#### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

LAND AND MARITIME DELIMITATION AND SOVEREIGNITY OVER ISLANDS (GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA)

# REPLY OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

**VOLUME III** 

5 OCTOBER 2022

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# APPLICATION PROTOCOL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF MARITIME SIGNALS FOR BEACONS AND SIGNALING IN CORISCO BAY AND MUNI RIVER

\_\_\_\_\_

Meeting held on May 23, 1962 In Port Iradier, Cogo. Muni River

\_\_\_\_\_

ODANIOLI ALITUODITIEO

	(	SPANISH AUTHURITIES
	(	JESUS ROMERO. Naval Commander for the Equatorial Region
	(	CARLOS AVILES. Chief Engineer for Public Works
	(	MIGUEL GODOY. Naval Adjutant for Benito River
Between:	(	
	(	GABONESE AUTHORITIES
	(	Mr. CABUZEL. Head Engineer. Chief of the Navy. Head of Naval Security.
	(	Assisted by Mr. LOJOU. Beaconing official.
	(	In the presence of:
	(	Mr. PUCHEU. Brigadier Chief of the Coco Beach Gendarmery. Estuary Region Representative
	(	Mr. LEMAIRE. Naval Delegate for the Northern Zone, Corisco Bay and Muni River

#### WHEREAS:

In consideration of the need to define and specify the respective missions of maritime security and signaling in Corisco Bay, especially in the Muni River estuary since the installation of new luminous Spanish buoys by the Libreville Naval Security Service during the beaconing campaigns in December 1960 and February 1962;

- - -

Having understood that during the numerous preliminary conversations and meetings held on 8-31-1960, 4-12-1961, and 1-24-1962 between the competent national technical services of these coastal countries, a constant level of care entailing perfect cooperation for the maintenance and conservation of beaconing devices has been reached in their common interest;

The content of the recommendations formulated over the course of these meetings being:

Pursuant to the study of the draft Application Protocol concerning beaconing and signaling in the access canal to the Muni River in Corisco Bay; we convene and approve the following by which the parties agree to be mutually bound:

1st.- RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC WORKS SERVICE.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

In each annual beaconing campaign, to have a set of replacement fiberglass buoys.

In the event of an immediate incapacity, to have at least one buoy inspected so as to enable exchange of the defective buoy.

To have a set of chains in order to replace defective ones.

To ensure the permanence of lighting through the replacement of gas tanks at the appropriate time.

To maintain working lighting systems and devices.

#### 2<sup>nd</sup>.- RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF GABON'S NAVAL SECURITY SERVICE.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

Subject to one-month's advance notice to the neighboring technical service and with the assistance of the beaconing vessel in the Gabonese naval security service, in each beaconing campaign beginning in December, replacement of buoys, chains, etc., shall be carried out in the presence and under the authority of the Spanish government, culminating in the eventual installation of new luminous systems.

Between campaigns, the Libreville beaconing service shall be empowered to materially support such efforts upon request of the Spanish government in the event any of the installed devices malfunction.

- - -

#### 3rd.- SIGNALING IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED FOR THE MUNI ESTUARY AND CORISCO BAY.

\_\_\_\_\_\_

A). To install a fixed light (on a beacon) at IDOL Point, creating a focal point in the canal for exiting Muni River.

<u>Characteristics</u>: Glimmering white light in two-second intervals (light for one second, dark for one second).

Elevation: 27 meters above sea level.

Extent: Five land miles.

Height: Two meters above the terrain.

- B). Installation of a lighthouse is planned on Calatrava Point. Once its construction is completed, the lighthouse's features will be communicated to the Republic of Gabon's naval security services.
- C). After broad discussions regarding the installation of a light on the Cocoteros Island beacon, the parties agree to halt construction and propose to exchange the Baynia buoy for another one that is taller and more visible.

Signed:

Commander of the Navy, Spanish Equatorial

Guinea

Signed: Chief of the Gabonese Naval

and River Service

[illegible signature] Mr. Jesus Romero

[illegible signature] Mr. Cabuzel

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#### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Matthew Bouillon, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

07/25/22

Date



PROTOCOLO DE APLICACIÓN DE CONFORMIDAD CON LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE SEÑALES MARITIMAS PARA EL BALI-ZAJE Y SEÑALIZACIÓN DE LA BAHIA DE CORISCO Y DEL RIO MUNI

Reunión del 23 de mayo de 1.962

En Puerto Iradier, Cogo. Rio Muni

### AUTORIDADES ESPAÑOLAS

Don JESUS ROMERO. Comandante Militar de Marina de la Región Ecuatorial. Don CARLOS AVILES. Ingeniero Jefe de Obras Públicas

Don MIGUEL GODOY. Ayudante Militar de Marina de Rio Benito

Entre:

## AUTORIDADES DEL SERVICIO GABONES

Monsieur. CABUZEL. Ingeniero Principal Jefe del Servicio Maritimo y Fluvial del Gabon, encargado de la Seguridad Maritima

Asisitido por Mr. LOJOU. Oficial de Balizaje

En presencia de:

Mr. PUCHEU. Jefe de la Brigada de la Gendarmería de Coco Beach. Representando la Región del Estuario.

Mr. LEMAIRE. Delegado Maritimo para la Zona Norte, Bahia de Corisco y Muni

SE EXPONE:

Considerando que ha lugar de definir y precisar los cometidos respectivos de Seguridad y de Señalización Marítima en la Bahía de Corisco, especialmente en el Estuario del Rio Muni desde la instalación de las nuevas boyas luminosas españolas por el Servicio de Seguridad Marítima de Libreville durante las campañas de Balizaje de diciembre 1960 y Febrero 1962;

Entendido que cuando las numerosas conversaciones y reuniones preliminares del 31-8-1960, 12-4-1961,24-1-1962 tenidos entre los Servicios Técnicos competêntes de los países rivereños, se ha concretado un cuidado constante de perfecta cooperación para el mantenimiento y la conservación de los aparatos de señalización, en un interés común,

Contenido de las recomendaciones formuladas en el curso de estas reuniones:

De conformidad con el estudio del Proyecto de Protocolo de Aplicación, que concierne el Balizaje y la señalización del canal de acceso al Rio Muni en la Bahía de Corisco; se conviene y aprueba lo que sigue, entre las partes que a ello se obligan:

1º.- A CARGO DEL SERVICIO DE OBRAS PÚBLICAS DEL GOBIERNO ESPAÑOL.

Disponer en cada campaña anual de balizaje de un juego de boyas de recambio carenadas.

En caso de imposibilidad inmediata, tener por lo menos una boya revisada, permitiendo el cambio de una de ellas.

Disponer de un juego de cadenas para reemplzar a las defectuosas.

Asegurar la permanencia de las luces, mediante el reem-plazo de los depositos de gas en el momento oportumo. Mantener en función los aparatos y sistemas luminosos.

2º -- A CARGO DEL SERVICIO DE SEGURIDAD MARITIMA DE LA REPÚ-BLICA DEL GABON.

En cada campaña de balizaje que comienza en Diciembre y mediante aviso de un mes de antelación al servicio técnico vecino y con la ayuda del navio Balizador de que dispone el Servicio de Seguridad Marítima del Gabón, se llevará a cabo en presencia de las autoridades españolas y bajo su responsabilidad, el relevo de boyas, cadenas, etc., y la eventual colocación de nuevos sistemas luminosos.

Entre campañas el Servicio de Balizaje de Libreville podrá secundar materialmente a petición española en caso de ratura de las aperatas colocados.

de retura de los aparatos colocados.

3º .- MEJORAS QUE SE PROPONEN PARA LA SENALIZACIÓN DEL ESTUARIO DEL MUNI Y DE LA BAHIA DE CORISCO,

A).-Dotar de luz fija (sobre baliza) a la Punta IDOLO, dando el eje del canal de salida del Rio Muni.

<u>Garacteristicas</u>: Luz blanca de destellos, periodo <u>Dos segundos</u> (luz un segundo, obs. un segundo).

Elevación sobre el nivel medio del mar: 27 metros Alcance en tiempo ordinario: 5 millas.

Altura sobre el terreno 2 metros.

- B).-Esta prevista la instalación de una farola en Punta Calatrava. Una vez terminada su instalación se comuni-carán sus caracteristicas a los Servicios de Seguridad Maritima de la República del Gabón.
- C).-Después de amplias discursiones sobre la instalación de una luz en la baliza de la Isla de los Cocoteros se acuerda desistir de esta instalación y proponer el cambio de la boya Baynia por otra mas alta y de mayor visibilidad

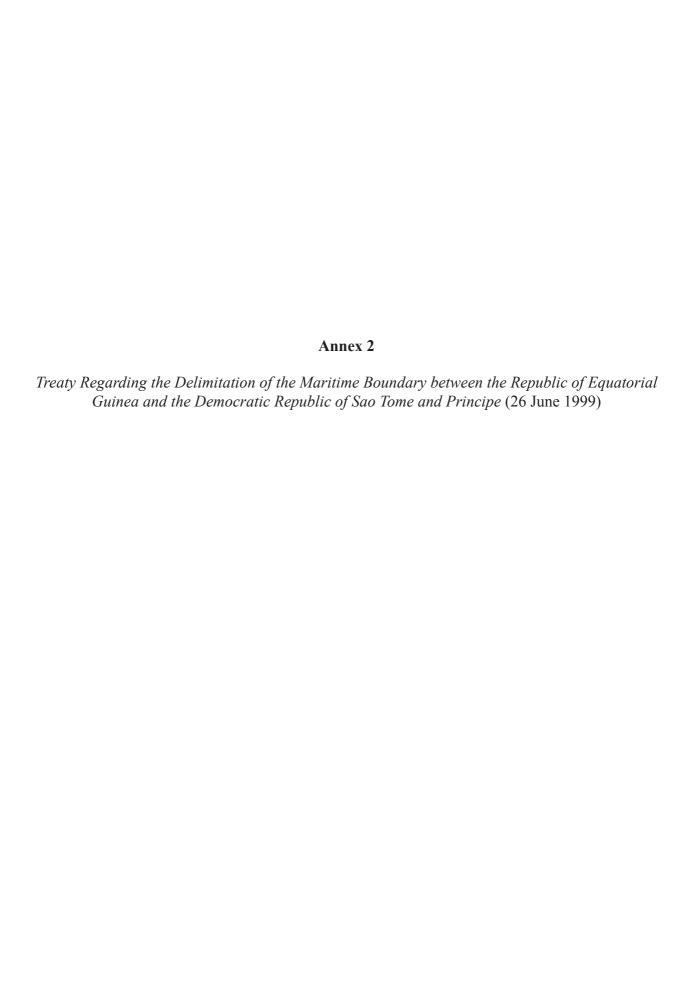
Firmado: Comendante Militar de Marina de la Maritimo y Fluvial del Region Ecuatorial Española

Sr. Jesus Romero

Mr. Cabuzel

Firmado Tefe del Servicio

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#### page 1| Delimitation Treaties Infobase | accessed on 24/06/2002

# Treaty Regarding the Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, 26 June 1999

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, desiring to strengthen the ties of friendship and good relations that exist between the two States and peoples;

Taking into account the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 and the relevant principles of general international law;

Recognizing the need to determine exactly the delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two States in an equitable manner using equidistance as the general criterion for delimitation;

The Parties decide to conclude this Treaty for that purpose,

And have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea:

His Excellency Mr. Miguel Oyone Ndong Mifumu,

Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation,

Longitudo

For the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe:

His Excellency Mr. Alberto Paulino,

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Communities,

Who, having communicated to each other their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following:

#### Article 1

The purpose of this Treaty is to recognize the maritime boundary between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

#### Article 2

The maritime boundary between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe established by this Treaty shall be defined by the geodesic lines joining the following coordinates:

(a) Between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Annobón Island) and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (Sao Tome Island)

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	1°29'04"S	7°16'30"E
2	0°47'15.8"S	6°11'30.7"E
3	0°12'54"S	5°19'23"E
4	0°41'45.3"N	3°37'03.2"E
5	0°54'59.5"N	3°12'32.95"E

(b) Between the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (Bioco Island - Rio Muni) and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe (islands of Sao Tome and Principe)

Point No.	Latitude	Longitude
1	0°37'25"N	8°11'42"E
2	1°00'15"N	8°18'10"E
3	1°11'32.65"N	8°21'38.75"E
4	1°17'48"N	8°22'48"E
5	1°24'14"N	8°24'08"E
6	1°38'45"N	8°27'58"E
7	1°49'10"N	8°30'15"E
8	1°54'45"N	8°31'15"E

Latituda

#### **DOALOS/OLA - UNITED NATIONS**

Doint No.

#### page 2| Delimitation Treaties Infobase | accessed on 24/06/2002

9	2°04'01.6"N	8°33'00.5"E	
10	2°12'48"N	8°21'57"E	
11	2°25'32"N	8°02'40"E	
12	2°31'35.3"N	7°53'20.4"E	
13	2°38'34"N	7°42'13"E	
14	2°50'00"N	7°25'52"E	
15	3°02'31.75"N	7°07'17.45"E	

#### Article 3

The geodesic points defined in article 2 shall be established in reference to the World Geodesic System 1984.

#### Article 4

Neither State will claim or exercise sovereign rights or have jurisdiction over the waters, seabed and subsoil or airspace on the side of the maritime boundary belonging to the other Party as established under article 2 of this Treaty.

#### Article 5

This treaty shall enter into force provisionally upon signature and definitively on the date on which the Parties have communicated to each other the instruments of ratification.

DONE at Malabo on 26 June 1999 in two (2) original versions, each one in Spanish and Portuguese, both texts having equal authority.

For the Republic of Equatorial Guinea:

[Signature]

For the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe:

[Signature]

## **DOALOS/OLA - UNITED NATIONS**



#### page 1| Delimitation Treaties Infobase | accessed on 20/12/2002

# Agreement on the Delimitation of the Maritime Border between the Gabonese Republic and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe 26 April 2001

The Gabonese Republic on the one hand and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe on the other, hereinafter referred to as the "Parties",

Anxious to consolidate their ties of friendship, good-neighbourliness and cooperation,

Desiring to delimit their maritime border in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Referring to the international conventions on the matter to which Gabon and São Tomé and Principe are parties, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed in Montego Bay in 1982,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article 1

The purpose of this Agreement shall be to delimit the maritime border between the Gabonese Republic and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe.

#### Article 2

The border between the Gabonese Republic and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe shall be the line defined in article 3 below, drawn equidistant from the baselines from which the territorial sea of each State is measured.

(a) The baselines of the Gabonese Republic shall be those connecting the points with the following geographic coordinates:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A - Mbanie (Pointe mengombie)	0° 48' 39" N	9° 22' 50" E
B - Cap Esterias	0° 35' 19" N	9° 19' 01" E
C - Pointe Ngombe (lighthouse)	0° 18' 35" N	9° 18' 19" E
D - Cap Lopes	0° 37' 54" S	8° 42' 13" E

(b) The baselines of the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe shall be those connecting the points with the following geographic coordinates:

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Point Latitude Longitude
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A - Ilhéus Monteiros (NE) 1° 41′ 14″ N 7° 28′ 20″ E
B - Ponto a sul da Ponta da Garça (E) 1° 37′ 40″ N 7° 27′ 52″ E
C - Ilhéus Caroço (SE) 1° 30′ 47″ N 7° 26′ 05″ E
D - Ilhéus Santana (E) 0° 14′ 29″ N 6° 45′ 59″ E
E - Sete Pedras (SE) 0° 02′ 17″ N 6° 37′ 48″ E
F - Ilhéus das Rolas (SE) 0° 00′ 45″ S 6° 31′ 44″ E
```

#### Article 3

The maritime border between the Gabonese Republic and the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe shall be the line connecting the following points with the geographic coordinates:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
1	0° 44' 03" N	8° 14' 00" E
2	0° 34' 00" N	8° 11' 15" E
3	0° 00' 05" S	7° 50' 28" E
4	0° 17' 38" S	7° 41' 21" E
5	0° 25' 45" S	7° 37' 42" E
6	0° 52' 51" S	7° 28' 25" E
7	1° 28' 47" S	7º 16' 16" F

#### **DOALOS/OLA - UNITED NATIONS**

#### page 2| Delimitation Treaties Infobase | accessed on 20/12/2002

International ellipsoid

Reference maps:

7188 marine map (from Lagos to Gamba) drawn by the Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine

(SHOM)

scale: 1:1,000,000

Vector Map - Level 0 (V Map) drawn by the United States National Imagery and Mapping Agency to a scale of

1:1,000,000

#### Article 4

Each Party shall refrain from making any claims or exercising sovereignty in the maritime space of the other Party as defined by the provisions of articles 2 and 3 of this Agreement.

#### Article 5

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled by consultation and negotiation between the Parties.

#### Article 6

This Agreement shall enter into force as soon as the constitutional procedures of each Party have been completed and after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

DONE in São Tomé on 26 April, in two originals in the French and Portuguese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Gabonese Republic:

Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou, Minister without Portfolio,

Minister of the Interior, Public Safety and Decentralization

For the Democratic Republic of São Tomé and Principe:

Joaquim Rafael Branco, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

#### **DOALOS/OLA - UNITED NATIONS**



# FRANCO-SPANISH COMMISSION for Border Demarcation

of the

**GULF OF GUINEA** 

**BORDER PROJECT** 

(Southern Border)

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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[translated from French]

[translated from Spanish]

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#### **BORDER PROJECT**

The Franco-Spanish Commission for Border Demarcation of the Gulf of Guinea, composed of Messrs. Albert Bonnel de Mézières, Colony Administrator; Jean-Baptiste Roche, Captain of the Engineering Corps; Albert Duboc, Colonial Infantry Lieutenant; Don Eladio Lopes Vilches, Chief of Staff; and Don Manuel Nieves Y Coso, Staff Captain, meeting in Paris, after having studied the work carried out in the course of local operations, proposes the border described below as the natural border that is the most convenient and most in keeping with the spirit of the Convention:

#### SOUTHERN BORDER

#### Part One

From the mouth of the Muni
(Mouni) to the village of Anang (Ayang)
east of Mount Zumbo (Soumbo)

#### **BORDER PROJECT**

The Spanish-French Commission for the Delimitation of the Gulf of Guinea, made up of Messrs. Eladio López Vilches, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces; Manuel Nieves y Coso, Captain of the Armed Forces General Staff; and Alberto Bonnel de Mézières, Administrator of the Colonies; Jean Baptiste Roche, Captain of Engineers; and Albert Duboc, Colonial Infantry Lieutenant; meeting in Paris, after examining the work performed on the ground, propose as a natural border the one that is most appropriate and that they find best reflects the spirit of the treaty, described as follows:

#### SOUTHERN BORDER

#### Part One

From the mouth of the Muni (Mouni) to the village of Añang (Ayang), to the east of Mount Zumbo (Soumbo)

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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In accordance with the Convention of June 27, 1900, the Commission carried out surveys in the estuary of the Muni (Mouni) in order to determine the thalweg. It was found in these operations that the islands Ibelo (Ivelo), Gandé, Evongué, and Bia must belong to Spain and the island Tabalon to France.

The commissioners propose that the water line that passes at an equal distance from the French and Spanish territories should be adopted as a natural border. Similarly, the border will follow, in the Utemboni (Outemboni) River, the line that runs at an equal distance from the two banks to the confluence of the Mitombé River, leaving to France the island of Yingué (D'Jimbué).

From the confluence of the Mitombé River, the natural border would go up

Pursuant to the provisions of the Convention of June 27, 1900, the Commission performed surveys in the estuary of the Muni River in order to determine the thalweg. The result of these operations was that the islands of Ibelo (Ivelo), Gande, Evongué and Bia must belong to Spain, and the island of Tabalón to France. The Commissioners propose as a natural border, in this segment, the waterline that is equidistant from the Spanish and French lands.

The border will continue, in the same fashion, along the Utamboni (Outemboni) River, becoming conjoined with the line situated equidistant between the two banks, up to the confluence of the Mitombé River, leaving the island of Yingué (D'Jimbué) under French dominion.

Starting from the confluence of the Mitombé River, the natural border will travel along the midline

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the median line of this river (defined as specified above) to its source. It would then follow the path<sup>(1)</sup> running from the village of Mandung (Mendong) to that of Anguma (Angouma), skirting the northern slopes of Mount Assumu (Assoumo) and the southern slopes of Mount Bina (Bigna), to the village of Anguma (Angouma), which will remain in Spanish territory, as well as a zone one kilometer wide around this village. This agreement concerning the one-kilometer zone shall be applicable to all of the villages located in the same position, i.e., on a path that forms the border.

Continuing along the same path, which runs from Anguma (Angouma) to Masilé (Massillé), the border would cross Mount Anguma (Angouma) until the point where said path rejoins the Adu (Aduo) River, it would go up this river, and then its affluent, the Bekon (Beikon), to its source in said Mount Anguma,

[handwritten] Each time the border follows a path, it is understood that this path defines the border, and the use thereof is reserved for the nationals of the above countries, in the same manner as has been agreed for the rivers.

of its waters (defined as above) up to its source. It will then follow the path from the village of Mandung (Mendong) to Anguma (Angouma), traveling along the northern slopes of Mt. Assumu (Assoumo) and the southern slopes of Mt. M'Biña (Bigna), until reaching Anguma, which will belong to Spain, as will a one-kilometer zone around it. This agreement with regard to the one-kilometer zone is applicable to all villages found in similar conditions, namely, those that are situated along a road used as a border.

Continuing along the same path leading from Anguma (Angouma) to Masilé (Massillé), the border will cross Mount Anguma (Angouma) until arriving at the Adu (Aduo) River, then traveling upriver along it, and its tributary Bekon (Beikon) until its source in the mountain of the same name; from there it will

[handwritten:] Whenever the border runs along a path, it is understood that both lines conjoin and that the use and utilization of such roads is equally free for the subjects of the two nations in the same fashion as was agreed upon for the rivers that meet the same conditions.

[signature] [signature]

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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.and it then again follows the path to the village of Masilé (France), altitude 549 M · 80.

The border would then continue to follow the path from Masilé to Ebé (Spain) to its first junction with the Abobo River, and then follow this river to the second village of Akoniké (Spain).

The border would then continue to follow the path running from Akoniké to Effong (Ephong) (France), altitude 621 M · 18, passing via Ebang (S), 608 M · 15, and Itsam (S), and intersecting the Massama, Nang-Nang (Yang-Yang), Aworo, and Beu'na (M'Veigna) rivers.

The village of Effong (Ephong), 764 meters south of Marker No. 2 (see the route), determined by its astronomic coordinates, belongs to France.

continue again along the aforementioned path, until the village of Masilé (France), altitude 549 M.80.

The border will continue along the trail from Masilé to Ebé (Spain), until it first reaches the Adobo River, continuing along its channel until the 2<sup>nd</sup> village of Akoniké (Spain).

Then the border will follow along the path that joins Akoniké to Effong (France), altitude 621M.18, passing through Ebang (Spain) 608 M.15 and Itzam (S), crossing the Massema, Ñang-Ñang (Yang Yang), Aworo and Ben'ha (M'Veigna) Rivers.

The village of Effong (Ephong), 764 meters to the south of signpost No. 2 (see the route), determined by its astronomical coordinates, belongs to France.

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the path from Effong (Ephong) to Akok (S), passing through the villages of Makó, Elum (Eloum), Essatsayón, Keñ (Caigne), down along the Keñ River, from the first until the last time it meets this route near Fula (Foula). From here, the border follows the path from Foula to Akok up to the point where it crosses the Mendong Creek, and will continue along its channel until its confluence with the M'Bizé (M'Bizeu) River, then following this river (that passes

through the village of Ebiang (F) to the foot

of and south of Mt. Zumbo (Soumbo), 750

M to the confluence with the N'Goma

the south of Mount Miko-Mebang.

River, along which it will likewise travel,

until the last time that it meets this route to

The border will then continue along

Between Fula and the M'Bizé
River, the border goes through the villages
of N'Zoguebout (N'Zoguebaut), Akulunzog
(Akoulenzok), Akema and Alum, which will
belong to France.

The border would then follow the path running from Effong (Ephong) to Akok (S), passing via the villages of Mak'O, Elum (Eloum), Essatayon, and Ken (Caigne), all of which would remain French; it will then go down the Ken River from the first intersection of the route with this river to its last intersection near Fula, and it then merges with the path from Fula to Akok up to its crossing with the Mendong River, which it would follow to its confluence with the M'Bizé (M'Bizeu) River. (1) It would then go up the latter river (which crosses the village of Ebiang (F) at the foot and to the south of Mount Zumbo (Soumbo), 750 M ·, up to its junction with the N'Goma River, and it would then follow this river to its last junction with the route south of Mount Mikomébang.

(1) In this section, the border would pass through the villages of N'Zoguebout (N'Zoguebaut), Akulenzog (Akoulenzog), Akéma, and Alum (Aloum), which would remain French.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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The border then follows the route, cutting across the N'Zibilok, Nanzog (Nianzog), and N'Dangama-N'Zongo rivers, up to the village of Anang (Ayang), 740 M · 34, which remains French.

#### Part Two

From Anang (Ayang) to its confluence with the Abang'a and Beutoung'eu (Betugué) rivers on the eastern border north of the village of Oundong (Undong).

After Anang (Ayang), the border would follow the route running to Yamayon, up to its first junction with the Bomwomo River, and it would then merge with this river, and then with its affluent, the M'Bama, up to its junction with the route 200 meters from its confluence with the Bomwomo, passing via Yamayon (F). It then follows this path (cutting across Mount Olum (Oloum) to the village

The border will then continue along this route, crossing the N'Zibilok, Nanzog (Nianzog) and N'Dengema-N'Zongo rivers, until the village of Añang (Ayang), 740 M.34, which will belong to France.

#### Part Two

From Añang (Ayang) until the confluence of the Abang'a and Beutoug'eu (Betugué) rivers on the eastern border, to the north of the village of Undong (Oundong).

From Añang (Ayang), the border will continue along the path running from Yamayon until it first meets the Bomvono River, then continuing along its channel and then along that of its tributary, the M'Bama, until it meets the path, 200 meters from its confluence with the Bomvono River, crossing the village of Yamayon (F) and then following that road, until

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of Mélan (F), skirting the foot of Mount Ampanduma (Ampandouma) to the left, passing through the village of Assis (F), and leaving said mountain to its right.

From Mélan (721 M · 92), it continues along the path running from Ensamayon (N'Zamayong) to its first junction with the Lene (Leuneu) River, which it follows to its confluence with the Avué (Avoué) River, and it then goes back up the latter river to a point near Ensamayon (N'Zamayong) (F), where it merges with the route.

After this village, it follows the route to the village of Etang-Abam, passing via the villages of N'Gok, Intzamatzo, and Avanvituan (Avangbitouan), which are all French. This part of the route cuts across the rivers M'Vila and Atogonu (Atogognou), affluent of the Lene (Leneu) and M'Bé,

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the village of Melan (F) (France), crossing Mount Olum (Oloum) and skirting Mount Ampanduma (Ampandouma) on the left, passing through the village of Assis (F) and keeping the mountain of that same name on the right.

From Melan, 721M.72, it continues along the path leading to Ensamayon, until it first meets the Lene (Leuneu) River, along which it then proceeds until its confluence with the Avué (Avoué) River, going upriver in the same fashion until near Ensamayon (N'Zamayong) (F), where it again meets the aforementioned path, along which it continues.

After Ensamayon, the border continues along this route until the village of Etang-Abam, passing through the villages of N'Gok, Intzamatzo and Avanvituan (Avangbitouan), which belong to France. This part of the border crosses the M'Vila River and the Atogonu (Atogognou) River, a tributary

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leaving Mount Assuguelene (Assougoleuneu) to its left. Etang-Abem (674 M · 03) was determined astronomically. It is French, and is located precisely at the foot of Mount Akum (Akoum), which is on the parallel.

The border then follows the Abobo River, then the route up to its junction with the Abobo Manguma River, and finally follows the latter river to its junction with Dodo (Deudeu) River, where it would go back up the latter river, then the Avué (Avoué) River, affluent to the right of the Dodo (Deudeu), to its junction with the route approximately 500 meters southeast of the village of Uguermokok (Ouguermokok) (S).

The border then follows the route to its junction with the Mandoé, passing through the

of the Lene (Leuneu) and the M'Be, keeping Mount Assuguelene (Assougoleuneu) on the left. Etang-Abam has been astronomically determined; it belongs to France and is located exactly at the foot of Mount Akum (Akoum), which is on the parallel. This village is found at altitude 674M.03.

The border continues along the Abobo River and then along this route until it reaches the Abobo Manguma Creek, along which it travels until its confluence with the Manguma, and then along this river until it joins the Dödö (Deudeu) River, traveling up this river and then along the Avué (Avoué) River, a right tributary of the Dödö (Deudeu) until it meets the route at approximately 1 kilometer southeast of the village of Uguermokok (Ouguermokok) (S).

The border continues along this route until it crosses the Mandoé Creek, traveling through

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villages of Azam (Assam) M'Bona,
Eyamayon, Vikuk (Vikouk), which are
French, leaving to the north mounts
Bessum (Bessoum) Akoura, N'Kolé
Banviné (N'Kolé Bamwineu), M'Fua
(M'Foua), and Akum (Akoum), and south
of Mount Kolonguen (Kolongoegne). It
then follows the Mandoe (Mandouen) River
to its junction with the Como River. It runs
up the latter river to its confluence with the
Ovuré (Oboureu) River, with which it
merges up to its junction with the route,
which it then follows, passing through the
village of Laga (S).

In this section, the Como is joined on the left by the Utong Assia (Outon-Assiya), Onang-Onangara (Oniang-Oniangara), Vingoro, N'Kogo Kala, and Mabong'Anguma (Mabong Angouma) rivers, the parallel passing between these two rivers, the Bamburé (Bembureu), and the Avué (Avoué), which has been joined and made wider by the Aquilé.

Eyamayon, Vikuk (Vikouk), which belong to France, keeping the mountains called Bessum (Bessoum) Akura, N'Kolé Benviné (N'Kolé Benwineu), M'Fua (M'Foua) and Akum (Akoum) to the north, and Mount Kolonguen (Kolongoegne) to the south. It then continues along the Mandoe (Mandouen) River until it reaches the

Como River, then travels up this river until

River, along which it travels until it reaches

its confluence with the Ovuré (Oboureu)

traveling through the village of Laga (S).

the path, along which it continues,

the villages of Azam (Assam), M'Bona,

In this section, the Como River receives on its left bank the waters of the following tributaries: Utong Assis (Outong Assiya), Oñang-Oñangara (Oniang-Oniangara), Vingoro, N'Kogo Kala and Mabong-Anguma (Mabong Angouma), with the parallel running between the latter two rivers: the Bamburé (Bambureu) and the Avué (Avoué), whose channel has been augmented a short distance upriver by the waters of the Aquilé.

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The demarcation line then follows the route to the village of Ebiang (altitude 727 M · 02 (S),(1) then follows the M'Bé River and its affluent to the right of the Uton Assok (Outon Assok) to its junction with the route near the village of Mika (S) approximately 4 kilometers north of the parallel, then follows this route to the village of Alum (Aloum), leaving the villages of Alum and Ken (Caigne) to Spain. Ken is at an altitude of 747 M · 68. The border then follows the N'Bo (N'Boo) River to its confluence with the Venzé (Boenzeu) and merges with the latter up to its junction with the route 1 and 1/2 kilometers from the village of Ankam (F), which is approximately 500 meters south of the parallel. It continues along the route, leaving to Spain the village of N'Kut (Unkout), altitude 809 M · 93), and it then merges with the Uton N'Kut (Outon Unkout) River and continues to its junction with the Belong River, after which it follows the latter to its second junction with the route, (1) cutting across the Uton Makok (Outon Makok), M'Dua (M'Doua), and Makure (Makoureu) rivers

The borderline then follows this route until [illegible] of Ebiang (S) (altitude 727[illegible], then following the M'Bé River and its right tributary, the Uton Asok ([illegible] Asok) until meeting the route near the village of Mika (S), approximately 4 kilometers north of the parallel, then following this route until the village of [illegible] (Aloum), leaving the villages of Alum and Keñ (Caigne) under Spanish dominion. Keñ is at altitude 747M.68. The border then travels along the N'Bo (N'Boo) River until its confluence with the Venzé ([illegible]) River, continuing along this river's channel until meeting the route 1 1/2 kilometers from the village of Akam (F), which is approximately [illegible] meters south of the parallel, then goes along this route, leaving the village of N'Kut (Unkout) (altitude 809 M.93) to Spain, and continuing along the Uton N'Kut (Outon Unko[illegible]) River until its confluence with the Belong River, and then following (1) crossing the Uton Mak[illegible], M'Dua (M'Doua) and Makure (Makoureu) rivers

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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which it then follows to the confluence of the Micomé Bé (Micomébeu) and Mia slightly north of the route, after which it follows the N'Ga River to its junction with the Ekalizi (Ekalisi) River, which it follows up to the village of Akuas (Aquas) (S) north of Mount Dangueh (Dangen), a village that was identified astronomically.

In this completely uninhabited area, the border cuts across the M'Bis River, leaving to its left mounts Komo (Unkomo) and Ungum (Oungome) and to its right the Mettong Mountains.

From Akuas, the border follows the route to its junction with the Abang'a River, an affluent of the Ogoué, passing through the village of Abénélan (S), leaving to the north Mount Mettomo

the latter river until its second encounter with the route, along which it continues from that point up to the confluence of the Micomé Bé (Micomébeu) and Mia rivers, slightly north of the route, then the border continues along the N'Ga River until it reaches the Ekalizi (Ekalisi) River, whose upriver course reaches the village of Akuas (Aquas) (S) (altitude 807M.98) to the north of Mount Danguen (Dangen), a location whose coordinates were calculated astronomically.

In this entirely unpopulated area, the border crosses the M'Bia River, keeping Mount Komo (Unkomo) and Mount Ungum (Oungome) to the left, and the Mettong mountains to the right.

From Akuas, the border follows the route until it meets the Abang'a River, a tributary of the Ogoué, traveling through the village of Abenelan (S), keeping Mount Mettomo to the north and

#### **TRANSLATION**

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and crossing Mount Mokok, after which it runs back up the Abang'a to its confluence with the Betoung'eu (Betugué) on the eastern border north of the village Ouadong (Undong) (720 M · 43), determined astronomically, and leaving to the south Mount Aguerrini; south of the Abang'a is point Y, which indicates the intersection of the 9th meridian and the 1st parallel (see the description of the route).

N.B. For the southern border, the French spelling of the proper names has been put in parentheses. The opposite system was used for the eastern border.

The French Commissioners

The Spanish Commissioners
[signatures]

crossing Mount Mokok, going up the latter river to the Betoug'eu (Betugué), on the eastern border, north of the village of Oundong (Undong) (720M.43), determined astronomically, thereby keeping Mount Agu[illegible] to the south; south of the Abang'a River is Point Y, which indicates the intersection of the 9<sup>th</sup> meridian and parallel [illegible] degree (see description of the route).

Note: for the southern border, the parentheses denote the proper names according to French spelling. For the eastern border, on the contrary, the parentheses denote the proper names according to Spanish spelling and pronunciation.

[handwritten:] The Spanish Commissioners: [signature] [signature]



#### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Christina Courtright, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association (ATA), and Matthew McGaughey, a linguist certified by the ATA for translations from French into English.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish and French text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

05/25/21

Date



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#### PROJET DE FRONTIERE --

# PROYECTO DE FRONTERA - 164

La comisión de delimitación La commission de délimitation franco-espagnole du Golfe Hispano-francesa del Golfo de de Guinée, composée de MMrs Al-Guines, compuests de los senobert Bonnel de Mézières, admi- res Don Eladio Lopez Vilches, nistrateur des Colonies, Jean- Comandante de Estado Mayor, Baptiste Roche, capitaine du Don Manuel Nieves Y Coso, ca-Génie, Albert Duboc, lieutenant pitan de Estado Mayor, Y Mr Albert Bonnel de Mézières, add'Infanterie Coloniale & Don Eladio Lopez Vilches, Commanministrador de colonias, Mr dant d'Etst-Major, Don Manuel Jean Baptiste Roche, capitan Nieves Y Coso, capitaine d'Ede Ingenieros, y Mr Albert tat-Major, réunie à Paris, a-Duboc, teniente de Infanteria près avoir étudié les travaux Colonial, reunida en Paris, effectués au cours des opéradespues de estudiar los trations sur le terrain, propose bajos efectuados sobre el tercomme frontière naturelle la reno, proponen como frontera plus convenable & la plus con- natural la más conveniente y forme à l'esprit de la Conven- la que consideran como mas tion, celle qui est décrite ci-conforme con el espiritu del après: tratado, la que se describe a

FRONTERA MERIDIONAL.

continuación.

De l'embouchure du Muni

Première Partie -

FRONTIERE MERIDIONALE .-

(Mouni) su village d'Anang ( Ayang, à l'est du Mont Zum- Añang(Ayang), al Este del bo(Soumbo)

Primera parte -Desde la desembocadura del Muni(Mouni), hasta el lugar de Monte Zumbo (Soumbo)

Conformément à la convention du 27 juin 1900, la Commission a effectué, dans l'estuaire du Muni ( Mouni) des sondages pour déterminer le thalweg. Il résulte de ces opérations que les Iles Ibelo( Ivelo), Gandé, Evongué & Bia doivent appartenir à l'Espagne & 1'lle Tabalon à la France Les Commissaires proposent d's-dopter comme frontière nature 1le la ligne des eaux qui passe à égale distance des terres françaises & espagnoles

La frontière suivra de même, dans la rivière Utemboni (Outemboni) la ligne située à égale distance des rives, jusqu'au con- con la linea situada á igual fluent de la rivière Mitombé & en laissant à la France l'Ile de Yingué ( D'Jimbué)

A partir du confluent de la rivière Mitombé, la frontière naturelle remonterait la ligne mo-

Conforme con lo dispueto el convenio de 27 de Judio 1900, la Comisión efectuó dajes en el estuario del Ri Muni, con objeto de determi el thalweg; resultando de chas operaciones, que las i Ibelo (Ivelo), Gande, Evongue Bis, deben pertenecer à Espa y la isla de Tabalón à Fra cia Los Comisarios, propon como frontera natural, en s trozo, la lines de agus que pasa à igual distancia de tierras españolas y frances

La frontera seguira, del mo modo, por el rio Utamboni ( Outemboni), confundiendos distancia de ambas orillas, hasta la confluencia del rio Mitombé, quedando bajo dominio de Francia, la ista de D Yingué(D'Jimbué)

A partir de la confluencia rio Mitombé,la frontera nat ral remontara la linea medis yenne de cette rivière (définie comme ci-dessus) jusqu'à sa source Elle suivrait ensuite le sentier qui va du village de Mandung (Mendong) à celui d'Anguma ( Angouma) en longeant les pentes Word du Mont Assumu (Assoumo) & les pentes Sud du Mont Bins(Bigns) jusqu'au village d'Anguma (Angouma) qui resters à l'Espagne, sinsi qu'une zône d'un kilomètre de largeur sutour de ce village ( Cette convention relative à la zône d'un kilomètre, sersit applicable à tous les villages se trouvant dans les mêmes conditions, c'est à dire sur un sentier formant frontière

de sus aguas ( definida como las anterior), hasta su origen Seguira enseguida por la senda que va del poblado de Mandung (Mendong) al de Anguma (Angoumalpassando por las laderas septentrionales del Mte Assumu(As+ soumo) y las meridionales del Mte M'Bifa (Bigna), hasta llegar al lugar de Angums que pertenecerá a España, asi como una zona de un kilometro slrededor de el. Este convenio, referente à la zona de un kilometro, es aplicable a todos los pueblos que se encuentren en analogas condiciones, es decir, los que estén situados, en un camino que se tome como frontera

Continuant par le même sentier qui va d'Anguma (Angouma) à Masilé (Massillé) la frontière traverserait le mont Anguma (Angouma) jusqu'au moment où le dit sentier rejoint la rivière Adu (Aduo) elle remonterait cette rivière, puis son affluent le Bekon (Beikon) jusqu'à sa source dans le mont da ce même nom;

(1) Chaque fois que la hontière empante un sentier; l'extentendu que celui ci définit la frontière et que l'usage en est viserné ana resontissants des atenas nations, de la même fazon qu'il a été convenu.

Continua do por el mismo sendero que conduce de Anguma (Angouma) à Masilé (Massillé), la
frontera atravesará el monte
Anguma (Angouma), hasta que encuentra al rio Adu (Aduo), remontándolo entonces, asi como su
afluente el Bekon (Beikon) hasta su nacimiento en el monte del
mismo nombre; desde alli segui-

Siempre ajue la frontera pada por un sondera queda entendido que alubas lineas se empundem y que el mo y utilización de dictos comunos, es igualmente libre para la sulditos de las des neciones de igualmente modo que se ha comendo para la tirs que se concenhan en las mismos compieranses

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elle suit alors de nouveau le sentier jusqu'au village de Masilé(France) altitude 549 M- 80ra de mievo por el sendero tescitado, hasta el poblado Masilé(Francia), 549 M-80 de altitud.

La frontière continuersit à La fronters continuara por suivre le sentier de Masilé à Ebé la vereda de Masilé à Ebé (Espagne) jusqu'à sa première rencontre svec la rivière Abobo, puis cette rivière jusqu'su deuxième village d'Akoniké(Espagne)

(España ), hasta que encuentra por primera vez al rio Abobo, continuando por su c ce hasta el 2º poblado de koniké(España).

La frontière suivrait encore Despues seguirs la frontere le sentier qui va d'Akoniké à Ef- por el sendero que une Ako fong(Ephong)(France) altitude 621M.18, en passant par Ebang (E) 608M-15 & Itsam(E) & en coupant les rivières Massams, Nang-Nang(Yang-Yang) Aworo & Beu ns (M'Veigns)

niké con Effong (Francia), 621M 18 de altitud, pasando por Ebang (España) 608 M· 15 é Itzam(E), atravesando los rios Massema, Nang-Nang (Yang Yang), Aworo y Ben'ha(M'Veigna).

Le village d'Effong (Ephong) à 764 mètres au sud de la borne . Nº 2( voir l'itinéraire) déterminé par ses coordonées astronomiques, appartient à la France

El lugar de Effong (Ephong), à 764 metros al sur de la se nal N° 2( V el itinerario) determinado por sus coordens das astronomicas, pertenece Francia.

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La frontera seguira enseguida

por el sendero de Effong (E-

phong ) à Akok(E)pasando por

Essatsyon, Ken(Caigne)descen-

diendo por el rio Ken, desde

su primero hasta su ultimo

encuentro con el tinerario

squi, la fronters sigue por el

sendero de Fouls à Akok, hasta

el punto en que cruza, el arro-

cerca de Fuls (Fouls). Desde

los lugares de Mako, Elum (Eloum),

La frontière suivrait ensuite le sentier qui va d'Effong (Ephong) à Akok(E) en passant par les villages de Mak'O, Elum(Eloum) Essatayon, Ken(Caigne) qui tous resteraient à la France: puis elle descendra la rivière Ken depuis la première. rencontre de l'itinéraire avec cette rivière jusqu'à sa dernière rencontre près de Fula, elle se confond alors avec le sentier de Fuls à Akok jusqu! à son croisement avec la rivière Mendong; qu'elle suivrait jusqu'à con el rio M'Bize(M'Bizeu). son confluent avec la rivière M'Bizé(M'Bizeu) Elle remonterait ensuite cette dernière ( qui traverse le village d' Ebiang(F) au pied & au sud du Mont Zumbo (Soumbo) 750 Mjusqu'à sa rencontre avec la rivière N'Goma, rivière qu'elle suivrait ensuite jusqu'à sa dernière rencontre avec l'itinéraire su sud du Mont Mikomébans (1° dans cette partie, la frontière

guebout (N' Zoguebaut ) Akulenzog (A-

koulenzog) Akéma & Alum (Aloum) qui

restersient à la France

yo Mendong, por cuyo cauce seguira hasta su confluencia remontando enseguida este último( que pasa por el lugar de Ebiang (F) al pié y al sur del Mte Zumbo (Soumbo) 750 M, hasta la confluencia con eL rio N'Goma, por el que continuara igualmente, hasta su ultimo encuentro con el itinerario, al sur del monte Miko-Mebang traverserait les villages de N'Zo-

Entre Fula y el rio M'Bize la frontera pasa por los poblados de N'Zogue bout (N'Zogue baut) Akulunzog (Akoulenzok), Akema y A lum, que perteneceran a Francia

- 6-

La frontière suit ensuite l'
itinéraire en coupant les rivières N'Zibilok, Nanzog(Nianzog)
& N'Dangama-N'Zongo, jusqu'su
village d'Anang(Ayang) 740 M'54
qui reste à la France

Deuxième Partie De Anang (Ayang) jusqu'au
confluent des rivières
Abang'a & Beutoung'eu (Betugué) sur la frontière
orientale, au nord du
village de Oundong (Undong)

Après Anang (Ayang) la frontière suivrait le sentier qui

va à Yamayon, jusqu'à sa première rencontre avec la rivière Bomwomo, puis elle se confondrait avec cette rivière, ensuite avec son affluent le M'

Bama jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le
sentier à 200 mètres de son confluent avec le Bomwomo, en passant
par Yamayon(F) Elle suit( en
sentier à le mont Olum

(Oloum) ce sentier jusqu'au villa-

La frontera continuara em guida por el itinerario, at vesando los rios N'Zibilok zog(Nianzog) y N'Dangama-N' Zongo, hasta el lugar de 1 ñang(Ayang) 740 M. 34, que tenecerá a Francia.

Segunda Parte

Desde Anang (Ayang) hastal

confluencia de los rios At

ga y Beutoug'eu (Betugué) el

la frontera oriental, al n

del lugar de Undong (Oundon

A partir de Anang(Ayang) la frontera seguira por el se ro que conduce a Yamayon, h que encuentra por primera al rio Bomvono, continuand tonces por su cauce y desp por el de su afluente el M ma hasta su encuentro con sendero, à 200 metros de se confluencia con el rio Bom atravesando el poblado de mayon(F) y siguiendo luego por dicho camimo, hasta el

ge de Mélan(F) en longeant le pied lugar de Melan(F) (grancis) du Mont Ampanduma (Ampandouma) à gauche, traversant le village d' Assis(F) & laissant à sa droite le mont du même nom.

A partir de Mélan(721M-92) elle continue bar le sentier qui va à Ensamayon (N'Zamayong) jusqu'à sa première rencontre avec la rivière Lene (Leuneu) qu'elle suit jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Avué(Avoué) puis elle remonte cette dernière jusqu'à près de Ensamayon(N'Zamayong)(F) où elle se confona evec le sentier.

Après ce village, elle suit l'itinéraire jusqu'au village de Etang-Abam, passant par les villages de N'Gok, Intzamatzo, Avanvituan (Avangbitousn) qui appartiennent tous à la France Cette partie de l'itinéraire coupe les rivières M'Vila & Atogonu(Atogognou) tera corta los rios M'Vila y affluent du Lene (Leineu) M'Bé en

atravesando a.s el monte Olum(Oloum) y bordeando el monte Ampanduma (Ampandouma) s la izquierda, pasando por el poblado de Assis(F) y dejando a su derecha, el monte de este mismo nombre A partir de Melan 721Mº72 continua por el sende**ro** que conduce a Ensamayon, hasta que encuentra por primera vez al rio Lene (Leuneu) siguiendo entonces por el hasta su confluencia con el rio Avué(A voué) que remonts del mismo modo, hasta cerca de Ensamayon (N'Zamayong)(F) en donde encuentra de nuevo al sendero antes citado por el que con-

Despues de Ensamayon sigue la frontera por el itinerario hasta el lugar de Etang Abam pasando por los poblados de N'Gok, Intzamatzo, y Avanvituan (Avangbitouan) pertenecientes a Francia. Esta parte de fron-Atogonu(Atogognou) afluente

laissant le Mont Assuguelene (Assou- del Lene (Leuneu) yel MBa, goleuneu) à gauche. Etang-Abam ( 674 K 03) s été déterminé astro- monte Assuguelene (Assougole nomiquement. Il appartient à la France & se trouve exactement au nado astronomicamente perte pied du Mont Akum (Akoum) qui est sur le parallèle

La frontière suit ensuite la rivière Abobo, puis l'itinérairejusqu'à sa rencontre avec la rivière Abobo Manguma, ensuite celle-ci jusqu'à son confluent a - por el que sigue hasta su vec le Manguma & enfin cette der- confluencia con el Manguma nière jusqu'à sa jonction avec la rivière Dödö ( Deudeu) elle remon- su union con el rio Dödö (De -te cet te dernière, puis la rivière deu) remonts este ultimo y Avué Avoué) affluent de droite du Dodo (Deudeu) jusqu'à sa reneontre avec l'itinéraire à environ 500 mètres au sud-est du village de Uguermokok(Ouguermokok)(E)

La frontière suit alors l'itineraire jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le Mandoe, traversant les

dejando a su izquierda el neulEtang Abam habido deten ce a Francia y se encuentra exactamente al pié del mont Akum (Akoum) que esta sobre paratelo. Dicho poblados halla a los 674M 03 de alti tud.

La frontera continua a por rio Abobo y despues por el nerario hasta su encuentro con el arroyo Abobo Mangum luego por este ultimo hasti pues el rio Avué Avoué) afi te de la derecha del Dodo(D deu) hasta su encuentro con itinerario proximanente l k lometro al sud-este del pob do de Uguermokok(Ouguermoko (E)

La frontera continua por el itinerario hasta su cruce c el arroyo Mandoe, pasando P

villages de Azam (Assam) M'Bona, Eyama-los poblados de Azam (Assam) von. Vikuk(Vikouk) qui appartiennent à la France, laissant au nord les monts Bessum (Bessoum) Akours, N'Kolé Banviné (N'Kolé Bamwineu) M'Fua(M'Fous) & Akum(Akoum)& su sud le mont Kolonguen (Kolongoegne) Puis elle suit la rivière Mandoe ( Mandouen) jusqu'à sa reacontre avec la rivière Como Elle remonte cette dernière jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Ovuré(Oboureu) avec laquelle elle se confond jusqu'à sa rencontre avec le sentier qu'elle suit ensuite; en passant par le village de Laga(E)

Dans cette partie, le Como reçoit à gauche l'Utong Assis (Outon-Assiya) Onang-Onangara (Oniang-Oniangara) -le Vingoro, la N'Kogo Kala, le Mabong' Anguma (Mabong Angoumaile parallèle passant entre ces deux dernières rivières & le Bamburé(Bambureu) & 1'Atué(Avoué) grossi de l'Aquilé.

M'Bona, Eyamayon, Vikuk (Vikouk) que pertenecen a Francis, dejando al norte los montes Bessum(Bessoum) Akura, N'Kolé Banviné (N'Kolé Banwineu M'Fus (M'Fous) y Akum (Akoum) y al sur el monte Kolonguen (Kolongoegne Continua despues por el rio Mandoe (Mandouen) hasta su encuentro con el rio Como, remontando luego este ultimo hasta su confluencia con el rio Ovuré(Oboureu) por el que sigue hasta su encuentro con el sendero por el que continua; pasando por el pueblo de Laga(E)

En este parte el rio Como recibe por su orilla izquier da las aguas de los afluentes siguientes: Utong Assia (Outong Assiya) Onang-Onangara (Oniang Oniangara) Vingoro, N'Kogo Kala, y Mabong-Anguma, (Mabong Angouma) pasando el paralelo entre estos dos ultimos rios: el Bamburé (Bambureu) y el Avué(Avoué) cuyo curso se ha enriquecido poco antes con las agu as del Aquilé

La ligne de démarcation suit ensuite l'itinéraire jusqu'au village d'Ebiang (Altitude 727M-02(E) puis suit la rivière M'Be & son affluent de droite l'Uton Ássok(Outon Assok) jusqu'à sa rencontre avec l'itinéraire près du village de Miks(E) à environ 4 kilomètres su nord du parallèle, pour suivre cet itinéraire jusqu'au village d'Alum(Aloum) laissant les villages d'Alum & de Ken (Caigne) à l'Espagne. Ken est à l'altitude de 747 M-68. Puis la frontière suit la rivière N'Bo(N'Boo) jusqu'à son confluent avec la rivière Venzé (Boenzeu) & se confond avec celle-ci jusqu'à sa rencontre avec l'itinéraire à 1 kilomètre 1/2 du village d'Aksm(F) qui est à environ 500 mètres au sud du parallèle. Elle se continue toujours par l'itinéraire, laissant à l'Espagne le village de N'Kut (Unkout) altitude 809M-93, puis elle se confond avec la rivière Uton N'Kut (Outon Unkout) jusqu'à son confluent avec\_la rivière Belong, elle suit cette dernière jusqu'à sa deumième rencontre avec l'iti-(1)en coupant les rivières Uton Makok (Outon Makok) M'Dua (M'Doua) Makure (Makoureu)

La lines fronteriza sign go el itinerario hasta de Ebiang(E)(altitud 727 continuando enseguida po el rio M'Bê y su afluent la derecha el Uton Asok Asok) hasta su encuentro itinerario, cerca del po de Mika(E)4 kilometros mente al norte del paral siguiendo luego por dich nerario hasta el lugar d (Aloum) quedando los pob de Alum y Ken (Caigne) bajo dominio de España. Ken s la a 747M·68 de altitud: luego la frontera por el N'Bo(N'Boo)hasta su confl cia con el rio Venzé (Boen continuando por el cauce este ultimo hasta que enc al itinerario a 1 1/2 kil tro del poblado de Agam(F se encuentra próximamente metros al sur del paralele gue luego por el itinerari quedando para España el l de N'Kut(Unkout)809 M-93 altitud) y continúa por el rio Uton N'Kut (Suton Unko hasta su confluencia con rio Belong y sigue luego 1 (1)cruzando los rios Uton Mako M'Dua(M'Doua)y Makure(Mako

reu)

néraire, qu'elle emprunte ensuite jusqu'auxxx confluent des
rivières Micomé Bé(Micomébeu)& Mis
uh peu au nord de l'itinéraire,
puis elle suit la rivière N'Ga
jusqu'à sa rencontre avec la rivière Ekalizi(Ekalisi) qu'elle
remonte jusqu'au village de Akuas(Aquas) au nord du mont
Dangueh(Dangen) village qui a
été relevé astronomiquement.

Dans cette partie absolument inhabitée, la frontière coupe la rivière M'Bis, laissant à sa gauche les Monts Komo(Unkomo) & Ungum(Oungome) & à sa droite les Monts Mettong

De Akuas, la frontière suit l'itinéraire jusqu'à sa rencontre avec la rivière Abang's, affluent de l'Ogoué, traversant le village d'Abénélan(E)laissant au nord le Mont Mettomo

este ultimo hasta que encuentra por segunda vez al itinerario, por el que continus desde dicho punto, hasta la confluencia de los rios Micomé Bé(Micomebeu) y Mis un poco ' al norte del itinerario continus despues la frontera por el rio N'Gs hasta su encuentro con el rio Ekalizi(Ekalisi) cuyo curso remonta hasta el poblado de Akuas (Aquas) (E) (807M-98 de altitud) al norte del monte Danguen(Dangen)lugar cuyas coordenadas se calcularon astronomicamente-En esta parte completamente despoblado la frontera atraviesa el rio M'Bia dejando á su izquierda los montes Komo (Unkomo) y Ungum (Oungome) y s su derechs los montes Mettong.

Desde Akuas la frontera sigue el itinerario hasta su encuentro con el rio Abang'a afluente del Ogoué, pasando por el poblado de Abenelan(E) dejando al norte el monte Mettomo y & franchissant le Mont Mekok,

puis elle remonte l'Abang's jusqu'à son confluent avec le Betoung'en
Betugue) sur la frontière orientale, au nord du village de

Oundong (Undong) (720M'43) déterminé astronomiquement & laissant au sud le Mont Aguerrini,
au sud de l'Abang'a se trouve
le point Y qui indique l'intersection du 9ème méridien & du Ier
parallèle(voir la description) de l'
itinéraire)

N-B- Pour la frontière méridionale, l'orthographe française des noms propres a été mise entre parenthèses. Le contraire a été adopté pour la frontière orientsle: atravesandel monte Mokol
montendo por ultimo, el
Betoug'eu(Betugué)sobre l
fronter's oriental, al nor
del lugar de Oundong(Undo
(720M-43) determinado ast
nomicamente, dejando de a
modo, al s'urfel monte Ague
al sur del rio Abang'a se
cuentra el punto Y que se
la la intersección del 9º
ridiano y del paralelo de
grado(V la descripcion del
tinerario)

Nota- Para la frontera mer dional, se han puesto entr parentesis los nombres pro segun la ortografia france En la frontera oriental po contrario, se han puesto e parentesis los nombres propios con arreglo a la escritura y pronuaciacion espano

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### Annex 5

Republic of Equatorial Guinea, *Declaration of H.E. Domingo Mba Esono, Vice-President of Commerce and Promotion of Small and Middle Sized Enterprises, and President of the Subtechnical Division of the Special Borders Commission* (25 September 2022)

### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

# LAND AND MARITIME DELIMITATION AND SOVEREIGNTY OVER ISLANDS

(GABON/EQUATORIAL GUINEA)

## **DECLARATION OF H.E. DOMINGO MBA ESONO**

Vice-Minister of Commerce and Promotion of Small and Middle Sized Enterprises President of the Sub-technical division of the Special Borders Commission

25 September 2022



## REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation SPECIAL BORDERS COMMISSION

- My name is Domingo MBA ESONO. I was born on 30 January 1966, in Nsork, Equatorial Guinea.
- In 2018, I was appointed as Vice-Minister of Commerce and Promotion of Small and
   Middle Sized Enterprises of Equatorial Guinea, and have served in this role since then.
- 3. In 2021, I was appointed as President of the Sub-technical division of the Special Borders Commission of Equatorial Guinea. The Special Borders Commission was created in 2021 in order to handle legal and technical activities related to the case against the Gabonese Republic before the International Court of Justice. The Sub-technical division is composed of twelve officials from several ministries, including the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of the Interior and Local Corporations, the Ministry of Industry and Energy, the Ministry of Public Works, Mines and Hydrocarbons, and the Forestry Development Institute.
- 4. As part of my duties within the Special Borders Commission, I organized, supervised, and headed expeditions to: (1) the Utamboni River Area, (2) the Kie River Area, (3) Mongomo, and (4) Ebebiyin, all of which are under the sovereign control of Equatorial Guinea in or near the areas disputed in this case. There were three (3) expeditions total, in April-June 2021, March 2022, and July 2022.

- 5. During the July 2022 expedition, the team also visited Corisco Island and the Bay of Corisco. From Corisco, the team was able to see the islands of Mbañe and Cocoteros, which is also known by its M'benga name Tombambiko.
- 6. The purpose of these three expeditions was to evidence the work of official agencies of Equatorial Guinea in these areas and directly contact the Equatoguinean citizens that are living there and have been duly registered and identified in censuses on different occasions. Under my control and supervision, the team collected photographs, videos, and GPS coordinates. Additionally, we conducted some interviews with the authorities and citizens in the area.
- 7. On the last two expeditions, members from the Special Borders Commission were joined by legal and cartographic experts from Foley Hoag LLP and Sovereign Geographic.
- 8. During those expeditions, the team collected documentary evidence, photographs, and audios that were provided to the attorneys representing the Republic in this proceeding. I am listing below the documents that the attorneys representing the Republic have used in this proceeding as evidence, for which I can certify its origin and content.<sup>2</sup>

Village	Document Reference	Number	Description
		Utambor	ni River Area
Mibonde	• P.U1		New school
	• P.U2		Colonial-era school (1)
	• P.U3		Colonial-era school (2)
	• P.U4		Colonial-era houses
	• P.U5		New houses
	• P.U6		New water system (1)
	• P.U7		New water system (2)
	• P.U8		Colonial-era water pump (1)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The lawyers of the Republic have given me the list of the material used and the numbering with which it has been incorporated in this process.

Village	Document Number Reference	Description
	• P.U9	Colonial-era water pump (2)
Elón	• P.U10	Military post
	• P.U11	Crane
	• P.U12	Landing
	• P.U13	House
Midyobo (Esemvus)	• P.U14	• School (1)
	• P.U15	• School (2)
	• P.U16	Health clinic
	• P.U17	Church
	• P.U18	Military post (1)
	• P.U19	Military post (2)
	• P.U20	Cemetery
	• P.U21	• Evidence of census (2015) (2)
	• P.U22	• Evidence of census (2015) (1)
	• P.U23	Evidence of election campaign (2017) (1)
	• P.U24	Evidence of election campaign (2017) (1)
	• P.U25	Military barracks
Asobla	• P.U26	School
	• P.U27	ID application
Ngambe 1	• P.U28	House
	Kie R	iver Area
Abos River Bridge	• P.K1	Bridge over Abos River
Alen (Angok)	• P.K2	Guardia Colonial post (1)
	• P.K3	Guardia Colonial post (2)
	• P.K4	• School
	• P.K5	Hospital
	• P.K6	Health clinic
	• P.K7	• Houses
	• P.K8	• Church
	• P.K9	Market
	• P.K10	Identification document

Village	Document Number Reference	Description
Masama	• P.K11	Footbridge
	• P.K12	GETESA cell tower (Equatorial Guinea Telecommunications LLC)
	• P.K13	Riverside lighting
	• P.K14	Military camp
Anungom	• P.K15	Churches
Mbiralen	• P.K16	Town well
	• P.K17	Cemetery
	• P.K18	Church
	• P.K19	• Houses
	• P.K20	Evidence of census (2015)
	• P.K21	Evidence of household survey (2020)
	• P.K22	Evidence of election campaign (2017)
Mibang	• P.K23	Houses
	• P.K24	School
	• P.K25	Old cemetery
	• P.K26	New cemetery
	• P.K27	Catholic church (1)
	• P.K28	• Catholic church (2)
	• P.K29	• Evidence of household survey (2020)
	• P.K30	Road improvement (1)
	• P.K31	• Road improvement (2)
Edum	• P.K32	Houses
	• P.K33	• School
	• P.K34	Church (under construction)
	• P.K35	<ul> <li>Evidence of Census (2015) and Household Survey (2020) (1)</li> </ul>
	• P.K36	<ul> <li>Evidence of Census (2015) and Household Survey (2020) (2)</li> </ul>
	• P.K37	Paved road / guttering

Village	Document Nun Reference	nber Description
San Carlos (Ncoye)	• P.K38	Evidence of census (2015)
	• P.K39	• Church
		Mongomo
Border Bridge	• P.MO1	Immigration (EG) (1)
	• P.MO2	• Immigration (EG) (2)
	• P.MO3	• Customs (EG) (1)
	• P.MO4	• Customs (EG) (2)
	• P.MO5	Health (EG)
× 3	• P.MO6	Border control (Gabon)
	• P.MO7	Border sign post
	• P.MO8	Mongomo Bridge overview (1)
	• P.MO9	Mongomo Bridge overview (2)
Acoacan	• P.MO10	Urbanization (1)
	• P.MO11	Urbanization (2)
		Ebebiyin
Border Bridge	• P.E1	Immigration (EG)
	• P.E2	• Customs (EG)
	• P.E3	• Health (EG)
	• P.E4	Border control (Gabon)
	• P.E5	"Rio Kie" sign post
	• P.E6	GETESA cell tower (Equatorial Guinea Telecommunications LLC)
	• P.E7	Ring road
	• P.E8	Ebebiyin Bridge overview (1)
	• P.E9	• Ebebiyin Bridge overview (2)
City	• P.E10	Municipal cemetery
	• P.E11	Guardia colonial post (1)
	• P.E12	Guardia colonial post (2)
	• P.E13	Spanish colonial cemetery
	• P.E14	Spanish colonial tribunal
	• P.E15	Spanish colonial prison

Village	Document Numbe Reference	Description
	• P.E16	Spanish colonial administrative building (now Delegación de Gobierno Ebebiyin K.N.)
	• P.E17	Spanish colonial survey point (1)
	• P.E18	Spanish colonial survey point (2)
	• P.E19	Spanish colonial survey point (3)
	• P.E20	Spanish colonial hospital (now Comisario Provincial de Policia)
	• P.E21	Spanish colonial market (now part of larger commercial center) (1)
	• P.E22	Spanish colonial market (now part of larger commercial center) (2)

- 9. I prepared this declaration with the assistance of the lawyers of the Republic. I understand that my declaration may be used in the actual proceedings against the Gabonese Republic before the International Court of Justice.
- 10. I hereby certify the origin, location, and authenticity of the documents submitted as part of this declaration.
- 11. I confirm and solemnly declare upon my honour and conscience that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the facts contained in this witness statement are the truth. I make this declaration voluntarily and have not been subjected to any inducement or threat in making it.

25 September 2022

[Signature in the original]

Domingo MBA ESONO

Vice-Minister of Commerce and Promotion of Small and Middle Sized Enterprises President of the Sub-technical division of the Special Borders Commission

#### **CORTE INTERNACIONAL DE JUSTICIA**

#### DELIMITACIÓN TERRESTRE Y MARÍTIMA Y SOBERANÍA SOBRE ISLAS

(GABON/GUINEA ECUATORIAL)

## DECLARACIÓN DE S.E. DOMINGO MBA ESONO

Vice-Ministro de Comercio y Promoción de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas Presidente de la Subcomisión Técnica de la Comisión Especial de Fronteras

25 de septiembre de 2022



## REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores y Cooperación COMISIÓN ESPECIAL DE FRONTERAS

- 1. Mi nombre es Domingo MBA ESONO. Nací el 30 de enero de 1966, en Nsork, República de Guinea Ecuatorial ("la República o Guinea Ecuatorial").
- En 2018, fui designado Vice-Ministro de Comercio y Promoción de Pequeñas y Medianas
   Empresas de Guinea Ecuatorial, funciones que cumplo hasta la actualidad.
- 3. En 2021, fui designado Presidente de la Subcomisión Técnica de la Comisión Especial de Fronteras de Guinea Ecuatorial. La Comisión Especial de Fronteras fue creada en 2021 para gestionar actividades jurídicas y técnicas relacionadas con el caso contra la República Gabonesa ante la Corte Internacional de Justicia. La Subcomisión Técnica está formada por doce oficiales de diferentes ministerios, incluyendo el Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, el Ministerio del Interior y Corporaciones Locales, el Ministerio de Industrias y Minas, el Ministerio de Obras Públicas e Infraestructuras, el Ministerio de Minas e Hidrocarburos y el Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Forestal y Gestión del Sistema de Áreas Protegidas.
- 4. En cumplimiento de las funciones antes descritas, he realizado, junto con mi equipo de trabajo, visitas a: (1) la zona del río Utamboni; (2) la zona del río Kie; (3) Mongomo; y, (4) Ebebiyin. Todas las zonas descritas están bajo el control soberano de Guinea Ecuatorial en o cerca de las zonas en disputa

en este caso. Se realizaron tres (3) expediciones en total, en abril-junio de 2021, marzo de 2022, y julio de 2022.

- 5. Durante la expedición de julio de 2022, el equipo también visitó la isla de Corisco y la Bahía de Corisco. Desde Corisco el equipo pudo observar las islas de Mbañe y Cocoteros, esta última también llamada Tombambiko en idioma M'benga.
- 6. El objetivo de esas tres expediciones fue evidenciar el trabajo de los organismos oficiales de Guinea Ecuatorial en estas zonas y contactar directamente a los ciudadanos ecuatoguineanos que viven en las mismas y que han sido debidamente inscritos en su oportunidad y censados en diversas ocasiones. Bajo mi supervisión, el equipo recogió fotografías, videos, y coordenadas de GPS. Adicionalmente, hemos realizado algunas entrevistas con autoridades y ciudadanos de la zona.
- 7. En las últimas expediciones, se juntaron a los miembros de la Comisión Especial de Fronteras, expertos jurídicos e cartográficos de Foley Hoag LLP y Sovereign Geographic respectivamente.
- 8. En las visitas realizadas se recopiló material documental, fotográfico y audiovisual que en su momento ha sido compartido con los abogados representantes de la República en este procedimiento. Me permito detallar a continuación aquel material que los abogados representantes de la República han incorporado en este procedimiento como evidencia y del cual puedo certificar tanto su origen y contenido.<sup>1</sup>

Pueblos	Número de referencia de documento	Descripción
	Zona de	Utamboni
Mibonde	• P.U1	Escuela nueva
	• P.U2	Escuela época colonial (1)
	• P.U3	Escuela época colonial (2)
	• P.U4	Viviendas época colonial
	• P.U5	Nuevas viviendas

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Los abogados de la República me han entregado el listado del material utilizado y la numeración con la que ha sido incorporado en este proceso.

Pueblos	Número de referencia de documento	Descripción
	• P.U6	Nuevo sistema de agua (1)
*	• P.U7	Nuevo sistema de agua (2)
	• P.U8	Bomba de agua de la época colonial (1)
	• P.U9	Bomba de agua de la época colonial (2)
Elon	• P.U10	Puesto militar
	• P.U11	Grúa
	• P.U12	Desembarco
	• P.U13	Vivienda
Midyobo (Esemvus)	• P.U14	• Escuela (1)
	• P.U15	• Escuela (2)
	• P.U16	Clínica de salud
	• P.U17	• Iglesia
	• P.U18	Puesto militar (1)
	• P.U19	• Puesto militar (2)
	• P.U20	• Cementerio
	• P.U21	<ul> <li>Prueba del censo (2015) (1)</li> </ul>
	• P.U22	<ul> <li>Prueba del censo (2015) (2)</li> </ul>
	• P.U23	• Pruebas de la campaña electoral (2017) (1)
*	• P.U24	<ul> <li>Pruebas de la campaña electoral (2017) (2)</li> </ul>
	• P.U25	Cuartel militar
Asobla	• P.U26	• Escuela
	• P.U27	Solicitud de tarjeta de identificación
Ngambe 1	• P.U28	Vivienda
	Zona	de Kie
Abos Puente sobre	• P.K1	Puente sobre el río Abos
río		
Alen (Angok)	• P.K2	Puesto de la Guardia Colonial (1)
~	• P.K3	Puesto de la Guardia Colonial (2)
and be 1	• P.K4	Escuela
h. 5 25 11 an	• P.K5	Hospital
	• P.K6	Clínica de salud

Pueblos	Número de referencia de documento	Descripción
	• P.K7	Viviendas
	• P.K8	• Iglesia
	• P.K9	Mercado
	• P.K10	Documento de identidad
Masama	• P.K11	Pasarela
	• P.K12	<ul> <li>Torre de GETESA (Guinea Ecuatorial de Telecomunicaciones SA)</li> </ul>
	• P.K13	Iluminación de la ribera
	• P.K14	Campamento militar
Anungom	• P.K15	• Iglesias
Mbiralen	• P.K16	• Pozo
	• P.K17	Cementerio
	• P.K18	• Iglesia
	• P.K19	• Viviendas
	• P.K20	<ul> <li>Pruebas del censo (2015)</li> </ul>
	• P.K21	• Pruebas de la encuesta de hogares (2020)
	• P.K22	<ul> <li>Pruebas de la campaña electoral (2017)</li> </ul>
Mibang	• P.K23	Viviendas
	• P.K24	• Escuela
	• P.K25	Cementerio antiguo
	• P.K26	Cementerio nuevo
	• P.K27	• Iglesia Católica (1)
	• P.K28	• Iglesia Católica (2)
	• P.K29	<ul> <li>Prueba de la encuesta de hogares (2020)</li> </ul>
	• P.K30	<ul> <li>Mejoramiento de la carretera (1)</li> </ul>
	• P.K31	<ul> <li>Mejoramiento de la carretera (2)</li> </ul>
Edum	• P.K32	Viviendas
	• P.K33	• Escuela
	• P.K34	<ul> <li>Iglesia (en construcción)</li> </ul>
	• P.K35	<ul> <li>Pruebas del censo (2015) y de la encuesta de hogares (2020) (1)</li> </ul>

Pueblos Número de referencia de documento		Descripción			
	• P.K36	Pruebas del censo (2015) y de la encuesta de hogares (2020) (2)			
	• P.K37	Camino pavimentado / canalización			
San Carlos (Ncoye)	• P.K38	Pruebas del censo (2015)			
	• P.K39	Iglesia			
	Mo	ngomo			
Puente Fronterizo	• P.MO1	Puesto de Inmigración (EG) (1)			
	• P.MO2	<ul> <li>Puesto de Inmigración (EG) (2)</li> </ul>			
	• P.MO3	Puestos de Aduanas (EG) (1)			
	• P.MO4	<ul> <li>Puestos de Aduanas (EG) (2)</li> </ul>			
	• P.MO5	Control de Sanidad (EG)			
	• P.MO6	Control fronterizo (Gabón)			
	• P.MO7	Puesto de señalización fronteriza			
	• P.MO8	Vista general del puente de Mongomo (1)			
	• P.MO9	Vista general del puente de Mongomo (2)			
Acoacan	• P.MO10	Urbanización (1)			
	• P.MO11	<ul> <li>Urbanización (2)</li> </ul>			
	Ebo	ebiyin			
Puente Fronterizo	• P.E1	Puesto de Inmigración (EG)			
	• P.E2	• Puestos de Aduanas (EG)			
	• P.E3	• Control de Sanidad (EG)			
	• P.E4	Control fronterizo (Gabón)			
	• P.E5	Puesto de señalización "Rio Kie"			
	• P.E6	• Torre de GETESA (Guinea Ecuatorial de Telecomunicaciones SA)			
	• P.E7	Circunvalación			
	• P.E8	• Vista general del puente de Ebebiyin (1)			
	• P.E9	Vista general del puente de Ebebiyin (2)			
Ciudad	• P.E10	Cementerio municipal			
	• P.E11	Campamento de la Guardia Colonial (1)			
	• P.E12	Campamento de la Guardia Colonial (2)			

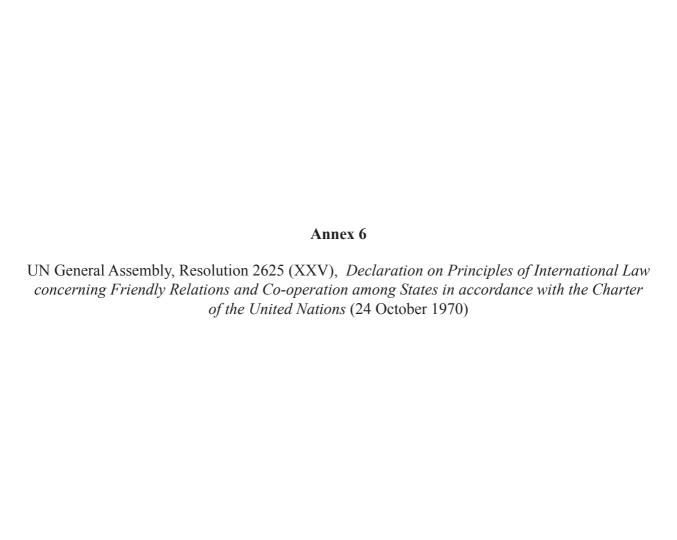
Pueblos	Número de referencia de documento	Descripción			
	• P.E13	Cementerio colonial español			
	• P.E14	Tribunal colonial español			
	• P.E15	Cárcel colonial española			
	• P.E16	<ul> <li>Edificio administrativo colonial español ("Delegación de Gobierno Ebebiyin K.N.")</li> </ul>			
	• P.E17	• Punto de reconocimiento colonial español (1)			
	• P.E18	• Punto de reconocimiento colonial español (2)			
	• P.E19	• Punto de reconocimiento colonial español (3)			
	• P.E20	Hospital colonial español (ahora comisaría)			
	• P.E21	<ul> <li>Mercado colonial español (ahora parte de un centro comercial más grande) (1)</li> </ul>			
	• P.E22	<ul> <li>Mercado colonial español (ahora parte de un centro comercial más grande) (2)</li> </ul>			

- 9. He preparado esta declaración con la asistencia de los abogados de la República. Entiendo que mi declaración puede ser utilizada en el procedimiento contra la República Gabonesa actualmente en curso ante la Corte Internacional de Justicia.
- 10. Por la presente certifico el origen, la ubicación y la autenticidad de los documentos presentados como parte de esta declaración.
- 11. Confirmo y declaro solemnemente por mi honor y conciencia que, según mi leal saber y entender, los hechos contenidos en esta declaración de testigo son verdaderos. Hago esta declaración voluntariamente y no he sido objeto de ninguna coerción o amenaza al hacerla.

25 de septiembre de 2022

S.E. Domingo MBA ESONO

Vice-Ministro de Comercio y Promoción de Pequeñas y Medianas Empresas Presidente de la Subcomisión Técnica de la Comisión Especial de Fronteras



DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1815 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, 1966 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, 2103 (XX) of 20 December 1965, 2181 (XXI) of 12 December 1966, 2327 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2463 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968 and 2533 (XXIV) of 8 December 1969, in which it affirmed the importance of the progressive development and codification of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, which met in Geneva from 31 March to 1 May 1970,

Emphasizing the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the development of Friendly relations and Co-operation among States, Deeply convinced that the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations would contribute to the strengthening of world peace and constitute a landmark in the development of international law and of relations among States, in promoting the rule of law among nations and particularly the universal application of the principles embodied in the Charter.

Considering the desirability of the wide dissemination of the text of the Declaration,

- 1. Approves the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
- 2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States for its work resulting in the elaboration of the Declaration;
- 3. Recommends that all efforts be made so that the Declaration becomes generally known.

1883rd plenary meeting, 24 October 1970

#### ANNEX

DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CONCERNING FRIENDLY RELATIONS AND CO-OPERATION AMONG STATES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

#### PREAMBLE

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming in the terms of the Charter of the United Nations that the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of friendly relations and cooperation between nations are among the fundamental purposes of the United Nations.

Recalling that the peoples of the United Nations are determined to practise tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace founded upon freedom, equality, justice and respect for fundamental human rights and of developing friendly relations among nations irrespective of their political, economic and social systems or the levels of their development,

Bearing in mind also the paramount importance of the Charter of the United Nations in the promotion of the rule of law among nations,

Considering that the faithful observance of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States and the fulfillment in good faith of the obligations assumed by States, in accordance with the Charter, is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the implementation of the other purposes of the United Nations,

Noting that the great political, economic and social changes and scientific progress which have taken place in the world since the adoption of the Charter give increased importance to these principles and to the need for their more effective application in the conduct of States wherever carried on,

Recalling the established principle that outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, is not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty, by means of use or occupation, or by any other means, and mindful of the fact that consideration is being given in the

United Nations to the question of establishing other appropriate provisions similarly inspired,

Convinced that the strict observance by States of the obligation not to intervene in the affairs of any other State is an essential condition to ensure that nations live together in peace with one another, since the practice of any form of intervention not only violates the spirit and letter of the Charter, but also leads to the creation of situations which threaten international peace and security,

Recalling the duty of States to refrain in their international relations from military, political, economic or any other form of coercion aimed against the political independence or territorial integrity of any State,

Considering it essential that all States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Considering it equally essential that all States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the Charter,

Reaffirming, in accordance with the Charter, the basic importance of sovereign equality and stressing that the purposes of the United Nations can be implemented only if States enjoy sovereign equality and comply fully with the requirements of this principle in their international relations,

Convinced that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a major obstacle to the promotion of international peace and security, Convinced that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples constitutes a significant contribution to contemporary international law, and that its effective application is of paramount importance for the promotion of friendly relations among States, based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality,

Convinced in consequence that any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of a State or country or at its political independence is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Considering the provisions of the Charter as a whole and taking into account the role of relevant resolutions adopted

by the competent organs of the United Nations relating to the content of the principles,

Considering that the progressive development and codification of the following principles:

- (a) The principle that States shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,
- (b) The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered,
- (c) The duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter,
- (d) The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter,
- (e) The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples,
- (f) The principle of sovereign equality of States,
- (g) The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter,

so as to secure their more effective application within the international community, would promote the realization of the purposes of the United Nations,

Having considered the principles of international law relating to friendly relations and co-operation among States,

1. Solemnly proclaims the following principles:

The principle that States shall refrain in their international ~ relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations

Every State has the duty to refrain in its international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations. Such a threat or use of force constitutes a

violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and shall never be employed as a means of settling international issues.

A war of aggression constitutes a crime against the peace, for which there is responsibility under international law.

In accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations, States have the duty to refrain from propaganda for wars of aggression.

Every State has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate the existing international boundaries of another State or as a means of solving international disputes, including territorial disputes and problems concerning frontiers of States.

Every State likewise has the duty to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate international lines of demarcation, such as armistice lines, established by or pursuant to an international agreement to which it is a party or which it is otherwise bound to respect. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as prejudicing the positions of the parties concerned with regard to the status and effects of such lines under their special regimes or as affecting their temporary character.

States have a duty to refrain from acts of reprisal involving the use of force.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to in the elaboration of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence.

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular forces or armed bands including mercenaries, for incursion into the territory of another State.

Every State has the duty to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, when the acts referred to in the present paragraph involve a threat or use of force.

The territory of a State shall not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in contravention of the provisions of the Charter. The territory of a State shall not be the object of acquisition by another State resulting from the threat or use of force. No territorial

acquisition resulting from the threat or use of force shall be recognized as legal. Nothing in the foregoing shall be construed as affecting:

- (a) Provisions of the Charter or any international agreement prior to the Charter regime and valid under international law; or
- (b) The powers of the Security Council under the Charter.

All States shall pursue in good faith negotiations for the early conclusion of a universal treaty on general and complete disarmament under effective international control and strive to adopt appropriate measures to reduce international tensions and strengthen confidence among States.

All States shall comply in good faith with their obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, and shall endeavour to make the United Nations security system based on the Charter more effective.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as enlarging or diminishing in any way the scope of the provisions of the Charter concerning cases in which the use of force is lawful.

The principle that States shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered

Every State shall settle its international disputes with other States by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

States shall accordingly seek early and just settlement of their international disputes by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements or other peaceful means of their choice. In seeking such a settlement the parties shall agree upon such peaceful means as may be appropriate to the circumstances and nature of the dispute.

The parties to a dispute have the duty, in the event of failure to reach a solution by any one of the above peaceful means, to continue to seek a settlement of the dispute by other peaceful means agreed upon by them.

States parties to an international dispute, as well as other States shall refrain from any action which may aggravate the Situation so as to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, and shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

International disputes shall be settled on the basis of the Sovereign equality of States and in accordance with the Principle of free choice of means. Recourse to, or acceptance of, a settlement procedure freely agreed to by States with regard to existing or future disputes to which they are parties shall not be regarded as incompatible with sovereign equality.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs prejudices or derogates from the applicable provisions of the Charter, in particular those relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes.

The principle concerning the duty not to intervene in matters within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, in accordance with the Charter

No State or group of States has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatever, in the internal or external affairs of any other State. Consequently, armed intervention and all other forms of interference or attempted threats against the personality of the State or against its political, economic and cultural elements, are in violation of international law.

No State may use or encourage the use of economic political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights and to secure from it advantages of any kind. Also, no State shall organize, assist, foment, finance, incite or tolerate subversive, terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another State, or interfere in civil strife in another State.

The use of force to deprive peoples of their national identity constitutes a violation of their inalienable rights and of the principle of non-intervention.

Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social and cultural systems, without interference in any form by another State.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as reflecting the relevant provisions of the Charter relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The duty of States to co-operate with one another in accordance with the Charter

States have the duty to co-operate with one another, irrespective of the differences in their political, economic and social systems, in the various spheres of international relations, in order to maintain international peace and security and to promote international economic stability and progress, the general welfare of nations and international co-operation free from discrimination based on such differences.

To this end:

- (a) States shall co-operate with other States in the maintenance of international peace and security;
- (b) States shall co-operate in the promotion of universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and in the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and all forms of religious intolerance;
- (c) States shall conduct their international relations in the economic, social, cultural, technical and trade fields in accordance with the principles of sovereign equality and non-intervention;
- (d) States Members of the United Nations have the duty to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the United Nations in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter.

States should co-operate in the economic, social and cultural fields as well as in the field of science and technology and for the promotion of international cultural and educational progress. States should co-operate in the promotion of economic growth throughout the world, especially that of the developing countries.

The principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples

By virtue of the principle of equal rights and selfdetermination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote, through joint and separate action, realization of the principle of equal

rights and self-determination of peoples, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and to render assistance to the United Nations in carrying out the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Charter regarding the implementation of the principle, in order:

- (a) To promote friendly relations and co-operation among States; and
- (b) To bring a speedy end to colonialism, having due regard to the freely expressed will of the peoples concerned;

and bearing in mind that subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a violation of the principle, as well as a denial of fundamental human rights, and is contrary to the Charter.

Every State has the duty to promote through joint and separate action universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the Charter.

The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people.

Every State has the duty to refrain from any forcible action which deprives peoples referred to above in the elaboration of the present principle of their right to self-determination and freedom and independence. In their actions against, and resistance to, such forcible action in pursuit of the exercise of their right to self-determination, such peoples are entitled to seek and to receive support in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter.

The territory of a colony or other Non-Self-Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it; and such separate and distinct status under the Charter shall exist until the people of the colony or Non-Self-Governing Territory have exercised their right of self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and particularly its purposes and principles.

Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs shall be construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as described

above and thus possessed of a government representing the whole people belonging to the territory without distinction as to race, creed or colour.

Every State shall refrain from any action aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and territorial integrity of any other State or country.

The principle of sovereign equality of States

All States enjoy sovereign equality. They have equal rights and duties and are equal members of the international community, notwithstanding differences of an economic, social, political or other nature.

In particular, sovereign equality includes the following elements:

- (a) States are judicially equal;
- (b) Each State enjoys the rights inherent in full sovereignty;
- (c) Each State has the duty to respect the personality of other States;
- (d) The territorial integrity and political independence of the State are inviolable;
- (e) Each State has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems;
- (f) Each State has the duty to comply fully and in good faith with its international obligations and to live in peace with other States.

The principle that States shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the Charter:

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by it in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law.

Every State has the duty to fulfil in good faith its obligations under international agreements valid under the generally recognized principles and rules of international law.

Where obligations arising under international agreements are in conflict with the obligations of Members of the United Nations under the Charter of the United Nations, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail.

#### GENERAL PART

#### 2. Declares that:

In their interpretation and application the above principles are interrelated and each principle should be construed in the context of the other principles. Nothing in this Declaration shall be construed as prejudicing in any manner the provisions of the Charter or the rights and duties of Member States under the Charter or the rights of peoples under the Charter, taking into account the elaboration of these rights in this Declaration.;

3. Declares further that: The principles of the Charter which are embodied in this Declaration constitute basic principles of international law, and consequently appeals to all States to be guided by these principles in their international conduct and to develop their mutual relations on the basis of the strict observance of these principles.

#### Annex 7

Letter No. OR 511 EQGU from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea in the United Nations to the Secretary General of the United Nations concerning the Distribution of the Constitution of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea of 4 August 1973 (13 December 1973)

UNITED NATIONS



#### **NATIONS UNIES**

POSTAL ADDRESS-ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017 CABLE ADDRESS- ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: OR 511 EQGU

The attached communication dated August 13, 1973, is transmitted to the Permanent Missions of the Member States of the United Nations at the request of the Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations.

December 13, 1973 [signature]

[emb lem]

### PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

440 EAST [illegible] NEW YORK. N. Y., APT. 6 D

August 13, 1973.

Your Excellency, Secretary-General:

I have the honor to request that the new Constitution of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, published by the Presidency of the Republic in the attached Official State Gazette of August 4th of this year, be circulated as an official document of the United Nations.

The new Constitution of Equatorial Guinea was approved by the III National Congress of the United National Workers Party held from July 9 to 13, 1973 and was massively ratified by popular referendum on the 29th of the same month and year.

I take this opportunity to reassure you of my highest regards.

[stamp:]

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA TO THE UNITED NATIONS [signature]
Sgd: Primo José Esono Mica
Permanent Representative of Equatorial Guinea to the United Nations.

Y.E. Mr. KURT WALDHEIM
General Secretary of the United Nations.
United Nations Plaza.- NEW YORK.

[emblem]

## Republic of Equatorial Guinea

## OFFICIAL STATE GAZETTE

SPECIAL EDITION

OF

AUGUST 4, 1973

## SUMMARY

CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC
OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PAGES: 1 TO 7

## PREAMBLE

After a tireless struggle against colonialism and all its forms of exploitation and oppression, the Guinean people achieved their independence on October 12, 1968. Many patriots shed their blood for national liberation and their memory lives on in the hearts of their brothers.

The colonialists imposed a Constitution on the country that did not meet its real needs, with the purpose of guaranteeing their selfish interests and hindering the Guinean State's progress toward genuine democratic and popular revolution; but the people have risen up, and under the leadership of their great Guide, President Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, are tenaciously making every effort to build the new economic and social structures for the country to emerge from the lamentable state of stagnation into which it was plunged by colonialism.

The Guinean Revolution is resolutely striving to sweep away all the obstacles that stand in its path and is developing an energetic policy for the creation of a national economy, free from all foreign interference. It has drawn up its social policy to benefit the working multitudes of the city and the countryside, to raise their standard of living, put an end to illiteracy, promote national culture and improve housing and the health situation. It pursues a foreign policy of friendship and cooperation with all the peoples of Africa, and the world, based on the principles of sovereign equality among States and self-determination of citizens, as proclaimed in the Charters of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

The peaceful revolutionary struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and imperialism, and effective support to all societies determined to achieve their independence are also principles firmly rooted in the conscience of the Guinean people, who have suffered in their own flesh the most brutal exploitation and oppression.

Safeguarding the integrity of the national territory is an essential concern of the Guinean people, and as such it

categorically rejects the secessionist biases contained in the Constitution imposed by the colonialists in June 1968 against the will, interests and aspirations of the people.

The fundamental laws that the Republic guarantees to all Guinean citizens allow them to participate, fully and effectively, in the various country-building tasks, the peaceful pursuit of which is assured by the United National Workers Party which, as a vanguard organization, mobilizes and educates the public in achieving the great objectives of the Guinean peaceful Revolution. Only the Party, led by the most intentional and active men, under the wise Leadership of the Great Comrade Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, can break the old economic structures and replace them with an economic strength wielded by the people and for the people.

Recent history has shown, after five years of hard experience, that the colonialist Constitution, which hypocritically speaks of safeguarding the autonomy of the provinces with the deliberate intention of tempering feelings of solidarity and fraternity in the hearts of the many sectors of the population and replacing them with antagonism between brothers, should be repealed and replaced by a fundamental law that would be a faithful reflection of the national situation; that would serve as a suitable vehicle for the country's proper development and guide the integration of diverse national characters, closely linked by the same history and the same traditions; and that would shape the political institutions to meet the aspirations of the Guinean Nation, as one and indivisible

Consequently, the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, abiding by the sovereign will of the People, expressed through the Congress of the United National Workers Party, held on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of July 1973 and the popular referendum held on the 29th of the same month, agrees to approve, ratify and enact the following:

-3-

## CONSTITUTION

### FIRST TITLE General Principles

ART. 1. – Equatorial Guinea is a Democratic Republic, popular, sovereign, independent and indivisible.

Its official name is REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA. Its national ensign is the flag adopted at the declaration of independence on October 12, 1968.

The National Anthem is the song sung by the people on the day of the declaration of independence.

The National Coat of Arms is as established by law. The motto is UNITY, PEACE and JUSTICE.

THE HIGHORS CIVITY, FLACE and 30311

ART. 2. - The aims of the State are to:

- a) Protect the creative work of the people and the wealth of the Nation;
- b) Plan, direct and promote the development of the national economy;
- To ensure the technical and cultural advancement of the country;
- d) Consolidate the ideological principles proclaimed by the United National Workers Party;
- e) Guarantee the full freedom and dignity of man, the enjoyment of his rights, the exercise and fulfillment of his duties and the development of his personality;
- f) Promote social development to permanently erase the vestiges of exploitation of man by man, the lasting legacy of colonialism.
- ART. 3. In the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, all power belongs to the people, who exercise it through the Party and State entities, as established by the Constitution and the law.
- ART. 4. The United National Workers Party of Equatorial Guinea (P.U.N.T.) sets the general policy of the Nation, and coordinates and controls it through State entities. It guides the integration of the Guinean Nation under a single flag and around its President and its Government, in a common historical destiny.

The United National Workers Party brings together all the men, women, elders and youth of Equatorial Guinea, committed to eradicating the longstanding scourges of colonialism, strengthening independence and territorial integration, and building a strong, prosperous and happy country, free from all the oppressions, miseries, backwardness and ills of the past.

ART. 5. – The Republic of Equatorial Guinea exercises its jurisdiction and sovereignty over the entire national territory, comprised of the continental zone known as Río Muni and the islands of Macias Nguema Biyogo, Pagalu, Corrisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico and adjacent islets,

territorial sea and airspace.

The law defines the width of the territorial sea.

ART. 6. – The national territory, for administrative and economic purposes, is divided into provinces, regions and municipalities.

The law determines the boundaries and the naming of the provinces, regions and municipalities.

- ART. 7. Equatorial Guinea considers illegal and null pacts or treaties that threaten or undermine its jurisdiction and sovereignty over any portion of the national territory, territorial sea and air space.
- ART. 8. The Republic of Equatorial Guinea is a de jure and de facto member of the United Nations Organization and the Organization of African Unity, and bases its international relations with all States on the principles proclaimed in the Charters of the aforementioned Organizations.

In keeping with these principles:

- a) Condemning Colonialism, Neo-colonialism and racism, as well as imperialism as the main force of aggression and wars and the worst enemy of people who aspire to live in peace, independence and dignity.
- b) Resolutely supporting national liberation movements.
- c) Condemning wars of aggression and conquest.
- d) Basing our foreign policy on the principles of equal rights, national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other States, and mutual cooperation and benefit.
- e) Advocating for all international conflicts to be resolved by peaceful means.

#### SECOND TITLE Economy and Property

- ART. 9. The State organizes, directs and plans the national economy, in order to achieve its constant development and growth to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the people
- ART. 10. The land, forests, subsoil, mines, fluvial and maritime territorial waters, as well as air space, are inalienable property of the State.
- ART. 11. The State directs and controls banking and import-export commerce.
- ART. 12. The State guarantees and controls the investment of foreign capital that contributes to the development of the country, as long as it is not subordinated to any political conditions.
- ART. 13. The State guarantees to farmers ownership of the lands they possess, as well as other means of production necessary for their operation.

\_4.

It is the duty of all farm owners to promote the development of agriculture, and of the State to actively help them to improve their cultivation methods and increase production.

- ART. 14. The State guarantees private property in diverse forms with the limitations established by the Constitution and law.
- ART. 15. The State protects and guarantees personal ownership over income and savings from work, housing, objects of domestic use, and goods of consumption and comfort.
- ART. 16. The law shall regulate inheritance rights respecting the country's traditional customs.
- ART. 17. Nationalization and forced expropriation of private and personal property may be decreed for reasons of State security, scientific, cultural or economic needs, with due compensation to be established by law.
- ART. 18. The rights enshrined in this title are in accordance with principles of deep African roots, firmly held by the Guinean people.

#### THIRD TITLE

#### Citizenship and Immigration

- ART. 19. The following are Guinean by birth:
  - a)Those born on Guinean soil, children of Guinean fathers or mothers.
  - b)Those born abroad to Guinean fathers or mothers, under conditions defined by law.
  - c)Those born abroad to Guinean fathers or mothers serving the Republic.
- ART. 20. Citizenship by naturalization is attained in accordance with established law.
- ART. 21. The law shall determine causes for loss of citizenship, as well as when and how it may be recovered.
- ART. 22. Foreigners residing within the Republic have the rights and duties established in the Constitution for citizens, under the conditions and with the limitations prescribed by law.

#### **FOURTH TITLE**

#### Rights and duties of Citizens

- ART. 23. All Guineans of both sexes enjoy equal rights and are subject to the same duties.
- ART. 24. All forms of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, sex or social situation is prohibited.
- ART. 25. All Guineans over 18 years of age have the right to vote.
- ART. 26. The family, cornerstone of society, is under the protection of the State.

Parents are responsible for feeding and caring for their children and ensuring their education, in the spirit of making them useful and prepared citizens able to contribute to the country's economic, social and cultural progress.

ART. 27. – Work serves the purposes of production and cultural-economic development to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of everyone. It is a right, duty and source of

honor for every citizen.

- ART. 28. Every Guinean has the duty to work and to complete the tasks of his employment fully and honestly.
- ART. 29. Every worker has the right to remuneration befitting the quantity and quality of the actual work he performs.

Everyone who works has the right to rest in the manner determined by law.

The law guarantees a social security system for workers who, due to age, accident, disability or illness, are unable to work.

- ART. 30. All citizens have the right to education and culture. The State shall ensure that all children have schools and teachers and that adults, both men and women, may receive needed instruction.
- ART. 31. No one may be detained or convicted except by competent authority, by virtue of laws prior to the crime and consistent with the procedures and guarantees established therein.
- ART. 32. Anyone who is detained or imprisoned extrajudiciously or without the guarantees provided by law shall be released by summary procedure as established by law.

The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to persons accused of crimes against State Security and subversion, subject to the process established by law.

- ART. 33. The State guarantees the freedoms of speech, press, assembly, demonstration and association. The law regulates the exercise of these rights.
- ART. 34. The press, radio, television and other media are at the service of the public and under the direct control of the State.
- ART. 35. Any religion may be practiced freely, with respect for the law and public order.
- It is illegal and punishable to pit religious faith or belief against the principles and purposes of the State.
- ART. 36. Correspondence is inviolable. It may only be held, opened and examined in the cases provided for by law.

Until the law regulating this constitutional guarantee comes into force, the current governmental provisions shall be immediately applicable.

- ART. 37. One's home is inviolable. No one may trespass, except the authorities in the cases provided for by law.
- ART. 38. Defending the Homeland is the supreme duty of each citizen.

Compulsory military service is a duty of every citizen, save for exceptions expressly stated in law.

ART. 39. – It is the duty of every citizen to take care of public and social property, abide by the discipline of work, respect the rights of fellow citizens, observe the rules of coexistence and honorably fulfill social duties.

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ART. 40. – Strict compliance with the Constitution and the law is the indisputable duty of every citizen, every government or social body, every authority and every official.

#### FIFTH TITLE

#### CHAPTER ONE State Entities Common provisions

ART. 41. – The State performs its functions through the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers, the National People's Assembly, the Courts of Justice and other entities established by law in accordance with the Constitution.

The provinces, regions and municipalities are dependencies of the Central Administration; they contribute to carrying out the functions and aims of the State and are governed by the entities determined by law.

ART. 42. – The President of the Republic and the Deputies to the National People's Assembly shall be elected for five years, by universal, direct and secret suffrage, in general elections to be held on a single day.

The law shall regulate the procedures for holding the elections and indicate the date on which the elected candidates shall take office.

#### **CHAPTER TWO**

#### President of the Republic

ART. 43. – The President of the Republic is the Head of the State and Government and represents the Nation.

ART. 44. – To be elected to the Presidency of the Republic, one must be:

- a) A Guinean citizen, by birth.
- b) 30 years of age.
- c) Nominated by the Party Congress.
- ART. 45. The President of the Republic directs national policy and his authority covers the entire national territory in all matters relating to the preservation of internal public order and external State security. Consequently, he:
  - a) Approves and enacts, or vetoes the bills approved by the National People's Assembly; executes and enforces the law; dictates Regulations for best implementation of the law; issues such Decrees and Orders as may be necessary for this purpose and for all matters pertaining to the Government and Administration of the State.
- b) In case of national necessity and in the absence of law, issues such Decree-Laws as may be necessary to properly achieve the high purposes of the State.
- c) Is the Supreme Leader of all the National Armed Forces.
- d) Declares war and establishes peace.
- e) Freely appoints and removes Government Ministers.
- f) Freely appoints and removes civil and military officials of the State, provinces, regions and municipalities. This power may be delegated to the Ministers.
- Represents Equatorial Guinea in international relations; receives and accredits Ambassadors.

- h) Negotiates and ratifies international agreements and treaties.
- i) Grants State honors and decorations.
- j) Exercises the right of pardon.
- k) Exercises other powers expressly conferred by the Constitution and the law.
- ART. 46. In case of imminent danger, the President of the Republic may suspend the rights guaranteed in the Fourth Title and take exceptional measures to safeguard the independence of the Nation and the institutions of the Republic.
- ART. 47. To carry out the executive role, the President of the Republic shall be assisted by a Council of Ministers, consisting of the number of Ministers determined by law according to the country's needs.
- ART. 48. The President of the Republic may designate a Vice-President of the Republic among the Ministers of Government, to whom he may delegate such roles as necessary for better fulfillment of his Constitutional duties.
- ART. 49. The Guinean People, in recognition of the high virtues and exalted achievements on behalf of the Homeland, proclaims the Honorable and Great Comrade Don Francisco MACIAS NGUEMA BIYOGO President of the Republic for Life and, consequently, ratifies the historic Declaration of the Second National Congress of the National Workers Party held in Bata, on July 14, 1972.
- ART. 50. As long as Don Francisco MACIAS NGUEMA BIYOGO holds the office of President of the Republic for Life, application of Article 42 of this Constitution shall be suspended.
- ART. 51. If the President of the Republic for Life becomes permanently incapacitated, he shall be provisionally replaced by a designee of the National People's Assembly, by favorable vote of half plus one of its members, upon nomination by the Party Congress convened for this purpose in an extraordinary session.
- ART. 52. Upon the death of the President of the Republic for Life, presidential elections shall be called within THIRTY DAYS (30), in accordance with Article 42 of this Constitution.
- ART. 53. To guarantee the presidential elections and public order, a People's Revolutionary Council shall be formed, presided over by the President of the National People's Assembly, and consisting of:
- Leaders and members of the Central Committee of the National Workers Party (P.U.N.T.).
- b) Leaders and members of the P.U.N.T. Provincial Committees.
- c) Leaders and members of the P.U.N.T. District Committees.

The law shall determine the number of members serving on the People's Revolutionary Council and their roles.

ART. 54. – The People's Revolutionary Council formed

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according to the previous Article, shall convene a P.U.N.T. National Congress in an extraordinary session, to nominate the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic.

ART. 55. – If the President of the Republic elected in accordance with Article 42 of this Constitution should die, he shall be provisionally replaced by a member of the Government who is also a member of the P.U.N.T. Central Committee, designated by the National People's Assembly, with a favorable vote of half plus one of its members, upon nomination in an extraordinary session of the Party Congress convened for this purpose by the People's Revolutionary Council.

The term of the provisional President thus elected shall continue until the end of the presidential term.

Upon expiration the provisional President's term, a new presidential election shall be held in the manner regulated by

#### **CHAPTER THREE**

#### National People's Assembly

- ART. 56. The National People's Assembly shall be made up of SIXTY DEPUTIES nominated by the Party and elected in the manner and for the term stated in Article 42.
- ART. 57. Deputies must be Guinean by birth and at least 23 years of age.
- ART. 58. The Electoral Law shall regulate the procedures for electing Deputies to the National People's Assembly, the conditions for eligibility, and terms of disqualification.
- ART. 59. The National People's Assembly shall perform the following functions:
  - a) Amend the Constitution as per Article 72.
  - b) Approve National Codes and Laws.
  - c) Approve State income, expenses and investment
  - d) Establish contributions and taxes and repeal them when necessary.
  - e) Approve the monetary system and minting of currency.
  - f) Approve weights and measures regulations.
  - g) Enact laws on amnesty.

- ART. 60. The Party has the power to revoke the mandate of its Deputies at any time, for deviation from the political line or other serious reasons.
- ART. 61. The President of the Republic, in Council of Ministers, may dissolve the National People's Assembly and call for special elections. If the dissolution takes place during the last year of their elected term, the election of Deputies shall take place at the proper time pursuant to Article 42.
- ART. 62. The procedure established in the previous Article shall be followed in the case of Deputy vacancies whenever, as a consequence of these, the National People's Assembly cannot operate normally due to lack of a quorum.
- ART. 63. No Deputy may be detained or persecuted for opinions given while exercising their functions in the National People's Assembly or in connection therewith.
- ART. 64. The National People's Assembly meets in their own right on the first working day after the fifteenth day following the proclamation of the election results. The Assembly adopts its own Rules of Procedure and elects its Chairman and Board.
- ART. 65. The National People's Assembly shall meet in ordinary public sessions twice a year: once in February and once in October, for up to two months per session.

The National People's Assembly may hold extraordinary sessions, to address a specific Order of the Day, at the request of the President of the Republic, or due to petition by a third of its members.

To hold a session, half plus one of the Deputies must attend, and agreements shall be made by majority vote of attendees.

ART. 66. – The National People's Assembly elects, from within, a permanent Commission to function whenever the full session is not assembled.

The permanent Commission carries out all the tasks assigned by the internal Regulations of the National People's Assembly.

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#### **CHAPTER FOUR**

#### Courts of Justice and Attorney General

ART. 67. – The judicial system derives from the people and is implemented in their name by the People's Supreme Court and other civil and military courts established by law.

The law shall also determine the powers belonging to each court it establishes and regulate the eligibility of judges who sit in them.

ART. 68. – All court judges are appointed by the President of the Republic and are revocable and accountable.

ART. 69. – The main function of the Attorney General and other Public Prosecutors of the Republic is to oversee strict observance of the law, making sure that all entities and officials of the State, provinces, regions and municipalities, as well as citizens and foreigners residing in the country comply with the Constitution, the laws, and the governmental regulations in force

The law shall regulate how Public Prosecutors carry out their responsibilities for the purposes expressed in the previous paragraph.

ART. 70. – Public Prosecutors are freely appointed and removed by the President of the Republic.

ART. 71. - The organization of the Courts shall fit the

political-administrative division of the national territory.

#### SIXTH TITLE

#### Constitutional Reform

ART. 72. – Upon proposal from the Party Congress, the Constitution may be reformed by the National People's Assembly, with agreement of two-thirds of its membership and approval from the President of the Republic in Council of Ministers.

#### Interim provisions

Until such time as the National People's Assembly is elected and begins to exercise its functions, the President of the Republic, assisted by the Council of Ministers, shall fully assume the legislative and executive functions regulated by the Constitution.

#### **Final Provisions**

- 1) This Constitution shall enter into force as of the date of its enactment by the President of the Republic, after having been approved by popular referendum.
- 2) The Constitution of June 22, 1968, and all laws and governmental regulations contrary to the provisions of this Constitution are hereby repealed in their entirety.



#### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Dawn Gable, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



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La comunicación adjunta de fecha 13 de agosto de 1973 se
..... transmite a las Misiones Permanentes de los Estados Miembros de
las Naciones Unidas a solicitud del Representante Permanente de
Guinea Ecutorial ante las Naciones Unidas.

13 de diciembre de 1973

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#### MISION PERMANENTE DE LA REPUBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL ANTE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

440 EAST BERTO SARBET NEW YORK, N. Y., APT. 6D

13 de Agosto de 1.973.

Excmo. Señor Secretario General:

Tengo el honor de solicitarle tenga a bien disponer que se distribuya como documento oficial de las Naciones Unidas la nueva Constitución de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial promulgada por la Presidencia de la República en el Boletín Oficial del Estado de fecha 4 de Agosto en curso que se adjunta.

La nueva Constitución de Guinea Ecuatorial fue aprobada por el III Congreso Nacional del Partido Unico Nacional - de Trabajadores celebrado durante los días 9 al 13 de Julio de 1973 y ratificada masivamente en referendum popular del - día 29 del mismo mes y año.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterarle las seguridades de mi más distinguida consideración.

· Prime José Esono Mica

Representante Permanente de la Republica Guinea Écuatorial ante las Naciones -

Unidas.

Excm. Sr. KURT WALDHEIM
Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas.
Plaza de las Naciones Unidas.- NEW YORK.



## República de Guinea Ecuatorial

# BOLETIN OFICIAL DEL ESTADO

NUMERO EXTRAORDINARIO

DEL

4 DE AGOSTO DE 1973

## SUMARIO

DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

PAGINAS: DEL 1 AL 7

## PREAMBULO

Despues de una incansable lucha contra el colonialismo y todas sus formas de explotación y opresión, el pueblo guineano alcanzó su independencia el 12 de Octubre de 1968. Muchos patriotas derramaron su sangre por la liberación nacional y su recuerdo vivirá eternamente en el corazón de sus hermanos.

Los colonialistas impusieron al país una Constitución que no respondía a sus necesidades reales, con el propósi to de garantizar sus intereses egoístas y frenar la marcha del Estado guineano por la senda de una genuina revolución democrática y popular, pero el pueblo se ha levantado y bajo la dirección de su gran Guía, el Presidente i rancisco Macias Nguema Biyogó, se esfuerza tenazmente en editicar las nuevas estructuras económicas y sociales del país para salir del lamentable estado de atraso en que lo había sumido el colonialismo.

La Revolución Guineana se empeña tesoneramente en barrer todas las trabas que se interponen en su camino y desarrolla una política enérgica para la creación de una economía nacional, libre de toda ingerencia extranjera. Ha trazado su política social en beneficio de las masas trabajadoras de la ciudad y del campo para elevar su nivel de vida, acabar con el analfabetismo, impulsar la cultura nacional y mejorar la vivienda y la situación saniatria. Sigue una política exterior de amistad y cooperación con todos los pueblos de Africa y del mundo sobre la base de los principios de igualdad soberana entre los Estados y libre determinación de los pueblos, proclamados en las Cartas de las Naciones Unidas y de la Organización de la Unidad Africana.

La lucha Revolucionaria pacífica contra el colonialismo neocolonialismo, racismo e imperialismo y el apoyo efectivo a todos los pueblos empeñados en conquistar su independencia, son también principios firmemente arraigados en la conciencia del Pueblo guineano, que ha sufrido en su propia carne la más brutal explotación y opresión.

La salvaguarda de la integridad del territorio nacional es preocupación esencial del Pueblo guineano, y en tal sentido rechaza categóricamente las tendencias secesionistas que se manifiestan en la Constitución impuesta por los colonialistas en junio de 1968 contra la voluntad, los intereses y las aspiraciones del pueblo.

Los derechos fundamentales que la República garantia a todos los ciudadanos guineanos, les permite participar piena y eficazmente en las diversas tareas de la edificación del país, cuyo desarrollo armonico está asegurado por el Partido Unico Nacional de Trabajadores que, como organización de vanguardia, moviliza y educa a las masas populares en la realización de los grandes objetivos de la Revolución pacífica guineana. Solo el Partido, dirigido por los homores más conscientes y activos, bajo la saoia Jefatura del Gran Camarada Francisco Macías Ngue ma Biyogo, puede quebrar las viejas estructuras económicas y sustituirlas por un poder económico ejercido por el pueblo y para el pueblo.

La historia reciente ha demostrado, después de cinco años de dura experiencia, que la Constitución, de signo colonialista, en la que hipócritamente se habla de la "salvaguaraa de la autonomia de las provincias" con el deliberado designio de enfriar los sentimientos de solidaridad y fraternidad en los corazones de los diversos sectores de la población y reemplazarlos por el antagonismo en tre hermanos, debía ser derogada y sustituida por una Ley fundamental que fuese el fiel reflejo de la realidad nacional; que sirviera de cauce adecuado para el normal desarrollo del país y orientase la acción integradora de los diversos caracteres nacionales, estrechamente vinculados por la misma historia y las mismas tradiciones; que conformase las instituciones políticas a las aspiraciones de la Nación guineana, una e indivisible.

En consecuencia, el Gobierno de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, acatando la voluntad soberana del Pueblo, expresada a través del Congreso del Partido Unico Nacional de Trabajadores, celebrado durante los días 9, 10, 11, 12 y 13 del mes de Julio de 1973 y el Referendum popular que tuvo lugar el día 29 del propio mes, acuerda aprobar, sancionar y promulgar la siguiente:

## CONSTITUCION

#### TITULO PRIMERO

#### Principios Generales

ART. 1.— Guinea Ecuatorial es una República Democrática y popular, soberana, independiente e indivisible.

Su nombre oficial es REPUBLICA DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL.

Su Enseña nacional es la bandera adoptada al proclamarse la independencia el día 12 de Octubre de 1968.

El Himno Nacional es el cantado por el pueblo el propio día de la proclamación de la independencia.

El Escudo nacional es el que establece la lev.

El lema es UNIDAD, PAZ y JUSTICIA.

ART. 2.- Los fines del Estado son:

- a) Proteger el trabajo creador del pueblo y la riqueza de la Nación;
- b) Planificar, dirigir y promover el desarrollo de la economía nacional;
- c) Asegurar el avance técnico y cultural del pais;
- d) Afianzar los principios ideológicos proclamados por el Partido Unico Nacional de Trabajadores;
- e) Garantizar la libertad y dignidad plenas del hombre, el disfrute de sus deréchos, el ejercicio y cumplimiento de sus deberes y el desenvolvimiento de su personalidad;
- f) Promover el desarrollo social hasta barrer para siempre las huellas de la explotación del hombre por el hombre, herencia fumesta del colonialismo.
- ART. 3.— En la República de Guinea Ecua torial todo el poder pertenece al pueblo, que lo ejerce a través del Partido y de los órganos del Estado, en la forma que establecen la Constitución y la ley.
- ART. 4.— El Partido Unico Nacional de Trabajadores de Guinea Ecuatorial (P.U.N.T.), traza la política general de la Nación, y la coordina y controla a través de los órganos del Estado. Orienta la acción integradora de la Nación guineana, bajo una sola bandera y en torno a su Presidente y su Gobierno, en un destino histórico común.

El Partido Unico Nacional de Trabajadores agrupa en su seno a todos los hombres, mujeres, ancianos y jóvenes de Guinea Ecuatorial, comprometidos a extirpar las viejas@lacras
del colonialismo, fortalecer la independencia e
integridad territorial y construir una Patría
fuerte, próspera y feliz, libre de todas las opre
siones, miserlas, atrasos y lacras del pasado.

ART. 5.— La República de Guinea Ecuato rial ejerce su jurisdicción y soberanía sobre todo el territorio nacional, integrado por la zona continental denominada Río Muni y las islas de Macías Nguema Biyogo, Pagalu, Corisco, Elobey Grande, Elobey Chico e islotes

adyacentes, mar territorial y espacio aéreo.

La ley fija la anchura del mar territorial.

ART. 6.— El territorio nacional, para los fines administrativos y econômicos, se divide en provincias, regiones y municipios.

La ley determina los limites y la denominación de las provincias, regiones y municipios.

ART. 7.— La Guinea Ecuatorial cons dera ilegales y nulos los pactos o tratados que aten ten o disminuyan su jurisdicción y soberanía sobre cualquier porción del territorio nacional mar territorial y espacio aéreo.

ART. 8.— La República de Guinea Ecuato rial es m'embro de hecho y de derecho, de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas y de la Organización de la Unidad Africana, y basa sus relaciones internacionales con todos los Estados en los principios proclamados en las Cartas de las citadas Organizaciones.

Teniendo en cuenta estos pricipios:

- a) Condena el Colonial'smo, el Neocoloniadismo y el racismo, así como al imperialismo como principal fuerza de agresión y de guerras y el peor enemigo de los pueblos que aspiran a vivir en paz, con independencia y dig nidad.
- b) Apoya resueltamente los movimientos de Eberación nacional.
- c) Condena las guerras de agresión y de con quista.
- d) Basa su política exterior en los principios de igualdad de derechos, soberanía e independencia nacionales, no ingerencia en los asuntos internos de otros Estados y de cooperación y provecho mutuos.
- e) Propugna que todos los conflictos internacionales sean resueltos por medios pacíficos.

#### TITULO SEGUNDO

#### Economia y Propiedad

ART. 9.— El Estado organiza, dirige y pla nifica la economía nacional a fin de lograr su desarrollo y ascenso constantes para satisfacer las necesidades materiales y espirituales del pueblo.

ART 10.— La tierra, los bosques, el subsuelo, las minas, las aguas fluviales y marítimas territoriales, así como el espacio aéreo, son propiedad inalienable del Estado.

ART. 11.— El Estado dirige y controla la Banca y el comercio de exportación e importa

ART. 12.— El Estado garantiza y controla la inversión del capital extrannjero que contribuya al desarrollo del país, siempre que no se subordine a condiciones políticas de indole alguno.

ART. 13.— El Estado garantiza a los agri cultores la propiedad de las tierras que poseen, así como los demás medios de producción necesarios para su explotación. Es deber de todos dos dueños de fincas impulsar el desarrollo de la agricultura, y el Esta do los ayuda activamente a mejorar sus méto dos de curitivo y a increementar la producción.

ART. 14.— El Estado garantiza la propiedad privada en diversas formas con les limit taciones que establecen la Constitución y la ley.

ART. 15.— El Estado protege y garantiza la propiedad personal sobre los ingresos y ahorros procedentes del trabajo, la vivienda, los objetos de uso doméstico y los bienes de consumo y comoditad.

Art. 16. — La ley regulará el derecho de herencia respetando las costumbres tradicionales del país.

Art. 17. — La nacionalización y la expropiación forzosa de la propiedad privada y personal podrán decretarse por necesidad de Seguridad del Estado, ciéntificas, culturales o económicas mediante la debida compensación que establezca la ley.

Art. 18. — Los derechos que se consagran en este título se ajustan a principios de honda raiz africana firmemente arraigados en el Pueblo guineano.

#### TITULO TERCERO

#### Ciudadania v Extranjeria

Art. 19. — Son guineanos por nacimiento: a) Los nacidos en territorio guineano, hijos de padre o madre guineanos,

 b) Los nacidos en el extranjero, de padre o madre guineamos, en las condiciones que la ley determine.

c) Los nacidos en el extranjero, de padre o madre guineanos, al servicio de la República.

Art. 20.— La ciudadania por naturalización se adquiere de acuerdo con lo establecido en la la ley.

Art. 21. — La ley establecerá las causas de pérdida de la ciudadanía, así como los casos y la forma en que podrá recobrarse.

Art. 22. — Los extranjeros residentes en el territorio de la República t'enen los derechos y los deberes establecidos en la Constitución en favor de dos chudadanos, en las condiciones y con las limitaciones que la ley prescribe.

#### TITULO CUARTO

#### Derechos y deberes del Ciudadano

Art. 23. — Todos los guineanos de ambos sexos gozan de iguales derechos y están sujetos a los mismos deberes.

Art. 24. — Se prohibe toda clase de discriminación por motivos de raza, étnica, religión, sexo o condición social.

Art. 25. — Todo ciudadano guineano de 18 años de edad tiene derecho al voto.

Art. 26. — La familia, célula fundamental de la sociedad, está bajo la profección del Estado.

Los padres tienen el deber de alimentar, y asiatir a sus hijos, así como velar por su educación, en el espíritu de hacerlos c'udadanos tilles y preparados para coadyuvar al progreso económico, social y cultural del país.

Art. 27. — El trabajo sirve a los fines de la producción y del desarrollo económico cultural para satisfacer las necesidades materiales espirituales de todo el pueblo. Es un derecho, un deber y un motivo de honor para cada ciu-

dadano.

Art. 28. — Todo guineano está en el deber de trabajar y de cumplir cabal y honradamente las tareas que le correspondan en su empleo.

Art. 29. — Todo trabajador tiene derecho a una remuneración correspondiente a la cantidad y calidad de la labor efectiva que realice.

Todo el que trabaja tiene derecho al descan so en la forma que la ley determine.

La ley garantiza un sistema de seguridad social para los trabajadores que por edad, accidente, invalidez, o enfermedad estén impedidos de trabajar.

Art. 30. — Todo los ciudadanos tiehen derecho a la educación y a la cultura. El Estado d spondrá lo necesario para que todos los niños tengan escuelas y maestros y para que los adultos, hombres y mujeres, puedan alcanzar la instrucción necesaria.

Art. 31. — Nadle podrá ser detenido o preso ni condenado sino por autoridad competente, en virtud de leyes anteriores al delito y con las formalidades y garantías que éstas establecen.

rt. 32. — Todo el que se encuentre deté nido o preso fuera de los casos o sin las garantías que prevén las leyes, será puesto en dibertad mediante el procedimiento sumario establec do en la ley.

Lo establecido en el párrafo anterior no será de aplicación respecto de las personas acusadas de delitos contra la Seguridad del Estado y de subversión sujetos al proceso que establece la ley,

Art. 33. — El Estado garantiza las libertades de palabras, prensa, reunión, manifestación y asociación. La ley regula el ejercicio de estos derechos

Art. 34. — La prensa, la radio, la televisión y demás medios de difusión están al servicio del pueblo y bajo el control directo del Estado.

Art. 35. — Es tibre el ejercicio de cualquier culto religioso dentro del respeto a la ley y el orden público.

Es ilegal y punible oponer la fe o la creencia religiosa a los principios y fines del Estado.

Art. 36. — La correspondencia es inviolable. Solo puede ocuparse, abrirse y examinarse en los casos que prevea la ley.

Mientras no entre a regir la ley que regula esta garantía constitucional, serán de aplicación inmediata las disposiciones gubernativas vigentes.

Art. 37. — El domicilio es inviolable. Nad.c puede penetrar en el ajeno, salvo las autoridades en los casos previstos por la ley.

Art. 38. — La defensa de la Patria es deber supremo de cada ciudadano.

El servicio militar obligatorio es un deber de todo ciudadano, sin más excepciones que las establecidas expresamente en la lev.

Art. 39. — Es deber de cada ciudadano cuidar la propiedad pública y social, acatar la disciplina del trabajo, respetar los derechos de sus: concludadanos, observar las normas de converencia y cumplir honradamente los deberes sociales.

Art. 40.— El cumplimiento estricto de la Constitución y de las leyes es deber insoslayable de cada ciudadano, de cada organ'smo estatal o social, de cada autoridad y de cada funcionario.

#### TITULO QUINTO

#### CAPITULO PRIMERO Organos del Estado Disposiciones comunes

Art. 41. — El Estado ajerce sus funciones por med o del Presidente de la República y del Consejo de Ministros, de la Asamblea Nacional Popular, de los Tribunales de Justicia y de los demás órganos que conforme a la Constitución se establezcan en la ley.

Las provincias, las regiones y los municipios son dependencias de la Administración Central, coadyuvan a la realización de las funciones y los fines del Estado, y están regidos por los órganos que determine la ley.

Art. 42. — El Presidente de la República y los Diputados a la Asambiea Nacional Popular serán elegidos por cinco años, mediante sufragio universal, d.recto y secreto, en elecciones generales que se celebrarán én un solo día.

La ley regulará el procedimiento para la celebración de las elecciones y seña:ará la fecha en que deberán tomar posesión de sus cargos los candidatos eleg.dos.

#### CAPITULO SEGUNDO

#### El Presidente de la República

Art. 43. — El Presidente de la República es el Jefe del Estado y del Gobierno, y representa a la Nación.

Art. 44. — Para ser elegido a la Presidenc a de la República se requiere:

- a) Ser ciudadano guineano, por nacimiento.
- b) Tener 30 años de edad cumplidos.
- c) Ser propuesto como candidato por el Congreso del Partido.
- Art. 45.— El Presidente de la Repúbl ca dirige la política nacional, y su autoridad se extiende a todo el territorio nacional en todo cuanto se refiere a la conservación del orden público en el interior y a la seguridad del Estado en el exterior. En consecuencia:
- a) Sanciona y promulga o veta los proyectos de leyes aprobados por la Asamblea Nacional Popular; ejecuta y hace ejecutar las leyes; dic ta los Reglamentos para la mejor ejecuc ón de las leyes; expide los Decretos y las Ordenes que para este fin y pará cuanto incumba al Gobierno y Administración del Estado, fuere conveniente.
- b) En caso de necesidad nacional y a falta de ley, dicta los Decretos-leyes que sean necesarios para el exacto cumplimiento de los altos fines del Estado.
- c) Es el Jefe Supremo de todas las Fuerzas Armadas Nacionales.
- d) Declara la guerra y concluye la paz.
- e) Designa y separa libremente a los Ministros del Gob.erno.
- f) Nombra y separa libremente a los funcio narios civiles y militares del Estado, las provincias, las regiones y los municipios. Esta po testad podrá delegaria en favor de los Ministros.
- g) Representa a Guinea Ecuatorial en las relaciones internacionales; recibe y acredita Embajadores.

- h) Negocia y ratifica los acuerdos y tratados internacionales,
- Conf'ere los honores y condecoraciones del Estado.
- j) Ejerce el derecho de gracia.
- k) Ejerce las demás atribuciones que le confieren expresamente la Constitución y la lev
- Art. 46. En caso de peligro inminente el Presidente de la República podrá suspender los derechos garantizados en el Titulo Cuarto y tomar medidas excepcionales para salvaguar dar la independencia de la Nación y las instituciones de la República.
- Art. 47. Para el ejercicio de la función ejecutiva, el Pres'dente de la República éstará asistido de un Consejo de Ministros, integrado por el número de Ministros que determine da ley de acuerdo con las neces dades del país.
- Art. 48. El Presidente de la República po drá designar un Vice-Presidente de la República, entre los Ministros del Gobierno en el que delegue las funciones que estime convéniente para el mejor cumplimiento de los deberes que le están atribuidos por la Constitución.
- Art. 49. El Pueblo guineano, en reconocmiento a las attas virtudes y excelsas realizaciones en beneficio de la Patria, proclama Pres'dente Vitalicio de la República al Honorable y Gran Camarada Don Francisco MACIAS NGUEMA BIYOGO y, en consecuencia, ratifica la histórica Declaración del Segundo Congreso Nacional del Part do Unico Nacional de Trabajadores celebrado en Bata, el 14 de julio de 1972.
- Art. 50. En tanto se halle en el desempeño de la Presidencia. Vitalicia de la República, Don Francisco MACIAS NGUEMA BI-YOGO, se suspende la aplicación en lo pertinente del Art. 42 de esta Constitución.
- Art. 51. En caso de incapacidad definitiva del Presidente Vitalicio de la República será sustituido provisionalmente por la persona que designe la Asambiea Nacional Popular, con el voto favorable de la mitad mas uno de los miembros, a propuesta del Congreso del Partido convocado al efecto en sesión extraordi-
- Art, 52. En caso de muerte del Presidente Vitalicio de la República, en el plazo de TREINTA DIAS (30), se convocará las elecciones presidenciales con arreglo al Art. 42 de esta Constitución.
- Art. 53. Para garantizar las elecciones presidenciales y el Orden público, será constituido un Consejo Revolucionario del Pueblo, presidido por el Presidenete de la Asamblea Nacional Popular e integrado por:
- a) Dirigentes y miembros del Comité Central del Partido Unico Nacional de Trabajadores (P. U. N. T.).
- b) Dirigentes y miembros de los Com'tés Provinciales del P. U. N. T.
- c) Dirigentes y miembros de Comités de D'stritos del P.U.N.T.
- La Ley determinará el número de miembros del Consejo Revolucionario del Pueblo y su funcionamiento.
  - ART. 54,- El Consejo Revolucionario así

formado de acuerdo al Artículo anterior, convocará un Congreso Nac<sup>\*</sup>onal del P.U.N.T., en sesión extraordinaria, a fin de que dicho Con greso proponga el candidato a la Presidencia de la República.

ART. 55.— En caso de muerte del Pres den te de la República elegido con arreglo al Artículo 42 de esta Constitución, será sustituido provisionalmente por un miembro del Göber no a la vez miembro del Comité Central del P.U.N.T. que designe la Asamblea Nacional Popular, con voto favorable de la mitad mas uno de sus miembros, a propuesta del Congreso del Partido convocado al efecto en sesión extraordinaria por el Consejo Revolucionario del Pueblo.

El mandato del Presidente provisional así elegido se extenderá hasta el final del periodo presidencial.

Vencido el plazo de mandato del Presidente provisional se procederá a la nueva elección presidencial en la forma regulada por la ley.

#### CAPITULO TERCERO

#### Asamblea Nacional Popular

ART. 56.— La Asamblea Nacional Popular estará integrada por SESENTA DIPUTADOS propuestos por el Partido y electos en la forma y por el periodo dispuesto en el Artículo 42.

ART. 57.— Para ser Diputado se requiere ser ciudadano guineano por nac'miento y tener 23 años de edad cumplidos.

ART. 58.— La Ley Electoral regulará el procedimiento para la elección de Diputados de la Asamblea Nacional Popular, las condiciones de elegibilidad y el régimen de las incompatibilidades.

ART. 59.— Las funciones de la Asamblea Nacional Popular serán las siguientes:

- a) Enmendar la Constitución conforme dispone el Artículo 72.
- b) Aprobar los Códigos y las Leres de la Nación.
- c) Aprobar los Presupuestos de ingresos, gastos e inversiones del Estado.
- d) Establecer contribuciones e impuestos y
- suprimirios en casos necesarios.

  e) Aprobar el régimen monetario y la acuñación de la moneda.
- f) Aprobar las regulaciones de pesas y medidas.
  - g) Dictar leyes sobre amnistia.

ART. 60.— El Partido tiene la potestad de revocar el mandato de sus Diputados, en cual quier momento, por desviarse de la línea política por aquel, u otra causa grave.

ART. 61.— El Presidente de la República, en Consejo de Ministros, podrá disponer la di sclución de la Asamblea Nacional Popular y crdenar la convocatoria de elecciones extraordinarias. Si la disolución se hubiera producido durante el último año del período en que fueron electos, la elección de los Diputados condrá lugar en la oportunidad que correspon de conforme el Artículo 42.

ART. 62.— El procedimiento establecido en el Artículo anterior se seguirá en el caso de que se produzcan vacantes de Diputados, siem pre que como consecuencia de éstas sea imposible el normal funcionamiento de la Asam blea Nacional Popular por falta de quorum.

ART. 63.— Ningún Diputado podrá ser detenido ni perseguido por las opiniones que emita en el ejercicio de sus funciones en la Asamblea Nacional Popular o con ocasión de éstas.

ART. 64.— La Asamblea Nacional Popular se reune de pleno derecho el primér día laborable después de transcurridos cuince desde la proclamación de los resultados electorales. La Asamblea aprueba su propio Reglamento y elige su Presidente y la Mesa.

ART. 65.— La Asamblea Nacional Popular se reune en sesiones públicas ordinarias dos veces al año: una en el mes de febrero y otra en el mes de octubre, por un tiempo máximo de dos meses por periodo de sesiones.

La Asamblea Nacional Popular podrá reunirse en sesión extraordinaria, para tratar un Orden del Día determinado, a requerimién to del Presidente de la República o a petíción de la tercera parte de sus miembros.

Pera celebrar sesiones se requiere la asistência de la mitad mas uno de los Diputados, y los acuerdos se tomarán por mayoría de vo tos favorable de los asistentes.

ART. 66.— La Asamblea Nacional Popular elige de su seno una Comisión permanente que func onará durante los periodos en que no esté reunida la sesión plenaria.

A la Comisión permanente corresponde cum pl r todas las tareas que le asigne el Reglamento interno de la Asamblea Nacional Poullar.

#### CAPITULO CUARTO

#### Tribunales de Justicia y Fiscalía

Art. 67. — La función judicial emana del pueblo y la ejercen en su nombre el Tribunal Supremo Popular y los demás tribunales civiles y militares que establezca la lley.

La ley determinará también las facultades que corresponden a cada uno de los tribunales que instituya y regulará los requisitos que que deben reunir los jueces que los intégran.

Art. 68. — Los jueces de todos los tribunales son nombrados por el Presidente de la República y son revocables y responsables.

Art. 69. — El Fiscal General y los demás Fiscales de la República tendrán como función principal vigilar la estricta observancia de la legalidad, cuidando que tódos los órganos y funcionarios del Estado, las provincias, las regiones y los municipios, así como los ciudadanos y extranjeros residentes en el país cumplan la Constitución, las leyes y las disposicio nes gubernativas vigentes.

La ley regulará la fórma en que los Fiscales ejercerán las facultades que les atribuyan a los fines expresados en el párrafo anterior.

Art. 70. — Los F scales son nombrados y removidos libremente por el Presidente dé la República.

Art. 71. — La organización de los Tribuna-

les se ajustará a la división político-administrativa del territorio nacional.

#### TITULO SEXTO

#### Reforma Constitucional

Art. 72. — A propuesta del Congreso del Partido, la Constitución podrá ser reformada por la Asambiea Nacional Popular, con la conformidad de las dos terceras partes de sus componentes y con la aprobación del Presidente de la República en Consejo de Ministros.

#### Disposición transitoria

Mientras no sea elegida la Asamblea Nacional Popular y entre en el ejercicio de sus funciones, el Presidente de la República, asistido del Consejo de Ministros, asumirá plenamente las funciones legislativas y ejecutivas reguladas en la Constitución.

#### Disposiciones finales

 Esta Constitución entrará en vigor a partir de la fecha de su promulgación por el Presidente de la República, después de haber sido aprobada en Referendum popular.

2) Se deroga integramente la Constitución de fecha 22 de Junio de 1968 y cuantas leyes y disposiciones gubernativas se opongan a lo dispuesto en eta Constitución.



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# Franco-Spanish Delimitation Commission

# The Territory of Biafra

# **Operations Diary**

The delimitation commission appointed by Royal Order for the Spanish-French border in the territory of Biafra was composed of the Staff Commander Mr. Eladio López Vilches; Naval Lieutenant Commander Mr. José Gutiérrez Sobral and Staff Captains Mr. Manuel Nieves y Casa and Mr. Emilio Borrajo y Viñas.

However, due to special circumstances, the Commission was divided, and Mr. Vilches and Mr. Nieves, advanced into the interior together with Dr. Osorio, acting in his capacity as physician-explorer, after consultation and agreement with the French commissioners, Mr. Albert Bonnel de Meziéres, 1<sup>st</sup> Class Colonial Administrator; Mr. Jean Baptiste Roche, Captain of Engineers and Mr. Albert Duboc, Naval Infantry Lieutenant. Members of the Spanish Commission included the workers Cifuentes and Revuelta of the Topographical Brigade, nine individuals and a corporal of the militia or black police of Fernando Póo, and fifty black men hired as porters, in Bata and Elobey.

The French Commission consisted of 25 Senegalese sharpshooters and 150 porters, with suitable and very abundant observation and campaign material, packed in zinc boxes with rubber gaskets that made them fully waterproof,

a necessary or rather indispensable defense against the humidity of the equatorial climate in which the work was to be carried out. We had 100 pinewood boxes built in Elobey, with locks, painted green, in the same style as those used by the native people in their transports.

The full set material of the Spanish commission and its articles for exchange and provisions was as follows:

A 1' Salmoiraghi tachometer; One good aneroid barometer with thermometer; One Bedoya compass because the hand Barkers proved to be too sluggish; 2 pedometers; 1 John Pode chronometer from Rabat and a tape measure; Sextant and Canella artificial horizon;

100 kilos of leaf tobacco. A box of matches. 20 finished cloths. 20 pieces of cloth. Mirrors, buttons, hand bells and chimes, pearls, bracelets. Two photographic machines with laboratory. 13 Spanish flags.; Combs. 100 liters of cane. 3 rolls of wire. 6 Montagut tents. 1 table. 3 cots. 6 waterproof blankets. 5 *cois*. Stationery, candles, Kraft paper. 1 box of machete weed cutters. 3 filters. 3 mosquito nets. 1 first aid kit. 800 Maüsser cartridges. 300 Winchester cartridges; 2 field bags. 8 slings.

10 kilos of ground coffee. 20 kilos of sugar. 20 boxes of sardines and partridges. 6 bottles vinegar. 6 bottles of oil. 12 champagne. 24 cans condensed milk. 10 lbs. chocolate. 1 packet of tea. 4 bottles Anis Mono. 4 bottles of Cognac. 4 bottles of whiskey. Common oil, 2 cans. 30 kilos of lime. 5 kilos of soap; assorted spices. six boxes of bottles of [illegible] grass. 700 kilos of rice. 4 kilos of sausages. 24 cans of tomato sauce. 12 cans of salmon. 10 kilos of bacon. 7 boxes of biscuits. 300 kilos of codfish. 3 kilos of sausage. 12 bottles of Cognac. 12 tin plates. 12 glasses and a small set of cookware.

The French brought us two hammocks from Libreville.

When everything was prepared and in agreement with the French, the two expeditions embarked on the Spanish cruiser "Magallanes" on August 3, and we loaded all our material with the steam ship from Rabat and the boats on board, and the French used the canoes of the country that they were able to gather in Punta Botica, in whose mission house they had established a departure station.

Once everything was ready on the Magallanes, we set sail at three in the afternoon, going up the river, but when we reached the mouth of the Utamboni, the cruiser ran aground in three meters of water. Although the grounding was of no importance and was caused by the difficulty of crossing the narrow entrance channel with a boat of 3.60 meters draft, the expedition was halted to wait for a fuller tide, which was to arrive at 7 o'clock the following morning, and everything was arranged to spend the night on board.

The dignified and distinguished Commander of the cruiser, Mr. Vicente Perez Andújar, attended to everyone during the afternoon with exquisite courtesy and ease, paying attention to the smallest details, offering his own chamber and bed to the French Commissioner, taking care that both the troops and the porters did not lack the necessary sustenance and ordering that the ship's galley be placed at our disposal, and making arrangements to ensure that the cruiser's boats would facilitate our disembarkation following day. We sat at the table, and he offered us a splendid meal, with his private provisions, since the ship's pantry was nearly depleted; at dessert, Captain Albarracín, a true artist of the guitar, entertained us with his talents, and in short, the afternoon and first part of the evening was spent in true relaxation, with no one sensing the sad and unforeseen event that was to unfold and would have to be surmounted a short time later.

The French Commission had retired to rest, quite fatigued

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Mebonde was very close to this geographical line.

Based on his assertion, it was necessary to proceed with today's reconnaissance.

Nieves and Roche were in charge of taking the coordinates at Miassa and Mebonde, but the sun never came out and although they were stationed at the confluence of the M'Vieng and the Tembony, they weren't able to do anything. Upon making the tour of the river it was in fact seen that the map of the Hydrographic Service of the French Navy, drawn up by Mr. Nicholas, Commander of the gunboat Basilic, was incorrect in the last part of the drawing of the Utamboni. The Metembé river, which appears on the map as a tributary of the Utamboni on the right, is on the left and 2 km north of the location indicated on the map, and it is clear that it does not converge with the Bongüe, which in the country is called M'Vung, just as the Metembé is called Ritombe. The rapids indicated on the map do not exist either because the first waterfall of the Utamboni is above Mebonde, and the names of the places and rivers are also inaccurate. However, the map of the War Department of Spain had a victory because except for errors in names, the location of the rivers and geographic features was so accurate that Mr. Bonnel, surprised, asked me what special data we had had to sketch them, and I told him we relied on the information of the Spanish geographical society, the work of our explorers, and foreign maps, especially the French ones. It was also clearly seen that Mebonde is far above the parallel and thus is completely within our domains and that the general direction of the Tembony is N.E. as indicated on our map, and

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not at all to the East or close to the parallel as Foret had claimed. The mystery had now been solved on this side, and we only needed to finish the second crossing point of the parallel, which should be between Miassa and Mitombe, always to the south of Mebonde. This will be handled tomorrow by our geodesists Roche and Nieves; Lieutenant Duboe will make a tour of the Mitombe and Miassa Inlets to find out if there are any trading posts south of the parallel. After acquiring the data, it will be determined whether or not to draw up a detailed plan of the territory, which will have to be done if there is a commercial center with a questionable location.

It was also of utmost interest to determine whether there was any path between Boho and Miassa that could be used as a border. We knew that there is one that starts at the mouth of the Boho and goes to Mebonde, but as to its direction and its proximity to the parallel, there was also a discrepancy between the acquired reports, since although Mr. Foret claimed that it ran close to the parallel since he was certain that Mebonde was close to that line, Aurelio, the supply agent from M'Beto, said that this path ran far to the north of the parallel. Duboe and I set out to resolve this essential point, also taking a canoe in case the other boat couldn't get through; We went up the M'Vung or Bongüe River as shown on the map, drawing a sketch of the riverbank and exploring it carefully to see if there was a trail or estuary (inlet) that could serve as a border. No path consistent with Aurelio's assertion was found, or any estuary or village in all of the probable route up to the parallel that, according to the map, should be located at three kilometers

up the M'Vung. There is an arm of the Utamboni which forms an island without a specific name in the region, the terrain of the island is muddy, the soil is flat and there are only insignificant cassava (mandioca) plants grown by the Pámues [illegible] for their families to eat.

We surveyed the entire M'Vung river, which is about 11 km long; in that area, there are only two villages near the southern mouth of the river, whose inhabitants belong to the tribe of the Yaukus and whose chief is named [\_\_\_\_\_\_] and [illegible] Vela placed on the left of the M'Vung near the northern mouth and whose chief [\_\_\_\_\_\_] introduced himself to us wearing a white coat and a Civil Guard tricorn. He belongs to the N'Wong tribe, perhaps M'Vung from the name of the river.

The direction of the M'Vung is to the N.E. and from the route we took and the distance measured, compared with the location of Ekododo on the nautical chart, which is assumed to be accurate at this point, we find that the North mouth of the M'Vung is also well above the parallel, according to our War Department map.

Our position was also confirmed in the field for this location. We then gathered the members of the expedition group and returned to Ekododo, leaving only Dalmonte in Mebonde to complete some explorations at the waterfall and extending Duboe's reconnaissance to the indicated point of Mebonde in order to include it on the map.

**August 11.-** Roche, Nieves, and Duboe are leaving on the steamboat to survey in Mitombe. My time will be spent drawing the map that we have to present to the government, drawing the routes, and surveying the town of Ekododo.

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**TRANSLATION** 

I had to interrupt this work on the ninth due to the rains. Osorio is preparing the expedition by

arranging the boxes and their contents, because everything is mixed up and needs to be put

in order for the [illegible].

Based on the reconnaissance carried out by the commissioners on August 2 to

distribute the islands of Muni and Utamboni, the minutes of which I have just translated,

preparing them for the signature of the royal commissioner, since I will not sign them as his

delegate until we complete the operation, it appears from the soundings and our assessment of

the thalweg, which we took as a reference point, that the islands of Ybelo, Grande, Evongue

and Bía or Bekuma will belong to Spain, and the islet of Tabalón will belong to France. They

are all muddy and uninhabitable, except for Grande, where there is still a branch of the Elobey

trading post belonging to the Transatlantic Company, and the other branches that once existed

have been removed. This served as our argument for not acceding to the wishes of the French,

who wanted to possess it under the pretext of combatting smuggling, in addition to the fact that

the island is technically Spanish under the treaty.

For a moment I thought that they were going to dispute our ownership of Ybelo

because the results of the sounding recorded a depth of 13 meters in the North channel

between the islet and the land, more than what the map showed in the South channel, but its

proximity to land, and most importantly the fact that the island is useless and the French are

in a rush and don't want to needlessly waste time, so they didn't push the issue, thus also

leaving this first island of the Muni to Spain.

The first astronomic observation in M'Beto

gave us: Longitude East of Paris ... 7° 30' 59," 70

Latitude ...... 0° 59' 28," 21

and the French: Longitude East of Paris... 7° 29' 00"

Latitude ...... 0° 59' 13"

To avoid disagreement, and proceeding in the spirit of cooperation,

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Annex 8

**TRANSLATION** 

we agreed to adopt the average of both observations, given that the instruments we have and

the time allotted do not allow for greater precision. Therefore, the following coordinates, which

are very close to those shown in the French map, are adopted as the official coordinates:

M'Beto: Longitude East of Paris 7° 29' 59," 85

Latitude 0° 59' 20," 60 Altitude 15 meters

A reconnaissance of the Utamboni was performed in order to establish a natural border

point that could serve as a reference, and it was found that the mouth of the Boho River, which

on the map appears under the name Peto inlet, is fully in line with our wishes and was therefore

adopted. Thus, the Spanish-French border runs 255 meters south of the mouth of the Boho, and

it will be proposed to the French and Spanish governments that they adopt this permanent and

natural point as the border.

I note here as an example of the fellowship between the two commissions that Captain

Roche was not prepared to make extra meridian observations, and because the sky conditions

here very rarely allow for them to be made at the meridian passage, not even circummeridian

observations, he had no problem asking us about the method we used to determine the

absolute heights, to take advantage of the sun at any time. We also provided him with the

Dowes method that we will use in the future for our work when the map only provides us with

imprecise data on seasonal points, and even better, although more difficult to calculate, is the

method of Mr. Yñigues that we also intend to use, because it has the advantage of not needing

to know the approximate latitude. In addition, in the surveys that Duboe and I have done, we

have also divided up the work so that doing it separately would not

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give rise to mutual distrust and avoid having any disagreement between lead to a question of personal pride and cause a delay. Thus, I performed the instrumental observations and Mr. Duboe recorded them in a notebook, at the same time sketching the route. I believe we are working efficiently at a good pace and that personal issues will not cause problems between us.

In view of the reconnaissance of Utamboni and the M'Vung completed yesterday, Mr. Bonnel and I have agreed to dispense with the survey of the land between Utamboni and the M'Vung River and the parallel to the west of the M'Vung, since it is an impassable swamp, and that to establish the border, we will use the position of M'Beto, the one determined in Mitembo, and the survey carried out in the M'Vung, which will allow us to determine a third intermediate point. With these three points, we have enough to draw the border for that section that can't be accessed.

August 12.- No new developments. The brown-skinned people had words with the Senegalese today because one of the Senegalese punched a porter, knocking out one of his teeth. The porter came forward with a tooth in his hand demanding justice, told Mr. Foret what happened, and after several meetings, it was agreed that there was no way to replace the broken tooth and that they all had to be friends. The Pámues then said that the matter had been settled with the reprimand they gave to the Senegalese, who had forgiven the brownskinned man after the tooth incident, but that if the punching happened again, they would leave the village and would not return to the trading post. Senegalese soldiers in the service of France are generally despised in the country due to their abuse of the natives. They are brave people and provide very good services in the explorations, fighting admirably, but they take what they want without anyone's permission, especially the women, who here are, like everywhere else, the main point of contention. This leads to verbal arguments, which the

Ossorio is going with everyone.

As of this date we have not spent a quarter on transportation of people; making do with the small launch and the boat, while the French paid 28 francs just to transfer their people from the Magallanes to Kangañe, a distance of 30 meters, in three pirogues from the trading post.

A day of work here is very expensive. The black person charges the same for one minute as for one day of work, so much so that it cost 26 francs to take a document from here to Rabat, via pirogue, to anchor on the big island.

August 15.- Upon the return of any of the vessels that left yesterday for Mitombe, we will move on to Asean to repeat the observation that we are unsatisfied with. We and the French will go together and will take the mean of our results. Here I am settling our account for supplies, paying for the beds, six sacks of salt that were taken and some items that were given to individuals to be discounted from their wages. The total is 314 francs, 20 centimes, for which I am giving a bond.

Our private account, which I am settling with Mr. Bonnel, who has taken responsibility for picking it up from Foret, doesn't come to anything because Foret has told us that we were the guests of the Colonial Exploration Campaign. I regret I cannot respond with any gift. We left for Mitombe, where we set up, accompanied by Foret.

August 15, 16 and 17.- Mitombe is our point of departure for the interior. It is situated on the right bank of the cove. It has a trading post of the Explorations [Campaign] and, instigated by Foret, the French are interested in preserving it. Lieutenant Duboc had made only one survey of the cove and of the villages of Mabiaina N'Zongo and Mekossé N'Biam

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(both of the Mitombe group). Foret was referring to Mekossé N'Biam as Mitombe II and to Mabiaina as Mitombe I. Actually, these names, Mabiaina and Mekossé, are the names of the chiefs of the two villages, two brothers who separated due to growing population and the latter settled in N'Biam.

On the Lieutenant's hand-drawn map the parallel ran through this second village, or Mitombe II as Foret calls it, and consequently fit the circumstances provided for in the instructions, to be amicably assigned to either of the two nations (so to not separate the inhabitants). Based on this, the French requested it and our Commissioner agreed in principle, agreeing so with Mr. Bonnel. But when I made a round of the cove and surveyed the route, I immediately noticed that the Lieutenant's hand-drawn map was wrong and that the location of Mitombe I was [drawn] closer to the parallel than it really was. So I assumed that Mitombe II could very well be also situated above the parallel. I made a drawing of my route and when I was sure of my assumption, I told Bonnel. It was a matter of great interest because the changed location of the villages meant that the terms of the Treaty could not be invoked and the proposition concerning cession of Mitombe would set a precedent—which we will also attempt to take advantage of for the line of the Utamboni. Bonnel expressed his annoyance and told me he had confidence in the Lieutenant's work. Since I was confident of mine, of course we did not reach an agreement and agreed to return to the terrain to find out who was correct. That is what we did, with Bonnel, the Lieutenant and I going in a pirogue to re-draw the map. From the start the Lieutenant realized that he had lost the case and that my hand-drawn map was correct based on the conditions of the work. We came to the end and Bonnel asked me my opinion, and because the

Lieutenant's map was [now] the same as mine, I told him I was happy with the second effort and that I rejected the first one. Then the Lieutenant magnanimously admitted that an error in the placement of the Reigné compass he uses to make the drawing must have confused him. I did not press further and despite the annoyance of the French, the location I had established for Mitombe I was accepted, approximately some [*sic*] 600 meters above the parallel and 150 above the cove.

We had yet another point to figure out, which was the location of Mitombe II, as the village of Mekossé N'Biam was being referred to. Because they were being referred to by the same name and [the inhabitants] were from the same family, the French—or rather, Foret, the core of all this disturbance—had assumed they were one and the same village.

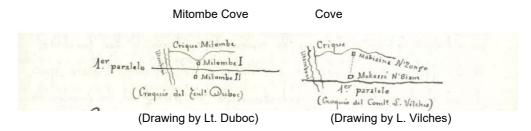
Making inquiries in the morning and asking the village chief to come to me, we learned that the name Mitombe II did not exist other than in Foret's imagination—who claimed it was the name in the commercial language—and that its real name was N'Biam and it was therefore an entirely different village from Mitombe on the cove.

I told Bonnel this and also informed him that I believed it was above the parallel and consequently in Spanish territory. It was the second blow to the Lieutenant's hand-drawn map and to Foret's skills, and Bonnel (whom I have always believed to be acting in good faith in this whole affair) had been misled by the biased reports of Foret, and in the afternoon we all went out together to correct the Lieutenant's route and to ask what the village was called.

Before our Pámues had left, they had informed me

that Foret had sent a messenger to N'Biam to have them say that the name of the village was Mitombe II. But I was forewarned and ready, so I would not be fooled.

We surveyed the route and, in effect, the location I had determined for N'Biam was some 100 meters above the parallel. The Lieutenant had situated it lower, but because I maintained mine and he was resentful about the matter of the cove, he did not want a comparison and so agreed with my results. As for the name of the village, it cost me great effort to get from the chief the real name of Mekossé N'Biam, or simply N'Biam. But pressed by me he finally gave in and the whole story of Mitombe II finally came tumbling down. So it was recorded that Mitombe I and II, or better said, the villages of Mabiaina N'Zongo and Mekossé N'Biam, were above the parallel and that the French had no right to their possession, and if their desire or interest in proposing a cession was to be considered, it would have to be with proper compensation.



So the point had been situated in its true topographical location and the French topographer had been educated for the future. Furthermore, as the Royal Commissioner had agreed in principle to the cession, although the village of N'Biam was situated on the parallel, but located at a very short distance from it, and particularly because it is my understanding that the spirit of the treaty between Spain and France is truly fraternal and I do not consider this the time to argue over 100 meters of land or to have a rupture over such a small thing in this country, which would serve us so little and where the villages so easily move around, allowing the natives

to choose whichever flag they prefer. So I told Bonnel that it was necessary to draw up the record based on the truth and to honestly propose a cession to the respective government in exchange for a compensation to be proposed later and, so as not to deviate from the instructions, we should also propose that the border (making use of the natural line) should follow the cove of Mitombe as far as that village and then the road from Mabiaina to N'Biam, with both villages going to France in exchange for a compensation to be determined later.

We agreed to this, and the matter appeared to be definitely arranged when a new skill of Foret's brought us again close to a break down.

When I was called to read the draft of the record, with all the members of the two commissions present, I found that it had been drawn up in an ambiguous manner. It referred to the villages of Mitombe, a vague phrase that could cause complications upon interpretation, and I expressed my categorical wish that it clearly specified that it was the villages of Mabiaina N'Zongo and Mekossé N'Biam that were to be ceded. I apparently hit the nail on the head because the cover-up was immediately revealed. Then Mr. Foret officiously and informatively spoke up to say that very close to Mekossé N'Biam there was another village of the same family, called Tegué, where he also had a trading post established and that he believed that the border also ran nearby and that it should also belong to France.

So then I did not want to give in. I brought up the agreement with Bonnel and said that if they did not hold to it, we, for our part, would consider ourselves free of all commitments regarding the Mitombes, that we were going to determine the border with absolute precision, not through hasty

surveys only valid as guides or indications for reaching an amicable agreement and not as a legal foundation, given the uncertainty of the work. I asked to have a Bedoya compass brought out and proposed that we go immediately to the mouth of the cove, to start from that astronomically established point and, lastly, stated that the fact that there was a French trading post there meant nothing, because they are all over the country and cannot be grounds for a claim of possession. Furthermore, the existence of German and English trading posts, which are also quite numerous, could mean that we were giving ourselves over to the French customs system—which is not at all easy—and that they are better off under the Spanish because merchandise stills comes into our territory duty-free.

Bonnel wanted to divide the matter into two parts, the first already resolved concerning the agreed cession of Mitombe I and II, a matter he had already resolved with the Commissioner, and the second was the matter of Tegué, which we needed to address in order to determine whether it was French or not.

I then responded categorically that the matter of the cession of Mitombe had only been agreed in principle based on the Lieutenant's hand-drawn map, under the assumption that the parallel ran through the village of N'Biam, but that it had just been demonstrated that the hand-drawn map was inaccurate and consequently the Royal Commissioner had no reason to hold to an agreement that had been based on an erroneous map. I told the Commissioner that, under my duty to report, if they were to change the proposed conditions, we were exceeding our instructions and we should not agree to such a request and that I doubted he would take responsibility for agreeing to it against my report and, lastly, that as the two matters were closely related, if the border was not going to run along the Mekossé N'Biam road all agreements were off and we had to work with

accuracy, no matter how long it took.

Bonnel understood that my stance was more firm than his and did not insist further on his defense of Foret. So I assured him I was doing it out of commitment, so that it could not be said that I was indifferent to defending French mercantile interests. Thus ending the conference, I stood up and extended my hand to him in true friendship and said, "We are always at your disposal. If you want us to proceed in agreement, know that I am willing. Sincerely, you yourself decide what you believe we should all do. He understood my idea and after conferring thoroughly with his officers and with Foret, he came looking for me and told me literally [in French], "Forgive me; I am very embarrassed over the Tegué matter. When we are in the interior I won't have any question like this. The frontier can run to the north or to the south, as in the hand-drawn map. What is important to me is that it follow the shortest line."

And he gave me a paper with a drawing on which the border ran in a zig-zag line following the general line of the parallel, turning back and forth between the Spanish and French territories.

The record was drawn up as agreed, with a modification that I proposed at the last minute, placing on record that we were owed compensation. The Tegué matter was abandoned definitively and orders were given to leave the next day in the afternoon, because the morning was to be employed in making copies of the records.

Before leaving Mitombe we had what is called here a "word." We had just finished eating when we heard a horrible uproar. We went out to see and found ourselves surrounded

in the afternoon that I was by chance able to find my suitcase and to change clothes and recover. Add to this a night spent exposed to the weather and the make-shift meals and it is understandable that I was somewhat fearful of what might happen to me.

**August 20.-** After breaking Will-o-the-Wisp Camp, we marched to Anguma, where we spent the night.

August 21.- We left Anguma at five, to complete our passage of the Crystal Mountain range and reach Massilé. The scene with the supplementary porters was repeated as on the previous day and I became determined to stick with the people we had brought with us from the coast, even if I had to throw out the contents of the cargo. If the day's work on the 19<sup>th</sup> had been arduous today's efforts were equally so. We have ascended to the height of the mountain range, five hundred ten meters, up impossible precipices and over slippery stones for which the natives, who have a great sense of balance, required a handrail made of vines. The natives call this difficult, slippery passage *Backen ó Bekoū* and this is also the name of the mountain, taken from the difficulty of crossing it. The name, Crystal Mountains, is not a native name, for the simple reason that the Pámues do not know what glass is. We have crossed two ranges, the first named Anguma and the second Backen and I have managed to gather thorough information on this interesting point. The scenes of the previous day were repeated, but as the march was shorter despite the path being steeper, and as the weight of the cargo was better distributed, it was not as arduous.

Duboc and I walked at the front, setting the route. Behind us came Nieves and Roche, to control the progress of the caravans, and lastly Bonnel and Ossorio, keeping order, overseeing everything

and, along with the Senegalese and the police, preventing the porters from lagging behind and disappearing with the cargo.

We reached Massilé at four, and although Bonnel wanted to leave early the next day, I made him see the need to rest, to be able to make a final arrangement of the cargo so as to eliminate the need to take people from the villages, who are expensive and quickly consume the few articles of exchange (coin) that we have, and we agreed to stop.

From Anguma to Massilé we travelled 13 kilometers.

August 22.- We stayed in Massilé, arranging the cargo, setting the works in order, comparing pedometers and rationing the people for three days. Nieves and Roche arranged to conduct an astronomical observation, although the French said that under their instructions, they didn't have to do more than three observations: One on the Utamboni, another at the 9th and another in Campo, but I insisted and stated that we will do them ourselves, as much to take advantage of the time as to provide greater precision to the cartography work.

Duboc has already had time to draw up his route and I will do it this afternoon after comparing the pedometer, which doesn't inspire much confidence in me. According to the Lieutenant's siting, which agrees with our map, Massilé is five hundred meters below the parallel. He also figures that we have travelled 28 kilometers along the line of the parallel.

August 23.- (14,800 m) We set out at the front of the Spanish caravan, because Bonnel said that he had to review his cargo. Actually, I think he is avoiding being in the front because his expedition travels with more difficulty than ours and the



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# **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jamie Mullin, Laura Pohlig, and Dawn Gable, linguists with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



Consisión de Selimitación franco-española — el territorio de Biafra. —

# Diario de operaciones.

La Comision de delimitación mombrada de R.O. frances a la frontera hispano-francesa en el territorio de Biafra se componía de los Sres: Conte. de E.M. Q. Eladio Dopez Vilches; Ente de mario de 1º clase Q. Losé Putiernez Pobral y Cap? de E.M. Q. Mannel Nieves y Cord y Q. Emilio BorraJo y Viñas.

Pero por ciremetancias especiales, dicha Comisión de Oub. dividió, internándose los éres. Nilches y elieves, con el On. Osorio, en concepto de médico-explorador, previa consulta y acuerdo con
los comisionados francesco que eran los Fres. Albert Bonnel de
Mexicies, Odmor. de colonias de 1º clase; en Mr. Jean Baptiste Roche, Cap! de Ingenieros y en albert Ouboc, Tente
de Infant. de Marina. - a la Comisión española pertenecian los obreras Esfmentes y Revuelta de la Brigada topográfica, mueve individuol y un cabo de la milicia o policía negra de
Ternando Nos y cincuenta negros contratados como cargadores,
en Bata y Elobey.

les y ciento cincuenta cargadores, con un adecuado y muy abundante material de observación y campaña, empacado en cajas de seine con enbrejentas de cancho que las hacián completamente impermedades de elima ecuational en que iba à realizarse el trabajo. Dissotres hicimos construir en Elobey cien cajas de madera de
pino. con cerradura, frintadas de verde, del mismo estilo que las usadas por los indígenas en ono transportes.

El material completo de la Comision cepañola y sus arti-

enlos de cambio y Subsistencias era el Diguiente:

1 taquímetro Palmoiraghi de 1'. = 1 buen barómetro aneroide con termómetro. = 1 brújulos Dedoya, porque las Barkers de mamo, resultaron muy peresoras. = 2 podómetro! = 1 eronómetro John Pode procedente del Rabat y uma cinta métrico. = Sextante y horizonte artificial Panella.

100 kilos de tabaco en rama. = 1 caja fosforos. = 20 clothes hechos. = 20 frieras de tela. = Espejos, botones, campanillas y cascabeles, herlas, brazaletes. = 2 magninas fotográficas con laboratorio. = 13 banderas españolos. = Neinetas. = 100 litros caña. = 3 rollos de alambre. = 6 tiendas de campaña Montagut. = 1 mesa. = 3 catres. = 6 mantas impermeables. = 5 cois. = Objetos de escritorio, velas, papel de estrara. = 1 caja machetes contagerbas. = 3 filtros. = 3 mosquiteros. = 1 botiquin. = 800 cartuchos Maisser. = 300 id. Winchester. = 2 carteras de campo. = 8 estrobos.

10 kilos café molido. = 20 id. arricar. = 20 cajas Pardinas y frer diees. = 6 botellas vinagre. = 6 id. aceite. = 12 Chamfragne. = 24 latas leche condensado. = 10 libras choeslate. = 1 fraguete de té. = 4 botellas Anis Mono. = 4 id. Cognae. = 4 id. Wisky. = Aceite comin, 2 latas. = 30 kilos de Oal. = 5 id. jabon = Especias Durtidas. = 6 cajas de botellas de Cerez frasto. = 700 kilos arroe. = 4 kilos chorisos. = 24 latas esalva tomate. = 12 latas esalmon. = 10 kilos tocino. = 7 cajas galletas de fran. = 300 kilos bacalas. = 3 kilos combuchado. = 12 botellas Cognac. = 12 fratos de hoja de lata. = 12 vasos y uma frequeña batería de eveina.

Los franceses nos trajeron de Libreville dos hamacas.

Neparado todo y de acuerdo con los franceses, se embarcaron las dos expediciones en el erneero español "Magallanes" el dia 3 de agosto trasbordando nos otros todo mesetro material con la lancho de vapor del Rabat y los botes de á bordo y empleando los franceses los los caymos del pais que fundieron reunir en Ranta Botico, en enya casa misión habían establecido sen estación de partida.

Reparado todo en el Magallanes parpamos a las tres de

la tarde remontando el río pero al llegar á la boca del Atamboni, varó el envero en tres metros de agna. Aunque la varada no truo importancia y fre ocasionada por la dificultad de Dalvar el estrecho canal de entrada con un barco de 3'60 metros de calado, det uvoze la expedición esperando marea mas llena que debía tener lugar a las ( de la mañana Digniente, arreglandose todo

para pasar la moche à bordo.

Obregnionos à todos durante la tarde con exquisita corteria y franca maturalidad el digno è ilustrado Comandante del erneuro Q. Vicente Peres Andujar, atendiendo à los menores detables, cediendo du propia camara y lecho al Comisario frances, cui dando de que tanto la tropo como los cargadores no carecieran del necesario Onstento y ordenando que la cocina del barco fuera presta à mestra disposición y disponiendo que al Digniente día las embarcaciones del erneuro nos facilitaran el desembaro. Pentónos a Du mosa, y ofreciónos explendidos comidos, con Dus viveres particulares hodos ves que la despensa del barco estaba punho memos que exhausta; a los postres el Capitan Albarracio um verdadero artista de la guitarra nos entreturo con Dus habilidades y en Duma la tarde y primera frante de la moche, se paso con verdadero Sofaz, no presintiendo madie el tríste é imprevisto acontecimiento que habia de hobrevenir algo después.

Retiroze à deseans ar la Comisión francisa, muy fa-

Mebonde estaba muy cerca de esta linea geográfica. En consecuencia de la afirmación ha pido fueciso proceder al reconscimiento de hoy.

Nieves y Roche llevaban encargo de tomar las evordenadas en Miassa y Mebonde, pero el Dol no se mostró y aun. que estacionaron en la confluencia del M'Vieng y del Tem. bony no fundieron haver nada. Al haver el recorrido del ris de vio en efecto que la carta del dervicio hidrográfico de la Marina francesa, levantada por Orba. Pricholas, Co. mandante del cañonero Dasilie, era erronea en la última parte del trarado del Utamboni. El nio Metembé que en ella figura como afluente del attamboni por la desecha, está à la izquierda y dos kilómetros al Oborte de la Situación que la carta indica y claro está que no de reune al Bongie, que en el pais de llama M'Veurg, lo mismo que el Meteurbé de l'ama Ritombe. Dro existen tampo es los prápidod indicados en la carta porque la primera catarata del Utamboni esta por encima de Mebonde y los nombres de los lugares y rios tampoco don exactor. En cambio la carta del Deposito de la Guerra español, obtivo un triunfo porque dalvo errores de nombres, la Situación de los rios y accidentes naturales datisface à la realidad, tanto que Mr. Bonnel dorferendido me pregento que datos especiales habíamos tenido mosstros para trazarlos, respondiendole yo que los existentes en la Dociedad Deográfica española, los trabajos de muestros explo. radores y las cartas extranjeras especialmente las francesas. Viose tambien claramente que Mebonde esta bastante por en cina del paralelo y en consecuencia completamente dentro de unestrol dominios y que la dirección general del Dembony es al M. S. como lo indica muestra carta y en modo alguno al Este mi próxima al paralelo como aveguraba Foret. La ineógnita quedaba al desenbierto por este lado y Rolo faltaba ya determinar el segundo punto de ernee del paralelo que debe estar entre Miaera y Mitombe al Sur siempre de Mebonde. De esto se encargarán mañana muestros geodestas Roche y Prieves; el feriente Duboc hará un recormido por los criques Mitombe y Miaera para saber di hay alguna factoria al Sur del paralelo. En su virtud despues de los datos que se adquieran se determinará si se levanta o no el plamo detallado de dicha comarca, lo cual habra que hacer si existe algún centro comercial de situación du dosa.

Era tambien de Sumo interés determinar li entre Hoho y Miassa, habia algun camino que frudiera der adoptado esmo frontera. Sabiamos que existe uno que partiendo de la desembreadura del Boho va à Mebonde, pero en evanto à du dirección y à du proximidad al paralelo existia tambien discordancia entre los informes adquiridos pues en tanto que Mr. Foret aseguraba que iba cerca del paralelo puesto que el daba por Deguro que Mebonde estaba cerca de dicha linea, Aurelio el factor de M' Veto decia que dicho camino marchaba muy al Whorte del paralelo. Nara poner en elaro este esencial punto marchamos Duboc y yo en la canoa, lle Nando además un cayues por si la otro embarcación no podia pasar; remontanos el rio M Vung à Mongüe de la carta haciendo un croquio de la ribera y explorandola detevidamente por di se hallaba algun Dendero o estero (crique) que fundiera dervir para frontera. Do se encontro camino algend, de acuerdo con la afirmación de Ourelio, ni estero ni pueblo en todo el trayecto probable haota el paralelo que de gun la corta debe de hallarse à los tres kilometros remon-

tando el M' Veng. Existe un brazo del Utamboni que forma ema is la sin nombre determinado en la comarca, el terreno de la isla se fangoso, el duelo llano y no hay en ella mas que insig. nificantes plantaciones de yuca (manior) que cultivan los pamues (palionines) para el consumo de dus familias. Reconsein of todo el rio M' Vung que tiene de extensión proximamente once kilometros; avbre il no se encuentran mas que dot pueblos cerca de la desembocadura Sur crizos habitantes pertenecen à la tribu de los Yankus y engo Jele de llama y asun Vela evlocado en la izquierda del On' Vung cerca de la desembocadura Norte De nos fresento vestido con un Daco y cuyo fele Blanco y un tricornio de Suardia Pivil. Pertenece à la tribu de los On' Wong, tal vez On' Vung del nombre del ris. La dirección del ON' Nung es al OR & y por el recorrido que hicimed y la distancia medida, comparada con la Dituación de Ekododo en la carta marina, que se dupone exacta en este funto, encontram of que la desembocadura Morte del M' Vung està tambien muy por encimo del paralelo, de acuerdo con mestra carta del Defrosito. Por esta parte también mestro criterio de confirmo en el terrens. Reunimonos después los expedicionarios y regresamos a' Ekododo quedando unicamente Walmonte en Mebonde para hacer algunas exploraciones en la cascada y prolongando Oubre el reconocimiento hasta el indicado funto de Mebonde con objeto de figurarlo en la carta. 11 agosto. - Norten en la vapora, Roche, Nie. ves y Oubse para observar en Mitambe. Do me dedico à trarar la carta que hemas de presentar al Gobierno, dibufar los itinerarios y levantar el pueblo de Eko do do Cen-

yo trabajo tuve que interrumpir el dia 9 por causa de las lluvias. Osorio prepara la expedición arreglando las cojas y dus contenidos. porque todo viene revielto y hace falta ordenarlo para la brousse.

(Del reconocimiento praeticado por los Comisionados el dio 2 de Agosto para distribuir las islas del Muni y Utramboni, cuyas actas acabo de traducir preparándolas para que las firme el Domisario regio, pues yo no las firmare como delegado Duyo hasta que nos internemos resultan Degun los Dondajes y la determimacion que hicimos del thabanez, la cual mos dirvis de base que quedan para España, las islas Ybelo, Gande, Evongue y Mia à Bekuma y para Francia el islote Cabaloir. - Codas ellas don. fangosas è inhabitables excepto Fande donde Dubiete aun una Sucural de la Factoria de Clobey perteneciente à la Compania Crasatlantica, habiendose retirado las demas ducursales que en un tiempo hubo. Esto nos elivio de argumento para no acceder à los dedevo de los francesco que deseaban poseerla con pretexto de perseguir el contrabando ademai de que tecnicamente la isla es españolos degun el tratado. Por un momento crei que nos iban à disputar la profiedad de Ibelo parque la Donda acusó en el canal del Storte entre el islote y la tieno trece metrof de profundidad, mas de lo que marcaba la carta en el canal del Tur, pero de proximidad à tierra y elobre todo que la isla no dirue para nado y los franceses traen mucha prisa y no quieren perder el tiempo inutilmente, hiso que no licieran hineapie en ello quedando tambien para &. paño esta primera isla del Muni.

La firmera observación astronómico en M'18 eto nos dis à nosatrof { Long E. de Paris \_ 7° 30' 59", 70

y à los franceses { Long E. Paris ... . 7° 29' 00" Latitud ... . . . 0° 59' 13"

Para evitar discusion y procediendo con la mejor harmonia

le convino en adoptar la medio de ambas observaciones ya que los instrumentos que traemos y el tiempo concedido no premiten mayor precisión, adoptandose como oficiales las Diguintes coordenadas, muy aproaimadas à las que de deducen de la carta franceso

M' Deto (Long. & Paris. - 7° 29' 59", 85 Lat. 0° 59' 20". 60 altitud. - 15 metry

Para fijar un punto natural de frontera que pueda dervir de referencia de hiro un reconocimiento en el Utamboni, encontrando que la desembocadura del rio Boho, que en la carta figura con el mombre de crique Peto Vena perfectamente muestros deseos y en du consecuencia fue adoptado. La frontera hispano-francea pasa pues à 255 metrol al Sur de la desembocadura del Boho-y de propondrà à los Pobiernos franceis y español que adopten dicho punto permanente y natural como limite fronterizo.

Consigno aqui como muestro, de la fraternidad que entre ambas Comisiones reina, que no viniendo dispuesto el Ca. pitan Roche para hacer observaciones extrameridianas y diendo aqui Dumamente raro que el estado del cielo permita hacerlas al paso por el meridiano, ni Diquira eireunmeridianas, no tuvo inconveniente en pedirnos el metodo de las alturas absolutaj empleade por nosotrof, para aprovechar el Sol en enalquier momento. Equalmente le hemos facilitado el método de Dowed que aplicaremos en lo Ducesivo, cuando mos internemos y la carta no nos de para los puntos de estación mas que datof sin duficiente veracidad, y todavia mejor aurque mas penow de calcular es el método del Sr. Viniguez que pensamos emplear también porque tiene la ventaja de no necesitarse conocer la latitud aproximado. Nor otros parte en los reconscimientos que Duboe ha hecho comigo, tambien hemos distribuido el trabajo con objeto de que el hacerlo cada eval deparadamente no arguyera mitua desconfianza y evitar que una discordancia entre uno y otro pudiera suscitar cuestión de amor propio y observiniera un retraso. So he hecho pues las observaciones instrumentales y Mr. Duboc las ha consignado en In cuaderno, eraquisando al mismo tiempo el itinerario. Creo que llevamos buena marcha y que por la cuestión personal no obbrevendrá entre mosotros vinguna molestia.

En viota de los reconseguientos del Utamboni y del M'Vung hechos ayer, hemos convenido DNr. Bonnel y yo prescindir de reconocer el tureno comprendido entre el Utamboni, el rio DN' Vung y el parafelo, al D. del DN. Vung toda vez que es un fangal intransitable y que para fijar la frontera mos valdremos de la Dituación de DN' Beto, de la que de determine en Mitembo y del reconocimiento practicado en el DN' Vung que permitira determinar un tercer funto intermedio. Con estos tres funtos hay lo bastante para trazar la frontera en ese troxo que no Re funde recorrer.

12 agosto. - Sin novedad. Los morenos han terrido hoy palabras con los Denegaleses prorque uno de estos dio un puño. taro à un cargador, Daltandole un diente. El cargador con du diente en la mand de presento reclamando justicios, lo dijo à Mr. To. ret y desfués de muchas conferencias de convino en que no habra medio de reponer el diente Daltado y que todos debian de ser am. gol. Los pamues entonces diferon que ya estaba el asunto ranjado con la reprimenda que le dieron al denegalés, que despuis de todo la mella agraciaba al moreno, pero que por di se rejetian los golper ellos de retiraban al pueblo y que no volverían por la factoria. Los Soldados Senegaleses al Dervicio de Francia son generalmen te odiados en el pais por Dus atropellos con los indigenas. Es gente brava y que firesta mmy buenos Servicios en las exploraciones, Batiendore admirablemente, pero cojen lo que quieren sin fremiso de madie, en particular las mujeros que es aqui como en todas partes el caballo de batalla. Esto prigina una porción de palabras

Ossorio va con todos.

Hasta la fecha no hemos gastado un enarto en el transporte de la gente arreglandonos con la chalupa y el bote, mientras que los franceses tan lolo por trasbordar su gente desde el Maga-llanes à Mangañe, à distancia de 30 metros en tres piraguas de la factoria pagaron 28 francos.

Los fornales Don aqui enormemente caros, el negro cobra lo mismo por un minuto que por una fornada, tanto que por llevar un phiego des de aqui hasta el Mabat fondeado en la isla San.

de costo una piragna d'6 frances.

15 Agosto. - Buando tengamos de netormo alguna embaneación de las que marcharon ayer à Mitombe nos traslada. remos à Assan para repetir la observación de la que no estamos Datisfechos. Tremos funtos los franceses y mozotros y tomaremos la media del resultado. Liquido aqui la cuenta de Dubaistencial, pago las camal, Jeis Sacos de dal que de han tomado y algunos generos que de han entregado á los individuos para descontar de dus dueldos. En total 314 frances do cent? de los que entrego bono.

Unestra cuenta particular que liquido con Mr. Bonnel que se ha encargado de recoferla de Toret no asciende à nado porque Toret nos ha dicho que la Companía de Exploraciones evlomades mos invitaba. Siento no pader corresponder con ningun regalo al vos equis. Partimos para Mitambe donde nos instalancos

acompañan donos Foret.

15, 16 y 17 Agosto. - Mitambe es muestro punlo de partida para el interior. Está Dituado a la prilla derecha de la crique, hay en el una factoría de las Exploraciones y los franceses tienen por instigación de Foret, interio en conservarlo. El feniente Qubro había hacho lolo un reconocimiento de la orique y de los pueblos de Mabiaina N'Zongo y Mekossi N'Biam (ambos del grupo de Mitombe). I Mekossi N'Mian le llamaba Foret DM itombe II y à Mabiaina Mitombe I. En realidad est est nombres de Mabiaina y Mekossi don los de los jefes de ambos fueblos, dos hermanos que se separaron por raron de fecundidad

y el degundo de estableció por du cuenta en Misiam. Lobre el croquis del Ceniente este Degendo pueblo o Mitombe II (de Goret) resultaba contado por el parello y en consecuencia era el caso previsto por las instrucciones para adjudicarlo amistozamente à una is otra de las dos naciones (para no deparar los habitantes). Los franceses fundandose en esto lo pidieron y nuestro Comi. dario lo concedio en princepio conviniendolo así con Mr. Monnel. Pero cuando hire yo el recornido de la crique y levante el itinerario note en. Deguida que el croquis del feriente estabo mal y que la Dituación de Mitombe I cra mas cerca del paralelo de lo que en realidad estaba y d'upuse en consecucicio que Mitombe II prodia muy bien hallarse del mis mo modo por encina del paralelo. Hice el dibejo de mi itinera. rio y cuando ture la deguridad de mi Duposición de lo deje a Hon. nel. Como el punto era de capital interés porque cambiando la dituación de los fruellos, no de fraction invocar los freceptos del Bratado y la proposicion relativa à la cesión de Mitombe Sentaba un pre. cedente del que ya trataremos tambien de aprovechamos mosotros, pa. na la linea del Utamboni. Bonnel se manifesto contrariado y me diso que tema constianza en el trabajo del Eniente. Como yo la tema en el mis, claro esta que no llegamos à un acuerdo y le comi. no en volver dobre el terreno para daber quien tema raron y asi lo hicimos yendo Monnel, el Ceniente y yo en una Juragua para re. petir et pland de la crique. Des de los primeros momentos comprendio el Esmente que habia perdido el pleito y que el eroquis mis era el exacto dentro de las condiciones del trabajo. Se llego hasta el fin y me pregunto Asonnal mi opinion como entonces el croquis del

Esniente era igual que el mó le manifesti que me hallaba conforme con el degundo trabajo, pero que recharaba el primero, confesanda entonces el Esniente con toda noblera, que din duda algun error de colocación en la briglila Reigne que emplea para hacer el dibujo le habia hecho confundirse. La mo insisti mas y a pesar de la contrariedad de los franceses de adopto para Mitombe I la citua-ción que yo le daba, proximamente à unos 600 metros por encima del paralelo y 150 por encimo de la crique.

Suedaba to davia por dilucidar un degundo funto, que era la dituación del tal Mitombe II, como hasta entonces a le venia llamando al fueblo de Mekossé Dl'Biam y que porllamarse del mismo modo y der de la misma familia defroman los franceses ó mejor dicho Foret, alma de todo este disturbió que

eran un dolo y mis mo pueblo.

Practicando indagaciones por la mairano y llamando à mi presencia el fefe del pueblo, vinimos à daber que el nombre de ONitombe II no existia mais que en el magin de Foret que lo-llamaba asi Degun decia en el lenguafe comercial y que el verdadero mombre era el de ON Mian, Duindo por consigniente un pueblo cualquira totalmente distinto del otro Mitombe de la crique.

Asi le la manifeste à Monnel haciendale Daber tambien que la consideraba por encima del paralelo y en consecuencia en territorio español. Esa el Degundo golpe que le daba al eroquid del Jeniente y à las habilidades de Foret y quies Monnel (a quien Dupuse Diempre de buena fé en todo este ho) equivo cado por los informes interesados de Foret, y por la tarde marchames todos Juntos à rectificar el itinerario del Zeniente y à averignar como de l'amaba el pueblo.

La antes de Salir muestros paínues me habian informado

que Foret habia enviado un emisario à N'MBiam para que difera que aquel pueblo de llamaba Mitombe II. Ybo pues prevendo y dispuesto à no dejarme sorprender.

D'Hiam era de unos 100 metros por encinos del paralelo; el Esmiente lo Racio mas bajo pero como yo Rosture lo mio y estaba escamado de lo de la crique no quie comparación y acepto desde lue.
go lo que a mi me resultaba. En cuanto al nombre del pueblo trabajo me costo arrancarle al Sefe el verdadero nombre de Mekossi Ol'Hiam i Dimplemente Ol'Hiam; pero apurado por mi solto for fin la prenda y toda la historia de Mitombe II se vino al fin por tura. Quedo ya fines dentado que los Omitombes I y II, o mejor ann el pueblo de Madiaino Ol'Zongo y el de Ole.
kossi Ol'Hiam estaban por encima del frandelo, que los francesed mo teman derecho alguno a poseerlos y que li re atendía al deseo o interes de ellos profroniendo una cesión, esta temá que rer debidamente comprensada

Aer paralelo Mitombe II (Croquio del Conte del

Suedoba pries el funto en su verdadero terreiro, la verdad to pográfica en su sitio y el topo grafo francés aleccionado para lo Rues. Sivo. Mas como el Comisario Megio habia acordado en principio la cesión, como el fueble de Ol'Miann, aunque no estaba cortado por el frantelo se hallaba a muy corta distancia de este y sobre todo como en mi entender el espiritu del convenio entre España y Francia es verdaderamente fraternal y no considero que sea llegado el momento de disentir 100 metros de terreno, ni llegar a un rompinio por cosa tan frequeña en este país, que de tan poco ha de servirnos y donde los frueblos se desplaran tan facilmente permitiendo a los in-

digenas elegir la bandera que mejor les paresca, le dife entonnes à Monnel que era preciso redactar el acta con arreglo à la verdad, y proponer lealmente la cesion à los Tobiernos respectivos à cambio de una compensación que se proporadra mas adelante y que evu objeto de no Daleinos de las instrucciones de profusiera tambien que la frontera (aprovechando la linea natural) diguiera por la crique Mitombe hasta este pueblo, despues el camino de Mabiai na à CN Miam, que dando ambos pueblos para Francia à cambio de la compensación que mas adelante se ditermine.

Asi lo convinimos y parecia el asento definitivamente aneglado cuando uno mueva habilidad de Foret nos pues otros vez

à dot dedot de un rompiniento.

Al llamarme para leenne el borrador del acta, presented todos los individuos de las dos Comisiones, encontré que estaba redactada de ema manera ambigua. Le hablaba en ella de los pureblos del Mitombe, frase vaga que podrá originar complicaciomes en el interpretación y yo exprese un terminante deser de que le especificara claramente que la cesión de contrará à los funcios de contrará à los funcios de en el clavo, porque inmediatamente de desenbrio la ineognita. Entonces à título oficioso é informativo tomo la palabra Mr. Foret y dife que alli my proximo à Metrosei de Maiam exis. Lia viro funcio de la misma familia llamado Legué, donde el trambien temá factoria establecida y que le parecía que la frontera tambien le alcanzaba cerca y debia igualmente perteneur à Francia.

Entonees yo ya no quise ceder invoque la palabra convenida con Bonnel y que si no se cumplia, nositros nos veríamos por mestra parte libres tambien de todo compromiso con respecto à los Mitombes; en cuanto à la frontera ibanos à determinarla con absoluta precision y no por medio de reconscimientos respectitos que solamente podian der validos como quias o indicaciones para llegar a un acuerdo amistoso, pero no como fundamento de derecho dada la escasa certidumbre del trabajo, mande traer una brujula Hedoga y propuse que fueramos immediatamente a la desembocadura de la crique para arrancar desde didro funto determinado astronomicamente y por ultimo que la razón de existir una factoria francesco
mo suporia nada porque abundan por todo el paio y no fuede der
alegato de possoion, ademais que las factorias alemanas e inglesas que
don trambien muy numerosas podian decir que las entregabamos al
regimen aduanero francis que no tiene mada de suave y que a ellas
les conviene des españolas porque todavia las mercancias prenetran en
mestro territorio libres de todo deredo.

Series Bonnel dividir la cuertion en dos partes, la firmera reveulto ya con respecto à la cession acordada de Mitombe I y II asento que tema el ya resculto con el Comisario y la degunda el asento Eegué, del cual debianos entonces ocuparnos para daber si

era o no frances.

Mespondi entonces de una manera categórica que el asemto de la cesión de Mitombe estaba dolo acordado en principio begin el croquis del feriente, en el Dupuesto de que el pueblo de M'Hiam era cortado por el paralelo, pero que acababa de demostrarse you que el eroquis no era exacto y por eonsiguente el Comisario Regio no temá para que Sostener lo que acordó en virtud de un eroquis erróreo, que en mi deber de información de de cambiaban las condiciones profuesta, le decia al Comisario que estabames fuera de las instrucciones y no de debia acceder á tanta petrición y que dudaba que lo acordara bajo on profuia responsabilidad y contra mi informe y por ultimo que estando las dos cuestiones intima mente ligadad di la frontera no iba por el canmo de Mekosci N'Biam, todo acuerdo quedaba roto y habiamos de trabajar con

exactitud tardarase lo que de tardara.

Comprendio Bonnel que era mas firme mi posicion que la deya y no insistio mas en la defensa de Foret, yo desde luego me hice cargo de que la hacia por compromiso y porque no se di-Jera que no tomabo con calor la defensa de los intereses mercan. tiles francises y asi al dar fin à la conferencia levantandome le Darque la mano con verdadera dimpatia diciendole: Viempre estamos à en disposicion, di V. quiere que procedamos de acuerdo, Dabe estoy dispuesto à ello Dinceramente, resulva V. Dolo, lo que crea que debemos haver todos. El comprendio mi idea y cuando despues de conferenciar deternidamente con Dus oficiales y con Foret, dalis à buscarne me dis teatualmente: "Excusex moi, J'étais bien gêné de cette affaire Legné, quand mons derons à l'interieur il n'y aura pour ma fout de ces questions-là. Pour moi la frontière poura être au Rord on au And du parallèle comme dans ce croquis, l'important pour moi c'ed qu'elle duive la ligne plus courte."

I une entrego un papel con un dibujo en que la linea fronterira hacia rig-rags diguiendo la linea general del paralelo, internandose en una y otra rona de los territorios españoles

y francised.

El acta de redacto como de habia acordado, con una modifricación que yo profuse o ultima hora y haciendo constar que de nos olebía una compensación. El asunto Eegne fue aban donado definitivamente y de deiron las ordenes de marcho frara el Diquiente dío por la tarde toda ver que la mariana debía empleorse en docar las copias de los actas.

Ontes de abandonou Mitombe, tuvinos lo que aqui se llama una palabra. O cababamos de correr cuando Dentinos un alborato horrible. Salvinos a ver y nos encontramos rodea. de la tarde no funde casualmente encontrar mi maleta para mudar me y reaccionar. Agréguese a esto la moche a la intemperie, la alimentación de circunstancial y de comprenderá que estrue un tanto esca. mado de lo que fundiira acontecerme.

Toena le marchi hasta Anguma donde premoetamos.

21 Agosto. - Salinos de Anguna à las circo para acabar el paso de la Sieva del Pristal y llegar à Masi. le. De repitio la escena de los prorteadores Suplementarios como en el dia anterior y formi el profosito de ateneme a la gente que travamos de la costa, aunque tuvira que tirar el contenido de las cargas. Si penosa fui la fornada del dia 19, la de hoy no le ha ido en raga; hemos Subido à la mayor altitud de la Divra, quimientos diez metros por barraneos imposibles y por piedras resbaladis as que para dubir por ellas los indígenas que Don buenos equilibristas de han visto en la necesidad de poner un pasamamos de lianas. A este paso resbaladiro y dificil le l'aman los indígenas Backen o Bekon, y este es el nombre tambien de la montaña que lo torno de la dificultad de atraverarla. El mombre de Montes del Cristal no es mombre indigeno, por la Dencilla raión de que los framues no conocen el cristal. das dos dierros que hemos atravesado de laman: la primera de anguma, la degunda de Maken y dabre este interesante from. to be procurado informame detenidamente. Le repitieron las es. cenas del dia anterior annous la marcha from Der mas cortos, apesar de des el camino mas fundiente y por haber Dido me. for distribuido el però de las eargas no De hiro tan prenona.

Ouboe y yo marchabamos formando funta a vanquardia y levantando el itinerario. Oetras venían Nieves y Roche para regular la marcha de las caravanas y sinolmente Bornel y Desorio conservando el preden, vigilandolo todo, è impidiendo con los denegaleses y la polícia que de quedaran keragador los cargadores y desaparecieran con las cargas.

Legamos à Massilé à las evatro y aunque Bonmel queria Dalir al dia Diquiente temprouso le he heche
ven la necesidad de dar des eanso, para poder hacer el aneglo definitivo de las cargas, preseindiendo de tomar gente en los pueblos que d'alen muy caros y mos consumen
trapidamente los escasos artículos de cambio (moneda) que
llevamos, y le acordo la detención.

De Anguma à Massilé marchamos 13 Milometros. 22 Ocosto. - Nermanecemos en Massilé, aux glando cargas, poniendo en orden los trabajos confrontando prodómetros y racionando la gente para tres días. Orieves y Roche de disponen à bracer una observación autronómica, aumque los franceses dicen que en dus instrucciones no trium para que hacer mas de tres observaciones. Uma en el Utamboni, otra en el 9, y otra en el Campo, pero yo he insistido y manifestado que nosotros las haremos por meetra cuenta, tanto para aprovechar el tiempo evanto para darle mayor precisión al trabajo cartográfico.

Ouboc ha tenido ya tiempo de dibujar Du itinerario, yo lo hare esta tonde después de confrontar el podometro que no me inspira gran confianza. De la estuación de

L'eniente que le halla tambien de acuado con mustra carta resulta Massilé à quinientos metres por debajos del paralelo. Deduce tambien que hemos recorrido 28 kilometros en lentido del paralelo.

23 Agosto. (14.800 mt.). - Salinof delante la caravana cepañola, porque Bornel decía que terría que pasar revista à sus cargas. En realidad eres, que evita ir en vanguardia por que su expedición marcha con mas dificultad que la unestra y la

# Annex 9

Report No. 1196 from the Government of Kamerun (German Colony) to the State Secretary of the Imperial Colonial Office Berlin W. concerning Agreements with the Spanish Governor-General Regarding a Certain Amount of Freedom of Movement for our Troops on the Spanish-Muni Border (6 August 1913)

22

Copy A, IV.1986.13.

Imperial Government of Cameroon Buea, August 6, 1913.

G. B. I. [unknown abbreviation] no. 2331/13. Report no. 1196.

Subject: Agreements with the Spanish Governor General regarding a certain amount of freedom of movement for our troops on the Spanish-Muni border

- - - -

In connection with the report no. 1062 of July 18 of this year I. 90 Geh. [unknown abbreviation]

- - - -

A few days ago, I sent Legation Councilor Dr. Olshausen to St. Isabel for the negotiations with the Spanish Governor General, the prospect of which is mentioned at the end of the above-referenced report.

Enclosed please find a copy of a report from the 28<sup>th</sup> of this month presented to me by the aforementioned regarding the execution of his order, together with documents as well as a subsequent exchange of telegrams with the Governor General in St. Isabel and a follow-up letter from today.

I may assume that regarding the noteworthy advantages that have arisen out of the agreements entered into regarding our operations on the border, without these advantages being offset by any significant obilgations, these agreements will be met with consent there.

40081. At

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WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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At the planned meeting with the chief of the southern border expedition, Major Zimmermann, I will also discuss what needs to be initiated on the basis of these agreements and then issue the necessary instructions to the authorities in Ojem and Ukoko. I reserve the right to submit a further report on this matter.

Signed: Ebermaier.

To Mr. State Secretary of the Imperial Colonial Office Berlin, W.

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Copy.

Buea, July 28, 1913

Received: Buea, July 28, 1913

G. B. I. [unknown abbreviation] no. 2253.

# Your Excellency:

With my compliments, I am enclosing an exchange of letters between the Spanish Governor General and myself regarding the question of military cooperation on our border with Spanish Guinea, which is the result of rather lengthy negotiations.

The agreements entered into will be valid as - in Mr.

Barrera's words - a "special status quo" between the two
colonies as soon Your Excellency has ratified them, as long as
the governments at home do not change them. On the basis
of the agreements, our troops may:

1. exercise a right of pursuit up to 30 kilometers into the Spanish territory along the entire southern border of Spanish Guinea, and 2. exercise a right of passage and also otherwise operate as required in the entire Spanish southeastern corner, according to the more detailed description in the letter of the Governor General.

The corresponding counter-rights for Spanish troops can be granted without hesitation, since they are of no significance whatsoever, because Spain does not have any troops in the southeastern corner and along the entire southern border has a very small number of troops, only roughly up to Elum (25 km east of the mouth of the Tembont).

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Should the southeastern region of the Spanish territory be occupied by the military again in the foreseeable future, which I consider entirely unlikely, the agreement for us to be allowed to operate on foreign territory will no longer be needed anyway, because in that case, the Spanish troops can be enlisted for actual cooperation. The advantage of the agreements suggested by me now is therefore entirely on our side, as long as we alone have large numbers of troops on the border.

I will also consider as quite harmless the explanations set forth towards the end of the letter from His Excellency Barrera regarding the necessity of a firm basis for the preliminary acceptance of the border and the suggestion that we shall base this on Moisel's map for the time being, and in any case should avoid one State appointing chiefs and distributing insignia (flags) for localities that are in the territory of the other State according to the aforementioned map. Errors of the map will occasionally be in our favor and occasionally be in the favor of the Spaniards and will be easy to correct once the border will be permanently marked.

Apart from that, I may refer to my oral presentation of today.

Signed: Dr. Olshausen.

Copy.

Santa Isabel, July 26, 1913.

Your Excellency:

I have had the honor of setting forth the reasons that make it seem desirable for the Imperial Government of Cameroon to obtain, on the southern border and in the southern region of the eastern border of Spanish Muni, greater freedom of action than currently exists on account of the Spanish border. I may repeat that the Imperial Government naturally respects the Spanish territory in every respect, for example, by taking measures on its own initiative for the evacuation of the post of Nzork, which was taken over from the French, in case it is determined to undoubtedly be on Spanish soil.

But since the entire part of the Spanish colony in question, namely the area between the Abanga and the Uelle, is not occupied by military, considerable difficulties arise for the pacification of the adjoining parts of Cameroon if the Spanish border is strictly observed; for although there are entirely enough troops on the German side, the inhabitants of that region escape subjugation or punishment at any time by crossing over into Spanish territory. Our troops, as well as the merchant community, which has been expanding rapidly since the German administration took over those parts of the territory,

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must constantly expect that the natives who have crossed over into Spanish territory will go on the attack from there. It is thus obvious that the enormous sacrifices that the Imperial Government makes in order to pacify those regions are in large part in vain as long as there are not enough troops on the Spanish side to prevent the crossing of insubordinate natives and thus operate in concert with us.

It would therefore probably be in our mutual interest - since the Spanish administration is without a doubt also interested in pacification - if 1. a right of pursuit were to be granted along the entire border so that military operations of our troops within or in continuation of a military action started on the German side would not have to stop at the border during the pursuit of the enemy.

2. [It would also be in our mutual interest] that a general permission is granted for our troops to operate in the entire region located between the rivers Abange and Uelle, if necessary.

In my opinion, it would go without saying that in every location where Spanish troops are positioned, they would have a corresponding right of pursuit on German territory.

I would be very grateful to Your Excellency if you could let me know what you think about the suggestions I made. If Your Excellency needs

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the approval of your government in Madrid in order to grant definite assurance of consent, my government would be very grateful if, prior to this consent, you could provide preliminary permission in the sense indicated.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's humble servant, With highest regards, Signed: Dr. Olshausen

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WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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General Government of the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea.

Santa Isabel, July 26, 1913.

Number 472.

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# Your Excellency,

I have the honor of answering your gracious letter, dated today, in which you summarize the topics discussed at the meeting we had yesterday afternoon regarding mutual cooperation on our borders, in other words, in the South and East of the Spanish territory; and understanding that we should write down our private opinions, establishing them well, so that while our respective Governments come to an agreement we not only avoid friction between the two Colonies, which we must always avert, but rather offer each other mutual aid as concerns the said borders. I issue in this letter my personal opinion, hoping that we thus arrive at a type of special status quo between the two Colonies while we do not occupy our respective border territories and while our Governments come to an agreement and a clear and stable delimitation that merits the approval of our respective Sovereigns.



According to the desires which His Excellency the Imperial Governor of the German Protectorate of Cameroon presents by means of Your Excellency, included in the aid we must render each other, is that of

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attaining the end that for punishments deserved by settlements that currently figure as border settlements, that the native residents do not evade them by entering Spanish territory, if the settlement of the perpetrator of acts that merit punishment appears to belong to the districts of Ukoko and Ojem, or by entering German territory if they appear to belong to Spanish territory.

However, my personal opinion, naturally except for what my Government decides, agrees with the desires that His Excellency the Imperial Governor makes known to me through you, that whereas both Colonies shall not permanently occupy the places that are border settlements today, located to the South of the Benito or Wolo [River], in other words, that if it becomes necessary to punish a settlement that, while appearing to belong to German territory, enters into Spanish territory to avoid punishment, the German column in charge of punishing it may pursue it in Spanish territory as far as one day's journey from the line considered to be the border; and vice versa, whenever a settlement that appears to belong to Spanish territory, on fleeing to avoid punishment, enters into German territory, the Spanish column pursuing it may pursue it into German territory for another day, with a day being defined as twelve hours, in other words, the distance that can be walked from six in the morning until six in the

evening

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evening at approximately three kilometers per hour with a two-hour rest, or in other words, a thirty-kilometer route in each territory. -

Likewise, I have no issue with the German forces established in the district of Ojem, south of the Benito or Wolo River, that when they need to move to the district of Ukoko and operate against tribes that flee from the German side, as long they do not occupy our territory, they may pass through and operate within the space included between the left bank of the Benito or Wolo, starting from the meridian borderline, to the N'gom settlement, located in Spanish territory on page twelve of Moisel's German map of April 1, 1912, south of 1° 30' North latitude, [and] the Mtobo River to the N'korki settlement, passing through Angoum, Onvan, Aoulo, M'foua, Edok, N'solón, N'voma, Bindoum, N'kom, Oudong, Niandim, Azok and the left bank of the Abanga River to Melark, as long as in reciprocity, a Spanish force has consent to traverse and operate in a space of the German territory located to the South of the Benito or Wolo, included on the same map between the left bank of this river to the Essa settlement, then following through Menguä, N'sonange, Mendung, Ongongo, Metsimu, Mibang, Elelem, the road marked on the

map

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map that passes through Andun, Afia, and Tutue to Boumintolo, and we shall inform each other of the operations which we have verified, and the settlements that we have needed to pass through to pursue those inhabitants that have become deserving of punishment and have fled to the neighboring territory.

Having said that, I understand that in order to arrive at this <u>special status quo</u> between the two Colonies, while our Governments reach an agreement, we must reach agreement on an important point regarding the towns that we must consider as border settlements, starting from some basis, and this general Government has only one, which is the following.:-

In 1901, a Franco-Spanish Commission situated several points on the Southern and Eastern border of the Spanish territory that, even though they did not later merit the approval of the French and Spanish governments, at least I am unaware that they did, the coordinates of the points they chose were calculated by both commissions, either because of their relative arrangements or because they found themselves near agreed-upon landforms to which they could be easily related, and the mean values adopted as suitable by both commissions were:-

M'beto

			-25-		
M'beto	Longitude:	7°-29'-59",	85 E. d	of Paris	Latitude
					and 0°-59'-20", 60 N
Ekododo	ű	7°-34'-39",	65"	"	and 0°-58'-15" 82- "
Confluence of	(	7°-37'-39",	67"	"	and 0°-04'-14" 77"- "
the Mitamboni	("				
and the Utamboni	(				
Asan or Assay	"	7°-34'-3",	62"	u	and 0°-59'-23" 84"- "
Efang.	ű	8°-0'-5",	75"	"	and 0°-59'-35" 11"- "
Akuas	ű	8°-55'-24",	45"	u	and 1°-2'-22" 45"- "
Fula	22	8°-58'-12",	37"	"	and 1°-2'-3" 31"- "
Undong	u	9°-1'-51",	30"	u	and 1°-1'-19" 80"- "
Akoniqui	"	9°-5'-25",	20"	"	and 1°-25'-31" 22"- "
M'bomonam	u	9°-0' 26"	70"	"	and 1°-46'-54" 95"- "

the last two comprising between them the course of the Benito or Wolo, as marked on the German map cited above.

Some more points were situated by the Spanish commission, but they were not taken into account for the delimitation that was then effected because the French commission had not verified them, and a quick sketch accompanied it, being not much more than this, on a 1:1,000,000 scale, in which the points whose coordinates were calculated are then set. –

Starting from this basis, I believe we must take the position that is fixed at the confluence of the Mitombe with the Utamboni, as explained above, and consider as border points those to the East of this location that are situated in the German map previously cited, provisionally

admitting

admitting, between us, that while it does not amount to a true delimitation of borders between Germany and Spain, that the settlements situated on this plain to the South and East of the 1st parallel North latitude and the 11-20" "meridian East of Greenwich, supposing that this is the meridian to which the abovementioned map refers, belong to German territory, and that those situated to the north; west of the cited parallels and meridian, belong to Spanish territory, in other words, those marked as borders in the German map I have mentioned so many times, and we shall promise not to occupy any point marked on the map as belonging to the neighboring colony, nor to give a designation or flag to the chiefs of settlements that appear in each of the respective territories, nor to those that appear to be situated exactly on the parallel and meridian of the border, which we consider neutral, without considering in our private agreement Mitombe located at the previously given latitude. Let us prejudge that they belong really to a special territory, so that nothing shall prejudice the points we take to maintain this special status quo, that they belong really to one or the other colony, which shall be decided on the day that the borders are delimited by a German-Spanish commission, and displacing

as

as is logical the points that are occupied today, starting from Mitombe eastward, and withdrawing the designations and flags that may have been given to the chiefs of the settlements that appear on the map in each of the territories.

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At present, the Franco-German commission may situate some of these points, and even when the observations of these commissions merit our absolute confidence, I believe that until a German-Spanish commission corrects them, we should abide by this <u>special status quo</u>, and consider as a basis the map cited above, and therefore the military posts that we may establish shall be established referring to this map, without, I repeat, prejudging anything, and the day *that* the borders are delimited we shall withdraw if we find ourselves established in German territory, and the Germans shall withdraw if they find themselves established in Spanish territory.

I believe that we shall thus avoid any hint of discord while we have not come to a true delimitation and an effective occupation, and in this last case, which shall surely be the first thing to be done, we shall be able to eliminate each one's operation in the neighboring territory, because in that case each one may avoid passage of the settlements that flee from one to the other.-

Your Excellency submitted one case for my

consideration

26 (hw)

consideration and it was that of avoiding the establishment of tribes from one territory in the other; this shall always be difficult because the tribes do not occupy a defined space, but rather are very divided and mixed; the only thing that we will be able to agree on shall be passage of the settlements, setting in due course a deadline of no less than one year for these settlements to choose one territory or the other.

As always, I have the honor of being, with my highest esteem and consideration, Your Excellency's devoted and humble servant.

Signed by Angel Barrera

Governor General.

To His Excellency Doctor Frantz Olshausen. –

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#### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Heidemarie Nelson, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from German into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



(22)

# Abschrift A, IV. 1986.13.

Kaiserliches Gouvernement von Kamerun.

Buea, den 6.August 1913.

G.B. I.Nr. 2331/13.
Bericht Nr. 1196.

Betr. Abmachungen mit dem Spanischen Generalgouverneur über eine gewisse Bewegungsfreiheit für unsere Truppen an der Grenze von Spanisch - Muni.

Jm Anschluss an den Bericht Nr. 1062 vom 18. Juli d.Js. I. 90 Geh.

Zu den am Schlusse des oben angezogenen Berichts in Aussicht genommenen Verhandlungen mit dem Spanischen Generalgouverneur habe ich vor einigen Tagen den Legationsrat Dr. Olshausen nach Sta. Jsabel entsandt.

Jn der Anlage überreiche ich Abschrift eines mir von dem Genannten über die Ausführung seines Auftrags erstatteten Berichts vom 28.v.Mts. nebst Unteranlagen sowie eines daraufhin mit dem Geneplgouverneur in Sta. Jsabel stattgehabten Telegrammwechsels und eines daran anschliessenden Schreibens von heute.

Joh darf annehmen, dass im Hinblick auf die nennens werten Vorteile, die sich aus den getroffenen Abmachungen für unsere Operationen an der Grenze ergeben, ohne dass diesen Vorteilen praktisch ins Gewicht fallende Verpflichtungen gegenüberstehen, jene Abmachungen dem dortigen Einverständnisse begegnen.

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Веi

Bei der in Aussicht genommenen Besprechung mit dem Oberleiter der Süd-Grenzexpedition, Major Zimmermann, werde
ich auch das auf Grund dieser Abmachungen zu Veranlassende erörtern und dann die erforderlichen Weisungen an die Behörden in Ojem und Ukoko erlassen. Einen
weiteren Bericht hierüber behalte ich mir vor.

gez. Ebermaier.

An den Herrn Staatssekretär des Reichs-Kolonialamts Berlin. W. bschrift.

Buea, den 28. Juli 1913. Eing. Buea, 28. Juli 1913 G. B. I. Nr. 2253.

# Euerer Exzellenz

überreiche ich anbei gehorsamst einen auf die Frage der militärischen Kooperation an unserer Grenze gegen Spanisch Guinea bezüglichen Briefwechsel zwischen dem Spanischen Generalgouverneur und mir, der den Niederschlag ziemlüch langwieriger Verhandlungen bildet.

Die getroffenen Abmachungen gelten, sobald

Euere Exzellenz sie ratifiziert haben werden, als
wie Herr Barrera sich ausdrückt- ein "status quo particular "zwischen beiden Kolonien, solange nicht die
heimischen Regierungen sie abändern. Unsere Trup, en
können auf Grund der Abmachungen:

- 1. ein droit de poursuite bis 30 km in das spanische Gebiet auf der ganzen Südgrenze von Spanisch-Guinea ausüben und
- 2. in der ganzen spanischen Südost-Ecke-gemäss der näheren Beschreibung in dem Briefe des Herrn General-gouverneurs -ein Durchzugsrecht ausüben und auch sonst nach Bedarf operieren.

Die entsprechenden Gegenrechte für spanische Truppen können unbedenklich gewährt werden, da sie ohne jegliche Bedeutung sind, weil Spanien in der Südostecke gar keine und an der ganzen Südgrenze nur bis etwa Elum (25 km östlich von der Tembont-Mündung)

Truppen

Truppen in ganz geringer Zahl stehen hat. Sollte, was mir freilich ganz unwahrscheinlich erscheint, der Südosten des spanischen Gebiets in absehbarer Zeit aber doch einmal militärisch besetzt werden, so wird es der Abmachung, auf fremdem Gebiet operieren zu dürfen, sowieso nicht mehr bedürfen, weil dann die spanischen Truppen zur wirklichen Kooperation herangezogen werden können. Der Vorteil der jetzt von mir in Vorschlag gebrachten Abmachungen liegt also, solange wir allein über Truppen in grösserer Anzahl an der Grenze verfügen, allein bei uns.

Barrera enthaltenen Ausführungen über die Norwendigkeit einer festen Basis für die vorläufige Annahme der Grenze und der Vorschlag, dass wir uns vorderhand nach der Moiselschen Karte richten und jedenfalls vermeiden sollen, dass von einem Staate aus Häuptlinge ernannt und Hoheitszeichen (Flaggen) verteilt werden, wenn es sich um Ortschaften handelt, die nach besagter Karte auf dem Gebiete des anderen Staates liegen, halte ich gleichfalls für unbedenklich. Jrrtümer der Karte werden einmal uns , ein ander Mal den Spaniern zu Gute kommen und bei einer endgültigen Vermarkung der Grenze leicht wieder zu korrigieren sein.

Im übrigen darf ich mich auf meinenmündlichen Vortrag von heute beziehen.

gez. Dr. Olshausen.

bsskrift.

Santa Jsabel, den 26. Juli 1913.

## Euerer Exzellenz

habe ich die Ehre gehabt die Gründe auseinanderzusetzen, welche es dem Kaiserlichen Gouvernement von Kamerun erwünscht erscheinen lassen, an der Südgrenze und am südlichen Teil der Ostgrenze von spanisch Muni eine grössere Aktionsfreiheit zu erhalten als sie zur Zeit wegen der spanischen Grenze besteht. Jeh darf wiederholen, dass das Kaiserliche Gouvernement selbstverständlich in jeder Hinsicht das spanische Gebiet respektiert, indem es z.B wegen des von den Franzosen übernommenen Postens Nzork für den Fall, dass dieser unzweifelhaft auf spanischem Boden liegen sollte, aus eigenem Antrieb Wassnahmen für seine Räumung getroffen hat.

spanischen Kolonie, namentlich das Gebiet zwischen dem Abanga und dem Welle militärisch unbesetzt ist, ergeben sich bei strikter Berücksichtigung der spanischen Grenze für die Pazifizierung der angrenzenden Teile Kameruns erhebliche Schwierigkeiten; denn obgleich auf deutscher Seite völlig ausreichende Truppenkräfte vorhanden sind entziehen sich die Einwohner jener Gegend jeder Zeit durch Übertritt auf spanisches Gebiet der Unterwerfung oder der Bestrafung. Unsere Truppen sowie auch die Kaufmannschaft, die seit Übernahme jener Gebietsteile durch die deutsche Verwaltung sich stark

aus-

ausbreitet, müssen ständig damit rechnen, dass die auf spanisches Gebiet übergetretenen Eingeborenen von dort aus zum Angriff übergehen. Es liegt also auf der Hand, dass die grossen Opfer, die die Kaiserliche Regierung zur Beruhigung jener Gegenden aufwendet, zum grossen Teil umsonst sind, solange nicht auf spanischer Seite genügend Kräfte vorhanden sind, um den Übertritt von unbotmässigen Eingeborenen zu verhindern und so gemeinschaftlich mit uns operieren.

Es wäre daher wohl im beiderseitigen Interesse
-da ja auch die spanische Verwaltung an der Beruhigung
zweifellos interessiert ist- wenn

1. an der janzen Grenze ein droit de poursuite in dem Sinne gewährt wird, dass die militärischen Operationen unserer Truppen innerhalb oder in Fortsetzung einer auf deutscher Seite begonnenen militärischen Aktion bei der Verfolgung des Feindes nicht an der Grenze Halt zu machen brauchen.

2. dass eine allgemeine Erlaubnis für unsere Truppen gegeben wird nötigenfalls in dem ganzen zwischen den Flüssen Abange und Velle gelegenen Gebiet zu operieren.

Es würde sich meines Erachtens von selbst verstehen, dass dort wo spanische Truppen stehen, diesen ein entsprechendes droit de poursuite auf deutschem Gebiet zusteht.

Euerer Exzellenz wäre ich zu grossem Dank verpflichtet, wenn Sie mir mitteilen wollten, wie Sie über die gemachten Vorschläge denken. Sollten Euere Exzellenz

Exzellenz zur Erteilung einer definitiven Zusage der Zustimmung Jhrer negierung in Madrid bedürfen, so würde mein Gouvernement jedenfalls sehr dankbar sein, wenn Sie vorbehaltlich dieser Zustimmung schon eine vorläufige Erlaubnis in dem angedeuteten Sinne erteilen könnten.

Jch habe die Ehre zu verbleiben

Euerer Exzellenz
in vorzüglichster Hochachtung

ergebener

gez.Dr. Olshausen.

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Gobierno General

de los

Santa Jsabel 26 de Julio de 1913.

Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinez.

Numero 472.

# Excelencia

Tengo el honor de contestar á su atenta carta, fecha de hoy, en la que condensa lo tratado en nuestra conferencia tenida en la tarde de ayer, acema de la coopertión mutua en nuestras fronteras 8 sea en la Sur y Este del territorio español; y entendiendo que nuestras opiniones particulares debemos escribirlas, fijandolas bien, para que en tanto nuestros respectivos Gobiernos llegan a un acuerdo, no solo evitemos entre las dos Colonias rozamientos, que debemos siempre alejar, si no que nos prestemos mutua ayuda en lo que á dichas fronteras pue da afectar, emito en esta carta mi opinion personal, esperando que a asi lleguemos & una especie de Statu-quo particular, entre las dos colonias, en tanto no ocupamos nuestros respectivos territorios fronterizos, y en tanto que por nuestros Gobiernos no se llega à acuerdo y a una delimitation y estable que merezca la sanciónde nuestros respec= tivos Soberanos.

Segun los deseos que por conducto de Vuestra Excelencia, expone Su Excelencia el Gobernador Imperial del Protectorado aleman de Kamerun, entre las ayundas que debemos prestarnos, está la de con-

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E

seguir que los castigos aque se hayan hecho
acreedores los poblados que hoy figuran como
fronterizos, no los elúdan los indigenas internandose en territorio español, si el pobla de
autor de hechos que merecen castigo, figuran como
pertenecientes a los distritos de Ukoko y Ojem,
ô internandose en territorio alemen si figuran
como pertenecientes a territorio español.-

Des de luego, mi opinion personal, salvo naturalmente lo que mi Cobierno determine, está de acuerdo con los deseos, que por su conducto, me hace conocer Su Excelencia el Gobernador Imperial. en tanto ambas Colonias no ocupemos de manera permanente los lugares que hoy figuran como fronterizos, situados al Sur de Benito 6 molo, es decir, que en caso de necesitar castigar â un poblado que figurando como perteneciente â territorio aleman se interne en territorio español para eludir el castigo, la columna alemana encargada de castigarle puede perseguirle en territorio español hasta una jornada de la linea considerada como fronteriza ; y viceversa, siempre que un poblado que figure como perteneciendo al territorio español, que al huir, para eludir un castigo, se interne en territorio aleman, la columna española que le persiga quede internarse parsiguiéndole en territorio aleman otra jornada, consideradas las jornadas de doce horas, 6 sea, lo que se camina desde las seis de la mañana á las seis de la

tarde

tarde & razônde tres kilometros por hora con un descanso de dos, é sea , un recorrido en cada territorio de treinta kilometres.-

Asimismo opino, no haber inconveniente en que las fuerzas alemanas establecidas en el distrito de Ojem, al Sur del Rio Benito a Wolo que necesiten trasladarse al distrito de Ukoko y operar contra tribus que huyan del lado aleman, en tanto no tengamos ocupaso nuestro territorio, pueden atravesar y operar en el espacio comprendido entre la Grilla izquierda de Benito 6 Molo, a partir del meridiano frontera hasta e'y poblado N'gom, situado en territorio español en la hoja doce del plano aleman primero de abril de mil novezientos doce de Moisel, al sur del paralelo 1º 30! de latitud Norte, el rio llamado Mtobo hasta el poblado N'korki pasando por Angoum, Onvan, Aoulo, M'foua, Edok, N' sol6n , N'voma, Bindoum, N'kom, Oudong. Niandim, Azok y orilla izquierda del rio Abanga hasta Melark, siempre que en reciprocidad se consienta à una fuerza española recorrer y operar en un espanio del territorio aleman situado al Sur del Benito 6 Wolo, comprendido en el mismo plano entre la orilla izquierda de éste rio hasta el poblado Essa, siguiendo despues por Menguä, N'sonange, Mendung, Ongongo, Metsimu, Mibang, Elelem, el camino marcado en el plano

plano que pasa por Andun, Afia y Tutue hasta
Boumintolo, dândonos cuenta mutuamente de las
operaciones que hayamos verificado, y poblados
que hayamos tenido necesidad de de atravesar para
perseguir à los habitantes aquellos que se
hayan hecho acreedores al castigo y hayan huido
al territorio vecino.-

Ahora bien, entiendo, que pata par llegar a éste statu quo particular entre las dos Colonias, en tanto nuestros Gobiernos llegan a un acuerdo, debemos nosotros llegar a convenir acerca de un punto importante respectlos pueblos que debemos considerar como fronterizos, partiendo de alguna base, y éste Gobierno general no tiene más que una, que es la siguiente.:-

El año 1901, una Comisión franco-española, situó varios puntos de la frontera iste y Sur del territorio español, que si bien no merecieron despues la sancien de los gobiernos Fránces y español, al menos yo lo ignoro fueron calculados por ambas comisiones las coordenadas de los puntos que escogieron, bien por sus disposiciones relativas ô por hallarse próximas à señalados accidentes topográficos con los que pudieran relacionarse facilmente, y los valcres promedios adoptados por ambas comisiones, como vonvenientes, fueron:-

M' be to

₩'beto	Longitud:	7°-29'-59". 85 E.de	Paris	y0°-59'-20",60N.
Ekododo	tr .	70-34'-39", 65 "	n	y0°-58'-15" 82-"
Confluen <b>c</b> ia d Mitamboni con al Utamboni	el("	7 <sup>0</sup> -37'-39", 67 "	n	y0°-04-14"77"-"
Asan 6 Assay	n	70-34'-3",62 "	n	y0°-59'-23"-84"-"
Efang.	ıı .	80-0' -5", 75 "	"	y0°-59'-35"11"-"
Akuas	n	80-55'- 24" 45"	"	y1°-2'- 22" 45"-"
Fula	<b>2</b> 2	80-58'- 12" 37"	"	y10-2'- 3" 31"-"
Undong	<b>н</b>	90-1' - 51" 30"	"	y1°-1'-19"80"-"
Akoniqui	<i>n</i>	90-5/- 25 " 20"	. #	y1°-25'-31"22"-"
M'bomonam	'n	90-0' 26" 70"	n	y1°-46'-54"95"-"

estando comprendido entre los dos ultimos el curso del Benito 6 Wolo, señalado en el plano aleman antes citado.-

Algunas más puntos se situaron por la comisión española, pero no se tuvieron en cuenta para la demarcación que entónces se hizo, por no haberlos verificado la comisón/francesa, y le acompaño un ligero croquis, sin que sea más que ésta, en escala de 1:1 000 000, en el cual van fijados los puntos cuyas coordenados se calcularon entónces.

Partiendo de ésta base, opino que, debemostomar la posición que se fija de la confluenca
del Mitombe con el Utamboni, en lo enteriomente
expuesto, y considerar como puntos fronterizos
ha-cia el Este de ésa situación, los situados en
el plano aleman antes citado, admitiendo provisio-

nalment

nalmente, por nosotros, en tanto no se llegue à una delimitation verdad de fronteras entre Alemania y España, que pertenecen al territorioleman los pueblos situados en éese plano al Sur y Este del paralelo de lo de latitud Norte y los del meridiano 11º- 20" " Este de Greenvich, suponiendo que ese sea el meridiano & que se refiere el plano dicho, y como perteneciente al territorio español los situados al Norte; Geste de los citados paralelos a meridiano, es decir, los marcados en el plano aleman tantas veces mencionado como fronteras, comprometiéndonos à no ocupar ningun punto de los señalados en el plano como pertenecientes à la colonia limitrofe, ni à dar nombramiento ni bandera d'Ios jefes de poblados que figuren en cada una de los respectivos territorios, ni à los que firguren como situados precisamente en el paralelo y meridiano fronteras, que consideremos como neutrales, sin que el considerar en nuestro convenio particular & Mitombe situado en la latitud antes expresada, prejuzguemos que realmente pertenezcan a territorio espacial, asi como nada preguzjuara que los puntos que tomanos para mantener éste statu quo particular, perte nezean red Imente a una rotra colonia, lo que se decidira el di a que se delimiten las fronteras por una comiston) española, de salojando

como

como es ló-gico los puntos que hoy se tengan ocupados, à partir de Mitombe hàcia el Este, y retirando los nombramientos y banderos que se tengan dados à los jefes de los poblados que en el
plano figuren en cada uno de los territorios.-

Hoy dia, la comison franco-alemana podra situar alguno de estos puntos, y aun cuando las observaciones de esas comisiones nos merezcan absoluta confianza, creo que en tanto una comisión alemana-española no los rectifica, debiamos atenernos a éste statu quo particular, y considerar como base el plano ya citado, y por lo tanto, los puestos militares que establezcamos, lo seran refiriéndonos a ése plano, sin que ello, repito, prejuzgue nada, y que el dia se delimiten las fronteras nos retitaremos nosotros si resultasen estableci dos en territorio aleman, se retiren los alemanes si estanestablecidos en territorio español.

Creo que asi evitaremos todo asomo de rozamiento, en tanto no lleguemos á una delimitación verdady á una ocupación efectiva, y llegado éste altimo caso, que será seguramente lo primero que se haga, podremos suprimir el operar cada uno en el territorio vecino, porque en ése caso puede cada uno evitarel paso de los poblados que huyan del uno al otro.-

Un caso smet io Vuestra Excelencia a mi consideración

consideración y fué el de evitar el establecimiento de tribus de un territorio de el otro; ésto siempre será dificil, porque las tribus no ocupan un espacio detemindo, sino que se hallan muy dividias y mezcladas; los unico que se llegará de poder convenir, será el paso de los poblados, fijandos en su dia un plazo no menor de un año esos poblados opten por uno Notro territorio.—
Como siempre, tengo el honor de ser de Vuestra Excelencia, con mi mas distinguida consideración

gez. Angel Barrera.
Gobernador General.

A Su Exzelencia el Doctor Frantz Clshausen.-

su atento y seguro sercidor



October 7, 1920

SUCCINCT EXPOSÉ ON THE STUDY OF A NATURAL BORDER IN THE EAST OF SPANISH GUINEA

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This exposé was prepared upon the request of His Excellency the Governor General of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, pursuant to the study performed on the entire eastern border of Spanish Guinea by the Spanish mission, led by the chief and Capitan Raffalli of the Native Battalion of Gabon, head of the Wollen-N'Tem (Gabon) district.

This exposé will be developed and sent, along with a supporting sketch, to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, through the Governor General of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea and the Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, through the head of the Wollen-N'Tem district.

A copy of said exposé, which may be used as a basis for proposals subsequently made to the two governments to replace a natural border at the 9° longitude east of Paris, was

sent to His Excellency the Governor General of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea.

The natural borders that may be proposed to replace the 9° longitude east of Paris are as follows:

- Northern Wollen Region
- 1. The "Kye" River from the 2° 10' 20" latitude north up to its source;
- 2. A straight line connecting the sources of the "Kye" River and the source of the "None" River;
  - 3. The "None" River from its source to its confluence with the "M'Fomou" River;
- 4. The "M'Fomou" River affluent (right bank) in Wollen from its confluence with the Wollen or Benito.

- Northern Wollen Region

- 5. The "N'Doua" River from its confluence with the Wollen up to its confluence with one of its affluents (right bank) of the "Bihoué" River;
- 6. The "Bihoué" River from its confluence with the "N'Doua" River up to its source:
- 7. A straight line connecting the sources of the "Bihoué" River with the source of the "N'Sé" River, leaving the village of Bindang in Spanish territory;
  - 8. The "N'Sé" River from its source up to its confluence with the

3

"Memié" River, of which it is an affluent (right bank);

- 9. A straight line connecting the confluence of the "N'Sé" River with the "Memié" River, up to the source of the "N'Koué" River, a left affluent of the "N'Kam."
- 10. The "N'Koué" River, from its source up to its confluence with the "N'Kam" River:
  - 11. The "N'Kam" River, up to the point where this river crosses the 1st parallel.

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It is established that the source of the Kyé River is located between the villages of Binzang (T. Okasse) and N'Kog-Assang (T. Essembira) and south of the road that connects these two villages;

<u>Spanish Zone</u>: From N'Kog-Assang to the source of the Kyé River, crossing the small Ebbe – Malok – Yongo rivers.

Approximate distance: - 4 kilometers;

General direction: - NW - SE

<u>French Zone</u>: - From Binzang (T. Okasse) to the source of the Kyé River, crossing the small "Meniara" river;

Approximate distance: - 2 kilometers 500;

General direction: - NE - SW

It is also established that the source of the "None" River, an affluent of the "M'Fomou" River, is located very close to the source of the Kyé River, at an approximate distance

of 1 km. 500.

<u>Spanish Zone:</u> From the village of N'Kog-Assang to the confluence of the "None" River with the "M'Fomou" and the confluence of the latter river with the Wollen or Benito, the following villages are located:

N'Kog – Essog - (T. Essembira);
N'Kog – Massa - (T. Essembira);
Epiang or Odendi - (T. Essembira);
Ensem - (T. Essembira);
M'Foumayop - (T. Essembira).

From M'Foumayop to the confluence of the "None" River with the "M'Fomou" River, following a general North-South direction, one reaches said confluence after walking approximately 2km;

Two villages of "M'Foumayop" straddle the "M'Fomou" River, located prior to arriving at the confluence of this river with the "None" river.

From M'Foumayop to Wollen, in the Spanish zone, the village of N'Ko-Ayap (T. Essembira) is located;

<u>French Zone</u>: From Binzang to the confluence of the "M'Fomou" River with the Wollen, the following villages are located:

 Miboué
 - (T.Yengui);

 Essong
 - (T.Yengui);

 Amban
 - (T.Yengui);

 N'Gon
 - (T.Yengui);

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Essong - Assi - (T.Yengui);
Abeng - (T.Yengui);
Ebbonffak - (T Essemuine);
M'Bakag - (T. Essengui).

\_\_\_\_\_

Study of the N'Doua River, left affluent of the "Wollen" or Benito, and the "Bihoué" River, an affluent of the "N'Doua" River.

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From the village of M'Bakag (Essingui), the last village on the left bank of the "M'Fomou" River, following a general NE-SW direction, crossing the Wollen near the confluence of the Bengolo River, right affluent of the Wollen;

After walking 15', one crosses the Oguengué River, which enters the Wollen, sightly upstream from the Bengolo River.

After a half hour walk, one arrives at the village of Akoum (T. Essenvona).

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The Akoum (T. Essenvona) grouping consists of 6 villages that are located a few hundred meters apart, following the "Akoum – M'Vane" road. The distance from Akoum to the confluence of the N'Doua River with the Wollen, going through the village of Okong: 5 km. 325 m.

The road nearest the N'Doua River is the

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"Akoum – M'Vane" road.

Approximate distance from Akoum to M'Vane: measured with a pedometer: 12 km 500.

General direction: NW - SE

Following this road, one then encounters the Mengong (T. Essemvons) group, consisting of 4 villages, the village of N'Dzek (T. Essabang).

The following rivers are then crossed:

Meba River – an affluent of the N'Doua (left bank)

Monignan River – an affluent of the N'Doua (left bank)

Bihoué River (rather large river) that enters the N'Doua River between the villages of N'Dzek and M'Vane.

Approximately 25' further on is the village of M'Vane, at the confluence of the Bihoué River with the N'Doua River.

Distance by pedometer: 1 km 200.

Villages located in the Spanish zone near the N'Doua River:

Akoum – Okong – Mengong – N'Dzek.

Villages located in the French zone near the N'Doua River:

M'Vane - Angoum - Ekoresson - N'Doua:

\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

For the Bihoué River study, from its confluence with the N'Doua River up to its

source, is the "M'Vane – Bindang" stage.

From M'Vane to Bindang, the Bané (T. Yengui) group is located – 5 villages and the village of N'Gó (T. N'Guey).

Three large rivers are crossed during this stage:

The Bengone River, which enters the M'Vom;

The M'Vom River, an affluent from the left of the Bihoué River;

The Bihoué River.

Distance form M'Vane to Bindang – measured by pedometer: 17 km 500.

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To arrive in Bindang at the source of the "Bihoué" river, it is necessary to travel 20' through the brush. The source is located N-NW of the village of Bindang.

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The source of the "N'Sé" river is located N-NE of the village of Bindang.

This river is crossed two times throughout the "Bindang – Azongbé" stage. Distance from Bindang to Azombé, measured by pedometer: 6 km 900; General direction: NE – SW

The source of the N'Kouee river is located S-SE of the village of Akoulenzork. This river is not encountered in the "Akoulenzork – Ezan" phase.

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In view of the study of the N'Koué River, an affluent of the N'Kam (left bank), proposed as the natural border from its source up to its confluence with the N'Kam, the following stages appear:

1. "Ezan – Aninzork" through N'Kolaio;

From Ezan to N'Kolaio; approximate distance of 10 km 500.

General direction: N-S

From N'Kolaio to Aninzork: approximate distance of 7 km 500.

General direction: E-NE - W-SW

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2. "Aninzork – Konanbo" through Amvam

From Aninzork to Konanbo, approximate distance: 17 km

The villages of Ezan – Edork – Aninzork – Amvam – Menzig – Konambo – Mallène, all located east of the N'Koué River and the N'Kom River, are located in the French zone.

The villages of N'Zork – N'Koum – Yene – Aninzork – Angone are located in the Spanish zone.

The villages indicated above are the ones located near the N'Koué River and the N'Kom River.

From the village of Konambo (T. Onvang) to the milestone in Mallène, there are no significant rivers and no villages.

Approximate distance: 3 kilometers.

At the village of Mallène, a milestone with the following inscriptions was placed:

In a S-N direction from this milestone, at a distance of approximately 1 km, a second milestone was placed, with the following indications:



Done in Doumandzou on October 7, 1920.

Capitan Raffalli, head of the Wollen-N'Tem (Gabon) district Raffalli (signed) The Governor General of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Angel Barrera (signed)

Note: The astronomical observations made by Mr. de Carranza, Deputy Governor of Elobey, throughout the eastern border of Spanish Guinea, located much farther to the east, as previously indicated, the border of this colony with Gabon (Wollen - N'Tem district) [sic].

Nevertheless, it is necessary to ascertain the accuracy of said

10

observations by verifying the chronometers used by the Deputy Governor of Elobey throughout his mission.

This verification must be conducted upon the arrival of this official in Elobey. The results of these observations, when definitively determined, shall be addressed at the same time as the General detailed report of the study performed to the highest authorities involved.

Done in Doumandzou on October 7, 1920.

Capitan Raffalli, head of the Wollen-N'Tem district Raffalli (signed)

The Governor General of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Angel Barrera (signed)

This Is a copy of the original.

The Governor General



New York, NY 10016 www.waterstreettranslations.com (212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

#### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Karen Brovey, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French and Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French and Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



4-8-1,920

EXFOSS SUCCINCT DE L'ETUDE D'UNE FRONTIERE
NATURELLE A L'EST DE LA

GUINÉE ESPACIOLE

Cet exposé a été établi sur la démande de Son Excellence, Monsieur le Gouverneur Géneral des Possessions
Espagnoles du Golfs de Guinée a la suite de l'étude
executée sur toute la frontière Est de la Guinée Espagnole par la mission espagnole dont de haut fonctionnaire
était le chef et par le Capitaine Maffalli, du Bataillon
Indigéne du Gabon, chef de la circonscription du Wolleze
N'Tem-(Gabon).

Cet exposé sera developpé et transmis, avec croquis
a l'appui, a Son Excellence Monsieur le Ministre des
Affaires Etrangéres d'Espagne par les soins de Monsieur le Couverneur Général des Possessions Espagnoles
cu Colfe de Cuinée et à Monsieur le Couverneur Général
de l'Afrique Equatoriale Française par les soins du
chef de la circonscription du Vollen E Tem.

Un double dufit exposé, susceptible de servir de base aux propositions qui seront faites ulterieurement aux deux gouvernements pour le substitution d'une frontière naturelle au 9° de longitude Est de Paris, a été

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remàs a Son Excellence Monsieur le Gouverneur Génera des Possessions Espagnoles du Golfe de Guinée.

Les frontieres naturelles qui paraissent susceptibles d'être proposées, en substitution du 9º de lon gitude Est de Faris, sont les suivantes :-

- Region Nord du Wollege-
- 1º Rivière Kye" depuis le 2º 10' 20" de latitude Nord jusqu'a sa source ;
- 2º Une ligne droite reliant les sources de la Rivière Kye avec les sources de la Rivière "None";
- 3º Rivière "Hone" depuis sa source jusqu'a son confluent avec la rivière "M'Fomou" :
- 42 Rivière "H'Fomou" affluent(rive droite) du Wol-Leu leggepuis son confluent avec le Wolles ou Benito.

#### - Region Sud du Wolles -

5º - Rivière "R'Doua" depuis son confluent avec le Wollett jusqu'a son confluent avec un de ses affluents (rive gauche) la Rivière "Bihoué";

6º - Rivière "Bihoué" depuis son confluent avec la Rivière "N'Doua" jusqu'a sa source ;

7º - Une ligne droite reliant les sources de la Rivière "Bihoué" avec les sources de la Rivière "N'Sé",
en laissant en territoire espagnol le village de
Bindang;

8º - La Rivière "H'Sé" depuis sa source jusqu'a son

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confluent avec la Rivière "Mambé" dont elle est un des affluents (rive droite);

9º - Une ligne droite reliant le confluent de la Rivière "N'Se" avec la rivière "Memié", jusqu'aux sources de la Rivière "N'Koué" affluent de gauche du "N'Kam
10º - La Rivière "N'Koué" depuis sa source jusqu'a son
confluent avec la Rivière "N'Kam";

11º - La Rivière "N' Kam" jusqu'au point ou cette rivière coupe le parallele 1º.

Il est établi que les sources de la Kyé se trouvent situées entre les villages de Binzang(T.Okasse) et N'Kog-Assang(T.Essembira) et au sud de la piste reliant ces deux villages :

Zone Espagnole: -De N'Kog-Assang aux sources de la Kyé, on traverse les petites rivières Ebbe - Malok - Yongo.

l'arriver au condition de cette pirière vou la rises Distance approximative :- 4 kilometres ;

Direction generale :- N.O.-S.E.

Zone Française :-De Binzang (T.Okasse) aux sources de la Kyé, on franchit la petite riviere "Meniara";

Distance approximative :- 2 Km 500

Direction generale :- N.E. - S.O.

Il se trouve établi, d'autre part, que les sources de la rivière "None" affluent de la rivière "M'Fomou" se trouvent situées tout prés des sources de la Kyé à une

distance...

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(4)
distance approximative de 1 km. 500.
Zone Espagnole :- Du village de N'Eog-Assang au confluent
de la rivière "None" avec le "M'Fomou" et le confluent
de cette derniere rivière avec le Wollem ou Benito, on
rencontre les villages de :-
    Nikog + Essogs viere if -our and Luca (Traksombira);
 no wn ! Kog - Massabo ex do -a advido "(T. Essembira);
                                        (T. Essempine);
 Epiang ou Odendi .
                                       (T. Essemine);
     Ensem
    M'Foumayop while the A Paking on (T. Essembira).
 De M. Foumayop au confluent de la riviére "None" avec
les M. Fomout on suit sune direction general N./S. et on
parvient audit confluent après avoir executé une marche
de 2 Km. enviton ; we weake St. Welles.
Deux villages de "M'Foumayop" se trouvent placés a
cheval sur la rivière "M'Fomou"; on les rencontre avant
d'arriver au confluent de cette rivière avec la rivière
"None" says to very set of period of the constant
 LaDe M. Foumayop au Wellem on trouve, dans la zone espag-
nole, le village de N'Ko-Ayap(T. Essembira);
Zone Française :- De Binzang au confluent de la rivière
"M'Fomou" avec le wollem on rencontre les villages de:-
                                      (T. Yongui) ;
      Miboué
                                      (T. Yongui) ;
      Essong
     sed de s
                                      (T. Yengui) ;
       Amban
                                      (T.Yengai);
                                   Essong - Assi
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(5)

Essong - Assi - (T. Yengui);

Abeng (T. Yengui);

Ebbonffak - (T. Essemyine);

M'Bakag - (T. Essengui).

Etude de la Rivière N'Doua affluent de la gauche du "Wollen" ou Benito et de la rivière "Bihoué" affluent de la rivière "N'Doua".

En venant du village de M'Bakag(Essingui), dernier village rencontré sur la rive gauche de la rivière "M'Fomou", on suit une direction generale N.E.-S.O-, pour traverser le Wollem prés du confluent de la rivière Bengolo, affluent de droite du Wollem.

Après 15' de marche, on traverse la rivière Oguengué qui se jette dans le Wollen un peu en aval de la rivière Bengolo.

Après une demi-heure de marche on rencontre le village de Akoum (T. Essenvons).

Le groupement de Akoum(T. ssenvons) se compose de 6 villages que l'on rencontre, successivement à quelques centaines de metres d'intervalle, en suivant la piste "Akoum - M'Vane".-Distance de Akoum au confluent de la rivière N'Doua avec le Wollen en passant par le village de Okong: 5 Km.325 m.

La piste la plus rapprochée de la rivière N'Doua est

la piste...

(6)

la piste "Akoum - M'Vane".

Distance approximative de Akoum a M'Vane : mesurée au podometre : 12 Km 500.-

Direction generale : N.O.-S.E.

En suivant cette piste on rencontre, successivement le groupement de Mengong(T. Essemvons) composé de 4 villages, le village de N'Dzek (T. Essabang).

On franchit successivement les rivières suivantes:Rivière Meba - affluent de la N'Boua(rive gauche)

Rivière Monignan-affluent de la N'Doua(rive gauche)

Rivière Bihoué(assez grosse rivière) Qui se jette
dans la rivière N'Doua entre les villages de N'Dzek

et M'Vane.

Il faut environ 25° pour se rendre du village de M'Vane au confluent de la rivière Bihoué avec la rievière N'Doua.

Distance au podomètre : 1 Km 200.-

Villages se trouvant dans la zone espagnole a proximité de la rivière N'Doua :

Akoum - Okong - Mengong - N'Dzek.

Villages se trouvant dans la zone française à proximité de la rivière N°Doua :

M'Vane - Angoum - Ekoresson - N'Doua :

Pour l'étude de la rivière Bihoué, depuis son confluent avec la rivière N'Doua jusqu'a sa source, on accomplit l'étape.... (7

accomplit l'étape "M'Vane - Bindang" -.

De M'Vane a Bindang on rencontre le groupement de Bané (T. Yengui)-5 villages et le village de N'Gó- (T.N'Guey).

Trois grosses rivières sont franchies au cours de cette étape :

la rivière Bengone Qui se gette dans le M'Vom; la rivière M'Vom affluent de gauche de la rivière Bihoue;

la rivière Bihoué-;

Distance de M'Vane à Bindang - mesurée au podomètre

Pour se rendre de Bindang aux sources de la rivière "Bihoue", il faut accomplir dans la brousse un trajet d'une durée de 20'. Ces sources se trouvent situées au Nord N.O. du village de Bindang.

Les sources de la rivière "N'se" se trouvent situées au N.N.E. du village de Bindang.

On franchit deux fois cette rivière au cours de l'étape "Bindang - Azongbé" -.

Distance de Bindang à Azombé, mesurée au podométre :-

Direction generale - N.E. S.O.

Les sources de la rivière N'Koué se trouvent situées au S.S.E.du village de Akoulenzork.-On ne rencontre pas cette rivière en accomplissant l'étape "Akoulen-

(8)

#### l'étape " Akoulenzork - Ezan " . -

En vue de l'étude de la rivière N'Koué, affluent du N'Kam, (rive gauche), proposée comme frontiere naturelle depuis sa source jusqu'a son confluent avec le N'Kam, on accomplit les étapes:

19-"Ezan - Aninzork", par N'Kolaïo;

De Ezan & N'Kolaïo; distance approximative :10 Km 200-. Direction generale : N. S. -

De N'Kolaio d'Aninzork - distance approximative :

7 Km:500. - Downwidobu, in 7 00 00 6 00 00

Direction generale : E.N.E. - O.S.O. -

29 - Aninzork - Końanbo", par Amvam -.

De Aninzork & Konambo, distance approximative: 17 km.

Dallas -Leegist).

Les villages de Ezan - Edork - Aninzork - Amvam 
Menzig - Konambo - Mellène tous situés a l'Est de la

rivière N'Koué et de la rivière N'Kom sont situés dans
la zone française.

Les villages de N'Zork - N'Koum - Yene \* Aninzork - Angone - sont situés dans la zone espagnole.

Les villages cités ci-dessus sont ceux qui se trouvent situés a proximité des rivières N'Koué et N'Kam.-Dusvillage de Konambo(T. Envang) a la borne de Malléne on ne rencontre aucune rivière importante ni aucun village.

Distance.....

(9)

Distance approximative : 3 Kilometres .-

Au Village de Melléne, une borne portant les inscriptions suivantes, a été placée :

- D. G. E. - 1912.-

Dans une direction S.N. de cette borne et a une distance de 1 Km environ, une seconde borne a été placée; 5 elle porte les indications suivantes :-



Fait à Doumandzou, le 7 Octobre 1920.

apitaine Raffalli,

ef de la circonscription

du Wollen - N'Tem,

Raffalli(signé).

Le Gouverneur Géneral des Fossessions Espagnoles du Golfe de Guinée, Angel Barrera(signé).

N. B. - Les observations astronomiques exécutées par N. de Carranza, Sous - gouverneur d'Elobey, tout le long de la frontière Est de la Guinée Espagnole, situe // beaucoup plus à l'Est, telle qu'elle avait été précédemment admise, la irontière de cette Colonie avec le Gabon (Circonscription du Wollen - N'Tem).-

Il est cependant necessaire de controler l'exactitude desdites......

(10)

desdites observations par la verification des chronomètres emportés par E. le Sous-gouverneur d'Elobey, au cours de sa mission.

Cette verification doit s'opérer des l'arrivée à Elobey de ce haut fonctionnaire.

Le resultat de ces observations, difinitivement arrêtées sera adressé en meme temps que le Rapport General et detaillé de l'étude executée, aux autorités supérieures intéressées.

Doumandzou, le 7 Octobre 1920.

Capitaine Raifalli,
enterlight chef de la circonscription

du Wollen - N'Tem,

Le Couverneur Géneral des possessions Espagnoles du Golfe de Guinée,

Raffalli(signé)

Angel Barrera(signé)

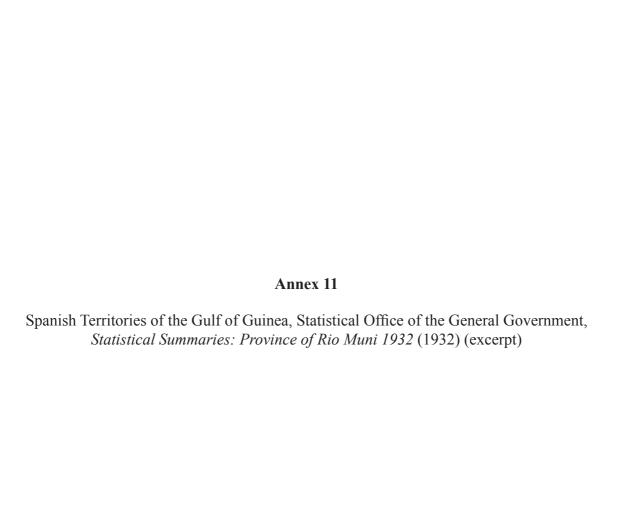
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El Gobernacor General.

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Reliato



POPULATION

AND CATALOG OF NAMES

OF THE

SPANISH POSSESSIONS

OF THE

GULF OF GUINEA

Book I

### MINISTRY OF LABOR, HEALTH AND WELFARE

#### **BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

#### POPULATION AND CATALOG OF NAMES

of the

territorial units (islands and continental area), territorial divisions and settlements, listing the buildings and shelters (shacks, huts, etc.) made of brick, wood or nipa, and DE FACTO and DE JURE populations, specifying race,

### OF THE SPANISH POSSESSIONS OF THE GULF OF GUINEA

compiled by the

General Directorate of the Cadastral and Statistical Geographic Institute as of December 31, 1930, based on the results of the correction carried out in the field pursuant to the Order issued by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers on March 28, 1932.

#### **BOOK I**



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### MINISTRY OF LABOR, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Having completed the printing of the numerical results of the classification of buildings and shelters, and of the number of inhabitants present in the Spanish Possessions of the Gulf of Guinea, according to the Catalog of Names and Population Census taken on December 31, 1930, as amended by the Special Commission appointed on March 28, 1932,

This Ministry, in accordance with the proposal of the Department of the Deputy Secretary under your command, has ordered the immediate publication of the data containing the aforementioned classifications.

I inform Your Lordship of the foregoing for your knowledge and due compliance. Madrid, September 10, 1936.

F. Senyal

His Lordship the Deputy Secretary of Labor and Social Services

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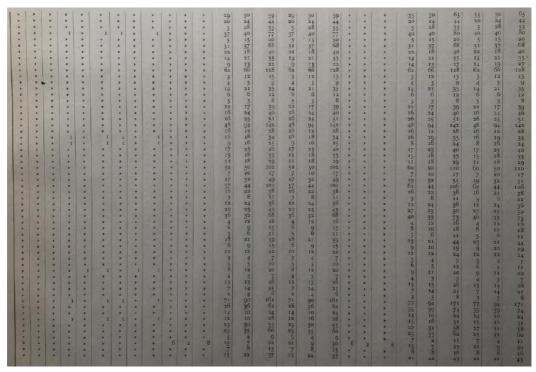
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#### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jamie Mullin, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

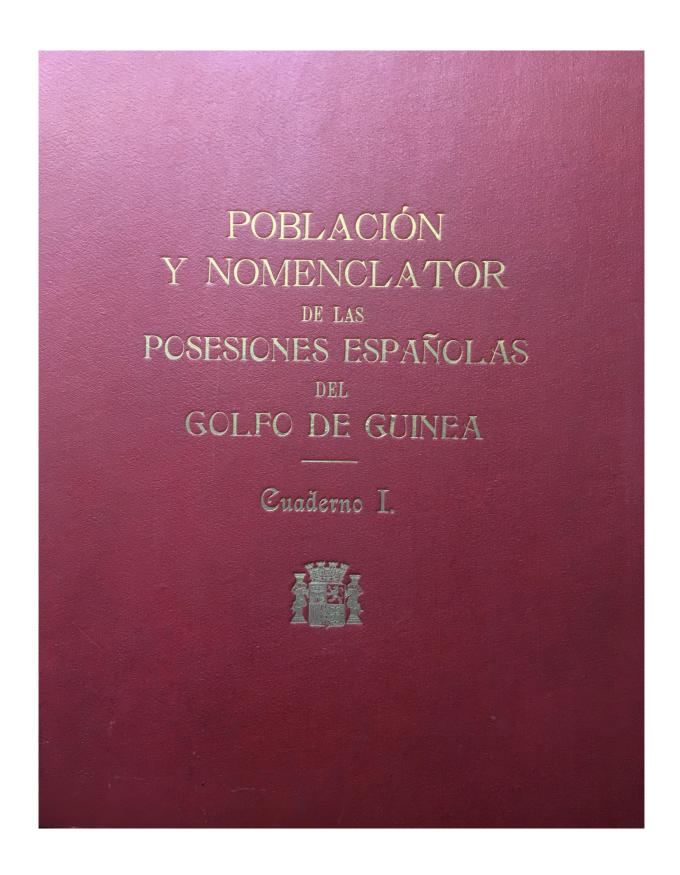
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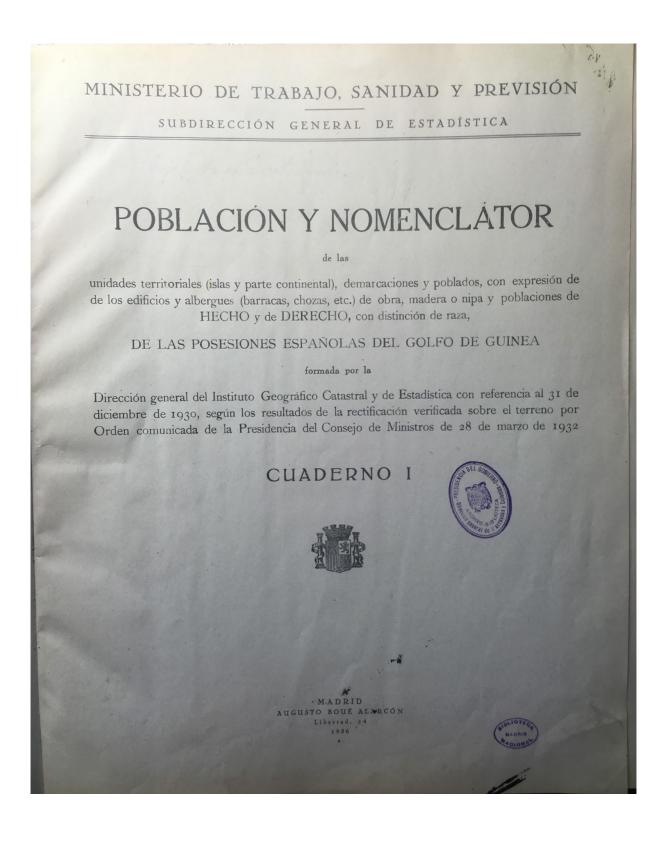
Water Street Translations, LLC

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Date







# MINISTERIO DE TRABAJO, SANIDAD Y PREVISION

Terminada la impresión de los resultados numéricos que arrojan las clasificaciones de los edificios y albergues, así como también de los habitantes existentes en las Posesiones Españolas del Golfo de Guinea, según el Nomenclátor y Censo de población verificado en 31 de diciembre de 1930, rectificados por la Comisión especial nombrada en 28 de marzo de 1932,

Este Ministerio de acuerdo con la propuesta de esa Subsecretaría a cargo de V. I. se ha servido disponer se proceda a la publicación inmediata de los datos que comprenden las expresadas clasificaciones.

Lo digo a V. I. para su conocimiento y debido cumplimiento. Madrid, 10 de septiembre de 1936.

F. Senyal.

Ilmo. Sr. Subsecretario de Trabajo y Acción Social.

Guinea Continental					Número	Total							R	ESI	DEN	TE	S	-						
POBLADOS	NÚMI	RO DE	EDIF	CIOS	de alber- gues	de edificios				P	RESI	ENTES		7-12-12-12			raza bl	anca	A U S	raza n	1	-	TA	
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#### Your Excellency

In compliance with your above Memorandum No. 2552, dated October 27 of the current year, I have the honor to inform Y.E. of the following.

According to the information held by this Administration, as of the month of May of 1938, a brick kiln was built between the Villages of Alún to Mandok using the dedicated services of the detachment to build said kiln, dryers and molds with a capacity of (7,000) seven thousand bricks. During the days that the kiln and dryers were full, the detachment also repaired the Encampment Hospital and built a new bridge over the nearby Nkomo river. ROADS – : With the N'Sork – Asok – Mongomo road being the only one under construction and being only 13 Km long, almost all the workers were concentrated on this task, which was divided into sections; in some of these it was not possible to push forward, such as the one between Domsí – Abama, due to the considerable slopes and the task of manufacturing bricks. This section was finished on the 25<sup>th</sup> day of the current month and when the brigade withdrew, it was set to cleaning ditches and repairing defects. The above mentioned work covers the entire Demarcation, with a quarter of all working men being relieved in rotation, so that they may attend to repairing their farms and maintaining their roads.

# - Month of June -

The construction of the bridge over the Nkomo river was finished and the road works continue with the greatest attention. The smaller roads are being maintained for personal transit.

In the Encampment, the Post Chief's house was repaired because the living conditions were so poor. 32 stoves were repaired in the Encampment as well as the Hospital, which was in such a condition that it could not accommodate patients. 50 men from the detachment were employed in these works, of those, 12 were under arrest.

# - Month of July -

From Asok to Ebomikú, there was a stretch of useable road about 3 km long and 4 km wide, going at that point into the forest and becoming a trail until ESOMO near EBOMIKU (16 km) and from this point to N'SORK (24 km) there was the outline of a road but due to the passage of time it had practically disappeared. Almost all of the ditches and the bridges that existed on the road from ASOK to N'SORK (48 bridge crossings) were only useful for the passage of pedestrians. With this starting point and once the first part of the road between N'SORK – MANDOK was known, the undersigned Official, through layout and construction created the safety conditions for all kinds of traffic. The road work intensified, with the detachment being reassigned from manufacturing bricks, which was left to the men under arrest. These road and other works were under the direction and oversight of the COLONIAL GUARD. Even with only a quarter of the detachment (40 men) there was the satisfaction that by the end of the month, about 16 km was completed, with bridges repaired. For the road sections going through settlements, after the detachment's work is finished, the inhabitants will be in charge of maintenance. This will bring good results, due to the incentive of each wanting to be the best and with the MASSÁ settlement serving as an example for all.

#### - Month of August -

With the detachment arriving to the camp, the vegetation in the surrounding area was cut, the road was raised in some sections crossing the swamp near the camp, and the hospital was repaired. On the section to ASOK, work was being done with the same intensity, so an instructor was sent to this town to build canoes for a raft and a new bridge over the Benito River, like the one already there that was in very bad condition, which, because it is suspended, has to be constantly maintained to remain safe. While road work from this settlement to ASSORK is ongoing, the last section of this demarcation has been laid out and work has begun, which goes from the ASOK – BENITO RIVER boundary of this demarcation to that of Ebebiyin (6 km).

#### - Month of September -

Road work continued with the construction of bridges that were built to be practical and useable for all traffic. Ditches were 1.50 m deep and 3 m wide in order to resist heavy rains. At the end of this month there were only 11 km of road and bridge repairs left to finish the N'SORK – ASOK ENCAMPMENT section.

#### - Month of October -

The construction of bridges and the repair of ditches is completed up to ASOK ENCAMPMENT, but widening ditches and work on those with excessive slopes is ongoing. Work is also ongoing in the ASOK ENCAMPMENT – BENITO RIVER section, up to the boundary of this demarcation and a 40 m long bridge was completed crossing that river, made of wood and *melongo*, which withstand considerable weight, according to tests conducted. In the N'SORK – ABAM section, the entire length of the road was cut, leaving a one-kilometer stretch clear on both sides.

Hospital repairs continued, vegetation in the encampment surroundings was cut and roads for staff transit were maintained.

- Month of November -

As per Memorandum No. 2370, dated October 5 of this year, the detachment was suspended.

- SUMMARY -

Currently, 53 km of roadway are completely finished, from N'SORK to ASOK ENCAMPMENT. Along this section there are 48 bridge crossings, of which 21 starting from N'SORK are completely rebuilt and useable for all traffic.

The road is 5 m wide and narrower spots, due to uneven land, are more than 3 m. There are 6 km missing for connecting this demarcation with that of Ebebiyin [sic], which is the ASOK ENCAMPMENT – BENITO RIVER segment (boundary of this demarcation). From this encampment (N'Sork) and to the west, there is a road that ends in the MOKOMO settlement (14 km), where is looks like work has stopped. According to reports, that road was to connect with ALUN, boundary of this demarcation with AKURENAN.

In compliance with the Memorandum of last October 27th, I have the honor to inform Y.E.

May God keep Y.E. for many years to come N'SORK November 18, 1938 Triumphal Year III Military Administrator

[signature]

SPANISH
TERRITORIES OF
THE GUINEAN
GOLF
N'SORK LAND
ADMINISTRATION

(212) 776-1713



**CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION** 

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Dawn Gable, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

> Kent G. Heine Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



# Ilustrisimo Sefior.

En cumplimiento à su superior 0.C.nº 2552 de fecha 27 octubre pºpº tengo el honor de informar à V.I.lo siguiente.

Según datos que obran en esta Administración, son á partir del mes de Mayo del afío 1,938 Se construyó un horno para ladrillos, dedicandose la prestación comprendida entre los Poblados de Alún á Mandok á la construcción de dicho horno, secaderos y moldes siendo su capacidad para (7,000) siete mil ladrillos, dedicandose la prestación, en los dias que está el horno y secaderos llenos á la reparación del Campamento Hospital y construcción de un nuevo puente sobre el inmediato rio Mkomo. CARRETERAS - : Siendo la única carretera en construcción la de N'Sork - Asok - Mongomo de la que solo existen 13 Km. se con centró casi toda la prestación en estos trabajos, siendo dividida en trozos; en algunos de estos no se le pudo dar el impulso como el comprendido entre Domosí - Abama por tener que salvar conside rables pendientes y tener que atender à la fabricación de ladrillos, dicho trozo quedo terminado el dia 25 del pepe y al retirarla brigada, lo hace limpiando cunetas y arreglando desperfectos. En dichos trabajos se hallan trabajando toda la Demarcación, relevandose todos los hombres útiles por cuartas partes con el fin de que atiendan á la conservación de caminos y arreglos de sus fincas. - Mes de JUNIO -

Se terminó la construcción del puente sobre el rio Nkomo y continuan los trabojos de <u>Carretera</u> en donde se emplea la mayor atención. Los caminos se conservon para el transito personal.

En los de Campamento se reparó la casa del jefe de Puesto por encontrarse en malas condiciones de habitabilidad. Searreglaron 32 cocinas del Campamento y el Hospital que se encuentra en condiciones de no poder albergarse los enfermos, siendo empleados en estos trabajos 50 hombres de la prestación, de ellos 12 eran arrestados.

- Mes de Julio -

Desde Asok a Ebomika, existia un trozo de Carretera practicable de unos 3 km. de largo y 4 de ancho, internandose desde este punto en el bosque y en camino, hasta ESOMO cerca de EBOMIKU ( 16 km. ) y desde êste punto hasta N'SORK ( 24 Km.) existia el trazado de una carretera pero que por efectos del tiempo desapareció, las cunetas ; los puenttes que existen en la Carretera desde ASOK á N'SORK ( 48 pasos de puentes ) casi todos unicamente utiles para el paso de peatones. Con estos antecedentesmel Oficial que suscribe y una vez conocido el primer trozo de Carretera comprendido entre N'SORK - MANDOK, el cual reune por su construcción y trazado las condiciones de seguridad para todas clases de tráficos. Se intensificó dichos trabajos de Carretras, prescindiendo de la prestación en la fabricación de ladri llos, ocupandose en estos los arrestados, dichos trabajos de Carretera como en todos ellos bajo la dirección y vigilancia de la GUARDIA COLONIAL, teniendo la satisfación que siendo nada mas que la cuarta parte en la prestación ( 40 hombres.) a fines de mes se construyó unos 16 Km. con el arreglo de sus puentes. En los trozos de Carreteras que atraviesan los Poblados, despues de la prestación, son los habitan tes, los que se cuidan de dicho trozo, dando muy buen resultado porque por estimulo, todos quieren ser los mejores, siendo el ejemplo de todos el del Poblado de MASSA.

- Mes de Agosto Con la prestación que acude a los de Campamento, se chapeó los alr

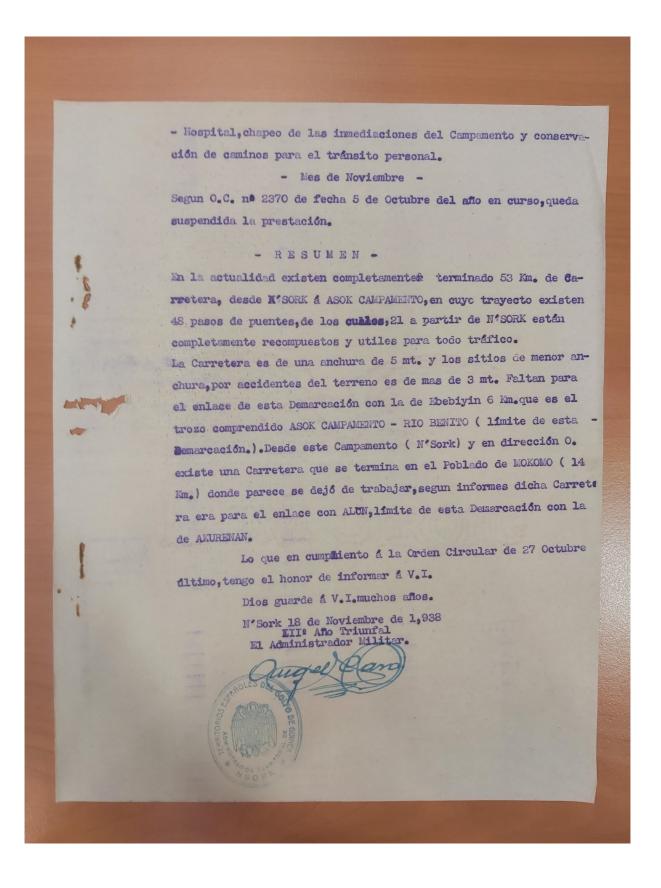
-dedores, se levanto por algunos sitios la Carretera del trozo que atraviesa el pantano cerca del Campamento y a la reparación del Mospital. En el trezo hasta ASOK se trabaja con la misma intensidad, por le que se destacó un Instructor a dicho Poblado, con el fin de que construya cayucos para una balsa y un nuevo puente sobre el rio Benito igual al que en muy malas condiciones existia, pues por ser de construcción del papais (colgante) se requiere la certeza de seguridad por lo que constantemente se tiene que ir renovando; de los de Carretera, sin dejar de trabajar desde este Poblado a ASSORK, se trazó y empezaron los trabajos en el último trozo de esta Demarcación que es el comprendido ASOK - RIO BENITO limite de esta Demarcación con la de Ebebiyin (6 Km.).

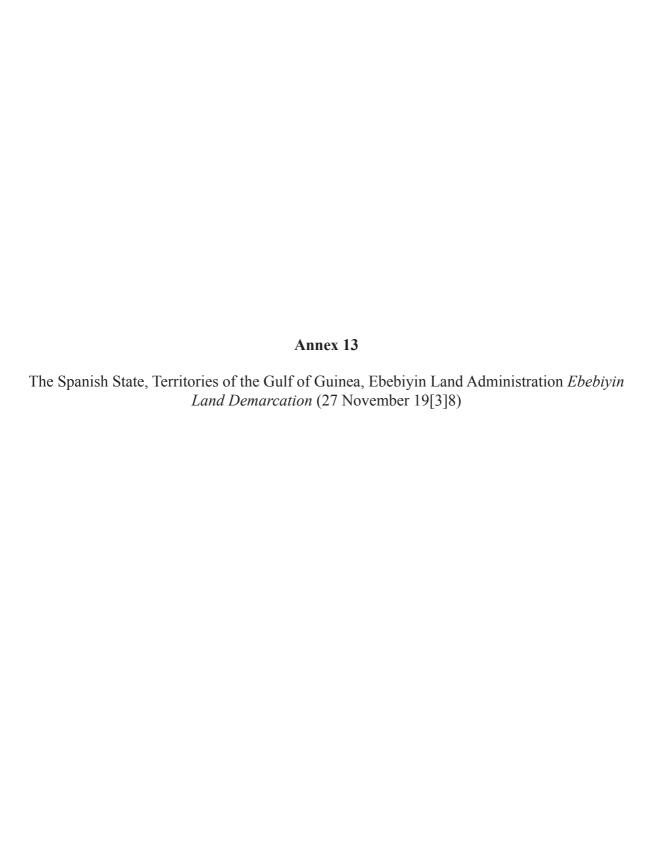
- Mes de Septiembre -

Se continuan los de Carreteras en la que se construye los puentes en forma que son prácticos y utiles á todo transito y las cumetas se les dá una profundida de 1,50 mt.por amt. de ancho con el fin de que resistan fuertes lluvias, a final del presente mes solo queda unos 11 km.de arreglo de carretera y puentes para terminar el trozo N'SORK - ASOK CAMPANIANTO.

- Mes de Octubre

Se procede à la construcción de puentes y al arreglo de cunetas, es tende terminada hasta apor CAMPATATATO, pero continuando los de ensarche de cunetas y los de excesiva pendiente. En el troso ASOK CAMPATATATO - HTO BIANITO continuan los trabajos hasta el limite de esta Demarcación y se terminó un puente que atraviesa dicho rio de una longitud de 40 mt. construido de madera y melongo, resistien considerables pesos, segun pruebas efectuadas. En el trozo N SORK - ABAM se chapeó todo el trayecto de la carretera, dejando por sus lados despejado una extensión de un Km. Secontinuan los de reparación d





SPANISH TERRITORIES OF THE GUINEAN GOLF EBEBIYIN LAND ADMINISTRATION

# **EBEBEYIN LAND DEMARCATION**

LIST OF WORK CARRIED OUT BY DETACHMENT SINCE LAST MARCH.

# **PUBLIC WORKS**

Bata – Ebebeyin Road.- Maintenance. Cleared 10 meters of forest on both sides of

the road. New ditches. Two bridges were backfilled. Three large wooden bridges.

<u>Ebe. – Mongomo Road.-</u> Maintenance. Wood construction of all the bridges except

the two biggest.

Road to French Gabon. Maintenance. New raft on Rio Kié.

Road [to] French Cameroon. Maintenance.

Mongomo – Asok Road.- Cleared a 20 meter width for about 14 kilometers, of which

8 kilometers is rough and flattened, without gravel.

# **COLONIAL GUARD CAMP**

Ebebeyin Station.- A mud house for classes, plastered with clay and

whitewashed. Brick floor. Palm thatch roof. 18 Guard houses of the same construction, with dirt floors.

Two mud adobe stoves for classes.

18 wood stoves for guards.

Jail building, made of mud plastered with clay and whitewashed. Brick floor. Palm thatch roof.

# SANITARY ZONE

<u>Ebebeyin Hospital.-</u> About 80 meters of wall made of rock and cement. 60

meters of cement ditches. 8 clay-brick houses plastered with cement and cement floor. Palm thatch roof with wooden frame, of which four are functional and the other

four are pending carpentry work.

#### INDIGENOUS SETTLEMENT

Ebebeyin Settlement.-

Two clay-brick houses, pending carpentry work and roof.

<u>Billabellan Settlement.-</u> <u>Brick oven.-</u> Palm thatch shed for cacao market. Approximate production, 50,000 bricks

**URBAN ZONE** 

<u>Ebebeyin Settlement.-</u> Maintenance of streets and ditches. Cleaning of state-

owned lots.

TRIUMPHAL YEAR III — Ebebeyin, November 27, 1988



#### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Dawn Gable, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



# DERMARCACION TERRITORIAL DE EBEBEYIN

RELACION DE LOS TRABAJOS EFECTUADOS POR LA PRESTACION PERSONAL DESDE EL MES DE MARZO PASADO. 

#### OBRAS PUBLICAS

Pista Bata-Ebebeyin. - Conservacion. Desbosque de diez metros en ambos margenes de la pista. Nuevas cunetas

Dos rellenos de puentes. Tres puentes grandes de madera.

Conservacion. Construccion en madera de to-dos los puentes exceptuendo los dos mayores. Pista Ebe. - Mongomo. -

Pista al Gabon Frances. Conservacion. Nueva balsa sobre el Rio Kié.

Pista Camerun Frances. Conservacion.

Desbosque de unos veinte metros de ancho de catorce kilometros aproximadamente, de los cuales unos ocho kilometros destoconados y en explanacion, y a falta de gravilla. Pista Mongomo-Asok.-

# CAMPAMENTO GUARDIA COLONIAL

<u>Destacamento Ebebeyin.</u> Una casa de barro para Clases, revocada con arcilla y encalada. Piso ladrillo. Techo nip arcilla y encalada. Piso ladrillo, lecho nip Diez y ocho casas para Guardias de la misma construccion, con piso de tierra. Dos cocinas para Clases de adobes barro. Diez y ocho cocinas para Guardias de corteza Un edificio Carcel, construccion de barro, revocado y encalado. Piso ladrillo. Techo nip

# ZONA SANITARIA

Hospital Ebebeyin .-Aproximadamente ochenta metros muro de contà cion, de piedra y cemento. Sesenta metros de cunetas cemento. Ocho casas ladrillo con arcilla revocadas con cemento y piso del mismo Techo de nipa con armazon de madera, de las cuales cuatro estan funcionando y otras cuatro pendientes del trabajo de carpinteria.

# POBLADO INDIGENA

Dos casas de ladrillo con arcilla, pendients Poblado Ebebeyin .de carpinteria y techo.

Un tinglado de nipa, para el mercado Cacao. Poblado Billabellan.-

Produccion aproximada, cincuenta mil ladrill Horno de ladrillos .-

# ZONA URBANA

Poblado Ebebeyin .-Conservacion de calles y cunetas. Limpieza de solares del Estado.

III ANO TRIUNFAL - - Epebeyin, a 27 de Noviembre de 1988



I, MR. JOSE A. MONTENEGRO GONZALEZ, Official of the Facultative Body of Archivists, Librarians, and Archaeologists, Head of the Archives of the General Government of the Spanish Territories on the Gulf of Guinea:

CERTIFY: That in the file on the delimitation of the Borders on the Continent, there are, among others, the following documents that, due to their utmost importance, have been transcribed literally below:

IMPERIAL GOVERNOR OF KAMERUN. Buea, April 30, 1906. No 5309/06. Some time ago, a French-German commission had determined the delimitation of their respective territories at the parallel of the Campo River 2°10'20" prior to the French-Spanish treaty which indicated the hinterland meridian. The German commissioner, Captain Foerster, proposed the rectification of the borders as a result of the latter to finally establish the border lines and would greatly appreciate the presence of a Spanish representative from the Muni territory in that act. Captain Foerster believes that the works will last approximately one month and proposes that they begin in December of this year, as it is the month with the best conditions. I ask Your Excellency to tell me if it would be convenient for the delegate who represents Muni to accompany Captain Foerster in his task. In this way, the delimitation would be definitively established. The only thing I can inform Your Excellency about this matter is that the entire month of December is sufficient for the total completion of the works, for which said Captain Foerster will surely arrive from Berlin for that date with full powers. For this reason, I appeal to Your Excellency to take my statement into the highest consideration MULLES [sic] "Signed" Acting Imperial Governor of Kamerun. Your Excellency the Governor-General of the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, Santa Isabel (Fernando Póo).

This is a copy of the translation of the original.

To the Most Excellent Minister of State, July 2, 1906, N° 401. The Most Excellent Governor of the German Colony of Kamerun has communicated to me that, Captain Foerster having been designated the German commissioner to rectify the boundaries made some time ago by a French-German commission of the respective territories for the parallel of the Campo River prior to the French-Spanish treaty that indicated the meridian of the hinterland, he would greatly appreciate the presence of a Spanish representative in said act, informing me that the delimitation will last approximately one month and that he has selected December of the current year to begin them, as that is when there are the best conditions. I have the honor of communicating this to Your Excellency for your greater knowledge and resolution. May God keep Your Excellency many years. Date. Original Copy.

...To the Most Excellent Minister of State, on August 23,1906. The Senior Mining Assistant Mr. Enrique D'Almonte y Muriel, commissioned by Your Excellency to take part in the drawing of the border between the German colony of Kamerun and our Continental Territory, arrived on the mail-steamer "San Francisco" which dropped anchor in the port of this capital on the 17th of this month. He will be given as many resources as necessary for the best performance of his mission by this Government and its dependencies. I have the honor of communicating this to Your Excellency as acknowledgment of receipt of Royal Order N° 362 of the Ministry under your honorable charge. May God keep Your Excellency many years. -Original Copy.

Most Excellent Governor-General of Kamerun. Santa Isabel, August 24, 1906. Most Excellent Sir. I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that, using the mail-steamer from

Spain, the Commissioner Enrique D'Almonte, tasked by the Spanish Government to proceed with the demarcation of the border between the Spanish and German possessions of Guinea, in coordination with the commissioner Mr. Foerster, designated for the expressed purpose by the German Government, has arrived. Mr. Enrique D'Almonte will leave at the first opportune occasion for the Continent and will pass by the detachment located at the mouth of the Campo River. He will begin his work on a hill near the small village of Yengue (Nyengwe) on which a German Commission station was established that operated there in 1901. From the aforementioned hill, Mr. D'Almonte will start measuring the border along the left bank of the Campo River on the section where said river is close to the parallel that currently constitutes said border and will compare his measurements with the stone and cement boundary marker erected at the eastern end of the island of Coureau. From said island, Mr. D'Almonte will continue his work along the border determining the greatest number of details on the terrain possible, until he passes the meridian 9° east of Paris, where continental Spanish Guinea ends, returning subsequently using the same route he will have used on his way out or another that is close to it and will allow for the increase in the amount of useful data for the aforementioned demarcation. During his expedition, Mr. Enrique D'Almonte will come to know the whereabouts of Mr. Foerster and will, as soon as it is possible, get in contact with him so that the two can meet to ensure that no time is lost, so that the definitive works of the demarcation can be completed in accordance with a plan agreed to by both Commissioners to obtain the highest precision and brevity possible in the operations needed to execute the boundary and demarcation of the aforementioned border, thus taking advantage of the works that have been performed separately by each of them before their meeting. May God keep Your Excellency many years. Date. Original Copy.

Mr. Governor-General of Kamerun, on August 3, 1906. Outgoing No Date. Most Excellent Sir. Expanding upon my communication dated the 24th of this month which gave an account of the arrival of Mr. D'Almonte, commissioned by the Spanish Government to proceed with the demarcation of the border between the German and Spanish possessions of Guinea, I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that the prompt arrival of Mr. D'Almonte is in conformance with that which was agreed upon between the Government of HM and the Ambassador of HM the Emperor of Germany, in Madrid. At this time, I report to Your Excellency that the works of the aforementioned Mr. D'Almonte will be nothing more than in preparation for what will later be performed together with the commissioner for the German Government Mr. Foerster, as Mr. D'Almonte deemed the period of a month which has been established to perform this work insufficient. The preparation work by the Spanish Commission will be very useful when later conducting it definitively with Mr. Foerster, which will enable it to be carried out more quickly. In order to ensure the meeting of both Commissioners, Mr. D'Almonte will constantly deliver news of where he is located to the Head of the German Detachment on the Campo River. As it is possible that Mr. D'Almonte may find it necessary to pass into German territory, he would very much appreciate it if Your Excellency would communicate instructions so that they do not put obstacles in his way and in advance, so the possible resources may be provided by the Authorities of that colony. I use this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration. Diego Saavedra. Original Copy.

To the Most Excellent Minister of State on August 31, 1906. Outgoing N° Date. Most Excellent Sir. In response to the Royal Order from Your Excellency dated this past July 16 N° 362 communicating that Mr. Enrique D'Almonte had been designated as the Senior Mining Assistant to verify the works on the boundaries of the border between the German Colony of Kamerun and the Continental Territory of Spanish Guinea, I have the honor of informing Your Excellency that Mr. D'Almonte arrived in this colony on the 17th of this month and that timely orders have been sent to the Sub-Government of Bata so that all necessary assistance can be provided...

1907. Signed. Emilio Alonso. Illustrious Governor General of these Territories.

To the Minister of State on February 15, 1907. Most Excellent Sir. The Sub-Governor of Bata, in official letter No. 36 dated the 12th of this month, tells me the following, (copied in the previous paragraph), I have the honor of conveying this to your Excellency. I must tell you that I am highly satisfied with the Mr. Alonso's management in Bata, and even when there is a difference between what he states and the assertions of Mr. D'Almonte, I am more inclined to believe that the good outcome of the expedition is due to the management of Mr. Alonso—which Mr. D'Almonte undoubtedly recognizes—when the former asked the latter upon his return to call on Rokobongo not to impede the passage of Captain Foerster. May God keep Your Excellency many years. Original Copy. Angel Barrera.

The Most Excellent Governor General of Kamerun. Santa Isabel, February 25, 1907. Most Excellent Sir, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that today, aboard the mail-steamer, Mr. Enrique D'Almonte, commissioner (Komissar) for the demarcation between Spanish Guinea and the colony of Kamerun under your Excellency's command, has set forth for Spain. Mr. D'Almonte's health condition does not allow him to extend his stay here. It is therefore unnecessary, for German commissioner (Komissar) Mr. Foerster, to come to this Capital as this General Government requested of Your Excellency in a previous communication. However, in order for the signing of the demarcation protocol to take place as soon as possible, in view of the unavoidable circumstances, I pray that Your Excellency will instruct the above-mentioned Mr. Foerster, to communicate notice of his residence, as soon as he arrives in Europe, in a certified letter, to the following address: Spain. Escuela Especial de Ingenieros de Minas [Special School for Mining Engineers]. Madrid, where Mr. Enrique D'Almonte provides his services, who will immediately go to meet with Mr. Foerster to proceed to sign the stated protocol. May God keep Your Excellency many years.

Translation of a letter from the Governor of Kamerun. Imperial Government of Kamerun. Buea, November 29, 1907. No. 15933/904. I have the honor of notifying you, in reply to your letter of August 28, 1907, that the Commissioner of the Spanish-German Border Commission, Captain Oskar Forster, belongs to the Artillery Regiment of Campaign No. 38 and currently lives in Berlin at Rankestrasse No. 7 and Border Commission member, non-commissioned officer Ernst Faulborn belongs to the Imperial Regiment of Sajoma No. [Illegible] 05 in Strasbourg (Alsace or Elssas). Currently he is in the South of Garua as part of the Anglo-German Commission to set the borders between Jola and the Cross rapids. I take this opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest consideration. The Imperial Governor in Commission. Signed. Illegible. His Excellency Mr. Luis R. Izquierdo. Governor General of the Spanish possessions in Africa. Santa Isabel (Fernando Póo).

So that you may know what to follow in your relations with the German authorities of the District of Ukoko, I am pleased to inform you that while awaiting the Minister of State's resolution, his Excellency the Imperial Governor of Kamerun and this General Government have agreed on the establishment of a special status quo on the south and southeast borders of our territory with that of Kamerun. To establish this status quo, we have started at the confluence of the Mitombe and Utamboni rivers, with this confluence supposedly located in Spanish territory, that is, at 1° 0'14" 77N, 7° 37'39" 67 east of Paris, without modifying any of the points located to the West of this confluence, which shall continue as they have been until now. From the confluence of the Mitombe to the east, the villages located south of parallel 1°N and east of parallel 11°20' east of Greenwich on the accompanying map shall be considered to belong to Germany territory, while not otherwise agreed. Those to the north and west of this parallel and meridian, that is, as marked on the above-mentioned German map, shall be considered as belonging to Spanish territory.

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The Germans agree not to occupy any of the places indicated on their map as located in Spanish territory from the confluence of the Mitombe river to the east. We agree not to occupy any of those identified as belonging to German territory nor to give appointments or flags to the Chiefs of the towns shown in each one of the respective territories, nor to those residing on the border parallel, which we shall consider neutral. This status quo considering Mitombe as located on the stated latitude is not without prejudice to it really belonging to Spain, just as nothing shall prejudice that the points that we use to maintain it, may really belong to one colony or another. This shall be decided on the day when the borders are delimited by a German-Spanish Commission. And, by virtue of this agreement, each will vacate the points that they have occupied, and will collect the appointments and flags that they have given to the Chiefs of the towns located on the map to the East of the Mitombe in each of the territories. At the same time, and while we are not occupying the borders, any German forces who need to punish a person from their territory who, in order to escape punishment, takes refuge in ours, may pursue them for one day's journey from the border line. One day's journey is understood to mean that which can be walked from 6 in the morning to 6 in the afternoon at a pace of three kilometers per hour with two hours rest, that is, 30 kilometers; likewise Spanish forces, in reciprocity, may pursue equally in German territory to the south of the border latitude, those natives who enter German territory in order to evade punishment for one day's journey, that is, 30 kilometers, into German territory. Also, German forces stationed in the District of Ojem to the south of the Benito river who need to travel to the district of Ukoko and operate among tribes who, to elude punishment, enter Spanish territory, may pass through and operate against them in an area between the left bank of the Benito river from the border meridian to the town of Ngon located in Spanish territory in the accompanying map, south of 1°30'N, from the M'tobo river to the town of N'Korki passing through Augoum, Omvan Aoulo, M'fona, Esok, N'sola, N'voma, Bindoum, N'kom, Ondong, N'andin, Azok, and from the left bank of the Abanga river to Melak. In compensation, our forces will be able to pass through and operate in the area of German territory situated to the south of the Benito from the left bank of the river to the east of the border latitude to the town of Essa, following through Mengua, N'sanonge, Mendung, Mendum, Oryonjo, Metsima, Mlbang, Elelem, the road marked on the map that passes through Andun, Afia and Tutue to Boumintolo. The number of operations carried out by one or the other force will be mutually accounted for, indicating the operations or passages that have been confirmed and towns that have had to be crossed to pursue those inhabitants that are deserving of punishment and have passed into the other territory to elude it. It must be kept in mind that military posts to be established shall be done in reference to the attached map while borders have not been delimited, without prejudice to points occupied according to the map belonging to the territory in which they are situated. Therefore, they agree to withdraw from the occupied areas on the day that the borders of the points are established in relation to that map if they prove to be in German territory, and that the Germans shall do the same if the points prove to be located in Spanish territory in accordance with this map. He will take good note of all this and will talk to the head of the Ukok District who should have received instructions from the Imperial Governor of Kamerun, confirming receipt of this letter and not failing to inform me of any incidents that may arise. It must always be kept in mind that this agreement is a special status quo between the Governments of the two colonies while the two Governments have not made a resolution. This has been informed to His Excellency the Minister of State so that he may make any resolution as he deems appropriate. May God keep Your Excellency many years. August 12, 1913. Signed. A.B. Mr. Sub-Governor of the District of Elobey.

Your Excellency. On the 13th of this month, I received the following radiogram from

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The Imperial Governor of Kamerun: "I learned with interest that Your Excellency is preparing great expedition to the south-east of Spanish Muni. At the direction of the Chief Director of the German border expedition, I feel it would be appropriate before your departure to discuss cooperation on our common borders. It is my honor to ask you, if, for this purpose Mr. Olshansen's visit would be appropriate [handwritten: on the day (illegible) Germany], Governor. Surprised by this radiogram, because nothing could indicate that any expedition was being prepared and considering it useful to hear the opinion of our colonial neighbors with regard to borders, I answered. (copy from the radio)... and yesterday, the 15th, I received another that said "I confirm receipt of Your Excellency's telegram, which I appreciate. Minister Olshansen cannot leave tomorrow as an urgent job prevents him from doing so. He will arrive there on the 25th of this month, if this date is suitable for you. And I immediately replied, on the 25th I will have the satisfaction of receiving Olshansen's visit with the highest esteem. Barrera. Governor, as I express above, I was surprised by the first radiogram surely due to the news, as absurd as it is, that always circulates in the colony and that must have come from Muni because days before receiving the radiogram from the Governor of Kamerun, a property owner from Elobey said surely they thought to go, because the news that you were making great preparations for entering by way of the southern border. We replied that there was nothing on the subject, nor had the subject been discussed, and undoubtedly that news circulated there, have come to Ukok (Cocobeach). The Chief of the German Border Commission must have become aware of them and has addressed the Imperial Governor of Kamerun asking him to address mutual cooperation on the borders. Already during my visit to Duala in the middle of the month prior to the individual conversations I had with the Superior Authority of Kamerun, I seemed to see in him certain interest in knowing whether I would go to the continent this year, and especially to survey the southeastern part of the territory. Even during the visit with which I was honored on November 23 of the previous year, as I said to this Ministry in letter no. 852, he wished to appear not to have great interest in establishing borders, about which he spoke with Olshansen in Mesá on September 7, 8 and 9, as I also related in letters no. 724 and 784. There can be no doubt that his interest is, on the day the borders are definitively set, to get a special piece of the Southeast angle, which almost touches the Southern border of the neighboring German territories. Moving into this project, as I have been able to deduce, to build a railway that goes from Corisco Bay to the Continent, it is convenient for them to have enough land to achieve this construction without difficulties. I said nothing to his questions in Duala that could compromise me, I only allowed them to see that the Government of Madrid had a real interest in surveying Benito and the southern territory. I said that I had been instructed but with the excess of work I had, I did not know if I would be able to do, this year, the survey that my Government desired. It did not seem prudent to tell him that we did not intend to do anything for now. And except if this Department considers otherwise, allow me to insist on the advisability of carrying out said expedition, with all the more reason, since our neighbors are already traveling the eastern and southern borders as I also informed this Ministry this year upon becoming aware of the request of the Governor of Kamerun to give powers to the Scientific Commission that was going to study the fauna and flora of the neighboring territories that border ours precisely in the border areas. It is advisable to make an appearance there for our prestige and to avoid happening to us what has been happening in the northern border. It is also advisable to delimit the borders soon in order to avoid friction, which can arise in this delimited territory. I inform the Ministry of this in this letter, upon transmitting a communication from the Acting Sub-Governor of Elobey, a more precise delimitation than in a 1:1,000,000 scale map published by the French administration in 1911 on its page IV of French Equatorial Africa. The French who have apparently located, of their own accord. some points on the southern border of the territory [sic] placed the entire river N'vmy on which banks Asobla is located south of parallel 1°N. Therefore, if this is true, the town would belong to the Germans today, and if the borders are not rectified as soon as possible, I repeat, this would lead us again to constant

friction in the south of our continental possessions; also, the northern border, the delimitation of which is not set, should be rectified, I believe that everything that we consider our territory is shifted [illegible] to the south. Also, to deal with our neighbors, it is advisable that we have some knowledge of the land which we can negotiate, knowledge that they will have, since [illegible] pressured to survey it immediately upon taking possession. Aside from this, it is necessary that we become familiar with the points in favor of the occupations of Benito and the South of the territory, because today I must rely solely on information from not very reliable maps, information which I had already sent to this Ministry and the drafting of the maps are pending for more clarity on that which I propose. In addition to this, since those territories came under our power, no more areas in Benito have been surveyed than those few small parts I have surveyed, nor has there been any news of any part of our Southern continental areas except Benbere, and I understand we will need to contact the natives, who live in the most complete anarchy, and with no idea of any authority whatsoever, being the most rebellious and least reasonable of all those in our territory. In view of all these reasons, I addressed to Your Excellency the following cable yesterday. "Governor Kamerun believing I lead expedition South territory, announce Advisor arrival address border cooperation; we are unfamiliar with South, expedition necessary. Request immediate answer if authorized to carry out. Two months duration, credit twenty thousand pesetas. Liberia has sent representative address Krumen arrival. Barrera." Upon requesting the credit, the amount requested is not excessive according to the attached clarification; if Your Excellency deems that the expedition should be carried out, it would leave Bata in early August to survey the rebellious tribes located between Bata and Benito by means of the route [illegible] [handwritten: (illegible)]

and would continue on to search for the headwaters of the Utoche, going down from there via Alarmintem heading toward the southern border that I would traverse in a zig zag to the Eastern border. I would survey it to Benito, where I would descend to the south until reaching the Congui, and continue down, following the land and the Congui and Utongo, leaving via the Muni to Elobey and going up the coast to Bata, following the Name, Ytumbua, Ayi and N'dote, getting in contact with all the tribes and extending to them our sovereignty.

The credit requested not only is not excessive, but should be increased to 25,000 pesetas if the expedition is undertaken. Some 250 porters would need to be brought who, at a ration of one peseta per day, come to 15,000 pesetas alone for two months. Added to this is pay for the leaders who will be responsible for the groups, rations for the servants, the guards, payment of the guides and gifts to the Chiefs in exchange for theirs. All of this would not be less than 2,500 to 3,000 PESETAS for two months, which, added to the previous amounts, total 13,000 plus three or four thousand for meals for we expedition members, six Europeans would go, the total expenses would amount to at least 22,000 pesetas, thus necessitating the 25,000 credit for any unforeseen issues that may arise. I have the honor of informing Your Excellency of all of the above, in corroboration of the cablegram cited above, and in the event that you deem it appropriate to order the conduct of the expedition. In this case, I would leave the Head of the Colonial Guard or an agricultural engineer in charge of the Government office while the Court Clerk comes from Spain. If you grant me the authorization that I seek, I would humbly pray that Your Excellency order his immediate departure in order to be able to take care of the office. May God keep Your Excellency many years. July 16, 1913. Signed. A.B. Stamped. The Most Excellent Minister of State.

Translation of No. 1. Santa Isabel, July 26, 1913. Your Excellence. I have had the honor to explain the reasons that make it appealing for the Imperial Government of Kamerun, to obtain greater freedom of action on the Southern border and in the southeastern part of Spanish Muni, than that which currently exists due to Spain's borders. I would like to repeat that the Imperial Government naturally respects Spanish territory under all points of view and having found, for example, that the Nzork post was taken by the French

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thinking in this case that it was on Spanish soil without any doubt, evacuated it on its own initiative But given that the entire part in question of the Spanish colony, especially the territory between the Abanga and the Nelle, is militarily unoccupied, difficulties arise for the pacification of the bordering part of Kamerun, due to strict observation of the Spanish border. Even when there are many allied German army forces, inhabitants of that region escape (flee punishment), by always crossing to the other side of the border, entering Spanish territory. Our troops, as well as merchants, who are very spread out since the German Administration took charge of that part of the territory, must always count on the natives who have entered Spanish territory, to come back in order to attack them. Thus, it is clear that the great sacrifices that the Imperial Government makes for the pacification of those regions, are to a great extent, in vain, as long as there are insufficient forces on the Spanish side to prevent the passage of insubordinate natives and to operate in accordance with us. It would therefore be quite desirable for the common interests, since the Spanish Administration is also undoubtedly interested in pacification, to know whether: 1. Your Excellency would grant a droit de poursuite (right of hot pursuit) in the sense that the military operations of our troops would not have to stop, in the midst of or following a military action started on the German side in pursuit of the enemy, when reaching the border. 2. You give general permission for our troops to operate as necessary in the entire territory located between the Abenge and Nelle rivers. It would be understood, according to my opinion, that where there are Spanish troops, they would be granted an analogous droit de poursuite in German territory. Your Excellence, I would be very grateful if you wished to provide me your opinion on this undertaking. If Your Excellence should need, in order to communicate a definitive answer. the approval of your Government in Madrid, my Government would be very grateful if you would grant, subject to said approval, advance permission to the above-mentioned end. I have the honor sending your Excellence the assurances of my highest esteem. Signed. Mr. Olshausen. stamped.

Santa Isabel, July 26, 1913. 472. Your Excellence: I have the honor of answering your kind letter from today which condenses that which was addressed in our conference held yesterday afternoon about mutual cooperation on our borders, that is, in the south and east of the Spanish territory. Understanding that we must write down our individual opinions, stating them well, such that while both our respective Governments reach an agreement, we may not just avoid friction between the two colonies, which we must always keep at bay, but such that we may provide mutual assistance in such issues which may be affected by said borders, I issue my personal opinion on this matter, hoping that we can reach a kind of special status quo between the two colonies, while not occupying our respective border territories and while our governments have not reached an agreement and a clear, stable delimitation that merits the approval of our respective Governments. According to the wishes that, through Your Excellency, have been expressed by His Excellency the Imperial Governor of the German Protectorate of Kamerun, among the assistance that we should offer to each other is that of ensuring that punishments merited by the towns that are currently considered to be on the border, that are evaded by natives by crossing into Spanish territory, if the town that has taken actions that deserve punishment are shown to belong to the districts of Ukoko and Ojem, or entering German territory if they are listed as belonging to Spanish territory [sic]. Of course, my personal opinion, except—naturally—as otherwise determined by my Government, is in accordance with desires of His Excellency the Imperial Governor, through you, while both colonies are not permanently occupying the places that today are shown as on the border, located to the south of the Benito or Wolo. This is to say that in the event of needing to punish a resident who, coming from a town belonging to German territory, enters Spanish territory to escape punishment, the German forces responsible for punishing him can pursue him into Spanish territory for up to one day's journey from the border line, and vice versa. This is provided that a person whose town is shown as belonging to Spanish territory, enters German territory while fleeing to elude punishment, the Spanish forces that pursue

him may enter into German territory to pursue him for one day's journey. One day's journey is considered to be twelve hours, that is, the distance which can be walked from 6 in the morning to 6 in the afternoon at a pace of three kilometers per hour with two hours rest, that is, a distance in each territory of 30 kilometers. I also see no disadvantage, while our territory is not occupied, in allowing German forces stationed in the district of Oiem south of the Benito or Wolo who need to travel to the district of Ukoko and take action against tribes who flee from the German side, to pass through and operate in the area between the left bank of the Benito or Wolo from the border meridian to the town of N'gom, shown as located in Spanish territory on page 12 of the German map by Moisel dated April 1, 1912, south of 1°30'N, the Utobo river, to the town of N'Korki, passing through Angoum, Omvan, Aoulo, M'toba, Edok, N'volan, Nvome, Bisidoum, Nkom, Oudong, Niamdin, Azok, and the left bank of the Abanga river to Melark. This, provided that in reciprocity, it is agreed that Spanish forces may pass through and operate in an area of German territory situated to the south of the Benito or Wolo, shown on the same map, from the left bank of said river to the town of Essa, continuing then through Mengüa, Nsamonge, Mendung, Mendum, Ongongo, Metsime, Mibang, Elelem, the road marked on the map that passes through Andun, Afia and Tutue to Boumintolo. The above provided that continuous accounting to me of the operations that we have completed and towns that we have had to traverse to pursue those who have made themselves deserving of punishment and have fled into neighboring territory. Now, I understand that, in order to reach this special status quo between the two colonies, while our Governments have not reached an agreement, we ourselves must reach agreement about an important point with regard to the towns that we should consider to be on the border, starting from some baseline, and for this Governor General there is just one, which is as follows. In 1901, a French-Spanish Commission established various points of the east and south borders of Spanish territory. As far as I know-although they were not followed after the agreement of the French and Spanish Governments—the coordinates of the points they chose, either due to their relative locations or due to being near to indicated topographical features that could be easily described, were calculated by both commissions and the average values adopted as suitable by both commissions were:

M'botu Longit	tude	7°29'59.85"	east of	Paris	and	Latitude	e 0°59'20 [illegible]N
Ukododo	"	7°34'39.65"	"	"	"		0°58'15.82"
Confluence of	the Mito	mbe 7°37'3	9.67"	"	"	"	1°0'14.77"
and the Utaml	boni						
Asan or Assar	ng "	7°34'3.62"		"	"	"	0°59'23.84"
Efong	"	8°0'5.75"		"	"	"	0°59'35.11"
Akuas	"	8°55'24.45"		"	"	"	1°2'22.45"
Tula	"	8°58'12.37"		"	"	"	1°2'3.31"
Undong	"	9°1'51.30"		"	"	"	1°1'19.80"
Akoriqui	"	9°5'25.20"		"	"	"	1°25'31.22"
M'bominam	"	9°0'26.70"		"	"	"	1°46'54.95"

with the course of the Benito or Wolo river being indicated on the above-mentioned German map between the latter two. Some more points were established by the Spanish Commission, but were not taken into account for the demarcation which was done at that time, as they had not been verified by the French Commission, and it was accompanied by a brief map (I'd say a sketch), nothing more, at a 1:1,000,000 scale, which shows the points whose coordinates were then calculated. Using this as a baseline, I believe you should use the point established above as the confluence of the Mitombe and the Utamboni, and consider border points to the east of this location, as shown on the German map referred to above, that we provisionally accept—while no real delimitation of borders between Germany and Spain is reached—that the towns located on said map to the south and east of parallel 1°N and 11°20' east of Greenwich (assuming that this is the meridian to which the mentioned map refers) belong to German territory. Also accepting as belonging to Spanish territory those located to the north and west of the above-mentioned parallel and meridian, (i.e., those marked as the border on the so often mentioned German map), agreeing not to occupy any point of those recorded on the map as belonging to the neighboring Colony, and agreeing not to give appointments or flags to the Chiefs of the towns in each one of the

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respective territories, nor those shown as located on precisely the border parallel and meridian, which we shall consider neutral. That this individual agreement considers Mitombe to be located on the above-mentioned latitude, is without prejudice to it really belonging to Spanish territory, just as nothing shall prejudice that the points that we use to maintain this special status quo may really belong to one Colony or the other. This shall be decided on the day when the borders are delimited by a German-Spanish Commission, de-occupying, as is logical, the points that are currently occupied from Mitombe to the east and withdrawing any appointments and flags that have been given to the Chiefs of the towns shown on the map. Today, the French-German Commission may establish some of these points and yet, when the observations of those commissions merit our absolute confidence, I think that while a German-Spanish Commission has not yet rectified them, we must maintain this special status quo and consider the above-mentioned map as a baseline. Therefore, military posts that we establish shall be done in reference to said map, without, I repeat, prejudicing anything. And, on the day when the boundaries are delimited, we must withdraw if they prove to be in German territory or the Germans must withdraw if these are established in Spanish territory. I believe that in this way we will avoid any possibility of friction while no final delimitation and effective occupation has been decided. In the case of the latter, which will surely be done first, we each will be able to cease operations in the neighboring territory so that if applicable, each can prevent the passage of individuals who flee from one territory to another. Your Excellency submitted a case for my consideration and it was to prevent the establishment of tribes from one territory in the other. This will always be difficult because the tribes do not occupy a set area, but are very divided and mixed. The only thing that will need to be agreed upon will be the movement of people by setting a term of not less than one year for those people to pick one territory or the other. As always, I have the honor of offering Your Excellency my highest consideration, your attentive and trusted servant. A.B. stamped. Governor General. To Your Excellency, Dr. Franz Olshausen.

Most Excellent Sir, in reply to my letter no. 530, dated the 16th of this month, in which you confirmed the cablegram dated the 12th of the same month that I sent to Your Excellency as a result of a radiogram received from the Imperial Governor of Kamerun about mutual cooperation on borders, to discuss the arrival of Cabinet Minister of the protectorate, Dr. Franz Olshausen. I have the honor of making you aware that the above-mentioned Minister arrived in this port at 11 o'clock in the morning on the 25th aboard the Government steamer "Nagllical," disembarking at 2 in the afternoon. I sent Mr. Drumen to greet him on my behalf, offering him the honors corresponding to his representation. [illeqible line of text]

a meeting in Akonga with the Pamues tribe, having had another encounter somewhat earlier, with the aggressors taking refuge in Spanish territory, stopping the German who did not wish to violate the borders in any way. I asked myself whether we could take some action, in the southern part of the territory, which would contribute, with their action, in pacifying those places for the purposes of trade, which, since the occupation of the territories ceded by France to Germany, has begun to expand significantly. He added that the only map that existed, the German one (a copy of which I attach), which is surely taken from some old map, had a multitude of errors of which I could see among many others, that the town of Melark, shown on the map to the south of the German-Spanish border, has been found to be south of the French-German [border] and that the French had occupied the point of N'zork that is shown in Spanish territory on the map, since it was given to them by the French. But since they believed that it was in Spanish territory, they gave the order to evacuate it, even though they don't know whether this has been done, because, given the difficulty of communications today, they do not know if the order has reached N'zork. Finally, he indicated that all their efforts and expenses that they had confirmed are lost or do not have the outcome that they should, because we had no Administration in any part of the interior. And, as they had many forces in the district of Ojem (east of our territory) and in Ukoko and needing

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to send forces from the former to the latter, since we had no Administration that could authorize their passage through the southeastern corner of our territory and operate there to pursue the Pamues natives who seek refuge to the north and west of the border in order to evade punishment. Or that, conversely, we may prevent the passage, from their territory into ours, of those people who, having attacked German forces, may attempt to cross over to our side. I listened to him attentively and I replied that of course the Government of Madrid was concerned with occupying the territory, and that I, on my part, would see no inconvenience in pursuing those who, to evade the punishment that they merited, had entered our territory. But to do so, I needed correct and reliable data about said people and places where they could have taken refuge, it being somewhat risky to pursue them without this information, given how mixed up the various Pamues tribes are, and people who had never left Spanish territory could be punished. It is clear, upon saying all this, that I did so aware that we could do nothing there as we had no resources of any nature, of which our Colonial neighbors are perfectly aware. We discussed these issues extensively throughout the entire afternoon and I refused to recognize as acceptable the border locations that the French-German Commission, or the Germans alone, might set with their observations. I made him understand that even when said observations were, for me, completely trustworthy, while there were no Spanish Commission members present to verify the delimited borders along with other German members. I could not accept any boundaries that they established. Convinced that today they are surely operating in our southern territory and in pursuit of the natives, as they have been doing in the northern territory, and that what they were seeking was some way of legalizing this anomalous situation, and that there must be one while we are not occupying the country, after much discussion, I proposed to him a status quo while we have not reached an agreement on occupation and the delimitation of borders. As we had no other map than the German one, I proposed that we use it as a basis for maintaining the status quo, considering those marked therein as the borders, and with each [Colony] being able to pursue into the other's territory for one day's journey, those who pass from one territory into the other to elude punishment; and that the Germans could pass through and operate in the southeast corner of our territory, as could we in an equal area of their territory. However, disregarding Asobla and the Nvmy river which is shown on the German map as completely located in German territory, because the French show it this way on all their maps, and considering the confluence of the Mitombe and the Utamboni rivers as Spanish territory, following the observations of the French-Spanish Commission, which in 1901 assisted in the surrender to us of the territory called Muni. These observations were taken from the conference given by the Royal Geographic Society on January 28, 1902 by the Chief of Staff Captain Manuel Nieves Caso, published in volume XLIV of the Gazette of the above society, of this year. Olshausen believed that we should address this separately as it was only about the persecution of the tribes, but I made him see that these were two topics closely linked to one another and that it was necessary to start from some baseline to be able to know the starting point of the day's journey for which we could mutually pursue people who attempted to elude punishment, and I succeeded in convincing him. He also addressed the advisability of preventing passage of tribes from one territory to the other in order to establish themselves and I made him see how difficult that was because the tribes did not occupy a certain area but instead, in advancing toward the coast, they were very spread out and intermixed. The only thing that could be prohibited on the day when borders are delimited, was the passage of people, giving a period of at least one year for them to pick one territory or the other. We agreed that he would make his proposals to me in writing and that I would reply to him about what we had discussed. I invited him to dine with me at night at one of the meetings of the Authorities, and on the morning of the 26th we met again, with him giving me the letter translated as no. 1, which I answered with the letter attached hereto in copy as no. 2, with the sketch I refer to therein that the one included in the above-mentioned conference by Mr. Manuel Nieves, and attaching as no. 3, for your Department's ease of understanding, a copy of the German map I reference, which has been kindly lent to Mr. Fernando Loring. The solution I have sought to find to the issue presented to me by the Germans,

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seemed to me be the only feasible option, because with our Administration only at some point along the coast, our opposition to them doing what they wish to do and surely are doing, would give rise to them demanding our immediate occupation and we have neither the sufficient forces nor resources to do so. Today our neighbors have perfectly surveyed the areas around our borders and even further to the interior, and they know what is in our territory. And in order for us to have an idea of what we have to the south of the Benito between the meridian of Asobla and the meridian which constitutes the eastern border, is what I had Your Excellency's permission to do, to traverse the Benito and that entire area, taking advantage of the dry season, which facilitates progress, making fording the rivers less difficult and decreasing the probabilities of diseases. And being a long trip, at least two months' duration, it would have been advisable to undertake it at the latest in early August, because there will be no obstacles if Your Excellency agrees that I should undertake the proposed expedition. Even in a poor season, I will always gladly carry out the expedition as I understand that in doing so I provide a service to my country. Today I received a radiogram from the Imperial Governor, the translation of which is attached in copy as no. 4, expressing complete agreement with the status guo I proposed. having seen its proposals. I have the honor of informing you of all the foregoing, in case you should see fit to approve my conduct in that which was addressed with Dr. Franz Olshausen, representative of the Imperial Governor of Kamerun. May God keep Your Excellency many years. July 26, 1913. Signed. A.B. stamped. The Most Excellent Minister of State.

There is a circular letterhead that says: German Imperial Governor of Kamerun. [G.B.I.] No. 2331/13. Buea, August 6, 1913, Your Excellency: It is my honor to confirm the contents of my telegram of the 31st of the past month, as follows: "I cordially thank Your Excellency for your welcoming manner in the negotiations with Legation Minister Olshausen. I declare myself completely in agreement with the contents of your letter No. 472, addressed to my above plenipotentiary and I pray that you consider the individual status quo of Your Excellency to be in effect, starting in today. In my next letter I will present the communiqués to my Kingdom. In addition, I shall instruct the Chief of Troops and Authorities on our border and will order them to firmly respect Spanish interests, in the performance of their duties. Humbly requesting from Your Excellency the appropriate orders, I give the corresponding instructions to the Authorities subordinate to you, I send the assurances of my highest esteem, your most devoted Ebermaier. Governor." Regarding which I received today Your Excellency's response, as a result of which, I attach here two copies of page 12 of the Moisel map 1:300,000. I repeat that I am completely in agreement with the contents of Your Excellency's letter no. 432 of July 26 of this year, addressed to my member of Parliament [sic]. As already expressed in my telegram, I will issue the appropriate orders to the troops and authorities, to comply with our agreements. If any honorific signs or appointments of chieftains have been carried out in areas that, according to the map, belong to the Spanish territory, said documents (certificates) will be annulled. As regards the exercise of the droit de poursuite up to 30 kilometers in from the border and the freedom to operate in the southeastern part of the Spanish Possession, I will take care, whenever it is possible to do so, to inform the closest Spanish authorities in advance and especially a detailed list of the places that may be located in Spanish Territory and through which our troops are likely to pass. I may assume that Your Excellency will agree to this and, in the exercise of reciprocity, will give the corresponding instructions to your troops and authorities for any operation. The agreements made will serve, as firmly believe, to pacify the territories located on both sides of our border and will promote their openness to trade and, mainly, to their economic development in general, for the good of both Colonies. In this hope, I implore your Excellence to accept the repeated assurances of my highest esteem and I have the honor of being your Your Excellency's attentive servant. Signed. Ebermaier, Imperial Governor. The Governor General of the Spanish possessions on the Gulf of Guinea. Santa Isabel.

August 30, 1913. No. 2. There is a stamp that says General Government of the Spanish Territories on the Gulf of Guinea. General Registry. Outgoing..



(212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

# **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jamie Hartz and Mary McKee, linguists with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association (ATA), along with additional assistance from Karen Brovey, a linguist certified by the ATA for translations from French into English.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

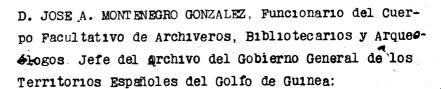
Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date





CERTIFICO: Que en el expediente sobre delimitación de Fronteras en el Continente, obran entre otros los siguientes escritos y que por su mayor importancia a continuación se transcriben literalmente:

...Al Excmo Señor Ministro de Estade.-En 23 Agosto 1906.- En el vapor-correo "San Francisco" que fondeó en el, puerto de esta Capital
el 17 de los corrientes, llegó a esta Colonia el Auxiliar Mayor de
Minas Don Enrique D'Almonte y Muriel, comisionado por V.E. para intervenir en el trazado de frontera entre la Colonia Alemana de Kamerun y nuestrro Territorio Continental, a cuyo Señor le serán dadas por este Gobierno y sus dependencias cuantas facilidades sean
necesarias para el mejor desempeño de su cometido.-Lo que me honro
en comunicar a V.E. como acuse de recibo a la Real órden Nº 362 del
Ministerio de su digno cargo.- Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.-Minuta.----

Excelentisimo Señor Gobernador General de Kamerun.-Santa Isabel 24 de Agosto de 1906.-Excelentisimo Señor.-Tengo el honor de poner en conocimiento de Vuestra Excelencia que por el vapor correo de...

España hallegado a esta Capital el Comisionado Don Enrique D'Almonte, encargado por el Gobierno Español para que proceda a la demarcación de la frontera entre las posesiones alemanas y españolas de Guimea, de acuerdo con el comisionado Mr. Foerster, designado para el expresado objeto por el Gobierno Alemán.— D. Enrique D'Almonte saldrá en la primera ocasión oportuna para el continente, pasara por el destacamento situado en la desembocadura del Rio Campo, y comenzará sus trabajos en una colina cercana a la aldea de Yengue(Nyengwe) en cuya colina estableció una estación la comisión alemana que alli operó en 1901.— A partir de la expresada colina empezará el Señor D'Almonte la medición de la frontera a lo largo de la orilla izquierda del Rio Campo durante el trayecto en el cual dicho rio está proximo al paralelo que actualmente constituye dicha frontera, y relacionará sus mediciones con el hito de piedra y cemento erigido en el extremo oriental de la isla Coureau.—Desde dicha Isla continuará sus trabajos el Señor D'Almonte a lo largo de la frontera determinando la mayor cantidad posible de detalles del terreno, hasta rebasar el meridiano 9º Este de Paris, donde termina la Guinea Continuental Española, regresando despues por el mismo itinerario que a la ida ó por otro quee esté próximo a él y que permita aumentar la cantidad de datos útiles para la expresada demarcación.—Durante su expedición D. Enrique D'Almonte, procuará conocer el pradero de Mr. Foerster y hará cuanto le sea posible para ponerse en comuncación con él para que la reunión de entrambos se verifique sin pérdida de tiempo, a fin de que los trabajos definitivos de la demarcación sean efectuados con arreglo a un plan convenido por ambos Comisionados para obtener la mayor exactitud y posible brevedad en las operaciones necesarias para ejecutar el deslinde y la demarcación de la expresada frontera, aprovechando para este fin los trabajos que tenga ya ejecutados, por separado, vada uno de ellos antes de su reunión.—

Ser Gobernado General de Kamerun en 30

LB-SPA 1063

Al Excmo Señor Ministro de Estado en 31 de Agosto de 1906.Nº de salida, Fecha-Excmo Señor. En respuesta a la R.O. de V.E. de fecha 16 de Julio ppdo Nº 362 comunicando haber sido designado el Auxiliar Mayor de Minas D. Enrique D'Almonte para verificar los trabajos de deslinde de la frontera entre la Colonia Alemana de Kamerun y el Territorio Continental de la Guinea Española tengo el honor de manifestar a V.E. que el Sr. D'Almonte ha llegado a esta Colonia el 17 del cte. y que se han trasmitido las ordenes oportunas al Subgodierno de Bata a fin de que le sea prestado todo el apoyo preciso...

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1907.-Firmado.-Emilio Alonso.-Ilmo Sr. Gobernador General de estos Territorios.----

Al Sr. Ministro de Estado en 15 de Febrero de 1907.-E.S.- El Sr. Subgobernador de Bata en oficio Nº 36 fecha 12 del actual me dice lo siguiente.-(Copiado en el anterior parrafo).-Lo que tengo el honor de trasladar a V.E. debiendo significarle estoy altamente satisfecho de la gestion que el Sr. Alonso está desarrollando en Bata y aun cuando hay alguna diferencia entre lo por el relatado y las manifestaciones del Sr. D'Almonte me inclino mas a creer que el buen resultado de la expedición es debido a la gestión del Sr. Alonso lo que indudablemente reconoce el Sr. D'Almonte cuando este le pidió a su regreso que llamase a Aokobongo para que no impidiese el paso del Capitan Foerster.-Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.-Minuta.-Angel Barrera.-----

Traducción de una carta del Sr. Gdor de Kamerun.-"Gobierno Imperial de Kamerun.-Buea 29 Noviembre 1907.-Nº15933/904.-Tengo el honor de participar a V. en contestación a su grata de 28 de Agosto 1907 que el Comisario de la Comision de limites Hispano-Alemana Capitán Oskar Förster pertenece al Regimiento de Attilleria de Campaña Nº 38 y actualmente vive en Berlin en Rankestrasse Nº 7 el agregado a la Comisión de limites suboficial Ernst Faulborn pertenece al Regimiento Imperial de Sajonia Nº 1005 en Strasbourg (Alsacia ó Elssas). Actualmente se encuentra al Sur de Garua formando parte de la Comisión Anglo-Alemana para fijar los limites entre Jola y los rápidos del Cross.-Aprovecho esta ocasión para reiterar a V.E. mi mas alta consideración.-El Gdor Imperial en Comisión.-firmado.-Ilegible.-Excmo Sr. D. Luís R. Izquierdo.-Gdor.General de las Posesiones Españolas de Africa.-Santá Isabel (Fdo Póo).

Con objeto de que sepa a que atenerse en sus relaciones con las autoridades Alemanas del Distrito de Ukoko, tengo el gusto de participarle que entretanto resuleva el Sr. Ministro de Estado hemos llegado Su Ef.el Gobernador Imperial del Kamerun y este Gobierno General a establecer un Statu-quo particular relativo a las frontoras del Sur y Sureste de nuestro territorio con el de Kamerun.—Para establecer este Statu-quo, hemos partido de la confluencia del rio Mitombe con el Utamboni suponiendo situada esa confluencia en territorio Español, o sea en latitud Norte de 1º o- 14.777 y Longitud Este de Paris de 7º 37-39,67, sin modificar ningunode los puntos situados al Oeste de esa confluencia que seguirán como hasta hoy uia, pues dada la confluencia del Mitombe hacia el Este, se considerrará en tanto otra cosa no se disponga, que pertenecen al Territorio Alemán los poblados situados en el plano que se acompaña cl Sur del paralelo de 1º de latitud N. y al Este del paralelo 11º 20 de Greenwich y como pertenecente al territorio Español los situados al Morte y Oeste de dicho paralelo y meridiano, es decir los marcados en el plano Alemán citado com-.

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prometiendose los Alemanes a no ocupar, a partite la confluencia del Mitombe hacia el Este, minguno de los lugares señalados en su plano como situados en territorio Español, y nosotros a no ocupar ininguno de los señalados camo pertenecientes al territorio Alemán ni a dar nombraniento ni banderas a los Jefes de las poblaciones que figuren en elada uno de los respectivos territorios, ni alos que figuren en el paralelo frontera, a los que consideraremos como neutrales, sin que el considerar en este Statu-quo pertenecen a Mitombe como situado en la latitud expresara, prejuzgua que los puntos que tomanos para mantenerlo, pertenena prejuzgua que los puntos que tomanos para mantenerlo, pertenena prejuzgua que los puntos que tomanos para mantenerlo, pertenena prejuzgua de los puntos que tomanos para mantenerlo, pertenena predimente en una u otra Colonia, lo que se decidirá el die que se deliminten las fronteras por una contión l'esmana-Española, y en virtud de este convenic cada una desalojará los puntos que tenga ocupados, y recojan los nombramentos y banderas que tenga dedas "los Jefes de los poblados que liguren en el plano al Este de Mitombe en cada uno de los territorios.-Al mismo tempo y an tento no ocupamos las fronteras, las fuerzas alemanas que necesiten castigar e refugien es.el nuestro, poddan perseguirles durante una jornada a partir de la linea fronteriza, entendiendo por una jornada lo que se puede caminar desde las 6 de la mañana a las 6 de la tarda a razón de tres kilometros; así mismo una columna Española, en reciprociada, podrá perseguir que territorio a desaño al sur del paralelo frontera, a aquellos indigenas que para eludir el castigo se interporaciad, podrá perseguir que territorio alemán al sur del paralelo frontera, a aquellos indigenas que para eludir el castigo se internacion en el pudiendo efectuar la persecución durante otra jornada igual o sema 30 kilometros ex territorio elemánsen en del Rio Benito que necesiten trasladarse al Distrito de Ukolo y operar entre tribus que para eludir el cas 

Exemo Sr. El 13 del actual recibi el siguiente radiograma del..

Gobernador Imperial de Kamerun'Me entero con interés que Vª.Eª está preparando gran expedición para el Sudeste del Muni Español.Por indicación del Director Jefe de la expedición fronteriza Alemana me parece conveniente antes de su salida tratar sobre la cooperación en nuestras fronteras comunes.—Me nono en preguntarle si para este fin le seria agradable la visita del Sr. Olshansen -66-70 del bernador.—Sorprendido por este radiograma, pues mada podia indicar que aqui se preparase expedición alguna y considerando conveniente oir la opinión de nuestros vecinos de Colonia en lo que a las fronteras afecta, contesté.—(copia del radio). Y en el dia de ayer 15 recibi otro que decla.—Acuso recibo del telegrama de V.E. que agradezco.—Consejero Olshansen no puede partir mañana por impedirselo un trabajo urgente.—Llegará a esa el 25 del corriente més si esta fecha le es conveniente.—É inmediatamente respondi, dia 25 tendre satisfacción recibir visita Olchansen con la mayor estima.—Barrera.—Gobernador.—Como expreso mas arriba, fui sorprendido por el primer radiograma debido seguramente a las notacios con contratas por el primer tes. fronterizas, y nos conviene hacer acto de presencia en ellas para prestigio nuestro y para evitar nos suceda lo que ha venido pasando en la frontera Norte, así como conviene llegar pronto a una delimitación de fronteras para evitar rozamientos, que pueden presentarse por ese territorio delimitadas, y de algó doy cuenta a ese ministerio en este correo, al dar traslado de una comunicación del Subgobernador interino de Elobey, delimitación tanto mas precisa, cuanto que en un plano que en escala 1:1000,000 publicado por la Administración francesa en 1911 en su hoja IV del Africa Ecuatorial francesa, los franceses que por lo visto han situado por su cuenta algunos puntos de la frontera sur del territorio colocan todo el rio Novay en cuyas orillas está situado Asobla al sur del paralelo 1ºde latitud Norte, y por lo tanto de ser cierto esto resultaria que dicha localidad perteneceria a los alemanes noy dia, y almorectificar cuanto antes las fronteras nos conduciria repito a constantes roza...

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mientos en el Sur de nuestra posesión Continental, así como debe rectificarse la frontera Norte cuya delimitación no está fijada creyendo por mi parte que todo lo que consideranos nuestro territorio está formidos vaesadad, al Sur. Por otra parte pare trater con missa ros vecinos conviene que todo lo que consideranos nuestro territorio y está formidos vaesadad, al Sur. Por otra parte pare trater con missa ros vecinos conviene que todo canca pare trater con missa ros vecinos conviene que todo canca de concentrato de tomar posesió de ál morte de ello es Lecasario que conoccanos los suntos aproposato para las occupentos está le Renito y purte Sur del territorio, ya que noy unicumente tenco ape valerne para los datos de lamos no muy filedignos, datos que ya hubiera envisdo a ese Manisterio y que están pendientes de calcar los planos para mayor claridad de cuarto propone, indemas es todo ello, ceade que pasyon a nuestro locar esos territorios, no se ha reconocido del Benito mas que las pequenas partes que yo ne reconocido del Benito mas que para terre parte continental se tiene nobleta alguna cas a partir de fentar para parte continental se tiene nobleta alguna cas a partir de fentar a casa en continental de su de muestro social de su de calcar los planos nobleta de muestro social de su de calcar los continental de su de muestro continental de su de calcar los continental de su de muestro de continental de su de calcar los continentales de calcar los contentales de calcar los calcarses de calcar los calcarses de los calcarses de los calcarses de los calcarse

Traducción del Nº1.-Senta Isabel, 26 de Julio de 1913.-Excelencia.He tenido el honor de exponer las razones que hacen aparecer deseoso
al Gobierno Imperial del Famerum, de obtener una mayor libertad de
acción en la frontera Sud y en la parte sudeste del Muni Espanol, de
la que existe actualmente por las fronteras espanolas.-Me permito repetir que el Gobierno Imperial, naturalmente respota bajo todos los
puntos de vista el territorio español y habiendo encontrado, por ejemplo el que el del puesto Mzork estaba tomado por los franceses que....

**LB-SPA 1075** 

han pensado para el caso que éste estuviera en suelo español sincunizura clase de duda, evacuarlo por su propia iniciativa. Pero puesto que la parte total en cuestión, de la colonia española especialmente el territorio entre el Abanga y el Nelle está militarmente descupado, se ofrecen dificultades para la pacificación de la parte formeriza del Camerum, por estricta consideración de la frontera española; pues aun cuando en ellado alemán hay existencia de muchas fuerzas do ejército, se escapam (substraen del castigo) los habitantes de aquella comarca, siempre pasando al otro lado de la frontera, entrando en territorio español. Nuestras tropas, así como los comerciantes, que estan espaciandose mucho desde que la Administracción Aelmana se hizo cargo de aquella parte de territorio, deben siempre contar con que los indígenas introducidos en el territorio español, salgan de alli para atacarlos. Vese, pues, claramente, que los gramdes sacrificios que el-Greino-Pimperial hace para la pacificación de aquellas comarcas, son en gran parte, en vano, mientras no haya fuerzas suficientes en el lado español, para impedir el paso de indígenas insubordinados y operar, así de acuerdo con nosotros. Seria por tanto muy conveniente pera los intereses comunes puesto que tambien la Administracción española está interesada sin duda en la pacificación saber sig-1º si ver concede en toda la frontera un droit de poursuite (derecho de persecución) en el sentido de que las operaciones militares de nuestras tropas no teagam que hacer alto, dentro o siguiendo una acción militar empezada en el lado alemán, en persecución del enemigo, al llegar a la frontera. 2º in de un permiso general a nuestras tropas para operar en caso necesario en todo el Territorio situado entre los rios Abenge y Nelle. Se entenderia de por si, según mi dictamen que, donde haya tropas españolas les corresponde un análogo droit de poursuite en el territorio Alemán. Excelència, estariale muy reconocidos i quisiera comunicarme como opina sobre este proyecto. Si Vuestra Exc

Sta Isabel-26-VII-913.-472.-Excelencia: Tengo el honor de contestar a su atenta carta fecha de hoy en la que condensa lo tratado en nuestra conferencia tenida en la tarde de ayer acerca de la cooperación mutua en nuestras fronteras, o sea en la Sur y Este del territorio español, y entendiendo que nuestras opiniones particulares debemos escribirlas, fijandolas bien, para que en tanto nuestros respectivos Gobiernos llegan a un acuerdo, no solo evitemos entre as dos Colonias rozamientos, que debemos siempre alejar sino que debemos excribirlas, fijandolas biem, para que en tanto nuestros respectivos Gobiernos llegam a un acuerdo, no solo evitemos entre las dos Colonias rozamientos, que debemos siempre alejar, sino que nos prestemos mutua ayuda en lo que a dichas fronteras pueda afectar, emito en esta cuestión mi optión, personal esperando que asi lleguemos a uma especie de Statu-quo particular entre las dos Colonias, en tanto no ocupemos muestros respectivos territorios fronterizos y en tanto que por muestros Gobiernos no se llega a um acuerdo, y a una delimitación clara y estable que merezca la sanción de nuestros respectivos Gobiernos. Según los deseos que por conducto de V.E., expone su Excelencia el Gobernador Imperial del Protectorado Alemán de Kamerun, entre las ayudas que debemos prestamos está la de conseguir que los castigos a que se hagam acreedores los poblados que hoy figuran como fronterizos que los eludan los indígenas intermandose en territorio español, si el poblado autor de hechos que merecen castigo figuran como pertenecientes a los Distritos de Ukoko y Ojem, o intermándose en territorio alemán si figuran como pertenecientes a territorio español.—Desde luego mi opinión personal salvo maturalmente lo que mi Gobierno determine, está de acuerdo com los deseos, que por su conducto, me hace conocer Su Excelencia el Gobernador Imperial, en tanto mabas Colonias mo ocupemos de manera permanente los lugares que hoy figuran como fronterizos situados al Sur del Benito o Wolo es decir que en caso de necelitar castigar a um poblado que figurando como perteneciente a territorio alemán se interme en territorio español para eludir el castigo, la columna alemana encargada de castigarlo puede perseguirlo en territorio español hasta una jornada de la linea considerada como fronteriza, y viciversa, siempre que un poblado que le perseguirlo en territorio español hasta una jornada de la linea considerada como fronteriza y viciversa, siempre que un poblado que le perseguirlo en territorio español hasta una jornada de la linea considera

LB-SPA 1076

puede internarse persiguiendole en territorio alemán otra jornada, considerando las jornadas de doce horas, o sea lo que se camina desde las 6 de la meñana hasta las 6 de la terde a razón de tres kilometros por hora con un descamso de dos o sea un recorrido en cada territorio de 30 Ktlometros. Asi mismo opino, no haber incoveniente en que las fuerzas alemanas establecidas en el Distrito de Ojem, al Sur del rio Benito ó Wolo que mecesiten trasladarse al Distrito de Ojem, al Sur del rio Benito ó Wolo que mecesiten trasladarse al Distrito de Ukoko, y operar contra tribus que huyan del lado alemán en tambo no tengamos ocupado muestro territorio, pueden atravesar y operar en el espacio comprendido entre la orilla izquierda del Benito o Wolo a partir del meridiano frontera hasta el poblado N'gom situado en territorio español en la hoja 12 del plano alemán de 1º de Abril de 1912 de Moisel, al Sur del paralelo 1º 30 de latitud Norte, el rio llamado 70 tobo; hasta el poblado N'korki pasando por Amgonum, Oudong Niamdin, Azok y orilla izquierda del rio Abanga hasta Melark, sempre que en reciprocidad se consienta a una fuerza española recorrer y operar en un espacio del territorio alemán situado al Sur del Benito ó Wolo, comprendido en el mismo plano, entre la orilla izquierda de este rio hasta el poblado Essa, siguiendo despues por Memada, Nismonge, Mendung, Ongongo, Metsime, Mibang, Elelem, el camino marcado en el plano que pasa por Andun, Alia y Tutue hasta Boumintolo dándome cuenta continuamente de las operaciones que hayamos verificado y poblados que hayamos tenido necesidad de atravesar para perseguir a los habitantes aquellos que se hayan hecho acreedores al castigo y hayan huido al ferritorio vecino,—Ahora bien, entiendo, que para poder llegar a este Statu-quo particular entre las dos colonias en tanto nuestros Gobiernos no Ileguen a una que es la siguiente. El mo 1901, una comisión franco-española sintuo varios puntos de las fronteras Este y Sur del territorio español que es las incuntos des debemos considerar com Whotu - longitud 7º 29-59.85 E de Paris y latitud 0-58 15.82 Confluencia del Mitombe con el Utamboni 7º 34-39.65 "" 1º 0.14.77 Asam o Assamg 7º 34-36.2 "" 0.255.23.84 Efong 8 0.5.75 "" 0.255.23.84 Efong 8 0.5.775 "" 0.255.23.84 Efong 8 0.5.775 "" 0.255.23.84 Efong 8 0.5.775 "" 0.255.23.84 Efong 9 0.25.775 "" 0.255.23.84 Efong 9 0.25

pectivos territorios, ni a los que figurasen como situados precisamente en el paralelo y meridiano frontera, que consideraremos como neutrales sin que el considerar en nuestro convenio particular a Mitombe situado en la latitud antes expresada, prejuzgue que realmente pertenezca a territorio español, asi como pada prejuzgara que los ountos que tomamos para mantener este Statu-quo particular pertenezcarzalmente a una u otra colonia, lo que se decidira el día que se indermitem las fronteras por una comisión alemana-española, desalojando como es lógico los puntos que hoy se tengan ocupados a partir de Mitombe hacia el Este y retirando los nombramientos y banderas que se tengan dados a los jefes de los poblados que en el plano figuren.—Hoy dia, la comisión franco-alemana, podrá situar algunos de estos puntos, y auna cuando las observaciones de esas comisiones nos merezcan absoluta confianza, creo que en tanto una comisión alemana-española no los rectifique debemos mantener este Statu-quo particular y considerar como base el plano ya citado, y por lo tanto, los puestos militares que establezcamos lo seran refiriendonos a ese plano, sin que ello, repito, prejuzgue nada, y que el dia que se delimiten las fronteras, nos retiremos nosostros si resultaran establecidos en territorio alemán o se retirer los alemanes si estan establecidos en territorio alemán o se retirer los alemanes si estan establecidos en territorio alemán o se retirer los alemanes si estan establecidos en territorio español.—Creo que asi evitaremos todo asomo de rozamiento en tanto no lleguemos a una delimitación verda y a una ocupación efectiva y llegado este ditimo caso, que será seguramente lo primero que se haga, podremos suprimir el operar cada uno en al territorio vecino para que en su caso pueda cada uno evitar el paso de los poblados fijando en su dia un plazo no menor de un territorio que se lilegará a poder convenir, sera el paso de los poblados fijando en su dia un plazo no menor de un año para que el sos poblados fijando en su dia un plazo

😘 a dalah kanggaran bilan dalah kanggaran 🕻

Excmo Sr.-Como contestación a mi escrito nº 530 de 16 actual en el que corroboraba el cablegrama que con fecha 12 del mismo mes dirigí a V.E. a consecuencia de un radiograma recibido del Gobernador Imperial de Kamerum, acerca de una cooperación mutua de fronteras, para tratar sobre la cual anunciaba la llegada del ministro del Consejo del Gobierno del Protectorado Dr. Franz Olshausen, tengo el honor de poner en su conocimiento, que a bordo del vapor del Gobierno "Naglical"llegó a este puerto a las 11 de la mañana del 25 el mencionado Consejero, a quien envié al Sr. Drumen para que en mi nombre le saludara, desembarcando a las 2 de la tarde haciendole los honores correspondientes a lar representación que tomas.

un encuentro en Akonga con los pamues, habiendo tenido otro encuentro algo ma sadelante refugiandose los agresores emiterritorio español, quedando detenidas las fuerzas alemanas por no querer en modo alguno violar las fronteras, preguntandome si nosotros podriamos ejercer alguna acción en la parte Sur del territorio, que contribuyese con la suya a pacificar aquellos lugares en bien del comercio, que desde la ocupación de los territorios cedidos por Francia a Alemania, ha empezado a extenderse considerablemente. Me añadió que el plamo funico que existia, que era el aleman del que acompaño una copia, y que está tomado seguramente de algun plano antiguo, tenia multitud de errores habiendo podido apreciar entre otros de bulto, que el popañola, lo ham encontrado situado al Sur de la frontera Alemana-Española, lo ham encontrado situado al Sur de la frontera Alemana-Española, lo ham encontrado cel punto de Nozork, que en el plano firmaceses, pero que ellos creyendo que pueda estar en territorio español dierom ordem de evacuarlo, aun cuando no saben si lo habran hecondem hallegado a Nozork. Por último me indicó, que todos sus esfuerzos y gastos que vienen verificando son perdidos o no dan el resultado que debian dar, por no tener nosostros Administracción en parte alguna del interior y que como teniam muchas fuerzas en el Distrito de Ojem (Este de muestro territorio) y en el de Ukoko y necesitando

Annex 14

\*\*Aviar desde el primero al segundo fuerzas, ya que nosotros no tendos a la sureste de muestro territorio y operar alli persignación a los padrantes de muestro territorio y operar alli persignación a los padrantes de muestro territorio y operar alli persignación a los padrantes de la sureste de muestro de los poblados que mabiendo electuado un ataque a las fuerzas alcamas se trajen de basar a muestro lado. Le fuerta caracterio y le contesté que desde hugeo el Gonterno de la contesta alcamas se trajen de basar a muestro lado. Le fuerta incoveniente es perseguir a los poblados que eludiento el castigo a que se mabian hecho acreedore, se habian internado en fuerto territorio, pero que para ello acessitab datos ciertos y seguros, sobre dichos poblados y lugares donde se podran haber espector a los estados que esta nos pueblos padras de tribu distinca, you podra castigarse a qui enes no se hubiesen movido nunca del territorio espado: es claro que al decir tolo esto, lo hacia a conciencia desque adas podiames hacer alli por no tentr elementos de nuntorio espado: es claro que al decir tolo esto, lo hacia a conciencia desque adas podiames hacer alli por no tentr elementos de nuntorio espado: es claro que al decir tolo esto, lo hacia a conciencia desque adas podiames hacer alli por no tentr elementos de nuntorio espado: es claro que al decir tolo esto, lo hacia a conciencia desque adas podiames hacer alli por no tentra elementos de nuntorio espados esta distinta de la completa de la completa de la combina esta de las fronteras que la comisión franco-alemgia, o esta dituma sola pudiera fijar con sus observaciones, haciamo es consentander gue and cumbo essa sobservaciones fueran para ma de uma conciencia de que ana cumbo essa sobservaciones fueran para ma de uma conciencia de que ana cumbo essa sobservaciones fueran para ma de uma conciencia de que hoy seguramente estan operando en muestro territorio del sur y en el perseguir a los hadigans, como har vento haciam el conciencia del conciencia del conciencia del c 111

me ha parecido la única factible porque sin Administracción nuestra mada mas que en algun punto de la costa, el oponernos a que hicieran lo que pretenden; y que seguramente estaran haciendo, daria lugar a que nos exigieran la ocupación inmediata y ni tenemos fuerzas suficientes para ello, ni elementos. Hoy dia nuestros vecinos han reconocido perfectamente todos los alrededores de nuestros recinos para el por estaran la que hay en muestro territorio y para conocido perfectamente todos los alrededores de nuestras fronteras y aun mas adentro, y saben lo que hay en nuestro territorio, y para nosotros tener idea de lo que tenemos al Sur del Benito entre el meridiano de Asobla y el que constituye la frontera Este, es para lo que habia pedido autorización a V.E. para recorrer el Benito y toda esa parte, aprovechando la época seca, que facilita las marchas, que hace menos penosos los pasos de los rios, y que aleja probabilidades de enfermedades, y siendo una excursión larga, por lo menos de dos meses de duración, hubiera sido conveniente emprenderla a lo mas tardar en los primeros dias de Agosto, pues nada sera obstaculo aív.E. acuerda que efectue la expedición propuesta, y aun en mala época siempre emprenderé gustoso y contento la expedición por entender que con ello presto un servicio a mi pais.-En el dia de hoy recibí un radiograma del Gobernador Imperial de cuya traducción acompaño copia en el nº 4 mostrandose conforme en un todo con el Statu-quo por mi propuesto en vista de sus proposiciones.-Todo lo que tengo el honor de poner en su conocimiento por si se digna aprobar mi conducta en lo tratado con el Dr. Franz Olshausen representante del Gobernador Imperial de Kamerur.-Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.-26-VII-913.firmado.-A.B.-rubricado.-Excmo Sr. Ministro de Estado.Nº5A-IDA-579-

Imperial de Kemerur.-Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.-26-VII-913-19firmado.-A.B.-Turbricacio.-Exceo Sr. Ministro de Estado.Nº26-HAPA-579Hay un membrete circular que dice:Gobernador Imperial Alemán del
Camerún.-G.B.I.Nº2531/13.-Buea,6 de Agosto de 1915.-Vuestra Excelencia: Me honro en confirmar el contenido de mi telegrama de 51 del
pasado més, como sigue:-Ngradezco cordialmente a V.E. el agasajador
trato en las negociaciones con el consedero de Legación Olshausen.Me declaro completamente de acuerdo conhel contenido de su escrito
nº 4722, dirigido a mi citado Plenipotenciario y ruego considere en
ple el status quo particular de Vuestra Excelencia, a partir de hoy.En el próximo correo presentre los despachos a mi Reino.-Ademas dare instrucciones al Jefe de tropas y autoridades en nuestra frontera
y les ordenaré respeten firmemmente los intereses españoles, en el
cumplimiento de sus deberes.-Rogando nº Vuestra Excelencia de las oportunas ordenaré respeten firmemmente los intereses españoles, en el
cumplimiento de sus deberes.-Rogando nº Vuestra Excelencia de las oportunas ordenes, digo las correspondientes irstrucciones a las Autoridades que le son subordinades, quedo con el mas señalado al to aprecio, su affmo, Ebermaier.-Gobernador".-Respecto al cual he recibido
hoy la coatestación de Vuestra Excelencia, como consecuencia de la
cual, me permito adjuntarle dos ejemplares de las hojas l 2 del mapa de Moisel l'300.000.- Repito que estoy completamente de acuerdo
con el coatendo del escrito de Vuestra Excelencia, número 492 de
26 de Julio del corriente año, dirigido a mi Parlamentario.-Como queda va expresado en mi telegrama dictará las disposiciones convenientes a las tropas y autoridades, para el cumplimiento de nuestros
acuerdos.-Si se hubieran distribuido muestras honorificas o efecânisdo
mombremientos de caudillos en lugares que, según el mapa, pertencen
al territorio español, seran anulados esos documentos actas). Por
lo que al ejercicio del diroit de poursuite hasta 30 kilometros al in

<sup>30</sup> Agosto 1913.-Nº2.-Hay un sello que dice Gobierno General de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea.-Registro General.-Salida..

## Annex 15

Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, Bulletin No. 2 (1955)

[truncated] scope and power in the areas surrounding Port Mbanda. Likewise, he sought a naval tender in order to place a second light on the ridge inside the city of Bata which, together with the first light to be placed at the end of the jetty, would act as a lead line for entering and searching. As there are presently no means with which to locate an anchorage, the adjutant for public works was apprised of the convenience in making the gunboat "Canovas del Castillo" the one tasked with finding new anchorages in the port of Bata. It is necessary to note that the naval adjutancy lacks any official information regarding this matter.

B). Mbana islet. During the visit to this small island, we determined that a detachment of the colonial guard exists there. By way of the Kogo territorial administrator, we are aware of the steps taken in order to compensate the French for the expense incurred in the construction of the beacon with the light apparatus, all of which cost some 800,000 francs. The territorial administrator has had frequent conversations with various French authorities. This maritime administration highlights that we have not received any official information regarding this matter at any time. Except for the command's most lofty guidelines, such would fall within our functions, first due to the situation of these lands being totally situated at sea and within our jurisdiction, and second because of the quality of the construction, and the astronomical point or beacon, or both at the same time, insofar as they concern our competency in technical matters.

Thus, we presently are without any news as to the hydrographic endeavors that the French hydrographic ship has undertaken or plans to undertake, even though we have heard about all of this informally through the territorial administration in Kogo.

C). Sunken ships. The extraction of the [truncated] from Fernando Poo in Bata Bay has been granted to Mr. Mari Colom [truncated]. The pertinent measures in that regard are adopted.

**SECOND** 

(External information)

[illegible stamp]



**CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION** 

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Matthew Bouillon, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



alcance y potencia en las proximidades Funta monada. Así mismo pidió el concurso de la Marina para situar una segunda luz en vierra, dentro de la ciudad de Bata que en unión de la primera luz que se situará en el extremo del pantalan sirvan de enfillación de entrada y fondeo. Como no se dispone de medios para localizar un fondeadero se indicó al Ayudante de Obras Públicas de la conveniencia de que sea el Cañonero "Cámovas del Castillo" el que localice los nuevos fondeaderos del puerto de Bata. Se hace resaltar que en la Ayudantia Militar de Marina se carece de toda información Oficial sobre tal asunto.

probado que allí existe un destacamento de la Guardia Colènial.

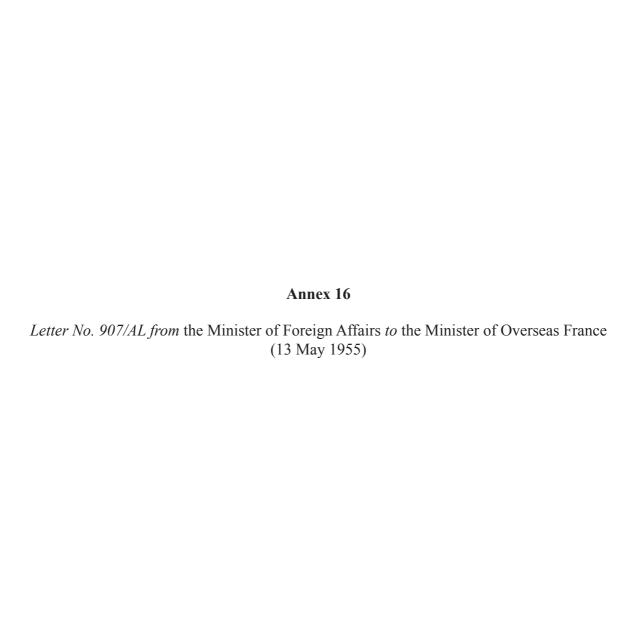
A través del Administrador Territorial de Kogo se tiene conocimiento de las gestiones realizadas a fin de abonar a los franceses el gasto ocasionado por la construcción de la baliza con su aparato de luz, por todo lo cual se abonaran unos 800,000 francos. Dicho Administrador Territorial ha mantenido frecuentes conversaciones con diferentes autoridades francesas. Esta Administración Marítima hace resaltar que no ha tenido en ningún momento la menor información oficial sobre tal asunto, que sakvo el más elevado criterio del Mando, cae dentro de sus atribuciones en primer lugar por la situación del terreno, totalmente situado en el mar y dentro de su zona de jurisdicción y en segundo lugar por la calidad de la edificación, punto astrónomico ó baliza 6 ambas cosas a la vez, de nuestra competencia en terreno tecnica

Asi mismo se carece de toda noticia sobre los trabajos hidrógraficos que realiza ó han de realizar el buque hidrógrafo francés, aunque de todo ello se tiene conocimiento oficioso a través de la Administración Territorial de Rogo.

tos del Fernando Poo" en la Bahia de Bata al Sr. Mari Colom se adoptan las medidas pertinentes a tal extremo.

SEGUNDO

( Información exterior )



MAE/62Q0/9 Sub-[illegible]			
I M/AR	FSP-6-1		

[stamp: S]
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
POLITICAL AFFAIRS

Directorate of Africa and the Levant Sub-directorate of Africa

No. 907 /AL

RE: "Cocotier" islet incidents Ref. your letter No. 515 of May 6, 1955, my letter No. 849 of May 5, 1955 THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS to
THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS FRANCE

[stamp: MAY 13, 1955]

My referenced letter informed you of my Department's opinion on the possible nationality of "Cocotier" islet. Since the texts do not attribute the shoal of islands, the largest of which is "Baynia," to either France or Spain, and since the Spanish have occupied Baynia island more or less permanently since 1900, our legal position to contest the possession of "Cocotier" island with Spain lacks basis.

Under these conditions, it appears to me that, unless you advise otherwise, our interest is to

.../...

# MAE/62Q0/9 Sub-[illegible] [cut-off text] -53

-2-

implicitly accept the Spanish version, which consists of allowing the construction to be completed, and the Government of Madrid would reimburse the costs./.

[stamp: Signed: NEGRE]



(212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

#### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Elizabeth Eckardt, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

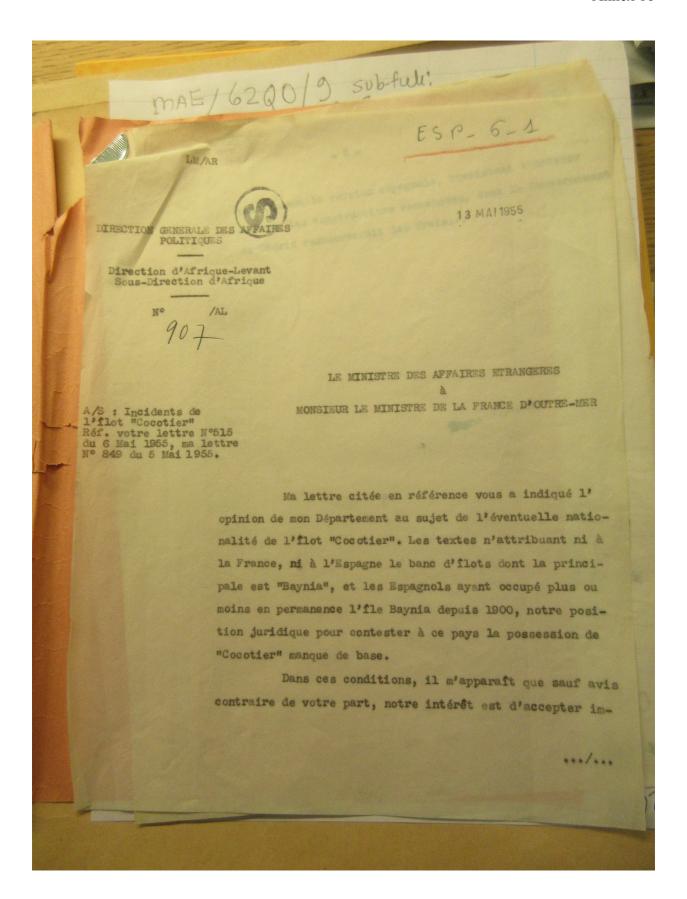
Kent G. Heine

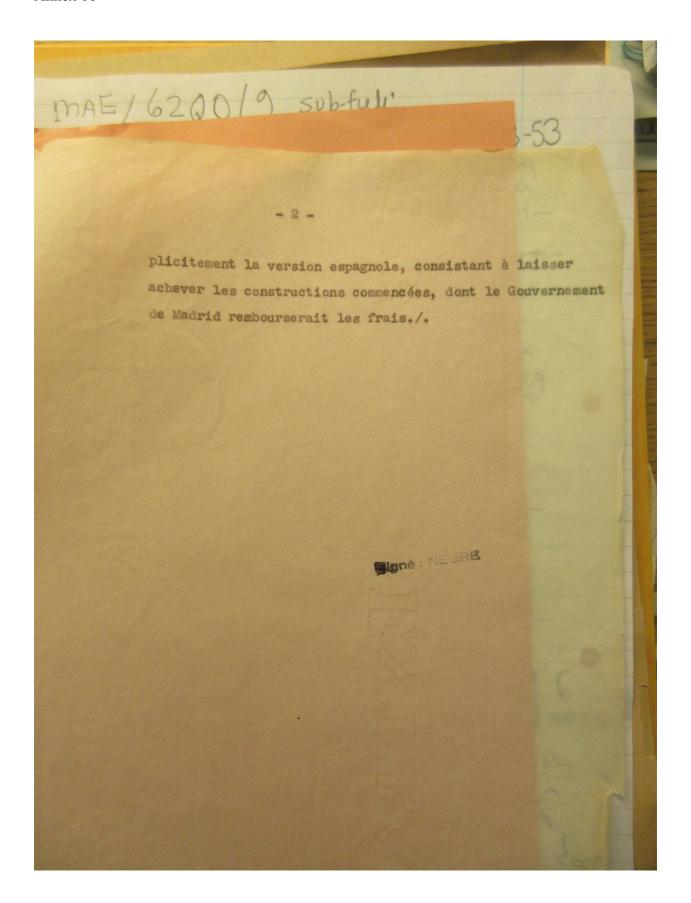
Water Street Translations, LLC

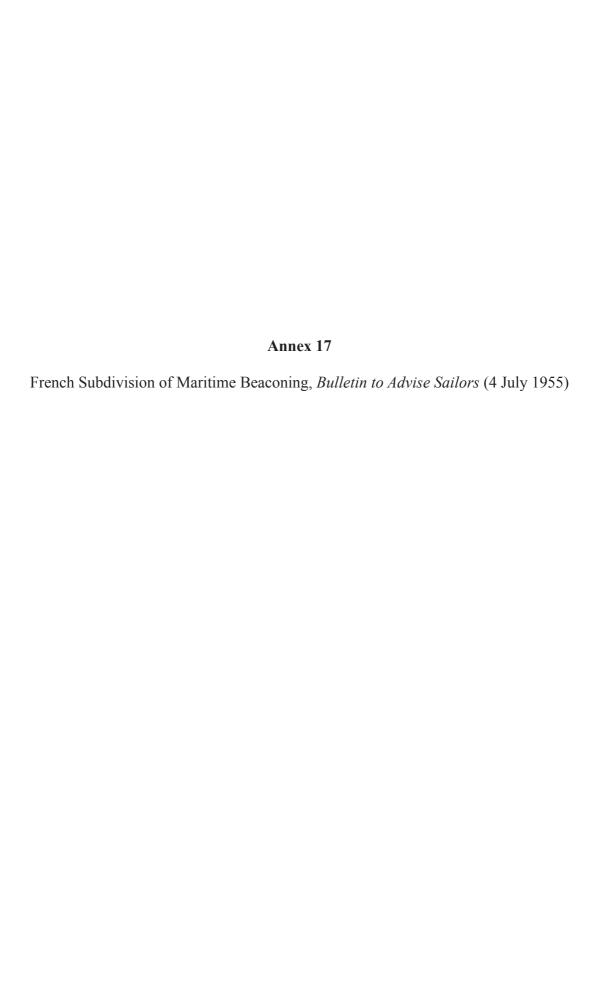
09/02/22

Date









[handwritten:] B.T.M

#### LIGHTHOUSES AND BEACONS

### BULLETIN TO ADVISE SAILORS

[handwritten:] 626

Department
[stamp:]
SUBDIVISION
of MARITIME BEACONING
of the A.E.F.

This bulletin must be given to the Director of the Lighthouses and Beacons Service

43, Avenue du Président-Wilson - PARIS (16th)

Telephone: KLE: 83 04 - Telegraph address: DIPHARBAL-PARIS

------

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS. – 1) Remember that a bulletin must be sent out for any permanent or temporary change to the status of maritime signaling (lighthouses, lighted or non-lighted buoys, lighted towers, beacons, daymarks, sound signals, radio beacons, etc.).

The same is true for any accidental obstacle that it would be helpful to make known to Navigation.

When the change is voluntary, a preparatory bulletin must be sent at least 1 month in advance. Another bulletin must be sent when the planned change is completed.

Also remember that, if safety at sea is compromised (accidental outages and changes of lights, accidental interruptions and changes to the functioning of a radio beacon or sound signal, lightboats or lighted buoys being extinguished or leaving harbor, etc.), before a bulletin is sent out, an AVURNAV (urgent navigation warning) must be transmitted by telephone to the nearest wireless telegraph maritime radio station and by sending a telegram to DIPHARBAL PARIS, and, in some military ports, by transmitting an AVURNAV to the Maritime Prefecture.

- 2) The person who drafts the bulletin must precisely fill out the box for the type of installation that is the subject of the bulletin. The information requested is particularly indispensable when it is a matter of a new installation or when the changes that were planned or completed are significant and change the status of lighting and beaconing.
  - 3) Bulletins must be sent as quickly as possible to all levels.

#### **EVENTS TO REPORT**

#### Corisco Bay - Cocotiers Beacon

- 1) Placement of a black conical topmark at the tip of the beacon -
- 2) Change to the coloring of the beacon
- 3) As Spanish sovereignty over Cocotiers island has been recognized by the French High Officials, the Cocotiers beacon located in Spanish territory is Spanish

Date of the event reported: **June 10, 1955**Probably date of return to normal: **Situation normal**Date on which the AVURNAV was sent: **June 11, 1955**Observations:

#### INFORMATION ABOUT THE INSTALLATION IN QUESTION

## I. – LIGHTHOUSES OR LIGHTS ON FIXED SUPPORTS LIGHTBOATS

Name and location:

Number:

(taken from the most recent State of Lighting or the Hydrographic Service Book of Lights).

Geographical coordinates:

(for a new installation, also indicate the position by azimuth and distance relative to an easily identifiable point of reference to be identified on marine maps and attach an excerpt of the map.)

Characteristics of the light (coloring, rhythm, sectors, etc.):

Composition of the light source:

Composition of the lighting device (type, focal distance, etc.):

Composition of the backup equipment:

Description of the support:

Height of the focal plane above ground level:

above the high seas:

Light intensity of the light (optional):

Visibility range of the light for 50% and 90% of the year (optional):

Method of keeping the light:

cont.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

#### II. - BUOYS

Name and location:

Number:

(taken from the most recent State of Lighting or the Hydrographic Service Book of Lights).

Geographical coordinates:

(for a new buoy, also indicate the position by azimuth and distance relative to an easily identifiable point of reference to be identified on marine maps and attach an excerpt of the map; for a buoy marking a wreck, indicate the position by azimuth and distance relative to the wreck)

Type of buoy:

Water depth at the anchorage, below hydrographic zero:

Color of the buoy:

Description, height, and color of the topmark:

Height of the summit of the topmark or the highest portion of the buoy above the water:

Character of the light:

For **lighted** buoys Focal distance of the lens:
Height of the focal plane above the water:

For **radar** buoys, indicate whether there are radar reflectors and give a summary description:

#### III. - BEACONS - TOWERS - DAYMARKS

Name and location: "Cocotiers" - On the Island, Spanish, Cocotiers -

Number:

(taken from the most recent State of Lighting). 3000 m. within 98° of the end East of M'Banié 00°48'2 N - 9°25'4 E (Gr.)

Geographical coordinates:

(for a new marker, also indicate the position by azimuth and distance relative to an easily identifiable point of reference to be identified on marine maps and attach an excerpt of the map).

Description: Pyramidal masonry tower, cross-shaped cross section with platform

Coloration: Lower two-thirds white, upper third black

Description, height, coloring of the topmark: Conical black topmark

Height of the summit of the topmark or the highest portion of the mark above the ground and above the high seas: 17 meters

#### IV. - SOUND SIGNALS

Name and location:

Number:

(taken from the most recent State of Lighting or the Hydrographic Service Book of Lights).

Geographical coordinates: Nature of the sound signal:

Rhythm of the transmissions:

#### V. - RADIO BEACONS

Name and location:

Number:

(taken from the most recent State of Lighting or Radio Beacons or the Hydrographic Service Book of Radio Signals).

Geographical coordinates:

Code: Wavelength:

Wave type: Modulation frequency: Wave frequency: Range (in nautical miles):

Rhythm of transmissions:

Head Engineer

Subdivision Engineer: District Engineer [stamp:] Head of the Subdivision

of MARITIME BEACONING of the A F F [signature]

[stamp:]

4 JUL 1955

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



(212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

#### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Christine Clay, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from French into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the French text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/23/22

Date



## BULLETIN POUR AVIS A DONNER AUX NAVIGATEURS

SUBDIVISE

OU BALISAGE MARTIME

Ce bulletin doit être transmis à M. le Directeur du Service des Phares et Balises

43, Avenue du Président-Wilson - PARIS (16°) Téléph. : KLE. : 83-04 - Adresse Télégraphique : DIPHARBAL-PARIS

RECOMMANDATIONS IMPORTANTES. — 1º Il est rappelé que tout changement permanent ou temporaire dans l'état de la signalisation maritime (phares, bouées lumineuses ou non lumineuses, tourelles, balises, amers, signaux sonores, radiophares, etc.), doit donner lieu à l'envoi d'un bulletin.

Il en est de même pour tout obstacle accidentel qu'il sera utile de faire connaître à la Navigation. Quand le changement est volontaire, un bulletin préparatoire doit être envoyé au moins 1 mois à l'avance. Un autre bulletin doit être envoyé quand le changement prévu est réalisé.

Il est rappelé également que, dans le cas où la sécurité en mer est compromise (extinctions et modifications accidentelles de feux, interruptions et modifications accidentelles du fonctionnement d'un radiophare ou d'un signal sonore, extinctions ou déradages de bateaux-feu ou de bouées lumineuses, etc.), l'envoi du bulletin doit être précédé par la transmission par téléphone d'un AVURNAV à la station radiomaritime de T. S. F. la plus proche et par l'envoi d'un télégramme à : DIPHARBAL PARIS, ainsi que, dans certains ports militaires, par la transmission d'un AVURNAV à la Préfecture Maritime.

2º Le rédacteur du bulletin est tenu de remplir exactement le cadre réservé au type d'établissement faisant l'objet du bulletin. Les renseignements demandés sont particulièrement indispensables quand il s'agit d'un établissement nouveau our lorsque les changements prévus ou réalisés sont importants et modifient les Etats de l'Eclairage et du Balisage.

3º L'acheminement des bulletins doit être réalisé avec la plus grande célérité à tous les échelons,

### FAITS A SIGNALER

#### Raie de Corisco - Balise Cocotier

10- Etablissement d'un voyent conique noir au Sommet de la balise -

2° Modification de la coloration de la balise 3° La souveraineté espagnole sur l'flot cocotier ayant été recomme

par les Hautes Autorités Françaises, la belise Cocotier située en territoire espagnol est Espagnole

Date du fait signalé :10 Juin 1955

Date probable du rétablissement de la situation normale : Situation normale

IV. - SICNAUX SOMORES

Date d'envoi de l'AVURNAV 11 Juin 1955

Observations:

### RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT INTÉRESSÉ

I. - PHARES OU FEUX SUR SUPPORTS FIXES met an place de merce de l'Aure de la larrage ou des Radiofaves ou du Live des Radios

Nom et situation:

Numéro:

(emprunté au plus récemment paru de l'Etat de l'Eclairage ou du Livre des Feux du Service Hydrographique). Coordonnées géographiques :

(pour un établissement nouveau, indiquer en outre la position par azimut et distance par rapport à un point de repère connu facile à identifier sur les cartes marines et joindre un extrait de carte).

Caractère du feu (coloration, rythme, secteurs, etc.):

Constitution de la source lumineuse :

Constitution de l'appareil d'éclairage (type, distance focale, etc.) :

Constitution de l'appareillage de secours de l'ainbert de l'appareillage de secours de l'ainbert de l'ainbert de l'appareillage de secours de l'ainbert de l'ainb

Description du support :

Hauteur du plan focal au-dessus du sol :

au-dessus des hautes mers :

Intensité lumineuse du feu (facultatif);

Portées lumineuses du feu pendant les 50 % et les 90 % de l'année (facultatif) :

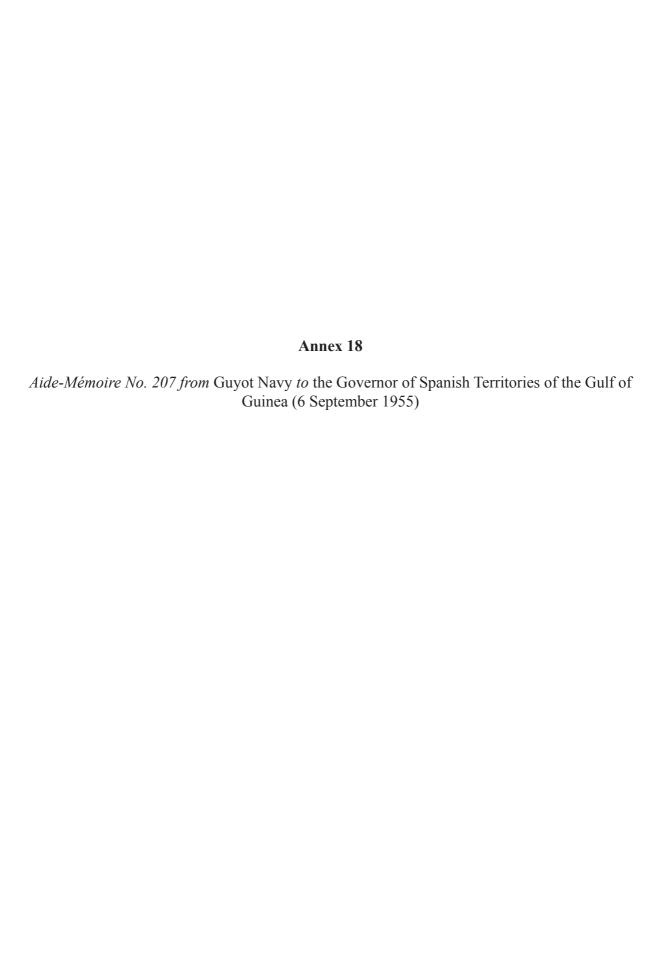
Mode de gardiennage du feu :

(T. S. V. P.)

Coordonnées géographiques :

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	MITTINE II.	BOUÉES	astana ma an	1
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	IV. — SIGNA	UX SONORES		
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ABOARD, CORISCO bay September 6 1955

"CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO"

NATIONAL NAVY
NAVY IN CENTRAL AFRICA

"BEAUTEMPS BEAUPRE" Notice No. 207

#### **MEMORANDUM**

 In letter No. 2,068 dated 6/13/1955, addressed to the Governor-General of Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, the High Commissioner of the French Republic presented the following proposal:

"The Commission will meet with your technical service to lay the groundwork for an agreement with respect to the placement of lighted markers, and the preparation and use of the Bay waters in the parts where the drafts concern Spanish and international territorial waters."

 This proposal was approved by the Governor-General of Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea, designating the following individuals as representatives of Spain:

MR. FERNANDO SUANCES DE VIÑAS, Lieutenant Commander, Commander of the "CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO" Gunboat.

MR. JUAN SERRANO PIZARRO, Lieutenant, Maritime Administrator of Rio Benito.

- According to letter 1,460 A.P.3, dated July 20, from the High Commissioner in A.E.F. to the Governor-General of Santa Isabel, the following individuals were designated as representatives of France:
  - Mr. GUYOT, Frigate Captain, Commander of the "BEAUTEMPS-BEAUPRE."
    - Mr. MANNEVY, Engineer/ Hydrographer
    - Mr. LABOUR, Head of the Maritime Buoy Placement Unit.
- 4. The interview has been scheduled for September 15, 1955, near the BAYNIA buoy in CORISCO Bay.
- The June 27, 1900 Convention between the Spanish and French Governments provided for these meetings, and we believe that the points to be discussed at the proposed meeting are the following:
  - 1. Regulation of the French and Spanish territorial waters.
  - 2. Placement of buoys and lighted markers of Rio Mondah in the relevant sections of Spanish waters.
- 1. REGULATION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

The June 27, 1900 Convention formally recognizes Spanish possession of the islands of CORISCO, ELOBEY and ANNOBON, and does not mention any of the islets located to the south of Corisco.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

-2-

However, BAYNIA, the main islet of this group, is included within the six nautical miles that limit the Spanish territorial waters. It is therefore indisputable that the CONGA and COCOTERO islets are part of the same rocky system and thus cannot be separated from BAYNIA island.

Furthermore, these islets are traditionally occupied and visited by Spanish natives. For all of these reasons, the French side has acknowledged in the correspondence regarding the COCOTEROS islet buoy that this buoy was Spanish property.

- The Spanish side has agreed that Spain would reimburse France for the cost of the construction of this buoy.
- It has been agreed that the payment of this reimbursement will be made directly between the Authorities of PORT IRADIER and COCOBEACH.

For all of these reasons, we must also consider that the limit of the Spanish territorial waters of CORISCO Island is marked by the boundary formed by the emerged lands of the CONGA-BAYNIA-COCOTERO group.

With respect to our current meeting, we note that the access routes to the north of the MUNY and MONDAH rivers, between CORISCO island to the west, the coast of Spanish Guinea to the north, and the ELOBEY islands to the east, are within Spanish territorial waters.

Although Article 5 of the convention of June 27, 1900, explicitly regulates the case of the MUNY river, it does not mention the MONDAH river, which likely had not been exploited at that time. This article states:

"The French ships shall have access by sea to the MUNY river in Spanish waters and will enjoy the same benefits as the Spanish ships, /and/ with reciprocity for the Spanish ships in French territorial waters. Navigation and fishing shall be free for French and Spanish subjects in the MUNY and UTEMBONY rivers."

We propose that these regulations be unconditionally extended to the mouth of Rio MONDAH, specifying in our draft agreement that:

"the provisions of Article 5 are extended to Rio MONDAH."

#### 2. PLACEMENT OF RIO MONDAH BUOYS AND LIGHTED MARKERS

At present, French ships en route to Rio MONDAH benefit from the Spanish markers installed with a view to the entrance of Rio MUNY, and in particular:

- a) the Cabo San Juan lighthouse.
- b) the auxiliary lights of CORISCO and ELOBEY.

Further south, French buoyage services have placed a number of buoys in French territorial and international waters.

The complete depth study that the "Beautemps-Beaupré" is finalizing will facilitate the correct placement of this buoyage and its enhancement, by outfitting it with lighted buoys.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

-3-

The soundings taken by the "Beautemps-Beaupré" show the presence of two channels to the south of the island of CORISCO.

- One is located north of the line of the CONGA-BAYNIA-COCOTERO islets, with an average depth of 7 m, except at a point located in its middle section, where the depth is 4 and a half m. This doesn't improve any of the current routes, except for smaller boats, as it requires extensive buoying, and thus does not appear to be used.
- The second channel flows to the south of the same group of islets and its depth extends seven meters along its entire length. This channel is located entirely in French territorial waters (in the vicinity of Cape ESTEIRAS and Rio MONDAH proper) or international waters in the part closest to the line of islets.

Its lighted markers and buoyage require the COCOTERO islet buoy, which is also essential for marking access from the north. It is therefore necessary to install a light on this buoy. Other markers are already placed (ESTEIRAS-AKANDA) or will be installed in French or international territorial waters; and France, as the main usufructuary, will be responsible for their installation and maintenance, as it is currently doing with the BAYNIA "A" and "C" buoys.

Thus, all that remains is to explore an agreement for the COCOTERO's lighted marker:

- its characteristics;
- its fuel (dissolved acetylene or propane)
- its supply of spare parts,

in order to identify the safest solution.

France is clearly the main user of these channels located south of the Bay. France has organized a maritime buoyage section in Libreville for the maintenance and care of the existing buoyage, which will be further increased. For this reason, it has a clear interest in the installation of French-style lighting equipment (convenience of supply and spare parts). For all of the above reasons, we propose that the lighting equipment be installed and serviced by France. The payment of the accrued expenses could, if Spain so wishes, be reimbursed to the French government.

Frigate Captain GUYOT Commanding the "BEAUTEMPS-BEAUPRÉ" hydrographic ship

Signed: GUYOT.



### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Jamie Mullin, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



A BORDO, había de CORISCO

a 6 de septiembre

1.955

"CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO"

3-

5-

MARINE NACIONAL
MARINA EN AFRICA CENTRAL

AVISO "BEAUTEMPS\_BEAUPRE".

### MEMORIA

1- Por escrito mimero 2.068 del 13/6/1955, dirigido al Gobernador General de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, el Alto-Eommissario de la República francesa formuló la siguiente proposición:

"La Commission se reunirá con su servicio técnico para sentar las bases para un acuerdo concerniente al balizago de las señales luminosas, a la preparación y al uso de las aguas de la Bahía, en las partes en que los proyectos atañan a las aguas territoriales españoles o internacionales".

Esta propuesta fué aprobada por el Gobernador General de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, designando como representantes españoles:

> D. FERNANDO SUANCES DE VIÑAS, Capitán de Corbeta, Comandante del Cañonero "CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO".

D. JUAN SERRANO PIZARRO, Teniente de Navío, Administrador Marítimo de Rio Benito.

Como representantes franceses han sido nombrados según escrito 1.460 A.P.3 del 20 de julio, del Alto Comisario en A.E.F. al Gobernador Geneval de Santa Isabel:

Señor GUYOT, Capitán de Fragata, Comandante del "BEAU-

Senor Ingeniero-Hydrografo MANNEVY

Señor LABOUR, Jefe de la Subdivisión de balizago marítimo.

La entrevista ha sido fijada para el 15 de septiembre de 1.955, en las proximidades de la boya de BAYNIA, en la bahía de CORISCO.

La convención del 27 de junio de 1.900 entre los Gobiernos Español y Frances preveyendo estas conferencias, pensamos que los pubtos a estudiar durante ésta son los siguientes:

19.- Reglamentación de las aguas territoriales francesas y españoles.

2º.- Balizago y señales luminosas del rio Mondah en sus partes interesando las aguas territoriales españolas.

### 19.- REGLAMENTACION DE LAS AGUAS TERRITORIALES

La convención del 27 de junio de 1.900 reconoce formalmente a España la posesión de las islas CORISCO, ELOBEY y ANNOBON, no mencionando ninguno de los islotes sitos al Sur de Corisco.

-2-

No obstante, BAYNIA, principal islote de este grupo, se encuentra incluido dentro de las 6 millas marinas que limitan las aguas territoriales españolas. Es por tanto indiscutible que los islotes CONGA y COCOTERO forman parte del mismo sistema rocoso y no pueden por tanto desligarse de la isla BAYNIA.

Además estos islotes son tradicionalmente ocupados y visitados por indígenas españoles; por todo ésto, es por lo que, en la correspondencia cruzada sobre la baliza del islote COCOTEROS, se ha reconocido por parte francesa que esta baliza era propiedad española.

-Se ha aceptado por parte española que el costo de su construcción sería reembolsado por España a Francia.

-Se ha convenido que la liquidación de este reembolso se realizará directamente entre las Autoridades de PUERTO-IRADIER y COCOBEACH.

Por todo ésto igualmente, debemos considerar que el límite de las aguas territoriales españolas de la isla CORISCO esta constituido por el límite formado por las tierras emergidas del grupo CONGA-BAYNIA-COCOTERO.

En lo que concierne a nuestra actual reunión, nosotros constatamos que las rutas de acceso por el norte a los rios MUNY y MONDAH, entre la isla CORISCO al Oeste, la costa de Guinea española al Norte y las islas ELOBEY al Este, están dentro de las aguas territoriales españolas.

Si bien la convención del 27 de junio de 1.900 en su artículo quinto reglamenta esplícitamente el caso del rio MUNY, no habla para mada del rio MONDAH, problemente inexplotado en aquellas fechas. Este artículo dice:

"los barcos franceses disfrutarán en su acceso por mar al rio MUNY en aguas españolas de las mismas facilidades que puedan beneficiar los barcos españoles.".— Con reciprocidad para los barcos españoles en aguas territoriales franceses".— La navegación y la pesca serán libres para los súbditos franceses y españoles en los rios MUNY y UTEMBONY".

Nosotros proponemos que esta reglamentación sea pura y simplemente extendida a la embocadura del rio MONDAH, especificando en nuestro proyecto de acuerdo que:

"las disposiciones del artículo quinto son extendidas al rio MONDAH".

20 .-

### BALIZAGE Y SENALES LUMINOSAS DEL RIO MONDAH

En la actualidad, los barcos franceses en ruta hacia el rio MONDAH se benefician de las señales españoles instaladas con miras a la entrada del rio MUNY y especialmente:

a) del faro de Cabo San Juan.
b) las luces auxiliares de CORISCO y ELOBEY.

Más al Sur, los servicios franceses de balizage han situado en las aguas internacionales y territoriales franceses cierto : número de boyas.

El estudio completo de fondos que el "Beautemps-Beaupré" está finalizando permitirá la reciificación de esta balizaje y su mojora, equipándolo de boya luminosas.

-3-

Los sondeos verificados por el "Beautemps-Beaupré", demuestran la existencia de dos cânales al Sur de la isla de CO-RISCO;

-uno situado al Norte de la línea de islotes CONGA-BAYNIA-COCOTERO, cuya profundidad media es de 7 metros, salvo en un punto situado en su parte media, cuya profundidad es de 4 m. y medio. Este no mejora ninguna de las rutas actuales, salvo para barcos memores, exigiendo un balizage muy completo, por lo que no parece ser utilizado.

-el segundo pase al Sur del mismo grupo de islotes y su profundidad alcanza en toda su extensión los siete metros. Este canal se encuentra totalmente en aguas territoriales francesas, (alrededores del cabo ESTEIRAS y rio MONDAH propialmente dicho) o internacionales en su parte más cercana a la linea de islotes.

Sus señales luminosas y su balizage necesitan la baliza del isloteCOCOTARO que es esencial al mismo tiempo para jalonar el acceso por el Norte. Es por tanto necesario instalar una luz sobre esta baliza. Obras marcas están ya situadas (ESTEIRAS-AKAN-DA) o serán instaladas en las aguas territoriales francesas o internacionales; y Francia, como principal usufructuadora, tomará a su cargo su instalación y conservación, como realiza actualmente con las boyas RAYNIA - "A" y "C".

Solo queda por tanto estudiar un scuerdo para señal luminosa del COCOTERO:

-sus características;
-su carburante (acetileno disuelto o propano)
-su suministro de recambios;

para hallar la solución más segura.

Francia es evidentemente la principal usuaria de estos camales sitos al Sur de la Bahía. Francia ha organizado un sector de balizage marítimo en Libreville para la conservación y atenciones del balizaje actual, que será aún aumentado; por eso, tiene manifiesto interés en que se instale un aparato de luz de tipo francés(/oemodidad de suministro y recembios). - Por todo ésto, proponemos que el aparato lumisoso sea instalado y atendido por Francia. El pago de los gastos devengados podría, si lo desea España, reembolsárselos a la Administración france-

Capitán de Pragata G U Y O T Mandando el barco hydrográfico "BEAUTEMPS-BEAUPRE"

Firmado: GUYOT.



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# TRANSLATION COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

### **FOREST SECTION**

of the

### SPANISH TERRITORIES OF THE GULF OF GUINEA

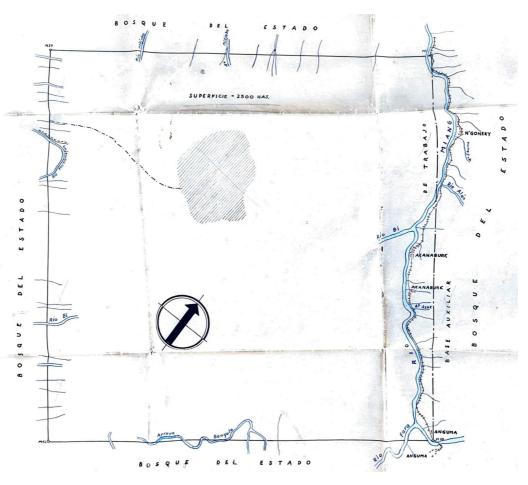
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Concession Vasafri Roads

"Concession Elena Martin Bosch" Río Miang

### COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA Forest Concession of Río Miang (Kogo District)

### Scale = 1:20,000



Logging Zone in January 1954.

Translator's Note: Key:
BOSQUE DEL ESTADO = STATE FOREST
SUPERFICIE - 2500 HAS. = SURFACE AREA = 2500 HA
RIO MIANG = MIANG RIVER
Río Bi = Bi River
Río Alán = Alán River
Río Fara = Fara River
Arroyo Bongolo = Bongolo Stream
Río Mich[illegible] = Mich[illegible] River
Río Mi[illegible] = Mi[illegible] River
BASE AUXILIAR DE TRABAJO = AUXILIARY WORK BASE

EXPIRATION AND NOVATION

RE: Forest concession novation file

116.-

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

/FE.

I respectfully submit the attached file, in duplicate, for the fiveyear novation that COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., is requesting for its 2,500-ha concession located in Río Miang, Cogo District.

Encl.: -II-

If it is approved by your Authority, we ask that you send it to the Directorate General of African Posts and Provinces, so that it may decide as appropriate.

May God watch over you for many years.-Río Benito, January 28, 1961.-

HEAD ENGINEER.

Signed: Arturo Saez Baz.

His Excellency the Governor General of the Equatorial Region.-

SANTA ISABEL.-

COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. NOVATION SURFACE AREA: 2,500 HECTARES LOCATION: RIO MIANG.

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Río Benito, January 1961.-

I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THIS EQUATORIAL REGION,

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That in the Official Gazette of this Equatorial Region, dated April 1, 1960, the following NOTICE was published:

"Due to the expiration in the upcoming month of May of the 20-year term established in the conditions of the forest concession granted by RO number 878 of December 10, 1929, to GONZALO SBARBI MARTIN, the information of which is as follows:

CURRENT OWNER: Compañía Vasco Africana, S.A. CONCESSION CLASS: Forest. SURFACE AREA: 2,500 Hectares. LOCATION: Río Miang (Cogo)

It is hereby notified that, within SIXTY (60) DAYS of the date of this notice in the Official Gazette of these Provinces, the owners may invoke the renewal rights established in the Act of May 4, 1948.

If the above rights have not been exercised by the end of this period, the concession shall be understood to be abandoned and, consequently, the corresponding expiration proposal shall be submitted to His Excellency the Governor General of these Provinces.-

Río Benito, February 29, 1960.- INTERIM HEAD ENGINEER.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON JANUARY TWENTY-FOURTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, FOR ALL NECESSARY PURPOSES.

[signature]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Translator's Note: A position at the Equatorial Guinean Forest Service.

I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THIS EQUATORIAL REGION,

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That the following information was gathered from the file for the 2,500-ha concession located in Río Miang, owned by "COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.":

- CONCESSION granted by RO No. 878 of 12-10-1929.
   SURFACE AREA 2,500 ha.
- 3. CLASS AND TERM: Forest, for 20 years.
- 4. TERM START DATE: The date the maps were approved by His Excellency the Governor General, this date being May 7, 1940.
- 5. EXPIRATION DATE: May 7, 1960.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON JANUARY TWENTY-FOURTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE.-

[signature]

[logo]
FOREST SERVICE
OF THE
PROVINCE OF THE
GULF OF GUINEA

I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, *DASOGRAFO*, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THE EQUATORIAL REGION.

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

RS No.

That in the file for the 2,500-ha concession located in Río Miang (Río Muni Province), owned by "COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.," there appears a document that reads as follows:

"Paid with 3 mobile stamps valued at 1 Pta each.- HIS EXCELLENCY:-ANTONIO ZAMORA ARIZMENDI, of legal age, married, native of Güeñas (Vizcava) and resident of Puerto Iradier in Río Muni Province, on behalf of Cía. Vasco Africana, S.A., also domiciled in Puerto Iradier, for which he acts as the legal representative, respectfully SETS FORTH that: His client is the concessionaire of 2,500 hectares in surface area of forest land located in Río Miang in the Demarcation of Kogo, which was registered with the Santa Isabel Property Registry on May 10, 1940, as property number 211 on folio 196, Volume 70 of the General Archive and Book Three of the Elobey Section.- There having appeared in the Official Gazette of the Provinces of Fernando Póo and Río Muni number VII, dated April 1, 1960, a Notice of initiation of the expiration file for the above land, due to completion of the 20-year term since it was granted, and since this term was insufficient to take full advantage of the timber riches due to its complicated topography, he respectfully REQUESTS that: Cía Vasco Africana, S.A., having fulfilled the necessary requirements, be granted, under the provisions of the last paragraph of Article number 26 of the Act of May 4, 1948, regulating the Guinean Property regime, a novation for FIVE years for the above Forest Concession, under the general and any other pertinent conditions.- Thank you, I hope that you will consider this fairly and find it favorable. May God watch over you for many years.- Puerto Iradier, on April sixteenth, nineteen sixty.- Antonio Zamora Arizmendi.- His Excellency the Governor General of the Equatorial Region.- Santa Isabel.-

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON NOVEMBER THIRTIETH, NINETEEN SIXTY, FOR ALL NECESSARY PURPOSES.

ROYAL ORDER NUMBER EIGHT HUNDRED SEVENTY-EIGHT (878). His Excellency. In view of the file initiated due to the request dated February 12, 1928, submitted to the Directorate General of Morocco and the Colonies, by Gonzalo Sbarbi Martin, requesting the concession of 2,500 hectares of land for logging in the Muni territory, within the determined boundaries: Whereas there were no bidders when the defined land was put up for auction. Considering that, pursuant to the provisions on auctions in Article 24 of the Regulation on the Property Regime in that Colony, when there are no bidders at an auction, the auctioned land shall be awarded to the person who requested it. Considering that this concession is to be made in accordance with Articles 20 and 21 of the Royal Decree (RD) of June 11, 1904; Royal Decree of May 5, 1926; Royal Order of August 1, 1928; and other related provisions on the subject with regard to private, communal and Indigenous property, existing in the granted land on the date of its award. His Majesty the King (may God preserve him) has seen fit to order: 1. Gonzalo Sbarbi Martin is granted, for the term of twenty years and payment of one peseta per hectare and year, TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED (2,500) hectares of land from the private property of the State in Continental Guinea and locality of Río Miang, next to Mebonde within the following boundaries: To the North, with the State forest, by a line parallel to the Miang River, twelve thousand five hundred meters long and located one thousand meters from said Miang River; to the South, with the State forest, by another line parallel to the North line of equal length, one thousand meters from the Miang River; to the East, with the State forest, by a line starting from the end of the North line that joins the South line of a length of two thousand meters, this line being cut through its center by the Miang River; and to the West, with the State forest, by another line parallel to the East line, from North to South of equal length, with the Miang River in its center. Within the above demarcation, the surface area corresponding to the communal and Indigenous communities as of the award date is to be separated. - 3. [sic] This concession is made in accordance with the cited legal provisions, those in the auction specifications, and other relevant legal precepts. By Royal Order, I inform Your Excellency for your knowledge and relevant purposes.- May God watch over you for many years.- Madrid, December 10, 1929.- Signed: The Director General. Signed: Diego Saavedra.

[signature]

I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, *DASOGRAFO*, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THIS EQUATORIAL REGION,

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That the following information appears in the file for the 2,500-ha forest concession granted to GONZALO SBARBI MARTIN by RO number 878 dated December 10, 1929, today the property of "COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.":

Registration 1 of May 10, 1940, folio 184, of volume 70 of the General Archive, book three of Elobey, property 211. Registered in the name of Gonzalo Sbarbi Martin.

Registration 6 – December 30, 1944, folio 196 of volume 70 of the General Archive, book three of Elobey, property 211. Registered in the name of "Compañia Vasco Africana, S.A."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON JANUARY TWENTY-FOURTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE.-

[signature]

### MAP OF THE FOREST CONCESSION OF CIA. VASCO AFRICANA LOCATED IN RIO MIANG (KOGO)

SURFACE AREA 2500 HA

THIS IS A COPY
RIO BENITO, JANUARY 1961
HEAD ENGINEER OF THE FOREST SERVICE
Scale: 1:20,000

# RESTAR

### **TRANSLATION**

Translator's Note: Key: BOSQUE DEL ESTADO = STATE FOREST Río Bi = Bi River Río Alán = Alán River Río Fara = Fara River

I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, *DASOGRAFO*, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THIS EQUATORIAL REGION.

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That in the file for the 2,500-ha forest concession of Elena Martin Bosch, located in Río Miang (Río Muni Province), today the property of COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., there appears a document that reads as follows:

FERNANDO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ, SURVEYOR, HEREBY CERTIFIES: That as a surveyor appointed to demarcate and define the concession of ELENA MARTIN BOSCH, statutory heir of GONZALO SBARBI MARTIN, the following field operations were performed following the paths made by the concessionaire, accompanied by her representative, Jacinto Navarro Franco, using a "LAGUNA DE RINS" degree compass by continuous stations.-

The measurement was done and yielded a surface area of TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED HECTARES (2,500), without giving rise to the delimitation of any towns, as none exist in the referenced concession.-

The limits of the concession, the map of which is enclosed in this file, are the following:

NORTH.- State forest SOUTH.- State forest

EAST.- Miang River and State forest

WEST.- State forest.

In witness whereof, I issue this document in Bata on January 15, nineteen forty, for all necessary purposes.-"

Signed: Fernando Martinez. Initialed."-

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON JANUARY FIFTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, FOR ALL NECESSARY PURPOSES.-

[signature]

### ASSESSMENT OF THE NOVATION OF THE FOREST CONCESSION OF CIA. VASO AFRICANA, S.A. SURFACE AREA: 2,500 HA.

A) LOCATION.

The concession at hand is located in the Cogo District of Río Muni Province, between parallels

and and meridians in forest zone "B."

B) LIMITS:

North: State forest.

South: Id.

East: Miang River.
West: State forest.
C) SURFACE AREA:

The granted surface area is 2,500 ha.

D) LEGAL SITUATION:

Granted by RO No. 878 of December 10, 1929; term 20 years. Registered in the Property Registry on May 10, 1940; the final map was approved on the 7<sup>th</sup> of the same month and year and the legal term of the concession began starting at that time. Therefore, it will end on May 7 of the year 1960.

From that point on and with the stocks that were calculated at that time, we performed this assessment.

E) <u>HISTORY OF THE CONCESSION</u>. The concession was granted to Gonzalo Sbarbi Martin and, following his death, to his mother Elena Martin Bosch. In 1944, it passed to Cia. Vasco Africana, and is registered in the Property Registry on folio 196, volume 70 of the General Archive, book 3 of Elobey, property No. 211.

This concession has been logged; it may be considered to have been logged for 15 years.

SURVEY.

We toured the entire concession and found it to be extremely uneven and very difficult to log. Its only access is the Utamboni River up to the limit of the tide, from this point there departs a road of some 8 km with a complicated route that brings us up to [typo] of the concession located in the same limit and from there, by roads that are difficult to traverse to unlogged zones.

After duly exploring the concession, we arrived at the conclusion that, due to the enormous differences in richness between some parcels and others, the deviations are greater than those admissible in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class timber; however, for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class timber, we obtained measurements of 2.4 m3 and 21 m3 per hectare, respectively, measurements that are practically fixed for the entire concession.

We also arrived at the conclusion that one-tenth of the concession surface area, i.e., some 250 ha, has not been logged at all; and that there is another some 250 ha from which only 1<sup>st</sup> class timber has been extracted, leaving some 10 m3 approximately every 3 ha. In the remaining 2,000 ha, only 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class timber remains along with some occasional sticks of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class timber that have been calculated at 2 m3 for the former and 2.5 m3 for the latter, both stocks per hectare.

### ASSESSMENT.

In view of the foregoing, we concluded that we need to distinguish between three types of forest: one that has not been logged at all, 250 ha; another from which only 1st class timber has been logged, another 250 ha; and the rest, up to 2,500 ha, that has been completely logged.

We assessed the three types of forest separately: 1.- <u>Unlogged forest.-</u> For 1<sup>st</sup> class timber, we use the method we believe is most appropriate in this case, which is the following:

Using the data at the Forest Service, which has been fully confirmed by the logging reports from the past seven years, we arrived at the annual average of extracted timber. Since at this concession, for each cubic meter of roundwood, there should be two of growing stock, we used this to get

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS

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- 2 -

- 3 -

the amount felled as an annual average. This was multiplied by fifteen years of logging. From this, we obtained the total of 2,250 logged hectares and, consequently, the average per hectare, which coincides with the hectares that have not been logged.

Therefore, the average per hectare of 1st class timber shall be:

Annual average extracted 3,207,572 m3.
Annual average felled 6,415,144 m3.

Total stock in 2,250 ha: 6,415,144 m3 x 15 years.

Average 1<sup>st</sup> class timber:  $6,415,144 \times 15 = 42.77 \text{ m3 x ha}$ 

2,250

Similarly, for 2<sup>nd</sup> class timber, only changing 2,250 to 2,000:

Annual average extracted 2,142,857 m3.
Annual average felled 4,285,714 m3.

Total stock in 2,000 ha: 4,285,714 m3 x 15 years.

Average  $2^{nd}$  class timber:  $\frac{4,285,714 \times 15}{4,285,714 \times 15} = 32,142 \text{ m3 x ha}$ 

2,000

For 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class timber, we used, for all hectares, the average obtained directly from the survey, i.e., 2.4 m3 for 3<sup>rd</sup> class and 21 m3 for 4<sup>th</sup> class.

### Assessment of the 250 unlogged hectares:

### Value of one hectare.

 1st class timber
 42.77 m3 x 33 Ptas
 =
 1,411.41 Ptas

 2nd class timber
 32.142 m3 x 25 Ptas
 =
 803.55 Ptas

 3rd class timber
 2.400 m3 x 16 Ptas
 =
 38.40 Ptas

 4th class timber
 21.000 m3 x 12 Ptas
 =
 252.00 Ptas

 Total. 2,505.36 Ptas

250 ha x 2,505.36 Ptas = 626,340.00 Ptas

### Assessment of the 250 partially logged hectares:

### Value of one hectare.

 $1^{st}$  class timber 3.3 m3 x 33 Ptas = 100.00 Ptas  $2^{nd}$  class timber 32.145 m3 x 25 Ptas = 803.55 Ptas  $3^{rd}$  class timber 2.400 m3 x 16 Ptas = 38.40 Ptas  $4^{th}$  class timber 21.000 m3 x 12 Ptas = 252.00 Ptas

<u>Total.-</u> 1,193.95 Ptas

250 ha x 1,193.95 Ptas = 298,487.50 Ptas

- 4 -

## Assessment of the 2,000 hectares that have been completely logged for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class species.-Value of one hectare.

	Total		418.90 Ptas
4 <sup>th</sup> class timber	21.0 m3 x 12 Ptas	=	252.00 Ptas
3 <sup>rd</sup> class timber	2.4 m3 x 16 Ptas	=	38.40 pts
2 <sup>nd</sup> class timber	2.5 m3 x 25 Ptas	=	62.50 Ptas
1 <sup>st</sup> class timber	2.0 m3 x 33 Ptas	=	66.00 Ptas

2,000 ha x 418.90 Ptas = 837,800.00 Ptas

The prices applicable in this assessment are those approved by the General Government in March 1956.

### ASSESSMENT OF THE CONCESSION:

Unlogged forest 626,340.00 Ptas
Partially logged forest 298,487.00 Ptas
Completely logged forest 837,800.00 Ptas
TOTAL 1,762,627.00 Ptas

This assessment of the concession is issued to novate the 2,500 ha of Cia. Vasco Africana, located in Río Miang, for the amount of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN PESETAS (1,762,627.00 Ptas).-

Río Benito, October 1960.-

FORESTER, HEAD OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

### TAX DETERMINATION.

We have based our tax determination on the following:

Term of novation: 5 years.

Flat tax per ha and year: 15.00 Ptas

Number of trees:

1. Logged forest:

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class timber: 1 tree x ha

3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class timber: 9 trees x ha

2. Partially logged forest:

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class timber: 8 trees x ha 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class timber: 9 trees x ha

3. Unlogged forest:

1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class timber: 17 trees x ha 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> class timber: 9 trees x ha

Tax for 1 ha for 1st class.

<u>2 V</u> = 279.26 Ptas

3

15.00 Ptas x 5 years = 75.00 Ptas 279.26 Ptas - 75.00 = 204.26.

Number of trees = 10

Tax per tree = 204.26 Ptas: 10 = 20.42 Ptas

Tax for 1 ha for 2<sup>nd</sup> class.

2 V = 795.97 Ptas

3

15.00 Ptas x 5 years = 75.00 Ptas

795.97 Ptas - 75.00 Ptas = 720.97

Number of trees = 17.

Tax per tree = 720.97 Ptas: 17 = 42.40 Ptas

Tax for 1 ha for 3rd class.

<u>2 V</u> = 1,670.24 Ptas

3

15.00 Ptas x 5 years = 75.00 Ptas

1,670.24 Ptas - 75.00 Ptas = 1,595.24

Number of trees = 26.

Tax per tree = 1,595.24: 26 = 61.35 Ptas

...

To obtain a single tax, we weight the various taxes according to the number of hectares affected:

<u>20.42 x 8 + 42.40 + 61.35</u> = 26.71 Ptas

10

TAX PER HECTARE AND YEAR = 15.00 Ptas
TAX PER TREE FELLED = 26.60 Ptas

Río Benito, October 1960 FORESTER, HEAD OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

### **CERTIFICATE**

In Río Benito, on October fifteenth, nineteen sixty, in the Offices of the Forest Service; on the one hand, the Head Engineer of said Agency, Arturo Saez Baz, and on the other, the Legal Representative of Compañia Vasco Africana, S.A., Antonio Zamora Arizmendi.

The purpose of this certificate is to establish the tax of the forest concession granted to Elena Martin Bosch, today the property of Cia. Vasco Africana, S.A. by RO No. 878 of December 10, 1929, of which the expiration due to the term's conclusion was published in the Official Gazette of the Provinces on April 1, 1960, which the above entity wishes to renew for the term of five years, according to the last paragraph of Article 26 of the Act of May 4, 1948.

Mr. Zamora, on behalf of his client, accepts the novation tax set by the Forest Service for the above concession, the amount of which is FIFTEEN (15.00) PESETAS per hectare and year and TWENTY-SIX PESETAS and SIXTY CENTS (26.60 Ptas) per tree felled.

This document is signed at the place and time indicated above for all relevant purposes.-

HEAD ENGINEER OF THE FOREST SERVICE

CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

[signature]

[signature]

p.p.

[stamp: PROVINCE OF THE GULF OF GUINEA

FOREST SERVICE HEADQUARTERS]

LM.- I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, *DASOGRAFO*, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THIS EQUATORIAL REGION.

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That in the file for the forest concession of "COMPAÑIA VASCO – AFRICANA, S.A.," there appears a document that reads as follows:

"'COMPAÑIA VASCO – AFRICANA, S.A.' – Logging in Spanish Guinea.- Puerto Iradier, November 30, 1960.- Head Engineer of the Forest Service.- Río Benito.- Dear Sir: The sole purpose hereof is to inform you of our agreement with the proposed condition of a minimum production of 1,250 tons of timber per year for the period of FIVE YEARS, which we have requested as a novation for the 2,500-ha forest concession in our name located in Río Miang.- Having nothing further to add, please accept my best regards. Your loyal servant.- CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.-Signed and initialed, Alejandro de Irulegui.-"

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON JANUARY FIFTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, FOR ALL NECESSARY PURPOSES.

[signature]

No. 3,504.- Power of attorney granted in Bilbao on 10-25-1950, before Civil-Law Notary Celestino Ma. del Arenal y G. de Enterría.

Registered in the Santa Isabel Trade Registry on 21-50 [sic]. Folio 127 V book 8 – page 142 – Registration 17.-

I, ARTURO SAEZ BAZ, FORESTER, HEAD OF THE FOREST SERVICE OF THE EQUATORIAL REGION,

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That the forest concession whose holder is "COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.," granted by Royal Order of December 10, 1929, of a surface area of 2,500 hectares, located in Río Miang, is located in forest zone "B" of this Province of Río Muni.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON JANUARY TWENTY-SEVENTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE, FOR ALL NECESSARY PURPOSES.

[signature]

I, SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, *DASOGRAFO*, IN CHARGE OF THE FOREST SERVICE OFFICE OF THE EQUATORIAL REGION.

### HEREBY CERTIFY:

That in the file of "COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.," there appears a document that reads as follows:

"National coat of arms and letterhead that says: Agency of the Tax Authority of the Provinces of Fernando Poo and Río Muni.- Treasury.- One 7<sup>th</sup> class stamp for a value of 3 Ptas. I, JOSE ANTONIO LEON SOTO, INTERIM TREASURER OF THE AGENCY OF THE TAX AUTHORITY OF THE PROVINCES OF FERNANDO POO AND RIO MUNI, HEREBY CERTIFY: A review of the records in this Office with regard to the firm VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., domiciled in Puerto Iradier, has shown that to date, it has complied with all its commitments with the Provincial Tax Authority, AND HAS NO PENDING DEBTS WITH SAID AUTHORITY.- In witness whereof, at the request of the interested party, I hereby issue this certificate with the Approval of the Hon. Representative of the Tax Authority, in Santa Isabel of Fernando Poo on December second, nineteen fifty-nine.- Signed: José Antonio León.-APPROVED: THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAX AUTHORITY, Jose Guerra Mateos, signed and initialed."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED IN RIO BENITO, ON SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH, NINETEEN SIXTY, FOR ALL NECESSARY PURPOSES.

[signature]

SPECIAL CONDITIONS for the novation of the 2,500-ha forest concession requested by COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.-

Forest located in forest zone "B."

Location: Río Miang (Cogo District).

Novation term: 5 years, from May 7, 1960.

Freehold.

The concessionaire shall pay an annual tax of 15.00 pesetas per hectare and year and TWENTY-SIX PESETAS and SIXTY CENTS (26.60) per tree felled.

Each year, the concessionaire shall extract exportable timber totaling no less than 1,250 tons, barring justification of insufficient timber absorption by the market, general transport crisis or any other duly justified cause of force majeure.

If, in any year after taking possession, the concessionaire does not meet the minimum tonnage stipulated in the above paragraph, for whatever reason, five tons of cutting and extraction deficit shall be calculated as equivalent to one tree, for the purposes of determining the tax that the Administration shall collect on an annual basis, in addition to the flat tax by hectare.

Río Benito, January 27, 1961.-HEAD ENGINEER OF THE FOREST SERVICE,

[signature]



### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Elizabeth Eckardt, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



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# SERVICIO COLONIZACION SECCION FORESTAL

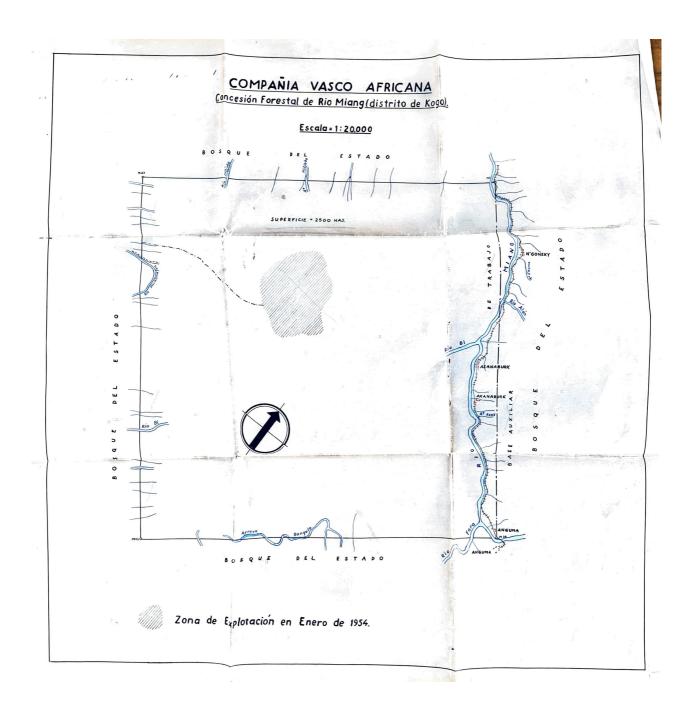
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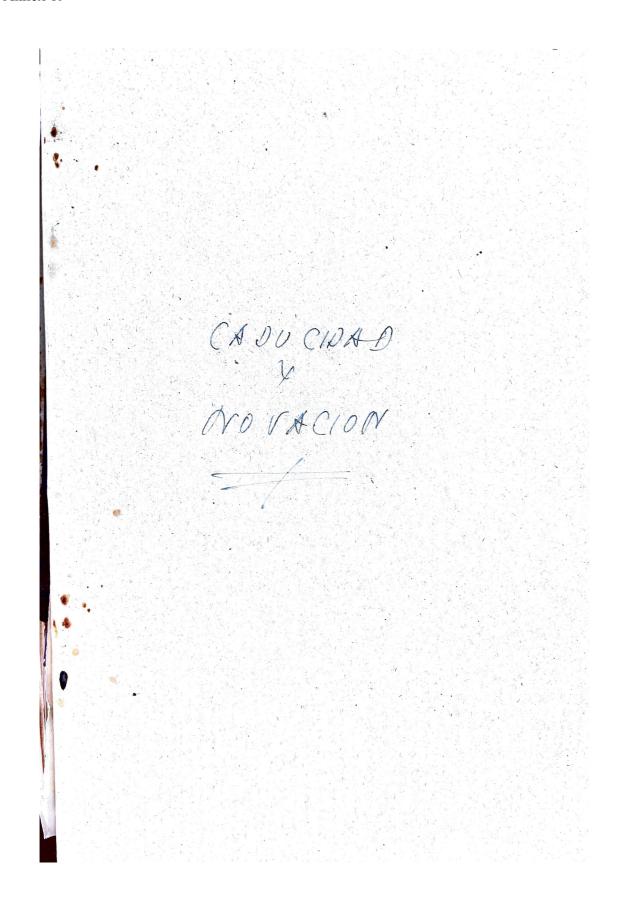
TERRITORIOS ESPAÑOLES DEL GOLFO DE GUINEA

EXPEDIENTE Núm.

Concesión Carreteras a Vaca In:

"Canania" Elma Marty Book" 2. Ming-





ASUNTO: Expediente novación concesión forestal

116.

### EXCMO. SEÑOR:

/FE.

Tengo el honor de remitir a V.E. el adjunto expediente, por duplicado de la novación por un plazo de cinco años que, la COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., solicita para su concesión de 2.500 Has. sitas en Río Miang Distrito de Cogo.

Anexos: -II-

De merecer la conformidad de su Autoridad, rogamos sea enviado a la Dirección Gene ral de Plazas y Provincias Africanas, para la resolución que proceda.

> Dios guarde a V.I. muchos años.-Río Benito, 28 de Enero de 1.961.-

EL INGENIERO JEFE,

Fdo .: Arturo Saez Baz.

Exemo. Sr. Gobernador General de la Región Ecuatorial.-SANTA ISABEL.- NOVACION CONCESION VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

SUPERFICIE : 2.500 HECTAREAS.

SITIO : RIO MIANG.

### INDICE DE DOCUMENTOS.

2. de orden.	CONTENIDO.
12	Copia anuncio B.O.P. anunciando caducidad.
28	Certificación fecha caducidad.
32	Instancia de D. Antonio Zamora en nombre de la Cia. Vasco Afri-
	cana, solicitando la novación.
49	R.O. nº 878, concediendo los primitivos terrenos.
58	Certificado de inscripción en el Registro de la Propiedad.
68	Plano.
78	Certificado de medición.
89	Valoración para la fijación del cánon.
92	Acta de conformidad del cánon.
109	Escrito aceptando las obligaciones mínimas anuales de exportación.
119	Certificación zona forestal.
129	Certificado de no tener débitos en Hacienda.
13	Condiciones particulares de la novación.
148	Informe del Servicio Forestal.

Río Benito. Enero de 1.961.-

SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO, ENCARGADO DEL PAGHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE ESTA REGION ECUATORIAL.

### CERTIFICO:

Que, en el Boletin Oficial de esta Región Ecuatorial, de fecha 1 de Abril de 1.960, se ha publicado el siguiente A V I S O:

Venciendo el próximo mes de Mayo el plazo de 20 años - establecido en las condiciones de la concesión forestal otorgada por R.O. número 878 de fecha 10 de Diciembre de 1.929 a favor de DON GONZALO SBARBI MARTIN y cuyos datos son los siguientes:

ACTUAL PROPIETARIO: Compañía Vasco Africana, S.A. CLASE DE CONCESION: Forostal.

SUPERFICIE

: 2.500 Hectáreas.

SITIO

" Rio Miang (C o g o)

Se hace saber por medio del presente que, dentro de un plazo de SESENTA (60) DIAS, a partir de la fecha del presente en el Boletín Oficial de estas Provincias, los propietarios podrán acogerse a los derechos de renovación que establece la Ley de 4 de Mayo de 1.948.

Transcurrido el plazo fijado sin haber ejercido el derecho que se cita, se entenderá que renuncia a la concesión y, en su consecuencia, se elevará al Excmo.Sr. Gobernador General de estas Provincias, la correspondiente propuesta de caducidad.-

Rio Benito, 29 de Febrero de 1.960. EL INGENIERO JEFE ACCIDENTAL.

Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE Y SURTA LOS EFECTOS NECESARIOS, SE EXPIDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO, EN RIO BENITO, A VEINTICUATRO DE ENERO DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SESENTA Y UNO.

SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILIO, DASOGRAFO, ENCARGADO DEL DES-PAGHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE ESTA REGION ECUATORIAL.

### CERTIFICO:

Que del expediente de la concesión de 2.500 has. sita en Rio Hiang, propiedad de la "COMPANIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.", se deducen los siguientes datos:

1e.- CONCESION otorgada por R.O. núm. 878 de fecha 10 - 12 - 1.929.

22.- SUPERFICIE 2.500 has.

30 .- CLASE Y PLAZO: Forestal durante 20 años.

42. FECHA COMIENZO PLAZO: Le de aprobación planos por el Excap. Sr. Gobernador General, siendo esta fecha el 7 de Mayo de 1.940.

52 .- FECHA CADUCIDAD: 7 Mayo de 1.960 .-

Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE, SE EXTIENDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICA-DO, EN RIO BENITO, A VEINTICUATRO DE ENERO DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SESENTA Y UNO.-



PROVINCIA DEL GOLFO DE GUINEA SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO, ENCARGADO DEL DESPACHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE LA REGION ECUATORIAL,

R S Núm.

CERTIFICO:

Que en el expediente de la concesión forestal de 2.500 Has. sita en Río Miang (Provincia de Río Muni propiedad de la COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., aparece un documento que copiado literalmente dice así: -----

"Reintegrado con 3 timbres mótiles por valor de lpta. cada uno.- EXCMO. SEÑOR:- ANTONIO ZAMORA ARIZMENDI, mayor de edad, casado, natural de Gueñas (Vizcaya) y vecino de Puerto Iradier en la Provincia de Río Muni, en nombre de Cía. Vasco Africana, S.\*. domiciliada también en Puerto Iradier, cuya - legal representación obstenta, a v.\*. tiene el honor de EX-PONER: Que su representada es concesionaria de un terreno forestal de 2.500 hectáreas de superficie sito en Río Miang de la Pemarcación de Kogo, que fué inscrito en el Registro de la ropiedad de Santa Isabel el lo de mayo de 1.940 como finca número 211 al folio 196 Tomo 70 del Archivo General y Libro Tercero de la Sección Elobey.- Que habiendo aparecido en el Boletín Oficial de las Provincias de Fernando Póo y Rio Muni número VII, de fecha 1º de abril de 1.960, un Aviso anunciando la iniciacion del expediente de caducidad del terreno antes descrito, por cumplimiento del plazo de 20 - años por el que fué otorgado, y siendo insuficiente el mismo para lograr el total aprovechamiento de la riqueza maderable existente debido a su complicada topografía, de V.E. - SOLICITA: Que mediante el cumplimiento de los necesarios requisitos le sea concedida, al amparo de lo establecido en el último párrafo del artículo número 26 de la Ley de 4 de mayo de 1.948 por la que se regula el régimen de Propiedad de Guinea, a Cía. Vasco Africana, S.A. una novación por CINCO años de la Concesión forestal antes descrita, en las condiciones generales y demás que juzgue oportuno establecer.- Gracia que por considerarlo de justicia espera alcanzar de la reconocida bondad de V.E. cuya vida guarde Dios muchos años.- Puerto Iradier a dieciseis de abril de mil novecientos sesenta.- Antonio Zamora Arizmendi.- Exemo. Señor Gobernador General de la Región Ecuatorial.- Santa Isabel.-"---

Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE Y SURTA LOS EFECTOS NECESARIOS SE EXTIENDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO EN RIO BENITO A TREINTA DE NOVIEMBRE DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SESENTA.-

REAL ORDEN NUMERO OCHOCIENTAS SETENTA Y OCHO (678). Exemo. Señor. Visto el expediente incoado con motivo de la instancia de fecha 12 de Febrero de 1.928, elevada a esta Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, por Don Gonzalo Sbarbi Martin, en la que se pedia se le concedieran 2.500 hectareas de terreno para explotación forestal en el territorio del Muni, dentro de los linderos determinados: Resultando que sacado a subasta el deslindado terreno no se presentó a la misma ningún postor. Considerando, que conforme a lo dispuesto en materias de subasta en el articulo 24 del Reglamento sobre el Regimen de la Propiedad en aquella Colonia, cuando no se presente en la subasta ningun postor se hará la adjudicación del terreno subastado a quien lo solicito. Considerando, que esta concesión ha de llevarse a efecto con arreglo a lo dispuesto en los artículos 20 y 21 del R.D. de 11 de julio de 1.904; Real Decreto de 5 de mayo de 1.926; Real Orden de 1º de Agosto de 1.928; y demás disposiciones concordantes en la materia y con respecto a la propiedad privada, comunal e indigena, que exista en el terreno concedido en la fecha de su adjudicación. S.M. el Rey (q.D.g.) ha tenido a bien disponer. 18 Se concede a Don Gonzalo Sbarbi Eartin por el plazo de veinte años y pago de una pesetas por hectarea y año DOS MIL QUINIENTAS &2.500) hectareas de terreno del de la propiedad privada del Estado en la Guinea Continental y paraje del Rio Miang, junto a Mebonde dentro de los linderos siguientes: Al N. con bosque del Estado, por una línea paralela al Rio Miang, de doce mil quinientos metros de longitud y a una distancia de mil metros del citado Rio Miang; al S. con bosque del Estado, por otra linea paralela a la del Norte de igual longitud y mil metros distante del Rio Miang; Al E. con bosque del Estado, por una linea que partiendo del final de la del Norte se une con la del Sur en una longitud de dos mil metros, siendo cortada esta por su centro por el Rio Miang; y al O. con el bosque del Estado por otra línea paralela a la del Este, de Norte a Sur de igual longitud, siendo el centro de la misma el Rio Miang. Dene tro de la anterior delimitación habrá de disgregarse la superficie que corresponda en la fecha de adjudicación a las propiedades comunales e indigenas. - 3º Esta concesión se lleva a efecto con arreglo a las disposiciones legales citadas, a las del pliego de condiciones de subesta y demás preceptos legislativos concordantes. De Real Orden lo digo a V.E. para su conocimiento y efectos oportunos.- Dios guarde a V.E. muchos años.- Madrid diez de diciembre de 1.929.- P.D. El Director General. Firmado: Diego Saavedra.

SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILIO, DASOGRAFO, ENCARGADO DEL DESPACHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE ESTA REGION ECUATORIAL,

### CERTIFICO:

Que en el expediente de la concesión forestal de 2.500 has. otorgada a Don GONZAIO SBARBI MARTIN por R.O. número 878 de fecha 10 de Diciembre de 1.929, hoy propiedad de la "COMPAÑIA VAS-CO AFRICANA,S.A.", aperecen los siguientes datos:

Inscripción 1ª de 10 de Mayo de 1.940, folio 184, del tomo 70 del archivo general, libro tercero de Elobey, finca 211. Inscrita a nombre de D. Gonzalo Sbarbi Martin.

Inscrpción 6a = 30 de diciembre de 1.944, folio 196 del tomo 70 del archivo general, libro tercero de Elobey, finca 211 Inscrita a nombre de la "Compañia Vasco Africana, S."

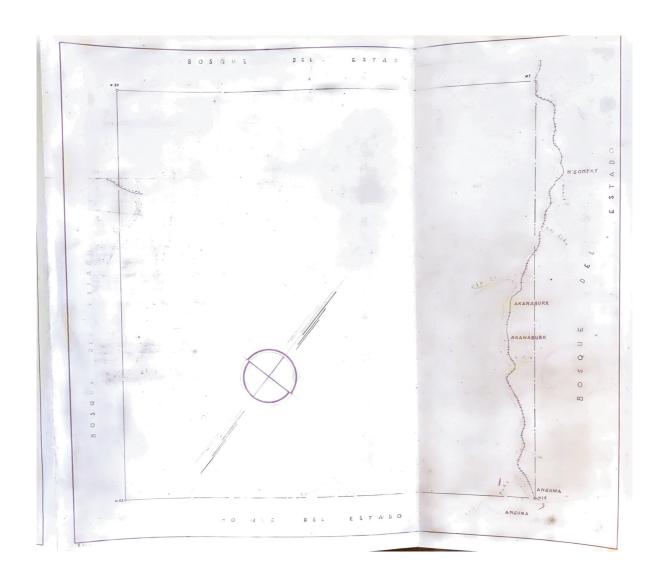
Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE, SE EXPIDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO, EN RIO BENITO, A VEINTICUATRO DE ENERO DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SE-SENTA Y UNO.-

# PLANO DELA CONCESION FORESTAL DELA CIA.VASCO ÁFRICANA SITO EN RIO MIANG (KOGO)

SUPERFICIE 2500 HAS

RIO BENITO, ENERO DE 1.961
EL INGENIERO JEFE DEL S. FORESTAL

Escala 1:20,000



SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO ENCARGADO DEL DESPACHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE LA REGION ECUATORIAL.

CERTIFICO:

Que en el expediente de la concesión forestal de 2.500 Has. de Doña Elena Martin Bosch, siva en Río Miang (Provincia de Rio Muni) hoy propiedad de la COMPAÑIA VASCO -AFRICANA, S.A. aparece un documento que copiado literalmente dice así: ----

DON FERNANDO MARTINEZ GONZALEZ, APAREJADOR TITULAR DE OBRAS, CERTIFICO: Que como aparejador titular, nombrado para proceder a la delimitación y amojonamiento de la concesión de DONA ELE-NA MARTIN BOSCH heredera legitima de Don GONZALO SBARBI MARTIN, se realizaron las correspondientes operaciones de campo, siguiendo las trochas hechas por el concecionario, acompañado del representante de la misma, Don Jacinto Navarro Franco, emplean-do una brûjula sexagesimal "LAGUNA DE RINS" por estaciones continuadas .-

Hecha la medición ha resultado una extensión superficial de DOS MIL QUINIENTAS HECTAREAS (2.500) sin dar lugar a delimitación de poblados, por no existir ninguno en la concesión de referencia .-

Los límites de la concesión, cuyo plano se acompaña en

este expediente son los siguientes: NORTE.- Bosque del Estado

SUR. - Bosque del Estado

ESTE. - Rio Miang y bosque del Estado OESTE. - Bosque del Estado.

Y para que conste y surta los efectos oportunos, expido la presente en Bata a 15 de enero de mil novecientos cuarenta .- " ----Firmado: Fernando Martinez. Rubricado" .- -----

Y PARA QUE CONSTE Y SURTA LOS EFECTOS NECESARIOS, SE EXPIDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO EN RIO BENITO A CINCO DE ENERO DE MIL NOVECIEN-TOS SESENTA Y UNO .-

Juan

### VALORACION DE LA NOVACION DE LA CONCESION FORESTAL DE LA CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

### SUPERFICIE: 2.500 HAS.

### A) SITUACION.

La concesión que nes ecupa, se encuentra situada en el Distrite de Cege de la Previncia de Río Muni, entre les paraleles y y les meridianes en la zena fe restal "B".

### B) LIMITES:

Nerte : Besque del Estade.

Sur: Id. id. id.

Este : Rie Hiang.

Oeste : Besque del Estade.

C) SUPERFICIE:

La superficie concedida es de 2.500 Has.

D) SITUACION LEGAL:

Fus concedida per R.O. no. 878 de fecha 10 de Diciembre de 1.929; plaze 20 añes. Se inscribié en el Registre de la Propiedad, con fecha 10 de Maye de 1.940, aprebandese el plane definitive el 7 del mismo mes y añe y desde cuye memente comienza a centarse el plaze legal de la concesión, terminando per tante, el 7 de Maye del añe 1.960.

A partir de entences y cen las existencias que se calcula tuve en ese memente, se efectúa la presente valeración.

E) HISTORIA DE LA CONCESION. Fué cencedida a nembre de D. Genzale Sbarbi Martin, y per fallecimiente, a su madre Da. Elena Martin Besch. En el año 1.944, pasé a peder de la Cia. Vasce Africana, estande inscrita en el Registre de la Prepieded al felie 196 del teme 70 del archive general, libre 3 de Elebey, finca nº 211.

La expletación a heche de esta concesión, puede considerarse que ha side durante 15 años.

### PROSPECCION.

Se ha efectuade el recerride de teda la cencesión, resultande ser tremendamente accidentada y de una expletación dificilisima. Su únice accese es el rie Utambeni hasta el limite de la marea, parte de este punte una carretera de unes 8 kms. con un complicade trazado que nes lleva hasta patio de la concesión situade en el mismo límite y de allí, per carreteras de dificil trânsite a las zenas aun no expletadas.

Tras explorarla convenientemente, se llega a la conclusión de que, per las enermes diferencias de riqueza entre unas parcelas y etras, las desvizciones sen superiores a las admisibles en cuante a maderas de la y 2ª se refiere; sin embarge, para las de 3ª y 4ª, se obtienen unas medias de 2,4 m3. y 21 m3. per hectárea, respectivamente, medias que sen prácticamente fijas para teda la concesión.

Se llega asimismo a la conclusión de que existe una dó cima parte de la superficie concedida, é sea unas 250 Has., sin explotar en absolute, y etras 250 Has. en que se ha extrai de selamente la madera de la y dejade unes 10 m3. apreximadamente cada 3 Has. En las restantes 2.000 Has. tan sóle quedan maderas de 36 y 46 y algunes escasisimos pales de 18 y 23 que se han calculade en 2 m3. para la primera y 2,5 m3. para la segunda, ambas existencias per hectárea.

### VALORACION.

Do le expueste anteriermente, se deduce hay que distinguir tres clases de besque: Une, sin expletar en abselute, de 250 Has.; etre en que selemente se ha expletade la madera de 1s de etras 250 Has. y el reste, hasta 2.500 Has. tetalmen te expletade.

Valerames separadamente las tres clases de besque: 12.- Besque sin explotar.- Para las maderas de la utilizames el métode que creemes el más aprepiade en este case, y es el siguiente:

Con les dates existentes en el Servicio Ferestal, tetalmente comprebades de les partes de explotación de estes úl times siete años, sacames la media anual de la madera extraida; come en esta concesión, para cada metro cúbico de madera en treza ha de haber des de madera en pió, deducimos de esta forma la cantidad talada como media anual y multiplicando por les quince años que ha durade la expletación a heche, obtenemes el tetal de las 2.250 hectáreas expletadas y, por consiguiente, la media per hectárea, que coincide con las ne expletadas.

Existencias tetales en 2.250 Has.: 6.415,144 M3. x 15 afies. Media de madera de 1a:  $\frac{6.415,144 \times 15}{2.250}$  = 42,77 m3. x Ha.

Análogamente para la madera de 28, sin más que cambiar 2.250 en 2.000 :

Hedia anual sacada ...... 2.142,857 m3.
Id. id. tumbada. .... 4.285,714 "

Existencias totales en 2.000 Has. : 4.285,714 x 15 años. Hedia de madera de 23 :  $\frac{4.285,714 \times 15}{2.000}$  = 32,142 m3. x Ha.

Para las maderas de 3ª y 4ª se utiliza en todas las hectáreas, la media ebtenida directamente de la prespección é sea 2,4 m3. para la 3ª y 21 m3. para la 4ª.

### Valeración de 250 Has. sin expletar:

### Valer de una hectarea.

Madera de 1a ..... 42,77 m3. x 33 pts. • 1.411,41 ptas.

Id. de 2a ..... 32,142 " x 25 " = 803,55 "

Id. de 3a ..... 2,400 " x 16 " = 33,40 "

Id. de 4a .... 21,000 " x 12 " = 252,00 "

Tetal. - .... 2.505,36 Ptas.

36 Ste. = 626-340--- Phe-

# 250 Haz. x 2.505,36 Pts. = 626.340, --- Pts.

### Valeración de 250 Mas. parcialmente explotadas: Valer de una hectarea:

Madera de 18 ..... 3.3 m3. x 33 pts. = 100.00 pts.

Id. de 2a ..... 32,145 " x 25 " = 803.55 "

Id. de 3a ..... 2,400 " x 16 " = 38.40 "

Id. de 4a ..... 21,000 " x 12 " = 252.00 "

Tetal. .... 1.193.95 Ptss.

250 Has. x 1.193,95 pts. = 298.487.50 Ptas.

Valeración de 2.000 Has. tetalmente expletadas en cuante a especies de la y 28.-

### Valer de una hectarea:

Madera de 18 ...... 2,- m3. x 33 pts. = 66,00 Pts.

Id. de 28 ..... 2,5 " x 25 " = 62,50 "

Id. de 38 ..... 2,4 " x 16 " = 38,40 "

Id. de 48 ..... 21,- " x 12 " = 252,-- "

2.000 Has. x 418.90 pts. = 837.800,-- pts.

Les precies aplicades en la presente valeración sen les aprebades per el Gebierne General en Marze de 1.956.

### VALORACION DE LA CONCESION:

Asciende la presente valeración de la cencesión para nevar de 2.500 Has. de la Cia. Vasce Africana, sita en el ric Miang, a la cantidad de UN MILLON SETECIENTAS SESENTA Y DOS MIL SEISCIENTAS VEINTISIETE PUSETAS (1.762.627,00 %).-

Rio Benito, Octubro de 1.960.EL INGENIERO DE MONTES, JEFE DEL S.FORESTAL,

### FIJACION DEL CAMON.

Para la fijación del cánen, hemes de partir de las bases siguientes:

> Plaze de nevación: 5 añes. Cánen fije per Ha. y añe: 15.- Pts.

### Nº. de Erbeles:

19. Besque expletade:

Hadera de la y 2a ...... 1 årbel x Ha. Id. de 3a y 4a ..... 9 " x Ha.

29. Besque parcialmente expletade:

Hadera de la y 28 ...... 8 árbeles x Ha. Id. de 3a y 4a ..... 9 id. x Ha.

32. Besque sin expletar:

Madera de 18 y 28 ...... 17 árbeles x Ha. Id. de 38 y 48 ..... 9 id. x Ha.

Canon de 1 Ha. para el 19.

2 v = 279,26 pts.

15,--- Pts. x 5 añss = 75,--- Pts. 279.26 " - 75,-- = 204,26.

No. de arbeles = 10

Canen per arbel = 204,26 pts. : 10 = 20,42 pts.

Canen de 1 Ha. para el 29.

2 V - 795,97 pto.

15,-- pts. x 5 añes = 75,-- Pts. 795,97 pts. - 75,-- pts. = 720,97.

No. de árbeles = 17.

Cánen per árbel = 720,97 : 17 = 42,40 pts.

Canen de 1 Ha. para el 39.

2 v = 1.670,24 pts.

15,-- pts. x 5 años = 75,-- pts. 1.670,24 - 75,-- pts. = 1.595,24 Ne. de árbeles = 26.--Cánen per árbel = 1.595,24 : 26 = 61,35 pts. Para obtener un cânen único, penderames les diverses cânenes cen arregle al número de hectareas afectadas:

20.42 x 8 + 42,40 + 61,35 . 26,71 Pts.

CANON POR HECTAREA Y AÑO = 15,- Pts. CANON POR ARBOL APRABO = 26,60 "

> Rie Benite, Octubro de 1.960.-EL INGENIERO DE MONTES, JEFE DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL,

### ACTA

En Rie Benite, a quince de Octubre de mil nevecientes sesenta, en las Oficinas del Servicio Ferestal; de una parte, el Sr. Ingeniero Jefe de la citada Dependencia, D. Arture Saez Baz y de etra, el Sr. Representante legal de la Compania Vasce Africana, S.A. Den Antenio Zamera Arizmendi.

Tiene per ebjete la presente, establecer el canen de la concesión ferestal etergada a DS. Elena Martin Besch, hey prepiedad de la Cia. Vasce Africana, S.A. per R.O. nº. 878 de lo de diciembre de 1.929, cuya caducidad per vencimiente de plaze ha side publicade en el B.O. de las Previncias de fecha 1 de Abril de 1.960, y que la entidad citada desea renevar, per el plaze de cince añes, de acuerde al últime párrafe del Artículo 26 de la Ley de 4 de Maye de 1.948.

El Sr. Zamera en nembre de su representada, dá la cenfermidad al cánen de nevación fijade per el Servicio Ferestal de la cencesión arriba indicada cuya cuantía es de QUIN-CE (15,00) PESETAS per hectárea y año y VEINTISEIS PESETAS cen SESENTA CENTIMOS (26,60 %) per árbel apeade.

Y para que surta les efectes consiguientes, se firma este decumente en el lugar y fecha al principie indicade.-

EL INGENIERO JEFE DEL S.F.

CIA. VASCO AFRICANA, S.A

SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO, ENCARGADO DEL DESPACHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE ESTA REGION ECUA-TORIAL,

CERTIFICO:

Que en el expediente de la cencesión ferestal de "COMPANIA VASCO - AFRICANA, S.A.", aparece un decumente que cepiado literalmente dice así:

""COMPAÑIA VASCO - AFRICANA, S.A." - Explotaciones ferestales de la Guinea Española. - Puerte Iradier, 30 de Noviembre de 1960. - Sr. Ingeniero Jefe del Servicio Ferestal. - Rio Benito. - Muy Sr. nuestre: Exclusivo objeto de la presente es manifestar a usted nuestra conformidad a la considera a consecuente de una producción mínimo de españo producción de la producción de españo producción de la dición prepuesta de una preducción minima de 1.250 teneladas de madera al año para el període de CINCO AÑOS que en concepto de nevación tenemes solicitado para la Concesión forestal de 2.500 hectareas a nuestre nembre sita en el Río Miang. Sin etre particular, y aprevechande la ecasión le saludan atentamente suyes affmos.s.s. q.e.s.m. - CIA.VASCO AFRICANA,S.A. Firmade y rubricade, Alejandre de Irulegui.-""- -

Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE Y SURTA LOS EFECTOS NECE-SARIOS, SE EXTIENDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO, EN RIO BE-NITO, A CINCO DE ENERO DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SESENTA Y UNO.

IM.-

3.504 .- Escritura de Poderes otorgados en Bilbao en 25-10-1.950, ante el Notario Don Celestino MB del Arenal y G. de Enterría. Inscrita en el Registro Mercantil de Santa Isabel el 21-50.Fo-110 127 Vª libro 8 - hoja 142 -Inscripción 17.-

ARTURO SAEZ BAZ, INGENIERO DE MONTES, JEFE DEL SER-VICIO FORESTAL DE LA REGION ECUATORIAL,

### CERTIFICO:

Que la cencesión ferestal cuye titular es "COMPANIA VASCO AFRICANA,S.A." etergada per Real Orden de fecha 10 de Diciembre de 1.929, de una superficie de 2.500 hectáreas, sita en Rie Miang, se encuentra emplazade en la zena ferestal "B" de cota Previncia de Río Muni.

Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE Y SURTA LOS EFECTOS NECESA-RIOS, SE EXPIDE EL PRESENTE EN RIO BENITO A VEINTISIETE DE ENERO DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SESENTA Y UNO.- SALVADOR FERNANDEZ CALVILLO, DASOGRAFO, ENCARGADO DEL DES-PACHO DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL DE LA REGION ECUATORIAL,

CERTIFICO:

Que en el expediente de la "COMPAÑIA VAS-CO AFRICANA, S.A.", aparece un documento que copiado literal mente dice así:

Y PARA QUE ASI CONSTE Y SURTA LOS EFECTOS NECESARIOS, SE EXPIDE EL PRESENTE CERTIFICADO EN RIO BENITO A TREINTA DE SEP-TIEMBRE DE MIL NOVECIENTOS SESENTA. PLIEGO DE CONDICIONES PARTICULARES para la novación de la concesión forestal de 2.500 Has. que solicita la COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICA-NA, S.A.-

Bosque enclavado en la zona forestal "B".
Sitio : Río Miang (Distrito de Cogo).

Plazo de novación : 5 años, a partir del día 7 de Mayo 1.960. Censo irredimible.

El concesionario pagará un cánon anual de 15,- pesetas por hectarea y año y VEINTISEIS PESETAS con SESENTA CENTIMOS (26,60) por árbol apeado.

Anualmente deberá extraer el concesionario un total de madera exportable no inferior a 1.250 toneladas, salvo justificación de insuficiente absorción de la madera en el mercado, crisis general de transporte o cualquier causa de fuerza mayor debidamente justifica-

si el concesionario no alcanzara algún año, a partir de la toma de posesión, el tonelaje mínimo previsto en el párrafo anterior,
cualquiera que sea la causa, se computarán cinco toneladas de déficit de corta y extracción como equivalente a un árbol, a los efectos de determinar el cánon que anualmente deberá percibir la Administración, además del tanto fijo por hectárea.

Hio Benito, 27 de Enero de 1.961.-EL INGENIERO JEFE DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL.



### **TRANSLATION**

Port-Gentil, [in French] December 29, 1962

Explanatory notes regarding the installation of a Toran station at a point on one of the Spanish islands of Corisco, Bayna, or Laval.

### 1st ) DESCRIPTION OF THE TORAN SYSTEM

This is a radio-topographic method that consists in four radio transmitter points. These two-by-two centers disrupt their high frequency waves, resulting in phase differences that are a function of the positions of the two points. For two centers, two points having the same phase difference create a hyperbola, which is produced with the two other points of transmission. Given the phase difference at one point in each system having two centers, the coordinates of this point can be deduced if the differences at the points are known.

Exactitude in navigation and localization using this method is a function of:

- a) The relative position of the four transmission points and their interrelationship.
- b) The preciseness with which the coordinates of the four points is known.

This radio-topographic method is similar to the Shoran, Loras, or Deca methods, albeit with a few differences, that are already in use by the Gulf company in Spanish Guinea.

### 2<sup>nd</sup>) LOCATION OF THE TWO TRANSMISSION CENTERS

For the reasons set forth, the transmission centers must be situated at well-defined geodesic points. Moreover, they must be placed in such a way that the angle formed by the hyperbola of the two pairs of two-by-two transmitters is less than 30 degrees.

In order for the Toran to cover the waters of Corisco and Mondah bays, which are located in Gabonese territory, we have two geodesic points along the Gabonese coast whose usage must be perfected by either of the two geodesic points on the Spanish islands so as to create the largest network of waves in the simplest way possible.

Our interest in utilizing one of the points in Spanish territory is primarily due to the fact that it is both the most practical and most precise solution.

### **TRANSLATION**

### 3<sup>rd</sup>) DESCRIPTION OF ONE STATION

The station is comprised of two camping tents: one measuring  $1m \times 1m$ , and the other measuring  $1.60 \times 1 \times 1$ .

In one, there is a 2 KVA generator. In the other, there is a continuous, 65-watt high-frequency radio transmitter (or 13 watts in its abridged version) whose frequency is derived from among the following eight frequencies:

- 1475 Khz
- 1500 Khz
- 1945 Khz
- 1990 Khz
- 1575 Khz
- 1685 Khz
- 1771 Khz
- 1980 Khz

A 12-meter-tall telescopic antenna is mounted next to the first tent. The total space necessary for the full installation, winds, and lightning cable does not take up a full circle 20 meters in diameter.

This transmitter's functioning is automatic. It does not require the presence of an operator.

The generator should be inspected periodically every three days.

In the event transmission stops, a technician can repair it within a couple hours.

### 4th) <u>TIMES OF TRANSMISSION</u>

The transmitter begins to transmit automatically every morning at 6:30 a.m., and likewise automatically terminates around 7:00 p.m.

### 5<sup>th</sup>) WORK PERIOD

The expected duration of this work, and as a consequence, the permanence of the transmitters on Spanish territory, would be around a month and a half. And this would occur during the period between the first of June and the end of October.

### 6<sup>th</sup>) NECESSARY AUTHORIZATIONS

Permission to set up one of these stations on any of the islands in Corisco or Mbañe at one of the presently existing geodesic points, noting that we would prefer the point that is:

- a) The easiest to access for inspection and supply visits.
- b) The most protected from the sea.

Authorization for one or two operators belonging to this Commission to travel to that island during

the work period, undertake the installation, and see to its functioning and supply.

WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



www.waterstreettranslations.com

(212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

### **CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION**

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Matthew Bouillon, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date



Port-Gentil, le 29 Décembre 1962

Explicaciones sobre instalación de una estación Toran en un punto de de una de las islas españolas de Corisco, Bayna o Laval.

# 10 ) DESCRIPCCION DEL SISTEMA TORAN

Este es un mettodo de radio-topográfico, que consisite en cuetro puntos radio-emisores. Estos centros dos a dos interafieren sus ondas de alta frecuencia, resultando unas diferen cias de fases que están en función de las posiciones de los dos puntos. Para dos centros, la situación de los puntos de la misma diferencia de fase es un hipérbole. Lo que se produ ce con los otros dos puntos emisores. Dada la diferencia de fase en un pumto de cada sistema de dos centros, pueden dedu cirse las coordenadas de este punto si las de los centros son conocidas.

La precisión de la navegación y localización en éste son función:

- a) de la situación relativa de los cuatro puntos de emisión y de su relación entre ellos.
- b) de la precisión con que se conocen las coordxnadas de los cuatro puntos.

Este método radio-topográfico es similar con pequeñas diferencias a los métodos Shoran, Loras o Deca, ya empleados por la Sociedad Gulf en Guinea Española.

## 20) EMPLAZAMIENTO DE LOS CENTRO EMISORES

A causa de las razones expuestas los puntos deben estar situados en puntos geodésicos bien determinados .Ademas colocados de tal forma que el angulo formado por las hipérboles de los dos pares de emisores tomados dos a dos sea ineferior a 302.

Para llegar a cubrir el Toran las aguas de las bahias de Corisco y de Mondah situadas en territorio gabonés disponemos de puntos geodesicos en la costa gabonesa cuya utilización debe ser completada por uno cualquiera de los puntos geodésicos en las islas españolas, de manera de llevar a cabo lo más sencillamente posible la mayor red de ondas.

Nuestro interés en utilizar uno de los puntos del territorio español se debe principalmente a ser la solución más p prática y la más precisa.

# 3a) DESCRIPCCION DE UNA ESTACION

 $^{\rm E}$ st.a compuesta por dos tiendas de campaña: una de l x l m. J la otra de 1,60 x l x l.

En una REMENE se encuentra un grupo electrógeno de 2 KVA. En contínua de 65 Watts (o 13 Watts en su versión resumida) cuya freguencia está tomada entre las 8 siguienyes:

-1475 Khz
-1500 Khz
-1945 Khz
1990 Khz
-1575 Khz
-1575 Khz
-1685 Khz
-1771 Khz
-1790 Khz
-1791 Khz

lado de la primera tel scopica de 12 m. de altura está fijada al talación completa, vientos y cable pararrayos no llega a ocupar un circulo de 20 metros de diametro.

necesaria la presencia permanente del operador.

Una inspección periódica del grupo cada tres dias.

En caso de cese de emisión un técnico lo pondrá en funcionamiento en pocas horas.

# 49) HORARIO DE EMISIONES

La emisora comienza a emitir automaticamente todas las mañanas a las 6,30 h. y termina también automaticamente hacia las 19 horas 19 horas.

### 54) PERIODO DE TRABAJO

La duración de los trabajos previstos y como consecuencia la permanencia de las emisoras en territorio español sería alrededor de un mes y medio, y seria en el periodo comprendido entre primeros de Junio y fin de octubre.

# 62) AUTORIZACIONES NECESARIAS

Permiso para establecer una de estas estaciones sobre cualque Queira de las islas de Corisco o Mbañe en uno de los puntos geode sicos ya existentes, haciendo notar que nosotros preferiamos el que fuese:

a) de mas facil acceso para las visitas de insperción y sumini tro.

el mas protegido contra el mar. Autorización para uno o dos operadores pertenecientes a es Comisión para ir a esa is la durante el periodo de trabajos, I relaizar la instalación de la estación, y atender a su funcio miento y suministro.

# Annex 21

Letter No. 819 from the General Governor of the Equatorial Region to the Civil Governor of Rio Muni concerning the Authorization for Installation of Radio and Topographical "Toran" Station (22 July 1963)

### **TRANSLATION**

[Coat of Arms] General Government of the Equatorial Region CLASSIFIED

No. 819 [illegible] SP/AF [illegible] SUBJECT: AUTHORIZATION FOR INSTALLATION OF RADIO AND TOPOGRAPHICAL "TORAN" STATION

Honorable Sir:

TEXT: On today's date, I do hereby state to Mr. PIERRE LEMAIRE, who, in his capacity as representative of the company "PETROLEOS DEL AFRICA ECUATORIAL," requests the installation of a "TORAN" radio and topographical station on the "Cocotero" islet, as follows:

"In regard to your letter dated on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of the current month, in which you, in your capacity as representative of the company "Petroleos del Africa Ecuatorial," request authorization to proceed with the installation of a "TORAN" topographical and radio station on the sovereign Spanish islet of "Cocotero," this General Government does so authorize this installation, mindful of the obligations set forth on behalf of the company which you represent...

1st.- The administrator of mines for Muni River Province shall be empowered to inspect the authorized installations. In addition, the aforementioned Company shall be obligated to deliver to said administrator a summary of any research performed, indicating seismic and bathymetric lines, as well as reflection and refraction profiles obtained and an interpretation of their significance, as is customary with authorizations of this type.

2<sup>nd</sup>.- For the establishment of the station as well as permits for inspection and supply visits, and the assistance required to successfully carry out such tasks, the Company shall coordinate with the pertinent naval authority for the islet and the naval adjutant for Benito River."

It is appropriate for that naval commander to give timely orders to the naval adjutant for Benito River so that he may be in contact with the aforementioned representative regarding the creation of that station and any inspection and supply visits. Furthermore, a small detachment of naval guard members shall be assigned to the islet where they shall remain for the entire time that the TORAN station is in operation. For its part, the Company shall give all manner of assistance necessary such that the technical personnel designated by the mining delegation for Muni River may travel to this islet specifically to conduct technical inspections anytime they believe it necessary to do so.

It is advisable that the naval adjutant for Benito River travel to Cocotero frequently, as the governmental delegate from Cogo shall also do. Both shall reach agreement such that visits by one or the other are as frequent as possible.

For reasons specific to border relations, the naval adjutant shall coordinate with the governmental delegate from Cogo to act in accord in all matters concerning such assistance, inspections, and monitoring.

**EQUATORIAL REGION** 

REGISTRY

Entered: 171-R

Date: 07-23-63

NAVAL MILITARY COMMAND

### **TRANSLATION**

On Cocotero, the Spanish national flag will fly at all times that the French TORAN station is active. Periodically, I will receive detailed reports regarding such service.

I do hereby render this account to the Honorable Governor of Muni River for purposes of coordination with governmental delegation from Cogo, the mining delegation from Muni River, and the Muni River naval adjutant. Technical information regarding the TORAN station to be established is attached hereto.

May God Keep Your Excellency Many Years Santa Isabel, July 22, 1963 THE GENERAL GOVERNOR

[illegible signature]

Francisco Nunez

[Seal of the General Government of the Equatorial Region]



(212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

#### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Matthew Bouillon, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

07/25/22

Date





819 SP/AF.

ASUNTO: AUTORIZACION INSTALACION ESTACION RADIO Y TOPOGRAFIA " TORAN ".

Ilmo. Señor:

REGION ECUATORIAL REGISTRO ENTRADA 1/21-R FECHA 23-02-63 COMANDANCIA MILITAR

DE MARINA

TEXTO: Con esta misma fecha digo a Don PIERRE LEMAIRE, que, en nom-bre y representación de la Sociedad " PETROLEOS DEL AFRICA --ECUATORIAL ", solicita la instalación de una estación de radio y topografía " TORAN " en el Islote " Cocotero ", lo que sigue:

"En relación a su instancia de fecha 6 del actual, por la que, en nombre y representación de la Sociedad "Petróleos del Africa Ecuatorial ", solicita autorización para proceder a la instalación de una estación de radio y topografía "TORAN " en el Islote de soberanía española "Cocotero "; este Gobierno General, autoriza a dicha instalación, teniendo en cuenta las obli ral, autoriza a dicha instalación, teniendo en cuenta las obligaciones que se indican por parte de la Sociedad representadapor Vd..

18.— La Jefatura de Minas de la Provincia de Río Muni, podrá disspeccionar las instalaciones autorizadas, así como que e la referida Sociedad quedará obligada a entregar a la expresada Jefatura un resumen de los trabajos de investigación realizados, con indicación de las líneas sísmicas, batimétricas y perfiles de reflexión y refracción obtenidos y su interpretación usual en cora claso de autorizaciones. ción, usual en esta clase de autorizaciones.

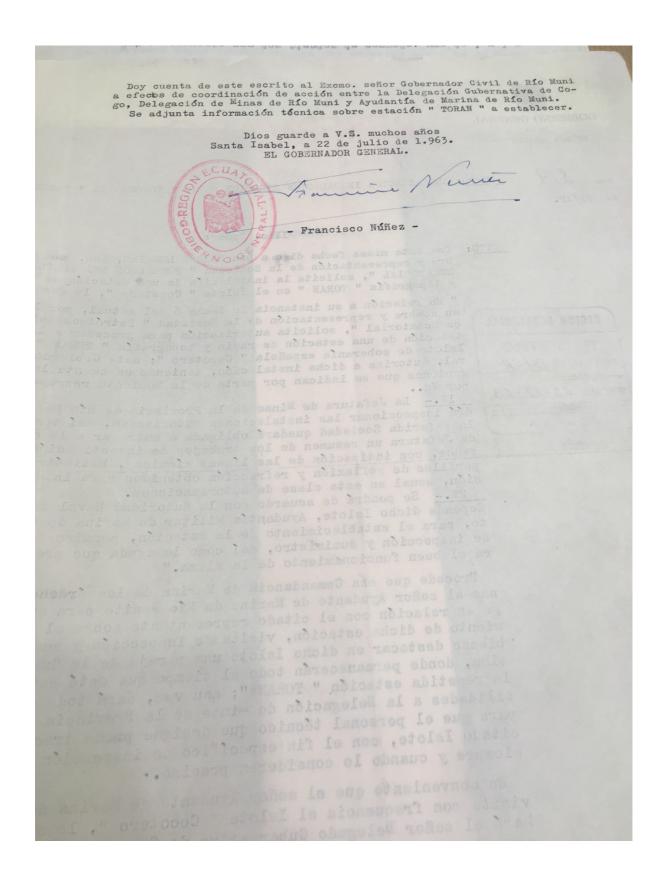
29.- Se pondrá de acuerdo con la Autoridad Naval de la quedepende dicho Islote, Ayudantía Militar de Marina de Río Benito, para el establecimiento de la estación, permiso de visitas de inspección y suministro, así como la ayuda que precisen para el buen funcionamiento de la misma."

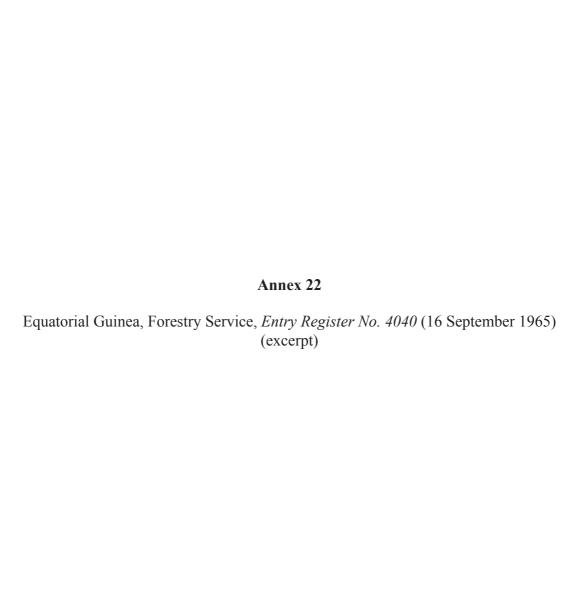
Procede que esa Comandancia de Marina de las órdenes oportunas al señor Ayudante de Marina de Río Benito para que se ponga en relación con el citado representante sobre el establecimiento de dicha estación, visita de inspección y suministro, de biendo destacar en dicho Islote una pareja de la Guardia Marítima, donde permanecerán todo el tiempo que esté establecida la repetida estación " TORAN "; asu vez, dará toda clase de facilidades a la Delegación de Minas de la Provincia de Río Muni para que el personal técnico que designe pueda trasladarse alcitado Islote, con el fin específico de inspección técnica, -siempre y cuando lo consideren preciso.

Es conveniente que el señor Ayudante de Marina de Río Benito visite con frecuencia el Islote " Cocotero ", lo cual tambiénhará el señor Delegado Gubernativo de Cogo; debiendo ponerse de acuerdo ambos con el fin de que las visitas sean lo más fre- cuente posibles por una u otra Autoridad.

El señor Ayudante de Marina se pondrá de acuerdo, por razónde relaciones fronterizas, con el señor Delegado Gubernativo de Cogo y actuarán en un todo de acuerdo, por lo que respectaa esta ayuda, inspección y vigilancia.

En el Islote " Cocotero " ondeará la bandera Nacional durante todo el tiempo que esté establecida la referida estación -"TORAN", de nacionalidad francesa. Periodicamente se me info mará ampliamente sobre este servicio.





**AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT** 

OF

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA** 

**FORESTRY SERVICE** 

[stamp]: FILE

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT PRESENTED BY THE FORESTRY SERVICE TO COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. REGARDING THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF TIMBER FROM THE 1,000 HAS. HARVEST ZONE IN THE STATE FOREST AND THE AREA ADJACENT TO ITS 20,000 HAS. CONCESSION.

Pursuant to ruling number 12.321 issued by the President of the Autonomous Government Council on November 4, 1965, authorizing harvesting from the 1,000 Has. zone in the State Forest and area adjacent to its 20,000 Has. concession in Echam, and pursuant to condition 3a) establishing the fees to be paid for various species, the following statement of account is prepared by the Forestry Service for Compañía Vasco Africana corresponding to the shipment made via Vapor Artagan:

2,546.77 c.m. of Okoume at 260.00 pesetas = 662,160.20 Pesetas

BILL IN THE AMOUNT OF SIX-HUNDRED, SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND ONE-HUNDRED SIXTY PESETAS and TWENTY CENTS IS TO BE MADE AT THE FORESTRY SERVICE OFFICE PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CONDITION 4A) OF THE RULING AUTHORIZING HARVESTING IN THE ZONE.

Rio Benito January 7, 1966 Chief Engineer

[signature]

COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. - PUERTO IRADIER

#### **AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT**

ΩF

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA** 

[stamp]: FILE

FORESTRY SERVICE

RATES FOR THE FIRST TIMBER SHIPMENT FROM THE 1,000 HAS. ZONE IN THE STATE FOREST AND AREA ADJACENT TO THE 20,000 HAS. CONCESSION IN ECHAM BELONGING TO THE COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., TO BE PAID FOR TAGGING AND DELIVERY.

Pursuant to the provisions in condition 6a) of the ruling issued by the President of the Autonomous Government Council authorizing Compañía Vasco Africana to harvest a 1,000 Has. zone in the State Forest, payment of the bill shall be made at the Forestry Service Office for TAGGING and DELIVERY, in the amount set by the General Government Ordinance dated August 25, 1951, Article 10, Section B).

#### Tagging rates:

TOTAL TAGGING.. . . .

4,150.15 pesetas

#### Delivery rates:

(Estimated 2,546.77 x 1.25 pesetas/c.m. = 3,183,462.50 pesetas)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND THIRTY-FOUR PESETAS AND SEVENTY-SEVEN CENTS CORRESPONDING TO THE FIRST SHIPMENT.

Rio Benito, January 7, 1966 Chief Engineer

[signature]

COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

PUERTO IRADIER

[hw]: I6F

[hw]: Number 551

[stamp]: FILE

er/jmn.

I request that you send the portion of the timber harvested last January from the 1,000 Has. harvest zone in Rio Miang as soon as possible, even if it is negative.

May God grant you many years. Rio Benito, March 14, 1966 CHIEF ENGINEER

[signature]

COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

**PUERTO IRADIER** 

PUERTO IRADIER CITY HALL

Office of the Mayor Number 295 LOG ENTRY

[stamp]:

Number <u>2465</u>

August 10, 1964

FORESTRY SERVICE

Per your correspondence number 2.112 dated July 17 last; I am pleased to forward to you the CENSUS of the towns in this District requested in that correspondence, as well as the total number of inhabitants residing in those towns.

I would also like to inform you that Nsengmiang is not included in the registry of towns in this district.

May God grant you many years.
Puerto Iradier, August 7, 1964
THE MAYOR
[signature]

[stamp]: CITY HALL PUERTO IRADIER (Rio Muni) MAYOR'S OFFICE

[signature]

Signed: Pedro Lehening Bondoro

FORESTRY SERVICE CHIEF ENGINEER -

**RIO BENITO** 

**TRANSLATION**CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN THE TOWNS LISTED AS REQUESTED BY THE FORESTRY SERVICE.

NAME OF TOWN	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
ANGUMA-Osume	7	17	7	12	43
NGONEKIE-id	, 18	17	3	8	46
MBENAM-YESUC	8	11	5	7	31
ACANABOR-Abe	19	7	2	4	32
ACANABOR-Esenvus	3	4	2	2	11
TOTAL	55	56	19	31	163

Puerto Iradier, August 7, 1964, THE MAYOR

[handwritten page]:

Town reserves [illegible] 1	,380	[illegib	le] Miang			
Anguma (Osume)	43 inhabitants	at	4 Has	=	172	Has
Ngonekie (id.)	46 inhabitants	at	4 Has	=	184	"
Acanabor (Abe)	32 inhabitants	at	4 Has	=	128	"
Acanabor (Esenvus)	11 inhabitants	at	4 Has	=	44	"
Mbenam (Yesuc)	31 "	at	4 Has	=	124	"
` ´ Total	163 inhabitants				652	Has

43 <u>4</u> 172 46 <u>4</u> 184 163 [crossed out] 32 <u>4</u> <u>4</u> 128 [illegible] request 1345 Has. " reserves <u>652</u> <u>14</u> 128 [illegible] free <u>693 Has.</u>

GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION OF COGO PUERTO IRADIER

Rio Muni

Number 1636

[stamp]:

LOG ENTRY

Number 2275

July 23, 1964

FORESTRY SERVICE

Following your correspondence number 2.113 dated the 17<sup>th</sup> of this month and regarding the request made by the Service regarding the Vasco Africana [as in original] S.A. company, on the back of this letter you will find information on the towns and their inhabitants.

The town of Ndyegmiang is not included in the town census.

May God grant you many years.
Puerto Iradier, July 22, 1964
GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

[signature]

[stamp]: PROVINCE OF RIO MUNI GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION OF COGO PUERTO IRADIER

FORESTRY SERVICE CHIEF ENGINEER. RIO BENITO



### COMPAÑIA VASCO - AFRICANA, S. A.

LOGGING OPERATIONS IN SPANISH GUINEA

C/c - BANCO DE VIZCAYA, BILBAO

BANCO ESPAÑOL DE CRÉDITO, BILBAO

BANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPAÑA, BILBAO

BANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPAÑA, PUERTO IRADIER

CENTRAL: PUERTO IRADIER (RIO MUNI)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE: BILBAO DIPUTACION, 4 TELEPHONE: 14735

MS/mn.

Puerto Iradier, July 21, 1964

Forestry Service Chief Engineer Rio Benito [stamp]: LOG ENTRY

Number <u>2288</u> July 22, 1964

FORESTRY SERVICE

Dear Sir:

With regard to the conversation with you on the 10<sup>th</sup> of his month regarding your visit to Rio Miang in order to measure and assess a plot of land measuring some 1,380 Has., which, as you know, is of vital importance to us, as it is crossed by a road, and given the delay due to the rugged terrain in the "Alejandro" concession.

For that reason and given your kindness when meeting with us the other day, we would like to remind you of your promise to confirm the date you believe is most convenient either for you or the persons designated by you to travel, with the aim of being as prepared as possible for the work to be done.

We thank you very much for your prompt response.

Most sincerely,

[stamp]: COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

[signature]

[hw]: Number 2113

In order to better provide in a matter related to the Compañía Vasco Africana's forest concession, I request that you kindly facilitate a census of the inhabitants of the following towns:

ah/je.

NDYENGMIANG MBENAM NGONEKIE (there are two towns with this name) ACANABOR (there are two towns with this name) ANGUMA.

May God grant you many years.

Rio Benito, July 17, 1964 CHIEF ENGINEER

[signature]

Government Delegate of the District of Cogo. P. Iradier

[hw]: Number 2112

In order to better provide in a matter related to the Compañía Vasco Africana's forest concession, I request that you kindly facilitate a census of the inhabitants of the following towns:

ah/je.

NDYENGMIANG MBENAM NGONEKIE (there are two towns with this name) ACANABOR (there are two towns with this name) ANGUMA.

May God grant you many years.

Rio Benito, July 17, 1964 CHIEF ENGINEER

[signature]

Mayor-City Council Chair of PUERTO IRADIER.

AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT
OF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Ministry of Agriculture
Livestock and Forestry

[stamp]: LOG ENTRY
Number 4040
NOVEMBER 29, 1965
FORESTRY SERVICE

[stamp]: COPY

His Excellency, the President of the Autonomous Government Council of Equatorial Guinea, in dispatch number 10.195 dated the 10<sup>th</sup> of this month, states as follows:

SEC.\_\_\_\_ REF. SECRETARY PART. NUMBER \_\_\_\_2115\_\_ FNO.-

[illegible]

"Given the request signed by MR. ANTONIO ZAMORA ARISMENDI, on behalf of the COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. requesting authorization to harvest the existing standing timber in a 1,000-00-00 Has. zone in the State Forest and adjacent to its 20,000-00-00 Has. concession in Echam (District of Puerto Iradier and Acurenam), pursuant to the limits marked and delimited in the diagram accompanying his request; Pursuant to the report contained in Your Excellency's dispatch number 536 dated August 25 last, the President of the Government Council has resolved to grant that request, with the following conditions: 1. The COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. shall conduct logging on that plot of land for a maximum period of one year, beginning on the date of its communication with a minimum extension of 10,000 cubic meters of commercial timber. 2. Trees tagged and considered commercial and in compliance with minimum diameter requirements established by current legislation shall be subject to harvest. 3. For the timber that has been thus tagged, the Company shall pay the Administration the following fees per cubic meter of round wood that, once felled and split can be harvested, based on the quality classification established by the Guinea Lumber Union and currently in force- Okoume, Embero, and first-rate quality 260 pesetas per m3 - Finishing wood and third- and fourth-rate quality timber, 125.- pesetas per m3. 4. Monthly payments shall be made by the Forestry Service for the timber shipped, to the Forestry Improvement Fund. 5. In the event of non-compliance with minimum harvest conditions established in the first point for any reason not attributable to the Administration, the Company shall be bound to satisfy a final payment of the difference of the volume actually harvested at the minimum established rate of 150.00 pesetas per cubic meter of the difference, 6. The COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, S.A. shall pay the corresponding tagging and delivery fees to the Forestry Service. 7. The Forestry Service shall be responsible for monitoring and control of the logging authorized and establish the appropriate complaint and initiate corresponding sanction files in case of the company's failure to comply with the stipulated conditions. 8. Once the logging of existing commercial timber in the area is completed, this must be certified by the Forestry Service, the tagging shall be considered extinguished, and full possession of the remaining land shall revert to the Administration. This is for your information and that of the interested party."

I am forwarding the above to you for your information, that of the interested party, and other corresponding purposes.

May God grant you many years. Santa Isabel, September 16, 1965 ADVISOR Signed: Luis Rondo Maguga Rolé

FORESTRY SERVICE CHIEF ACCIDENT ENGINEER. RIO BENITO

GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION OF COGO Puerto Iradier

LOG ENTRY
Number 3440

[stamp]: OCTOBER 24, 1964

FORESTRY SERVICE

Number 2056

I have the honor of submitting to you for the resolution you deem appropriate a request signed by the Second Chief of the Osume tribe, Mr. Antonio Nse Bacale, on behalf of the inhabitants of his jurisdiction claiming land requested by the gentlemen who express themselves therein.

May God grant you many years. Puerto Iradier, October 22, 1964 GOVERNMENT DELEGATE

[signature]

[hw]: Is in the [illegible] zone

FORESTRY SERVICE CHIEF ENGINEER.

**RIO BENITO** 

TRANSLATI	ON LOG ENTRY
[stamp]:	Number
	OCTOBER 24, 1964
	FORESTRY SERVICE

ANTONIO NSE BACALE, an adult, married, and a farmer, the Second Chief of the Osume tribe and a resident of the Ngonikie-Osume town in the District of Cogo, on behalf of the neighbors of the towns of Mbenam, Ngonikie, Acanabor-Esenvus, Acanabor-Aben, Anguma and Binguale of the district listed above, respectfully inform you:

- That the residents of the towns listed above number 170 heads of household.
- II. That Compañía Vasco Africana, S.A. was granted a plot of land in the vicinity of the towns listed, opening at that time a five-kilometer road parallel to those towns, leaving a reserve of land within that space so that the inhabitants can continue their farms, which exist today.
- III. That today, the company noted above has created a road in the same direction as the previous one, but just a few meters from the inhabitants' homes.
- IV. That the space between the two roads has been requested by Epifanie Oma Ncomu, Jose Mice Engonga, Salvador Ndonga, Miguel Obiang, Esone Ohama and Bonifacio Esone Ale, all of whom on or near the same date, in spite of being considered as reserve land of the aforementioned towns, and most of the petitioners are employees of Compañía Vasco Africana, S.A., for which, they humbly

#### REQUEST:

That given the extreme situation described above, you order the suspension of the procedures being carried out with regard to the requests listed above regarding the aforementioned land, and, if it is in your best interest, you may take as many measures as you deem appropriate in order to verify this, given that all of the farms are already located on the land requested by them.

Those making the request hope to obtain grace from your goodness and righteousness. May God grant you many years.

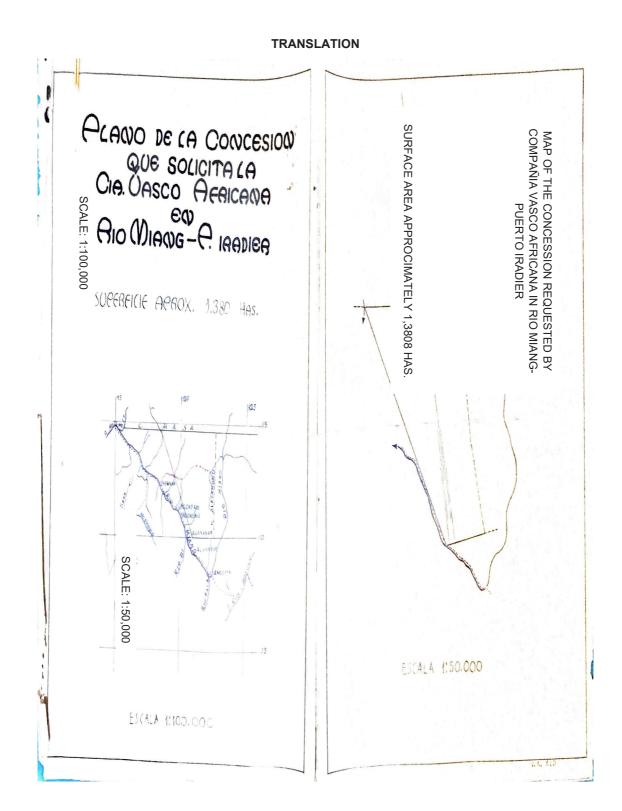
Puerto Iradier, October 22, 1964.

[signature]

FORESTRY SERVICE ENGINEER

[four postage stamps]

**RIO BENITO** 



WATER STREET TRANSLATIONS



(212) 776-1713 info@waterstreettranslations.com

#### CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION

This hereby confirms that the foregoing translation was prepared by Sonja Swenson, a linguist with substantial experience in the translation of documents from Spanish into English as certified by the American Translators Association.

Kent G. Heine, Managing Partner of Water Street Translations, LLC, hereby attests to the following:

"To the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing translation is a true, accurate, and unbiased translation into English of the Spanish text attached herewith."

Kent G. Heine

Water Street Translations, LLC

09/26/22

Date





# EXPEDIENTE

LIQUIDACION QUE PRESENTA EL SERVICIO FORESTAL A LA COM-PAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, RELATIVO AL PRIMER EMBARQUE DE MA DERA PROCEDENTE DE LA ZONA DE 1.000 HAS. EN BOSQUE DEL ESTADO Y COLINDANTE CON SU CONCESION DE 20.000 HAS.

De acuerdo con lo establecido en el escrito de la Presidencia del consejo de Gobierno Autónomo nº 12.321 de fecha 4 de No - viembre de 1.965, por el que se les autorizaba la explotación de la sena de 1.000 Has. en bosque del Estado y colindante con su concesión de 20.900 Has. de Echam, y vista la condición 3º) que fija los precios a aplicar a las distintas especies, se - formula por este Servicio Forestal a la Cia. Vasco Africana la siguiente liquidación; cerrespondiente al embarue efectuado - sobre el Vapor Artagan:

2.546,77 m.c. de 0kume a 260,00 Pt. = 662.160,20 Pts.

> Rio Benito 7 de Enero de 1.966 El Ingeniero Jefe

SES. COMPANIA VASCO AFRICANA .- PUERTO IRADIER.





and the same

TASAS CORRESPONDIENTES AL PRIMER EMBARQUE DE MADERA PROCE-DENTE DE LA ZONA DE 1.000 HAS. EN BOSQUE DEL ESTADO Y CO -LINDANTE CON SU CONCESION DE 20.000 HAS. EN ECHAM DE LA -COMPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA, QUE SE FORMULAN A LIQUIDACION POR LOS CONCEPTOS DE SEÑALAMIENTO Y ENTREGA.

De acuerdo con lo previsto en la condición 6°) del escrito de la presidencia del Consejo de Gobierno Autónomo por el que se autorizaba a la Compañia Vasco Africana la explotación de una zo na de L.000 Has. en bosque del Estado, se formula la presebte 11 quidación de las Tasas a ingresar en la Habilitación de este Ser vicio Forestal por los conceptos de SENALAMIENTO y ENTREGA, cuya cuantia fija la Ordenanza del Gobierno General de fecha 25 de -Agosto de 1.951 Articulo 10, Apartado 3).

#### Tasas de Senalamiento:

Primeres 100 m.c. a 3,30 Pt. .... 330,00 Segundo 100 m.c. a 3,00 Pt. .... 300,00 Resto 2.346,77 m.c. a 1,50 Pt. ... 3.520,15

TOTAL SENALAMIENTO .... 4.150.15 Pt

#### Tasas de Entrega:

(Valoración 2.546,77 . 1.250 Pt/m.c. # 3.183.462,50 Pt.)

TOTAL ENTREGA ...... 31.884.62 Pt

ASCIENDEN LAS TASAS CORRESPONDIENTES AL PRIMER EMBAR-QUE A LA CANTIDAD DE TREINTA Y SEIS MIL TREINTA Y CUATRO PESETAS-COD SETENTA Y SIETE CENTIMOS.

> Rio Benite 7 de Enero de 1.966 El Ingeniero Jefe

SRS. COMPANIA VASCO AFRICANA. - PUERTO IRADIER.

167

Nº 551

EXPEDIENT

er/jmn.-

Ruego a Vds. tenga a bién remitir a este Servicio, a la mayor bregedad posible, el parte de producción de la madera extraida durante el mes de enero último, en su señalamiento de 1.000 Has. sito en rio Miang, incluso en el caso de ser negativo.

Dios guarde a Vds. muchos años. R.Benito, 14 de marzo de 1.966. EL INGENIERO JEFE.

gres. Compañía VASCO AFRICANA, S.A.

PUERTO IRADIER.



# AYUNTAMIENTO

#### PUERTO IRADIER

-Alcaldía--Núm. 296



Con referencia a su atento escrito - núm. 2.112, de fecha 17 de Julio último; adjunto tengo el honor de remitir a V.S. CENSO de los poblados de este Distrito, interesado en su precitado escrito, así como número total de los habitantes residentes en los mismos.

Le participo al propio tiempo que en el Padrón de poblados de este Distrito que obra en esta Dependencia, no figura inscrito el de Nsengmiang.

Dios guarde a V.S. muchos años. Puerto Tradier, 7 de Agosto de 1,964.

Fdo. Pedro Lehening Box oro

ST. INGENIERO JEFE DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL.-

RIO BENITO.

SADOS POR EL SERVICIO FORESTAL.	SERVICIO FOR	ESTAL.		,	
NOWBRE DEL POBLD.	Hombres	Mujeres	Niños	Niñas	Total
/ ANGUMA-Osumo - NGONEKIE-id. - MBENAM-Yesuc - AGANABOR-Abé	,	1111 771604	- กับ เกิด เกิด เกิด เกิด เกิด เกิด เกิด เกิด	10.00 F 40.0	448 328 111
TOTALES	55.	.56.	19.	31.	163.

Puerto Iradier, 7 de Agosto de 1,964 EL ALCALDE.,





Número. 1636



Consecuente a su escrito número 2.113 de fecha 17 de los corrientes, en relación a lo solicitado por ese Servició y relacionado con la compañ. Vasco Afrivcana, S.A.", de esta plaza, al dorso del presente se relacionen los poblados con sus habitantes.

El poblado Ndyegniang, no consta en el censo de poblados.

> Dios guarde a V.S.muchos años. Puerto Iradier,22 de Julio 1.964 CALLE DELEGADO GUBERNATIVO,

SEÑOR INGENIERO JEFE DEL SERVICIO FORESTA.

PULKTO IRAGIER

RIO BENITO



TELEGRAMAS VASAFRI

## COMPAÑIA VASCO - AFRICANA, S. A.

EXPLOTACIONES FORESTALES EN LA GUINEA ESPAÑOLA

C/c .

SANCO DE VIZCAYA, BILBAO BANCO ESPAÑOL DE CRÉDITO, BILBAO BANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPAÑA, BILBAO BANCO EXTERIOR DE ESPAÑA, PUERTO IRADIER CENTRAL: PUERTO IRADIER (RIO MUNI)

OFICINA ADMINISTRATIVA; BILBAO DIPUTACIÓN, 4 TELEF. 14735

MS/mn.-

Puerto Iradier, 21 de Julio de 1.964

Sr. Ingeniero Jefe del Servicio Forestal

R.io Benito

Muy Sr. nuestro :



Nos referimos a la conversación mantenida con Vd. el pasado dia 10 sobre su visita a Rio Miang para la medición y valoración de un terreno de unas 1.380 Has., que como Vd. sabe nos es de vital importancia por tenerlo cruzado ya con carretera y por lo atrasada que llevamos ésta, dado lo accidentado del terreno, en la concesión "Alejandro".

Es por ello y dada la amabilidad con que nos recibió el citado día, por lo que nos permitimos recordar a Vd. su promesa de confirmarnos la fecha en que estima conveniente su traslado, o el de aquellas personas que Vd. designe, con el fin de tenerles preparados cuantos medios precisen para el trabajo a realizar.

Mucho le agradeceremos sus prontas noticias y en esta c-onfianza nos repetimos attos. y affmos. ss. ss.

q. e. s. m.

VASCO APRICANA, S. A.

iffalamen





Jr 2113

Al fin de mejor proveer en un -asunto relacionado con una concesión
forestal de la Compañía Vasco Africa
na, ruego a V.S. me facilite los cen
sos de habitantes de los siguientes
poblados:

ah/je.

**NDYENGMIANG** 

MBENAM

NGONEKIE (hay dos poblados con - este nombre)

ACANABOR (hay dos poblados con - este nombre)

ANGUMA.

Dios guarde a V.S. muchos años. Río Benito, 17 de Julio de 1.964.-EL INGENIERO JEFE,

Sr. Delegado Gubernativo del Distrito de Cogo .- P. Iradier.



N. 2.112

ah/je.

Al fin de mejor proveer en un asunte relacionado con una concesión forestal de la Compañía Vasco Africa na, ruego a V.S. me facilite los -censos de habitantes de los siguientes poblados:

**NDYENGMIANG** 

MBENAM

NGONEKIE (hay dos poblados con - este nombre)

ACANABOR (hay dos poblados con - este nombre)

ANGUMA.

Dies guarde a V.S. múchos años. Río Benito, 17 de Julio de 1.964.-EL INGENIERO JEFE.

Sr. Alcalde-Presidente del Ayuntamiento de PUERTO IRADIER.

GOBIERNO AUTONOMO

DE LA

GUI<u>NEA EC ATO</u>RIAL

nsejeria de Agricultura

Gan<u>aderia y Bo</u>sques

REGISTRO DE ENTRADA
Nº 4040

29 NOV.1.965

SERVICIO FORESTAL

SEC.\_\_\_\_\_REF.SECRETARIA PART.

El Excmo. Señor Presidente del Consejo de Gobier no Autónomo de esta Guinea Ecuatorial, en despacho núm. - - 10.195, de 10 de los corrientes, me dice lo siguiente:

REF.SECRETARIA PART.
NUM. 2115

FNO.-

"Vista la instancia suscrita por DON ANTONIO ZA- MORA ARISMENDI, en nombre y representación de la COMPAÑIA -VASCO AFRICANA, S.A., en la que solicita autorización para explotación de la maderas en pie existente en una zona de -1.000-00-00 Has. de Bosque del Estado colindante con su con cesión de 20.000-00-00 Has. sita en Echam (Distrito de Puerto Iradier y Acurenam) conforme a los límites señalados y acotados en el croquis que acompaña a su solicitud; Esta --Presidencia del Consejo de Gobierno, de conformidad con el-informe contenido en el despacho de V.E. núm.536, de Echa -25 de agosto próximo pasado, ha resuelto acceder a lo solicitado, en las siguientes condiciones:-la.-La empresa "COM-PANIA VASCO AFRICANA,S.A." efectuará la explotación fores-tal de dicha parcela durante el tiempo máximo de un año a - partir de la fecha de su comunicación con un mínimo de extensión de 10.000 metros cúbicos de maderas comerciales .- -23.-Serán objeto de explotación aquellos árboles que sean señalados y considerados comerciales y cumplan los requisitos de diámetros mínimos establecidos en la legislación vigente.-3a.-Por la madera así señalada pagará a la Adminis-tración los siguientes previos por metros cúbicos de madera en rollo que una vez apeada y tronzada resulte aprovechable, según la clasificación de calidad establecida por el Sindicato Maderero de Guinea y vigente oficialmente en la actualidad. Madera de Okume, Embero y de primera calidad 260 pts. m3. Madera de acaba y tercera calidad y cuarta 125, pts. m3. 44. El pago se efectuará por liquidación mensual de la made ra embarcada, efectuada por el Servicio Forestal, y cuyo -importe se ingresará en el Fondo de Mejoras Forestales.-5@.-En caso è incumplimiento por cualquier causa no atrihuible a la Administración de la condición de saca mínima establecida en el punto primero, al vencimiento del plazo estable-cido, la empresa quedará obligada a satisfacer como liquida ción final la diferencia de volúmen realmente extraido, con el mínimo establecido, a razón de 150,00 pts. por metro cúbico de diferencia.-6a.-La "COMAPAÑIA VASCO AFRICANA,S.A." pagará los derechos de señalamientos y entrega correspon—diente al Servicio Forestal.—72.—De la vigilancia y control del aprovechamiento forestal aquí autorizado, se hará cargo el Servicio Forestal, que en caso de incumplimiento por parte de la empresa de las condiciones estipuladas, formulará la oportuna denuncia e incoará el correspondiente expediente de sanción.-82.-Terminada la explotación forestal de la madera comercial existente en la zona, hecho que deberá ser certificado por el Servicio Forestal, se considerará extinguido este semalamiento revirtiendo a la Administración la-plena posesión del sueldo restante.-Lo comunico a V.E. para su conocimiento y del interesado."

Lo que con referencia a lo anterior, traslado a V.S. para su conocimiento, el del interesado y demás efectos correspondientes.

Dios guarde a V.S. muchos años. Santa Isabel, 16 de septiembre de 1.965. EL CONSEJERO,

Fdo.: Luis Rondo Maguga Rolé.

TNOR INGENIERO JEFE ACCIDENTAL DEL SERVICIO FORESTAL.-RIO BENITO

GACION GUBERNATIVA
DE COGO
lerto Iradier



Nan. 2.056

Para la resolución a qu vista estime oportuno, adjunto tengo el honor
de remitir a V.S. instancia suscrita
por el 2º Jefe de la tribu Osumo D.
ENTONIO NSE BACALE, en nombre de los
habitantes de su jurisdicción reclamando un terreno solicitado por los
señores que en la misma se expresan.

Dies guarde a V.S. muchos años.
P. Iradier, 22 de Octubre de 1.964.EL DELEGADO GUBERNATIVO,

Esta en de June de Vivalante de Vivalante de Servicio Forestat.

RIO BENITO





ANTONIO NSE BACALE, mayor de edad. casado, agricultor, 2º Jefe de la tribu Osumo. con domicilio en el poblado de Ngonikie-Osumo del Distrito de Cogo, en nombre de los vecinos de los poblados de Mbenam, Ngonikie, Acanabor-Eservás, Acanabor-Abeñ, Anguma y Binguale del distrito antes mencionado, a v.S. con el mayor respeto y consideración EXPONE:

I.- Que los moradores de los expresados poblados suman la cantidad de 170 cabezas de familias.

II.- Que en su día le fué concedida a la empresa
Vasco Africana, S.A. (Concesión Aljandro) un terreno en las inmediaciones de los poblados enumerados, abriéndose entonces una trocha paralela a les mismes a una distancia de cinco kilometros dejándoles en dicho espacio un terreno
de reserva para los habitantes de dicho lugar
para que puedan hacer sus fincas, hoy existentes

III. Que hoy en día la anteriormente citada Cía. ha hecho una trowha en el mismo sentido que la an terior, pero a escasos metros de sus viviendas.

IV.- Que el lugar comprendido entre las dos trochas indicadas ha sido solicitado por los señores, Epiganho Oma Ncomy, José Mico Engonga, Salvador Ndongo, Miguel Obiang, Esono Ohama y Bonifacio Esono Aló, todos en idéntica fecha o aproximadas, a pesar de estar considerado como terreno de reserva de los expresados poblados, y gran parte de los péticionarios son empleados de la Cía. Vasco Africana, S.A.; por todo lo expuesto es por lo que a V.S. humildemente

#### SUPLICA:

Que vistos los extremos expresados. se digne ordenar la suspensión de los trámites que se llevan a cabo en relación a las solicitudes mencionadas respecto al mencionado terreno y si a bien lo tiene puede tomar cuantas medidas estime pertinentes para an comprobación, toda vez que todas la fincas hechas caen ya dentro del terreno solicitado por ellos.

Es gracia que espera el recurrente alcanzar de la bondad y recto proceder de V.S. cuya vida guarde Dios muchos años.

Puerto Iradier, 22 de Octubre de 1.964.-

avaleo

SENOR INGENIERO DEL SERVIDIO FORESTAB.

RIO BENITO

