern tributary the boundary runs in a straight line to the top of a hill called Dakka (Wori). From Dakka (Wori) the boundary runs about south-south-west in a straight line for a distance of about a mile and a quarter (2 kilom.), when it joins one of the tributaries of the Maio Kam (Mao Kam), as shown on the aforesaid map (sheet 2).