

7.6. The area is characterized by the presence of abundant wildlife. Its southern part includes one of the most important wildlife reserves in West Africa: the Niger W Regional Park<sup>291</sup>, which covers 1 million hectares on the territories of Niger, Burkina Faso and Benin. Outside the area of the park, towards the River Sirba, herds of elephant, buffalo and warthog can be met with, as well as groups of lion, hyena and leopard, which makes the conduct of human activity problematic in the area. The region's watercourses and pools were long infested with tsetse flies, causing blindness among humans and animals. This parasite was eradicated several decades ago. But previously, the presence of tsetse fly and poisonous snakes resulted in the relocation of many villages, or even their disappearance.

7.7. In human terms, the Say/Fada region is lightly populated. It is subject to constant regional transhumance. This is of three kinds:

- major transhumance, which consists of movements over very long distances, generally practiced by the Bororo and related Peulhs;
- minor transhumance, a movement over short and medium distances, generally carried out in order to exploit the pastureland beside rivers and pools;
- commercial transhumance, involving small flocks, for the purpose of increasing milk production and taking advantage of the pasturage provided by fallow croplands.

This activity, which dates back to the mists of time, is today regulated within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), of which Niger and Burkina are both members.

7.8. As has been observed in the Téra sector, these phenomena of migration linked to crop farming or stock-raising have had the effect, in this area too, of causing relocations of villages, many of which have subsequently been abandoned in favour of other settlements. This situation has on a number of occasions resulted in disputes between the authorities of the two States regarding sovereignty over certain of these villages. The exploitation of gold deposits has also given rise to disputes in this area. However, generally speaking, these disputes have turned out to be far less serious than those affecting the Téra sector, because of the generally low habitation levels in the areas concerned.

## Section 2 — The course of the frontier in the Say sector

7.9. As was the case for the Téra sector, the only text from the colonial period determining the boundaries of the two Colonies in the Say sector is the Erratum No. 2602/APA of 5 October 1927, correcting *Arrêté* No. 2336 of the Governor General of French West Africa of 31 August of the same year. Regarding the Say sector, the text of Article 1 of the *Arrêté* originally read as follows:

“2. Boundaries between the Say *cercle* and Upper Volta:

The villages of Botou *canton* are excluded from this boundary.

To the north and to the east, by the current boundary with Niger (Niamey *cercle*), from Sorbohaoussa to the mouth of the River Mekrou;

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<sup>291</sup>This official name of the park is due to the fact that the course of the River Niger in this area takes the form of the letter “W”.

To the north-west, by the River Sirba from its mouth as far as the village of Bossébangou. From this point a salient, including on the left bank of the Sirba the villages of Afassi, Kouro, Takalan and Tankouro;

To the south-west, a line starting approximately from the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel and running as far as the Mekrou;

To the south-east, by the Mekrou from that point as far as its confluence with the Niger.”<sup>292</sup>

7.10. As has already been explained<sup>293</sup>, that *Arrêté* in reality manifestly went beyond the scope of its initial object. Instead of confining itself to describing the boundary between the Colonies of Niger and Upper Volta in this area, it described the entire boundaries of Say *cercle* (thus including those separating it from other neighbouring *cercles* belonging either to the Colony of Niger or to that of Dahomey). That error was corrected — although not entirely, we will come back to that — by the above-mentioned Erratum, according to which the boundary between the two Colonies was constituted by

“[a] line starting at the heights of N’Gouma, passing through the Kabia ford (astronomic point), Mount Arounskoye and Mount Balébanguia, to the west of the ruins of the village of Tokebangou, Mount Doumafende and the Tong-Tong astronomic marker; this line then turns towards the south-east, cutting the Téra-Dori motor road at the Tao astronomic marker located to the west of the Ossolo Pool, and reaching the River Sirba at Bossebangou. It almost immediately turns back up towards the north-west, leaving to Niger, on the left bank of that river, a salient which includes the villages of Alfassi, Kouro, Tokalan, and Tankouro; then, turning back to the south, it again cuts the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel.

From that point the frontier, following an east-south-east direction, continues in a straight line up to a point located 1,200 m to the west of the village of Tchenguiliba. [...]”

7.11. This description of the boundary was thus extremely succinct for the sector of the frontier with which we are concerned in the present Chapter, which stretches from the point where the line “reach[es] the River Sirba at Bossebangou” to the village of Tchenguiliba. The section described in the first part of the Erratum (before reaching the Sirba) in fact concerns the Téra sector. Its latter part, beyond the village of Tchenguiliba, goes from the start of the Botou Loop to the point where the frontier between Burkina Faso and Niger meets the territory of Benin — a sector which, as already stated above, is not in dispute between the Parties. In reality, all that we have available to us is a text of five lines to identify the course of the frontier between the two States in this area over a distance of almost 160 km.

7.12. This text was, however, never the subject of any addition, amendment or correction during the colonial period. It remained, at the time when the two States became independent, the only reference text for the determination of their common frontier. In accordance with the general approach of the Republic of Niger regarding the principles applicable through the determination of the frontier in the present dispute — and in accordance with the terms of the 2009 Special Agreement and of the 1987 Agreement between the two States — it is thus the text of the

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<sup>292</sup>*Arrêté* of 31 August 1927; MN, Anns., Series B, No. 26.

<sup>293</sup>See above, para. 1.26.

1927 Erratum which will constitute the primary basis for determination of the course of the frontier between the two States in this second sector. It is clear, however, in the first place, that certain parts of that text are problematic, in that it describes not the inter-colonial boundary (but in fact a section of the boundary between two administrative divisions both belonging to the Colony of Niger). Secondly, the course of the boundary shown on the 1960 IGN map in part deviates markedly from that described in the Erratum. It is therefore essential to consider separately the three sections identified in this part of the 1927 Erratum, in order to determine as precisely as possible the boundary which it describes, but also in order to show that there are well-established reasons for not following it in certain respects.

7.13. We shall therefore show in turn in the present Section that there was no justification for continuing the inter-colonial boundary to the village of Bossébangou, as stated in the text of the Erratum (A), and that the “salient” comprising four villages defined in the Erratum can be clearly identified (B) and, finally, that a course consisting of a series of straight lines for the part of the frontier which runs from the Say parallel to the village of Tchenguiliba is fully justified (C).

#### **A. There was no justification for continuing the inter-colonial boundary to the village of Bossébangou**

7.14. According to the text of the 1927 *Arrêté*, the route whereby the inter-colonial boundary reached the Say sector is the following: from the north, it arrived at the “River Sirba (boundary of Say *cercle*), near to and to the south of Boulkalo”. While this text was then supposed to go on to define the boundary between Say *cercle* and Upper Volta, it included the entire perimeter of Say *cercle*. The Erratum modified the text of the *Arrêté* by indicating that the inter-colonial boundary reached the Say sector by running from “the Tao astronomic marker located to the west of the Ossolo Pool, and reaching the River Sirba at Bossébangou”. In this way it partially perpetuated the error which it was supposed to correct, by making the line which it described end at a point which constituted a purely internal boundary between the *cercles* of Tillabéry and Say, which belonged to one and the same Colony. This appears very clearly from the series of stages which led to the adoption of the Erratum of October 1927.

7.15. As was recalled earlier<sup>294</sup>, the need to define the new inter-colonial boundaries between Upper Volta and Niger resulted from the incorporation into the latter Colony of various *cantons* of Dori *cercle*, as well as Say *cercle* (which the exception of Botou *canton*), carried out in December 1926<sup>295</sup>. Whereas at that date the Colony of Niger was confined to the left bank of the River Niger, this incorporation had the effect of extending it to include territories situated on the river’s right bank. The text of the Decree effecting that incorporation provided that “[a]n *Arrêté* of the Governor-General in Standing Committee of the Government Council shall determine the course of the boundary of the two Colonies in this area”. It was in this context that on 10 February 1927 a Record of Agreement between Lefilliatre, Inspector of Administrative Affairs, representative of the Governor of Upper Volta, and Choteau, Chief Colonial Administrator, representing the Governor of the Colony of Niger, was signed at Say incorporating into the Colony of Niger the *cantons* constituting the Say *cercle*<sup>296</sup>. Under the terms of that Agreement:

“The following *cantons* composing Say *cercle* are hereby incorporated into Niger Colony . . . Namaro . . . Lamordé . . . Torodi . . . Gueladio . . . Diongoré . . .

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<sup>294</sup>See above, paras. 1.22, 5.4 ff. and 6.11 ff.

<sup>295</sup>Decree of 28 December 1926 transferring the administrative centre of the Colony Niger and providing for territorial changes in French West Africa, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree; MN, Anns., Series B, No. 23.

<sup>296</sup>Record of Agreement of 10 February 1927; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 8.

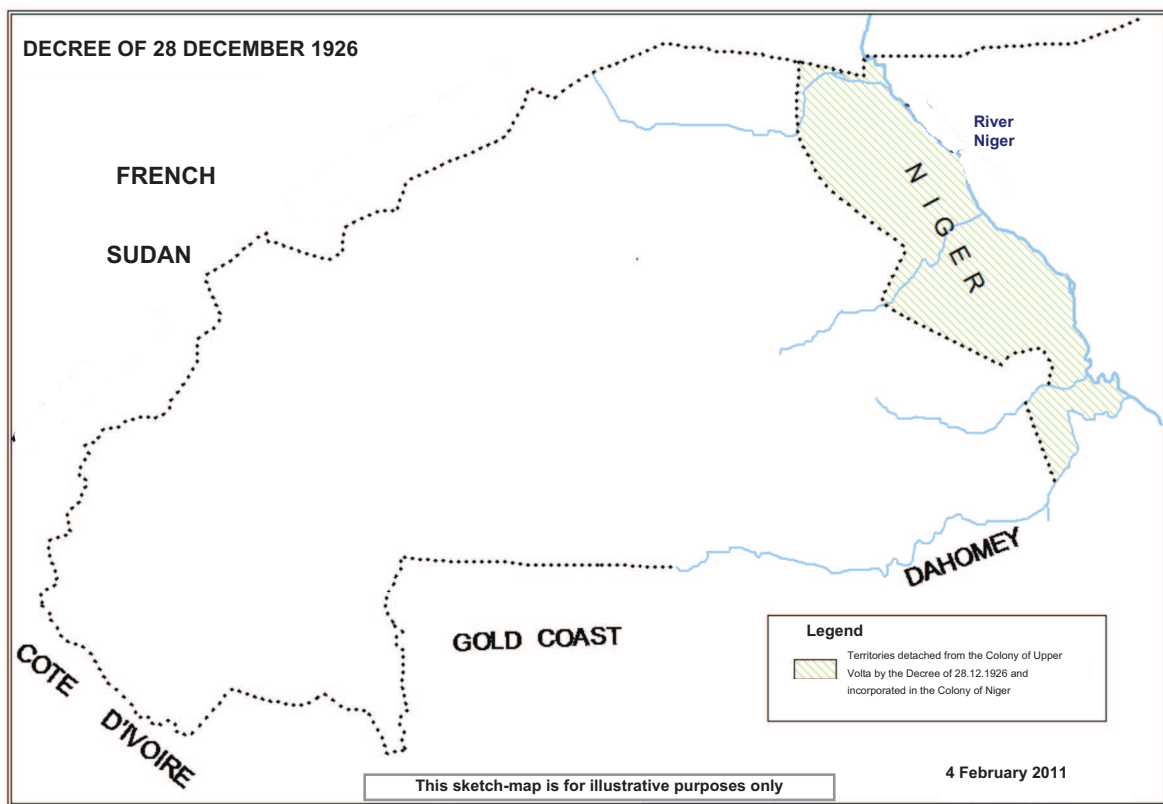
Say . . . Tamou . . . Tiala . . . independent villages of Sarakolés, Dantiandou, [Colo], Dar-es-Salam.

These territories are bounded: to the north and east, by the current boundary with Niger . . . To the north-west, by the River Sirba from its mouth as far as the village of Bossébangou. From this point a salient, including on the left bank of the Sirba, the villages of Alfassi, Kouro, Tokalan and Tankourou.

To the south-west, a line starting approximately from the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel and running as far as the Mekrou.

To the south-east, by the Mekrou from that point as far as its confluence with the Niger.

Excluded from this boundary are the villages forming the *canton* of Botou listed below . . .”.



7.16. It is thus indeed the entire boundaries of Say *cercle* (not including Botou *canton*) which are described in this text. And it is quite clearly on that basis that the *Arrêté général* of August 1927 was prepared, since it reproduces it practically word for word and describes the entire boundaries of the *cercle*. The text of that document thus describes both the boundaries separating that *cercle* from the neighbouring Colonies (Upper Volta and Dahomey) and those separating it from other *cercles* within the Colony of Niger. However, only the boundaries between the Colonies of Niger and Upper Volta should have been described there. The Erratum of October 1927 almost completely corrected this mistake, except in one respect: in making the inter-colonial boundary run as far as the village of Bossébangou. While this locality was indeed located on the boundary between Say *cercle* and the *cantons* of Dori *cercle* incorporated into Niger in 1926, it was, however, no longer on the boundary with Upper Volta after that incorporation had been carried out.

7.17. This appears very clearly on the many maps of the period. The map entitled “French West Africa — New frontier between Upper Volta and Niger”, published in 1927 (and expressly referring, which should be stressed, to the *Arrêté* and the Erratum) thus indicated very clearly the difference between these two types of boundary. Thus the boundary between the two *cercles* now belonging to Niger was indicated by a line •—•—•—•—•, whilst that separating the two Colonies was indicated by +—+—+—+—+. Whilst the first of these lines clearly passes through Bossébangou, the second runs some 20 km away from that locality. This is very far from being an isolated case and is repeated on a large number of maps of the colonial period. These include:

- the road map of the Colony of Upper Volta on a scale of 1:1,000,000, 1927 edition, Geographical Department of French West Africa, Dakar<sup>297</sup>;
- the Niamey sheet of the “Sketch-Maps of the Sahara and Neighbouring Regions on a scale of 1:1,000,000” (ND-31), Army Geographical Section, 1926-1927<sup>298</sup>;
- the 1:2,500,000 road maps of the Colony of Niger, 1934<sup>299</sup> and 1936<sup>300</sup> editions;
- French West Africa: General Political and Administrative Map to a scale of 1:2,500,000, second edition 1928, FWA Geographical Department, Dakar<sup>301</sup>;
- the map entitled “French West Africa” to a scale of 1:3,000,000, third edition, 1930, prepared by A. Meunier, Geographer with the Ministry for the Colonies<sup>302</sup>;
- road map of the Colony of Upper Volta to a scale of 1:1,000,000, 1936 edition, FWA Geographical Department, Dakar<sup>303</sup>.

None of these maps shows the inter-colonial boundary running as far as Bossébangou. On the contrary, in each case the boundary is represented as clearly changing direction towards the south-west well before reaching that locality. It is this point, and not the village of Bossébangou,

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<sup>297</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 11.

<sup>298</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 10.

<sup>299</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 16.

<sup>300</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 17.

<sup>301</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 14.

<sup>302</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 15.

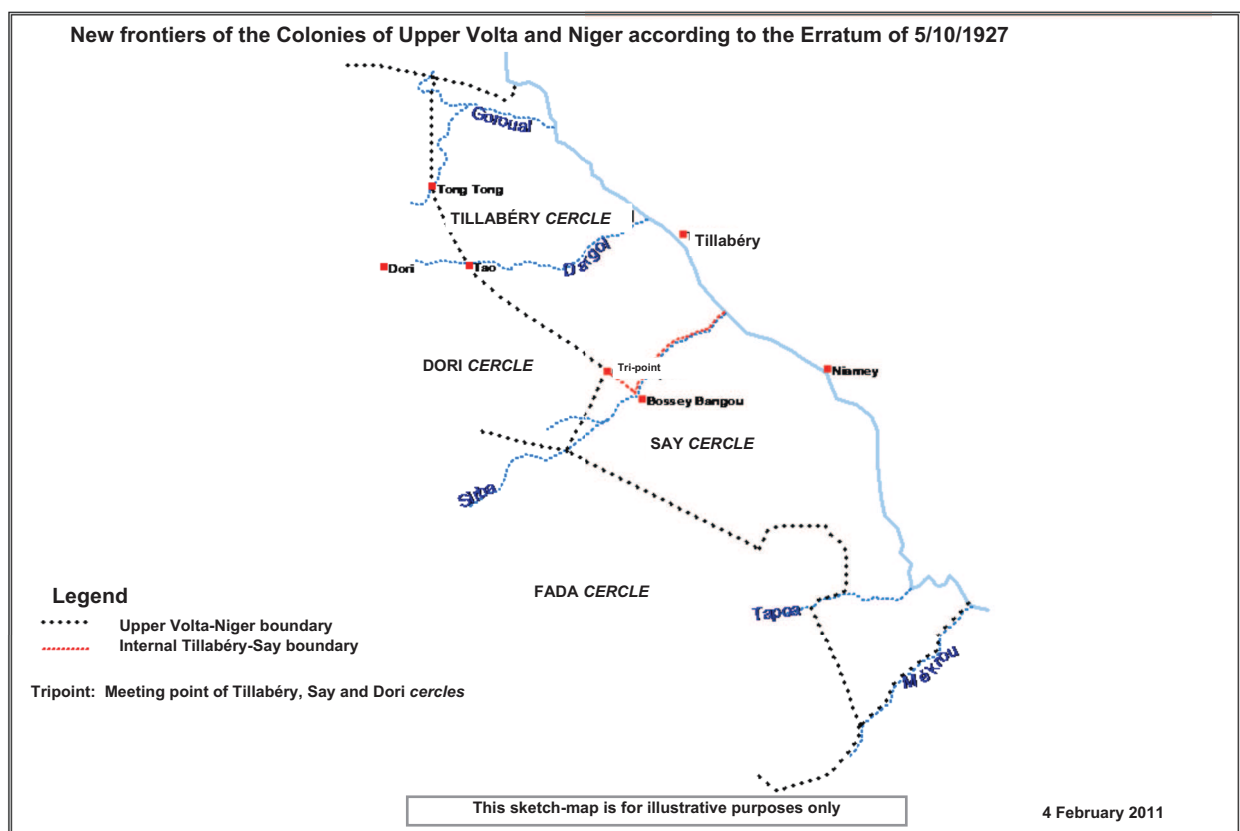
<sup>303</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 17.

which is systematically presented as the “tripoint” between the *cercles* of Tillabéry, Say and Dori. The same applies to the sketch-maps of the area prepared during the colonial period<sup>304</sup>.

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<sup>304</sup>See *inter alia* the 1:1,000,000 sketch-map entitled “Colony of Niger — Niamey *cercle* — Links between Niamey and Fada N’Gourma”, prepared by Administrator Duranteau, *cercle* Commander, Niamey, 29 May 1933; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 49.





7.18. The mistake on this point contained in the Erratum of October 1927 thus continued to have no effect on the representation of the inter-colonial boundary in this area throughout the colonial period. Likewise, there is no evidence at all that, in the eyes of the colonial authorities themselves, Bossébangou was regarded as a border locality during that period. A large number of documents confirm this.

7.19. This is the case in particular for the reports prepared by the colonial officials on the various tours or missions conducted by them in order to identify the boundaries of the *cercles* and Colonies in this sector. The first of these are the reports prepared in 1927 by the Commanders of the *cercles* concerned, with a view to the adoption of the *arrêté* intended to fix the new boundaries between the two Colonies in this sector. In a letter of 27 August 1927, Administrator Delbos wrote in this regard that the boundary between the two *cercles* “follow[s] a bearing of 170° until it reaches the boundary of Say *cercle* to the west of Alfassi on the River Cirba”<sup>305</sup>. There was thus no question of a boundary reaching Bossébangou. Still more explicitly, on 17 December 1927, in reaction to the text of the Erratum adopted in October in order to correct the text of the *Arrêté*, the same official wrote: “[the frontier] runs, . . . as my letter 438 states . . . southward as far as Nababori, reaching the Say *cercle* to the west of Alfassi *and not at Bossébangou, which is further up*”<sup>306</sup>. The two explanatory sketch-maps appended to his reports are very eloquent in this regard<sup>307</sup>. In his Tour Report of 4 August 1927, the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle*, Prudon, stated much the same: “[f]rom Nababori, we travelled in a northerly direction”<sup>308</sup>. His sketch-map shows that the boundary coming from the north and passing through Nababori joins the Sirba at the level of Alfassi. A supplementary report by Administrator Delbos, dated 27 August 1927, was accompanied by a draft delimitation for submission to the Government-General of French West Africa, which quite explicitly confirmed this line. The boundary as described there, coming from the north after Tao,

“descends on a bearing of 135° for 27.5 km, then for 26.5 km on a bearing of 147°, until it reaches a point 5 km to the north of Iga Pool.

It then turns back up in a north-easterly direction on a bearing of 79° for 31.5 km, before redescending on a bearing of 127° for a distance of 13.5 km, and then on a bearing of 190° for 25.5 km, before finally *following a bearing of 170° until it reaches the boundary of Say cercle to the west of Alfassi on the River Cirba*.

No opposition on the part of the local inhabitants having been encountered, this report was closed and signed by the parties.”<sup>309</sup>

This draft thus shows very clearly that, both in the eyes of the officials concerned, and in those of the local population, there was no justification for having the inter-colonial boundary run through Bossébangou.

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<sup>305</sup>Letter from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 27 August 1927; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 16.

<sup>306</sup>Letter No. 731 of 17 December 1927; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 20; emphasis added.

<sup>307</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>308</sup>Report No. 25 of 4 August 1927; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 15.

<sup>309</sup>Letter from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 27 August 1927; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 16.

7.20. This view of the course of the inter-colonial boundary in this sector was also very strongly maintained after 1927. Thus, following their meeting of 10 April 1932, the Commander of Dori *cercle* (Roser) and the Head of Téra subdivision (Boyer) wrote to the same effect:

“Going from south to north, the boundary between Tillabéry and Dori *cercles* is as follows: it starts at Alfassi, passes through Nabambori (Yagha crop-growing village).”<sup>310</sup>

The Record of Agreement of 8 December 1943 describing the delimitation operations between Dori and Tillabéry carried out by Administrators Delmond (Dori *cercle*), Texier and Garat (Tillabéry *cercle*) arrived at similar conclusions:

“Description of the stretch of boundary adopted

[...] the undersigned... decided to visit the place which, according to certain information, was said to be the meeting point of the three territories of Dori (Yagha *canton*), Tillabéry (Dargol *canton*) and Say (Torodi *canton*), and had moreover been proposed as such by Administrators Prudhon [*sic*] and Delbos during their joint tour of the area in 1927. This point is a small platform situated 6.5 km (as the crow flies) to the north-east of the hamlet of Nabambori, at the source of one of the streams which form the Tiekol Nabambori, tributary of the Sirba, and lying between the massifs of Samkyilga to the west and Fisso to the east. This platform, known as Fisso, is recognizable from the alignment of laterite rocks of probably very ancient origin which occupy its upper part.”<sup>311</sup>

Here again, it is not Bossébangou which is taken as “tripoint” between the *cercles* of Dori, Tillabéry and Say, but a point close to the hamlet of Nabambori, not far from Alfassi. This thus appears to be the consistent position during the colonial period.

7.21. Finally, the 1960 IGN map is the first document of this type which makes the boundary between Upper Volta and Niger descend as far as Bossébangou. It thus reproduces the mistake contained in the Erratum of 1927. In so doing, the IGN called into question the traditional course of the boundaries of Say *cercle*, which had, however, never changed throughout the colonial period. We have seen above that this had been the case for the period subsequent to 1927<sup>312</sup>. But this traditional course was also already apparent on various sketch-maps and maps prior to that date. These included:

- the sketch-map of Captain Boutiq, Commander of Djerma *cercle*, to a scale of 1:1,000,000 of 19 June 1909<sup>313</sup>;
- the sketch-map of Commander Truchard to a scale of 1:500,000 of 1 August 1915<sup>314</sup>;
- map No. 80 of the Atlas of *Cercles* — Say *cercle*, to a scale of 1:500,000 of January 1926<sup>315</sup>; and

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<sup>310</sup>Letter No. 112 of 10 April 1932; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 45, p. 6.

<sup>311</sup>Record of Agreement of 8 December 1943; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 69.

<sup>312</sup>See the various maps mentioned above, para. 7.17.

<sup>313</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 1.

<sup>314</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 4.

<sup>315</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 6.

— the map Volta-Niger-Dahomey 1926 (Blondel la Rougery) to a scale of 1:500,000 of June 1926<sup>316</sup>.

7.22. The first of these sketch-maps is of fundamental importance. This is the sketch-map appended to the report of Captain Boutiq, Commander of Djerma *cercle*, on the possible transition of the military régime to a civil one for the right bank of the Niger. Prepared in 1909 (the date-stamp for its arrival in the Military Territory of Niger shows 19 June), this is thus a sketch-map of the region showing the *cercles* of Say, Tillabéry and Dori *before* the part of Tillabéry *cercle* situation on the right bank of the River Niger was joined to Dori *cercle* in 1910. This sketch-map shows very clearly the boundaries between Tillabéry *cercle*, Say *cercle* and Dori *cercle*. The tripoint is indicated there quite precisely at the point of the salient, and not at Bossébangou. This position was restored by the 1926 Decree, of which the 1927 *Arrêté* was an implementing text, which could not conceivably have been in contradiction with that Decree, since it was from it that it derived its legitimacy.

7.23. This boundary is thus not in accordance with the representations of the inter-colonial boundary in this area, as it appears on numerous documents from the colonial period. As has been shown above, it has no basis either in the colonial practice subsequent to 1927.

7.24. It is thus from the point identified on these various maps as the meeting-point of the *cercles* of Tillabéry, Say and Dori, and not from the village of Bossébangou itself, that the identification of the following section of boundary must start, which, according to the Erratum of 1927, creates a “salient” of four villages before meeting the River Sirba further south. This “tripoint” (in the context of the colonial period, in any event) is situated at the place where the boundary between Dori and Tillabéry *cercles* joins the traditional boundary of Say *cercle*; its co-ordinates are as follows: 13° 29' 08" N, 1° 1' 00" E.

## **B. The frontier line in the sector of the four villages can be identified with precision**

7.25. The next section of the inter-colonial boundary is defined as follows in the Erratum of 1927: “It almost immediately turns back up towards the north-west, leaving to Niger, on the left bank of that river, a salient which includes the villages of Alfassi, Kouro, Tokalan and Tankouro; then, turning back to the south, it again cuts the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel.”

7.26. Before going any further, it should be noted that, in light of the conclusions just reached regarding the correctness of the course of the boundary described in the 1927 text in this area, the word “salient” used therein becomes problematic. The course of the line implied by that expression only makes sense in relation to the boundary between Dori and Say *cercles*, which is internal to the Colony of Niger. However, it makes no sense in relation to the inter-colonial boundary. Given that this boundary came not from Bossébangou but ran directly from the Tao marker to the “tripoint” between the *cercles* of Dori, Tillabéry and Say, as identified above<sup>317</sup>, the frontier cannot create a salient in this area. It simply turns in a south-westerly direction from that “tripoint”. But the fact remains that, under the text of the Erratum — but also in light of the cartographic representations of the boundary during the colonial period — the course of the frontier in this sector must necessarily leave to Niger the sites corresponding to the villages of Alfassi, Kouro, Tokalan and Tankouro.

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<sup>316</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 9.

<sup>317</sup>See above, para. 6.25.

7.27. With this clarification, it is now possible to pass to the interpretation of this part of the Erratum, which raises difficulties of two kinds. First, it is necessary to identify the four villages mentioned and their exact location and also, in direct relation to this question, the depth of the “salient” so described. Secondly, we need to determine the arrival point of the line in this sector (the place where it reaches the Sirba “at the level the Say parallel”, before turning east-south-east).

7.28. The 1927 Erratum lists four villages, which it locates on the left bank of the River Sirba in this area and includes in the territory of Say *cercle*. These are the villages of Alfassi, Kouro, Tokalan and Tankouro. The first problem in this respect results from the fact that the last of these localities, Tankouro, appears on only a very limited number of documents from the colonial period. One of the very rare references to it is to be found on the sketch-map of Say *cercle*, prepared in 1915 by Administrator Truchard<sup>318</sup>. On the other hand, there is no mention of it on the map illustrating the “new frontier between Upper Volta and Niger”<sup>319</sup>, prepared following the adoption of the 1927 *Arrêté* and its Erratum. Similarly, this locality is nowhere mentioned in the lists of the villages of the relevant *canton* of Say *cercle* (Torodi *canton*). Nor do these lists mention the village of Tokalan, whose name never appears. That locality is, however, shown on the above-mentioned map of 1927 (although with a slightly different spelling: Takalan). It is thus very likely that these two latter villages simply disappeared during the period contemporary with the adoption of the 1927 Erratum, doubtless as a result of the very unfavourable health conditions prevailing at the time in this sector.

7.29. In effect, a number of documents from this period show that various villages located in this area were severely hit by sleeping sickness. This led the colonial authorities to order their relocation some distance from their original sites. This was in particular the case for Kouro and Alfassi — and even, it would also seem, for Bossébangou — at the start of the year 1927<sup>320</sup>. In a Tour Report dated 26 November 1930, the Administrator of Say subdivision thus mentions the fact that all inhabitants of Kouro and Alfassi were then residing in their new villages. He notes, however, in regard to this latter locality, that “[d]uring the rainy season, several families settled in an area west of Faga to plant. The area is infested with tsetse fly and is apparently located on the other side of the frontier”<sup>321</sup>. A sketch-map is appended to this report, illustrating very clearly the former and new locations of each of the villages concerned.

7.30. These relocations, however, had no effect on the determination of the inter-colonial boundary in this sector. This was done — it should be recalled — on the basis of a Record of Agreement adopted right at the beginning of 1927<sup>322</sup>, at a time when the relocations in question had not yet been carried out. It is clear that it was in fact the initial locations of these villages that the authors of the agreement took into account in their description of Say *cercle*. The best evidence of this is surely the fact that, according to the sketch-maps prepared by the Administrator of Say subdivision in 1930, the new locations of the villages of Alfassi and Kouro were situated on the right bank of the Sirba, whereas the 1927 texts quite explicitly place them on the left bank of that river. This situation is shown clearly on the maps from 1915 and 1927 mentioned above, and it is thus on these that reliance should be placed in order to determine the precise course of the “salient”

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<sup>318</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 4.

<sup>319</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 13.

<sup>320</sup>See the Tour Report of the Administrator of Say subdivision, dated 26 November 1930 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 39); for Bossébangou, see letter No. 1049 from the Governor of Niger to the Commander of Niamey *cercle* dated 17 May 1936 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 62).

<sup>321</sup>Tour Report of the Administrator of Say subdivision, dated 26 November 1930, incl. sketch-map; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 39.

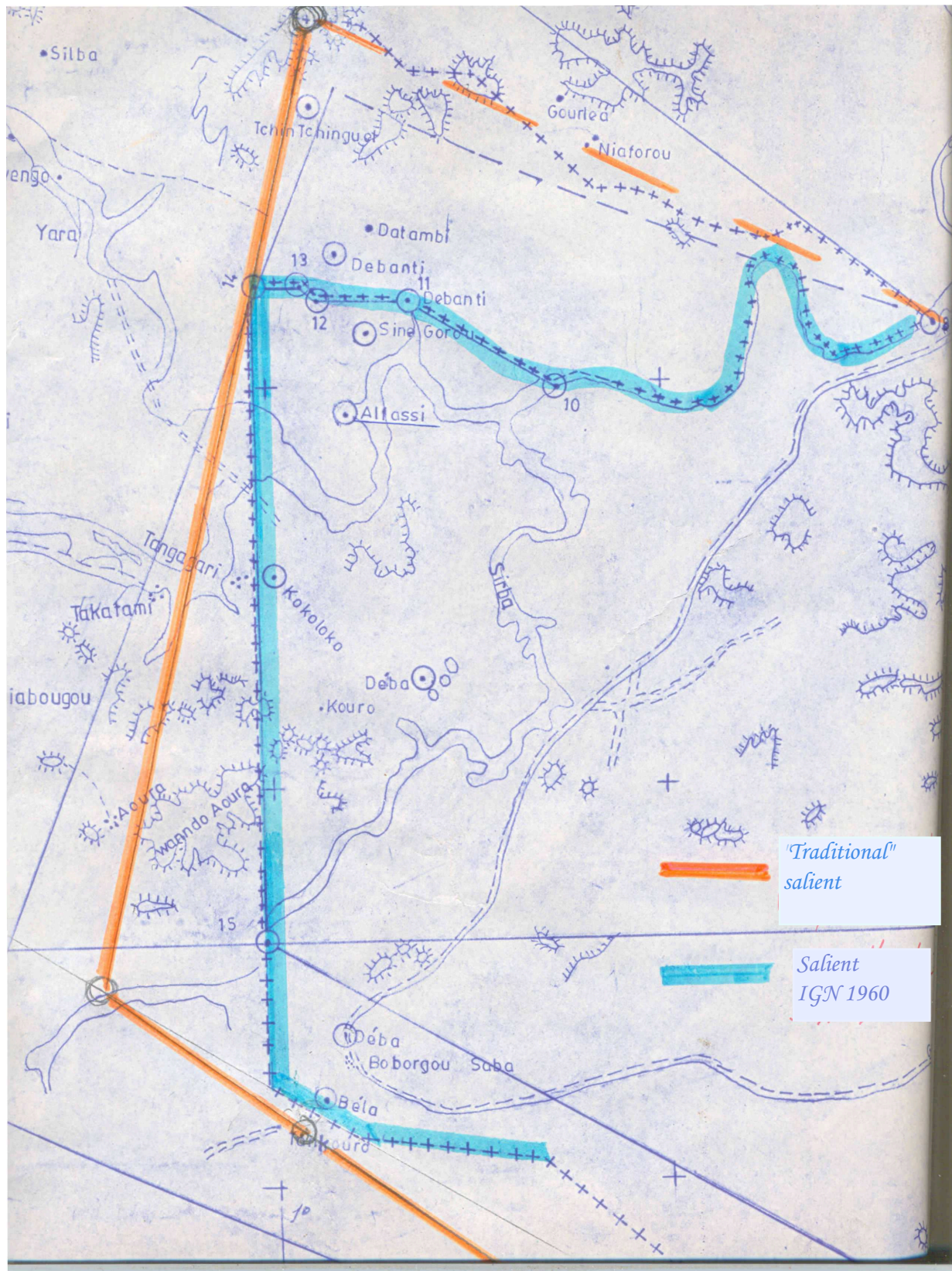
<sup>322</sup>See above, para. 1.24.

as defined by the Erratum of October 1927. It is for this reason that we should disregard the representation of the “salient” as it appears on the 1960 IGN maps, which makes the frontier in this area run significantly further to the east than that shown on the previous maps. Here again, this line does not correspond to the traditional shape of Say *cercle*, as it was consistently represented during the colonial period<sup>323</sup>.

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<sup>323</sup>See above, para. 7.21.





7.31. In order to interpret this text, we do have available to us an additional indication to determine the depth of the “salient” at its point. In a telegram/letter sent in 1935 by Say subdivision to Dori *cercle*, we find the following:

“After Bosseibangou [*sic*], Say Subdivision encroaches on the left bank [of the River Sirba] to a depth of some 15 km — the village of Alfassi (Torodi *canton*) is the only Say village located on that bank. Moreover the ‘Niamey’ sheet of the 1:1,000,000 map mistakenly shows that village in Dori *cercle* — the frontier then passes close to the village of Takatami, which belongs to Dori *cercle*. Its direction is roughly NNE/SSW and it forms a right angle where it joins the Niamey Say-Fada boundary.”<sup>324</sup>

On this basis, it may accordingly be asserted that the frontier must be located 15 km from the Sirba at the point where the course of the latter bends to the south. The location of Takalan (which has disappeared) would be very close to that of the village of Tangangari, to the east of Takatami<sup>325</sup>, beside the Foga, a tributary of the River Sirba, to the south of the site of the village of Kouro<sup>326</sup>.

7.32. Certain difficulties have also arisen in determining the point where the boundary changes direction in order to run in an east-south-east direction. According to the Erratum of October 1927, this is the point where, “turning back to the south [on leaving the salient], [the line] again cuts the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel”. The work of the Joint Commission revealed the problems of interpreting these words too strictly. Niger thus observed in this regard that “[t]he frontier line, in creating the salient, cannot cut the Sirba at its exact intersection with the Say parallel and at the same time encompass the four villages. This shows that the expression ‘at the level of the Say parallel’ was merely indicative.”<sup>327</sup> This view can undoubtedly find support in the fact that the Record of Agreement of 10 February 1927, which served as a preparatory document for the *Arrêté général* of August 1927 and for the Erratum which corrected the latter, was evidently less precise on the matter. Thus it stated that the boundary of Say *cercle* in this area consisted in “[t]o the south-west, a line *starting approximately* from the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel and running as far as the Mekrou”<sup>328</sup>. This clearly can but confirm that the text of the Erratum should not be read too literally on this point.

7.33. As regards this lower part of the “salient”, the solution adopted above is supported by two elements dating from the colonial period. The first is that deriving from the location of the frontier on the road from Bossébangou to Fada N’Gourma. Thus, according to documents from the colonial period, the boundary is located 4 km south of Boborgou Saba<sup>329</sup>, which confirms the correctness of the thesis put forward by Niger. Moreover, it is clear that reference has to be made to the representations of the Say parallel *as it was shown on the maps of the period* — and not on modern maps — in order to determine the point where the frontier changes direction in this sector. In this regard, the Blondel-La Rougery map of 1926 appears to represent a reliable reference

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<sup>324</sup>Telegram/letter No. 47 of 18 June 1935; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 61.

<sup>325</sup>IGN/France map of 1960, 1:200,000, Sebba sheet; MN, Anns., Series D, No. 28.

<sup>326</sup>Map of the Colonies of French West Africa; MN, Anns., Series D, No. 9.

<sup>327</sup>Report of the Second Ordinary Session of the Joint Technical Commission on the Demarcation of the Frontier between Niger and Burkina Faso held at Ouagadougou from 23 to 28 July 1990; MN, Anns., Series A, No. 5.

<sup>328</sup>Emphasis added.

<sup>329</sup>Report of the tour conducted from 9 to 23 March 1930 by Sergeant Labitte, including 1:500,000 sketch-map; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 35.



document<sup>330</sup>. It is thus from this point where the line changes direction, situated on the Sirba at the level of the Say parallel, as it can, for example, be identified on the 1926 map, that the final stretch of the boundary in the Say sector runs. The co-ordinates of this point are the following: 13° 04' 52" N, 0° 55' 45" E.

**C. The representation of the course of the frontier in two straight lines between the point where it leaves the “salient” and enters the Botou Loop is entirely justified**

7.34. The final section of boundary in the Say sector is described in the 1927 Erratum in a particularly lapidary manner: “from that point [the point where the boundary, leaving the salient, cuts the River Sirba at the level of the Say parallel] the frontier, following an east-south-east direction, continues in a straight line up to a point located 1,200 m to the west of the village of Tchenguiliba”.

7.35. This description appears to be of great simplicity. However the straight-line boundary which it establishes appears to have no basis in the situation prior to the adoption of the Erratum and was never confirmed in the subsequent practice. Thus, both before and after 1927, we find numerous representations of the boundary in this area in the form of a line divided into two sections, as is shown, *inter alia*, on the 1960 IGN map.

7.36. It is indeed a line in two sections which appears on various maps prior to the adoption of the *Arrêté général* and the Erratum of 1927 (including Blondel-La Rougery 1926; FWA Map, 1:500,000, Niamey, D31 SW<sup>331</sup>). There is nothing to explain how the Erratum came to define the boundary in this area as a single straight line.

7.37. It should, moreover, be noted that neither is a straight line of this kind to be found on a number of maps prepared during the colonial period, which also represent the boundary in this area as two lines. Such a representation can be found, *inter alia*, on the following documents:

- the Niamey sheet of the “Sketch-Maps of the Sahara and Neighbouring Regions to a scale of 1:1,000,000” (ND-31), Army Geographical Section, 1926-1927<sup>332</sup>;
- Government-General of French West Africa, Colony of Niger, road map to a scale of 1:2,500,000, 1934 edition<sup>333</sup>;
- French West Africa, General Political and Administrative Map, at 1:2,500,000, 4th edition 1939, FWA Geographical Department, Dakar<sup>334</sup>.

The same applies to a large number of sketch-maps of the area prepared during the colonial period. We would cite, for example, the following:

- the 1:1,000,000 sketch-map entitled “Colony of Niger — Niamey *Cercle* — Links between Niamey and Fada N’Gourma”, prepared by Administrator Duranteau, *cercle* Commander, Niamey, 29 May 1933<sup>335</sup>;

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<sup>330</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 9.

<sup>331</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>332</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 10.

<sup>333</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 16.

<sup>334</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 18.

- the 1:500,000 sketch-map entitled “Say *Cercle*”, with no mention of the author or of the date<sup>336</sup>;
- the 1:500,000 sketch-map entitled “Say *Cercle*”, no author or date<sup>337</sup>;
- the 1:500,000 sketch-map entitled “Villages Seen [during] Tours”, prepared by Sergeant Labitte, undated<sup>338</sup>;
- the 1:400,000 sketch-map entitled “Tour of 17 to 27 May 1943”, no author or date<sup>339</sup>; and
- a 1:500,000 sketch-map showing Say *cercle*, no title, author or date<sup>340</sup>.

7.38. Moreover the point where the frontier changes direction, which appears, *inter alia*, on the 1960 IGN map, is an undisputed frontier point between the two States. The fact that this was already the case during the colonial period is, for example, confirmed by a telegram/letter sent in 1954 by the Head of Say subdivision to the Commander of Niamey *cercle*<sup>341</sup>. That communication, the purpose of which was to provide a description of the roads and tracks within the subdivision, indicates that the distance between Tamou and the frontier of Upper Volta is 8 km. It also states that the boundary of Upper Volta on the federal highway from Niamey is located 127 km from Niamey and 14 km from Mossipaga and 17 km from Kantchari. This corresponds very precisely with the point where the line in two sections changes direction in order to connect with the start of the Botou Loop. That point is, moreover, very clearly identified on the completion surveys carried out by the IGN during its 1958-1959 season. The survey entitled “Diapaga Information” corresponding to this sector of the frontier does in fact include the indication “frontier marker” at the precise place where the line changes direction before subsequently connecting with the start of the Botou Loop<sup>342</sup>. There can thus be no doubt that, throughout the colonial period, it was indeed by a line in two sections, changing direction at the place where it crossed the road from Niamey to Ouagadougou, that the boundary between the two Colonies was defined and not according to the single straight line described in the 1927 Erratum on the basis of information which to this day remains unknown. Moreover this fact appears always to have been clearly accepted by Burkina Faso.

7.39. The correctness of this line is moreover again confirmed by the fact that various villages located in the portion of territory lying between the two-section line claimed by Niger and the straight line described in the 1927 Erratum have always been regarded as belonging to Niger — and administered by the latter — both during the colonial period and following accession to independence. Thus a number of these localities are mentioned in official documents (lists of the composition of *cantons* or *cercles*, censuses, lists of polling stations). This is in particular the case for:

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<sup>335</sup>MN, Anns., Series C, No. 49.

<sup>336</sup>MN, Anns., Series C, No. 1.

<sup>337</sup>MN, Anns., Series C, No. 2.

<sup>338</sup>MN, Anns., Series C, No. 36.

<sup>339</sup>MN, Anns., Series C, No. 68.

<sup>340</sup>MN, Anns., Series C, No. 3.

<sup>341</sup>Telegram/letter No. 106 from the Head of Say subdivision to the Commander of Niamey *cercle*, dated 16 June 1954; MN, Anns., Series C, No. 82.

<sup>342</sup>MN, Anns., Series D, No. 30.

- Disi (or Dissirire)<sup>343</sup>;
- Fombon (or Fombongou, or Fambangou)<sup>344</sup>;
- Latti<sup>345</sup>;
- Tabaré (or Taboura)<sup>346</sup>;
- Tiabougou<sup>347</sup>.

Conversely, none of these localities has ever been shown as belonging to Upper Volta — or to Burkina Faso — in documents of the same type describing the composition of *cantons* or subdivisions of that Colony — and then of that State<sup>348</sup>. There is thus nothing in the practice to challenge the presentation of the course of the frontier in this sector as two straight lines.

7.40. We would, however, make it clear that the frontier line claimed by Niger, as regards the first of the sections, is not the same as that which appears on the 1960 IGN map, even though it is very close to it. The reason for this is quite simply that the line shown by the IGN after the point where the frontier crosses the road from Borgou-Saba runs in a generally easterly direction, before turning back to the south-east a few kilometres further on until it reaches the frontier point located on the Niamey-Ouagadougou road. Here again, nothing in the practice of the colonial authorities, or in the representations of this part of the frontier on the maps and sketch-maps of the colonial period appears to justify this deviation. Niger accordingly maintains its claim here to a frontier in two straight-line sections, as it appears on those maps and sketch-maps of the colonial period.

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<sup>343</sup>Directory of the villages of Say subdivision, Tamou *canton*, 1941 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 63); Census of Tamou *canton*, 1947 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 70); Census tour of Tamou *canton* by the Head of Say subdivision, 25 March 1954 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 81); Record of tax receipts, Tamou *canton*, 3 September 1971 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 101); Localities of Tamou *canton*, 1987, 1991 and 2001 (MN, Anns., Series C, Nos. 104, 107 and 108).

<sup>344</sup>List of *cercle* villages by *canton*, prepared on 1 October 1921 — Torodi *canton* (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 4); List of localities of Torodi *canton*, extract from *General Directory of the Localities of French West Africa*, 1927 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 6); Tour Report, Say subdivision, 13 to 27 September 1933 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 51); List of Niger *cantons* and villages forwarded in 1948 to the Minister for Overseas France (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 71); Alphabetical list of villages by *canton*, Torodi *canton*, updated 1 January 1954 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 80); List of villages of Torodi *canton*, 19 August 1973 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 103).

<sup>345</sup>List of *cercle* villages by *canton* prepared on 1 October 1921 — Torodi *canton* (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 4); List of localities of Torodi *canton*, extract from the *General List of Localities of French West Africa*, Upper Volta, fascicle IV, 1927 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 6); List of Niger *cantons* and villages forwarded in 1948 to the Minister for Overseas France (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 71); *Arrêté* No. 2794/APA establishing polling stations and districts for the elections to the National Assembly, 1955 (MN, Anns., Series B, No. 31); Record of tax receipts, Torodi *canton*, 1971 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 102); Republic of Niger, Tillabéry *département*, Say District, list of Say polling stations, 1 November 1989, p. 8 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 106).

<sup>346</sup>List of *cercle* villages by *canton* prepared on 1 October 1921 — Torodi *canton* (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 4); List of localities of Torodi *canton*, extract from the *General List of Localities of French West Africa*, Upper Volta, fascicle IV, 1926 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 6); List of Niger *cantons* and villages forwarded in 1948 to the Minister for Overseas France (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 71); Alphabetical list of villages by *canton*, Torodi *canton*, updated 1 January 1954 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 80); *Arrêté* No. 2794/APA establishing polling stations and districts for the elections to the National Assembly, 1955 (MN, Anns., Series B, No. 31); Record of tax collection, Torodi *canton*, 1971 (MN, Anns., Series C, No. 102); List of localities of Torodi *canton*, Say District, Tillabéry *département*, 2001 (MN, Anns., Series C, Nos. 108).

<sup>347</sup>List of localities of Torodi *canton*, Say District, Tillabéry *département*, 1991 and 2001 (MN, Anns., Series C, Nos. 107 and 108).

<sup>348</sup>Subject, of course, to their being mentioned in the documents of the Colony of Upper Volta for the period during which Say *cercle* was part thereof.

7.41. The above frontier marker constitutes the point where the frontier line changes direction and turns towards the start of the Botou Loop. Its co-ordinates are as follows: 12° 37' 55" N, 1° 34' 40" E. The endpoint of this latter section of the frontier line has, for its part, been precisely defined by Agreement between the Parties. Its co-ordinates are as follows: 12° 36' 18" N, 01° 52' 07" E.

7.42. In conclusion, for all of the reasons set out in the present Chapter, the course of the frontier between the two States in the Say sector should be the following:

From the tripoint with co-ordinates 13° 29' 08" N, 01° 01' 00" E, the frontier runs in a straight line as far as the point having co-ordinates 13° 04' 52" N, 00° 55' 47" E, then from that point a straight line passing through a point situated 4 km to the south-west of Dogona with co-ordinates 13° 01' 44" N, 01° 00' 25" E, as far as the frontier marker with co-ordinates 12° 37' 55.7" N, 01° 34' 40.7" E, and finally from there to the point fixed by agreement between the Parties, the co-ordinates of which are the following: 12° 36' 18" N, 01° 52' 07" E.

## SUBMISSIONS

The Republic of Niger requests the Court to adjudge and declare that the frontier between the Republic of Niger and Burkina Faso in the Téra sector takes the following course:

- starting from the Tong-Tong astronomic marker (co-ordinates: 14° 25' 04" N, 00° 12' 47" E);
- from that point: a straight line as far as the Vibourié marker (co-ordinates: 14° 21' 44" N, 0° 16' 25" E);
- from that point: a straight line as far as the Tao astronomic marker (co-ordinates: 14° 03' 02.2" N, 00° 22' 52.1" E);
- from that point the frontier follows the 1960 IGN line (Téra sheet) as far as the point having co-ordinates 14° 01' 55" N, 00° 24' 11" E;
- from that point, it runs in a straight line to the frontier point on the new Téra-Dori road (co-ordinates: 14° 00' 04.2" N, 00° 24' 16.3" E);
- it then meets a river arm at the point with co-ordinates 13° 59' 03" N, 00° 25' 12" E. The frontier then passes through a frontier point called Baobab (13° 58' 38.9" N, 00° 26' 03.5" E), then follows the IGN line, leaving Tindiki (13° 57' 15.4" N, 00° 26' 23.6" E) to Niger, as far as the break in the line of crosses north of Ihouchaltane (Oulsalta) on the 1960 IGN map (Sebba sheet), at the point with co-ordinates 13° 55' 54" N, 00° 28' 21" E;
- from this point the frontier follows the loop formed by the river to the west as far as the point having co-ordinates 13° 55' 32" N, 00° 27' 07" E, and passes through a point situated on the Sidibébé-Kalsatouma road having co-ordinates 13° 52' 32.8" N, 00° 28' 13.5" E. From that point, it rejoins the IGN line at the point having co-ordinates 13° 53' 24" N, 00° 29' 58" E, which it follows as far as the break in the line of crosses at the point having co-ordinates 13° 52' 04" N, 0° 31' 00" E;
- the frontier then turns to the south again as far as the point having co-ordinates 13° 48' 55" N, 00° 30' 23" E situated on the arm of the river to the west of Komanti, passes through a point south-west of Ouro Toupé (Kamanti) with co-ordinates 13° 46' 31" N, 00° 30' 27" E, then to the north of Ouro Sabou to a point on the arm of the tributary of the Tyekol Dyongoytol whose co-ordinates are 13° 46' 18" N, 00° 32' 47" E. The frontier then follows this tributary until its confluence with the Tyekol Dyongoytol at the point having co-ordinates 13° 46' 51" N, 00° 35' 53" E. From there it follows the 1960 IGN line until it reaches the level of Bangaré (Niger) on the River Folko at the point having co-ordinates 13° 46' 22.5" N, 00° 37' 25.9" E;
- from that point the frontier follows the IGN line, following the watercourses where there are no crosses, passing between Kolangoldagabé (Burkina Faso) (co-ordinates 13° 43' 52.3" N, 00° 36' 14.5" E) and Lolnando (Niger) (co-ordinates 13° 43' 50.3" N, 00° 36' 49.0" E). The line leaves the hamlet known as Kolnangol Nore Ole to Niger, Gourel Manma to Burkina Faso and Pate Bolga to Niger;
- the frontier then follows the 1960 IGN line (Sebba sheet) as far as the point with co-ordinates 13° 37' 20" N, 00° 50' 47" E and then to the point with co-ordinates 13° 34' 47" N, 00° 58' 20" E, leaving to Burkina Faso the current site of Hérou Bouléba and to Niger that of Hérou Boularé;

- from there it follows the IGN line, connecting the gaps between continuous sections with straight lines, as far as the tripoint of the former boundaries of the *cercles* of Say, Tillabéry and Dori (co-ordinates 13° 29' 08" N, 01° 01' 00" E);
- from that point, the frontier runs in a straight line as far as the point having co-ordinates 13° 04' 52" N, 00° 55' 47" E, then from that point a straight line passing through a point situated 4 km to the south-west of Dogona with co-ordinates 13° 01' 44" N, 01° 00' 25" E, as far as the frontier marker with co-ordinates 12° 37' 55.7" N, 01° 34' 40.7" E, and finally from there to the point fixed by agreement between the Parties, the co-ordinates of which are the following: 12° 36' 18" N, 01° 52' 07" E.

(Signed) His Excellency Abdou ABARRY,

[Stamp and coat-of-arms  
of Republic of Niger,  
Brussels Embassy]

Deputy Agent of Niger.  
[Signature illegible]

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- A 1. Protocol of Agreement signed in Niamey on 23 June 1964, *OJRN*, 1 April 1966, pp. 150-151.
- A 2. Report of the meeting between the Niger Minister Delegate for the Interior and the Minister for Territorial Administration and Security of Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou, 12-14 February 1985.
- A 3. Report of the meeting between technical experts of the Republics of Niger and Burkina Faso, Ouagadougou, 21 to 23 May 1986.
- A 4. Agreement and Protocol of Agreement of 28 March 1987 between the Revolutionary Government of Burkina Faso and the Government of the Republic of Niger on the demarcation of the frontier between the two countries.
- A 5. Report of the second ordinary session of the Joint Technical Commission on Demarcation of the Niger-Burkina Faso Frontier, held in Ouagadougou from 23 to 28 July 1990, and annexes. Annex 2, *Summary of the Work of the 1989-1990 Season*.
- A 6. Joint Communiqué on the Ministerial consultative and working meeting between Niger and Burkina Faso, held on 14 and 15 May 1991 in Ouagadougou.
- A 7. Report of the third ordinary session of the Joint Technical Commission on Demarcation of the Niger-Burkina Frontier, held in Niamey from 2 to 4 November 1994.
- A 8. Report of the fourth ordinary session of the Joint Technical Commission on Demarcation of the Niger-Burkina Frontier, held in Ouagadougou from 18 to 21 July 2001.
- A 9. Letter No. 06-006/MAECR/SG/DAJC/SAJ from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Co-operation of Burkina Faso to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Co-operation and African Integration of Niger, dated 27 January 2006 (forwarded under cover of letter No. 0034/ABFM/BKO/DC/AB from the Embassy of Burkina Faso in Mali to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Niger, dated 2 February 2006).
- A 10. Letter No. 000082 from the Prime Minister of Niger to the Prime Minister of Burkina Faso dated 2 February 2006.
- A 11. Letter No. 2006.039/PM/CAB from the Prime Minister of Burkina Faso to the Prime Minister of Niger dated 9 February 2006.
- A 12. Joint Communiqué of the meeting of Foreign Ministers for negotiation and signature of the Special Agreement seising the ICJ of the frontier dispute between Niger and Burkina Faso, dated 24 February 2009.
- A 13. Certified copy of the Special Agreement seising the International Court of Justice of the frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger, signed in Niamey on 24 February 2009.

- A 14. Record of the work of the Joint Survey Mission to determine the co-ordinates of the boundary markers erected along the frontier between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger, conducted from 23 June to 3 July 2009, Diapaga, 3 July 2009.
- A 15. Report of the meeting to determine the co-ordinates of the unmarked points in Sector B, Kantchari, 15 October 2009.
- A 16. Letter No. 2009-004874/MAECR/SG/DGAJC from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Niger, dated 29 October 2009.
- A 17. Letter No. 007505/MAE/C/DAJC/DIR from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Niger to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, dated 2 November 2009.
- A 18. Protocol of exchange of instruments of ratification of the Special Agreement seising the ICJ of the frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger signed on 24 February 2009 in Niamey, Ouagadougou, 20 November 2009.
- A 19. Joint Communiqué of the Foreign Ministers of Burkina Faso and Niger, dated 20 November 2009, following the solemn ceremony of exchange of instruments of ratification of the Special Agreement seising the ICJ of the frontier dispute between the two countries.
- A 20. Joint Notification of the Special Agreement seising the International Court of Justice of the frontier dispute between Burkina Faso and the Republic of Niger, letter of 12 May 2010, filed at the Registry of the Court on 20 July 2010.
- A 21. Letter [reference uncertain] from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Niger to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso concerning the draft exchange of Notes embodying the Agreement of the Parties on the delimited sector of the frontier, dated [date uncertain; July 2009?].

#### **SERIES B — Legislative and regulatory documents**

- B 1. Decree of 16 June 1895 establishing a Government-General of French West Africa, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree.
- B 2. Decree of 17 October 1899 reorganizing the territories having constituted the possessions of French Sudan, *OJFWA*, No. 212, 9 November 1899.
- B 3. *Arrêté général* of 25 December 1899 organizing the Military Territories of French West Africa.
- B 4. *Arrêté général* of 23 July 1900 creating a Third Military Territory, with its administrative centre at Zinder, *OJFWA*, undated, 1900, p. 313.
- B 5. Decree of 20 December 1900 confirming the *Arrêté* of the Governor-General of 23 July 1900 and creating a Third Military Territory in French West Africa, *Bulletin officiel du ministère des colonies*, 14th year — 1900, Vol. 14, Nos. 1 to 12, pp. 1086-1089.
- B 6. *Arrêté* No. 149 of 20 March 1901 incorporating the Territory of Say into the *cercle* of Moyen-Niger (original manuscript text).

- B 7. Decree of 1 October 1902 reorganizing the Government-General of French West Africa, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree (*Official Journal of Senegal and Dependencies*, undated, 1902, pp. 582-583).
- B 8. Decree of 18 October 1904 reorganizing the Government-General of French West Africa, *Renseignements coloniaux*, No. 11/1904, pp. 279-279.
- B 9. *Arrêté général* No. 896 of 26 December 1904 organizing the Military Territory of Niger, *Official Journal of Senegal and Dependencies*, 31 December 1904, pp. 718-719.
- B 10. Decree of 2 March 1907 incorporating into the Colony of Haut-Sénégal et Niger the *cercles* of Fada N’Gourma and Say (*OJFWA* of 30 March 1907, p. 135).
- B 11. *Arrêté général* No. 1277 of 31 December 1907 defining the various administrative divisions of the Military Territory of Niger (*OJFWA*, No. 158 of 11 January 1908, pp. 12-13).
- B 12. *Arrêté général* No. 1241bis of 14 December 1908 reorganizing the administrative divisions of the Military Territory of Niger (*OJFWA*, No. 209 of 2 January 1909).
- B 13. *Arrêté* No. 673 of 21 June 1909 incorporating Dori *cercle* into the Civil Territory of Haut-Sénégal et Niger (*OJFWA*, undated, 1909).
- B 14. *Arrêté général* of 22 June 1910 incorporating the Region of Timbuktu into the Civil Territory of Haut-Sénégal et Niger (*Official Journal of Haut-Sénégal et Niger*, No. 29, 1 September 1910, p. 419).
- B 15. *Arrêté général* No. 672 of 22 June 1910 reorganizing the Military Territory of Niger (*OJFWA*, undated, 1910, p. 475).
- B 16. Decree of 7 September 1911 incorporating the Military Territory of Niger into the Government-General of French West Africa with effect from 1 January 1912, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree in French West Africa (*Official Journal of Haut-Sénégal et Niger*, No. 128 of 15 November 1911, pp. 511-512).
- B 17. *Arrêté général* No. 1728 of 23 November 1912 reorganizing the internal administration of the Military Territory of Niger (*OJFWA*, 11 January 1930).
- B 18. Decree of 1 March 1919 dividing the Colony of Haut-Sénégal et Niger and creating the Colony of Upper Volta, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree in French West Africa (*OJFWA*, No. 768, 1919, pp. 550-551).
- B 19. *Arrêté* No. 384 of 16 August 1920 abolishing Téra Subdivision (signed certified copy).
- B 20. Decree of 4 December 1920 reorganizing the Military Territory of Niger and converting it into a Colony of the Civil Territory of Mauritania, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree (*OJFWA*, undated, 1921, pp. 81-82).
- B 21. Decree of 4 December 1920 naming the Colonies and Territories composing the Government-General of French West Africa, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Decree (*OJFWA*, 1921).
- B 22. Decree of 13 October 1922 converting the Civil Territory of Niger into an autonomous Colony (*OJFWA*, No. 955, 20 January 1923, p. 58).

- B 23. Decree of 28 December 1926 transferring the administrative centre of the Colony of Niger and providing for territorial changes in French West Africa, and *Arrêté* of 21 January 1927 promulgating that Decree (*OJFWA*, No. 1167, undated, 1927, p. 92).
- B 24. Report of the Minister for the Colonies to the President of the French Republic concerning the treatment of the administrative centre of the Colony of Niger and territorial changes in French West Africa (*OJFR*, 5 January 1927, p. 198).
- B 25. *Arrêté* of 22 January 1927 providing for territorial changes to the Colonies of Upper Volta and Niger (*OJFWA*, No. 1169, 12 February 1927).
- B 26. *Arrêté général* No. 2336 of 31 August 1927 fixing the boundaries of the Colonies of Upper Volta and Niger (*OJFWA*, No. 1201, 24 September 1927).
- B 27. Erratum No. 2602/APA of 5 October 1927 to the *Arrêté général* of 31 August 1927 fixing the boundaries of the Colonies of Niger and Upper Volta (*OJFWA*, No. 1205, 15 October 1927, p. 718).
- B 28. *Arrêté local* No. 126 of 3 November 1928 creating Téra Subdivision within Tillabéry *cercle*.
- B 29. Decree of 5 September 1932 dissolving the Colony of Upper Volta and distributing its territory among the Colonies of Niger, French Sudan and Côte d'Ivoire (*OJFWA*, No. 1471, 15 October 1932, p. 902).
- B 30. Law No. 47-1707 of 4 September 1947 for the re-establishment of the territory of Upper Volta, and *Arrêté* promulgating that Law (*OJFWA*, 27 September 1947).
- B 31. *Arrêté* No. 2794/APA establishing polling stations and districts for the elections to the National Assembly (*Official Journal of Niger*, No. 304, 1 January 1956).
- B 32. *Arrêté général* No. 2690 of 30 March 1956 creating seven *cercles* within the Territory of Niger (*OJFWA*, 14 April 1956, p. 1658).

#### **SERIES C — Administrative documents and correspondence**

- C 1. 1:500,000 sketch-map entitled "Say *Cercle*" (1), no author or date.
- C 2. 1:500,000 sketch-map entitled "Say *Cercle*" (2), no author or date.
- C 3. 1:500,000 sketch-map representing Say *cercle*, no title, author or date.
- C 4. List of *cercle* villages by *canton*, Torodi *canton* (extract), prepared on 1 October 1921.
- C 5. Extract from the Annual General Report of Dori *cercle* for the year 1924; 1:500,000 sketch-map of Dori *cercle*, by the *cercle* Commander.
- C 6. List of localities of Torodi *canton*, extract from the *General List of Localities of French West Africa*, Upper Volta, fascicle IV (extract), undated, 1927.
- C 7. Record of Agreement between Mr. Brévié, Governor of the Colony of Niger, and Mr. Lefilliatre, Inspector of Administrative Affairs, representative of the Governor of Upper Volta, Téra, 2 February 1927.

- C 8. Record of Agreement between Mr. Lefilliatre, Inspector of Administrative Affairs, representative of the Governor of Upper Volta, and Mr. Choteau, Chief Colonial Administrator, representing the Governor of the Colony of Niger, Say, 10 February 1927.
- C 9. Record of Agreement of 9 May 1927 between Mr. de Coutouly, Administrator of Fada *cercle*, and Mr. Lesserteur, Administrator of Say *cercle*.
- C 10. Sketch-map of 27 May 1927 of the Botou region, prepared by Commander de Coutouly, Administrator of Fada *cercle*, in connection with the above document and forwarded to the Governor of Upper Volta.
- C 11. Telegram/letter No. 1166/AG from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Volta, Hesling, to the Commanders of Dori and Fada *cercles*, dated 27 April 1927.
- C 12. Correspondence between the Governor of Upper Volta and the Commander of Dori *cercle*: telegram/letter No. 344 from the *cercle* Commander dated 1 June 1927, and reply by Note BLHV No. 1.393 from the *Chef de cabinet* of the Governor of Upper Volta dated 2 June 1927.
- C 13. Note 1040/AG/I [ref. uncertain] from Administrator Choteau to the Governor-General of French West Africa dated 27 June 1927.
- C 14. Sketch-map prepared by Administrator Delbos of the route followed by the Administrators of Dori and Tillabéry on a mission in June 1927 with a view to delimitation between Dori and Tillabéry *cercles*.
- C 15. Extract No. 25 from the Tour Report of Administrator Prudon dated 4 August 1927.
- C 16. Letter from Delbos, Commander of Dori *cercle*, to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 27 August 1927, inc. two sketch-maps.
- C 17. Transmission Note No. 99213 for the 1:1,000,000 sketch-map entitled "New Frontier Upper Volta-Niger", sent by the military *Chef de cabinet* (2nd section) to the Director of Political Administrative Affairs in Dakar, dated 6 October 1927.
- C 18. Telegram/letter No. 2713 AG from the Acting Governor of Upper Volta to the Commander of Dori *cercle* dated 20 October 1927.
- C 19. Telegram/letter No. 2714 AG from the Acting Governor of Upper Volta to the Commander of Fada *cercle* dated 20 October 1927.
- C 20. Letter No. 731 from Administrator Delbos, Commander of Dori *cercle*, to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 17 December 1927, inc. two sketch-maps.
- C 21. Letter No. 96 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Commander of Upper Volta dated 23 April 1929.
- C 22. Letter No. E/251 AP from Fousset, Chief Colonial Administrator, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Niger dated 31 July 1929.

- C 23. Letter No. 367 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 31 July 1929 and previous correspondence (telegram/letter No. 244 from Téra Subdivision to Dori *cercle* dated 27 July 1929; telegram/letter No. 359 from Dori *cercle* to Téra Subdivision dated 29 July 1929; telegram/letter No. 364 from Dori *cercle* to Téra Subdivision dated 30 July 1929).
- C 24. Letter No. 399 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 9 August 1929.
- C 25. Letter No. 411 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 14 August 1929.
- C 26. Letter No. E.275 AP from the Chief Colonial Administrator, Acting Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Volta, to the Governor of Niger, dated 14 August 1929.
- C 27. Letter No. 418 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 19 August 1929.
- C 28. Letter No. 2087 AG.I from the Governor of Niger to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 26 August 1929.
- C 29. Letter No. 100 from the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* to the Commander of Dori *cercle* dated 19 September 1929.
- C 30. Letter No. 2259 A.G.I. from the Lieutenant Governor of Niger to the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Volta dated 27 September 1929.
- C 31. Telegram/letter No. 815 from the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* to Dori *cercle* dated 10 October 1929 (certified copy forwarded under cover of letter No. 623 of 23 October 1929).
- C 32. Letter No. 135 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 26 February 1930.
- C 33. Telegram No. 687 from the Governor of Upper Volta to the Commander of Dori *cercle* dated 19 March 1930.
- C 34. Telegram/letter No. 196 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 22 March 1930.
- C 35. Report of the tour conducted from 9 to 23 March 1930 by Sergeant Labitte, inc. a sketch-map on a scale of 1:500,000.
- C 36. 1:500,000 sketch-map entitled “Villages seen [during] Tours”, drawn by Sergeant Labitte, undated.
- C 37. Letter No. 362 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 11 June 1930.
- C 38. Report No. 416 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* on the difficulties created by the delimitation established in 1927 between the Colonies of Niger and Upper Volta (*Arrêté* of 31 August 1927) regarding the boundaries between Dori *cercle* and Tillabéry *cercle*, 7 July 1930.

- C 39. Tour Report from the Administrator of Say Subdivision dated 26 November 1930, inc. a sketch-map on a scale of 1:500,000.
- C 40. Letter No. 748 A.G.I. to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 31 July 1931.
- C 41. Tour Report from the Administrator of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Upper Volta dated 31 March 1931.
- C 42. Letter No. 2954 A.P. from the Office of Political Affairs to the Commander of Dori *cercle* dated 10 November 1931.
- C 43. *Bulletin de renseignements politiques* of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 27 January 1932.
- C 44. Letter No. 40 A.G.I. from the *Chef de cabinet* of the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Volta dated 6 February 1932.
- C 45. Letter No. 112 of 10 April 1932 and Tour Report from Civil Service Deputy Roser, Acting Commander of Dori *cercle*, to the Governor of Upper Volta (Political Office). Certified copy of 15 September 1943.
- C 46. *Bulletin de renseignements politiques* of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 11 October 1932.
- C 47. Sketch-map with no date (but subsequent to 1932) or title, to a scale of 1:1,000,000 showing the boundaries of Téra Subdivision.
- C 48. Circular from Governor-General Brévié, addressed to all Lieutenant-Governors of the Colonies of French West Africa, dated 22 March 1933.
- C 49. 1:1,000,000 sketch-map entitled “Colony of Niger — Niamey *cercle* — Links between Niamey and Fada N’Gourma”, prepared by Administrator Duranteau, *cercle* Commander, Niamey, 29 May 1933.
- C 50. List of villages in Téra Subdivision, 6 July 1933.
- C 51. Tour Report, Say Subdivision (extract), 13-27 September 1933.
- C 52. Tour Report from the Head of Téra Subdivision to the Governor of Niger dated 8 November 1933, forwarded by the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* under cover of a letter of 17 November 1933.
- C 53. Extract from the Tour Report of the Commander of Dori *cercle* from 25 to 31 December 1933, sketch-map of Téra Subdivision.
- C 54. Tour Report from the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 30 June 1934.
- C 55. Niger Colony, Dori *cercle*, Political Report, Second Quarter 1934, 30 June 1934.
- C 56. Certified copy of 14 April of Record of Agreement of 13 April 1935 between Administrator Garnier (Dori *cercle*) and Deputy Lichtenberger (Téra Subdivision).
- C 57. Certified copy of 30 April of the Record of Agreement of 25 April 1935 between Administrator Garnier (Dori *cercle*) and Deputy Lichtenberger (Téra Subdivision).
- C 58. Letter No. 168 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Governor of Niger dated 9 May 1935.

- C 59. Letter No. 140 from the Head of Téra Subdivision to Tillabéry *cercle* dated 10 May 1935.
- C 60. Letter No. 161 from the Head of Téra Subdivision to Tillabéry *cercle* dated 24 May 1935.
- C 61. Telegram/letter No. 47 from the Head of Say Subdivision to Dori *cercle* dated 18 June 1935.
- C 62. Letter No. 1049 AG/SS from the Governor of Niger to the Commander of Dori *cercle* dated 17 May 1936, inc. reports from two army doctors requesting the relocation of the village of Bossébangou for health reasons.
- C 63. Directory of villages of Say Subdivision, Tamou *canton* (extract), undated, 1941.
- C 64. Directory of villages of Téra Subdivision, villages of Kel Tamared, Kel Tinijirt, Logomaten Assadek, Logomaten Allaban, undated, 1941.
- C 65. Description of Tillabéry *cercle*, prepared in 1941 by Mr. Leca.
- C 66. Letter No. 1.144 C.M.2. from the Head of the Geographical Department of French West Africa to the Director of Political and Administrative Affairs, Dakar, dated 8 May 1942.
- C 67. Certified copy of 11 June 1943 of official telegram/letter No. 231 from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 19 May 1943.
- C 68. 1:400,000 sketch-map entitled "Tour of 17 to 27 May 1943, Route followed", no author or date.
- C 69. Transmission Note No. 959 to the Commanders of Dori and Tillabéry *cercles*, and to the Head of Téra Subdivision, dated [1944, date uncertain]; and Report of delimitation operations between Dori and Tillabéry *cercles* by the Administrators of Dori *cercle* (Delmond) and Tillabéry *cercle* (Texier and Garat), dated 8 December 1943.
- C 70. Census tour of Say Subdivision, Tamou *canton*, dated 23 March 1947.
- C 71. List of Niger *cantons* and villages forwarded to the Minister for Overseas France (Diagourou, Tamou and Torodi *cantons*), undated, 1948.
- C 72. Correspondence between the Governor of Niger and Tillabéry *cercle* (telegram/letter No. 339/APA of 10 July 1951; confidential report and notice of meeting between the Commanders of Dori and Tillabéry *cercles* at Téra on 6 July 1951; confidential telegram/letter No. 64 c of 6 July 1951; notice of meeting of 29 June 1951).
- C 73. Official telegram/letter No. 70 from the Head of Téra Subdivision to Tillabéry *cercle* dated 11 July 1951, inc. reproduction on a scale of 1:500,000 of a sketch-map by Mr. Delbos.
- C 74. Report of the census tours of Téra *canton* conducted from 28 July to 22 August and 20 to 21 September, 1952, by the Head of Téra Subdivision; Annex: *Territorial Organization of Moyen Niger, Establishment of Téra Station*, pp. 10-13.
- C 75. Letter No. 1511/APA from the Governor of Niger to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 17 April 1953.



- C 76. Record of settlement of a frontier dispute signed by the Commander of Niamey *cercle* and the Commander of Dori *cercle*, dated 17 March 1953.
- C 77. Letter No. 87 from the Head of Téra Subdivision to the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* dated 3 June 1953.
- C 78. Telegram/letter No. 710 from the Commander of Tillabéry *cercle* to the Governor of Niger dated 22 December 1953.
- C 79. Report of a tour conducted from 16 to 23 November 1953 by Deputy-Administrator Lacroix (Tillabéry *cercle*), dated 24 December 1953.
- C 80. Alphabetical list of villages by *canton*, Torodi *canton* (extract), updated to 1 January 1954.
- C 81. Census tour of Tamou *canton* by the Head of Say Subdivision (extract), 25 March 1954.
- C 82. Telegram/letter No. 106 from the Head of Say Subdivision to the Commander of Niamey *cercle* dated 16 June 1954.
- C 83. Report of census tour of Torodi *canton* by the Head of Say Subdivision, dated 25 March 1954.
- C 84. Report from the Head of Téra Subdivision on the census of Diagourou *canton*, dated 10 August 1954.
- C 85. Geographical study of Téra Subdivision, extract from *Monographie de Téra*, National Archives of Niger, Ann. 19-1.1*bis*; presumed date 1955.
- C 86. Certified copy of 19 January 1961 of letter No. 104 from the Head of Say Subdivision to the Overseas France Chief Administrator, Commander of Niamey *cercle*, dated 14 May 1959; appended thereto: extract from the annual Report of the Head of Subdivision for the Year 1959, dated 20 January 1961.
- C 87. Letter No. 62/A1 from the Minister of Internal Affairs to the President of the Republic of Niger dated 16 January 1961.
- C 88. Note on the frontier problems between the Republics of Niger and Upper Volta (Téra *cercle* and Say Subdivision — Dori *cercle* and Oudalen Subdivision), dated 3 February 1961.
- C 89. Confidential letter No. 22/Cf from the Commander of Téra *cercle* to the Commander of Dori *cercle* dated 11 February 1961.
- C 90. Note on the frontier problems between the Republics of Niger and Upper Volta (Téra *cercle* and Say Subdivision — Dori *cercle* and Oudalen and Diapaga Subdivisions), dated 3 February 1961.
- C 91. Letter No. 297 Ai from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Commander of Téra *cercle* dated 26 September 1961.
- C 92. Letter 82 PRES/IS from the President of the Republic of Upper Volta to the President of the Republic of Niger dated 1 June 1962.

- C 93. Report of the meeting between the Head of Téra Subdivision (Niger) and the Head of Sebba Administrative Station (Upper Volta) dated 21 March 1963.
- C 94. Confidential letter No. 25/MI/AI/CF from the Minister for the Interior of Niger to the Head of Téra Division dated 7 January 1964.
- C 95. Certified copy of 24 January 1964 of confidential letter No. 00013/CONF from the Commander of Dori *cercle* to the Head of Téra Division dated 23 January 1964.
- C 96. Certified copy of 12 March 1964 of letter No. 4/CD from the Commander of Diapaga *cercle* to the Head of Say Subdivision c/o the Commander of Niamey *cercle*, dated 5 March 1964.
- C 97. Letter No. 49/CT from the Head of Téra Division to the Minister of the Interior of Niger dated 13 March 1964.
- C 98. Confidential letter No. 31/CF from the Head of Téra Division to the Minister of the Interior of Niger dated 20 March 1964.
- C 99. Report of the meeting between Upper Volta and Niger with a view to harmonizing relations between frontier peoples, dated 10 April 1964.
- C 100. Letter No. 445/AI/cf from the Niger Minister of the Interior to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 22 April 1964.
- C 101. Record of tax receipts, Say District, Tamou *canton*, dated 3 September 1971.
- C 102. Record of tax receipts, Torodi *canton* (extract), undated, 1971.
- C 103. List of villages in Torodi *canton* (extract), 19 August 1973.
- C 104. Localities in Tamou *canton* (extract), undated, 1987.
- C 105. Letter DEC/934 from IGN France to the Secretary-General of the Niger Minister of State for Finance, dated 23 June 1988.
- C 106. Republic of Niger, Tillabéry *département*, Say District, list of polling stations in Say District (extract), 1 November 1989.
- C 107. List of villages and localities in Tamou and Torodi *cantons*, undated, 1991.
- C 108. List of villages and localities in Tamou and Torodi *cantons*, undated, 2001.

#### **SERIES D — Maps**

- D 1. Djerma *cercle*, 1:1,000,000 sketch-map prepared by Captain Boutiq, *cercle* Commander, dated 19 June 1909.
- D 2. Dori *cercle*, sketch-map by Administrator Delbos following a field mission conducted in June 1927.
- D 3. Tillabéry *cercle*, 1:200,000 sketch-map prepared by Administrator Prudon, June 1927.

- D 4. Say *cercle*, scale 1:500,000; Say, 1 April 1915, prepared by *cercle* Administrator Truchard.
- D 5. Africa 1:2,000,000: French Sudan, Provisional Edition, drafted, heliographed and published by the Army Geographical Section in 1925.
- D 6. Atlas of *Cercles*: Fascicle IV — Upper Volta, Map No. 60 — Say *cercle*, Geographical Department of French West Africa, scale 1:500,000, published by Forest, 17 rue de Buci, Paris, first printing, January 1926.
- D 7. Atlas of *Cercles*: Fascicle IV — Upper Volta, Map No. 53 — Dori *cercle*, Geographical Department of French West Africa, scale 1:1,000,000, published by Forest, 17 rue de Buci, Paris, first printing, January 1926.
- D 8. Atlas of *Cercles*: Fascicle IV — Upper Volta, Map No. 54 — Fada *cercle*, Geographical Department of French West Africa, scale 1:1,000,000, published by Forest, 17 rue de Buci, Paris, first printing, January 1926.
- D 9. Map of the Colonies of French West Africa to a scale of 1:500,000: Upper Volta, Niger, Dahomey, Niamey, survey map D 31 SW, drawn and published by the Geographical Department of French West Africa in Dakar under the direction of Commander de Martonne, heliographed and printed by éd. Blondel la Rougery, Paris, June 1926.
- D 10. Sketch-map of the Sahara and neighbouring regions on a scale of 1:1,000,000, Niamey ND 31, prepared by the Geographical Department of French West Africa, Dakar, 1926, drafted, heliographed and printed by the Army Geographical Section in 1927.
- D 11. Government-General of French West Africa: Colony of Upper Volta, road map, prepared by the Geographical Department of French West Africa, Dakar, according to the information provided by the Government of Upper Volta as well as the surveys and route maps of the Officers and NCOs of the Geographical Section, Mr. Carde being Governor-General of FWA and Mr. Hessling Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Volta, scale 1:1,000,000, E. Girard, publisher/geographer, 17-18 rue de Buci, Paris, 1927 edition.
- D 12. Map of Botou *canton*, May 1927.
- D 13. French West Africa: new frontier between Upper Volta and Niger (according to the Erratum of 5 October 1927 to the *Arrêté* of 31 August 1927), scale 1:1,000,000.
- D 14. French West Africa: general political and administrative map (semi-mural type), to a scale of 1:2,500,000, Second Edition 1928, showing the division into *cercles* of the eight Colonies, autonomous and mixed *communes*, chambers of commerce, railway stations, post and telegraph offices, wireless telegraph stations, military outposts, etc. (information as at 1 January 1928); prepared and published by the FWA Geographical Department, Dakar.
- D 15. Map of French West Africa to a scale of 1:3,000,000 prepared by A. Meunier, Geographer with the Ministry for the Colonies, 1930, Third Edition.
- D 16. Government-General of French West Africa, Niger Colony, road map to a scale of 1:2,500,000, 1934 Edition.

- D 17. Road map of Niger to a scale of 1:2,500,000, 1936 Edition, prepared, drawn, heliographed and printed by the FWA Geographical Department, Dakar.
- D 18. French West Africa: general political and administrative map (semi-mural type), to a scale of 1:2,500,000, Fourth Edition 1939, showing the division into *cercles* of the eight Colonies, autonomous and mixed *communes*, chambers of commerce, railway stations, post and telegraph offices, wireless telegraph stations, military outposts, etc. (information as at 1 January 1939); prepared and published by the FWA Geographical Department, Dakar
- D 19. AFRICA 1:1,000,000, Niamey (Second Edition) ND 31, map prepared by the FWA Geographical Department, Dakar, in 1926, drawn, heliographed and printed by the Army Geographical Section in 1927 (Third Edition, 1934), geographical section, General Staff No. 2465, War Office 1940, heliographed at O.S
- D 20. Sketch-map of French Africa on a scale of 1:1,000,000, Niamey ND 31, prepared, drawn and published by the *Institut géographique national* in 1946.
- D 21. Diagourou *canton*: scale 1:250,000, 1954.
- D 22. Map No. 1: Surface formations and hydrology, scale 1:200,000, BURGEAP 219-R.178, November 1954.
- D 23. Map of West Africa at 1:200,000: Republic of Mali, Republic of Niger, Republic of Upper Volta, Téra, sheet ND31 XIII, drawn and published by the *Institut géographique national*, Paris (West Africa Branch, Dakar), First Edition July 1960, reprinted September 1969.
- D 24. Map of West Africa at 1:200,000: Republic of Niger, Republic of Upper Volta, Sebba, sheet DN 31 VII, drawn and published by the Geographical Department, Dakar, 1960.
- D 25. Map of West Africa at 1:200,000: Republic of Niger, Republic of Upper Volta, Gothèye, sheet ND 31 VIII, drawn and published by the Geographical Department, Dakar, 1960.
- D 26. Map of West Africa at 1:200,000: Republic of Niger, Republic of Upper Volta, Diapaga, sheet ND 31 II, drawn and published by the Geographical Department, Dakar, 1960.
- D 27. TERA, Textual Data/Other Information, Sheet ND-31-XIII, map of French West Africa, 1:200,000.
- D 28. SEBBA, Other Information, Sheet ND-31-VII, map of French West Africa, 1:200,000.
- D 29. GOTHEYE, Other Information, Sheet ND-31-VIII, map of French West Africa, 1:200,000.
- D 30. DIAPAGA, Other Information, Sheet ND-31-II, map of French West Africa, 1:200,000.
- D 31. Upper Volta: road map, scale 1:1,000,000, designed and published by the *Institut géographique national*, Paris (Dakar Branch, First Edition, May 1963).
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