



# **International Boundary Study**

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## **Niger – Nigeria Boundary**

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**The Geographer  
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**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY**

**No. 93**

**NIGER - NIGERIA BOUNDARY**

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# **NIGER - NIGERIA BOUNDARY**

## **I. BRIEF**

The Niger - Nigeria boundary is about 930 miles in length. From the tripoint with Dahomey on the median line of the Niger river, it extends northward and then eastward to the Republic of Chad tripoint at 13° 42' 29" N. Latitude and approximately 13° 38' E. Longitude. In the extreme eastern sector, the boundary follows the thalweg of the eastward flowing Komadugu Yobe for more than 170 miles and then continues for about 16 miles in Lake Chad to the Chad tripoint. The boundary is demarcated by pillars and the Komadugu Yobe.

## **II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Lagos area of Nigeria was ceded to the United Kingdom by a local monarch in 1861, and was titled the Settlement of Lagos and Dependencies. In 1863 the Settlement of Lagos was made a member of the West African Settlements subject to the Governor of Sierra Leone. During 1874 the Settlement of Lagos was detached from the West African Settlements, together with the Gold Coast Colony, and formed part of the area administered by the Governor of the Gold Coast until made a separate colony 12 years later.

In 1885 the General Act of the Berlin Conference recognized that the upper valley of the Niger was within the French sphere of influence. During July 1886 the British chartered the Royal Niger Company which was given authority to administer the interior of Nigeria held by treaties and concessions.

The Royal Niger Company surrendered its charter in 1899, and the British Government assumed control of the company's territorial acquisitions in the south by annexing them to the Niger Coast Protectorate which was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria in January 1900. To the north the Royal Niger Company's holdings became the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

In 1901 the so-called third military territory or the military territory of Niger was created in French West Africa with headquarters at Zinder. For civil affairs the territory was attached to the Haut Senegal - Niger colony. Niger became a colony in 1922, and the colonial capital was moved to Niamey in 1926. Following World War II Niger was made an overseas territory in 1946, became an autonomous member of the French Community in 1958, and was granted independence by France on August 3, 1960.

On January 1, 1914, the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria were amalgamated to form a single state called the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. On October 1, 1954, the Federation of Nigeria was proclaimed,

and exactly six years later in 1960, Nigeria received its independence from the United Kingdom.

### **III. TREATIES**

An Anglo - French declaration of August 5, 1890 established a boundary between their respective territories from Say to Lake Chad.

II. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty recognizes the sphere of influence of France to the South of her Mediterranean possessions, up to a line from Saye [Say] on the Niger, to Barrawa [Baroua] on Lake Tchad drawn in such manner as to comprise in the sphere of action of the Niger Company all that fairly belongs to the Kingdom of Sokoto; the line to be determined by the Commissioners to be appointed.

Article IV of the Anglo - French Convention of June 14, 1898 modified the 1890 boundary between their respective spheres of influence and extended the boundary eastward into Lake Chad.

Starting from the point on the left bank of the Niger indicated in the previous Article, viz., the median line of the Dallul Mauri, the frontier shall follow this median line until it meets the circumference of a circle drawn from the centre of the town of Sokoto with a radius of 100 miles (160 - 932 metres). From this point it shall follow, the northern arc of this circle as far as its second intersection with the 14th parallel of north latitude. From this second point of intersection it shall follow this parallel eastward for a distance of 70 miles (112 - 652 metres); then proceed due south until it reaches the parallel of 13° 20' north latitude, then eastward along this parallel for a distance of 250 miles (402 - 230 metres); then due north until it regains the 14th parallel of north latitude; then eastwards along this parallel as far as its intersection with the meridian passing 35' east of the centre of the town of Kuka, [Kukawa], and thence this meridian southward until its intersection with the southern shore of Lake Chad.

An Anglo - French Convention of April 8, 1904 revised the 1898 boundary. It also afforded the initial alignment of the present Niger - Nigeria boundary, subject to the details and changes contained in the delimitation convention of May 29, 1906 and the demarcation agreement of February 19, 1910. Article VIII of the Convention of 1904 is as follows:

VIII. To the east of the Niger the following line shall be substituted for the boundary fixed between the French and British possessions by the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, subject to the modifications which may result from the stipulations introduced in the sixth and seventh paragraphs of the present Article.

Starting from the point on the left bank of the Niger laid down in Article III of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, that is to say, the median line of the Dallul Mauri,

the frontier shall be drawn along this median line until it meets the circumference of a circle drawn from the town of Sokoto as a centre, with a radius of 160,932 metres (100 miles). Thence it shall follow the northern arc of this circle to a point situated 5 kilom. south of the point of intersection of the above-mentioned arc of the circle with the route from Dosso to Matankari via Maourede.

Thence it shall be drawn in a direct line to a point 20 kilom. north of Konni (Birni-N'Kouni), and then in a direct line to a point 15 kilom. south of Maradi, and thence shall be continued in a direct line to the point of intersection of the parallel of 13° 20' north latitude, with a meridian passing 70 miles to the east of the second intersection of the 14th degree of north latitude and the northern arc of the above-mentioned circle.

Thence the frontier shall follow in an easterly direction the parallel of 13° 20' north latitude until it strikes the left bank of the River Komadugu Waube (Komadougou Ouobe), [Komadugu Yobe], the thalweg of which it will then follow to Lake Chad. But if, before meeting this river, the frontier attains a distance of 5 kilom. from the caravan route from Zinder to Yo, through Sua Kololua (Soua Kololoua), Adeber, and Kabi, the boundary shall then be traced at a distance of 5 kilom. to the south of this route until it strikes the left bank of the River Komadugu Waube (Komadougou Ouobe), it being nevertheless understood that, if the boundary thus drawn should happen to pass through a village, this village, with its lands, shall be assigned to the Government to which would fall the larger portion of the village and its lands. The boundary will then, as before, follow the thalweg of the said river to Lake Chad.

Thence it will follow the degree of latitude passing through the thalweg of the mouth of the said river up to its intersection with the meridian running 35' east of the centre of the town of Kouka, and will then follow this meridian southwards until it intersects the southern shore of Lake Chad.

It is agreed, however, that, when the Commissioners of the two Governments at present engaged in delimiting the line laid down in Article IV of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898, return home and can be consulted, the two Governments will be prepared to consider any modifications of the above frontier line which may seem desirable for the purpose of determining the line of demarcation with greater accuracy. In order to avoid the inconvenience to either Party which might result from the adoption of a line deviating from recognized and well-established frontiers, it is agreed that in those portions of the projected line where the frontier is not determined by the trade routes, regard shall be had to the present political divisions of the territories so that the tribes belonging to the territories to Tessaoua - Maradi and Zinder shall, as far as possible, be left to France, and those belonging to the territories of the British zone shall, as far as possible, be left to Great Britain.

It is further agreed that, on Lake Chad, the frontier-line shall, if necessary, be modified so as to assure to France a communication through open water at all

seasons between her possessions on the north-west and those on the south-east of the Lake, and a portion of the surface of the open waters of the Lake at least proportionate to that assigned to her by the map forming Annex 2 of the Convention of the 14th June, 1898.

In that portion of the River Komadugu [Yobe] which is common to both Parties, the population on the banks shall have equal rights of fishing.

An Anglo - French delimitation convention of May 29, 1906<sup>1</sup> (accompanied by two maps) provided a detailed description of the Niger - Nigeria boundary which served as the basis for the demarcation of the line contained in the Anglo - French Agreement of February 19, 1910. During the demarcation of the boundary, the 1906 delimitation was changed in several places as listed in Article II, Deflections, of the Agreement of 1910. The demarcation of the boundary is afforded in Part III, Alignment, of this study, and the Deflections following the demarcation must be applied to make the delimitation of 1906 conform to the present alignment in its entirety. The delimitation of May 29, 1906 without the deflections is as follows:

"Leaving the last boundary-post erected in 1900 by the Anglo - French Boundary Commission on the road from Ilo to Madekali, at a distance 16,093 metres (10 miles) from the centre of the village of Guiris (Giri) (Port of Ilo), the frontier crosses the Niger and runs to the valley of the Foga (Dallul Mauri), following straight lines which are determined by five points placed as follows:--

The first on the road from Korkova to Tunuga, at a distance of 5 kilom. from the village of Korkova.

The second on the road from Tunuga to Kangakoe, at a distance of 5 kilom. from the village of Tunuga.

The third on the road from Tunuga to Komba, half-way between these two villages.

The fourth on the road from Komba to Sabunbirni, half-way between these two villages.

The fifth on the road from Komba to Bengu, half-way between these two villages.

Thence the frontier will run first in a north-easterly and then in a northerly direction, so as to pass parallel to and at a distance of 10 kilom. to the east of the road from Bengu to Matankari.

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<sup>1</sup> Later the same year, by notes exchanged at Paris on October 19, an agreement terminated the northern point of the Dahomey - Nigeria boundary at the median line of the Niger river. Thus, the Dahomey tripoint with the Niger - Nigeria boundary is considered to be located on the median line of the Niger.

This road is determined by the following points:--

Banna, Yellu, the Well of Angua-n'Iliaso, Bale, Goru, Kisamu, Kuduru, Tullu, Baoda, Makarua, Lokoko, Beibei, Maizari, Dumega, Angua-n-Ouri, Wassadeaki, Bischimi, Kiada (Tiada), Nassarawa, the pool called Tabki-M'budu, Angua Nana, and Dogunduchi [Dogondoutchi].

The frontier will follow the line thus laid down as far as a point situated 10 kilom. to the east of the cairn already erected on Budu Hill. Thence it will follow a series of straight lines through four points placed as follows:--

The first, 5 kilom. to the west of Kwardana;

The second, 5 kilom. to the south of that village;

The third, 5 kilom. to the south of Kwariawa;

The fourth, 5 kilom. to the south of Bazaga.

From the last-named point it will follow a line drawn parallel to and at a distance of 5 kilom. to the south of the road from Bazaga to Malbaza, which passes through Massalata, Birni n'Konni. [Birni N Konni], Tierassa, and Sarnawa as far as a point situated 5 kilom. to the south of the village of Malbaza.

The frontier will then run in a series of straight lines:--

1. To a point half-way between the villages of Chigio and Gida n'Seriki Koma, on the road from Wurnu to Chara.
2. To a point 5 kilom. to the north of the village of Antudu, situated on the road from Wurnu to Sabon Birni.
3. To a point 10 kilom. from the centre of Sabon Birni, measured along the road from Sabon Birni to Chara.
4. To a point 5 kilom. to the north of the village of Gida n'Mai Mai.
5. To a point half-way between Sabon Birni and Gida n'Karri, on the road from Sabon Birni to Chibiri.
6. To a point half-way between Sansanne-Aisa to Chibiri, on the road connecting these two places.

The frontier will then pass round the Sultanate of Maradi in a series of straight lines traversing--

1. A point 10 kilom. to the west of the village of Fiawa.
2. A point 10 kilom. south of Gida n'Gafey.
3. A point 10 kilom. south of Kandavai.

It is, however, understood that the frontier thus traced to the south of the Sultanate of Maradi shall not extend south of the parallel of 13° north.

From the last-named point, 10 kilom. to the south of Kandavai, the frontier will be so drawn as to intersect the Maradi - Katsena road at a point situated half-way between Kandavai and Katsena. Continuing thence in a straight line, it will reach first a point situated on the Katsena - Tessawa road, equidistant from the villages of Gida n'Duma, and Yenkeisga; next a point on the Gallo-Raffa road, equidistant from the wells of Katafa and Gobromaggi, and then a point 5 kilom. to the south-west of the village of Regia Mata. Thence it will follow a line drawn parallel to and 5 kilom. to the south-west of the road from Regia Mata to Zango (on which are placed the villages of Kollema, Garato, Beri Beri, Memaji, Gallu, Danberto, Adamawa, and Gemi), as far as a point situated 7 kilom. to the west of the centre of the village of Zango.

Thence the frontier will be drawn so as to intersect--

1. The Zango - Gemi road, half-way between these two places.
2. The Zango - Dumbi road, half-way between these two places; and will then pass--
  1. 8 kilom. north-east of Sara.
  2. 13 kilom. north-east of Shadere.
  3. 10 kilom. north-east of Dasha.
  4. 8 kilom. north of Baoure.
  5. 7 kilom. north of Bure.
  6. 7 kilom. north-east of the last-named place.
7. 5 kilom. south of Karagua, of which the latitude is approximately 12° 48' north, the longitude 9° 37' east of Greenwich.



8. 5 kilom. east of the above-mentioned village of Karagua.
9. 5 kilom. west of the centre of the village of Bilamgari.

The frontier will then intersect--

1. The Machena - Lagwankaka road, half-way between these two places.
2. The Komi - Gumshi road, half-way between these two places.
3. The Buburua - Maiori road, half-way between these two places.
4. The road from Sunda Sunda to Gurselik, half-way between these two places, and will reach a point situated 5 kilom. to the south of the village of Zumba.

From the last-named point the frontier will follow a line drawn parallel to and 5 kilom. to the south of the road from Gurselik to Adubur, which passes through Zumba and Judkorum, until this line strikes the thalweg of the river Komodugu Yobe, then it will follow the thalweg of the said river as far as Lake Chad.

From the mouth of the Komodugu-Yobe in Lake Chad the frontier will follow towards the east the parallel of latitude, passing through the thalweg of the mouth of the said river as far as a point situated at a distance 35 kilom. from the centre of the village of Bosso. From this point it will run in a straight line to the point of intersection of the 13th parallel of north latitude with the meridian running 35' east of the centre of the town of Kukawa, the meridian mentioned in the Conventions of the 14th June, 1898, and the 8th April, 1904.

Northward from the Chad - Niger - Nigeria tripoint to Molo, the Chad - Nigeria boundary was determined initially in accordance with a convention signed by the Commanding Officers of the Chad and Niger military territories. It was approved on February 11, 1912, subject to adherence by the Governors General of French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa.

#### **IV. ALIGNMENT**

The Anglo - French demarcation agreement of February 19, 1910 affords the present alignment of the Niger - Nigeria boundary. Fourteen maps also were signed by the boundary commissioners of both states indicating the boundary as finally demarcated. The alignment of the boundary in these maps differed from the two maps accompanying "Treaty Series No. 14 (1906)" on the Niger - Nigeria boundary only to the slight extent contained in Article II, Deflections of the Anglo - French agreement of 1910. Although the 14-sheet

series is not held in Washington, the British TSGS 2388 map series consisting of nine provisional sheets of the boundary is available. The nine maps appear to be in agreement with the present boundary alignment and probably served as a basis for the 1910 agreement.

Article I, Description of the Frontier, and Article II, Deflections, of the agreement of 1910 are as follows:

**Article I. Description of the Frontier.**

The frontier follows a straight line from beacon to beacon.

For convenience of reference the list of beacons is given in tabular form with the following conventions--

1. The boundary beacons are described according to the following system of classification--

*Class A.*--A group of four palm-tree posts disposed round a fifth central post which carries a tri-colour enamelled iron plaque, 8 inches by 6 inches, with the inscription--

Delimitation 1907. Borne No. _____
---------------------------------------

The number on the plaque is the number of the beacon referred to in the Table and on the map.

*Class B.*--A conical pillar built of dry stone, cemented on top except where stated, to which is fixed the numbered plaque above mentioned.

*Class C.*--The upper length of an iron telegraph pole of Northern Nigeria pattern, 15 feet long, fixed in the ground at a depth of 4 feet to 5 feet, carrying at the top the numbered plaque above mentioned, and generally cemented at the base.

*Class D.*--The cast-iron base socket, 5 feet long, of an iron telegraph pole, fixed point uppermost in the ground, at a depth of 3 feet. The numbered plaque is fixed to a tree close by.

*Class E.*--A tree, stripped of all except the upper branches, to which the numbered plaque is fastened at a height of 10 feet to 15 feet above the ground. A clearing has been formed around the tree.

2. All bearings are true bearings from north round by east. They must not be taken as mathematically exact. Any case where the position of the frontier intermediate to two beacons is in doubt must be settled by tracing on the ground the straight line between the two beacons.

3. All distances between beacons, and also those whose bearings are given in degrees, are measured in a straight line. All other distances are measured along native tracks in question. Except in certain cases all distances are given in round numbers to the nearest 100 metres, and must not be taken as mathematically exact.

4. The first village mentioned in the description of the position of a beacon is in British territory in the English text, and in French territory in the French text.

5. In cases where a beacon has disappeared and a doubt should arise in consequence as to the exact position where it was placed by the Commissioners, the position must be determined by reference solely to the distances given in the column headed "Position." Should, however, the roads and localities therein mentioned have disappeared since the passage of the Commission, then the position of the beacon in question must be determined by reference to the figures given in the columns headed "Bearing" and "Distance."

**Table of Beacons**

No.	Description	Position	Bearing--Distance--	
			From preceding Beacon	
			Degrees.	Metres.
--	Last boundary mark erected in 1900 by the Anglo - French Boundary Commission	On the road from Illo to Madekali, 16,093 metres from centre of Giri (Port of Illo).	...	
1	Class A. A small cemented stone beacon is placed on a rise 70 metres distant, bearing 49°	At edge of creek, 180 metres from centre of Dole, bearing 135°	48 1/2	7,400
2	Class A. ... ..	South side of Korkova --Dole road, 3,700 metres from centre of Dole	48 1/2	3,600
3	Class B. ... ..	North side of Korkova--Tunuga road, 5,000 metres	48 1/2	4,200

			from centre of Korkova.		
4	"	... ..	South side of Kangakoe--Tunuga road, 5,200 metres from north-east gate of Tunuga.	350	5,900
5	"	... ..	North side of Komba--Tunuga road, near salting named Tunga Magaji, 3,300 metres from west gate to Komba.	296	3,900
6	"	... ..	North side of an alternative Komba --Tunuga road, 3,500 metres from west gate of Komba.	296	800
7	Class A.	Four tall palm-tree trunks, with a small stone beacon in the centre.	On a sand-hill close to south-west side of Komba--Sabonbirni road, 3,800 metres from west gate of Komba.	351 1/2	3,600
8	Class B.	... ..	East side of Komba-- Bengu road, 8,800 metres from centre of each village.	356 1/2	6,100
9	"	... ..	20 metres south of Fingila--Bengu road, 10,500 metres from north-west corner of Bengu town wall.	45	8,800
10	"	... ..	South side of Gode-- Bengu road, 11,400 metres from north- west corner of Bengu town wall.	353	6,900
11	Class B.	... ..	On a small conical spur south of Gode --Bana road, 150 metres west of point where road enters the defile, and 12,700 metres from centre of Bana.	337 1/2	10,400

12	"	... ..	South side of Gode-- Yelu road, on top of the cliff crossed by the road, 9,300 metres from west gate of Yelu.	8	10,800
13	"	... ..	South side of Zogirma --Yule road, 1,700 metres west of top of cliff, and 10,700 metres from west gate of Yelu.	22 1/2	5,700
14	"	... ..	South side of Debbe-- Bara road, 4,800 metres from Debbe well, and 10,100 metres from the cross roads near Kutumbu water hole.	352	15,600
15	"	... ..	North side of Tilli-- Junju road, 11,400 metres from Furore (centre).	360	12,800
16	"	... ..	East side of Gidarri --Tombo--Kuduru road, 1,700 metres from well of Gidarri.	49 1/2	16,800
17	"	... ..	West side of Kuri-- Kuduru road, 450 metres south of the pool Tabkin Banguberi.	54 1/2	9,300
18	"	... ..	West side of Tsafedzi --Makarua road, 1,600 metres from point where the road descends from the plateau.	60	5,700
19	"	... ..	East side of Fiaski (well)--Matachi road, 3,200 metres from Fiaski, on the brow of the hill.	53	8,400
20	"	... ..	West side of Aljenna --Kwatadey road, on top of cliff south	33	6,200

of Kwatadey.

21	"	... ..	West side of Bwi-- Kafiru road, 1,700 metres from east gate of Kafiru.	30	6,100
22	"	... ..	South side of Rimau-- Kafiru road, 1,500 metres from east gate of Kafiru.	30	800
23	Class B.	... .. (uncemented)	South side of Galewa --Kafiru road, 3,000 metres from west gate of Kafiru.	34	2,300
24	"	... ..	North side of Galewa --Kaokao road, 1,700 metres from centre of Galewa.	40	2,300
25	Class E.	... ..	West side of Galewa --Gidodam road, 1,700 metres from centre of Galewa.	51	1,700
26	Class B.	... ..	North side of Jantullu --Gidodam road, 4,800 metres from north-west gate of Jantullu.	24	3,500
27	"	... ..	East side of Jantullu --Falakari road, 1,400 metres from well of Falakari.	28	6,000
28	Class E.	... ..	East side of Hudussu --Falakari road, 900 metres from well of Falakari.	9	500
29	Class B.	... ..	North side of Lema-- Birnin Fala road, under cliff, 3,600 metres from east gate of Bernin Fala.	46	2,600
30	"	... ..	South side of Sakwabe --Tombo--Nassarawa road, 500 metres east of well of Tombo.	12	18,800

31	"	... ..	250 metres south of Kauara--Zigola road, 5,000 metres from Zigola (centre).	360	35,600
32	"	... ..	North side of Gurrdam --Kauara road, 1,400 metres from Kauara (centre).	90	10,100
33	"	(uncemented)	At the side of Bale-- Kolmey road, 11,400 metres from centre of Kolmey, near rocky hill named Bakantsauna.	47	33,600
34	Pile of ant-heap clay, surrounded by stakes		North side of Sokwei --Kolmey road, 19,100 metres from Kolmey; district known as Yatagimba.	75 1/2	8,400
35	Class B. ... .. (uncemented)		East side of Bagidda --Baizu road, 10,900 metres from Bagidda (centre).	78	33,400
36	Class B. ... ..		In the bush, bearing 270°, distant 5,000 metres from well of Kwardanna.	69	4,000
37	"	... ..	East side of Bagidda --Kwardanna road, 4,200 metres from well of Kwardanna.	135	5,600
38	Class B. ... ..		West side of Ruahurri --Kwardanna road, 6,600 metres from well of Kwardanna.	106	4,600
39	"	... ..	West side of Ruahurri --Kwariawa road, 5,200 metres from well of Kwariawa.	89 1/2	3,000
40	"	... ..	East side of Tsoni-- Mazoji--Bazaqa road, 500 metres from centre of Mazoji.	89 1/2	2,900

41	"	... ..	East side of Sarama-- Farsawa road, 600 metres from centre of Farsawa on a spur of the hill.	77 1/2	7,900
42	"	... ..	East side of Sarama-- Ambuta road, 700 metres from south side of Ambuta.	96 1/2	5,400
43	"	... ..	At the side of Sarama --Massalata road, 5,000 metres from Massalata (centre).	94 1/2	5,800
44	"	... ..	East side of Rumji-- Massalata road, 5,000 metres from Massalata (centre).	104	3,300
45	"	... ..	West side of Kalmallo --Birnin Konni road, 5,000 metres from west gate of Birnin Konni.	77 1/2	4,500
46	"	... ..	East side of Illela-- Birnin Konni road, 5,000 metres from west gate of Birnin Konni.	77	2,400
47	"	... ..	East side of Rungamawa--Tierassa road, 1,000 metres from Rungamawa (centre).	42 1/2	8,800
48	"	... ..	East side of Rungamawa--Tsarnawa road, 3,700 metres from Rungamawa (centre).	40	3,300
49	"	... ..	In the bush, bearing 170°, 2,900 metres from centre of Mazoge.	70	11,600
50	"	... ..	West side of Keri-- Malbaza road, 5,100 metres from centre of Malbaza.	79	8,500



51	"	... ..	West side of Gadda --Malbaza road, 7,900 metres from centre of Malbaza.	111 1/2	3,100
52	Class B.	... ..	East side of Gadda --Dogarawa road, 9,800 metres from Gadda (centre).	117	8,900
53	"	... ..	East side of Kaffe --Galmi road, 600 metres north of wells of Bigal.	109	8,300
54	"	... ..	300 metres west of Kaffe--Gidan Bugaji--Chigio road, 1,100 metres north Gidan Bugaji on a path along- side main road following foot of hills.	112	8,900
55	"	... ..	East side of Gadabu --Kumassa road, 4,100 metres south of the well on the road, 10,800 metres from Kumassa.	110	5,900
56	Class E.	... ..	East side of Angualale--Rabami road, 10,300 metres from Angualale (centre).	108	29,300
57	Class C.	... ..	In the bush, bearing 360°, distant 5,000 metres from centre of Antudu.	117	7,600
58	Class D.	... ..	East side of Malambuzu--Rabami road, 3,800 metres from right bank of Gulbin Rima.	69	8,900
59	"	... ..	East side of Gidan Meimei--Gidan Jibo road, 7,200 metres from centre of Gidan Meimei.	86	5,100

60	"	... ..	North side of Sabonbirni--Dangari--Maradi road, 1,700 metres east of centre of Dangari.	117 1/2	18,400
61	"	... ..	East side of Kamerawa--Tibiri road, 2,800 metres north of pool Tabkin Firi or Baban Rafi.	135	39,700
62	Class E.	A heap of shingle is at foot of tree.	South side of Mashema--Tokarawa road, 18,100 metres from Mashema (centre).	148 1/2	25,300
63	Class B.	... ..	South-east side of Zurumi-Rurka road, 2,400 metres south of rocks named Duchin Chirgi.	142	20,900
64	" (small)	... ..	80 metres from right bank of River Haranawa, 350 metres south of centre of Dufambara.	90	11,800
65	A post carrying the plaque fixed in a heap of shingle surrounded by stakes.		North side of Zandam --Dufambara road, 10,500 metres from Dufambara.	73	10,000
66	Class B.	... ..	North side of Jibia--Kototua road, 1,500 metres from Jibia North village (centre)	40	10,300
67	"	... ..	West side of Jibia--Birnin Kaura road, 1,300 metres south of Gidan Dangaladima.	40	3,400
68	Class E.	A small heap of shingle	South side of Kaga--Birnin Kaura road,	99 1/2	3,600

	is placed at a foot of tree.	3,500 metres from Makada.		
69	A granite boulder 7 feet high, on top of which the plaque is set in cement.	50 metres from right bank of the stream Koramma Daddara, 4,100 metres from Kaga (centre).	107	6,900
70	Class B. ... ..	North side of Katsina --Kandare road, 1,500 metres east of Daddara stream crossing.	93 1/2	8,900
71	Class D. ... ..	South-west side of Kusa--Jima road, 10,000 metres from centre of Kusa.	59	5,200
72	Class B. ... ..	40 metres east of Sayi--Dambo road, 3,200 metres from centre of Sayi.	59	9,800
73	Class D. ... ..	East side of Dogondawa--Dagazari road, 2,600 metres from Dogondawa (centre).	59	9,600
74	" ... ..	East side of Gisserawa--Rizia Kaura road, by a pool 1,200 metres from Rizia Kaura (centre).	59	7,600
75	" ... ..	East side of Gidan Kuntu--Agie road, 2,700 metres from Gidan Kuntu (centre).	59	13,500
76	Class B. ... ..	East side of Gidan Duma--Gangara road, 1,800 metres from centre of Gidan Duma.	59	7,500
77	Class D. ... ..	East side of Gidan Danbaba--Rogogo road, 4,500 metres from Gidan Danbaba (centre).	96 1/2	5,900

78 Class E. ... ..	West side of Bamli --Gidan Adamu road, 5,800 metres north of Birnin Moma.	96 1/2	7,500
79 Class E. ... ..	South side of Bamli-- Birnin Kuka--Rizia Malam road, 2,000 metres from Birnin Kuka (centre).	96 1/2	5,600
80 Class D. The plaque is fixed on a tree bearing west 50 metres distant.	East side of Gobromaji well-- Katafa well road, 1,350 metres from each well.	96 1/2	8,200
81 Large stone 2 feet high set on cement foundation with cement cap. Plaque on tree bearing 345° 40 metres distant.	North-west side of Hamiss--Rizia Mata road, 5,000 metres from centre of Rizia Mata.	119	6,200
82 Class C. The plaque is on a neighbouring tree.	North-west side of Makerowa--Kolma road, 800 metres from centre of Makerowa.	108	4,700
83 Class C. ... ..	East side of Dagura --Dantikiara road, 1,100 metres from south edge of Dantikiara.	135	6,200
84 Class B. ... ..	West side of Maludu --Beriberi road, 2,000 metres from centre of Maludu.	111	6,500
85 Class C. ... ..	West side of Muturrumi--Maimujia road, 900 metres from centre of Maimujia.	135	4,500
86 " ... ..	West side of Sofonbirni-- Dambartu road, 4,700 metres from Dambartu	131	5,500

(centre).

87	"	... ..	North side of Kulansami--Adamawa road, 700 metres from Kulansami (centre).	130 1/2	4,900
88	"	... ..	South side of Daura-- Tsamia--Gieni road, 3,000 metres from centre of Tsamia.	133 1/2	7,100
89	"	... ..	North side of Daura-- Ika--Zongo road, 7,700 metres from west gate of Zongo The frontier does not cross this road.	149	2,600
90	"	... ..	East side of Zongo-- Gieni road, 3,500 metres from west gate of Zongo.	66 1/2	5,600
91	"	... ..	East side of Zongo-- Daombey road, 2,900 metres from east gate of Zongo.	91	4,000
92	"	... ..	North side of Zongo-- Dambadada road, 6,500 metres from east gate of Zongo.	112	5,600
93	Class C.	... ..	North side of Herdaji--Tumfafi road, 1,700 metres from west gate of Herdaji.	131	4,300
94	"	... ..	East side of Dichi --Yekua road, 900 metres from east gate of Dichi.	136	6,500
95	"	... ..	East side of Gomba-- Dunawa road, 2,200 metres from Dunawa West village.	155	5,000
96	"	... ..	North side of Bechia--Jelgawassa	114	6,800

			road, 1,100 metres from west gate of Jelgawassa.		
97	"	... ..	West side of Baure-- Bachebache road, 1,700 metres from south gate of Bachebache.	101 1/2	4,800
98	"	... ..	East side of Kaggera --Arko road, 600 metres from west gate of Arko.	108 1/2	7,800
99	"	... ..	West side of Dandogo --Dambarde road, 300 metres from north gate of Dandogo.	112	7,300
100	"	... ..	East side of Taramnawa--Galawa road, 900 metres north of west gate Taramnawa.	105	6,500
101	"	... ..	At cross roads Salei --Angua Dashi and Barbera--Dandakei, 230 metres from Angua Dashi.	104 1/2	5,800
102	Class E.	... ..	West side of Barbera --Kiaoshe road, 800 metres from Kwadege well.	91 1/2	4,000
103	Class C.	... ..	At cross roads Kabobi --Zamoo and Jeiki-- Maidodo, 2,200 metres from Zamoo (centre).	91 1/2	4,400
104	"	... ..	West side of Jeiki-- Danchiao road, 1,400 metres from centre of Jeiki.	91 1/2	2,800
105	"	... ..	East side of Maifaruru --Danchiao road, 1,000 metres from centre of Maifaruru.	91 1/2	3,200

106	"	... ..	West side of Maizuo --Serkinfawa road, 1,100 metres from south gate of Serkinfawa.	91 1/2	6,600
107	"	... ..	East side of Dangumchi--Soli road, 1,100 metres from centre of Soli.	91 1/2	7,400
108	Class E.	... ..	25 metres west of Danbumki--Tamli road, 1,100 metres from well of Danbumki.	93	4,400
109	Class C.	... ..	East side of Gumel-- Dammakia road, 800 metres from south gate of Dammakia.	106 1/2	4,200
110	"	... ..	East side of Jobi-- Dangaru road, 700 metres from well of Jobi.	80	7,000
111	"	... ..	East side of Maigatali-Tumbi road, 1,100 metres from Maigatali (centre).	96	6,800
112	"	... ..	West side of Walawa-- Maidiku road, 300 metres north of the pool Tabkin Sisiwa.	92	4,900
113	"	... ..	East side of Galadi-- Maidiku road, 1,100 metres south-east of pool Tabkin Dukuram.	92	7,100
114	"	... ..	East side of Galadi-- Kwadege road, 500 metres from well of Kwadege.	92	7,300
115	"	... ..	West side of Gerari-- Karagua road, 4,900 metres from Karagua (well).	88 1/2	3,400

116	"	... ..	West side of Jerrekassa-- Karamashi road, 1,300 metres from Karamashi (centre).	43	4,600
117	"	... ..	7 metres from north fence of Baggo, 100 metres from the well bearing 280°.	42	5,900
118	"	... ..	East side of Garundoli -- Banzaram road, 2,500 metres from Garundoli (centre).	45	6,500
119	"	... ..	East side of Barambagori--Gariri road, 800 metres north of the pool Tabkin Hamama.	44 1/2	5,400
120	"	... ..	South side of Karragirri--Gelewa road, 400 metres from west gate of Karragirri.	33 1/2	9,500
121	"	... ..	West side of Mattara --Goaleri road, 1,100 metres from Mattara (centre).	61 1/2	5,000
122	"	... ..	North-east side of Kavi--Dunari road, 3,900 metres from well of Dunari.	35	5,500
123	Class C.	... ..	North side of Machinna--Geltari road, 450 metres east of pool Tabkin Kangarrwa.	45 1/2	7,800
124	"	... ..	East side of Machinna --Jajayassami road, 6,300 metres from centre of Jajayassami.	47	5,700
125	"	... ..	East side of Machinna --Tamassa road, 5,300 metres from centre of Machinna.	68	2,900



126	"	... ..	East side of Machinna --Gogi--Komi road, 2,700 metres from Gogi (centre).	67	3,900
127	"	... ..	East side of Gumzi --Komi road at point where road crosses hill Wamjari 13,000 metres from Gumzi (centre).	62 1/2	16,000
128	"	... ..	West side of Gumzi-- Yamia road, 11,500 metres from Gumzi (centre).	88 1/2	7,500
129	"	... ..	West side of Gumzi-- Geurslek road, 1,200 metres north- east of the granite rock Kaobako situated at the junction of the road to Kargiri.	87 1/2	6,800
130	"	... ..	East side of Maiori-- Burburua road, 5,300 metres from Maiori (centre).	84 1/2	14,300
131	"	... ..	West side of Dandelsando-- Geurslek road 4,100 metres north-east of the Water Hole Kursazia.	67 1/2	22,200
132	"	... ..	West side of Bamusu --Geurslek road, 6,100 metres from Sirgaram and 3,700 metres from Garrarak cross roads.	86	16,700
133	Class A.	... ..	South side of Kaderi-- Karagu road, 6,700 metres west of the crest of Dabalia salting.	90	8,600
134	Class C.	... ..	100 metres west of Garoganowa-- Karagu road, on crest	90	5,400

			of hill 3,800 metres from crest of Dabalia salting.		
135	"	... ..	West side of Gau-- Zumba road, 5,500 metres from Zumba (centre).	90	33,600
136	Class E.	... ..	40 metres east of Zamugu--Zumba road, 5,100 metres from Zumba (centre).	90	2,600
137	"	... ..	On a ridge 15 metres west of Gau-- Chikrikadwa--Sheri road, 4,900 metres from Sheri (centre).	90	11,100
138	Class C.	... ..	On a ridge 50 metres east of Bitwa-- Kayatoa road, 2,200 metres from Kayatoa (centre).	88	8,200
139	"	... ..	On a ridge 50 metres west of Zamugu-- Jetkorom road, 5,000 metres from Jetkorom (centre).	100	15,500
140	"	... ..	West side of Chillima --Burduma--Jetkorom road on crest of hill, 2,800 metres from Burduma (centre).	115	10,600
141	"	... ..	40 metres west of Chillima--Bidamaram road on the spur of a remarkable ridge running east and west, 3,300 metres from Bidamaram.	101	13,200
142	"	... ..	East side of Geidam --Adebeur road, 5,800 metres from Adebeur at crossing of Bidthur-- Bidamaram road.	102	8,800

143	"	... ..	West side of Bidthur --Adebeur road, 9,300 metres from Adebeur (centre).	117	4,700
144	"	... ..	East side of Bidthur --Maini road, 4,300 metres from Bidthur on crest of ridge, 1,000 metres from Bilamari pool.	125	12,200
145	"	... ..	East side of Abakomerri--Maini road, 600 metres from south hamlet of Abasherri, and 3,200 metres from Abakomerri (centre).	135 1/2	4,600
146	"	... ..	West side of Kanema --Maini road, 3,800 metres from big tree at Kanema market.	116 1/2	5,100
147	"	... ..	20 metres west of Kanema--Lekariri road, 1,800 metres from Kanema market, on summit of ridge bordering swamps of Komadugu Yobe.	112	2,800
148	"	... ..	On the left bank of the River Komadugu Yobe in the bush. An auxiliary mark, consisting of a telegraph pole, is placed on the right bank of the river.	103	4,000

From beacon 148 the frontier follows a straight line bearing 90°, distance about 30 metres, till this line intersects the thalweg of the River Komadugu Yobe.

From this point the frontier follows the thalweg of the River Komadugu Yobe as far as the mouth of the river in Lake Chad.

As the course of the Komadugu Yobe is extremely sinuous, rendering it liable to frequent changes, it is necessary to make an arrangement providing for such a change. The following appears the most suitable:--

In the case of the river altering its course to the northward or westward so as to intersect the straight line between beacons 147 and 148 to the westward of the present point, the new thalweg of the river will constitute the frontier from the aforesaid new point of intersection.

In the case of the river altering its course to the southward or eastward so as not to intersect the line as described at 30 metres from beacon 148, the frontier will follow the thalweg of the river as now existing to the point where the thalweg of this old bed will join the thalweg of the new bed of the river.

From this point the frontier will follow the thalweg of the river as it may exist for the time being as far as the mouth of the river in Lake Chad.

The mouth of the Komadugu Yobe has been marked by an iron telegraph pole, cemented at the base, situated in 13° 42' 29" north latitude, 8,250 metres east of the centre of the village of Bosso.

From this point the frontier follows the parallel of 13° 42' 29" north latitude for a distance of 26,700 metres to the point on that parallel 35 kilom. from the centre of Bosso.

An iron telegraph pole, set in cement, is erected on an island situated approximately 1,150 metres bearing 35° from this point.

From this point the frontier follows a straight line bearing 144° 34', distance 96,062 metres to the point where the 13th parallel of north latitude intersects the meridian 35' east of the centre of Kukawa.

The centre of Kukawa is in 12° 55' 35.5" north latitude.

The centre of Bosso is in 13° 41' 59" north latitude, 0° 15' 11" west of Kukawa.

## **Article II. Deflections**

From the line as laid down in the Convention of the 29th May, 1906, the following departures have been made, which are submitted for approval:--

1. At beacon 32 an area of 41 square kilom., lying in the British zone, has been included in the French zone in order to leave under French control the village of Kauara, which is isolated from British inhabited territory, and has been hitherto administered from Matankari.

2. At beacons 33 and 34 an area of 216 square kilom., lying in the French zone, has been included in the British zone. This area is waterless bush.

3. At beacon 54 the place named Gidan Seriki Koma could not be found, and beacons 52, 53, 54, 55 and placed in a straight line from the point 5 kilom. south of Malbaza to the point 5 kilom. north of Antudu. This line passes 3-1/2 kilom. from Chigio instead of 4-1/2 as shown on the map annexed to the Protocol.

4. At beacons 58 and 59 an area of 43 square kilom., lying in the French zone, has been included in the British zone. This area, containing three small villages dependent on Sabon Birni isolated from French inhabited territory, was taken in compensation for Kauara.

5. At beacons 61 and 62 an area of 285 square kilom., lying in the British zone, has been included in the French zone. There being no direct road between Sansanne Isa and Tibiri, it was proposed by the British Commissioners that for the point mentioned in the Convention the point half-way as the crow flies between those two places should be substituted.

According to the French Commissioner the point should be half-way on the road Isa-Gidan Fadama-Tibiri, which is the shortest existing track between the two places. The French Commissioner, having accepted the British point of view, agrees that the positions of beacons 61 and 62 involve a deflection of 285 square kilom. This area is waterless bush.

6. Between beacons 93 and 101 various small deflections have been made, giving to the British the hamlet of Angua Dala, and to the French the hamlet of Danchalci, and amounting on either side to 19 square kilom. This area is cultivated.

7. At beacon 109 an area of 9 square kilom., lying in the British zone, has been included in the French zone. The frontier was found to cut across the northern part of the village of Dammakia, which, being a Demagherim village, has been left in French territory.

8. At beacon 120 an area of 14 square kilom., containing the village of Karragirri, belonging to Machinna, has been included in the British zone in compensation for the preceding deflection.

9. At beacon 124 the village of Lawankaka was found to have changed its name since 1905 in consequence of the Chief having migrated to another village 4 miles distant, near Zagari, now known as Lawankaka. The old village is now called Jajayassami. As it appeared reasonable to suppose that the latter village was the village intended to be designated in the Convention, the frontier was laid out accordingly.

The Commissioners are agreed in thinking that these deflections are of small importance and approximately compensated.

## APPENDIX

### I. Documents

1. Declaration between the British and French Governments, respecting Madagascar and the French Sphere of Influence South of her Mediterranean Possessions. London, August 5, 1890. Edward Hertslet, The Map of Africa by Treaty, 3 Vols. 3rd Edition (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909). Vol. 2, pp. 738 - 739.
2. Convention between Great Britain and France, for the Delimitation of their respective Possessions to the West of the Niger, and of their respective Possessions and Spheres of Influence to the East of that River. Paris, June 14, 1898 [Ratifications exchanged at Paris, June 13, 1899]. British Foreign and State Papers (BFSP), Vol. 91 (1893 - 99) pp. 38 - 54.
3. Convention between Great Britain and France, respecting Newfoundland, and West and Central Africa. London, April 8, 1904 [Ratifications exchanged at London, December 8, 1904]. BFSP, Vol. 97 (1903 - 4), pp. 31 - 38.
4. Convention between Great Britain and France respecting the Delimitation of the Frontier between the British and French Possessions to the east of the Niger (Confirming Protocol of the 9th April 1906). London, May 29, 1906. [Ratifications exchanged at London, August 29, 1906]. Vol. 99 (1905 - 6), pp. 194 - 202. Also United Kingdom Treaty Series No. 14 (1906), Cd. 3158 (Contains two maps, TSGS 2178, at a scale of 1:100,000).
5. Agreement between Great Britain and France relative to the Frontier between the British and French possessions from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger (Southern Nigeria and Dahomey). Notes exchanged at Paris, October 19, 1906. BFSP, Vol. 99, 1905 - 6, pp. 217 - 229. Also United Kingdom Cd 3303 (1907).
6. Agreement between the United Kingdom and France respecting the Delimitation of the Frontier between the British and French Possessions east of the Niger (In continuation of United Kingdom Treaty Series No. 14--1906). London. February 19, 1910 [Ratified by French note dated May 17, 1911] and British note dated July 1, 1911]. Treaty Series No. 1 (1912), Cd 6013.

### II. Maps

1. French West Africa: scale 1:200,000; published 1956 - 63 by Service Geographique de l'A.O.F, Dakar; sheets ND-31-IV (Sabongari--Kawara-Debe), ND-31-XI (Dogondoutchi), ND-31-XII (Biri N'Konni), ND-32-X (Zinder-Est), and ND-33-VIII (Boso).

2. Northern Nigeria--Anglo-French Boundary East of the Niger (to accompany Report of Joint Commission of Delimitation Signed at Kaua, [Kauwa], 25th February 1908): scale 1:250,000; published 1908 by United Kingdom Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton; T.S.C.G. No. 2388 (9 sheets indicating location of boundary pillars 1 through 148).
3. Nigeria: scale 1:500,000; published 1960 by Federal Surveys, Nigeria; sheets 1, 2, 3, and 4.



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