

[Senegambia, North and South of the Gambia, Yuba and Senclia.]

No. 226.-ARRANGEMENT concerning the Delimitation of the English and French Possessions on the West Coast of Africa. Signed at Paris, August 10, 1889.

THE Undersigned, selected by the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Government of the French Republic for the purpose of preparing a general understanding with a view to settle all the questions at issue between England and France with regard to their respective possessions on the West Coast of Africa have agreed on the following provisions :-

Senegambia. Line of Demarcation.

Art. 1.-In Senegambia, the frontier line between the English and French possessions shall be established as follows :-

North of the Gambia.

1. To the north of the Gambia (right bank) the line shall start from Jinnak Creek and follow the parallel which, traversing the coast at this point (about 13° 36' north), intersects the Gambia at the great bend it makes towards the north opposite a small island situated at the entrance of Sarmi Creek in the country of Niamea.

Yarbatenda.

From this point the frontier line shall follow the right bank as far as Yarbatenda, at a distance of 10 kilom. from the river.

South of the Gambia.

2. To the south (left bank) the line, starting from the mouth of the San Pedro, shall follow the left bank as far as 13° 10' of north latitude. The frontier shall thence follow the parallel which, starting from this point, goes as far as Sandeng (end of the Vintang Creek, English map.)

The line shall then trend upwards in the direction of the Gambia, following the meridian which passes through Sandeng to a distance of 10 kilom. from the river.

The frontier shall then follow the left bank of the river at the same distance of 10 kilom. as far as, and including, Yarbatenda.

• H.T., Tol. xviii, p. 19.

See *Hap faoillg*, p. 730. See *UO Annex 2*, p. 7U; and *Verbal of Delimitation Commission*, 9th June, 1891, p. 7U.

See *Annexa*, p. 7U, and Map facing p. 730.

See *UO Annex 1*, p. 7U; and *Convention*, 8th April, 1901, p. 816.

[North of Sierra Leone, Kiddle and Upper Nicer Districts, Gold Coast, Ashantee, Asinee.]

North of Sierra Leone. Line of Demarcation. Mellicourie and Great Scarcies River.

Art. 11.- To the north of Sierra Leone, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1882 (No. 24), the line of demarcation, after having divided the basin of the Mellicourie from that of the Great Scarcies, shall pass between Bennah and Tambakka, leaving Talla to England and Tarniaso to France, and shall approach the 10th degree of north latitude, including in the French zone the country of the Houbbous, and in the English zone Soulimaniah and Falabah.

Middle and Upper Niger Districts.

The line shall stop at the intersection of the 13th degree of longitude west of Paris (10° 40' of Greenwich) as marked on the French map, and of the 10th degree of latitude.

Gold Coast. Line of Demarcation. English Frontier.

Art. 111.- Section 1.- On the Gold Coast, the English frontier shall start from the sea coast at Newtown at 1,000 metres to the west of the house occupied in 1884 by the English Commissioners. It shall thence go straight to the Tendo Lagoon. The line shall then follow the left bank of that lagoon and of that of Ahy and the left bank of the River Tanoe or Tendo as far as Nougoua.

Starting from Nougoua, the frontier line shall be fixed in accordance with the various Treaties which have respectively been concluded by the two Governments with the natives. This line shall be prolonged to the 9th degree of north latitude.

Liberty of English and French Political Action respectively outside French Ashantee, Ashantee, Ashantee, Ashantee.

The French Government shall undertake to allow England full liberty of political action to the east of the frontier line, particularly as regards the Kingdom of the Ashantees; and the English Government shall undertake to allow France full liberty of political action to the west of the frontier line.

Gold Coast. II Line of Demarcation. French Frontier. Asinee.

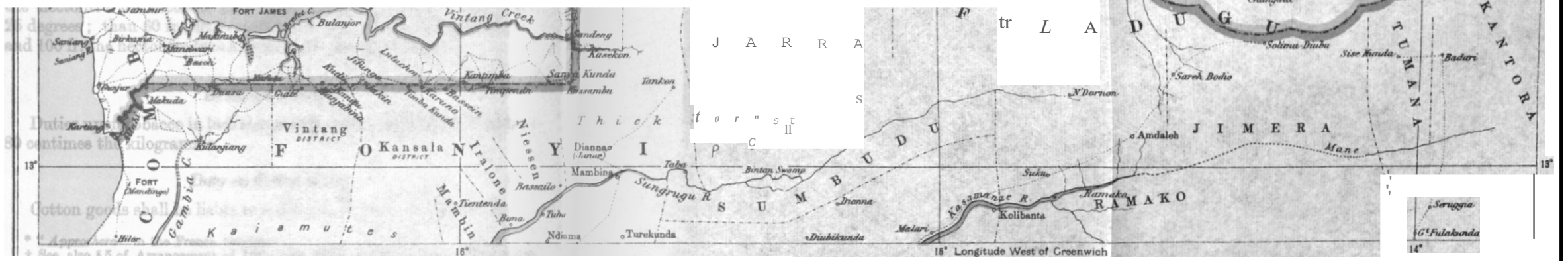
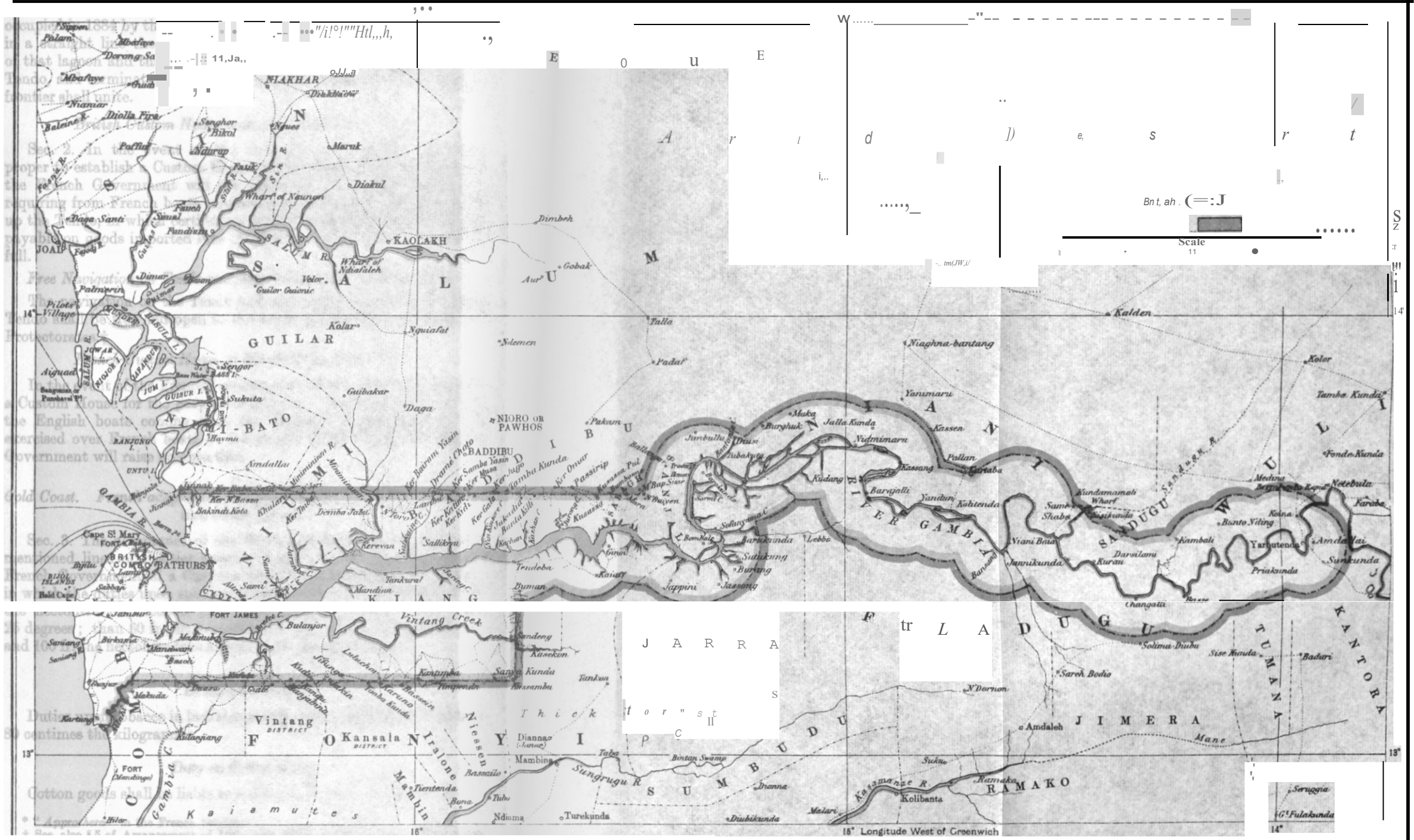
The French frontier shall, in like manner, start from the seashore at Newtown at a distance of 1,000 metres to the west of the house

; \ :/36 Agreement, 26th June, 1891, p. 743, and Agreement,

t. The Convention of 1882 was not ratified, but it has, been approved by both Powers

-hm S: 72emen t. It was published in the " Journal Officiel " 1 28th March, t See Arrangement, 12th July, 1893, p. 764.

f For continuation of this line - th 8 h Tention of 14th June, 1898 p. 785r.0 north ward see Art. I of Anglo-French Con- July, 3 \ : - , P. 733 and Arrangement fixing Boundary on the Gold Coast, 12th



(Gold Coast.)

occupied in 1884 by the English Commissioners. After having reached in a straight line the Tendo Lagoon it shall follow the right bank of that lagoon and that of Ahy, as well as that of the River Tendo or Tendo, and terminate at Nougoua, the point at which the two lines of frontier shall unite.

British Custom House at Mouth of the River Tendo.

Sec. 2. In the event of the Gold Coast Government thinking proper to establish a Custom House at the mouth of the River Tendo the French Government will not object to the English authorities requiring from French boats certificates of destination for goods going up the Tendo, in which certificates it shall be specified that the duties payable on goods imported into the French Colony have been paid in full.

Free Navigation on Tendo and Ahy Lagoons and on River Tendo.

The navigation on the Tendo and Ahy Lagoons and on the River Tendo shall be free and open to the boats and inhabitants of the two Protectorates.†

French Custom House at Mouth of the River Tendo.

In the event of the French Government thinking proper to establish a Custom House for the purpose of keeping a similar supervision over the English boats coming from the direction of Apollonia and that exercised over French boats at the mouth of the Tendo, the English Government will raise no objection.

Gold Coast. French adoption of Customs Tariff of Assinee. Duties on Spirituous Liquor.

Sec. 3. The acceptance of the English Government of the above-mentioned lines of frontier remains subject to the adoption by the French Government of a Customs tariff to be established at Assinee, in which the duties upon spirituous liquors shall not be less than 4-0 fr. the hectolitre for alcohols and trade liquors of less strength than 25 degrees; than 60 fr. the hectolitre for alcohols of 25 to 49 degrees; and 100fr. the hectolitre for alcohols of 50 degrees and over.

Duties on Tobacco.

Duties upon tobacco in leaf and manufactured shall not be less than 80 centimes the kilogramme.

Duty on Ootum. GOOM.

Cotton goods shall be liable to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

* "Appellation" in the French version.

† See also the Arrangement of 12th July, 1893, p. 7186 relative to the right of fishing in the River Tendo; and Exchange of Notes of June, 1907, p. 861, as to Liounee to Dredge in the Neutn Water of the River Tendo.

[Slave Ooaat, Xotonou, cl;o.)

Slave Ooaat. Demarcation of Spheres of Influence. Porto Novo and Lagos.

Art. I V.-Sec. 1. On the Slave Coast, the line of demarcation between the spheres of influence of the two Powers shall be identical with the meridian which intersects the territory of Porto Novo at the Ajarra Creek, leaving Pokrah or Pokea to the English Colony of Lagos. It shall follow the above-mentioned meridian as far as the 9th degree of north latitude, where it shall stop. •

Appah to remain to England.

To the south it shall terminate on the sea-shore after having passed through the territory of Appah, the capital of which shall continue to belong to England. †

Free Navigation of the Ajarra and Addo River.

The navigation of the Ajarra and of the River Addo shall be free and open to the inhabitants and boats of both Protectorates.

Slave Coast. Liberty of Trade with the Eg'bas, &c.

Sec. 2. French traders shall be guaranteed full liberty of trade with such districts as shall not be included in the French sphere of influence, and especially as regards the Eg'bas.

English Trading Privileges.

English traders shall likewise be guaranteed full liberty of trade with such districts as shall not be included in the English sphere of influence.

Proudio, I, to be afforded to Inhabitants of Katanu and French Portion of Appah. Liberty to Emigrate.

Sec. 3. Guarantees shall also be given in favour of the inhabitants of Katanu and of the French portion of the territory of Appah. These inhabitants shall be free to leave the country should they so desire, and those who remain shall be protected by the French authorities against any act of aggression on their persons, their position, or their property on the part of the King of Porto Novo or of his people.

Similar Guarantee, to Inhabitants of Pokrah.

Similar guarantees shall be given in favour of the inhabitants of the territory of Pokrah.

British and French Spheres of Action.

Sec. 4. It is furthermore agreed that (1) the English Government shall have full liberty of political action to the east of the frontier line ;

• See Report of Boundary Commission, **Lagos and Sierra Leone**, 12th October, 1896, p. 780; Art. II of Convention between Great Britain and France of 1st June, 1898, p. 786; and Agreement of 19th October, 1906, p. 8'9.

† A letter was addressed by the Colonial Secretary to Lagos on the various foreign Oonaala at that place, on the 18th March, 1883, announcing that the British flag had, on the 11th of that month, been hoisted, and British protection extended to the people and territory of Appah.

and that (2) the French Government shall have full liberty of political action to the west of the frontier line.

Non-utilization of Otuom-Hou, e between Pokrah and Addo.

Sec. 5. In consequence of the understanding defined above, and with a view to obviate any conflict to which the daily relations of the inhabitants of the Porto Novo country with those of Pokrah might give rise if a Custom House were to be established by one or other of the Contracting Parties on the Ajarra Creek, the English and French Delegates agree in recommending to their respective Governments the neutralization, from a Customs point of view, of that portion of the territory of Pokrah which is comprised between the Ajarra Creek and the Addo until such time as a definitive Customs Agreement can be arrived at between the French establishments of Porto Novo and the Colony of Lagos.

Appointment of Special Boundary Commissioners.

Art. V.- The two Governments reserve to themselves the right of nominating Special Commissioners of Delimitation to trace upon the spot wherever they may consider it necessary the line of demarcation between the English and French possessions, in conformity with the general provisions which are set forth above.

In witness whereof the undersigned Delegates have drawn up and signed the present Agreement, subject to the approval of their respective Governments. †

Done at Paris, in duplicate, the 10th day of August, 1889.

EDWIN H. EGERTON.

AUGUSTUS W. L. HEMMING.

A. NISARD.

JEAN BAYOL.

Annex I. - Freetown Route of Communication between Mellacoree (or Mellicourie) and the French Soudan (South of Fouta Djallon) - (North of Sierra Leone).

The line of demarcation laid down in Article II of the Agreement shall be determined on the spot by English and French Delegates named for that purpose.

It is understood that these Delegates, keeping in view the conclusions of the Commission charged with drawing up the Agreement in question, shall mutually endeavour to find means of assuring to France a route of communication to the south of Fouta Djallon between Mellacoree and the French Soudan, which shall, however, in no way interfere with the possession by England of the road between Kambia and **Falabah**, which shall in principle be identical with the route followed by Blyden in 1872 to the latter place.

• See Arrangement, fixing Boundary on the Gold Coast, 22nd July, 1893, p. 75.

† See Exchange of Notes, 2nd and 19th November, 1880, p. 736.

‡ See Article Agreement of 21st January, 1896, p. 767.

[North & Ad South of the **Gambia. Tarbated&.]**

A.Nnx 2.

Senegambia. North of the Gambia. Jinnak Orta.

Sec. 1. The expression " Jinnak Creek," as a point of departure of the line of frontier on the north of the Gambia, shall mean that point of the continent where the Jinnak flows into the sea, as shown on the English map numbered 684.

Sec. 2. The expression " the line shall start from Jinnak Creek and follow the parallel which, traversing the coast at this point (about 11° 36' north), intersects the Gambia at the great bend," &c., shall signify that the frontier line shall follow the parallel from the middle of the channel of the mouth of the Jinnak (which shall be understood as explained in Section 1), till it reaches a point 10 kilom. from the Gambia, as set forth below (Section 8).

Yarbatenda.

Sec. 8. " From this point the frontier line shall follow the right bank as far as Yarbatenda, at a distance of 10 kilom. from the river," shall signify that from the point where the parallel of the Jinnak Creek (as set forth above) reaches a distance of 10 kilom. from the Gambia, the frontier line shall be drawn in such a way as always to be at an equal distance of 10 kilom. from the nearest point of the bank of the river.

South of Gambia.

Sec. 4. " The line, starting from the mouth of the San Pedro, shall follow the left bank as far as 18° 10' of north latitude." In the event of its being found that neither the San Pedro nor any of its branches meets the parallel 13° 10' of north latitude, the frontier shall follow that parallel from the shore.

Sec. 15. The expression " as far as Sandeng," shall be considered as including Sandeng, within British territory, and in the event of this parallel (13° 10' of north latitude) being found not to touch Vmtang Creek then the frontier line would stop at the meridian which passes 1 kilom. east of Sandeng, or if the parallel 13° 10' (north) should be found to meet the Vmtang Creek below Sandeng, the expression would be taken to mean that the frontier should follow the left bank of the Creek from the point where it is met by the 13° 10' parallel (north) to the meridian which passes 1 kilom. east of Sandeng.

Yarbatenda.

Sec. 6. " Including Yarbatenda" shall be taken to mean that the frontier line shall be drawn round and beyond Yarbatenda, at a radius of 10 kilom. from the centre of the town; and in the event of its being

- See Art. I., p. 729.

See also Section 6, on this page.

† Modified by Art. V of the Anglo-French Convention of 8th April, 1901 (p. 817), so as to give to French Yarbatenda and the lands and landing-places belonging to that locality.

f Yarbatenda is not only a town but a landing-place. The meaning of the word is "Strangers' Wharf." The 10-called "town" consists of the huts of the French put up during the wading and dried during the rainy season.

[Blem. Leone, Gold Coast.]

found that a circle so drawn would intersect the bend of the river east of Y arbatenda, then the frontier line, from the point where such circle should be found to cut the river, would follow the nearest bank till it meets a fresh intersection of the river (by the circle).

Sec. 7. The English map, "Intelligence Department Map, 684," has been used in defining this part of the frontiers.

Sierra Leone.. Mellacoree and Scarmu River,.

Seco. 1. " In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1882, (No. 224) the line of demarcation, after having divided the basin of the Mellacoree from that of the Great Soarcies," shall be taken to mean: in accordance with Article I of the Convention of 1882, which says, " The said line of demarcation shall be drawn in such a manner as to insure to France the complete control of the Mellacoree River, and to Great Britain the complete control of the Scarioies Rivers. The point and factory of Mahela, as well as the adjacent water communication, shall belong to the nation to which, by the aforesaid inquiry, their possession may be found necessary for the control of the Mellacoree or of the Soarcies Rivers, as the case may be. If the water communication at Maheia should be found to open into the Mellacoree as well as into the Scarcies River, the said line of demarcation shall start on the coast from the centre of the stream which joins the sea at Mahela, and shall be continued in such manner as to assign to Great Britain the communication with the Scarcies River, and to France the communication with the Mellacoree River."

Seco. 2. The expression " the line of demarcation shall pass between Bennah and Tambakka " shall be taken literally, in so far as it is in conformity with the above-mentioned Convention, in order that the complete control of the Scarioies may be assured to Great Britain and that of Mellacoree to France.

In the event of Bennah or Bannah being found to extend into the basin of the Great Soarcies, then this Convention shall be modified in such a way as to make the right bank of the Scarcies itself form the boundary at this part of its course.

Seco. 3. The map which has been consulted is "La Carte des Etablissements Français au Sénégal," by M. Monteil, 1886.

Go'd Coast. § A, sinee.

Seco. 1. As far as regards the frontier line between the sea and Tendo Lagoon, the expression " straight " shall be taken to mean straight towards the true north.

- See Anglo Agreement of 21st January, 1891, p. 7157.

The Convention of 1882 was not ratified, but it was accepted by both Powers as a binding arrangement. It was published in the "Journal Officiel" of 28th March, 1883. See p. 7152.

The full title of this Map is, " Carte de l'établissement Français au Sénégal dressée par ordre de M. le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère de la Marine et des Colonies par M. Monteil, Capitaine d'Infanterie de Marine, Officier d'Académie, Chef de la Mission Topographique du Haut Sénégal (1884-1885), avec la Collaboration de M. le Lieutenant d'Infanterie de Marine d'après les documents les plus récents, les travaux des divers Missions Topographiques et de M. de M. Regnaud de Lannoy de Billy, Chef de Détachement du Génie." Paris, 1886.

- See Arrangement, fixing Boundary on the Gold Coast, 12th July, 1893, p. 7M.

(A-p Weet aou, men,.)

Timashowing the towns and villages visited by the Assinee Boundary Commissioners in December, 1883, and January, 1884," has served for the description of this part of the frontier as far M Nougoua.

P<>rl0 N 000.

Roo. 1. " The meridian which interseots the territory of Porto Novo at the Ajarra Creek " shall be taken to mean :-

1. (To the north of the Porto Novo Lagoon) the middle of the stream of the Ajarra or Ajera River to the point where the said river c--eases to separate the Kingdom of Porto Novo from that of Pokrah, and from thence the meridian thereof as far as the 9th parallel of north latitude.

2. (To the ROUTH of the Porto Novo Lagoon) the meridian of the middle of the Ajarra River, where it flows into the Porto Novo Lagoon.

The frontier line has been based in this Convention upon the sketch survey of the inland water communication in the Colony of Lagos, by Harbour-Master Speeding, 1886.
