



International Boundary Study

No. 138 – July 16, 1973

Cote D'Ivoire (*Ivory Coast*) – Ghana Boundary

(Country Codes: IV-GH)

**The Geographer
Office of the Geographer
Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY

No. 138

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COTE D'IVOIRE (IVORY COAST) – GHANA BOUNDARY

I. BOUNDARY BRIEF

Excluding the neutral waters of the Lagune Tendo and the Lagune Ehy, the Ghana–Ivory Coast boundary extends for approximately 415 miles between the Gulf of Guinea and the tripoint with Upper Volta. It follows various rivers including, in the northern sector, the thalweg of the Black Volta for about 70 miles. More than half of the boundary consists of straight-line segments which are demarcated by pillars.

II. BOUNDARY TREATIES

Prior to the independence of Ghana and Ivory Coast, Anglo-French treaties determined the present-day boundary between the two African states. Ghana became an independent state on March 6, 1957, when the United Kingdom relinquished its control over the colony of the Gold Coast and Ashanti, the Northern Territories Protectorate, and British Togoland. On December 4, 1958, the Ivory Coast became an autonomous republic within the French Community; and on August 7, 1960, the Republic of the Ivory Coast was proclaimed independent under the terms of an accord with France. Established in 1968, a demarcation commission for the Ghana–Ivory Coast boundary has met regularly since 1970.

An Anglo-French arrangement of August 10, 1889, stated that the boundary between their respective possessions on the Gold Coast started at Newtown and extended inland to the Lagune Tendo. It then followed successively the left banks of the Lagune Tendo, the Lagune Ehy, and the Tano river to Nougoua. The boundary was to continue northward to the 9th parallel in accordance with various treaties concluded by the British and French Governments with local chiefs. On June 26, 1891, an agreement was signed by the United Kingdom and France, which delimited in detail the boundary from Nougoua to the 9th parallel, with the northern sector following the Black Volta.

The United Kingdom and France concluded an arrangement on July 12, 1893, delimiting the boundary between the Gulf of Guinea and the 9th parallel in greater detail than had previously been the case. Separate frontiers were delimited for the British and French possessions between Lagune Tendo and Nougoua as follows:

1. The British frontier starts from the sea-coast at Newtown, at a distance of 1,000 metres to the west of the house occupied in 1884 by the British Commissioners, thence goes true north to the Tanoe or Tendo lagoon, follows the south bank of the lagoon to the mouth of the River Tanoe or Tendo (of the four islands near that mouth the two to the south being assigned to Great Britain, and the two to the north to France). The British frontier thence runs along the left bank of the Tanoe or Tendo River as far as the village of Nougoua, which, being on its right bank, Great Britain consents to recognize as belonging to France.

2. The French frontier starts similarly from the sea-coast at Newtown, at a distance of 1,000 metres to the west of the house occupied in 1884 by the British Commissioners. It thence goes true north to the Tanoë or Tendo lagoon, and, crossing that lagoon, follows its north bank and the north and north-east banks of the Ehi lagoon to the mouth of the Tanoë or Tendo River, and continues along the right bank to the village of Nougoua.

3. Thence the British frontier continues to follow the left bank of the Tanoë or Tendo River for a distance of 5 English miles above the present residence of the Chief in the village of Nougoua. At the 5-mile point it crosses the river and becomes the common frontier indicated below.

The French frontier follows similarly for a distance of 5 miles above Nougoua the right bank of the Tanoë or Tendo until it joins the British frontier.

An Anglo-French convention of June 14, 1898, extended the boundary between the British and French territories northward along the thalweg of the Black Volta from the 9th parallel to the 11th parallel.

On February 1, 1903, an agreement¹ between the United Kingdom and France delimited the Gold Coast–Ivory Coast boundary in great detail between Nougoua and the 9th parallel, which was a slight modification of the 1893 arrangement. An exchange of notes between the British and French Governments on May 11 and 15, 1905, accepted the 1903 agreement, and enclosures to the notes contain the delimitation and demarcation of the present Ghana–Ivory Coast boundary.

III. ALIGNMENT

The delimitation and demarcation of the Ghana–Ivory Coast boundary as contained in enclosures to the notes exchanged by the United Kingdom and France on May 11 and 15, 1905, are as follows:

I

Starting from the sea-coast at Newtown, at the point fixed by the Arrangement between Great Britain and France of the 12th July, 1893 the British and French frontiers follow the course indicated in that arrangement as far as the point where the Tano River enters the Ehi Lagoon.²

¹ The agreement was accompanied by two annexes: (1) "Supplementary Agreement modifying Arts. 8–12, and 13 of above Agreement," April 23–May 11, 1903; and (2) "Report on the Beacons of the Anglo–French Boundary between the Gold Coast and Ivory Coast," April 11 and 23, May 11, 1903.

² The boundary sectors referenced in the arrangement of July 12, 1893, are quoted on page 1 of this study.

2. From this point the common frontier follows the thalweg of the Tano River to a point 5 miles above the Chief's house at Nugua (Nougoua), the distance being measured along the river.³

3. Thence it runs in a straight line to the summit of Mount Ferro Ferraco (Farafarako).

4. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Ahinda crosses for the second time, east of a plantation, the road from Nugua (Nougoua) to Jemma (Djemma).

5. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Ayenzue (Ainzue) first crosses the road from Jemma (Djemma) to Dissu (Dissou), east of a plantation.

6. Thence in a straight line to the point where a small stream cuts the custom-station road from Moisu (Moua-Sue) to Boinsu (Bouegne-Sou), west of a small hill, continuing in the same straight line to the point where the road from Moisu (Moua-Sue) to Mape (Mape) crosses the River Boin (Bouegne).

7. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the River Boin (Bouegne) to a point where it is crossed by a path leading from Dibi to a mining village south east of Dibi.

8. Thence it runs in a straight line to a point on the road from Makanu (Makanou) or Makum (Makoum) to Dibi, situated about mid-way between those two places at the junction of that road with a path leading north-west toward a mining camp named Yebwabo (Yiaboua bo).

9. Thence in a straight line to a point 2-1/2 kilom. north of the point where the River Moto first crosses the road between Boin (Bouegne) and Akresi (Akressi).

10. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Erbwabo (Ebouabo) crosses the road from Kwensabo (Koue-nzabo) to Yakasse (Yakasse).

³ Note that the thalweg of the Tano is indicated as the boundary, rather than the French frontier following the right bank of the Tano and the British frontier the left bank as delimited in the arrangement of 1893.

11. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Esilesou (Essilessou) crosses the road from Kwensabo (Koue-nzabo) to Dadiassou (Dadiessou).

12. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Andosongan (A-ndo-so-ngan) (south) crosses the road between Adiyakru (Adeyakrou) and Akyekru (Akyekrou).

13. Thence in a straight line to the point where a stream crosses the road from Krokosua (Krokossua) to Akyebrakru (Akyebrakrou), at a distance of 4,300 metres from the junction of that road with the road from Krorkosua (Krokossua) to Ya Akrakru (Ya-akra-krou), continuing in a straight line to the point where the River Andosongan (A-ndo-so-ngan) (north) crosses the road from Ya Akrakru (Ya-akra-krou) to Krokosua (Krokossua).

14. Thence in a straight line nearly westwards to the point where the River Songan (So-ngan) crosses the continuation of the same road, between Ya Akrakru (Ya-akra-krou) and Bokaso (Bokasso).

15. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the River Songan (So-ngan) to the point at which it crosses the road from Eblasekru (Eblassikrou) to Krokosua (Krokossua) east of Menu (Menou) of Mim.

16. Thence it runs in a straight line to the point where the River Alokano (Alokanou) crosses the road from the French town of Ngwanda (Ngouanda) to Adjuafua (Aguafoue).

17. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Asuenanti (Assue-na-nti) crosses the road from Zugunu (Zougounou) to Debisu (Debissou).

18. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the River Asuenanti (Assue-na-nti) to its junction with the River Manzan.

19. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Manzan to its junction with the River Yubansue (Youbansue).

20. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Yubansue (Youbansue) to the point where it crosses the road from Esenu (Essenou) to Manzanwan (Manzanouan) or Manzano.

21. Thence in a straight line to the point where the first stream north-west of Anyimakru (Agnimakrou) crosses the road between Esenu (Essenou) and Assikasso.

22. Thence in a straight line to the point where a stream crosses a rubber road about 6 kiloms. south-west of Koginan (Koguinan) or Aduyaokru (Adouyaukrou) or Ngra.

23. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Ngasape (Ngassape) crosses the said rubber road 1-1/2 kiloms. south of Koginan (Koguinan).

24. Thence in a straight line in an easterly direction till it reaches a point near and to the east of the ruins of Wasafokru (Ouassafokrou), where a stream crosses the road from Koginan (Koguinan) to Diabakrum (Diabakrou).

25. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Ehunenzue (Ehouneuzue) crosses the road from Kumankpatye (Koumankpatye) to Sueyin (Sueyim) by South Takikru (Takikrou).

26. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Adukwasue (Adoukouassue) crosses the road from Tantantankrum (Tantantankrou) to the village of Adukwasue (Adoukouas-sue).

27. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Yifo (Yfo) crosses the road from Kabrantiakrum (Kabrantiakrou) to North Takikru (Takikrou).

28. Thence in a straight line to a point where the River Ankyurifo (A-nkyurifo) crosses the road from North Takikru (Takikrou) to Kwasikrum (Kouassikrou).

29. Thence in a straight line to a point where the River Asuekpri (Assue-Kpri) crosses the road from Kramoro to Kwasi-Bentumukrum (Kouassi-Bentumoukrou).

30. Thence in a straight line to a point where the River Ankyurifo (A-nkyurifo) crosses the second time in its course the road from Krapakrum (Krapakrou) to Asorokrum (Assorokrou).

31. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Atuna (Atouna) crosses the road from Atokum (Atokoum) to Atuna (Atouna).

32. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Ba crosses the road between Yabwahini (Yabouahini) West and Yabwahini (Yabouahini) East, or Banu (Banou), leaving the two villages of Ehuni (Ehouni) to France.

33. Thence in a straight line to a point where a stream crosses the road from Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko) to Zezeghela (Zezeghela), about 1 kilom. south of Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko).

34. Thence in a straight line to a point where the River Ahiresus (Ahiressua) crosses the road between the village of Ahiresua (Ahiressua) and Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko).

35. Thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Sarampo.

36. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Kera (Kera) crosses the road between Kerebyu (Kerebyou) and Biama.

37. Thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Ahuin.

38. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Katapye crosses the road from Kokosua (Kokossua) to Zonzomea (Zo-nzo-mye).

39. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Sogili (Soguili) crosses the road between Dyokwam (Dyokouam) and Soko, leaving Kokosua (Kokossua) in French territory.

40. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the River Sogili (Soguili) to its junction with the River Tain (Tin), or Ting, leaving Kabri in British territory.

41. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Tain (Tin), or Ting to its junction with the River Tiam.

42. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Tiam as far as the point at which it crosses the road from Tisie (Tissie) to Buko (Bouko), at 650 metres from Tisie (Tissie).

43. Thence it runs in a straight line to the point where the River Yembri (Yimbri) crosses the road from Buko (Bouko) to Asafumo (Assafoumo).

44. Thence in a straight line to a point situated on the road from Asafumo (Assa-foumo) to Bondakile (Bondakile), at a distance of 2-1/2 kiloms. from Asafumo (Assafoumo) (southern group).

45. Thence in a straight line to a point situated on the road from Asafumo (Assafoumo) to Dadie (Dadie), at 2,750 metres from Asafumo (Assafoumo) (central group).

46. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Diugula (Diougou-la) crosses the road from Sangiobo (Sanguiobo) to Genene (Guenene).

47. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Diugula (Diougou-la) to its junction with the River Tomme (Tomme).

48. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Tomme (Tomme) to the point where it crosses the road from Genene (Guenene) to Tambi.

49. Thence it runs in a straight line to the point where the River Giatyo (Guiaty) crosses the road from Tambi to Zarhauri.

50. Thence in a straight line to the point where the River Dekedeke (Dekedeke) crosses the road from Zaghala to Kasa (Kassa).

51. Thence in a straight line to the point situated on the right bank of the Black Volta, where the road from Bandaghadi to Adereso (Aderesso) crosses that river.

52. Thence the frontier follows the thalweg of the Black Volta as far as its intersection with the 11th parallel of north latitude.⁴

The frontier as above defined has been beacons in the following manner by the Joint Anglo-French Commission, from the point where it leaves the Black Volta on the north to the coast.

1. A pyramid of stones on the right bank of the Black Volta at the point where the road from Bandaghadi to Adereso (Aderesso) crosses that river. (Para. 51 of the foregoing definition.)

2. A concrete beacon in the form of a pyramid, bearing the letter E on the English side and the letter F on the French side, with the date 0/3 (1903) below, and the number 1A above, on the left bank of the River Dekedeke (Dekedeke), at the point where that river crosses the road from Zaghala to Kasa (Kassa), facing toward the pyramid erected on the bank of the Volta. (Para. 50.)

3. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 2A, on the right bank of the River Giatyo (Guiaty), at the point where that river crosses the road from Tambi to Zarhauri, facing north. (Para. 49.)

⁴ The tripoint with Upper Volta is located on the thalweg of the Black Volta at approximately 9°29'30" N. From this point northward to the 11th parallel, the thalweg of the Black Volta forms part of the present-day Ghana–Upper Volta boundary.

4. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 3A, on the left bank of the River Tomme (Tomme), at the point where that river crosses the road from Genene (Guenene) to Bokpin, facing toward the preceding beacon. (Para. 48.)

5. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 4A, on the right bank of the River Diugula (Diougou-la), at the point where that river crosses the road from Sangiobo (Sanguiobo) to Genene (Guenene). (Para. 46.)

6. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 5A, 2 kiloms.
750 metres from the summit of the central mound of Fogiene (Foguiene), central group of Asafumo (Assafoumo), measured along the road from Asafumo (Assafoumo) to Dadie (Dadie). (Para. 45.)

7. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 6A, 2 kiloms.
500 metres from the house of the Chief of Giera (Guiera), southern group of Asafumo (Assafoumo), measured along the road from Asafumo (Assafoumo) to Bondakile (Bondakile). (Para. 44.)

8. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 7A, 2 kiloms.
500 metres from the house of the Chief of Giera (Guiera), measured along the road from Asafumo (Assafoumo) to Daimmala. (Para. 44.)

9. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 8A, on the left bank of River Yembri (Yimbri), at the point where that river crosses the road from Asafumo (Assafoumo) to Buko (Bouko). (Para. 43.)

10. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 9A, on the right bank of the River Tiam, at a point situated at 650 metres from Tisie (Tissie) where that river crosses the road from Buko (Bouko) to Tisie (Tissie). (Para. 42.)

11. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 9A, on the right bank of the River Tian (Tin), at the point where that river crosses the road from Buko (Bouko) to Soko. (Para. 41.)

12. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 10A, on the right bank of the River Tain (Tin), at the point where that river crosses the road from Soko to Sikassiko. (Para. 41.)

13. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 1, on the left bank of the River Tain (Tin), at the point where that river crosses the road from Soko to Nyorome (Nyorome). (Para. 41.)

14. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 2, on the right bank of the River Sogili (Soguili), at the point where that river crosses the road from Soko to Kabri. (Para. 40.)

15. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 3, on the left bank of the River Sogili (Soguili), at the point where that river crosses the road from Dyokwam (Dyokouam) to Soko, on the east side of the road. (Para. 39.)

16. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 4, on the road from Metin (Metine) to Febi (Febi), at 1 kilom. 900 metres to the east-north-east of the western group of Metin (Metine). (Para. 39.)

17. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 5, on the right bank of the River Katapye (Katapye), which is the second river to the south of Kokosua (Kokossua), at the point where that river crosses the road from Kokosua (Kokossua) to Zonzomea (Zo-nzomie). (Para. 38.)

18. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 6, on the road from Zonzomea (Zo-nzomie) to Odumansi (Odoumansi), at 1,050 metres to the west of Zonzomea (Zo-nzomie). (Para. 38.)

19. A beacon, similar to the above bearing the number 7, on the summit of Mount Ahuin. (Para. 37.)

20. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 8 on the left bank of the River Tuiakue (Tuiakue), at the point where that river crosses the road from Odumansi (Odoumansi) to Yaodongo. (Para. 37.)

21. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 9, on the left bank of the River Kera (Kera), at the point where that river crosses the road from Yaodongo to Kerebyu (Kerebyou) via Biama. (Para. 36.)

22. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 10, on the summit of Mount Sarampo. (Para. 35.)

23. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 11, on the road from Kerebyu (Kerebyou) to Bodan (Bodon), at 750 metres to the east of the junction of that road with the road from Kerebyu (Kerebyou) to Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko). (Para. 35.)

24. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 12, on the road from Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko) to Bodan (Bodon), at 500 metres to the east of the junction of that road with the road from Kerebyu (Kerebyou) to Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko).
(Para. 35.)

25. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 13, on the right bank of the River Ahiresua (Ahiressua), at the point where that river crosses the road from Ahiresua (Ahiressua) to Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko).
(Para. 34.)

26. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 14, on the right bank of the first stream to the south of Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko), at the point where that stream crosses the road from Aduyaoko (Adouyaoko) to Zezeghela (Zezeghela).
(Para. 33.)

27. A pyramid, made of three rocks jointed in cement, and bearing on the upper face on the English side the letter E, and on the French side the letter F, with the date 0–3, on the road from Kwamdarikrum (Kaouamdarikrou) to Dyabonokrum (Dyabonoukrou), at a distance of 350 metres to the north of the first stream to be met with to the north of Dyabonokrum (Dyabonoukrou). (Para. 33.)

28. A beacon, similar to beacon No. 14, and bearing the number 16, on the left bank of the River Ba, at the point where that river crosses the road from Banu (Banou) or Yabwahini (Yabouhaini), east to Yabwahini (Yabouhaini) West. (Para. 32.)

29. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 17, on the road from Ehuni (Ehouni) South to Atuna (Atouna), at 400 metres from Ehuni (Ehouni) South, at the edge of a plantation. (Para. 32.)

30. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 18, on the left bank of the River Atuna (Atouna), at the point where that river crosses the road from Atuna (Atouna) to Atokum (Atokoum). (Para. 31.)

31. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 15, on the road from Atokum (Atokoum) to Ndauerim (Ndahuerim), at 200 metres to the east of the junction of that road with the road from Atokum (Atokoum) to Atuna (Atouna).
(Para. 31.)

32. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 19, on the road from Kofiakrum (Kofiakrou) to Asunzue Anafo (Assu-nzue-Anafo), at 1 kilom. to the east of Kofiakrum (Kofiakrou). (Para. 31.)

33. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 20, on the right bank of the River Denyame (Denyame), at the point where that river crosses the road from Denyame (Denyame) to Asunzue Anafo (Assu-nzue-Anafo). (Para. 31.)

34. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 21, on the right bank of the River Ankyurifo (A-nkyurifo), at the point where it crosses for the second time in its course the road from Krapakrum (Karapakrou) to Asorokrum (Assorokrou), via Kwadiodongokrum (Kaouadiodongokrou), at a distance of 4 kiloms. 500 metres to the north of Krapakrum (Karapakrou). (Para. 30.)

35. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 22, on the left bank of the River Asuekpri (Assuekpre), at the point where that river crosses the road from Kramoro to Kwasi-Bentumukrum (Kouassi-Bentumou-krou). (Para. 29.)

36. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 23, on the road from Kwasi-Bentumukrum (Kouassi-Bentumou-krou), to North Takikru (Takikrou), at 1 kilom. to the north of Takikru (Takikrou). (Par. 29.)

37. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 24, on the left bank of the River Ankyurifo (A-nkyurifo), at the point where that river crosses the road from North Takikru (Takikrou) to Kwasikrum (Kouassikrou). (Para. 28.)

38. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 25, on the left bank of the River Yifo, at the point where that river crosses the road from North Takikru (Takikrou) to Kabrantiakrum (Kabrantiakrou). (Para. 27.)

39. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 26, on the road from Agiumanekrum (Agioumanekrou) to Kabrantiakrum (Kabrantiakrou), at 650 metres to the south-east of Agiumanekrum (Agioumanekrou). (Para. 27.)

40. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 27, on the right bank of the River Adukwasue (Adoukouassoue), at the point where that river crosses the road from Tantantankrum (Tantantankrou) to Adukwasue (Adoukouassoue). (Para. 26.)

41. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 28, on the right bank of the River Ehunenzue (Ehune-nzue), at the point where that river crosses the road from South Takikru (Takikrou) to Kumankpatye (Koumankpatye). (Para. 25.)

42. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 29, on the right bank of a stream which crosses to the east of Wasafokru (Ouassafokrou), the road from Koginan (Koguinan) to Diabakrum (Diabakrou), at the point where that stream crosses the above-named road. (Para. 24.)

43. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 30, on the left bank of the River Ngasape (Ngassape), at the point where that river crosses the road from Koginan (Koguinan) to Adabakrum (Adabakrou). (Para. 23.)

44. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 31, on a rubber road going from Koginan (Koguinan) to Kotokoso (Kotokosso), at 3 kiloms. 500 metres to the west of the junction of that road with the road from Koginan (Koguinan) to Adabakrum (Adabakrou), and at 600 metres to the north-west of the second encampment to be met with after leaving Koginan (Koguinan). (Par. 23.)

45. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 32, on the same rubber road at a point where that road is crossed by a stream, and on the left bank of the stream, at a distance of about 6 kiloms. 500 metres from Koginan (Koguinan) and Kotokoso (Kotokosso). (Para. 22.)

46. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 33, on the left bank of first stream to be met with to the north of Anylmakru (Agnimakrou), on the road from Esenu (Essenou) to Assikasso, at the point where that stream crosses for the first time the above-named road at a distance of about 2 kiloms. to the north-north-west of Anyimakru (Agnimakrou). (Para. 21.)

47. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 34, on the left bank of the River Yubansue (Youbansoue), or Arifoto (Aongnyfoutou), at the point where that river crosses the road from Manzanwan (Manzanouan) to Esenu (Essenou). (Para. 20.)

48. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 35, on the right bank of the River Manzan, at the point where that river crosses the road from Manzanwan (Manzanouan) to Ngwanda (Ngouanda). (Para. 19.)

49. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 36, on the left bank of the River Manzan, at the point where that river crosses the road from Niable to Debisu (Debissou). (Para. 18.)

50. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 37, on the left bank of the River Asuenanti (Assue-na-nti), at the point where that river crosses the road from Zugunu (Zougounou) to Debisu (Debissou). (Para. 17.)

51. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 38, on the right bank of the River Alokaniu (Alokanou), at the point where that river crosses the road from the French village of Ngwanda (Ngouanda) to Adjuafua (Aguafoue). (Para. 16.)

52. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 39, on the left bank of the River Songan (So-ngan), to the east of Menu (Menou) or Mim, at the point where that river crosses the road from Eblasekru (Eblassekrou) to Krokosua (Krokossua). (Para. 15.)

53. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 40, on the left bank of the River Songan (So-ngan), at the point where that river crosses the road from Menu (Menou) or Mim to Ya Akrakru (Ya-akrakrou). (Para. 15.)

54. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 41, on the right bank of the River Songan (So-ngan), at the point where that river crosses the road from Ya Akrakru (Ya-akra-krou) to Bokaso (Bokasso). (Para. 14.)

55. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 42, on the right bank of the River Andosongan (A-ndo-so-ngan) (north), at the point where that river crosses the road from Ya Akrakru (Ya-akrakrou) to Krokosua (Krokossua). (Para. 13.)

56. A beacon, made of concrete, in cylindrical form, with a rounded top, bearing the letter E on the English side and the letter F on the French side, on the right bank of a stream, at the point where that stream crosses the road from Krokosua (Krokossua) to Akyebrakru (Akyebrakrou), at a distance of 4 kiloms. 300 metres from the junction of the above-mentioned road with the road from Krokosua (Krokossua) to Ya Akrakru (Ya-akra-krou). (Para. 13.)

57. A beacon, similar to beacon No. 42, bearing the number 43, on the left bank of the River Andosongan (A-ndo-so-ngan) (south), at a point where that river crosses the road from Adiyakru (Adeyakrou) to Akyekru (Akyekrou). (Para. 12.)

58. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 44, on the left bank of the River Esilesso (Essilessso), at the point where that river crosses the road from Dadiassu (Dadiessou) to Kwensabo (Kouenzabo). (Para. 11.)

59. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 45, on the left bank of the River Erbwabo (Ebouabo), at the point where that river crosses the road from Kwensabo (Koue-nzabo) to Yakasse (Yakasse). (Para. 10.)

60. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 46, at a distance of 2 kiloms. 500 metres to the north of the point where the River Moto crosses for the first time from its source the road from Boin (Bouegne) to Akresi (Akressi), on the right bank of a stream flowing west, and facing toward beacon No. 45, and a beacon, similar to the above, and bearing the number 47, at the same place on the left bank of the same stream, facing beacon No. 48. (Para. 9.)

61. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 48, about half-way between Dibi and Makanu (Makanou), at the point of junction of the road from Dibi to Makanu (Makanou), with a path leading northwest to an encampment named Yebwabo (Yiaboua bo), and to the south of that junction. (Para. 8.)

62. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 49, on the left bank of the River Boin (Bouegne), facing toward beacon No. 48, near to a farming village, and at the point where the River Boin (Bouegne) crosses a path from Dibi, leading to a mining village on the right bank of the river, and to the south-east of Dibi. (Para. 7.)

63. A beacon, similar to the above, and bearing the number 50, on the left bank of the River Boin (Bouegne), at the point where that river crosses the road from Moisu (Moua-Sue) to Mape (Mape), and facing towards beacon No. 51. (Para. 6.)

64. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 51, on the road from Moisu (Moua-Sue) to the Boinsu (Bouegne-Sou) custom-station, at the point where that road is crossed by a stream, the third to the eastward of Aheramwasue (Aheramouassue). (Para. 6.)

65. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 52, on the left bank of the River Ayenzue (Ae nzue), at the point where that river crosses for the first time the road from Jemma (Djemma) to Dissu (Dissou). (Para. 5.)

66. A beacon, similar to the above, bearing the number 53, on the left bank of the River Ahinda (Ahi-nda), at the point where that river crosses for the second time to the west of its junction with the road from Nugua (Nougoua) to Ngakin (Ngokin), the road from Nugua (Nougoua) to Jemma (Djemma), a point situated about half-way between Nugua (Nougoua) and Jemma (Djemma). (Para. 4.)

67. A tree situated on the summit of Mount Ferro Ferraco (Farafarako), on which have been carved the letters E on the English side and F on the French side
(Para. 3.)

68. A concrete pyramid on the right bank of the River Tano at a point situated at a distance of 5 miles from the house of the Chief of Nugua (Nougoua), the distance being measured along the river. (Para. 2.)

69. A beacon, bearing the number 54, on the southern shore of the Tendo Lagoon, at a point due north of beacon No. 55.

70. A beacon, bearing the number 55, at a point on the sea-coast 1 kilom. west of the house at Newtown occupied in 1884 by the British Commissioners.

II

Any fresh determination of the geographical position of the beacons or frontier-posts, or of other points mentioned in this Agreement, shall make no alteration in the frontier itself.

DOCUMENTATION

1. Arrangement concerning the Delimitation of the English and French Possessions on the West Coast of Africa. Signed at Paris, August 10, 1889. Edward Hertslet, The Map of Africa by Treaty, 3 v., 3d. ed. (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909), Vol. 2, pp. 729–36. Also see United Kingdom Parliamentary Paper C. 5905 (1890).
2. Agreement between Great Britain and France, for the Demarcation of Spheres of Influence in Africa (Middle and Upper Niger Districts and Gold Coast). Signed at Paris, June 26, 1891. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 743–4. Also see United Kingdom Parliamentary Paper C. 6701 (1892).
3. Arrangement between Great Britain and France, fixing the Boundary between the British and French Possessions on the Gold Coast. Signed at Paris, July 12, 1893. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 754–6. Also see United Kingdom Parliamentary Paper C. 7108 (1893).
4. 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. Signed at Paris, June 14, 1898. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 785–93. Also see United Kingdom Parliamentary Paper C. 9334 (1899).
5. Agreement between the British and French Commissioners respecting the Boundary Line of the Western Frontier of the Gold Coast and the Eastern Frontier of the Ivory Coast. Signed at Bonduku, February 1, 1903. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 803–8.
6. Exchange of Notes between the British and French Governments recording the Agreement arrived at respecting the Frontier between the Gold Coast and the Ivory Coast, London, May 11–15, 1905. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 832–42.
7. Notes exchanged between the British and French Governments respecting Licenses to Dredge in the Neutral Waters of the River Tendo (Tanoë). London, June 16–25, 1907. Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 861–2.

This International Boundary Study is one of a series of specific boundary papers prepared by The Geographer, Office of the Geographer, Directorate for Functional Research, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State, in accordance with provisions of the Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-16.

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