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No. 9.

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

BETWEEN

THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE

RESPECTING

BOUNDARIES BETWEEN SIERRA
LEONE AND FRENCH GUINEA.

London, July 6, 1911.

[WITH MAP.]

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
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EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND FRANCE RESPECTING BOUN-
DARIES BETWEEN SIERRA LEONE AND
FRENCH GUINEA.

London, July 6, 1911.

No. 1.

The French Ambassador to Sir E. Grey.

*Ambassade de France, Londres,
le 6 juillet, 1911.*

M. le Secrétaire d'État,

JE suis chargé de faire savoir à votre Excellence que le Gouverne-
ment de la République accepte les modifications proposées dans sa
note du 3 janvier dernier à la ligne de démarcation établie entre les
possessions de la Guinée française et la colonie britannique de Sierra-
Leone par l'échange de notes des 22 mars-5 avril, 1904.

Il est donc entendu que—

Depuis Tembikunda vers l'est, la frontière franco-britannique
entre la Guinée française et Sierra-Leone commence à la borne No. 1
établie par la Commission franco-britannique de Délimitation de 1896.
Cette borne est située par 9° 5' de latitude nord et 13° 7' 14.4" de
longitude ouest du méridien de Paris.

A partir de cette borne, la frontière suit les lignes droites
réunissant entre elles les onze bornes érigées par les commissaires
français et anglais en mars 1903.

La borne No. 11 est située à la source de la rivière Uldafu, et, à
partir de ce point, la frontière suit le thalweg de la rivière jusqu'au
confluent de cette dernière avec la rivière Meli.

A partir de ce dernier point, la frontière suit le thalweg de la
rivière Meli jusqu'au confluent de la rivière Meli et de la rivière Moa.
De là, elle suit le thalweg de la rivière Moa jusqu'au point où le
thalweg de la Moa coupe le méridien 13° ouest de Paris, et, à partir
de ce point, elle suit vers le sud ce méridien jusqu'à la rive gauche de
la rivière Moa, qu'elle suit jusqu'à l'intersection des frontières entre
la Guinée française et le Libéria et entre Sierra-Leone et le Libéria.

Les dispositions ci-dessus seront appliquées le 6 octobre, 1911.

Pendant les six mois qui suivront l'abornement définitif de la

frontière, les indigènes vivant sur les territoires transférés auront la liberté de traverser la frontière pour s'établir de l'autre côté, et d'emporter avec eux leurs biens meubles et les récoltes moissonnées.

Il est entendu que les populations des deux rives auront des droits égaux de pêche dans les rivières formant frontière.

Veillez, &c.

PAUL CAMBON.

(Translation.)

French Embassy, London,

July 6, 1911.

Sir,

I HAVE received instructions to notify to your Excellency that the Government of the Republic accept the modifications proposed in your note of the 3rd January last with regard to the boundary line between the territory of French Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone, as laid down in the notes exchanged on the 22nd March-5th April, 1904.

It is accordingly understood that—

The Anglo-French boundary between Sierra Leone and French Guinea from Tembikunda eastwards commences at Beacon No 1, fixed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission of 1896. This beacon is situated in latitude $9^{\circ} 5'$ north and longitude $13^{\circ} 7' 14''$ west of the meridian of Paris.

From this beacon the boundary follows the straight lines joining the eleven beacons erected by the British and French commissioners in March 1903.

Beacon No. 11 is situated at the source of the River Uldafa, and from this point the boundary follows the thalweg of this river until its junction with the River Meli.

From the latter point it follows the thalweg of the River Meli to the junction of that river with the River Moa. Thence it follows the thalweg of the River Moa to the point where the thalweg intersects the meridian 13° west of Paris, and from that point it follows the meridian south to the left bank of the River Moa, along which it runs to the intersection of the boundaries between French Guinea and Liberia and between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

The above arrangement shall come into force on the 6th October next.

Within six months from the date on which the boundary is finally agreed upon, natives living in territory which has been transferred may, if they so desire, cross over to live on the other side, and may take with them their portable property and harvested crops.

Where a river forms the boundary, the populations on both banks shall have equal rights of fishing.

Accept, &c.

PAUL CAMBON.

No. 2.

*Sir E. Grey to the French Ambassador.*Your Excellency, *Foreign Office, July 6, 1911.*

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day's date, in which you inform me that the Government of the French Republic agree to the alterations proposed in my note of the 3rd January last in the boundary between the British colony of Sierra Leone and the territory of French Guinea, as laid down in the notes exchanged on the 22nd March and 5th April, 1904.

It is hereby agreed that—

The Anglo-French boundary between Sierra Leone and French Guinea from Tembikunda eastward commences at Beacon No. 1, fixed by the Anglo-French Boundary Commission of 1896. This beacon is situated in latitude $9^{\circ} 5'$ north and longitude $13^{\circ} 7' 14.4''$ west of Paris.

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Where a river forms the boundary, the populations on both banks shall have equal rights of fishing.

I have, &c.
E. GREY.
