

Paul Nchoji Nkwi

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The German Presence in the Western Grassfields 1891-1913

A GERMAN COLONIAL ACCOUNT



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FOREWORD

History and identity are closely related. This applies to nations, but equally to regions and even to persons. Therefore, it is particularly important that many Cameroonians, academic historians and local specialists, are studying the history of their country. The present book by Dr. Nkwi makes a valuable contribution in this respect because it makes important historical sources accessible to a wider audience.

Dr. Nkwi's book concerns a period of special interest, the early years of colonial rule. This was a key-period in the modern history of Africa, because in those years the basic patterns were created for the interaction between African and colonial rulers. In Cameroon, this period was of special interest because of the intermezzo of German rule. One of the fascinating aspects of modern Cameroonian history is that it offers the possibility to compare the effects of different forms of colonial rule. The transition from German to British or French colonial rule created special opportunities for initiatives by Cameroonians which gave the history of the country its characteristic features.

However, the heterogeneity of colonial rule in Cameroon does create linguistic problems for historians. The German records about the beginnings of colonial rule are not easily accessible to many Cameroonians. In this book, Dr. Nkwi gives a clear survey of the most important records for one region, the present North-Western Province. His analytic comments and the translations of certain key-passages will open up fascinating perspectives to all those interested in the history of this region and the early contacts between colonisers and local populations in general. Moreover, he has included the text of the more important records in order to stimulate his readers to study the German material themselves. The National Archives in Yaoundé contain a vast collection of German files, well-classified and of great interest to the modern history of Cameroon. It is to be hoped that many Cameroonians will consult this material.

The North-Western region was of special interest to the Germans. Already before colonial rule was established, the region had become vital to the German efforts to solve the labour problems of their plantation economy in the South-West. This makes the sources Dr. Nkwi is opening up to his readers all the more important. Similar publications on other regions of Cameroon would be most welcome. It is to be hoped that Dr. Nkwi's book will stimulate academic historians to work together with local specialists. Better access to the written sources must heighten the interest in local oral history.

Dr. Paul Nkwi has played an important role in the development of Cameroonian studies, especially in anthropology and history. He did this in different capacities - as a staff-member of the Department of Sociology at the University of Yaoundé, in his various functions in the Ministry of Higher Education, Informatics and Scientific Research, and through various networks of researchers in which he occupied a central position; but also through his stimulating and highly-praised publications on the history and anthropology of the North-Western Province. The African Studies Centre in Leiden appreciates the opportunity to publish his new book. We hope it will encourage many historians to make further contributions to the history of Cameroon.

Dr. Peter Geschiere
Professor of African Anthropology, University of Leiden
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PNN

SOME ABBREVIATIONS

ABSK:	Ambtsblatt für das Schutzgebiet Kamerun
DKB:	Das Deutsche Kolonialblatt
DKHB:	Deutsches Kolonial Handbuch
DKZ:	Deutsches Kolonialzeitung
DSA:	Der Stern von Afrika
EMM:	Evangelische Missions-Magazin
GNK:	Gesellschaft Nordwest Kamerun
WAPV:	Westafrikanische Pflanzung Victoria

INTRODUCTION

When Cameroon was declared a German protectorate (Schutzgebiet) in 1884 a systematic effort was made to penetrate the hinterlands and to impose German rule. The gradual penetration was closely monitored by the Governor's office in Buea, and reports on this process were either published in the *Deutsches Kolonialzeitung* (the German Colonial Newspaper) or in *Das Deutsche Kolonialblatt* (DKB., the German Colonial Journal) or in other German papers. Besides what was published in these two papers, there is so much hand-written material stockpiled in German and Cameroon archives which requires enormous efforts to clearly understand the complex issues of the time. All these sources have remained inaccessible to most Cameroon scholars. For 29 years (1890-1919) the DKB covered the events in the German colonies and contains a treasury of data for Cameroon social scientists.

By concentrating on *Das Deutsche Kolonialblatt* (DKB), my primary purpose has been to share my knowledge and acquaintance of this source with local scholars or with students of Grassfield history. I hope this humble effort will stimulate others to perfect my imperfect endeavour and cover those areas that we have very little knowledge of. *Das Deutsche Kolonialblatt* (DKB) contains a lot of information on Cameroon but the western Grassfields were my major concern and interest.

This present work falls into three parts. The first part is my own critical analytic assessment of the articles published in DKB on the western Grassfields. It reviews the data on its peoples, the penetration strategies and the effective establishment of the 'Bamenda Bezirk'. The second section (1889-1892) concentrates on the Zintgraff years. Having arrived in the region in 1889 he set out to establish contacts with chiefs. Having suffered a major setback after his trade expedition had been wiped out by allied tribal forces, Zintgraff was still determined to win over the chiefs of the region either through military or peaceful means. His move into the region is documented by the DKB (1891: 9f; 42; 152, 188f, 222, 470ff). His belief that the future of Cameroon lay in large scale plantation economy or in agriculture is expressed in a long article he published in the DKB (1892; 104ff, 133ff). Zintgraff was a central figure in the fight against gradual penetration of the hinterlands. He believed direct contact with hinterland chiefs would be more profitable.

The third part presents the various exploratory and punitive expeditions that were carried out against the so-called "rebel tribes" from 1901-1913. With Bamenda as a "Bezirk" and officers posted regularly there, over 15 punitive expeditions were mounted to discipline tribes that were considered hostile to the German administration. Although these tribes were considered

"rebellious", it must be emphasized here that these groups were merely defending their right to exist as independent nations. The treaty on the coast with the Douala chiefs did not in any way commit them. The resistance described in articles published in the DKB from 1901 - 1914, indicate that the people were reacting in the same way as any modern state would do if invaded by another. This section also carries information on pioneer missionaries (DKB, 1906: 353ff), the invention of the alphabet by Njoya (DKB, 1907: 577) and the strength of the German forces in Cameroon by 1906 (DKB, 1907: 212ff).

An annex is also included. It carries five articles in German. It is expected that these will lead to an appreciation of the problems involved in rendering the ideas in them accessible to local scholars. We hope these texts will be used for the practical training of students willing to unveil some of the events of the German presence in Cameroon. This section also places emphasis on the importance of German sources to local scholars especially in their attempt to understand the complex relationship between the Germans and the local peasantry at the time.

I. Part One: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

1. Introduction

The arrival of European traders on the West African Coast by the 15th century brought an alternative to the preservation of the rich cultures and traditions of the African people: the written word. Centuries before then, and from generation to generation the cultural heritage was passed down orally. The social charter of each group was preserved by specialists whose techniques were often open to perdition. Students of African history and anthropology know too well that oral traditions constituted sources on which one could and still can rely. Since the partition of Africa, the different colonial powers introduced the written word. They were able to record what they were told about the origins and cultures of the different ethnic groups; they also described the different methods of their colonial penetration and how they up-set the power structure and imposed in most cases a superstructure. Some colonies changed hands thus creating problems to young intellectuals of Africa today. The former German colonies - (Kamerun, Togo, Tanzania, Namibia) became either French or British after Germany was expelled from these territories. Cameroon went through a particular experience; the colony was divided up and administered by Britain and France, first as a trusteeship territory of the League of Nations and as a mandatory territory of the United Nations. From 1916 to 1960 administrative, political, economic and other kinds of reports were written either in English or French but between 1884 and 1915 German was the official language of the administration.

There exist certainly in Cameroon and abroad a considerable volume of written sources in German dating back to the colonial period (1884-1916) and between the wars (1918-1939). A good bulk of this information has appeared in different forms (books, articles, reports) and can be found easily in public archives. A great quantity of these sources have remained inaccessible to a large part of the Cameroon scientific community because German has not been a working language for these intellectuals, both in the area of human sciences (geography, history, cultural anthropology, religion, law, politics, economy and linguistics) and in the sciences (medicine, botany, geology, agriculture, forestry, zoology and nutrition). This present effort handles not only a specific German source, *Deutsches Kolonialblatt* (abbreviated DKB) it also concentrates in geographical terms on what was known as the Western Grassfield, today's North-West-Province.

The proclamation of Cameroon as a German protectorate took place in July 1884 but German effective control of the hinterlands did not come until years later. For years the Germans remained on the coast having contacts with the rest of the country only through middlemen of

native stock. The hinterlands remained virtually undisturbed for many years. The first German to reach the Western Grassfields from his Barombi base was Dr. Eugen Zintgraff. His arrival in 1889 caused a stir but did not make the German presence fully felt until the beginning of this century. From 1889 until 1915 when the Germans were defeated, effective control was only achieved through diplomacy and "punitive expeditions". Reports of such efforts were usually published in *Deutsches Kolonialblatt*.⁽¹⁾ These reports recounted the methods used to win over hostile chiefs and how "pax Germanica" was established. The expedition reports which were submitted by colonial military administrators were often published in the *Kolonialblatt*. Not everything that appeared on the DKB on the Western Grassfields has been taken account of here. Guided by my personal interest, geographic and scientific interest, I have translated and analysed some of these reports.⁽²⁾ But what I do hope is that this effort will permit students of Grassfield history to appreciate and make use of sources up till now inaccessible to nonspeakers of German.

2. Why the Grassfields

The present North-west province and if not all of the Western Province of Cameroon came to be known as the Grassfields or Grasslands at the dawn of German penetration of the region. Its beautiful meadows and grassy hills and mountains could be seen for miles. It was characterised by exposed ridges and unforested rocky slopes and forest galleries along the river valleys. The name "Grassfields" is derived therefore from the vegetation. Dankler describes it as "a sea of grass which stretches for hundreds of kilometres providing one of the most magnificent panoramas on earth" (DSA: 1907-106).⁽³⁾ Except for the forest galleries, early travellers to the region were usually impressed by the beautiful grassy landscapes which are today punctuated by new types of trees (Eucalyptus) and the sparkling zinc roofs that can be seen for miles. The missionary Steiner expressed his impression in superlative terms when he reached the region after going through the monotonous rainforest of the south.

"Our efforts were compensated by the magnificent sight of mountains and the low-lying plains. The forest came to an end and we suddenly found ourselves in a completely new world. For as far as the eyes can see, one finds only grass whose long stems sway from top to bottom in the wind, giving the impression of a field of fully grown ears of wheat... The countryside was undulating and very rarely covered with trees... From the hill-top one can have an extremely charming view of the low-lying ground where the streams wind their way through the dark-green forest galleries" (EMM 1903: 196).

Whatever geological and ecological transformation the region must have gone through to produce such beautiful sceneries has been discussed elsewhere (P.N. Nkwi and J.P. Warnier, 1982:22). The study maintains that this present landscape is largely man-made. Through centuries of different processes of denudation and climatic changes the once forested region was destroyed, leaving only forest galleries as clear testimony for us today.

3. The People

The Western Grassfields was by West African standards densely populated. It had over 50 ethnic units whose elements of identification were both cultural and linguistic. Racially identical not without slight variations, these independent units are said to have entered the region over different periods in time and through different paths. In 1906 the population of the then Bamenda Bezirk was put at 154,000 (DKB; 1906: 43, *Beilage zum Deutschen Kolonialblatt, Jahresbericht*).⁽⁴⁾ Steiner describes the region as far more populated than the south and relatively healthy, if not completely free from fever (malaria) thanks to its height of 1300 m. The population of Bali-Nyonga and its vassal villages was put at 70,000 and Bali-Nyonga itself was estimated at 12,000 inhabitants. The other groups were given rough population figures (Kom - 20,000, Nso, 50,000, Oku, 6,000, Nsungli, 5,000, etc.). It must be remarked here that such figures were not based on any objective house to house count.⁽⁵⁾ The Germans took down what they were told (cf DKB, 1906: 43, *Beilage*, Hutter, 1902: 335, Steiner, 1903: 194).

Some of the stereotypes that emerge from these superficial judgements clearly indicate the ethnocentric attitudes of these early travellers. Hutter defends the blacks against accusations of laziness. He asserted that Africans like Europeans work for their daily bread and are not lazy and idle persons. Zintgraff had earlier maintained that Africans were not lazy but hard-working. "They do not work if they do not see profit" (DKB. 1892: 134). Dankler quoting Hutter (1902) said.

"If we look at these people with the eyes of a colonialist we find simply that they are a highly developed country. We also find that they are a people (Grassfields) who have not only the capacity but also the will to improve themselves. They will also learn to appreciate very fast the advantages of our higher culture and get used to it if it is offered to them in an appropriate way" (DSA, 1907: 122).

These early visitors were not trained ethnographers but they were keen observers who described what they saw and related it to their own experiences. Describing Bali people as tall

and slim, Steiner goes on to depict certain bodily adornments which were quite common in the region at the time of his visit. The hair is described as thick and hard, the eyes brown, the thighs long, and the young men cutting off their hair completely.⁽⁶⁾ He continues by asserting that:

"Some leave a small patch in the middle of the head like the twist of a bavarian helmet. Men file their upper incisors at the edges and above. During adolescence the women take off the upper incisors and file the lower ones. This bad custom totally deforms the women specially when as is often the case here, they carry pierced through the lower lip a long javel of thin grass, small piece of stick or a copper ring which weighs down the lower lip exposing even more the opening between the teeth. The hole on the lower lip... is pierced with red-hot iron wire" (Steiner, 1903: 203).

We find such judgements about the African conception of beauty disgusting. But the beautifying techniques distinguished the people of the region from the coastal women (Steiner, 1903: 200). These travellers also collected information as to who was anthropophagus in the region. Such ethnic groups included the Munken, Munta, Me, Bele and Dum, all found to the north-western part of the "Bezirk" (DKB, 1906: 235ff). One thing that impressed them was the degree to which the various ethnic units were organised militarily. Such structural and functional organisation of the militiae posed serious problems to German penetration. No chiefdom had a standing army. Each village within a given chiefdom had a military club composed of all adult healthy men and young boys of fighting age. All these military clubs were under the command of the palace military club that conducted regular sessions to drink, discuss plan, and practise war techniques and tactics. The militiae would have spies. The Germans spent most of their time trying to disband or subjugate the militiae. Reference to frequent expeditions, usually punitive in nature, were always attempts by the Germans to subdue what they called rebel groups that refused to admit German suzerainty. The term "rebel" which appears so often in most of the expeditionary reports implied that these tribes were reacting against constituted authority. That was certainly a dangerous assumption. These groups were merely defending their right to autonomy. The treaty signed on the coast with some Cameroon chiefs did not commit them, for no one could negotiate in their name because they were independent states. The Grassfield groups, by resisting German penetration, were merely defending legitimately their territory, and rebelling against nobody. Accounts of violent clashes between the German troops and the different ethnic militiae were clearly indications of the ideological basis of their struggle.

4. Penetration and Resistance

After the declaration of Cameroon as a German protectorate, the rest of the country except the coastal regions remained undisturbed. Dankler maintained that Cameroon has been Germany's for 23 years (1884-1907) and he goes on to assert that *"For the moment, however, our ownership (of Cameroon) is nothing more than political. We still have to conquer it economically and culturally. The majority of the inhabitants are only nominally subjected"* (DSA 1907: 107) and he was right. For years the hinterlands remained the monopoly of the middlemen. The Western coastal region had become from 1896 the main centre of a highly capitalized plantation system which had radically changed the initial pattern of economic penetration from the coast by European trading houses (Zintgraff, DKB: 1892: 104ff 131 ff, cf. Chilver, 1963: 90).

Four years earlier (1892) Zintgraff had proposed the involvement of natives in large scale plantation economy. He believed this was the best way his African development policy *"Africa for Africans and Africans for us"* (Germans) could be implemented. That meant Africans would be used for any exploitation strategies to benefit the Germans. For Zintgraff this required pain, patience and calmness for the policy to work over the years. He proposed ways and means by which natives could involve themselves in the large scale state plantation farming. Penal labour could be used for the clearing and preparation of plantation estates. The prisoners could learn agricultural techniques which they could implement later or teach others. Zintgraff also thought debtors could pay their debts by having their slaves work on the plantations. Instead of imposing individual tax, family tax based on the number of wives and slaves could be paid through slave labour on the plantations. According to Zintgraff the control of plantations by State Inspectors, the supply of seeds and the renting of tools were necessary conditions for the full implementation of the policy (DKB, 1892:104-108), 131-137). Because of the more profitable plantation industry on the coast a policy of gradual and deliberate penetration of the hinterlands by Europeans was developed. The Grassfields lay to the north of the inland forest divided by a dramatic escarpment, remained unexplored. In 1889 Dr. Eugen Zintgraff reached Bali from his Barombi base. Established in 1888 by Zenner Barombi station became known as Johann-Albrechtch. From here, Zintgraff tried to push further inland from Kumba into the Banyang country. Impressed with his reception in Bali Zintgraff decided to establish a station. From Bali he travelled through Bafut, and then on to Takum, Wakari, Ibi, and from Ibi he wired Berlin to notify them of his arrival there. The German government advised him to return through Banyo to Bali. Unable to reach Banyo he finally returned to Takum on his way to the coast through Bum, Kom, Babungo and Bali. On December 24, 1889, Zintgraff marched to the coast but decided to return to the Grassfields to re-inforce the German presence there.

In his report to the Colonial Bureau of the German Foreign Office, Zintgraff stressed the importance of developing the Western Grassfields as a market centre for German trade and export goods. For him the region provided excellent ground for the recruitment of labour and soldiers. The region could replace Monrovia, Ghana and Togo in terms of labour supply. He was convinced also that Bali should have a station that could protect European traders and missionaries, and help to keep the routes safe for caravans, as well as ensure justice among the natives. Zintgraff finally persuaded a Hamburg firm, Jantzen and Thomählen, to send a trade mission to set up a factory in Bali (cf Chilver, 1966:23).

Despite opposition from some local colonial administrators Zintgraff was permitted to return to the Western Grassfields with the duty of establishing and cementing friendly ties with the chiefs, providing security, food and lodging to patrols and caravans and channelling trade to the coast. In 1890 Zintgraff received the power to act in the whole region on behalf of the German Foreign Office. Two expeditions were sent out (DKB, 1891:9-10, 42, 188-189). The trading expedition was led by Nehber who acted as the local agent of Jantzen and Thomählen firm. Carstensen, a former servant of Governor Soden, Caulwell and Tiedt came out as caravan leaders. They had a 200 man carriers strength. Zintgraff led the more political expedition composed of 175 carriers. Lt. von Speangenberg and Huwe, an agriculturalist, joined Zintgraff in managing this part of the expedition. These two expeditions reached Bali on December 9, 1890. Trading contacts started almost immediately with Lt. Von Speangenberg and Nehber visiting Bafut and Mankon where ivory could be found. Messengers were sent to Babungo for trade exploration

Two vai-boys sent to Bafut were reported killed and Zintgraff began negotiations hoping to get compensation for the death of the two boys. Mankon had instigated Bafut to act thus by asserting that Zintgraff was preparing to attack it. Bafut had simply captured the boys. Zintgraff sensing possible danger from hostile ethnic groups, requested that more ammunitions should be sent up from Barombi, but Gov. Zimmerer who did not endorse the policy of immediate penetration because he wanted to maintain the role of coastal chiefs as middlemen never sent up the assistance.

Zintgraff had demanded 10 ivories and 2 oxen as compensation for the killings but Bafut was not prepared to give. On December 31, 1891, Zintgraff set out with a force of European officers and well trained Bali soldiers to bring Bafut and Mankon to their knees (DKB: 1891:152). The end was disastrous. In this battle which took place at Mankon, Zintgraff's troops were defeated. The four Europeans (Lt. Von Spangenberg, Huwe, Tiedt and Nehber)

along with 180 Bali soldiers were all slaughtered. No supplies were coming in from Barombi and Zintgraff was obliged to travel to the coast with Caulwell and get supplies. They finally got back to Douala to the great surprise of the Governor who thought the expedition had been completely destroyed (Chilver, 1966: 29). Being encouraged by this dramatic return, Gov. Zimmerer permitted 120 men plus ammunition and rifles to travel to Bali under Conrau, a Jantzen and Thomählen agent who had replaced Nehber. In a despatch to Germany 2000 more mausers were requested for the Bali station. Help finally came from two sources: The Hamburg Firm and the Imperial Government. The Hamburg firm was still convinced of its Grassfield project and therefore it sent Lucas Hendel. On June 25, 1891 the Imperial government sent Rittmeister Von Gemmingen and Lt. Franz Hutter with 2000 rifles. On August 23, Zintgraff was able to return to Bali accompanied by Hutter. Gemmingen was to follow later but he never joined them in Bali because he was re-assigned to Edea where he soon died. Lt. Von Steinmacher was sent to replace Von Gemmingen. On arrival back in Bali Zintgraff initiated the peace process. When a treaty was signed with Bali neighbouring chiefs came in to pledge their loyalty. Hutter occupied himself with the training of Bali men for future expeditionary work. Bockner, the road builder, was busy creating wagon track roads. By April 1892 non-commissioned officers Knetschke, Wisotzki, Goger and Ehmann, and the agriculturalists Neumann and Nette were also assigned to "Baliburg". The task of these new hands was to build roads and provide safety to trade caravans.

By mid-June 1892 the Tinto station was established, and the Jantzen and Thomählen firm also opened a factory there. While Zintgraff's work continued in Bali, he left for South Africa in 1893 only to return in 1896 with Dr. Max Esser, manager of the Victoria Plantation Company. He accompanied him to Bali, to make arrangements with Galega concerning the supply of labour. The labour agreement with "*Westafrikanische Planzungsgesellschaft Victoria*" (W.A.P.V.) permitted hundreds of Bali young men to travel to the coast as plantation labour. In 1900 Captain Ramsay of the Gesellschaft Nordwest Kamerun (*North-West Kamerun Company*), visited also Bali to discuss and negotiate trading concessions. There were still major problems because Bali's powerful neighbours had not yet been pacified. In 1901 Captain Pavel began the process when he moved into Bangwa, Mankon and Bafut, in an expedition that helped to weaken these groups. Prospects of moving the station out of Bali were becoming cogent as Bali was increasingly becoming a liability. Bali was surrounded by hostile groups and there was rivalry among its princes and Bali could not act as a strong ally in such circumstances. Economically, Bali was been run at a deficit and it was costing German taxpayers a lot of money. The Imperial Government was on the whole subsidizing the work in Kamerun. Bockner even thought that Zintgraff's harsh treatment of workers led to the desertion among workers and carriers and these preferred the sales of arms and liquor. Woermann

Company believed that gradual penetration should be preceded by unarmed missionaries as heralds of European culture. This was the view of most trading companies. Moving the station to Menda-Nkwe (Bamenda) was not only a strategic move but also a political decision that kept the Fon of Bali on equal terms with the others, and in 1902, the station began to be built with labour being sent in by friendly chiefs.

The effective penetration and control of the protectorate could not become a reality without a proper trained army stationed in the colony. Bismark was not keen in getting involved in the colonies. He was opposed to having troops stationed there. Those who had spent some time in the colonies, knew the degree of hostility of the natives. Dr. Bochner spent a year in Cameroon and found it needful to have at least 300 to 400 troops stationed there under the control of 10 to 20 German officials. Traders could not carry out any commercial activities without protection. The need for a permanent force was examined between 1889 and 1890 (Rudin, 1968: 192). By 1891 the "*Polizeitruppe*" was constituted to handle security problems but this force, largely made up of men from Togo, Dahomey and Sudan, was unable to provide the kind of protection the traders needed in the hinterlands. In June 1895 the "*Schutztruppe*" was established. It was a well-trained and well-equipped force differing in uniform, organisation and training from the "*Polizeitruppe*". The two forces continued to exist but had parallel functions. By 1914 there were 1200 police-men with 30 white officers and 1550 troops with 185 officers manned the different military posts throughout the territory (Rudin, 1968: 192ff). With these troops many punitive expeditions were mounted to discipline "rebel" tribal groups.

The colonial troops were made up of white non-commissioned officers, some black junior officers, and black soldiers (from Cameroon, Togo, Ghana, Monrovia). The Europeans were usually armed with rifles (M/98) while the African soldiers were given special rifles (M71/84) and a small part of the troops had the rifle M71. In Douala the company there had the best soldiers, and like most soldiers they served two to three years and received a salary and free clothings (DK3, 1907: 212, Beilage). Between 1905 and 1906 there were about 58 white officers and 87 sub-officers in Cameroon. Within that time three officers died in action (Lt. Schroeder, Sandroch S/Lt. Froetsch) while 43 soldiers, and 71 irregulars died. Those who were badly wounded included 7 white, 98 soldiers, 26 irregulars while 154 soldiers and 146 irregulars were slightly wounded (DKB, 1907: 212). In 1906, the Bamenda "*Bezirk*" had two officers, one medical officer, four sub-officers, one machine gun, and one cannon. There were also 16 garrisons, three armourers, 1350 soldiers, 22 machine guns, seven cannons, 44 officers, 13 medical officers, 84 sub-officers, 84 sub-officers and one pay master for the entire protectorate (Schutzgebiet).

For over a period of 15 years military expeditions were mounted by officials at the station in Bamenda either to punish tribes refusing to supply labour, or for ambushing patrols and killing soldiers or for refusing to acknowledge German suzerainty, or simply to get acquainted with the potentials of the region. In the pages that follow I will try to analyse and bring out in concrete terms and in a summarily way, the impact of such expeditions. We can assert that these military expeditions were a systematic way of occupying tribal areas in the Western Grassfields. For example, two expeditions were necessary to force the Fon of Bafut to flee into exile and only to return in 1909 to make peace with the Germans. The official casualty estimates of those two expeditions were put at 1062 dead and 600 taken prisoners, or taken as penal labour. The Bamenda "*Bezirk*" was often called to assist in the quelling of uprisings elsewhere outside the "*Bezirk*". For example, the second company in Bamenda had to move down to help handle the Anjang revolt or the expedition on the Bascho. (DKB: 1891:9-10).

Between 1910 and 1913 punitive expeditions had diminished considerably and very little appears on the grassfields in the DKB. The administration of the Bamenda "*Bezirk*" had passed from military hands to civil administrative officials who were more concern with the only "thing" they found economically profitable - human resources. Chilver asserts rightly that the German firms found the Grassfields disappointing. The region was "devoid of worthwhile surpluses of palm oil" and was "not significantly blessed with resources of ivory and rubber except kola which repaid the heavy cost of collection and transport to the coast" (1963:91). Manpower was the only exploitable commodity for the coastal plantations. Labour was obtained in three forms: - volunteer labour, penal labour rounded up in punitive expeditions or labour provided by chiefs under contracts. It is reported that from 1896 onwards labour was provided under contract to the Westafrikanische Planzungsgesellschaft Victoria (WAPV) by the Fon of Bali. The Gesellschaft Nordwest-Kamerun (GNK) company relied on the grassfields for labour supply (cf. Chilver 1963: 92). By 1913/14, nearly 11.000 men had been recruited as labour through regular channels of whom 2.000 were destined for the plantations and railways (Chilver 1963:97).

The various punitive expeditions in the Grassfields which we have tried to analyse in the foregoing pages indicate to us the whole ideology of resistance. The resistance of the ethnic groups was not largely due to "natives" effort to defend trade monopolies against the whiteman as Rudin asserted (1968/195) but it was also a defence of tribal suzerainty right to exist as independent '-states; trade among themselves and protect both their human and natural resources. The pre-colonial period was characterised by intensive diplomatic and trade links either on a long distance level or on a regional basis. Centres of economic specialisations on the peripheries exchanged their products with mini-states in the centre. For example kola was

produced in great quantities in Nso, Kom and Oku and pumped over long distances to Kentu and Takum through Fonfuka in Bum. Trade routes ran from north to south and from west to east and they were usually targets caravans passing through its territory to distant markets (DKB 1908:67). The arrival of the Germans in the region presented a new competitive dimension unknown in the region before. The resistance to this kind of presence was but logical.

When the British finally occupied the Bamenda station on October 22, 1915, the German presence ended with the beginning of decades of British imperialism that brought little economic improvement to the region. Let us examine the yearly events as presented by the *Deutsches Kolonialblatt* from 1890 to 1915. We shall also look at Zintgraff's Cameroon policy.

Part Two: ZINTGRAFF YEARS: HIS EXPEDITIONS AND VISIONS

DKB: 1891: 9-10: The Report of Dr. Zintgraff

Zintgraff was the first German to arrive in the Western Grassfields in 1889. Arriving in Bali that year he travelled through the region to Takum and returned to Bali by way of Kom on his way to the coast. Attracted by the trade possibilities, the beautiful landscape, the hospitality of Bali and the potential human resources Zintgraff revisited the region bringing back trading expeditions. In 1891 and 1892 the *Deutsches Kolonialblatt* published a number of articles about Zintgraff and his penetration efforts of the region. What follows next is a summary of the ideas in those articles.

On October 4, 1890 Zintgraff arrived in Cameroon accompanied by Lt. Von Spangenberg and Huwe, head of the expedition. After off-loading their luggage from the ship, Zintgraff sent von Spangenberg on October 12 up the Mungo to Barombi Station as Huwe had done two days later. On October 16, Zintgraff left for Mundane in a lighter. He reached Barombi Station that same evening accompanied by Spangenberg who had arrived a day before just as Nehber, head of the internal trade expedition to Cameroon and agent of the firm Jantzen and Thörmachlen. Huwe remained in Mundane to supervise the routing of supplies by land from Mundane to Barombi.

Zintgraff en route to Barombi met unexpectedly Dr. Preuss who had arrived in Cameroon and travelled up also with the lighter. At the station he found Carstensen, head of the expedition and formerly at the service of the Imperial Governor Von Soden. Work had already begun to transform Barombi into a place where caravans could stop refresh and go on. It could serve as a support point. Before leaving for Bali Zintgraff had 6 acres of the virgin forest cleared so that rice which he had brought from Monrovia, could be sown, and whose production or yield was not so promising in reducing the liaison with the banana, cassava and the cocoa plantations.

The canoes arrived very late with the luggage because of high waters and currents, and the new carriers were also inexperienced paddlers.

On October 27, Lt. Von Spangenberg left for the Banyang borders with 60 men to negotiate peace terms with the chief of Nguti, and also to bring 250 bags of rice as food supplies for a bigger expedition that was going to cross the Banyang country and go on to Bali. Lt. von Spangenberg's mission was to guarantee peace on the conditions outlined in his report and to express them clearly to the recalcitrant Banyangs. Spangenberg returned to Barombi after 14 days and submitted to Zintgraff a report.

Zintgraff's concern was to establish the authority of the imperial government over the tribes of the hinterlands, and the Banyangs had to acknowledge this slowly and surely whether the tribes accepted him or not as the representative of that government.

The maintenance of the blood pact by the Banyang was going to be the best solution to Banyang conflict. It was a political necessity for them to live in good terms with their neighbours rather than seeking to expel them or reduce their numbers. After staying for 14 days at Barombi Zintgraff returned to the coast to supervise personally the transportation of their luggage from there to Barombi.

He met Fr. Walter, a catholic missionary who had just arrived and who accompanied him to see the country and people, and then returned to the coast (Kamerun) after spending three days.

DKB: 1891: 10, Annex: Report of Lt. Von Spangenberg:

Lt. Von Spangenberg left Barombi station on October 27 and arrived at Ssukwe (Nguti) on November 2. The following day the chief of Nguti sent messengers to Ntok Difang, chief of the Banyang, asking him and his vassal chiefs to come to Ssukwe at the latest on November 4 at 6 a.m. for discussions with Lt. Von Spangenberg.

On November 4, the slave by name Bati Bombo came back accompanied by four Banyang, and a woman carrying a green branch and a sheep as a sign of peace. Bombo told Lt. von Spangenberg that Difang was afraid to come but he was willing to maintain peace. The woman had been sent with gifts of peace. Lt. von Spangenberg refused the gifts, and sent back Bombo to Difang asking him to come with his vassals on November 5 at mid-day to negotiate if he wanted peace not war.

Bombo returned alone the next day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Difang and his vassals were on the Ssukwe border and he was afraid to come. He asked Lt. Von Spangenberg to send a messenger of peace, Etom, the son of the chief of Nguti, two glasses, his interpreter and Fonde, the chief of Bali who had accompanied him (Bombo). His request was granted and two hours later Difang arrived accompanied by about 20 Banyang.

After several protests by Difang and after Lt. Von Spangenberg had outlined peace conditions, Difang held a meeting with his vassals and two hours later they accepted the following conditions:

- 1) That the Banyang would pay through their chief Ntok Difang 25 elephants tusks each having the size of man's thigh. One was to be brought that same evening. The rest would be given to the chief of Nguti on the arrival of the larger expedition.
- 2) The Banyang surrender to the expedition the villages of Difang and Gabi with all the land tenure rights. The villagers would remain if they behaved well but the authority of the chiefs would pass on to Dr. Zintgraff or to his representative.
- 3) No Banyang was to be seen in the future with a gun or a cutlass by either a white or black member of the expedition.
- 4) The paramount chief Ntok-Difang and his vassals would accompany the expedition right to Bali.

Difang took an oath or signed a pact according to the customs of the country by letting flow on a plate some of Lt. Von Spangenberg's blood and his from a slight cut on the right hand and then both drinking the whole of it.

Lt. Von Spangenberg also heard that the road from Ekiliwindi to Bausi had been cleared three and a half metres wide for the "big massa" On November 14, Lt. Von Spangenberg arrived back again at the Barombi station.

DKB: 1891: 42: From the Expedition of Dr. Zintgraff

Although there were good reports of Dr. Zintgraff's expedition, as reported above, there was, bad news about an unfortunate accident that took place in the Mungo. The representative of the Jantzen and Thörmachlen firm, Mr. Eggert was attacked by an elephant which with the thrush of the horn threw him into the river. His corpse was found later and brought to the banks of the river by one of the blacks - "Kru".

DKB: 1891: 152; From the Expedition of Dr. Zintgraff

From Bali Zintgraff filed a report on the happenings of December 17. Here is a summary of his report.

The expedition arrived Bali on December 9. The health conditions of all members of the expedition was reported as satisfactory despite the difficult trek through marshy lands and the rainy season had lasted much longer in 1891 than it usually did.

The expedition crossed the Banyang territory with no difficulties, but the Banyang did not honour their obligations despite their early declarations of peace and subjugation a month earlier. In order to show at least their good will they supplied carriers and food for the expedition. Of the 25 elephant tusks only two were given. Probably this was due to Difang's powerlessness in collecting and handing them quickly in. Zintgraff decided to place a small garrison in the biggest and most beautiful village of the Banyang, Miyimbi, (also known as Difang, Tale) and supervised by a European. His specific mission was to remind the Banyang of German presence and demands, and to orient the thoughts of the Banyang towards a peaceful behaviour.

During the 11 months of absence the Bali station had fallen into decadence and on arrival there Zintgraff began the repair work with the assistance of the natives. He constructed new buildings, opened vegetable gardens and farms for the upkeep the team. He tried to introduce into the region the mountain rice of Monrovia.

Galega, the fon of Bali, permitted the Europeans to travel and trade throughout the country.

Zintgraff considered it important to settle Bali disputes with their immediate neighbours in order to give the station some security. Bali and the surrounding villages disputed over the raid for slaves. It was a major problem Zintgraff had to pay attention to.

Bad news was later received that two employees of the Jantzen and Thörmachlen firm had been killed in a battle in Bafut.

DKB: 1891: 188-189: Dr. Zintgraff's Expedition

As reported earlier Dr. Zintgraff had left Bali with Lt. von Spangenberg at the head of a scientific expedition and exploration of the hinterlands. He was followed by a trade expedition of the Jantzen and Thörmachlen firm. The two expeditions stopped at Bali station established early by Dr. Zintgraff. Good relations were established with the fon of Bali, and a pact of

brotherhood and alliance was sealed. Trade relations between the people of Bali and those on the coast were initiated.

The Fon of Bafut, neighbour and enemy of Bali, was opposed to the expedition. He had killed the native messengers of peace that Zintgraff had sent to him and he opposed the continuation of the expedition. The Bali provided warriors to Dr. Zintgraff and to the Jantzen and Thörmachlen firm for purposes of fighting Bafut. On January 31, the associated forces succeeded in besieging Bande (Mankon), a major Bafut village⁽⁷⁾. They burned it and continued victoriously. In the afternoon when the Bali had exhausted most of their ammunitions, the Bafut in double numbers launched a bloody battle in which Bafut lost more than 500 men. Bali and the two German expeditions were forced to withdraw with Dr. Zintgraff and his 170 natives. Lt. Von Spangenberg, Tiedt, Nehber and Huwe, the head of the trade expedition also died in the battle.

Dr. Zintgraff remained at the Bali station for 14 days without being disturbed, and had to return to the coast to seek for more supplies of ammunitions and reinforcement. He was to return to Bali and continue the expedition. He left behind Carstensen as head of the station while part of the expedition much smaller in number settled in Miyimbi in the Banyang country.

DKB: 1891: 222 News of the Dr. Zintgraff

According to a report of March 15, 1891 Dr. Zintgraff had returned to Barombi and began work on the road he had intended to build from Barombi to Bali in order to have a sure link with this friendly tribe. In Barombi existed an imperial sub-office. There is also some news in DKB: 371, 517 which I have not included here.

DKB: 1891: 470-471: From Dr. Zintgraff's Expedition

After Zintgraff waited for a long time at the Miyimbi station for news from Bali, he finally received in August a party of 300 Bali sent by the fon to accompany him to Bali. He arrived safely in Bali on August 23 with Lt. Hutter, 20 Wei people and 300 Bali. Captain Von Gemmingen and Carstensen, head of the expedition were to follow and to meet Conrau, head of the Jantzen and Thörmachlen trade caravan at the Miyimbi station. Road repairs were accelerated and the training of the Bali continued progressively. Explosives were obtained for road construction and the station had to be armed with cannons. Zintgraff thought that given the development of peaceful relations and the alliance with Bali which gave them credit and power in the country, an attack by enemy tribes was not at all to be feared.

According to information from Dr. Zintgraff at Barombi Captain Von Gemmingen and Lt. Hutter had arrived safely at the said station. Lt. Hutter left for Miyimbi accompanied by 40 Bali; 20 Banjong and 30 Wei. They were to wait at Miyimbi for a big contingent of Bali to lead them to Bali station. Rough sketches of the work on the project road had already begun. Besides the Bali station three other stations had to be set up and maintained: - Miyimbi, Dikumi and Barombi. These were to be set up in such a way that one could have a chain-link from Mungo to Bali. Mungo to Barombi, Barombi to Dikumi, Dikumi to Miyimbi and Miyimbi to Bali.

DKB: 1892: 104-108 Dr. Zintgraff's memorandum on the future of Cameroon

Although Zintgraff was probably attracted to the Western Grassfields because of its economic potentials he was also preoccupied with the future of the "Schutzgebiet". While in the Grassfields hinterland he outlined his policy on the future of Cameroon. In the first part of his memorandum (DKB:1892:104-108) he discusses the successes and failures of the colonial policy in the entire Congo region. The policy had been built entirely on trade rather than on large scale plantation economy. The second part of the memorandum (DKB:1892:131-137) outlines the methods of building the economy on agriculture with the involvement of the natives. An anonymous imperial civil servant who had held several posts in Cameroon made the following assessment of Zintgraff's ideas

"According to experience" the apprehension of Zintgraff about the pumping of existing products of the country evidently go too far. He is mistaken on the significance and cultivation of plantations on a large scale with European capital, as well as the future of the protectorate when one thinks of the Portuguese success in Sao Tome, and the establishment of a corporation for plantations and lands of Cameroon which has followed their (Portuguese) foot-steps. His ideas on plantation constraints, back-breaking work, penal condemnations and others underestimates the powerful personnel necessary for supervision and he forgets that the recovery of tax from the natives per-head and per family will only be possible if the collection (execution) is guaranteed by order and security through appropriate military measures. More critical again is his proposal of replacing the police troop (polizeitruppe) so imperatively necessary with the Bali. His excessive confidence in the fidelity of these people arises from his long stay among the tribes of the grassfields. Finally, it is certainly an error of calculation if Zintgraff thinks he could meet the agriculture measures proposed by him with an annual expenditure of 5000 DM.

"This memorandum, whatever it is worth, is a remarkable effort of an expert connoisseur of the relations here. Even if in its details it raises contradictions, it certainly will not fail to provoke interest".⁽⁸⁾

(a) Some general ideas and comments in the memo

At the time Cameroon became a German protectorate, a free international state had emerged on the banks of the Congo. The creation of the two states took place under similar conditions and relationship except that the Congo state was better off financially than the German protectorate which had more labour potentials at the beginning and at the time.

In 1885 Zintgraff wrote an article from the Congo asserting that the future of Africa was trade-based on the plantation economy. Zintgraff had made this observations after spending two years in lower Congo. His experience there could give indications as to the training and development in Cameroon which had many similarities with the Congo and was only separated from it by some degrees in latitude.

The new state of Congo was created in the years of remarkable period of change towards the improvement and replacement of an international civil service personnel. This had led to the flight of trade, or at least trade competition had developed at this period, especially in the lower Congo where there were many Dutch, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish and Belgian factories and warehouses. This had an influence on the prices. Spurred by the high demand and competition of firms the natives raised the prices of their products. For the Europeans the expenditure did not remain the same. They increased and the new state began to levy trade taxes which did not exist until then. The complaint of African traders about hard times was very much justified. Only trading houses with heavy capital could hold out this competition for a long time.

At this time lower Congo was becoming more and more emptied and mercilessly exploited in the sense that the construction of an expensive railway from Bivi to Stanley pool became an economic as well as a political necessity in order to have access to new products and new revenue.

Some older traders of the Congo "with golden hair" expressed regrets about the abolition of slave trade which was a good source of revenue. They spoke of the bygone golden days, and some declared idealists spoke negatively about slave trade. There were those who were touched by the reorganisation of things, and these were the first to re-evaluate things as slave trade was no the decline. Those men of the old school were sulky to everybody and especially to the new government which severely limited their sovereign liberty. These remain there seated on the verandas of their shops or factories throwing a troubled look below on the courtyard, now relatively calm which, however in normal circumstances, exploded or was very busy with trading activities.

And yet they shared a greater part of the responsibility in this unpleasant phenomenon. Beneficial time was being wasted without a person thinking of putting it into profit some of the surpluses by creating for the future some efficient organisations. If it was necessary searching for compensation for trading products on the decline or totally exhausted, or to oppose eventual trading crises independently rooted in the country, they endured them. These old Congolese lacked an economic fore-sightedness and a consequential policy that only the government itself or big trading companies having full governmental powers could stand up and lead in scope in the long run.

If the present government of the Congolese state has to suffer now the consequences of abusive exploitation, what does it matter, if it is practised by whites or blacks and if one has to think of costly treatment or the damages so caused, and if it is not the desire to enter into beautiful days of serious difficulties we, on the contrary in Cameroon, find ourselves, if I (Zintaraff) may say so, in the golden age with a clear perspective to enable us again to define the way the development of our colony ought to take in the future, more as a state successful enterprise and in good health because the colonies must be seen and treated from the business point of view.

If Zintgraff said the Cameroon was in the golden age, this was true in the colonial sense in that the young colony according to him was capable of meeting its expenses. This was not only due to the vitality of the colony but also because of the administrative measures that the first Governor of Cameroon, Baron Von Soden, was able to take under favourable conditions in Cameroon.

First of all, trade was being developed every day and progress in more and more revenue of the colony required a more perfect consideration. The products of Cameroon were still abundant. The demand did not correspond to their existence in a way that it was the duty of the government to accelerate the development of trade and to orientate it on good paths.

Thanks to the expedition which the Ministry of Foreign affairs endorsed several years ago, we are sufficiently informed about the hinterlands that was controlled by isolated traders on the coast and who thought the expedition would upset their trade. During this period the research expeditions have through peaceful means or war without any trade interests established links with the tribes of the hinterlands, and have found in these native tribes unshakable support, and it was now left to the traders on the coast to use the links created by the scientific expeditions. If there has ever been a decree of the imperial government of a great magnitude it was the one on tarding activities which was widely discussed in the German metropole which Zintgraff did not hesitate to refer to it as fundamental. According to the firms undertaking trading expeditions in

the North and Southern sectors of the protectorate, they were to carry out these in all cases for their own benefits, or advantage. According to Zintgraff the first Governor of Cameroon, signed this decree with only a few people in mind. It was evident that the firms because of their metropolitan links and which were permitted to penetrate the hinterlands, did so for greater profits. It was equally probable that higher custom revenues would be collected. The decree even aimed much higher, and that is why the decree was less of a misfortune for the colony. It encouraged the traders to penetrate the interior and by so doing caravans opened and maintained roads and established stations. The decree changed the trade views of the natives and the circulation could not fail to bring along great consequences.

In the first place, the tribes of the interior dealt directly with the whites, and they were free from the trading influence of middlemen who paralysed the development of the country for centuries. Instead of small black traders on the coast, the European traders entered trade links through their firms and carried off a lot of valuable products without any risks of credits. Because of their high purchasing power it was necessary to create more room; thanks to their intelligence they attracted the attention of the blacks to new products which they brought in to replace already existing products in the market. For example trade in rubber was started in Cameroon by the Swedish traders who did not enjoy a monopoly but lived in the interior. It must not be thought that the tribes of the interior jumped on the roads created to pump products to the coast where they were being awaited. In the final analysis the decree apparently abandoned the country to just a few firms of a certain grade and cash-flow. The decree gave monopoly to a few firms.

Dr. Zintgraff raised a fundamental administrative question about the present and the future of trading activities in Cameroon.

Parting from the hypothesis that the development of trade took place after only a couple of years the existing products must have been exhausted within five to ten or even twenty years. For Zintgraff these could be exhausted within a probable period of a decade. If it was to take 20 to 30 years, then certain dispositions had to be taken to arrive at new profit.

"For years there shall still be a lot of ivory in the Grassfields. Elephants rove about freely causing public havoc in the forest regions as well as in the savana. Rubber grows abundantly in the vast woods of the coastal areas; the entire forest region has oil palms which attracted travellers going through the slopes of the West African high plateau bordering the forest and the savana. Because of abusive exploitation trade in rubber was drawing to an end in the western part of the protectorate. It is not up to a decade when this product (rubber) came to the market in

big quantities. It shall probably be the same fate for other products found in the hinterlands. As European demand goes up the natives will seek to satisfy them. Palm oil is undergoing the same trade modifications in relation to palm kernels, the latter being in less demand.

If new resources are not created, and if one does not work along the lines of the old school, as seen above, the exclusive exploitation of all these products, taking into account only the good instantaneous finances of the colony, will continue to work and not be able to say nothing other than wastage created and sustained by the state which will not in the future prevent the consequences except with extraordinary means.

"A far-sighted colonial economy should pay its attention for now on the unexploited resources; these are the land and soil; the natives living on these must be exhorted to discover the treasures which is found beneath the soil. The future of Africa is in the cultivation of plantations by the natives under state control".

"Plantation economy has begun and European capital has been pulled into Cameroon, and it is now the question is; if this capital will produce profit? As long as there is a probability everything should be done to favour and sustain the cultivation of plantations while waiting that these produce the promising sources of revenues for the years to come. The Plantation economy as practised by the Europeans only produces profits for certain milieux". For Zintgraff the true moment of the colonial economy would come when the natives created new products or export, and entered into the plantation economy which had been for a long time practised only by Foreign workers. The natives had to consecrate or be constrained to engage in the plantation economy.

Zintgraff in some of his reports outlined the principle of the developments of Africa and for him a prosperous colonial administration would be based on: *"Africa for Africans and Africa for us"*. All administrative measures that did not take this into account were doom to failure according to Zintgraff; no matter how efficient the theories were, this would only prove the powerlessness of the whites before the blacks.

"After we have exploited the products through trade we must look to the future, and only the African soil can give us that future. For the discovery of the soil we need the negroes (Africans). It is precisely the eternal law of self-survival which obliges the Europeans to bring the Africans to the plantation economy", said Zintgraff *"Are these humanitarian reasons imposed on us (Europeans)?, Zintgraff asked; in German East Africa should we fight slave-hunters the Arabs? Do we wait for the slave freed from the Arabs by us think one day of*

sending acknowledgement to his liberators? In pursuing the slave-hunters, we shall also serve humanitarian purposes by serving our own interests. By chasing these we succeed in establishing ourselves solidly, for where they are, there, we shall not be. The Arabs and their middlemen are equal to this: they constitute obstacles to our development; they must disappear".

DKB: 1892: 131-137: Dr. Zintgraff's Memorandum on the future of Cameroon (continues)

(b) The methods

In this second part of the Memorandum Zintgraff discusses the methods to be used to lead the Negroes to the global plantation economy; "that is how to put the spade and the plough into their hands".

If one does it through a friendly proposal no black will do it. By imposing it on them no one of good conscience will agree.

A friendly proposal need to be sustained by direct profit. Any constraint should manifest itself only in an indirect way. If the cultivation of plantation is to be encouraged by special allowances given by the state, then there is hope of success.

Talking about the allowances Zintgraff proposed that the imperial government should issue a decree awarding allowances to natives who engage in the cultivation of certain crops. The allowance would enable the natives to cultivate a plantation according to the size legally defined; he would maintain it according to the instructions of plantation inspectors; if he did not follow the instructions he would be forced to do so, and the farm would be the property of the state. The products would belong to the native farmer but after six years the state would receive a certain right over the products given the fact that the state had help in the cultivations with engines, seeds etc. The state could renounce the right in favour of the farmer in order to purchase the products at prices to be determined before. The imperial government could in turn lease the products to the entrepreneurs.

"Such a decree should be debated wisely and calmly with the chiefs so that in receiving 5 to 10 pfenning for a coffee or cocoa stem planted they will be charged with a mission. There are many forms of constraints to creating direct or indirect plantations of the state but they all lead to one end. Direct constraints could be a condemnation for crimes committed by an individual or a whole community, and this condemnation will be commuted into penal plantation labour."

Since the construction of roads by prisoners of the imperial government had saved certain expenses, it did not seem appropriate to use these prisoners for clearing large land complexes for plantations on the banks of the Mungo, Wouri or Sanaga.

"It is certainly indisputable that using penal labour for many years will bring good revenue to government through plantation production in the sense that a plantation made in this way will directly become state property. Without emphasizing the fact that persons used as force labour on the plantation to purge their punishment could later on teach others (how to cultivate a plantation). But as mentioned earlier on, the preoccupations of the immediate economy gives no room for success to the execution of this proposal."

After a person is condemned for whatever crimes - the recovery of debts from black is almost an unfeasible thing.

"The most precious things of a Cameroonian of high class are his wives, slaves and canoes. These are his assets. These constitute wealth to the Cameroon traders because with his slaves and canoes he goes to the market while the women cultivate his farms. The Cameroonian can satisfy his creditors with his resources only after a long time. It is evident that as long as there are still prospects to get the money the creditor will not hold his debtor for it and deprive the latter of the possibility of being able to honour his obligations and cheats himself or defrauds himself. To lock up a debtor is an efficient means if his family can ransom him. But will it be always successful in the future? It is all the more reasonably doubtful ".

"The number of insolvent debtors in Cameroon was very high and the amount of money owed by these was so considerable that transposed into rendering work, it constituted remarkable investment for the Protectorate, if this labour could be applied in working on plantations whose products will partly satisfy the creditors and become property of the debtor. It was better to make the creditors co-owners of plantations created and maintained by debtors. Since the creditors with much interests will have more returns from the farm he could discharge the state of a part of the control."

"Let us suppose for example a man was condemned to pay 100 DM and his incapability to pay is established. A hundred Deutsche mark for a salary of 50 pfenning a day correspond to 200 days of work. The debtor will either do the work himself or it will be done by his slaves whose total returns will be equivalent to 200 days."

This result could exceed what the debtor had to furnish if it was only a farm which had to cover exclusively for example the debt with interest at the end of five years through the products of only one harvest.

For example a coffee-tree produces 2.5 kg of fruit after three years and more surely after 5 years. With the interest the debt rises to 125 DM corresponding to the produce of 50 coffee tree needing an area of about 3m²; then 50 including space will require about 500 m².

"The Black prepares the surface, and if the returns belong to an individual who possesses the tools, he needs only 200 days. However we count on more than 200 work days. If it turns out well the debtor will find himself in possession of a very beautiful farm whose produce will give him a new trade products and gives the state a new source of revenue since plantations created in this way could be imposed 5 years after the first harvest. Can the creation of a farm be even carried out under police control? Will that give the creditor the right to force the debtor to cultivate the farm under the control of plantation inspectors? These are questions which shall be in principle taken into consideration if one begins to understand the use of capital by Cameroonians with Europeans (who may) actually be unproductive and who probably will loss after the annihilation of Cameroon trade".

"This plantation economy may, however, affect the nature of things only within a fraction of the population; but they shall all the more adjust to it through employed direct constraints which may appear to the natives to be just, but also a considerable number of induced plantation workers shall be trained in long run. These will in turn continue to mcke the most of their (acquired) knowledge."

Zintgraff maintains that since the Germans were teaching the natives the benefits of cultivation, it was but just and less expensive that the natives contributed to the cost by paying taxes. Here he was thinking about a family tax whose amount would be paid by the head of the family. It would be functional to the number of persons under his authority, especially women and slaves. It was precisely the well-to-do class that would be affected by this tax, otherwise it could be difficult to levy tax in cash on persons living alone and only having as property a canoe. This group interested the (Germans) only after the people of high class had become used to paying family tax through labour.

Diverted by a lucrative trade in manual labour the natives would appear recalcitrant enough toward the tax which instead of being paid in cash, required labour and abstracted by the Germans it be could impossible to control big returns of entire tribes. According to Zintgraff the

German law would remain on paper because of inefficient control, and would not contribute to favouring German authority. The natives had to be induced progressively and permitted to work toward a family tax to be paid from the very beginning. If this model was applied, then a individual personal tax could be imposed on everybody without distinction and which in case of insolvability the obligation to plant a number of crops would then be imposed on the individual.

Zintgraff notes that blacks were greedy and it was unpleasant for him not to receive an equivalent of a 100% for the required services and a good number of people on the coast had not understood the use, not to say the necessity of government but disapprove of it. It was for this reason that it was probable that the head of families who had to pay tax in cash for their numerous wives and slaves, seized the opportunity to make him pay this through the labour of the members of their families. Therefore they would not pay from their purse and they hoped of earning through their plantations. "Yes, they will thank the state for it, that is to say, their slaves, otherwise lazy, shall be forced to cultivate the farms for them; a thing they would never have realised themselves as property. This is precisely what the Germans wanted and they (natives) themselves appreciated or better the Kings of Cameroon, shall have only given a blow of the spade if the government wants it".

"The big road leading through Douala villages and the big road to the wharf, are all works to be executed by the government at great costs and with the people despite the most serious effort in winning over the natives for that. The direct imposition of the cultivation of plantations shall create a number of useless discussions. It shall bring in tax in cash. The family head who had paid will be prepared. However, as a true trader he shall weigh between the two evils:- tax and plantation labour and he shall be happy being authorise to pay through labour; for it is there that resides for him the profit".

Finally, Zintgraff asserted that blacks were not lazy in the sense in which it was generally assumed. "A Douala man may be an idiot if he wants to do something else at a given moment that will benefit his intermediary trade; each person wants to achieve or attain more rapidly and easily his interest especially when it means trading for dear money. If a black who works with labourers. - it cannot be more expensive with slaves and women - has only understood a little the value and importance of rationally cultivating plantations, then all blacks will engage in it (plantation work) without an allowance and other rewards. Again the different plantations must not be cultivated so excessively big in a way to absorb entirely the energies of the family. It means here that a great number of people ought to be engage in it, and that is sufficient to satisfy perfectly the interest of the state". (Zintgraff goes on to say that) it must be thought that work done by black is less hard or irksome. The farm takes up a considerable part of labour of

the population The preparation of the soil required a united collaboration of an entire association; the extraction of rubber was only possible if several hands were engaged in it, a proof that when the black knows where the profit is he then sets out to work."

Zintgraff points out that, "Germans have seen natives gone through military training in less time, a job which does not have a future than the cultivation of cocoa."

As already said above, the plantation economy (practiced by) the blacks had to be carried out under state control and with the state support in the sense that the government would give seeds or instruments on loan.

The plantation inspectors must be convinced of the state of the plantations of the natives after having given them in advance indications and instructions to this regard. In order to have reserves always and the seeds necessary there is need to cultivate in suitable places coffee and cocoa nurseries as well as other colonial products taking care at the same time to train black assistants. The keen and thoughtful spirit of SODEN (Governor) had in this regard already thought about this for the distant future by setting up the botanical garden in Victoria (Limbe). According to Zintgraff it was the constant preoccupation of the Germans to take care of the garden and enlarge it having regards to its practical utility for the Germans in the future. It was then necessary to acquire the right experience here (garden) or in the plantations maintained by Europeans and render them more clearly accessible to the plantation inspectors.

Regarding the civil service class, these particular personalities could be hired and who have been involved in related enterprises, and their choice of crops to be cultivated must be first of all cotton, cocoa and coffee, products proposed by Zintgraff.

"Cotton bears much faster and it may serve to reduce the cost created by plantation inspectors, a cost which may not be small" but according to Zintgraf "directly not true to the household means if one takes the example of the German horticultivators who certainly know latin but lack the experience. What purpose does it serve if the Germans (we) had to pay for their ignorance".

"They will become more expensive in themselves and the Germans would do nothing other than (run) productive plantations. After the Governor the Inspectors would be the most important personalities in the protectorate. That is the reason for having good seeds. It was preferable to involve them right from the beginning with the classic countries of cocoa and coffee cultivation and as proven employees and not to be afraid of paying them salaries of 1500 DM. Here also as elsewhere the best things are the most expensive. It is not said that the Germans need this type

of expensive civil servants but they are indispensable, first as leaders for the blacks and secondly as white inspectors."

Zintgraff remembered having heard in Berlin that in Somalia experienced planters of tobacco earned a salary of 2500 DM besides the benefits. If private people (firms) paid it (good salaries) why should the state not manifest first of all its own interest and secondly for the people trained to cultivate plantations.

Zintgraff asked if Germany spent in Cameroon 50.000 SM every year over a period of five years in the trial of state plantations, what success shall Germany not have in a country predestined exclusively to plantation cultivation. He said the opportunity was however favourable to the Germans in the sense that they could first save them a permanent colonial troop using the Balis who were allies of confidence and that the economy would make Germans be in a position to review the troops in the light of their coffee, cocoa and cotton plantations.

Zintgraff went on to make remarks on the perspectives opened to custom returns because of the plantation economy now practised by the natives. Zintgraff goes on: "I suppose that the problem of leading Africans to the plantation economy is solved, or it cannot be solved without difficulties." He figured out that at the end of the 10 years a certain region shall be cultivated in such a way that at the 11th year one could begin to impose some productive plants because this kind of imposition appear to him easier because the state could count on enough revenue from the land.

As Zintgraff knew little about the cultivation of cotton, he took the cultivation of coffee as an example.⁽⁹⁾

"As everyone knows coffee grows wild in our protectorate, is it a just another species that can compete in the world market with the Liberian species that I planted at the Barombi station or it is it the same? I am unable to say. But according to this one can admit necessarily that the cultivation of coffee shall not be without hope."

Zintgraff also recommended the cultivation of coconuts on river banks and sugar cane could do as well as in the Portuguese colonies. Evidently large scale plantations were established and maintained by German firms. Unable to maintain these plantations the British who had taken over most of them, asked the German exploiters to return after they had been driven out in 1915.

DKB 1893: 36f: General Report on the Baliburg by Hutter "Baliburg" September 10, 1892.

The Bali station was constructed and extended over a period of two years. At the time Hutter wrote this report installations had not been made due to delays and stoppages. Two constructions had to be made and a road built during the dry season. The station was adequately completed according to the original plan or sketches.

1: Location of the station

Hutter reports that the Bali station was about 300 km to the north and north-west of the mouth of the Cameroon river (probably the Wouri) and located at an altitude of 1410 m above Jos plateau and situated on one of the countless savana hills. From the high and steep Babesson mountains to the banks of the Benue could be found beautiful savana hills with tremendous fields of grass that sway in the winds like the sea. Hedges of raphia palms were found along the banks of small rivers. Forest galleries were found also to the north-west of the station about 4 hours walk away.

The hill on which the station was built, was covered with grass and below flow small rivers on all four sides. To the west of the latter and stretching parallelly from the north to the south was found the hill on which was situated the Bali village. The village was four times longer than the station. The kind of rocks which were found on the ground surface were mostly laterite containing considerable quantities of iron. Hutter notes that the indigenous blacksmiths were found one hour's trek to the north of Bali and even further north huge quantities were exploited for the manufacture of material by large iron industries.

2. The population

The Bali are a people who immigrated from Adamawa about 60 years ago (i.e. about 1862). Hutter describes the Bali as tall, warlike and looters. The Bali village was 15 minutes walk from the station. Its widest longitudinal frame was from the south to the north, that is about 3 km. There were 400 houses with 6000 to 7000 inhabitants and 2500 to 3000 were warriors excluding those of the vassal villages. The king was called Galega. The relation between him and his subjects was comparable to the conditions of ancient Germany: paramount rulers, warriors, serfs (slaves) attached to the land.

Since the autochton populations were forcefully attached to Bali they were hostile to them. Road blocks and minor disputes were reported; they would prefer to organise a war dance to celebrate a stolen skull than to complain about a lost one. Their original weapons were the spears (*koir*) which were almost replaced by guns. People, however, still carry spears usually in bundles of

five and they could shoot at a distance of 40 to 50 steps with alarming certainty. The bow and arrow were rare. Many people carried the long big knives (*minj*) - which resembled the short Roman sword, and often two to three knives. The language is described as hard, heavy, made of unique non-flexible syllables and containing many strange sounds "to which our (German) throats is not used to".

The houses have square foundations; the walls made of bamboos are usually first completed before being erected; the ceiling is fitted above made up in the same way and placed in a way that it overlapps (the walls) by about 50 cm; the four triangular (roofs) are fitted there [guir] to form the whole ceiling framework with stiff angles [50° to 60°] so that the rains can fall off easily; the walls are mudded and the roof is covered with dry grass. The doors are low and narrow (1 m high and 40 cm wide) because of the harsh climate.

3: The climate

Hutter asserts that at an altitude of 1410 m the Bali climate can be said to be European. "It follows that it suits exactly the whites and I cannot hesitate to consider it excellent for the goals of colonization". Hutter notes that he and other Europeans had frequent fever during the first weeks of their arrival in Bali but the fever diminished. Hutter said he would catch a fever only when he travelled long distances on foot; or went on hunting parties; or when he carelessly exposed his head to the sun. He realised that even the Bali had frequent fever when they came back from the forest region. Another disease he mentions in the report are jiggers (*pulex penetrans*) which were common in the dry season. It rendered it difficult for a person to walk for weeks.

The year is divided into the dry season: mid-November to the end of May; and the rainy season: end of May to mid-November. During the dry season tornadoes coming from the north-east and accompanied by heavy electrical releases are very frequent; a single tornado can easily be equivalent to three or four European thunderstorms. It also brings from time to time uncomfortable dry harmattan. These tornadoes are also accompanied by huge quantities of water and storms; such a "tornadoe" destroyed a big caravan house in February of last year (1891); after a tornado of 20 minutes' duration I usually measure 50 to 60 mm of rain water. Usually hail-stones accompanied the tornadoes or rain-storms. The average temperatures during the rainy season were between 18 and 20°C; during the dry season the minimum temperatures in the morning often were between 6° and 7°C; thus indicating how cold it could be; by mid-day the temperatures rose as up to 25°C or 26°C. At one time Hutter registered 29°C and in the evening the temperatures had fallen to 12°C - 14°C. the nights were often cold. Everwhere the rivers had fresh, colourless and drinkable water.

4. The situation of the station

The station at the time of Hutter's report had three Germans and 50 Bali. The 50 received military training in exercises, gun shooting; fieldwork and mounting guard according to regulations adapted to local conditions. "They were usually soldiers with body and soul". Hutter says that after having had long experience with European recruits he preferred the Bali because they demonstrated zeal and ability and were far better in physical agility than young German peasants. Although learning how to shoot requires a lot of patience the Bali made tremendous progress. Despite the fact that the village was quite near the station, these young Bali were very obedient. Filing a report in Spring of 1891 Hutter had described the proximity of the village to the station as unsuitable for training and application to discipline. The Bali are described as hard-working not lazy. They were recruited for work at the station and the entire construction of the station was realised solely with their help.

The mounting of guard was practiced in such a way that one guard (one black sub-officer, 4 men) patrolled from 6 p.m. in the evening to 7 a.m. in the morning and the patrol made up of two men was carried out on a relieve basis. The artillery at "Baliburg" comprised of a maxim gun and a piece of fire artillery of 3.7 cm.

A house on the hill south of the station which was built in the dry season was to serve as a place for the installation of the artillery and as a hall for storing arms; the shooting ground nearby was excellent.

The houses at the station were constructed in the same way as those of the natives but the doors were certainly bigger and they had windows.

The foodstuff for the whites was made up of entirely local dishes but some European vegetables (horse-radish, radish, spinach, cabbage, potatoes, green beans and salad) and (Europeans tin food (tea, cocoa, milk, sugar) were things unknown to the natives. The European vegetables mentioned above did very well when cultivated especially potatoes that did well under tropical conditions. Some of these were planted on the station farm and also on the kings' farm some 15 minutes walk away to the south-east. The women brought the foodstuff in weaved baskets to sell in the market. The number of animals at the station was very low and the building of a big fence for pigs was being planned for the dry season of 1893.

There were no cows in Bali. They could be found in the surrounding villages especially in Babesson, Bafreng etc. Articles of exchange were the following: textile, pearls, small bells; salt

and furniture nails (used by women as ear-rings and for the lower lip, and by men for the decoration of gun-butt and knife handles. Brass served as a value unit; it was a brass rod folded to form a bangle with a thickness of 5 mm and 1 yard long; to the extent that one brass was equivalent to one yard. The Bali called this brass *ntzair*.

The river that was found to the east of the station was 10 minutes away and it supplied water to the station.

5. Local Foodstuffs and their Prices

A value unit of one brass was one yard. Goats (*mbi*); one big goat cost one to 12 brass rods. A sheep with long and abundant mane on the chest and neck carried the same price of a goat. Pigs - *Kunjam*: one big pig cost 12 to 16 brass rods; Hens - (*kókolokó*): one big hen cost 2 to 3 brass rods.

Among the wild animals that the Bali brought home from time to time were antilopes (*ngap*); a small animal that resembled a badge and "that had meat that draws (*ssibisi*)". Besides the rare antilopes (*fragelaphus euryceros*) a person could kill game in the savana for consumption such as monkeys, partridges (*trancolinus*) and various kinds of pigeons.

The flora foods that were found in abundance were the bananas and plantains (*musa paradisiaca* and *musa sapientum*). Two bunches of plantains cost one to two brass rods. One big basket of yams (*ndjú - dioscorea*) cost half to one brass. One big basket of potatoes (*ndjuboúr*) cost also half to one brass.

One big basket of maize (*ngofui*) cost half to one brass; one big basket of groundnut (*mbéair*) cost half to one brass.

One big basket of beans (*nkun* - small red type) cost half to one brass. One big basket of tomatoes (*nja*) cost half to one brass. 8 to 10 pumpkins (*bóllem*) cost one brass. It was usually the bottle-like pumpkin (*lagenaria*). One bag of kolanut (*mbi-sterulia acuminata*) was worth one to three brass rods. Kolanut was an indispensable complement during the palm wine feasts; it was pleasantly exciting especially when one was tired.

One calabash of palm oil cost one brass. Women sold often a fruit that resembled the kola nut containing much oil and whose taste was similar to almonds. Tobacco was sold in baskets for one brass each. Palm wine, tapped solely from raphia was a national drink and the Bali loved it.

Beer (*Kair*) prepared from black millet and whose taste was acidic was also one of the local drinks.

These are some of the observations Hutter made during his early years in Bali. He published some of these in his book entitled: *Wanderungen und Forschungen in Nordhinterland von Kamerun*, Braunschweig, 1902. This book recounts his life in Bali, and how he trained his "Balitruppe".

Part Three: OTHER EXPLORATORY AND PUNITIVE EXPEDITIONS

Zintgraff established a station in Bali and from there he tried to negotiate peace with local chiefs. When his major expedition failed in 1891 with the killing of four German officers at the battle of Mankon, he sought support from the coast but received very little assistance. With the increased vulnerability of the Bali-German alliance, the colonial administration moved its headquarters in 1902 to Mendankwe overlooking the plain and more defensible from hostile tribes. Hutter trained an army of Bali young men (1902;2t) and continued Zintgraff's pacification policy.

With the establishment of the 'Bezirk' headquarter regular officers were posted there and the pacification policy was further pursued. Strümpell became the first head of the station and carried out some punitive expeditions. Others such as Pavel, Glauning, Hirtler, Adametz and Werner systematically explored the region subjugating tribal groups. Between 1901 and 1913 punitive expeditions made over 2500 prisoners and over 2000 were killed in the fightings. We have also handled in this section certain articles on missionaries, workers and on the schutztruppe.

DKB: 1901: 520: Lt. Struempell's Expedition to Bali

The purpose of this expedition was to clear the route to Bali of any potential hostile groups and therefore keep the route safe. It left on April 24, 1901 with two white officers (Lt. Struempell and S/Lt. Kaltenback) and 50 soldiers. On arriving at Tinto Kaltenback was installed as the head of the military post there (DKB. 1901:520). In the same year, Gov. von Puttkamer received a Bali legation (May, 24, 1901) composed of ten men and two interpreters. The legation had come to announce the death of Galega and the installation of prince Mbo, as Fonyanga I. It pledged Fonyanga's support and loyalty to the Germans and also confirmed his desire to continue to supply labour.

Another earlier report made by Captain Ramsay, General Manager of *Nordwest Kamerun Gesellschaft* to the Imperial Government offered unfavourable comments about Bali being made the focal point from which penetration further inland could be possible. This is what he had to say:

"In my opinion Bali is over-estimated on the basis of Zintgraff's description of the place as an important trading area and in terms of its performance when it comes to providing workers. The Balis are a relatively small tribe which acquired its present importance mainly through the finesse and wisdom of Garega. The importance of Bali for us lies in the fact that the locality as well as Garega himself constitute pillars of unwavering support for us. Old Garega is a sure friend of the Germans but on the other hand, also an obstacle to an eventual penetration inland from Bali starting from Zintgraff's time; he has been against any development of the outlying country. It was equally difficult to convince him to provide me with guides for my journey to the south and east. He will also try for as long as possible to thwart every effort made to approach the tribes to the east especially the Bafuts and Bandeng on whom he hopes to be able to take revenge with the help of the whites. Only strong and well armed expeditions can pursue the penetration of these areas and come up with positive results. I think that Mbo, when he succeeds Garega will be easier to handle."

"In spite of all this, I have decided to set up an outpost in Bali. My hope is to penetrate slowly and progressively from there and be able to directly handle the recruitment of workers in the densely populated areas around Bali for the "Gesellschaft Nordwest Kamerun" (GNK) and other plantation companies" (DKB, 1901: 234).

DKB, 1902: 41-42: Lt. Pavel's Expedition.

This expedition was put together on November 5, 1901 from the Tinto military post where Kaltenback had been installed as first head in May that same year. It ended up its operations in Bandeng and Bafreng on December 20, 1901. The second company moved to Fontem village under Lt. Stieber while the first under Lt. Von Madai took a different route and these were to march on Bangwa and meet at Fontem, and punish some "rebel" groups there. Lt. Struempell also led another column. On November 13, the expedition re-united in Fontem after going through very difficult obstacles: - the mountains and the rebel tribes that had taken refuge in the mountains. The expedition returned to Tinto on November 25, after inflicting defeat on the Bangwa. Through a woman the chief of Fontem was asked to come to the station at Tinto in order to guarantee his life and peace. The number of casualties are not very definite. Mention is made 21 People found dead inside the wall, after it was stormed by German forces, and later on 3 men are said to have been killed and some made prisoners. From descriptions the attack was

ruthless. The German colonial administrators were often accused of cruelty and brutality. Casualties were usually high on the part of the enemy. The Germans report that they had one sergeant and four black soldiers badly wounded among whom one died, and five carriers were killed and one wounded.

From Tinto the expedition set out for Bali arriving there on December 4 and 5. It was received by Fonyonga who had even sent down to Tinto 400 carriers. On December 9, the expedition was met on its way to Mankon by messengers who had come to ask for peace. Lt. Pavel reached Mankon palace and laid down peace conditions. Compensation was exacted from Mankon for attacking Zintgraff's expeditionary force in January 1889. Mankon agreed to supply Pavel with ivory, labour and peace. But Mankon was to make a surprised attack on Pavel's patrols that night. The Germans answered back by killing 200 Mankon fighters. Despite promises of peace, Mankon still ambushed German columns on their way to Bafut on December 10. The Germans lost one man and one was wounded. The Mankon are reported to have had several dead. Pavel's company finally reached Bafut at noon and immediately entered into contact with the Third company which under Captain Glauning had moved into the area earlier. A joint attack was then mounted on Bafut. Resistance was significant. Unable to continue because there was no shelter, since the temperatures had fallen to 6 degrees, the German troops had to retreat and find shelter. It took them seven days to bring Bafut to its knees. Bafut finally fell and surrendered only on December 18 after its chief had escaped.

Casualties: Bafut side 10 to 19 dead and several taken prisoners.

German side: 2 dead and 11 soldiers wounded. Captain Glauning is reported to have had a slight wound in the eye. All the chiefs of neighbourhood came in to congratulate Pavel for humiliating Bafut. After this Pavel turned to Bandeng and attacked them on both sides. The final outcome on December 20 was "a big number of Mankons dead and 96 taken prisoners. No losses were reported on the expeditionary forces. The new station was set up in Nkwen

DKB: 1902: 90-92: Pavel's Second Expedition

The commander of the colonial forces in Cameroon made this report from Bali on December 31, 1901, and it was later published in DKB, 1902. The report recounts the considerable losses inflicted on Mankon and how all the three companies stayed on in Mankon for another day to rest. When Pavel and Captain Glauning left Mankon for Bafut, the second company remained behind, and it inflicted further losses. Although we are not told of the exact number of deads and prisoners taken in Bafut and Mankon, there is evidence that Pavel sent on December 23, 17 prisoners to Bali and 170 women and children to Tinto to be kept until peace settlements had

been reached. Evidently the number of male prisoners sent to Ossidinge is not indicated, there is every reason to believe the number was much higher than 17.

Pavel returned to Bafut in order to subdue the surrounding villages. This took place on December 24. Soon after defeating Bobeka village Pavel found a large herd of cattle belonging to the chief of Bafut. He killed 10 while the rest fled. Moving in the direction of Kom, Pavel came across two villages Mejung (Banetjong) and Menjang (Benetjang) erroneously believed to be Bafut vassals. These were tributary chieflets of Kom. Pavel notes that these two villages had not joined Bafut in attacking the Zintgraff's expedition four years earlier. On reaching Mambui (Bambui), Pavel was congratulated by the chiefs around for his defeat on Bafut. On December 29, 1901, the expedition wanted to move on to Kom but received a legation from Kom that brought not only food and provisions but also promises of peace. Such peace terms were to be discussed further at the station, and Pavel returned to Bali to rest.

On January 2, 1902 the third company went to Ossidinge and reached finally Fontem to negotiate peace terms. The second Company under Lt. Struempell re-armed and left Bafut while the First Company under Lt. Stieber left on January 5, for Banyo. In Fontem the third company concluded peace terms and the Bangwa people were exacted a compensation comprising: 30 elephant tusks, and provisions of 2000 forced labour. They were also asked to destroy all fences and fortifications. The chief was told to report to Tinto station every three months.

The report goes on to describe the new Bamenda station that had been moved out of Bali. Perched on an escarpment and overlooking Bali, Bafut, Bandeng, Bekom, Bangangu, it was politically, militarily, strategically and health-wise more advantageous than the former Bali station. Bali is reported to have been astonished at the victory over Mankon and Bafut but Bali was still ready to support the imperial government in its peace efforts even though the station had been transferred from Bali to Menda-Nkwe, - Bamenda. By the end of February, 1902, the new station had become finally functional with the following staff:

Lt. Struempell, Chief of Station, and Head of the Second.

Lt. Von Gellhorn

Warrant Officer, Baumann

N.C.O. Staum

N.C.O. Kaltenbach

Armourer Baehr

A medical officer later joined the team at the end of February

DKB: 1902: 162-163: Pavel's third Expedition

On February 11, 1902, Pavel filed a report from Banyo giving a description of his journey from Bali to Banyo. Leaving Bali on January 8, with 5 officers, 150 black soldiers and 600 carriers the expedition received a warm reception at Bambui where the Fon of Kom, the chief of Bambili, Bambui, and Mejang had gathered to welcome him. Again, the chiefs rejoiced over Bafut defeat, and pledged to supply both labour and provisions to the new station. Bafut appears to have been a nuisance in the region through its frequent predatory raids. The expedition moved on to Bamesing and Babungo where they received similar pledges from chiefs. On December 15, it reached Kumbo and the Fon of Nso declared his recognition of German sovereignty. This immediate declaration of total submission was interpreted by the Germans as the impact of the humiliating defeat of Bafut. That punitive action on Bafut had turned out enormously helpful. Passing through Nsungli (Bashungle), the expedition finally arrived Banyo on December 22. As it passed through the region the expedition realised the trading and military prowess of Bali-Kumbat from what they were told. Arriving Banyo on January 29, they discovered that Captain Nolte had been killed. After major efforts were made to conclude a peace agreement with the new Lamido because the Lamido who had rebelled, was killed, the expedition finally left Banyo in February. No casualties about the fighting in Banyo are given.

DKB: 1903: 84-86: The Expedition of Lt. Strümpell

Lt. Strümpell, head of the company, gives an account of his expedition to the south-east of the Bamenda "Bezirk" in the text that follows below: he led the expedition.

On March 1, 1902 Strümpell left for the expedition with 60 soldiers. He was also accompanied by Lt. von Gellhom, the assistant medical doctor Berke and Sgt. Kaltenbach. The purpose of this expedition was to settle disputes between chiefs who had appealed to the station and also to explore the region east of the station between Bali-Kumbat and Babadjou, a region which was up till then still unknown. Strümpell had also been informed that the fleeing Bafut chief had taken refuge in a place situated to the north-east. His extradition had to take place as soon as Strümpell arrived in the village concerned.

On March 1, 1902 Lt. Strümpell camped at Bambili situated on the east-side of the "broken mountain" (*Scheideberg*). On March 2, they travelled east passing near a crater and finally arrived at Babanki-Tungo. Strümpell estimated that the crater was 1600 m above sea-level. He did not measure the altitude of two mountains with cone forms of about 100 to 150 m that could easily be seen from afar. All the slopes were steep and no path or track went up there. They were separated by river Tanko which was 10 m wide and whose bed was covered with big blocks of rocks that had fallen from the cones. At the feet of these two mountains was found the

village of Babanti-Tungo. There were land or boundary disputes between the chief of Babanki, Fonji and the chief of Bamesing. Strümpell camped at Bamesing. Bali-Kumbat had intervened in the disputes in support of Bamesing because they were their peaceful neighbours.

At Bamesing, a delegation of Gabani, the chief of Bali-Kumbat was received; it had come to tell Strümpell that Bali-Kumbat was expecting the expedition on March 4. Bali-Kumbat which was shown on German maps as Bakembat was called Patoko by the Bamoun. Patoko meant simply "plateau", and it also used to appear on maps. The Bali-Kumbat were brothers to Bali-Nyonga and they gave the Germans the impression that they (Bali-Kumbat) were cowards.

Let us suppose that the Bali have lost their warlike qualities through their contacts with Europeans and through the knowledge which they have acquired by manifesting a loyal attitude than being indifferent or hostile; this is not true of the Bali-Kumbat people who have not had contacts with whitemen. Their youthful chief, Cabani who, truly speaking, gives an imposing impression when he is dressed in his white Hausa clothes with green laced shoes, is a real despot who beheads (this people) unscrupulously and without hesitation; that is why his subjects will not hesitate to eliminate the chief with the aid of poison. Apparently the assassinations of chief are unfortunately very frequent in this country as I have learned from other people. The chiefs also tries to liquidate their greedy relatives within the shortest possible time in order to succeed to the throne. Bali-Kumbat situated on the crest of a steep and isolated rock is safe; there is no need for artificial means to protect it. The roads leading to the top are taken care of by permanent guards against any continuous attacks from the Bamoun direction. There was no water source at the top and very little food for the beautiful birds. Strümpell and his company were shown a Bamoun horse which was not used for riding but rather as an object of prestige. The Bagam delegation had come in to wait for the expedition and it led Strümpell out of Bali-Kumbat on March 6. The journey was long and tiring because of the high humidity to the south and the crossing of undulated landscape with its many rivers. Strümpell notes that monkeys with their husky barking, some antelopes and a herd of buffaloes grazing at a far distance brought some stimulating distraction to the journey. The reception in Bagam was excellent and it was reported that Bagam had been attacked by the Bamenkoug people. They were the neighbours of the Bagam and the Bagam had requested the assistance of the station.

Having examined the disputes the station proposed a peace settlement but the Bamankoug refused. Strümpell sent a messenger back to Bamenda to bring back the machine gun. While waiting the return of the messenger Strümpell decided to explore or to walk along the river Noun east of Bagam. He went through an undulating region with hills not more than 100 m. He walked through plantations for hours and finally emerged in a region largely covered with

grass, especially along many rivers. Strümpell says that *the more one approaches the Noun the more one finds a real streak of forest. Almost from afar one sees the large sparkling ribbon of the river Noun coming from the Bekom region (and) emptying itself into the river which the Bamums call Eba (probably Mbam, near the town of Ngoutti, probably Ngoutte). It is said that this town is 15 day's journey from here. The width of the Noun varies between 100 and 300 m following the distance I saw. The banks were low near the encampment; and the flooded region which stretches very far was used by hippopotamuses as a place of relaxation at night. Many traps found in the region were a sign of plenty of wild animals. A flock of birds of all kinds (black storks, herons, ibises, ducks etc.) and other species (which Strümpell did not know) keep the scenery busy. On the right banks of the river can be found agglomerations of Bagam fishermen; on the left bank are the Bamums. The people go about their productive activities in narrow canoes made of palm stems and they are hardly worried about the hippopotamuses and crocodiles*".

On March 11, Strümpell returned to Bagam. The machine gun had been brought in from Bamenda. Strümpell appealed for a second time to the Bamoukougou to accept the peace settlement. The chief refused again. Having received a negative response the expedition left on March 13 in preparation to attack the town. Bamoukougou was a town constructed on a vast area similar to that of Bafut. The expedition feared the population especially its chief. An attack was launched as soon as the chiefs' negative answer was received, and its impact reached the chief's compound. Patrol units that invaded the entire region produced an enormous impression on the people and many chiefs in the neighbourhood began to send in peace delegations. The people were chased toward the south-east; two big defence elephants and the chief's flag were captured. Strümpell called off the pursuit of the enemy because the purpose of the attack had been achieved. There were no casualties on the German side. Although there is no indication about casualties on the side of the local populations, there certainly were.

On March 15, Dr. Berke returned to the Bamenda station through Bagam and Bambulewe. Strümpell then made his first visit to Babadjou. After travelling from Babadjou through the refugee village of Fongo, the expedition camped at Bambulewe (Bambouloia) on March 17, and this was to establish the exact position of one of the lakes situated at the foot of the slopes of Mount Mouti; it was wooded on both slopes and strongly resembled Lake Barombi. The Lake empties itself into the river Missi. While returning to the Bamenda station from Bambulewe Strümpell crossed once again the mountain range at Bagangou on March 19. Strümpell was surprised at the small width of the mountain separating the tributaries of river Bia and Noun in places he went through. He said: *when one travels on the Bali-Bamenda-Bambui road, the mountain gives a powerful impression but one is frightened when one thinks of the*

moment when it becomes necessary to climb it.. He wondered how many people pass through the Bambili-Tungo and the Bamenda station-Bagangou-Bambulewe roads. These roads are described as narrow and it was possible to cross the mountain during the day. He continues by asserting that: in principle the mountain is covered with grass but there is also a forest especially on the slopes. Whether rubber can be found in these forests, I have not attempted to know but I presume it is the case. It is said there are many elephants; I have not personally seen any. I have mentioned already the existence of many buffaloes and antelopes here in the mountains especially toward Lake Bambulewe as well as in the Noun valleys. I estimated the altitude of the mountains to be between 1600 m and 2200 m above sea level. It slopes gradually toward the Noun which flows from the north to the south. Irrigation in this region is very common. Among the big rivers in the region it is worth mentioning the river Missi about 15 m to 20 m wide which flows from the mountains to the west of Babadjou and enters into the Noun.

Strümpell says rivers were often lined on both sides by thick bushes consisting especially of different qualities of palm trees. Strümpell found raphia bushes at Bamessing and Bali-Kumbat; travelling across the landscape reserves he found the region very attractive. The region was intensely cultivated especially in areas such as Bagangou and Bambulewe. The common crops grown in the region included sweet potatoes, and European (Irish) potatoes which were introduced into Bali by Zintgraff. These did very well. Strümpell was surprised to find out that cotton was widely cultivated. With this textile products and caps were made in Bali and elsewhere. The region was also rich in wild animals. Cows with hunchbacks were found in Bali-Kumbat.

The population density was remarkably high here especially in the area south of Bagam. All the populations in the region except the Bali were said to have a common origin. Language diversity was enormous and every village or locality was said to have its own language. Strümpell asserts that this diversity did not cause any inconvenience since the Bali language was widely spoken in the region. It is curious to note that Strümpell says: *one finds Bali villages everywhere but one cannot attach any importance to them. The Bali people do not exercise any influence here.*

From the artistic point of view Strümpell asserts that beside textile or cotton products wood-carving produced dancing masks; chairs of chiefs, beds etc. Iron-work was also quite well known. He said that the more one explored the region to the east and south the more one realised how sophisticated their art or artisanal objects were. Strümpell says that he *always saw in the houses of chiefs heads of pipes made of brass and bronze which were very well made.* Iron was extracted from iron ore which was found in great quantities. "Brass is probably

imported from the hillsides or from the Hausa markets; I could not obtain information about the origin of bronze. Exchange in this region is partially carried out by Hausa (coming from) the Banyo and Bamum markets. Bagam is a market visited by the Bamum (traders)" and some traders come from Bangwa. People asserted that a trade route led from Babadjou to Foutem.

DKB: 1903: 298-301: Lt. Hirtler's Journey from Bamenda to Babessi

By January 1903, Lt. Hirtler had become chief of Bamenda station (DKB, 1903: 298). The purpose of the trip was threefold, 1) to survey a road to Bamun, a task began by Lt. Schlosser but not completed because the rainy season had set in. Secondly, to verify if there were minerals (mica) around Babanki - Tungo, and 3) to find out if cotton was grown in the region, especially at Bagam.

On January 1903, Lt. Hirtler started off with 19 black soldiers and carriers on his way to Babessi. Passing through Bambili, the expedition climbed the escarpment and reached Babanki-Tungo. On the way they found mica and took temperatures, and also discovered the existence of humpless cattle. They also found out that cotton was grown and used for making cotton objects. The road that they had taken was to the south near a crater and different from the road taken the previous year by Lt. Struempell. Arriving Babanki-Tungo, they were received by chief Fodji, about 25 years old. He was given a German flag and a letter of protection. While in Babanki a delegation sent by the chief of Bali-Kumbat arrived to greet the expedition. Passing through the countryside, to Bamessing, the expedition was fascinated by the numerous anthills in form of mushrooms all over the place about 80 cm high and the width of the cap was 55 to 60 cm. They realised also that Bamessing was a trade centre with two major trade routes linking it to Kumbo and Bamun. It attracted traders from Babungo, Bamenda, Babessing, Babili, Bafolum, Babembat, and certainly not from Babanki-tungo because of old border conflicts. Bamessing had 85 houses according to the figures the chief gave. Chief Mutu, 50 years old at the time was ruling Bamessing. Cotton and sugar cane was found growing.

Arriving at Bammla (probably Bamali) they found its chief, Ndschongoto, about 25-30 years old, presiding over a population of 450. He was also given a letter of protection. They were told that lions existed in the area, and the assertion was later confirmed by Babungo. Elephants which were also common at the time were not usually hunted by the natives but they were caught by using traps. The expedition reached Babessi after passing through Bangola where it was received by a crowd of about 180 to 200. The chief of Babessi, Foschi, who controlled a population of between 500 and 600, gave a wonderful reception and was presented with a flag which was immediately hoisted in the presence of his people. Sugar cane was also found. Babessi was reported to be great traders in pots. On January 6, Hirtler's expedition returned to

Babanki-tungo on its way back to the station and it is again in Babanki-Tungo that the chief gave a gift of ivory and the expedition finally arrived back in Bamenda.

DKB: 1903: 392-394: Lt. Hirtler's Report on his Expedition to the Southern Part of the Bamenda "Bezirk"

Parts of the Western Province of today (Babadjou, Dschang, Bamun) were integral parts of the "Bamenda Bezirk". Hirtler's journey which started on February 25, 1903 was to permit him to acquaint himself of the different groups that lived in the villages beyond. Leaving Bamenda, they passed through Bangangu and reached Babadjou whose chief, Ndschijia, young and energetic, was favoured by German administration. On the way to Babadjou they found several monkeys, antelopes and humpless cattle. These were found in Bangono, Babadjou and in the region south of Bagam. Kola, salt and palm wine as well as camwood were prevalent in the areas they went through. People were seen on the road side selling palm wine, especially in Baluta village, scenes still common today. At Bangang, the expedition was warmly received by its chief, Fonse, in the presence of at least 200 of his subjects. At the Fola village the expedition met another expedition which had been sent out to discipline the rebel chief Fotametung. His palace had been burned and great damage done to the village. The two expeditions met finally at Forlefo where peace terms were agreed upon, and from there the two expeditions finally reached Bafu-Fondon after four hours trekking. Here, they learned that salt was being extracted in the Folemena village, and to their surprise they discovered that Bali language was understood by many people south of Babadjou.

Arriving Batcham in the midst of war drums, the two expeditions found the chief had fled but sent messengers with ivory as gifts, but the natives came to the camp still armed with guns. The architecture of the palace is described as beautiful, and several shops were found with empty barrels of beer and other imported goods, signs of foreign trade. On March 8, the expedition finally reached Bagam after 5 hours walk through the beautiful countryside adorned with small insignificant hills and big mountains. It went through Babetta and Batschindam. The chief of Bagam, Fon Fela, is described as being devoted entirely to government and his influence goes beyond Bagam. The expedition returned to Bamenda after discovering many villages unknown to the station.

DKB: 1904: 587-591: Hirtler's Expedition of Recognizance from Bamum to Yabassi

Leaving Bamenda on October 17, 1903, Hirtler's troops reached Babanki-Tungo the same day after crossing the mountain range under violent tornado. The expedition spent several days in Bambilang to settle a chieftaincy dispute before continuing to Babessi and Bangola. Although

there were difficulties in obtaining provisions in Bangola, the expedition seemed to have had an excellent reception everywhere they went. At Bangola messengers from Bamum sent by Njoya arrived to find out the day Hirtler would arrive in Bamum. On October 26, Sultan Njoya received the expedition on the outstretch of Bamum and entered the town of Fouban under heavy acclamation by the people. It remained in Bamum until November 1, during which Hirtler had discussions with Njoya on a number of subjects: provision of labour for the construction of roads and railway, the advantages Bamum would derive from the railway, and becoming a depot for products from the Adamawa region as well as the possibility of exporting ivory, rubber, cotton, livestock from the region. Although Njoya raised problems about mountains that would hinder the construction of the rail, such a project remained an open possibility to the Germans.

On November 2, the expedition left Bamum and Njoya provided more carriers which made it possible for the carriers from Bamenda to return while the expedition continued. The six days in Bamum had permitted Hirtler and Njoya to make gift exchanges, and discussed common problems. Njoya requested for potatoes, tea, cocoa, and coffee in order to try these out in Bamum. Such a request was transmitted to the officers in Buea and Bamenda. Njoya sent a legation to Buea to declare his loyalty and willingness to continue to cooperate with the Germans. The legation finally reached Buea in December and presented two ivories to the Governor as gifts from the sultan. It finally returned to Bamum in January with gifts (1904).

The expedition that left Bamum was composed of two Europeans (Lt. Hirtler, S/Lt. Siebrant) a detachment of 25 black soldiers, several carriers, servants for the white, a Bamum legation, and some young soldiers and wives of some soldiers who were to be paid off on arrival in Douala. The expedition was made up of a total of 450 persons. It moved south arriving on the banks of River Nun on November 7, and because Bamum and Bangoto (probably Bangangte) were in bad terms, Hirtler had to send a legation to Bangato to declare the peaceful character of his expedition, and also to bring back provisions. Bangato was a day's walk from the camp site near the river. The legation brought back little provisions and during their absence a hunt was mounted and a hippopotamus was killed and one soldier got drowned during the hunt and the hippopotamus could not be pulled out of the river. The Nun was finally crossed on November 16, 1903 and it took 4 1/2 hours to do so on the suspended bridge. After crossing the bridge the expedition camped. During the night 12 carriers deserted. On November 17, the expedition arrived Bangato at night and was received by the ruler, Chief Nana. During a brief stay, there was evident tension; the natives were willing and ready to fight but were refrained by their chief who confirmed trade relations with Bali but refused to receive any European traders despite

Ramsay's first visit in 1902. Arriving at Fongasa, the expedition was well received by the chief in the presence of 400 to 500 people and lots of provisions were provided.

The expedition was attacked on November 20, by the Bamena and Basu. This attack was pushed back with some losses, and the people of Bamena-Basu were imposed a penalty of 30 to 40 baskets of maize, 400 bunches of plantains, about 90 goats and sheep plus 3 cows. Hirtler got most of these and sent some back to Fongasa, in recognition and appreciation of his friendship. The attack, defeat and punishment of the Bamena and Basu served as a good lesson and created an impact on the region. Soon after legations were received from neighbouring chiefs desiring to make peace and offer gifts. The route became safe from frequent attacks. The expedition continued from Fongasa and the report ends with a description of the physical features of the region it went through. One thing that ought to be mentioned here, is the defence system set up by the natives to resist the Germans. Hirtler described a rampart that protected the village; ditches and wooded fences that protected the palace; from Bangato to Fongasa the expedition crossed 8 trenches and found many wooden fences. Evidently, each village developed its own defence mechanism and the Germans always recounted how difficult it was breaking through such defences.

DKB: 1904: 698:701: Anjang Expedition

This expedition ought to be mentioned here because of the part played by the expeditionary troops from the "Bamenda Bezirk". Anjang was under Ossidinge district. It required three companies (2nd, 4th, 6th) composed of ten European officers, two medical officers, 13 sub-officers and 370 black soldiers to bring Anjang rebels to their knees. The native insurgents had rebelled against the Germans and killed Count Puckler. The second company stationed in Bamenda moved down under Lt. Von Knoblock, and helped to capture chief Mbakum, the chief instigator. He was finally arrested and hanged.

Apart from the assassination of Count Puckler that sparked off the repression the casualties stood as follows. Health officer Sgt. Haase died, probably of malaria, sub-officer Mellenthin was seriously wounded while Lt. Schlosser and Sub-officer Hansen were slightly wounded; 42 black soldiers on the German side were killed while 72 were wounded. 17 carriers died and 64 were wounded. On the enemy's side 208 died (counted) and 200 were taken prisoners.

DKB: 1905: 557: Progress in the Pacification of the Big Region

This pacification process was carried out in the region of Babadjou, and its neighbours - Batschidam, Babeta, Bagam. In an earlier Pacification effort of the entire region and parts of Ossidinge Lt. Hirtler had secured from the chief of Babadjou (DKB 1903) the supply of labour

DKB: 1905:667-672: Glauning's Expedition to Bali-Bameta, and to the Southern Sector

The purpose of this expedition was mainly to bring under Bali suzerainty a number of independent groups, exert punitive measures on Bameta and extent German influence on the southern sector. The expedition was composed of Capt. Glauning, Head of Bamenda Station, Lt. von Bulitz, Dr. Handle, chief medical officer, Sub-officer Schriefer, some 50 soldiers, 100 carriers and one canon. The expedition left Bamenda on 14th June, and went through Bali to witness the installation of Fonyonga as the paramount chief over 31 groups. Glauning recognises the important role played by the mission in the pacification of the whole area.

From Bali the expedition continued to Bameta to discipline groups which had, despite Hirtler's previous warnings, remained hostile towards the Germans. Of the 10 chiefs (Fomenjem, Fomenjam Fomeki, Babit, Fonjam, Fonju, Njokum, Fomba, Fomekong, and Adanga) only Fomenjem, Adanga, and Fomenjam were not hostile to the station. Although Fomenjem was considered paramount chief over these vassal chiefs he had no influences on them. The others gave neither provisions nor labour. Sub-officer Schriefer was sent with a patrol to arrest chief Njokum but they were attacked and the Bameta chief, Fongu, was found to be party to this attack. He was arrested and made prisoner, and his people refused to surrender. In order to discipline these groups Capt. Glauning attacked from the West (Fomeki, Fonjam); the other column commanded by Lt. Von Bulitz attacked from the east (Njokum, Fombu, Fomekon). By June 16 and 17, the groups had been subjugated: Casualties: 15 dead and 2 prisoners on the enemy side and only two soldiers were wounded on the German side. Furtheron, the German side fought back attacks in Bamesse and Baminje. One carrier was killed at Bamesse, and the black sub-officer, Matoli inflicted defeat on the Baminje and killed several people in Bameta. The German side lost one soldier. The expedition reached Fonjam village on June 23, and sub-officer Schriefer was installed as head of the (New) military post. The global conditions of peace were submitted to chief Fomenjen to be transmitted to his subordinate chiefs. These included payment of 100 baskets of fresh fruits for 100 workers at the station for half a year and the construction of a road between Bameta and Bandeng. By July 8, all these conditions had been fulfilled and the post was removed. Chief Fomeki was the last to meet these conditions on August 15, and then Bameta was considered as having surrendered.

The expedition left for Bafut. On their way they met a troop of 15 elephants and crossed the river Musam (Mezam) by a hanging bridge. Bafut is reported as being peaceful and responding to the wishes of the station: - supply of labour for the plantations in Victoria, and constructing a road to link them and Bafreng to the station. The road was surveyed by Lt. von Bulitz and Dr. Handle while Capt. Glauning was in the Southern sector. From Bafut the expedition reached

Bali-Kumbat after passing through Bambui and Babanki-Tungo. While at Bali-Kumbat Bamum seemed to have moved its army nearer the borders, but retreated when they heard about the expedition. From Bali-Kumbat they arrived at Bamulong where they found beautiful clay pipes and moved on to Bagam after crossing the Mifi. From Bagam, the expedition passed through other small villages before reaching Bangante and finally went on to Bangwa. The chief of Bangwa wanted the Germans to help them against the Bamenon, their neighbours, for stealing an elephant destined for the station and killing many of their people. The reception at Bangwa was great; the chief slaughtered 2 cows and 20 sheep, and provided food and palm wine.

On July 9 and 10, Bamenon was attacked, and defeated. On the German side 14 Bangwa warriors who had joined the expeditions as auxiliary troops were killed. Livestock was captured from Bamenom and most of it was offered in compensation to Bangwa. Still the Bamenom attacked the village of Bangwa and burned it. From here the expedition moved on to Baham where they found the atmosphere tense, and people willing to fight, but however peace terms were concluded. But this was temporal because the expedition was attacked on the morning of its departure. When the fight ended, the Baham had suffered heavy losses; 12 women and one man taken prisoners and many were killed; German side had no casualties. The penalties imposed on Baham through the intermediary of Bandjoun stipulated that each rebel group was to pay 2 elephant tusks, 2 cows, and 20 goats. The expedition finally reached Bansoa on July 17, and the chief, like the chief of Bandjoun was given a letter of protection and a flag. Reaching Bamundu from Bansoa the expedition passed through a number of heavily populated villages (Balessing, Bangan, Batscham, Babete, Bamendjinda, Bamessinga) before reaching Babadju where they met the 5 year old chief. It finally reached Bali through Bamessinge and Bangangu. The expedition arrived in Babinjen (Bapini) and Bafadschou on July 24 and finally reached the station on July 27. This report ends with a geographical description of the area the expedition went through, describing its geographical features and its rich agricultural potentials. A summary of the expedition was also published in the *Deutsches Kolonialzeitung* (1905:495f).

DKB: 1906:235-241: Glauning's Expedition to the Northern District

This expedition was not only to ensure that the tribes to the northern part of the Bezirk had fully accepted German sovereignty but also to assess the economic and human potentials of the region. Leaving Bamenda on August 15, 1906, the expedition crossed the range of mountains through Babanki-Tungo to Babungo where the chief gave them a warm reception as he had always done when Zintgraff and Pavel passed through on earlier occasions. After 9 hours trek through the mountainous Western region of Kom, the expedition reached Oku (Bamuku). Oku is described as a beautiful agricultural village having good relations with Nso and Kom, and having several

foundries since iron could be found. A survey of Lake Oku (Mawe) was made and Glauning was told that yearly sacrifices were made in the lake. Four soldiers caught smallpox and were sent back to the station. From Oku the expedition reached Kumbo without meeting any resistance and Glauning later learned that the villages through which they passed before reaching Kumbo were punished by the Fon for not attacking the expedition. The expedition went on to Tukum, Mandi, Tschaegi and Berabe fighting back hostile groups and trying to appease and impose German sovereignty. Rubber and fissures of quartz were found in Berabe. Arriving in Kodja village situated on Mambila Mt. on September 19 Glauning found that the village was rich of rubber and ivory. Visiting some of the villages in the Adamawa region (Mama, Bogu, Masoro, etc.) and convincing mountain chiefs that it was safe on the plains from Fulbe attack, and advising them to move to the plains, the expedition finally got back to Kentu on October 5, and reached the Western Grassfields by way of Dumbo on October 8. At Dumbo Glauning decided to explore the Bafum region south of the Katsena river. Leaving behind the black Sub-officer, Matolli at Dumbo with four soldiers, the expedition left on October 11, camped at Munyong and then crossed River Kimbi by a hanging bridge. They finally reached Fonfuka, and visited chief Tam of Bum. Bum is described as a central point of the Kola trade coming from Nso, Oku and Bekom. From Bum they passed through Su, Fang, Koshin and Munka and arrived in Munken on October 18. It was at Munken that the expedition was attacked but pushed back effectively. No casualties were reported. The Munken who are reported to be feared by other groups, are said to have been cannibals because skulls were found in their homes after the expedition went through the abandoned village. The expedition received a warm reception in the villages of Bele, Kung and Su whose population was estimated at 5,000 souls. Between Su and Bali-Mudi was a forest extending over 5 days walk in which rubber could be found. By October 23, the expedition had arrived in Wum passing through Kuk and Mmen whose inhabitants are described as anthropophagus. To the north of Mmen they could see Mt. Ndewum near Lake Ndi (L. Nyos). At Mmen the expedition met Sergeant-Major Fischer who was in charge of controlling the construction of the road. Glauning visited the Mmen area with Fischer. While Fischer continued his journey to Dumbo, Glauning made his way through Kom to Babanki, and finally reached Bamenda through Bambili-Bambui and Nkwen. The journey lasted from August 25 until the end of October.

The concluding pages of this expeditionary report give an over-all view of the economic, social and demographic potentials of the regions visited. The region is described as mountainous but fertile with numerous rivers. The soil texture in the limitrophe region of the north-west is described as varied. Forest galleries are found along river valleys and the mountains and hills are usually all covered with grass. Kola nut is found everywhere (Bali, Kom, Nso), and the presence of rubber was reported even in places where there were forests. The presence of some

wild animals is recorded: - troops of elephants (found in Kambo in Mambila, Dumbo, Kodja, Abong, Bafut), buffaloes, antelopes, leopards and monkeys. Although most of these (elephants, leopards) cannot be found today, one realises today how these became symbols of power and authority and came to enjoy royal monopoly in virtually all grassfield chiefdoms. Some of these have taken up iconographic dimension (buffaloes).

The climate is described as cold in the mountain areas, and the groups are either described as mountain people (Bekom, Oku, Bansa, Tambo) or people of transition (Bafum, Mambila, Assa) or as people of the low countries (Takum, Kentu, Djumperi, Mundi). Goitter is reported to be prevalent in Takum and Wum areas, and almost non-existent in the mountain area. Some areas are described as being anthropophagus (man-eaters: Mambila, parts of Takum, Munka, Dum, Bele, Me). All sorts of weapons were used in the regions by the natives: guns, bow and arrows, spears, shields made of barks of trees, and knives. There was language proliferation and each group or village chiefdom spoke its own language.

Because of the great fertility of the soil all kinds of crops were grown throughout the region: maize, sweet potatoes, yams, bananas, coconuts, plantains, tobacco, kola and groundnuts. Some regions specialised in some crops. The lowland groups grow maize, rice, sweet potatoes, yams cotton and tobacco. A local breed of humpless cattle was also found everywhere and cows were abundant in the Kentu area and its limitrophe regions.

The groups of the mountain and transition zones built square houses with bamboos and thatched them with grass. The house was always built on a platform of stones 30 cm high. The door-posts were beautifully decorated. Tribes of the lowlands or plains built round huts with clay which were 3m to 4m high and the roofs were thatched with grass. The doors were narrow, low and oval. "To urinate a small slanting opening in the wall is used and it goes outside". Special granaries were built behind the living huts in which foodstuff were preserved from rats and ants. Everywhere women were found to be engaged in farm-work and wood-carving was common in Kom, Nso, and Wum; foundries were found in Babungo, Kom and Oku. These iron centres made spears, knives, hoes and cutlasses. The busy kola trading centres were Kom, Oku, and Bansa and Fonfukka; Kentu and Kumbo constituted real clearing-houses of kola.

In terms of military strength Kom, Nso and Oku are recorded as powerful political states that had succeeded in defeating small groups and incorporated them into their polities. The groups of the lowland and transition were small weak independent units and could not resist the Fulani invasions or raids that had taken place 20 years before. The last Fulbe attack on Gashaka is

reported to have taken place in October 1904 at Abiri, Kodja and Tukum in November; and in January 1905 at Bogu. The Fulbe withdrew from Bogu when they heard of the German punitive expedition on the Kom. Across the Mambila ranges to the north, most tribes had to take up residence on the mountains because of the frequent Fulbe raids and they were only willing to return to their old sites on the plain if there was guarantee from the Germans of no future Fulbe raids. The report concludes with a population estimate of the ethnic groups of the region.

Population Estimates

Bekom	15.000 - 20.000
Oku	6.000 -
Banso	50.000 - 60.000
Baschungle (Nsungli)	5.000 - 8.000
Kambo	40.000 according to Taylor
Bafum	50.000 to 60.000
Mambila	20.000
Dumbo	2.000
Kentu	2.000
Assa	3.000
Bebe-Kati and Gato	2.000
Tukum	60.000
Metscho	2.000 to 3.000
Ndora (Galea)	3.000 to 5.000
Dinji	2.000 to 3.000
Bussum	3.000

DKB: 1906:353-355: Pioneer Missionaries in the Grassfields of North-West Cameroon

The Basel mission was established for the first time in the Grassfields in 1903 after missionaries Schuler, Keller and Spellenburg made a reconnaissance journey to Bali in 1902. As far back as that time, the missionaries lamented the fact that after 14 years of European visits to Bali "one does not very much feel the advance of European culture" except that pidgin English was spoken and some trade was going on in European imported objects. But the missionaries were definitely impressed with their first contact in the Grassfields.

"Nowhere before had I been as much aware of the mission's cultural importance and of the importance of its action in the upbringing of a people as I was in this circumstance. What would

become of our colonies without the missions. I kept asking myself this question without trying to come up with an answer. But it is certain that after a short period of our activities among the Balis, there would be remarkable progress in cultural relations. As an example, we can mention the Bakoko and Malimba brutes amongst whom the Basel mission worked for eleven years. What a cultural blessing these people had" (Steiner 1903:206).

A school was opened already on December 1, 1903 with 63 boys among whom were three sons of the Fon of Bali, and sons of neighbouring chiefs. The number soon increased to 150 (DKB 1906:353).

The 1906 report of missionary efforts recounts further attempts to expand their influence in the Grassfields. The school was expanded with the support of the Fon of Bali, and missionary Göshing brought a printing press to print, bind and distribute biblical and school material. The hanging of the chief of Bababju is reported by the missionaries, demonstrating their capacity to win over Bali and other chiefs in the neighbourhood from hostile behaviour. Attempts were made from Bali to create a mission station in Bamum after missionary Stolz visited Fouban.

Njoya was about 26 years old. Despite Njoya's hesitation, the Basel mission was permitted to set up a station in Bamum, which according to the missionaries was to check the irresistible advance of Islam. The report ends with a beautiful description of Bamum architecture and building styles and "beautification".

DKB: 1906: 705-707 Captain Glauning's Report on the Expedition to Banso

The expedition to Nso (Banso) was conducted by two companies: the second company composed of five European officers, 90 black soldiers and a machine gun, and the 6th company comprising six European officers, 100 black soldiers and one machine gun. It approached Nso from two directions. The second company arrived Kumbo by way of Bamum, while the 6th company got to Nso through Babungu. Leaving Bamenda on April 18, the second company arrived in Bamum after 5 days of trek. The report states that Njoya whose father was defeated and killed seven years ago in a war was an arch-enemy of Nso. He gave 200 of his warriors to strengthen the second company. With the Bamum re-inforcement the Expedition crossed the Nso frontier and the following day fighting broke out in Fonka and Mundim. On April 29 Kumbo was taken after very little resistance. On that same day the 6th company arrived.

Since the enemy had taken refuge in the mountains, several patrols were sent out from April 29 to May 3 to wipe out pockets of resistance. Several Bamum warriors who had accompanied Njoya and over whom he had no more influence looted as they hunted for the enemy. Njoya

finally returned on May 3 with some of his people. A European patrol accompanied him to the frontier.

Since the bulk of the population had taken refuge in the north, the second and sixth companies pursued them on May 3. A military post with 46 soldiers was established in Kumbo under the command of Warrant officer Schmidt and Sergeant Köllner. Since the enemy had taken refuge in the wooded ravines in Kovifem the second company fought there for several hours to dislodge the enemy. The sixth company finally arrived Djottin without fighting and Oku is reported to be calm.

When it was learned that the Fon was hiding in a large forest between Bantén and Nso, the second company turned back through Nsungli to get ready for an assault. On the night of May 8 to 9 Sub Lt. von Wenkstein was sent to Djottin to tell the 6th company to prevent the enemy from fleeing south. On May 9, the forest region was attacked on both sides. Several Nso men and women were taken prisoners. On May 10, a patrol of the 6th company was involved in a violent clash where 30 people were killed on the enemy's side. The Fon was wounded but he succeeded to escape. The Kumbo military post was harassed several times at night by the Nso militiae which sought to liberate the prisoners.

The two companies assembled back in Kumbo on May 20. By May 22, all the military posts were ordered to create an atmosphere for peace negotiations. The Sub-Chiefs of Djottin asked for peace on May 17. Since the second company could contain any resistance, the 6th company left on May 27 by way of Bamum. On May 28, the first Nso people arrived to ask for peace, and hostilities stopped. From June 4 to 6, patrols were sent out because the negotiations were dragging on too long. The chief councillor of the Fon of Nso only arrived on June 5 to ask for peace. On June 14 captain Glauning returned to Bamenda after passing through Babessi, Babungo, and Babanki-tungo. He was in the company of Sub. Lt. Eckhard, medical officer and 20 soldiers. Fifty soldiers under the command of Sub. Lt. Wenkstein and Sergeant Köllner stayed back in Kumbo until peace terms were concluded and the road constructed.

DKB: 1906 : The Revolt in Cameroon

This is a short report from the Bamenda Bezirk that recounts attempts made to quell different tribal groups that rose in rebellion. Two companies (2nd/6th) had been despatched in two different directions and they re-united in Kumbo on April 24, 1906, where fierce fighting took place but the companies moved north to Muntschi country.

DKB: 1906: 773-777: The Mbo Expedition

Mbo did not constitute part of the Bamenda Bezirk, but lay on the southern peripheries of the district. This punitive expedition involved the 6th and 8th companies which succeeded in subduing the people in the mountains between Menoua, Fi, Kabo road and the Mbo plain. The casualties on the German side showed that Lt. Förtsch and 11 black soldiers were killed, 4 white sub-officers wounded, 9 black soldiers badly wounded and 8 slightly wounded. Usually such a performance of the German force implied ruthless attack of defenceless natives, thus leading the Germans on such occasions to be silent on the number of native casualties, and therefore the reports use often the blanket word, "the casualties were very heavy". As a consequence peace conditions were imposed. The supply of labour was requested and 449 men were taken as forced labour and a military post was established under the command of two European officers, 40 soldiers and one cannon. (DKB:1906:773:777)

TROOP STRENGTH IN CAMEROON ON JULY 9, 1906

TOTAL FORCES

16 Garrisons	44 Officers	more than	- 22 Machine guns	Although the number of officers were given for Akonolinga, and Mundane posts, as well as for the Eastern and Southern Frontier expeditions no mention is made of the number of black soldiers
1 High Command	13 Health Officers	1350 black	of 8 mm	
1 - Quarter Master in Buea	1 Pay Officers	soldiers	- 4 canons 73/91 of GCM	
2 Posts (Akcnohli ga + Mundane)	84 Sub-Officers		- 4 canons of 3.7 cm	
2 Frontier Expeditions	3 Armourers		- 2 mountain canons	

B A M E N D A	2 Officers		1 Machine gun of 8 mm
	1 Chief medical officer	139	1 mountain cannon
BEZIRK	4 Sub-Officers		

MAP III. Police and Troops posts in Cameroon



DKB:1908: 1-2: The Closing of Parts of the Bamenda Station

On October 19, 1907, Governor Seitz signed a notice which banned people from visiting parts of "Bafum", Widekum and Munchi areas to the north-west of the Bamenda Station. No one could visit the region without special permission from the Bamenda station. Evidently, the area clearly defined on the map had become unsafe for both Europeans and non-natives. Visitors were reported killed in the region and it is in this region that Captain Clauning was slain.

DKB: 1908: 64-69: From Bamenda to the Western Frontiers

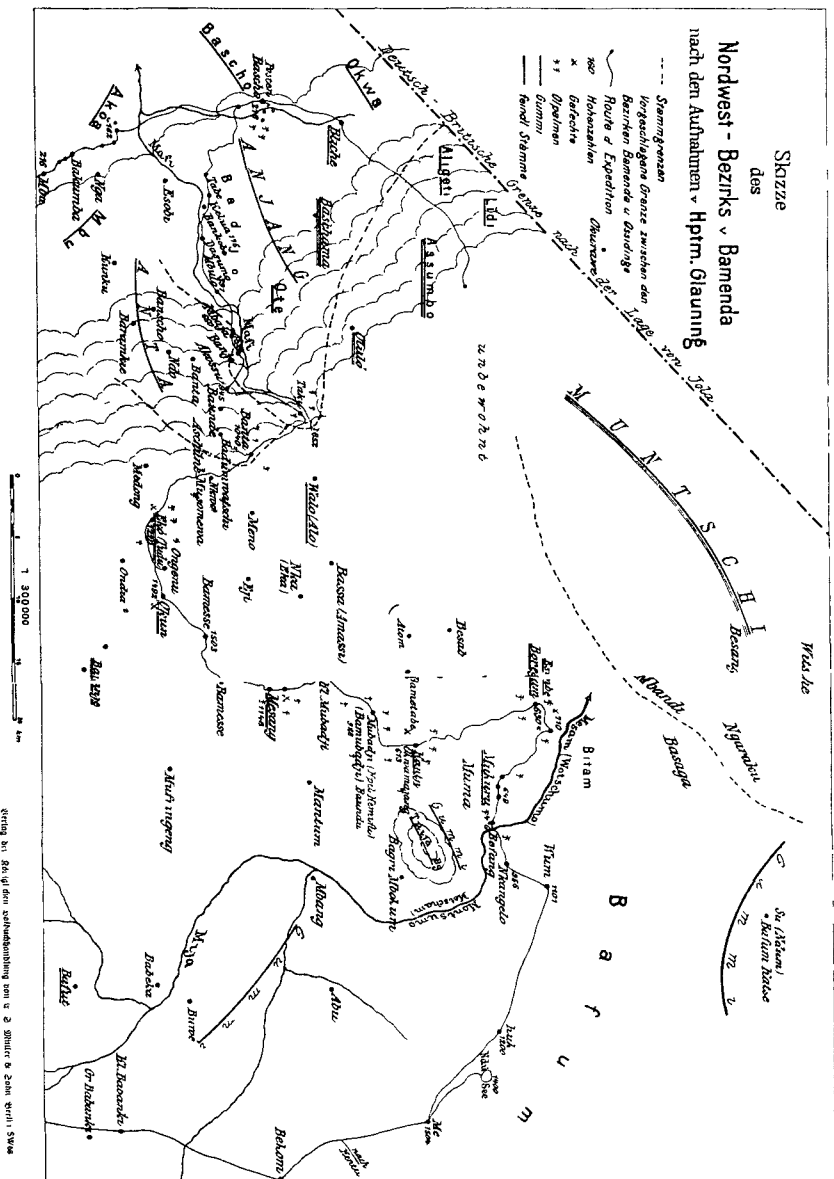
After making his trip to the Southern part of the district and to Bamum, Capt. Glauning, still head of the Bamenda Bezirk, set out for Bascho with 38 soldiers and 56 carriers to visit the Western frontier. This journey was meant to give him a complete picture of the political and economic importance of the route linking Bamenda to Ossidinge through Widekum. The Mamfe-Widekum-Bali route was established by the trader Willhöt and Lt. Adametz. Widekum was reported to be non-hostile and its chief had complained of Bali preventing him from having contacts with the station. Captain Glauning sent a messenger ahead to bring the chief into the station but the chief refused, and the messenger returned to find the expedition had arrived in Bali. The messenger recounted how he had been beaten and brutalised. The route to Widekum was closed at the orders of Capt. Glauning. The expedition camped in Batibo on June 25. It had to fight back at this stage some hostile natives: on the enemy's side six men were killed, and on the German side only one soldier was slightly wounded and only the Batibo spy was badly injured. Further, the enemy took up positions on the river side and on the escarpment and made it difficult for the German forces to make any head way, but had to flee under heavy attack. One soldier, badly wounded, died as he was being transported to Bali. On June 28, the camp site had to be changed in Widekum; under such attacks the Widekum village was abandoned. When the expedition finally left Widekum on June 30, the enemy had lost 17 men and the German had one soldier plus an assistant wounded. Arriving the Ma river, the expedition had to wait for the inhabitants of Bascho to construct the hanging bridge. That took a day. Much of the load went across on a raft constructed by the expedition. When the expedition reached Aiwawa the police chief of Ossidinge was met there with propositions as to the delimitations of the two respective districts (Bamenda and Ossidinge). From here they finally reached Bascho military post which was 30 1/2 hours (6 days) of trekking from Bamenda. The distant from Bamenda to Mamfe was 32 hours or seven days' walk, and eight days to Ossidinge from Bamenda. Evidently distances were measured in how many hours or days it took from one place to another. The construction of the road to Bamenda from Bascho was considered to pose no major problems despite the many rivers which could be handled by hanging bridges. Bascho was reported calm with the natives coming out of their hiding places and cultivating their fields. Built with bricks the military post at Bascho was surrounded by a fence and was manned by two invoice clerks.

In order to determine the frontiers to the north-west partly linked to west of "Bafum" the expedition left on July 11, joined by Lt. Adametz with 42 soldiers and 70 carriers. Passing through some Anjang villages (Tabe, Kelua, Esobi, Bankobe, Dafumo) the expedition finally arrived at Banta on July 14, and by July 16, it had gone through the forest region and arrived back in the grassland mountains districts. In most cases the natives fled on seeing the expedition, and often they would try to attack it. The expedition was attacked in Okun, and in the end five men were killed on the Okun side and on the German side only one soldier was slightly wounded. When the natives made two nocturnal attacks, they suffered more losses. No exact figures are given, and Adametz led the German offensive on the natives.

Arriving Bamesse on July 19, the natives there fled remembering the brutal German offensive in June 1905. When persuaded they returned and the chief provided a messenger that permitted further contacts with the region. In Mkgang the inhabitants wounded a carrier and several patrols were sent out to punish them. Some men were executed. (How many? We do not know). Leaving Mkgang they trekked for six hours arriving Mubadji (Bamubadji) on July 21. Glauning visited this place in November 1905 during his Ossidinge - Bascho - Bali journey and named it Baundu. Mubadji were in contact with Bali-Nyonga and Bali-Mundi and had also received a visit from the missionaries. At Kantji (Okoromujang) the natives refused any peace negotiations and started to shoot on the patrols bringing back provisions or fetching water. The Germans replied with fire. Arriving Esimbi (Boregam) the expedition found the village deserted, but attempts made to let the natives know the peaceful nature of the expedition failed. Suddenly a Bameta carrier was killed. The natives, well armed, were discovered to have encircled the camp. The patrols had to fight back, and by the time the expedition left Esimbi 13 natives had been killed, and only one soldier was badly wounded. Under the command of Glauning and Lt. Adametz two patrols clashed with the natives. The camp was moved on July 26 near to the Menchum river. The expedition clashed again in the Bitam region with the natives, and the natives lost 7 men. The expedition reached Mukum on July 27 and crossed river Menchum on July 28 and then camped in Nkangela village from where one could have a beautiful view of Menchum valley. From here it reached Kuk and moved on to Mmen where the chief caravans punished them for having attacked the advance party of the expedition. Besides this attack, complaints had been filed against Mmem by Kom, Aghem and Bum for attacking and disrupting small trade caravans and imprisoning traders. Captain Glauning imposed on Mmen, despite their excuses, a penalty of 20 forced labour for the station and the duty to construct the road from Kom to Kuk. When these demands were made public by Glauning, the natives disappeared and deserted their chief who died two days later. Glauning remained for a few days to arrest the forced labour and to ensure that the road construction had begun. Before leaving

Mmen Glauning left behind 8 soldiers to supervise the road construction. On August 4, 1908 Glauning visited the Fon of Kom, Foyn Yuh and "was kindly received by the old chief. Bekom is now entirely calm and respects the wishes of the station". The expedition arrived back in Bamenda on August 8, after about six weeks' absence from the station.

MAP IV: Glauning's Travel to the north-west Region



DKB: 1908:343: Battle in the North-West Frontier

It appears that by 1908 some warlike tribes to the north-west part of the Bamenda Bezirk had not fully accepted German sovereignty. On October 28, 1907 Major Puder, on the orders of the Governor, was asked to head the 6th company, 2nd company in Bamenda and the 4th company in Banyo and move to the north-western Anglo-German frontier and pacify the natives. On December 19, 1907, Alkasom was occupied without any fighting; the 4th company was sent out to pacify the surrounding areas of Alkasom. The 6th and the 2nd companies marched towards Katsina, and on March 5, 1908, the Munchi were defeated, and it was during this battle that Captain Glauning, head of the 2nd company and also head of Bamenda station was killed. A full report of this expedition appeared in DKB, 1908: 1148:1151.

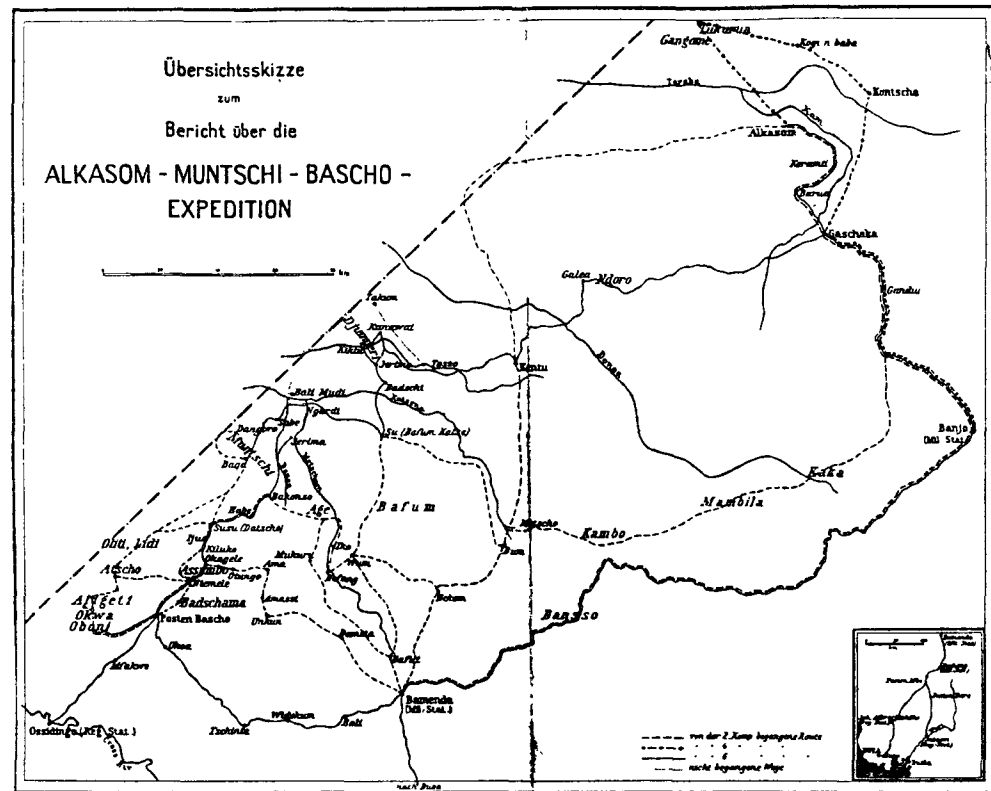
DKB: 1908:1094-1095: Research Travel Through North-West Cameroon

For 13 months Profs. Hassert and Thorbecke travelled through the Grassland and DKB made a brief report of it. Their final results were later published in two works: *Im Hochland Mittel Kamerun, Hamburg, 1914*; *Auf der Savana Tagebuch einer Kamerunreise Berlin, 1914*. (cf. DKB: 1909:120)

DKB: 1908: 118-1151: The Alkasom-Munchi-Bascho Expedition

The purpose of this expedition was to make the tribes along the Anglo-German border to recognize German sovereignty by using if possible peaceful means. The expedition was ordered by the colonial Government of Cameroon by an act on October 12, 1907. The German troops composed of the second, fourth and sixth companies were placed under Commander Puder, the commander of all the German troops in Cameroon. He was assisted by S. Cavalies Fulla. The second company from Bamenda was led by Capt. Glauning and made up of Capt. Fuchs, the medical officer, 1 white officer, 102 black soldiers and 1 canon. The 4th company under the command of Lt. Werner had one medical officer, Lt. Stechele, 1 white sub-officer, 60 black soldiers and one cannon. Lt. Wegelin led the 6th company within which was found one white sub-officer, 65 black soldiers and one cannon.

MAP V: Alkasom-Muntsch-Bascho Expedition



1) The Alkasom Phase

On October 28, 1907 commandant Puder left Soppo near Buea with the 6th company and arrived Bamenda on November 6, to join Captain Glauning's second company. From here the two companies marched towards Alkasom while the 4th company from Banyo progressed towards the same target. On December 19 these companies occupied the major Alkasom village without any fighting. Some neighbouring villages attacked the expedition, but the German made prisoners of some and some of their warriors were killed. The 4th company was left behind under Lt. Werner to pacify the rest of Alkasom neighbourhood. The second and 6th companies could now embark on other missions. The casualties in Alkasom consisted of one black soldier dead, one badly wounded, and six lightly wounded. On the enemy's side, 64 died, 97 were made prisoners and 22 guns were taken.

2) Songa-Kastina Portion (From December 26, 1907 to January 31, 1908)

The 6th company under Lt. Wegelin left Alkasom for Kentu to pacify the Djumperri. The Djumperri had refused to surrender and were ready with poisonous arrows to resist any German assault. Their fighting strength was put at several hundreds of warriors. Using the cannon targeted on the plateau overlooking the plain, Djumperri positions were bombarded, and they finally surrendered. Meanwhile Commandant Puder pacified the southern regions between Donga and Katsina with the assistance of Glauning's second company. On December 25, part of the 2nd company under Capt. Fuchs returned to Bamenda to prepare the assault on the Munchi. The casualties for the Donga-Katsina phase stood at:-

German side: Lt. Wegelin, slightly wounded, one black soldier severely wounded, seven slightly wounded.

Enemy side: 50 dead and 12 prisoners.

3) Against the Munchi (From February to March 15, 1908)

By the end of January Commandant Puder was at Su with the 6th company ready to move against the Munchi. Capt. Glauning leading the 2nd company had already arrived at Agé prepared to move into Munchi-land. The 2nd company attacked from the west while the 6th advanced from the east into enemy territory. The 6th company in its march met weak resistance while the second company went through hell for it was attacked during the night from all sides. On February 14, Puder assembled the two companies at Maga with the intention of moving on February 21 through the southern regions. In the course of subjugating these southern parts, Captain Galuning was killed on March 5 during the pursuit of the enemy in Bastcho. On March 9 and 11 the two companies got back to Susu (Datschu) to receive new orders from Puder. It was time for them to count their dead.

German side: 5 dead (Capt. Glauning and four black soldiers)

Enemy side: 164 dead, 85 prisoners, 19 guns seized

4) Batscho Expedition (March 16, - June 3, 1908)

After the pacification of the Munchi region the expedition turned south crossing the borders of the Bamenda Bezirk into the Ossidinge territorial jurisdiction. After Glauning's death Lt. Adametz became the head of Bamenda station and commander of the second company. With Capt. Fuchs as medical officer, two white sub-officers, 71 black soldiers and one cannon this second company joined the sixth company under Lt. Wegelin on the march towards Batscho. The expedition had a military strength of 9 European officers, 176 black soldiers and two cannons. The Batscho military post commanded by one white sub-officer and 20 soldiers had not imposed its influence beyond 15 km from the post. Batscho was reported plagued by disturbances, violent fightings and several assassinations of Europeans. The Badschama tribe to the north of Batscho had murdered four Europeans in 1904. Even in 1908, things had not changed.

Prisoners captured told the expedition that the death of Capt. Glauning had provoked a sense of pride among the tribes in the region. The ambush of patrols was frequent in those days, and natives always avoided killing black soldiers, and aimed usually at Europeans. That is how Lt. Adametz was wounded in 1903 and how Capt. Galuning met his death in Batscho. Although the arming of the natives with guns was prohibited throughout the protectorate, the German colonial officers found it difficult to enforce it because guns were exchanged on the borders for rubber and ivory by the English traders. Since the natives were armed, and there was no way for a peaceful settlement or subjugation, "it was necessary therefore to use arms and force the enemy to submit under no conditions". For this reason Puder mounted on March 16, 1908, an attack on the Batscho and the Assumbo who were obliged to take to the mountains, and on March 20, the two companies entered the village of Nemele without any fighting. Patrols were sent out throughout the region and more and more enemy tribes started fleeing south, raising the danger of insurrection. On April 3, Puder reached Batscho with the 6th company in order to surround and take Assumbo and Badschamas from the south. Further reinforcement came up from the coast and Batscho was occupied. Patrols cumbered the entire region silencing pockets of resistance. During this campaign, the paramount chief of Assumbos, chief Etu, was killed; chiefs of Badschama, Aboko, tukwala, were all made prisoners. The chief of Obeni was condemned to death and hanged for provoking the death of a white trader (clerk). Because some of these tribes had lost their chiefs, they had to surrender. Casualties stood at:

German side: 13 black soldiers killed, 5 badly wounded and 3 slightly wounded.

Enemy side: 491 death, 84 prisoners, 144 guns seized.

The conditions of peace were imposed on the natives in the following terms: absolute obedience to the Bascho military post, payment of war fees in form of ivory or livestock and provisions of labour for road construction. It was also made clear to the natives that they would now have to pay tax. The Bascho tribe was given three months to pay their war debt. Having re-inforced the Batscho military post with two white officers and 40 black soldiers from Soppo, Puder dissolved the expedition committee on May 9, 1908, and the 6th company arrived back in Soppo on June 3, after an absence of seven months.

The second company received orders to cross again into Obeni-Okwa-Aligeti territory and subjugate finally the Liddi and the Atschu groups. Crossing through most of the territory with no fighting the company finally returned to Bamenda on June 6, 1908 after six months' absence.

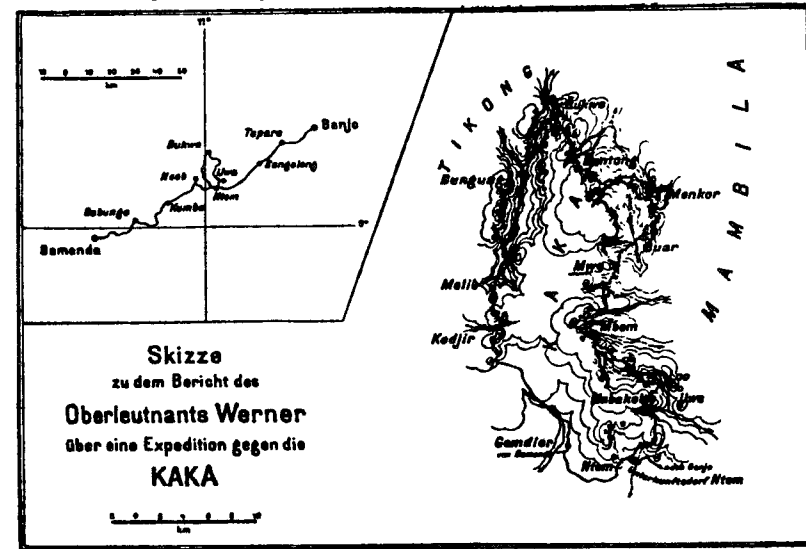
The reports ends by asserting how everyone, both Europeans and blacks carried out their duty "joyfully and regularly" despite climatic, and health problems, as well as little provisions and poor shelter: Casualties of the whole expedition stood at: -

German side: 18 death (Capt. Glauning and 17 black soldiers)
wounded: - 24 (Lt. Wegelin and 23 black).
Enemy side: Prisoners, 278,
Guns = 185 seized and destroyed

DKB: 1909:219-221: Expedition against the Kaka (March 1908)

This expedition led by Lt. Werner left Bamenda in March 1908, in order to explore the Kaka region. It arrived Mbem and was well received and provided guides. Arriving the agricultural village of Mwé, they found the advance party had been maltreated. Carriers were attacked and wounded on their way to fetch water. The Mwé were willing to fight but did not attack. Reaching Buar without any surprise harassment, the expedition was attacked at the entrance into the village. It was pushed back and the village occupied. The Buar lost 17 persons and 8 were taken prisoners. A patrol of 4 soldiers and 10 carriers inflicted more losses on the enemy. During Lt. Werner stay in Buar, his men were again ambushed and harassed near the river. Agam Buar lost five men on this occasion.

MAP VI: Expedition against Kaka



On March 21 Lt. Werner arrived in Menkor and found 150 men willing to fight his party. Despite pleading for peace, his expedition was attacked wounding two of his soldiers. With seven soldiers, he chased them to the caves nearby. The German party entered the cave in pursuit of the enemy. In the end, and the enemy lost 47 persons and 66 were taken prisoners. When they got to Benton they found it completely deserted. Lt. Werner received some reinforcement of six soldiers from Ntem. The Benton had simply retreated to join forces with the inhabitants of Bukwa. Werner left at Benton three soldiers and continued to Bukwa where the village was attacked and occupied forcing the enemy to escape - leaving 12 dead and several wounded. On the German side one soldier from Banyo was killed and two badly wounded. The soldiers left at Benton killed people who tried to return to the village. Some villages of Kaka (Bundung, Melib, Kodjir) did not participate in the fight against the expedition.

The report concludes by asserting that the Kaka tribes are tough and warlike. Despite the fact that they used rudimentary weapons, they were able to put up strong resistance against marching columns. The total casualty estimates of the expedition were 78 dead, 7 badly wounded and 78 taken prisoners.

DKB: 1909: 680-683: Regulations on Workers of the Protectorate

Because of the labour value of the "Bamenda Bezirk" it was considered necessary to outline the general labour policy and conditions imposed on recruiters and signed by Governor Hansen. No enterprise or planter could recruit labour without the authorisation of the Governor. Applications for such recruitment authorisation had to indicate the number of workers needed; the areas where such labour would be recruited; how long the recruitment process would last; the day on which it would start; the kind of work the workers would be involved in. No recruitment exercise could last for more than six months; such authorisation could not be rejected except for reasons of public interest (endemic diseases, etc.). If an application was rejected the applicant had to be informed of the reasons. The permit could be withdrawn by the governor or by the district head in case of urgency (if recruiter was guilty of crimes or committed offences punishable by the imperial law). All recruiters were required to present themselves to the head of the district in which the recruitment had to take place and they were bound by the regulations of that district. The head of the district had the right to forbid recruitment in certain areas of the "Bezirk" or even to limit the number to be recruited in a given area. Only healthy and skilful persons could be hired (no lepers). In case of death, or sickness of individuals or groups because of an endemic disease, the recruiter was obliged to report this immediately to the health services, indicating the possible origins. Recruiters were required to send written reports (every four weeks) to the district head indicating the distance covered and the place of camping, the number of people recruited with their place or origin, indicating the difficulties encountered, especially in obtaining provisions etc. All recruiters were required to deposit the sum of 500 DM each before they were issued their recruitment permits.

As soon as the workers were recruited and arrived at their place of work, they were required to sign contracts with their employers, copies of which were sent to the commissioner of labour. The contents of the contracts had to be properly explained to the workers. The commissioner had to agree with the contents, otherwise if he refused, he had to explain the reasons why. Such contracts carried the following information: name of the employer, worker, his tribe, village and his administrative district; quality and place of work; duration of an average day's work; date of beginning the work and length; the amount and system of payment; assistance in case of sickness; lodging and entertainment and finally transportation. Workers were required to have medical care, clothing, protection from rain, and two cooks for every 25 workers; and every employer with more than 50 workers had to have a sick-bay, and these had to be approved by a medical doctor. Employers with more than 100 workers were required to have a black trained nurse and those with more than 500 workers had to hire a medical doctor. The decree goes on to elaborate the details of medical attention the workers deserved (protection from endemic

diseases; a good pharmacy or first-aid, lodging). It also specified the duties of the labour commissioner especially in protecting and vindicating the rights of workers.

DKB: 1913:229-135: An Operation against Baminge according to the report of Captain Adametz (with sketch Map)

Up till then the common term, Baminge, was understood to be the zone surrounded by the territories of Bameta, Bali, Batebe, Widedum and the eastern frontier of the Ossidinge district. The forbidden zone ended towards the north of the English frontier (Nigeria border).

Through complaints coming from Bali Captain Menzel was forced to launch an offensive against Tjedji in February - March 1911. Seven Balis were arrested and eaten by the Minge. A patrol with twenty guns was sent from Fombot, a Minge territory formerly pacified under Bali. The expedition was pushed back. It was then known that all the Minge tribes, even the big territories of Ngom and Befang were united to oppose white penetration. Some strong patrols fought in the Minge region so that the chiefs of Tjedji and Bonetu had to surrender and give up the guns of the dead soldiers. The locality did not pay the fine.

Even after the attack of Captain Menzel, the neighbouring tribes did not cease to complain about murders, kidnapping of slaves and cannibalism. Military action was considered necessary.

The operation was planned in the rainy season, a period which was favourable for military action in the Grasslands. Troops could easily find food supplies in enemy territory. Rain also represented a valuable arm especially when the enemy was chased out of one refuge to another it would suffer because of weather conditions and would be forced to surrender. An operation completed quickly was less bloody for the enemy. Rainy season also reduced the real losses in wars with the natives whose guns loaded with gunpowder could not function because of humidity.

Those who took part in the expedition were Captain Adametz, head of the Bamenda Bezirk, Lt. chief von Frankenberg-Lutwitz, Zollenkopf, the medical chief, Sergeant Jungclaus, 70 soldiers and 20 chosen dispatch riders who were trained in the last two months to shoot. The reserved warriors were not employed.

From the beginning the operation was well prepared because it was necessary to expect violent resistance and nothing was known beforehand about the place of combat and the strength of the enemy. In order to have a global view in this direction, Adametz prepared the offensive from three fronts.

On July 19, 1912 the main division under captain Adametz and Sergeant Jungclaus and 40 gunners from Adja penetrated the enemy region from the western direction. The division under Lt. von Luttwitz with 25 guns approached the enemy from Bamesse in the south-west direction. The other division had to be in contact with the main one. The medical chief, Zollenkopf led a commando heading towards the south to meet Police Chief Albat who was posted to the frontier district of Ossidinge by the "Bezirkamt" with a small force with 8 guns. The state of war was declared on July 18 at noon. The divisions were to start hostilities only when the natives resisted the penetration. This was to permit the groups that wanted to surrender to do so peacefully.

On July 19, the main division left for Atu in the morning under a dense fog which rendered visibility difficult. After three hours of trekking, it arrived at Atu, the first big Baminge village. The division left that village very early in the morning. The inhabitants harassed the expeditions by rolling down stones which caused no harm. They went through Atu and returned quickly the same day to Menti, the main village. A patrol of 12 guns under a black sergeant by name Joachim was placed in the forefront to the north with the mission to accompany the division trekking and to patrol the north-west area.

After trekking for an hour Mendi came into view. The arrival of the expedition surprised the Mendi. They had thought the division was going to camp at Atu. As it was usually the case a drum message was immediately sent around the village which said: *"that women and children should take refuge in the mountains, and the men should meet in the courtyard of the chief to fight."*

Entering the village which stretched into the valleys and slopes with grooves of palm trees and bananas, the head of the retinue received some shots. Resistance was violent and fierce. The enemy sent small isolated troops ahead to hinder the advance of the division. Adametz realised that many guns refused to function for the greater part of the division which had regourped. Sergeant Jungclaus launched an assault from the left wing on the village of the chief and took it after a short battle. The patrols pursued the enemy and pushed them into the mountains.

While Jungclaus supervised the setting up of the camp, Adametz took a short reconnaissance trip to the north. He met no resistance but found villages abandoned. The Mendi and Mbang landscape to the north had vast valleys and slopes that stretched for several miles.

The neighbouring highlands were all occupied. Drums were played continuously in the afternoon and at night. The enemy thought it could again mock at the German troops. The night passed without any incidence although the drums had promised the German forces hard times until the following morning.

On the morning of July 20 the black patrols sent to Mendi began to fight towards Atu village. In the afternoon one could observe and hear from the camp a battle in the Teneku village situated on a mountain about 4 km to the north-east. It was later confirmed that it was Lt. von Luttwitz's division. In the evening the black sub-officer Bay IV brought back news about the advance on the left front by the von Luttwitz's division. That division had met fierce resistance on July 21 in Atu and Teneku villages and had chased the fleeing enemy. It could not, however, penetrate the virgin forest to the north of Mbang occupied by Joachim's patrol that had gone there earlier in the evening, and was on July 21 visited by Adametz on a reconnaissance mission.

During the duration of the operation there were no complaints about the behaviour of the two villages. On the contrary the villages of Fombot, Tabong and Medji up till then calm under Bali gave the occasion for an attack on them since they were sheltering enemies

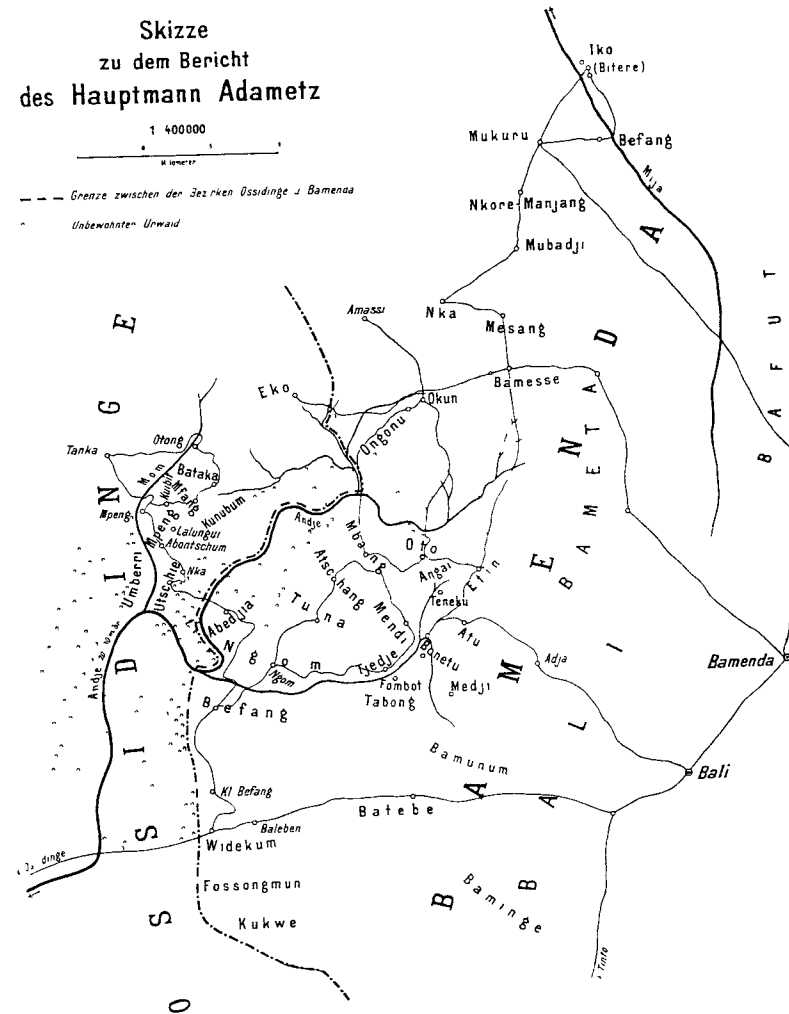
From Adametz's reconnaissance and the confirmation of von Luttwitz that the enemy was gathering in the frontier region north of Mbang, a decision was taken to attack them in this forest with all the forces. Adametz ordered von Luttwitz's division which had reached Etin to rejoin his division on July 22 in Mendi. On July 23 the attack was launched from three fronts from Mbang towards the north. The medical chief, Zollenkopf who had reached the region and fought in Ngom and Befang, received orders to advance towards the north-east on July 23 to support the assault.

On the morning of July 23 the von Luttwitz's division went right to Teneku; Sergeant Jungclaus left for the mountain; Captain Adametz went by way of Menti village, and all finally arrived in Mbang. Despite the dense fog and rain Adametz's division was spotted out by scouts of the enemy, and announced their arrival with the help of signs. The resistance was mild in the villages. The divisions of von Luttwitz and Jungclaus succeeded in surprising some mountain villages. It was here that the resistance was fierce. The enemy attacked the divisions on several occasions. The guide who had gone ahead with Jungclaus was badly wounded on the chest. The three divisions finally reached the forest at the same time. The enemy, gathered in great numbers could not withstand the offensive. They fled to the Andje river which has also a forest of several kilometres.

While the patrols pursued the enemy the European officers, lightly covered, entered the camp in the afternoon. Zollenkopf, the medical officer, arrived in the evening after 10 hours of trekking. He had surprised the Tuna who had come from Ngom.

Having received orders von Luttwitz's division left Bamese and entered the Baminge region on July 19. The entry was accompanied by an armed detachment which harassed the columns. At first it was not considered necessary to attack this village which was not part of Baminge nor could the offensive on Baminge be held back. Entering Etin the head of the retinue received shots. The Mendi had set an ambush in the village. Since the division had taken another road the enemy could be attacked on two fronts. After a battle of half an hour the enemy abandoned the village and some patrols pursued them and there was violent fighting in a nearby forest. The division arrived in Menda on July 19.

MAP VII: Expedition against the Baminge



The division of Zollenkopf left also on July 19 through Widekum to small Befang. The inhabitants of this village had fled. The division did not stop there but went on the same day. Guns were sent under the black sub-officer, Mensah, with the mission to penetrate and make a reconnaissance trip as far as possible towards the north. After five hours of trekking, the medical officer, Zollenkopf, reached big Befang. There, he found Mensah and his patrols putting up a tough fight in the village. He found the enemy numerically strong and they were prepared to face him and his patrols despite poor visibility because of the landscape. It was only when Zollenkopf attacked from the mountain on which the chief's compound was found that Mensah could continue his penetration. The camp was set up in the chief's compound.

The days following the division was retained by battles in the villages of Befang and Ngom. The enemy did not abandon the big village; they only eluded the patrols in order to establish themselves elsewhere.

On July 23, the division moved on fighting them in Tuna-Atschang towards Mendi. Through battles and reconnaissance missions in the fields on the left of Andje, the situation was such that a decision could be taken by July 23 based on the results in the field.

The fighting showed that the enemy was determined to put up a systematic resistance. It had been rendered difficult by poor visibility due to the mountainous landscape, and the dispersed nature of the settlement and by the tenacity and dexterity of an enemy well armed and had good intelligence service.

The Andje is a very fast river 20 m to 30 m wide. On both sides of the river there stretches for several kilometres a large band of virgin forest. As it could only be crossed by hanging bridges which the enemy had destroyed partly, Zollenkopf could not get into contact with the division of the police chief, Albat.

The method of fighting was everywhere the same. The enemy avoided the large divisions and attracted the small patrols by using drums signs and skirmishes to assault in big numbers. The intelligence corps came to the natives at opportuned moments and with rapidity as they moved back into their mountains of birth. It was only in the villages and only when they were surprised that the natives regrouped into big divisions to fight back. The Minge had no leaders of their armed troops. They had a place of consultation because before the operation in Mendi and Etin, there were meetings in which the villages of Minge, Ngom, Befang took part and in which the resistance was prepared. To prevent the enemy from fleeing to friendly tribes, Adametz decided to occupy the region systematically and attributed well defined zones of action to divisions to pacify. To Von Luttwitz's division he attributed Etin, Ongunu, Okum; The

medical chief, Zollenkopf was to pacify Ngom, Befang and Abedja; Sergeant Jungclaus took charge of Atschang, Tuna and Mbang; Captain Adametz was responsible for Mendi, Atu, Medji, Foubot and Tabong.

Lt. von Luttwitz arrived in Etin on July 25. He was disturbed during the trek and in the camp by large numbers of natives who did not want to fight but were simply fleeing to Ongunu to the north-east. On July 26 von Luttwitz decided to follow them. He reported back that an offensive had taken place without any problems. Searching the houses found along the road pieces of human bones were found which could have been there the previous night. "They were the pieces of four men whose halves were only found".

Von Luttwitz's patrols had also found on July 21 in two places in Mengi only the arms and some big bones of some dead Minge people. They could not say whose it was, but they were probably eaten by their own countrymen. The virgin forest was penetrated by the division after an hour's trekking but it was reached under heavy rains and dense fog. The enemy attacked with lances and knives. The carriers who went between the soldiers felt it. There was no real attack since the gunpowder was wet. The Baminge who had been made prisoners and divided into columns became guides. After three hours trekking they refused to act as guides and Von Luttwitz had to camp on the road. Continuing the journey the following day under good weather made things more and more difficult as the approaching enemy constantly harrassed the division, and the very hilly terrain did not provide a good view as the division passed from the forest to the grasslands.

The village, Oto, was found in a territory carrying the same name as the mountain landscape. They arrived at the chief's compound on July 27. A dense fog prevented any visibility. The enemy which was coming could infiltrate the village under the protection of the fog. It was only in the morning of July 28 that the enemy was eliminated from the big village.

Lt. Von Luttwitz pacified this place as well as the villages of Etin, Ongunu, Okum and Amassi. There were no big fightings but there were a series of patrol battles with heavy losses. The chiefs of the above cited villages began to surrender as from August 14.

On July 28 Adametz marched to Ngom to re-inforce the Zollenkopf's division with 12 guns. On his way to Ngom, his division was attacked. It was necessary to chase the enemy from around the camp. During the chase Zollenkops fell on a rock and had bruises and strained his muscles. He announced that he found the situation unchanged in Befang and Ngom, and that the enemy

had not abandoned the dispersed villages and that the mobility of the division was slowed down by illness and wounds.

Many shootings indicated that the enemy was leaving those localities situated much further. Some patrols with supplies were pursued everywhere. On the morning of July 30, the inhabited slopes of Ngom and Befang were taken under fire from the chief's compound which enjoyed an advantageous artillery position from all directions. Even if the bombardments did not produce any casualties in men and material since no one and very few compounds could be seen, the moral impact was remarkable on that day and night as drums were played and people cried in the village. As soon as fire was opened there was total silence. Far away into the mountains isolated groups of natives could be seen fleeing the bombardment which had reached them and provoked the right effect. From that day Ngom and Befang stopped being hostile. On August 20 they asked for peace but apparently lacked capable leaders to gather the dispersed natives.

With the reduction of resistance in the Befang-Mendi and Atschang triangle one could conclude that the war was over. Adametz left the pacification of this region to Sergeant Jungclaus with 22 guns and ordered the medical officer, Zollenkopf, with 39 guns to leave for Abedja on August 21 and pass from there to Andje and survey the territories situated to the north-west of this river. It was also useful to find the link to the Ossidinge border. The division found no significant resistance at Abedja.

Adametz crossed the Andje on August 4. The hanging bridge which had been destroyed by the Utschie (Oshie) had to be first re-installed. The division reached Oshie after 8 hours of trekking. Even as the natives attacked at different points the supply patrols and the divisions were walking around the camp, since this resistance was not violent as those they had experienced so far. The method of fighting was weaker. On August 6, Adametz sent the medical chief to the north to contact the police chief Albat and tell him to move towards the Ossidinge frontier.

The chief of Oshie came with his people on August 8, to ask Adametz for peace. On August 9, Adametz went on a pacification mission to Mbang where Zollenkopf and Police chief Albat had also arrived. They all met at Tanka. The subjugation of the villages between Andje and Mom was easy since villages like Abotschum, Mpang, Bataka and Otong had already established good relations with the Batscho military post and were by then quiet.

The medical chief, Zollenkopf, contracted amoebien dysentery in Oton in August 7, and had to remain in Mpang because he was unable to trek. Lt. von Luttwitz sent word that his troops had

fought in Ongunu and left many casualties. Adametz was forced to go there with reinforcements. As the situation in Mom required the assistance of a European, police chief Albat was ordered to go there. His mission was to subdue the whole territory between Andje and Mom which had not yet surrendered and also to castigate the people of Umberri for attacking after Adametz's departure for Utschie (Oshie).

On August 15 and 17, Police chief Albat fought at Lalugui, Kuibit and Kanubum and their chiefs finally surrendered on August 17. On August 18, he crossed the Mom and entered Umberri. As he was entering the village he received violent gunshots from the thick bush. He immediately launched an offensive and subdued the enemy. He punished the village severely by sending in patrols. The closure of the borders was now lifted and the commando that had rendered valuable services returned to Batscho.

Adametz left Mbang for Ongunu on August 12 and arrived in the camp of von Luttwitz on August 14. Part of the Ongunu region had asked for peace while the other sector had pitched in the forest at Amassi and Okun. On August 15, they were attacked on two sides, pushed back and chased to Amassi and Nka. Consequently, Amassi, Nka, Okun and the rest of Ongunu asked for peace.

On August 18 Sergeant Jungclaus presented to Adametz in Mbang the chiefs and delegations from Atschang, Tuna, Mendi, Mbang and Atu who had been subdued and submitted and began to hand over to Jungclaus their guns. On August 19 Oto, Eting, Angai and Oto submitted themselves to Adametz. Abedja had also made contacts. The two chiefs of Befang asked for peace through the intermediary of the head of the Ossidinge district.

Adametz ended the operation on August 23. Sergeant Jungclaus returned to Bamenda via Widekum after having gone through Fossungum and Kukwe peacefully and had convinced the chiefs to visit the Bamenda station. Zollenkopf left with the sick and the wounded for Bamenda through Bameta. Adametz went through the villages of Nka, Mesang, Mubadji, Nkore, Manjang, Mukuru, and Befang, the forbidden zone peacefully. The Iko (Bitere) found on the banks of Mija were punished for raids on the village farms of Bafut, Wum and Befang. Adametz took the return journey to Bamenda while von Luttwitz remained behind with 40 guns to make the zone of operation accessible to the administration and to bring it to fulfil the conditions of peace.

DKB: 1913: 998-1000: The Age region of the Bamenda District

In July of 1913 permission was granted by the Bamenda station so that the Age region situated on the peripheries of the Wum military post, and whose inhabitants had up till then disagreed

with the administration, had either to decide to give up its resistance and if need be, be constrained by military force to do so.

Captain von Unruh, who had taken over as head of the Bamenda station gave an account of what followed.

We succeeded by peaceful means to bring the inhabitants of Age to obey the orders of the Wum post. The fact that this took place without the shading of blood, is due in the first place to the fact that measures were taken for a relatively large force to be presented against the Age; it was also due to the uninterrupted efforts of Lt. Quelle, head of the post, in bringing the people to recognize the administration through peaceful means, and also to calmness and cautiousness of each participant in the operation, especially the black soldiers".

The situation of Age behaviour had not yet been clarified until the arrival of Captain von Unruh in Wum since the advance on the territory had been ordered on three fronts.

One division under Lt. Quelle went to the east of Mukarra, just after the Bakenso territory. It entered Age territory from the north-west. The second division under sub-officer Schumm went through Befang, Nkoro and Manjang to the north of Age and it arrived first in the Age village of Wabang. The third division which Captain von Unruh led, went east of Mija to Betam; it passed Mija and finally arrived in the main Age village of Manga. This division was also accompanied by the medical doctor, Dr. Pistner. The troops reunited in Nada (ADA) and here during negotiations the Age chiefs were charged with duties vis-a-vis the military post and the neighbouring localities.

Chief Etschiakung, head of the Age region visited the military post with some of his people. Captain von Unruh left sub-officer Schumm behind to see to it that the villages of Age progressively fulfilled their duties. His mission was to bring the inhabitants of the region to clear the road to Bakenso and to finish that with the time and forces at their disposal. Schumm was to visit all the villages and carry out a census of the men, women and children. He was also to investigate into the existing guns and have them brought into the military post. He had already been handed over 80 guns and six were confiscated. It was expected that through discussions and information the people would come to know about the advantages of the administration and trade exchanges would be guaranteed. During the first part of his stay the villages were forced to bring food supplies freely. It was also expected that the people of the region would become acquainted with the monetary exchanges through the establishment of a market in the camp. The villages were to be familiarised with the carrying of the flag. Also investigations had to be made on the people who had opposed through armed resistance the passage of Lt. Quelle.

Dr. Pistner was left behind in the Mija valley to carry out investigations about the existence of sleeping sickness and malaria. This was probably to explain the low population density in the Mija valley. Dr. Pistner was to undertake some vaccinations at the same time.

With regards to the political situation of the Age region, Chief Etschiakung was the paramount ruler of all the villages. Each village had its own chief. The power and authority of the chiefs and their paramount were very weak. This was brought out well by the fact that each family lives in a separate compound. The compounds which were often hidden on the slopes were associated to a given village. Because of the dispersed nature of the compounds the village appeared very big. Evidently the number of inhabitants in Age had been over-estimated. The census taken by Captain Unruh, had very low figure, taking into account that only a third of the population had been counted.

The Age are described as robust and the women relatively short. The birth rate was high. Women were found in the villages where the census took place, having six to ten children, according to a superficial investigation. Infant mortality did not seem to be high. He notes here the Djuka river was an affluence of Moan and not a tributary of Mukarra.

The Age territory is described as very mountainous having a landscape with all the characters of peripheral mountains. The forest is said to predominate and only the high crests of mountains were covered with grass and the valleys are described as very deep.

The Age territory is also described as everywhere rich in oil palms, and the palm plantations were concentrated in big groves. The preparation of oil is also said to be non profitable and the palm nuts were not used for anything for they could be seen lying everywhere. Money was still unknown among the Age, and the only trade they knew was the oil trade.

Whatever trade existed here, it was largely oriented towards the Bakenso-Nigeria border because the Hausa traders came to Bakenso. For some time the Hausa traders never came. This was due largely to the fact that what the Hausa came to buy had completely disappeared from the region. Elephants had been total exterminated from the region. There was no trace of small game except the hedgehogs. There were enough rubber trees in the bush but the Age did not know how to tap the rubber. The Wum military post had trained some people in each Age village to exploit the rubber.

The cultivation of fields in which maize, groundnuts and cocoyams were planted, is described as superficial and transitory. The soil on the slopes was seen as good and fertile. Plantains appeared to be grown in the villages and their surroundings.

The houses were made of flat mud-walls on which stood the elevated roofs of a conical form. The living room was relatively small and low and in front of it was a veranda enclosed by a wall of several metres high and which served at the same time as the kitchen. A hearth was constructed as a fire-place. Above the hearth was found the drying platform made of sticks on which meat and other things were dried. The houses and the villages were extremely dirty. That could explain the high disease rate among children. Small animals were found in small numbers and sheep and goats were non-existent. Pigs and chickens could be found in small numbers.

On the whole the Age territory was seen as rich in palm oil which could not be exhausted if it was exploited rationally. The number of inhabitants was not considered high, and there were not many guns circulating among the natives at the time the operation came to an end.

The military post in Wum was expected to educate the people of the region about the advantages of the administration. If that was done methodical and in a rational way, it was expected that the region would become completely submissive to the administration.

CONCLUSION

The German colonial presence in Cameroon (1884-1916) laid a rich foundation for the modern history of that country. Archives in Germany and Cameroon have huge deposits of colonial material. By analysing and presenting some articles in the *Deutsches Kolonialblatt* I have raised issues which have been inaccessible to local scholars. This present effort demonstrates the importance of German sources in the understanding of complex dynamics of colonial penetration. It shows also the evolution of relationship between the state and peasantry.

Deutsches Kolonialblatt is just one of the many published sources. By concentrating on western Grassfield material I have defined how future actions ought to be. In this single source there is a lot on the economy, history, administration and political organisation of German Cameroon. The regional approach adopted attempts to stimulate historians and anthropologists to cover other regions. If students of Cameroon history can take up some of these regions they will be contributing enormously to Cameroon studies.

If these pages have enriched the reader's experience, I will have the soothing feeling that my efforts have not been fruitless.

NOTES

1. Another paper in which colonial reports were published was the *Deutsches Kolonialzeitung* (DKZ). The *Amtsblatt für das Schutzgebiet Kamerun*, was the official government gazette for the Protectorate.
2. With the assistance of Mr. Kede Roubair and Mr. Nsi Mve Jean-Claude, I was able to translate some of these reports published in the DKB. These are not straight forward translations but they are summary translations of the main ideas or cursory assessment of the events. I hope I have tried to render some of these ideas and events in English despite my scanty knowledge of the German language. What has been presented in the following pages is just an effort which I hope will inspire more scholars to make these valuable sources available in English.
3. *Der Stern von Afrika* was the journal in which The German Catholic missionaries published their reports and achievements in the colonies.
4. The "Bamenda Bezirk" included at that time the present North-West Province and parts of the present western Province of Cameroon, especially parts of Dschang and Bamun. (cf. Zintgraff, *Nord-Kamerun*, Berlin, 1895, DKB).
5. The British attempted a house to house census when they took over the territory and their assessment Reports often carried a lot of demographic data.
6. Throughout the Grassfields all palace retainers cut off their hair completely except for a small patch of hair in the middle of the head..
7. Bände (Mankon) was erroneously taken for a Bufut village.
8. Definitely Zintgraff was foresighted in the forecast because the Economy of Cameroon today is built on agriculture, and large scale plantation economy (CDC, PALMOL) has been very successful.
9. Coffee and cocoa have become important export crops.

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(Fortsetzung und Schluß)

Wenden nun uns nunmehr zu den Wegen, vermittelt deren wir die Regier zu einer den kolonialen Interessen entsprechenden umfassenden Plantagenwirtschaft bringen können, wie wir am besten ihnen Spaten und Flugelhar in die Hand drücken können.

Auf einfachen gültlichen Vorschlag hin wird dem Regier thun, und ihnen es direkt befehlen zu wollen, wird kein Emittent befürworten können. Der gültliche Vorschlag muß durch direkten Nutzen, durch eine Beschönigung, unterstützt werden, der Zwang aber hat sich in weniger direkter Weise zu äußern. So der auf Grund vom Staate zu gewährte Pflanzung betrübte Plantagenbau wohl die wenigsten Ausländer auf Laute und Erfolg haben dürfte, so spreche ich zunächst darüber.

Es würde vielleicht zunächst eine amtliche Befehlsanweisung zu erlassen sein, derzufolge das kaiserliche Gouvernement jedem Eingeborenen, der sich zum Anbau gewisser, ihm vom kaiserlichen Gouvernement in bestimmenden Produkten verpflichtet, eine Pflanze zuzuschicken. Diese Pflanze legt dem betreffenden Regier die Verpflichtung ob, die Pflanzung von gesetzlicher Mindestgröße anzulegen, dieselbe unmittelbar nach den Vorschriften staatlich anzusehender Plantageninspektoren in Stand zu halten, widrigenfalls er mit Gewalt dazu gezwungen oder die begonnene Farm Staats-eigentum wird. Der Ertrag der Pflanzung gehört ihm zu eigen und nach einer gewissen Zeit, etwa 6 Jahre nach Vollendung der Pflanzung, wurde vom Staat, der dem Eingeborenen bei der Anlage derselben mit Werkzeugen, Saatpflanzen u. s. w. zur Seite steht, ein gewisser Zoll von den Produkten erhoben werden. Welcher Zoll konnte vom Zoll abgehen werden, dagegen für den Pflanzler die kleinere Verpflichtung bestehen, zu gewissen, vorher festzusetzenden Preisen seine Erzeugnisse an das kaiserliche Gouvernement abzuliefern, welches seinerseits dieselben an Unternehmern verachtet.

Eine derartige Verordnungs mußte richtig und verständig mit den eingeborenen Bewohnern durchgesprochen werden, und es mag sein, daß dieser oder jener, wenn er für jeden gepflanzten Kaffee- oder Cacaobaum bis zu dessen Ertragsfähigkeit jährlich 5 oder 10 Pfen

nige erhält, dafür genommen wird, diese Verpflichtung zu übernehmen.

Mannigfaltiger und eher zum Ziele führend, sind die verschiedenen Arten des staatlichen direkten und indirekten Plantagenzwanges: unter direktem Zwang verstehe ich hier die auf Grund strafrechtlicher oder zivilrechtlicher Erkenntnisse durch Anlage von Plantagen abzuarbeitenden Urtheile, wozu noch sonstige damit verwandte, als Strafen über ganze Dorfgemeinden etwa gefällte Urtheile in Gestalt von zu zahlenden Entschädigungen u. s. w. kommen, die mehr das Gouvernement als solches, wie das Gericht angehen.

So lange die Thätigkeit an der Spitze in dem Maße die Arbeit der auf dem kaiserlichen Gouvernement befindlichen Gefangenen in Anspruch nimmt, wie dies zur Zeit der Fall ist und dadurch für die Kasse des Gouvernements manche sonst notwendig werdenden Ausgaben erspart werden, dürfte es nicht angedacht erscheinen, die Gefangenen unter polizeilicher Aufsicht etwa am Mingo, Warri oder Sonoga an geeigneten Stellen zunächst mit dem Abholzen größerer Landkomplexe für Plantagenzwecke beginnen zu lassen.

Allerdings ist nicht zu leugnen, daß die auf diese Weise angewandte Arbeitskraft der Gefangenen nach Ablauf einer Reihe von Jahren, inwiefern eine derartig angelegte Plantage nicht Staats-eigentum wird, dem Gouvernement durch die Erträge der Plantage eine gute Einnahme bringen wird, ganz abgesehen davon, daß die zwangsweise zur Plantagenarbeit angehaltenen Gefangenen später nach ihrer Abbißung andere Eingeborene anleiten können. Aber wie gesagt, augenblickliche Sparsamkeitsmaßregeln lassen vielleicht den Gedanken an die Ausführung eines solchen Vorhabens nicht aufkommen, obgleich er sehr zu empfehlen sein dürfte.

Nach den wegen irgend welcher staatlichen Handlungen zu Freiheitsstrafen verurtheilten Personen kamen die zahlungsunfähigen Schuldner in Betracht.

Mangels jeglicher für den Europäer verwertbaren Vermögensobjekte bei den Schwarzem in bekanntlich die Eintreibung rechtlichstiftiger Forderungen beim Regier fast ein Ding der Unmöglichkeit.

Das Verthvollste eines Kameruners aus der wohlhabenden Klasse sind dessen Weiber, Sklaven, Kanus. Hieraus beruht sein Kredit. Derselbe gewährt dem Kamerunhändler Waaren; mit diesen, mit seinen Sklaven und Kanu fährt und geht er auf den Handel, während die Weiber die Farmen bestellen. Mit diesen

Hilfsmitteln kann der Kameruner seine Gläubiger erst nach geraumer Zeit befriedigen. Es ist klar, daß ein Gläubiger, so lange er nur noch einige Aussichten hat, zu seinem Gelde zu kommen, seinen Schuldner nicht wird pfänden lassen. Denn damit beraubt er denselben der letzten Möglichkeit, seinen Verpflichtungen nachkommen zu können, und er schneidet sich daher ins eigene Fleisch. Den Schuldner einsperren zu lassen ist ein Mittel, welches, wenn dessen Familie ihn auslöst, zum Ziele führt. Ob das aber namentlich in Zukunft immer Erfolg haben wird, ist aus mehr wie einem Grunde fraglich.

Groß ist die Zahl der insolventen Schuldner in Kamerun, und die Höhe der von denselben geschuldeten Summe dürfte so beträchtlich sein, daß dieselbe, in Arbeitsleistung umgesetzt, eine vorzügliche Anlage für das Schutzgebiet sein wird, sofern sich diese Arbeit auf die Anlage von Plantagen, deren Erträge theils zur Befriedigung der Gläubiger dienen, theils Eigentum des Schuldners werden, erstreckt. Vielleicht empfiehlt es sich, die Gläubiger Mit-eigentümer an den von den Schuldner anzulegenden und in Stand zu haltenden Plantagen werden zu lassen, da dadurch bei dem großen Interesse der Gläubiger an möglichst reichem Ertrage der Farm derselbe dem Staat einen Theil der Aufsicht abnehmen kann.

Angenommen, ein Mann wäre zur Zahlung von 100 Mk. verpflichtet und seine Zahlungsfähigkeit ist festgestellt. Es entsprechen 100 Mk. bei 0,50 Mk. täglichem Arbeitslohn = 200 Arbeitstagen; somit würde der Schuldner eine Arbeit zu verrichten haben, sei es selbst oder durch seine Sklaven, welche der Gesamtleistung von 200 Tagen gleichkommt.

Dieses Resultat dürfte indessen weit über das hinausgehen, was der Schuldner zu leisten hat, wenn es nur auf eine Farm ankäme, die ausschließlich die Schuld mit den Zinsen nach Verlauf von 3 Jahren beispielsweise decken soll durch einen einmaligen Ernteertrag.

Ein Kaffeebaum trägt z. B. wenig gerechnet, 5 Pfund Früchte schon nach 3 Jahren; wir halten aber der Sicherheit halber an 5 Jahren fest. Die Schuld beläuft sich nach 5 Jahren mit Zinsen auf 125 Mark, welche Summe dem Ertragnisse von 50 Kaffeebäumen gleichkommt. Der Kaffeebaum erfordert etwa 3 m Pflanzweite, also beanspruchen 50 Kaffeebäume mit Wegen ca. 500 qm. Ein Regier macht diese Fläche, sofern es auf die Arbeitsleistung eines einzigen Individuums ankommt, in Besitz guter Werkzeuge bequem in 20 Tagen fertig. Oben aber rechneten wir 200 Arbeits-

tage heraus. Hieraus erhellt, daß der Schuldner sich mit dem Ueberflusse seiner Arbeitsleistung im Besitz einer ganz hübschen Farm sieht, deren Erträge ihm ein neues Handelsprodukt ohne sonderlich viel Mühe und dem Staate eine neue Einnahmequelle gewähren, indem derartig entstandene Plantagen etwa 5 Jahre nach der ersten Ernte besteuert werden könnten. Ob die Anlage der Farm selbst unter „polizeilicher“ Aufsicht geschieht, ob man dem Gläubiger das Recht giebt, den Schuldner unter Kontrolle der Plantageninspektoren dieselbe anlegen zu lassen u. s. w. — Alles dies sind Fragen, welche erst dann in Betracht kommen, wenn man sich über eine derartige Heranziehung des zur Zeit unfruchtbar daliegenden, wahrscheinlich nach Vernichtung des Handels der Kameruner überhaupt verloren gehenden, durch die Kameruner den Europäern geschuldeten Kapitals im Prinzip klar geworden ist.

Diese Plantagenwirtschaft würde der Natur der Sache nach indessen auch nur einen Bruchtheil der Bevölkerung treffen, aber sie wäre um so eher mit in den Kauf zu nehmen, als durch den dabei geforderten direkten, den Eingeborenen aber trotzdem als gerecht erscheinenden Zwang mit der Zeit eine beträchtliche Anzahl geübter Plantagenarbeiter ausgebildet werden würde, die ihrerseits ihre Kenntnisse im Lande weiter verwerthen würden.

Da die Eingeborenen durch uns den Segnungen der Kultur zugeführt werden, so ist es recht und billig, daß sie dafür zu den Unkosten beitragen und dieses geschieht durch Zahlung von Steuern. Es ließe sich an eine Art Familiensteuer denken, deren Höhe sich für den einzelnen pater familias nach der Anzahl der seiner Gewalt unterstehenden Personen, namentlich Weiber und Sklaven, richtet. Durch diese Familiensteuer wird gerade die „wohlhabende“ Klasse betroffen. Es dürfte sonst schwer sein, von einem allemstehenden Kamerunmann, der nichts wie ein kleines Kanu sein eigen nennt, einen in baar zu entrichtenden Kopfzoll einzutreiben. Dieser läme erst für unsere Zwecke in Betracht, nachdem die wohlhabenderen Eingeborenen sich daran gewöhnt haben, die in baar zu entrichtende Familiensteuer abzuarbeiten. Durch einträglichem Handel der körperlichen Arbeit abgeben würden die Eingeborenen einer, anstatt baarer Leistung Arbeit verlangenden Steuer gegenüber sich wohl ziemlich rentieren erweisen, abgesehen davon, daß unsererseits eine Kontrolle über eine so ausgedehnte Arbeitsleistung ganzer Stämme einfach zunächst unmöglich sein dürfte und wir wieder über

ein Gesetz verfügen würden, welches mangels geeigneter Ueberwachung einfach auf dem Papier stünde und zur Förderung unserer Autarkie nicht beitragen würde. Nur allmählig wird man die Eingeborenen, etwa familienweise, ermuntern und ihnen gestatten, die anständig baar zu entrichtende Familiensteuer abzurufen; ist dieser Modus gefunden, dann erst wird eine Kopfsteuer ohne Unterschied einzuführen sein, die jeden trifft und ihm im Vermögenszufalle die Anspaltung einer gewissen Anzahl von näher anzugebenden Objekten auferlegt.

Der Neger ist von Natur aus bekanntlich habgierig und dicke Leistungen aus keinem Beutel, ohne dafür ein Äquivalent mit emigen Hundert Prozent Verdienst zu erhalten, sind ihm sehr unangenehm, namentlich nachdem die große Masse der Küstenbevölkerung die Hilfslosigkeit, um nicht zu sagen Nothwendigkeit, einer Regierung nicht nur nicht empfindet, sondern ihr ablehnend gegenüber steht; das kann für den, welcher die Negervart findet, keinem Zweifel unterliegen, ganz abgesehen von den dieses betriebswunden Thatsachen. Aus diesem Grunde ist es wahrscheinlich, daß die Familiensteuer, welche für ihre zahlreichen Arbeiter und Sklaven eine baare Steuer bezeichnen sollen, mit Freuden die Gelegenheit ergreifen werden, dieselbe durch ihre Familienmitglieder abarbeiten zu lassen. Dadurch wird ihr Zadel nicht in Anspruch genommen, und sie haben die Aussicht, später oben an ihren Plantagen zu verdienen. Ja, dieselben werden dem Staat noch dankbar sein, daß er sie, das heißt ihre sonst so sauren Sklaven, zwingt, für sie die Farmen anzulegen, wozu sie dieselben aus sich in dem Maßstabe, wie wir es wollen und sie es auch nicht ungern sehen, niemals bringen werden. Oder hätten die Hauptlinge in Kamerun, diese großen Könige, jemals auch nur einen Spatenstich thun können, wenn das Gouvernement es wollte?

Die durch die Dualladorfer führende große Landstraße, die großen Landungswege, alle diese Arbeiten mußte das Gouvernement mit großen Kosten und eigenen Leuten ausführen, trotz der ernstlichsten Versuche, die Eingeborenen dafür zu gewinnen. Direkt befohlener Plantagenbau wird zu zahllosen Palavern Anlaß geben. Anders aber, wenn derselbe an Stelle einer andern, noch unangenehmer empfindbaren Leistung tritt. Die baare Steuer wird sich eintreiben lassen; der einzelne zur Zahlung verpflichtete Hausvater ist bald gefaßt. Als echter Händler aber wird er die beiden Uebel, Steuer und Plantagenarbeit, miteinander abwägen und sich freuen,

zur Abarbeitung zugelassen zu werden, denn darin liegt der Gewinn für ihn.

Schließlich bemerke ich noch, daß der Neger nicht in dem Sinne faul ist, wie man gewöhnlich behauptet. Ein Dualla wäre thöricht, wenn er zur Zeit etwas anderes thun wollte, wie den einträglichen Zwischenhandel treiben, jeder Mensch strebt eben danach, auf schnellste und bequemste Weise seine Interessen, namentlich wenn es sich um Handel um das liebe Geld handelt, zu erreichen. Hat aber erst einmal der mit so überaus billigen Arbeitskräften — Sklaven, Weiber! — arbeitende Neger den für ihn bedeutenden Werth einer rationell angelegten Plantage begriffen, dann werden sich, wie erst einer, alsbald Hunderte dazu drängen, ohne Promien und dergleichen. Zudem sollen ja die einzelnen Plantagen nicht so übermäßig groß angelegt werden, daß dieselben die Kräfte einer Familie vollständig absorbieren. Hier heißt es auch wieder: Die Menge muß es bringen und wofern sie es nur bringt, ist dem Staatsinteresse vollkommen Genüge gethan. Man muß übrigens nicht denken, daß die durch die Neger verrichteten Arbeiten wenig Mühe verursachen. Die Farmen nehmen einen ansehnlichen Theil der Arbeitskraft der Bevölkerung in Anspruch. Die Delimitation erfordert eingehendes Zusammenarbeiten ganzer Verbände, die Vummbereitung ist überhaupt nur möglich, ein Beweis, daß der Neger nur erst wissen muß, wo der Profit steckt, dann geht er schon daran ihm vorher stehende Verschüttungen. Der haben wir hier oben nicht schon die Eingeborenen in militärischem Drill geübt, eine Arbeit für sie, deren späteren Nutzen sie vielleicht noch weniger schnell begreifen, wie den Anbau von Kaka.

Wie schon bemerkt, soll die Plantagenwirtschaft der Schwarzen unter staatlicher Aufsicht und mit staatlicher Unterstützung betrieben werden, insofern die Regierung Saatpflanzen unentgeltlich hergiebt oder Werkzeuge zur leichten Benutzung überläßt.

Plantageninspektoren haben sich von dem Gang und Stand der Plantagen der Eingeborenen zu überzeugen, nachdem ihre Belehrung und Anordnungen in dieser Hinsicht vorausgegangen sind. Um jetzt die erforderlichen Saatpflanzen vorrätzig haben zu können, sind an geeigneten Stellen Baumschulen von Kaka, Kaffee und anderen geeignet erscheinenden Kolonialprodukten anzulegen, wobei zu gleicher Zeit die Aufmerksamkeit auf Ausbildung schwarzer Gehülsen zu richten ist. Der umfassende und vorausschauende Geist eines solchen hat auch in dieser Hinsicht schon der noch fern

liegenden Zukunft gedacht durch die Anlage eines botanischen Gartens in Victoria. Ihn zu pflegen und zu erweitern mit Rücksicht auf seine für uns in Betracht kommende praktische Bedeutung muß unsere beständige Sorge sein. Die dieselbst sowie auf den durch Europaer betriebenen Plantagen gewonnenen Erfahrungen müssen gesammelt und den Plantageninspektoren thunlichst übersichtlich zugänglich gemacht werden.

Was nun diese Klasse von Beamten betrifft, so dürften sich geeignete Persönlichkeiten dazu finden lassen, die schon praktisch in verwandten Unternehmungen gearbeitet haben; ihre Auswahl richtet sich nach der Kultur der anzukübenden Produkte, als welche zunächst ich Baumwolle, Kaka und Kaffee vorzuziehen möchte.

Die Baumwolle trägt schneller und dient somit schon bald zur Veringerung der durch die plantageninspektoren entstehenden Unkosten, die nicht gering sein werden, denn ich würde es direkt für falsch halten, in dieser Hinsicht sparsam vorzugehen, etwa mit deutschen Kunstgarnern, die allerdings Latein kämen, aber keine Erfahrungen haben. Was nützt es aber, wenn wir deren Maßgröße bezahlen müssen? Sie werden dadurch an und für sich theurer und wir haben außerdem keine ertragsfähigen Plantagen. Die Plantageninspektoren sind nächst dem Gouverneur die wichtigsten Leute im Schutzgebiete. Daher empfiehlt es sich, aus den klaffischen Ländern des Kaffee- und Kakaobaues erprobte Kräfte nebst guten Samenreien gleich von Anfang an heranzuziehen und Gehälter von 15 000, 20 000 M. nicht zu scheuen. Wie überall, so sind auch hier wieder die theuersten Sachen die besten. Es ist ja nicht gelagt, daß wir immer solche theuren Beamten halten müssen, aber zunächst als Lehrmeister für weiße und schwarze Arbeiter sind dieselben unentbehrlich.

Ich erlaube mir in Berlin gehört zu haben, daß ein *S. B.* erfahrener Tabakbauern 25 000 M. Gehalt nebst Gewinnanteil bezog. Wenn dies Private thun muß, es nicht erst recht der Staat, der für seine eigenen Interessen und die eines erst zur Plantagenarbeit zu erziehenden Volkes auftritt?

Man muß zur Kamerun nur auf fünf Jahre jährlich 50 000 M. für eine staatliche Versuchsplantage ausgeben könnten, welche Erfolge ließen sich nicht in diesem Lande erzielen, welches ausschließlich zum Plantagenbau prädestinirt erscheint. Dieses Land würde uns sicher die Kapitalanlage, was den befreiten Sklaven Distrikts niemals freiwillig ein-

lassen wird, reichlich danken. Doch ist uns das Glück vielleicht insofern günstig, als wir uns eine größere stehende Schutztruppe vorerst jedenfalls ersparen können, nachdem sich die Balas als getreue Bundesgenossen erweisen und wir infolge der dadurch gemachten Expeditionen später im Stande sind, Paraden über die breiten Fronten unserer Kaffee-, Kaka- und Baumwollensplantagen abzuhalten.

Es erübrigt zum Schluß, daß ich einige Bemerkungen über die sich auf Grund der durch Eingeborene betriebenen Plantagenwirtschaft eröffnenden Aussichten für die Zollentnahmen hinzusetze.

Ich nehme an, daß das Problem, die Afrikaner zur Plantagenwirtschaft zu bringen, gelöst wird und es ist nicht un schwer zu lösen; ich nehme ferner an, daß in einem Zeitraume von 10 Jahren eine gewisse Zone bebaut ist und zwar so, daß mit dem ersten Jahre mit der Besteuerung der einzelnen tragsfähigen Bäume begonnen werden kann; denn diese Art der Besteuerung erscheint mir die einfachste, da der Staat auf eine ziemlich genau abzuschätzende Einnahme rechnen kann, auf alle Fälle aber der Schmuggel unmöglich gemacht wird, dessen Verhinderung in demselben Verhältnisse schwieriger und kostspieliger wird, je ausgebehener der Geschäftskreis der Eingeborenen und offener und ungehinderter die Verkehrswege werden.

Da ich über die Baumwollenkultur zu wenig Informationen habe, so nehme ich, es ist ja ohnehin diese Ausführung nur beipielweise, die Kaffeekultur noch einmal zum Gegenstande.

Bekanntlich wächst der Kaffeebaum wild in unserem Schutzgebiete; ob es gerade eine Sorte ist, die mit dem liberianischen, den ich auf Barombition angepflanzt habe, auf dem Weltmarkt konkurrenzfähig ist, vermag ich nicht zu entscheiden. Aber man sollte doch daraufhin annehmen können, daß die Kultur des Kaffees nicht ohne Aussicht sein wird.

Es sollen nun in den nächsten fünf Jahren insgesamt 50 000 Bäume angepflanzt werden, welche mindestens in acht Jahren alle ertragsfähig sind und nach dem zehnten Jahre zur Besteuerung herangezogen werden sollen. Ich führte oben (132) an, daß 50 Bäume etwa 500 qm beanspruchen, so daß durch die Eingeborenen 50 000 Bäume in fünf Jahren oder jährlich etwa 100 000 qm zu bepflanzen wären. Wenn zunächst nur 100 Leute jährlich, sei es direkt, sei es indirekt, sich dieser Arbeit unterziehen, so

kommen auf den einzelnen Mann 1000 qm, die in etwa 100 Tagen, den Tag zu 10 qm gerechnet, eine sehr geringfügige Arbeitsleistung, zum Anbau berechnete sein können, also in etwa drei Monaten, die etwa einer halben Trockenzeit gleichkommen. Die Urbarmachung des Bodens ist bekanntlich die schwerere Arbeit, vorwiegend durch Männer zu besorgen, ebenso wie das Zerhacken der gefällten Stämme und das Zusammentragen derselben zu Säulen behufs Verbrennung. Zum eignen Nutzen pflanzen, lassen es sich nicht um das sehr wichtige Verschicken des jungen Stoffesbaumes aus der Baumhülle in die eigentliche Pflanzung handelt, sowie zum Reinhalten der Sämlinge von Unkraut und Ungeziefer können sehr gut die Arbeitsleistung der Arbeiter und größeren Kinder in Anspruch genommen werden.

Im letzten Jahre soll die Bestäubung der einzelnen Bäume aus dem bereits oben (S 132) angegebenen Grunde vorgenommen werden. Wenn man nun den Werth eines einzelnen Baumes auf 5 Mt schätzt, so ergibt sich bei Zugrundelegung von 10 pCt. Stammsteuer für den Baum des Steuerertrags von 0,50 Mt. Die auf diese Weise angelegten Pflanzungen würden also der Kolonie eine ziemlich schätzbare erhebliche Einnahme zu gewähren im Stande sein. Ob es sich empfehlen würde, in den Kaffeeplantagen mehrere Kulturen zu ziehen, wie namentlich die Arachis hypogaea, ein Haupthandelsartikel am Kongo, müßten Erdmänner entscheiden, da eine derartige Kultur in der Gegend einer Pflanzung nicht unweiblich beeinträchtigen dürfte.

Bei jeder Gelegenheit möchte ich die Aufmerksamkeit auf einige andere Kulturen richten, nachdem ich schon mehrfach die Baumwollensäfte, den Kakaos und den Kaffee angeht habe, nämlich auch solche, welche zur Zeit schon im Lande in kleinem Maßstabe thätig vorhanden, theils verjüngt worden sind

Die Kokospalme, charakteristisch für den Handel der Südsee, wächst nicht nur in der salzgetränkten Luft des Meeres, sondern auch weiter im Innern fort; einige Exemplare finden sich noch bei den Banyangs, also etwa 200 km weit landeinwärts. Uebrigens sah ich auf meiner Namana-Expedition in Zibi im Senegal, also etwa 300 km von der See entfernt, in der dortigen englischen Faktorei einige von den Europäern angepflanzte Kokospalmen, die, ich glaube dieselben standen drei Jahre, recht kräftig entwickelt waren. Selbstverständlich ist die Kokospalme vorerst an den Wasserläufen anzubauen, wie sie denn zum Beispiel am Wuri in den Dörfern zahlreich

vorhanden und gewissermaßen den Fluß an seinen Ufern einfaßt.

Das Zuckerrohr findet sich allenthalben in den Farmen der Eingeborenen. Ueber die Qualität des Produktes fehlt mir allerdings jedes Urtheil. Aber es fragt sich, ob nicht eines Tages, wie südlich vom Kongo in den portugiesischen Kolonien, die Anlage von Zuckerrohrplantagen sich empfehlen dürfte, um im Lande selbst einen guten Rum zu gewinnen, der theils im Schutzgebiete zu Handelszwecken gebraucht, theils auf den europäischen Markt gebracht werden könnte.

Die Ricinuspflanze, fast in jedem Dorfe im Waldbande anzutreffen, wächst auf Wolke fast wie Unkraut, und beachtlichen wir mit derselben wegen ihres häßlichen Aussehens und ihrer unthierischen baumartigen Gestalt kleine Flächen anzulegen.

Tabak wird namentlich in den Waldländern mit gutem Erfolge gezogen. Die auf der Station befindlichen Europäer ziehen den dortigen Tabak selbst dem besten englischen, amerikanischen oder deutschen Pfeifentabak vor, da er einen angenehmen, aromatischen Geschmack hat, trotz einer ziemlich rohen zu nennenden Behandlung. Wir hatten den Versuch mit einer kleinen Ernte gemacht, die leider durch den Wundenkrieg zu Grunde ging bezw. durch die Träger gestohlen wurde.

Die Grundnüsse (Arachis hypogaea), die ich schon vorher erwähnte, sind häufiger im Waldbande, als im Waldlande. Sie werden zweifelsohne, sobald erst die Eingeborenen darauf aufmerksam gemacht sein werden, ein bedeutender Handelsartikel für die Zukunft Kameruns werden, während zur Zeit die Nachfrage wohl fast gleich Null ist; ihr Werth entspricht dem von Palmkernen ungefähr.

Dieses waren nur einige der einheimischen Erzeugnisse, die in Zukunft mehr Beachtung erfordern. Von einzuführenden läme der Reis in Betracht.

Bereits seit einigen Jahren habe ich auf Barombi-Station mit der Kultur von Reis Versuche gemacht, die recht befriedigend ausgefallen sind und die Memrovien-Leute, welche ich damit beauftragt hatte, erklärten das Ertragniß für mindestens ebenso gut, wenn nicht besser, wie in Liberia. Man muß man bedenken, daß der Reis im frisch gerodeten Waldlande ausgesät wurde und daß alsdann die erste Ernte stets weniger gut ist als die zweite oder die dritte. Zur Zeit dürften auf Barombi wieder etwa 10 Morgen zum Schnitt stehen; es ist dieses die größtmögliche Art in gelber Hülse, welche etwa einen Monat mehr

Zeit gebraucht, als eine andere Sorte, die ein kleineres Korn und eine dunkle Hülse hat.

Gerade der Anbau des Reis durch die Eingeborenen ist sehr zu befürworten trotz der Besorgniß vor dem Fortfall der jetzigen Reiszufuhr. In demselben Verhältnis nämlich, wie der Eingeborene sich dem erhobten Handelsverkehr zuwendet, wird er in der Bestellung seiner Pflanzungen nachlässiger, steigt der Preis der Lebensmittel überhaupt.

Der Reis ist aber als namentlich auf Handelsreisen mitzunehmender Proviant so bekannt und wegen seines geringen Gewichtes im Verhältnis zu seinem Nährwerth so leicht in beträchtlicher Menge auf die Lebensmittelmärkte zu bringen, daß ich darüber weiter nichts zu sagen brauche. Militärische und andere Expeditionen sind aus demselben Grunde, daß sie sich stets auf längere Zeit mit diesem Proviant im Lande selbst versehen können, weit unabhängiger von der Lebensmittelfrage. Nicht mit Unrecht nennt ihn Garega, als ich ihn den Vortheil des Reis bei niedrigeren Aktien in dieser Hinsicht auseinandersetzte, „weißes Pulver“, welches in Verbindung mit dem schwarzen Mehl unterweilen wird. Die Bälge haben von nur etwa 20 kg Saatreis erhalten, und wird der Anbauversuch an verschiedenen Stellen gemacht.

Der Reis wird sich später sehr gut zu einem zu besternden Ausfuhrartikel erheben lassen, namentlich wenn in Kamerun geeignete Maschinen zur Entschäpfung aufgestellt werden. Bekanntlich verbraucht die westafrikanische Küste eine sehr beträchtliche Quantität Reis für die schwarzen Arbeiter und ist so abhängig von dieser Zufuhr, daß durch die Verpätung dieses oder jenes Dampfers oft schon recht unangenehme Verlegenheiten entstanden sind. Die Qualität ist, da für Negere bestimmt, keine besonders gute; jedenfalls ist das im Lande genommene Korn hier sehr viel besser. Daher ist es auch nicht zu verwundern, daß nunmehr Europäer den Landesreis dem europäischen vorziehen.

Jedenfalls verdient die Reisfrage eine ganz besondere Berücksichtigung. Ich bemerke noch zur besorgte Gemüther, daß der Anbau des Reis keine Fieber zur Folge hat, wie das in China sein soll; denn es ist der Bergreis, den ich im Auge habe, der keinen jumpfigen Boden verlangt, sondern überall gedeiht. Obgleich die Barombi-Station im Osten und Westen von zwei großen Reiszellen begrenzt wird, haben wir von Fiebern aus diesem Grunde nichts bemerkt, vielmehr war die Gesundheit der Europäer immer befriedigend.

Es erübrigt zum Schluß, noch einige Worte über die Gegenden anzuführen, welche für die staatliche Kultivierung im Sinne vorliegender Denkschrift in Betracht kommen.

So lange wir mittelst kleiner Poligen-Dampfer bis in das Kamerun Delta mündenden Flüsse jeder Zeit leicht und ohne viel Zeitverlust befahren können, so lange Flußläufe die bequemste Beförderung der kultivierten Produkte für Kanus und Handelsdampfer gewähren, so lange wird man seine Schritte auf merkantiler auf die an deren Ufern wohnenden Stämme zu richten haben.

Mungo, Wuri und Samaga dürften hier zunächst in Betracht kommen, und von diesen ist vielleicht das baumlose Gebiet des Wuri in seinem Unterlauf wenigstens beser geeignet für die Kultur von Reis, Grundnüssen, Baumwolle; während Mungo und Samaga bei entschieden fruchtbarem Boden für die Kaffee- und Kakao-Plantagen in Betracht kommen würden. Da der Mungo seit einigen Jahren sich einer besonderen Aufmerksamkeit seitens der Welt-Leute zu erfreuen hat, die jährlich immer mehr Land daselbst urbar machen, so dürfte dieser Umstand insofern von Beachtung sein, als hier der in Kamerun ansässige Hauptzweig der Welt-Leute sehr wichtige Dienste leisten kann, denn den Mungo kann man ohne Bedenken als das Gebiet der Welt-Leute bezeichnen und es fragt sich, ob bei irgend einem anderen der gedachten Flüsse ein solch umfassender Einfluß eines Stammes zu bemerken ist. Ich brauche aber wohl nicht hervorzuheben, wie bedeutungsvoll für unsere Zwecke auch nur ein halbwegs angelegener „wichtiger“ Dampfer ist, der auch räumlich über ein großes Gebiet verfügt.

Nächst den Flußläufen kommt die jetztigen Straßen in Betracht, und glaube ich, daß dieselben in dieser Hinsicht uns ebenfalls später, namentlich wenn der Verkehr für Lastthiere und Wagen darauf eingerichtet wird, von großer Nutzen sein werden. Das Land, durch welches die Baki-Straße führen wird, ist fruchtbar und wohl bewässert. Das Ban Yang Gebiet dürfte zwischen Baki und Kamerun zu dem schönsten in den Küstengegenden gehören, ebenso wie die Landchaft Nalium mit ihren ausgedehnten Wäldern.

Das, was der Kongo-Staat erst durch den Bau einer Eisenbahn erreichen kann, nämlich die die Zukunft Afrikas bedingenden fruchtbaren Gebiete, das liegt für uns in so schöner, prächtiger Fülle um das Kamerun-Boden mit seinen günstigen Verschiffungspunkten, daß wir nur die Augen aufzumachen und zuzugreifen haben.

Ich bin mir bewußt, daß die in vorliegender Zeitschrift entwickelten Ideen, die mir zur Zeit eine ausführlichere Darstellung nicht gestatten, aber doch auch in dieser Gestalt vielleicht eine Vorstellung von dem zu geben im Stande sind, was die Zukunft Kameruns ist und was dafür notwendig zu geschehen hat, wohl geeignet sind, unser gesammtes an Menschen und Mitteln verfügbares Material in vollstem Anspruch zu nehmen.

Die Eingeborenen zur Plantagenwirtschaft zu bringen, ist eine Aufgabe, die so viel Arbeit und Mühe, so viel Geduld und Ruhe erfordert, daß sie, bis zum Erfolg durchgeführt, die ganze Kraft und Energie eines Mannes auf eine Reihe von Jahren hinaus in Anspruch nehmen wird. Die pekuniären Mittel sind im Verhältnis dazu gering zu nennen. Denn ich halte eine jährliche Ausgabe von etwa 50 000 Mk. zur Bezahlung der Plantagen-Inspektoren, zur Anlage von Pflanzschulen, zur Verteilung von Prämien endlich für hinreichend, sofern diese Ausgabe auf 6 bis 8 Jahre in dieser Weise als stehend angenommen werden kann. Diese Summe dürfte sich aber um so leichter im Schutzgebiete von Kamerun herauswirtschaften oder vielmehr sparen lassen, als sich doielbst die großen Unkosten für eine stehende Schutztruppe, ich setze von etwa 50 Mann Küstengarniererie ab, sehr wohl vermeiden lassen, denn die für uns in einem Radius von etwa 200 km um das Kamerun-Boden herum zunächst in Betracht kommende eingeborene Bevölkerung ist, sofern ihr die richtige Einstellung von dem beigebracht wird, was wir wollen, so leicht zu leiten, daß der Gedanke an eine militärische Besetzung dieses Gebietes, denn das besorgt doch schließlich die Schutztruppe, durchaus abzulehnen ist. Einige ungeberdige Häuptlinge direkt an der Küste, von denen es übrigens noch nicht hinreichend feststeht, ob sie dem „eigenen Triebe“ gehorchen, werden durch gelegentliche Exkursionen seitens der Bali-Truppen sehr bald zur Vernunft gebracht werden; das kann übrigens schon eine gelegentlich durchziehende Expedition besorgen. Angreifer werden die Waldlandstämme niemals werden; ist aber eine größere Exkursion trotzdem nötig, nun dann haben wir in westlichen Teil hinreichend Balis in diesen Gegenden, wie etwa Soldaten in Ostafrika, wo doch erst eine Zusammenziehung der räumlich weit auseinander liegenden Schutztruppenteile notwendig ist.

Aber ich glaube zuversichtlich und die bis zur heutigen Stunde gemachten Erfahrungen bei den Balis bestätigen mich darin, daß man die Neger eher durch eine verständig ge-

leitete Interessenpolitik zu seinem Vortheile beherrscht, als durch vorsehnell angewandte Gewalt, denn jene zieht an, diese schiebt ab.

Darum möge es bald geschehen, jene Wege zu beschreiten, welche unter Zurechtzählen der der zur Zeit für die Kamerun-Kolonie verfügbaren Mittel es ermöglichen, dieselbe nach einer obsehbaren Reihe von Jahren, wenn die Handelsräte mit ihren Entwürfen dahin ist, durch die neue Ära der durch Eingeborene betriebenen Plantagenwirtschaft als ein Vorbild für andere Kolonien hinzustellen. Dieses ist nur möglich, wenn wir im Lande selbst Fuß fassen, wenn die Schwarzen für uns den Boden umbrechen.

Afrika den Afrikanern, die Afrikaner für uns!

Das sei das künftige Zauberwort.

Kamerun.

Expedition des Oberleutnants Pavel.*)

Ueber seinen Marsch von Bali nach Banjo und die Ermordung des Oberleutnants Rolke berichtet Oberleutnant Pavel aus Banjo unter dem 11. Februar d. Jz., wie folgt:

Am 8. Januar wurde der Abmarsch von Bali seitens der Expedition angetreten; ihre Stärke betrug 5 Offiziere, 4 weiße Unteroffiziere, 150 farbige Soldaten und 600 Träger. Am Nachmittag desselben Tages wurde in Wamenda, der neu gegründeten Station, Ortsunterkunft bezogen. Wamenda selbst ist ein großes, reiches Dorf, stark bevölkert. Am 9. Januar traf die Expedition in Bambui ein und wurde daselbst freundlich empfangen, es wurde viel Verpflegung geliefert. In Bambui erschienen die Häuptlinge von Belom, Bamilifi, Bamedjon und Bambiri mit Geschenken, in Lebensmitteln bestehend, hoch erfreut, daß Bafut bestraft sei und sie auf diese Weise von dem Druck und der Tributpflicht gegen die Bafuts befreit seien. Alle diese Dörfer werden der neuen Station Wamenda in reichlichem Maße Arbeiter und Träger zur Verfügung stellen. Am 10. Januar wurde der Marsch nach Bamestin fortgesetzt und dabei das etwa 3000 m hohe Grenzgebirge nach Osten zu überschritten. Bamestin selbst, ein Dorf von mittlerer Größe, ist reich angebaut, hat freundliche, zahlreiche Bevölkerung, und der Häuptling hat sich bereit erklärt, allen Anforderungen der Station Wamenda nachzukommen. Am 11. Januar wurde nach Babungo marschiert; das Gelände wechselte in der Höhe von 1400 bis 1200 m. In Babungo war großartiger Empfang. Der Häuptling mit seinen Großen kam der Expedition eine Stunde entgegen und lieferte auch für den nächsten

*) Bergl. Deutsches Kolonialblatt 1902, S. 90 u. 162

Tag, an welchem Ruhetag war, sehr reichliche Verpflegung, zeigte sich überhaupt sehr gefällig. Babungo ist reich bevölkert und gut angebaut. Für Träger- und Arbeiterstellung wird Babungo von großem Nutzen sein. Fünf Unterhäuptlinge aus der Umgegend kamen mit reichen Lebensmitteln an und versicherten ihre Freude, unter den Schutz der deutschen Regierung treten zu können. Am 13. Januar wurde auf dem Marsche ein 3000 m hohes Gebirge überschritten und in dem Dorfe Kinkolo Quartier bezogen. Am 14. Januar ging der Marsch nach Nung. Am 15. Januar wurde die Landschaft Banjo passiert und in der Hauptstadt Kumbo Ortsunterkunft bezogen. Die Gegend fängt an, einen milderen Charakter zu bekommen, die Farmer wehren sich der Häuptling von Kumbo, einem großen, gut angebauten Dorfe, empfing uns freundlich und zeigte sich überhaupt bereit, allen an ihn gestellten Anforderungen pünktlich nachzukommen. Die Wirkung der Bestrafung der Bafuts machte sich auch hier noch geltend. Am 17. Januar überschritten wir 2000 m hohe Berge und nahmen Quartier in dem Dorfe Njomen, einem kleinen Farmdörfe. Am 18. Januar ging der Marsch nach Bahungle, mit wenig Einwohnern, da sich hier schon die früheren Sklavenjagden der Fulahs und Hausfas bemerkbar machten. Am 20. Januar war Binda ein Tagemarsch östlich davon, am 21. Januar wurde Bantem erreicht. In Bantem war die Grenze des Sultanats Banjo erreicht, und die nächsten Tage gingen die Märkte durch schmutzige Hausfadorfer mit Grasshütten ohne Lehmunterbau, wenig bevölkert, bis nach Kintau, woselbst die Expedition am 24. eintraf. Kintau selbst war zwei Tage vorher nach Aussage der Einwohner durch den Häuptling von Bahum (Batum-Bali-Kumbath) wiedergebrannt.

In Gorori, dem nächsten Quartier, sollte ich durch einige Hausjagde Mähres darüber erfahren. Am 25. wurde mir dort mitgeteilt, daß Bahum nur drei Tage in südwestlicher Richtung entfernt liege, und ich beschloß daher, nachdem am 26. in Gorori Ruhetag gemacht war, nach Bahum abzumarschieren und den dortigen Häuptling zur Rechenschaft zu ziehen. Am 27., nachdem kurz vor dem Abmarsch eine Kaiser-Geburtstagfeier abgehalten war, gelangte ich nach zehntägigem Marsch nach Tibete; daselbst brachte ich in Erfahrung, daß Bahum nicht drei, sondern sieben Tagemarsche entfernt wäre, der Häuptling von Bahum außerdem durchaus fried-

lich geimnt sei. Das Dorf Sinkau sei von einem Nachbarhäuptling in nördlicher Richtung verbrannt worden. Ich kehrte daher am nächsten Tage nach Gorori zurück, nachdem der Verbreiter der falschen Nachricht zur Rechenschaft gezogen war. Später, nach den Vorgängen von Bango, sollte es sich aufklären, warum die Expedition in südwestlicher Richtung abgelenkt worden war.

Am 30. Januar marschierte ich nach dem sagenhaften Patoto (Patatu), einem alten Marktplatz, der aber seine Wichtigkeit vollständig verloren hat. Gorori, das Nachbardorf, hat Patoto als Marktplatz zwischen Bango und Bali-Kumbath vollkommen verdrängt, aber auch hier hat der Handel nachgelassen, da Bali-Kumbath neue Handelswege nach Ngutte und Ngila eingeschlagen hat. Am 1. Februar wurde der Marsch über Lugerre, Marfalsa, Kibau, Turtarra auf Bango fortgesetzt, woselbst ich am 7. Februar eintraf und die Ermordung des Oberleutnants Nolte erfuhr. Er war am 25. Januar mit einem Teil seiner Kompagnie in Bango eingetroffen und hatte durch Nachhelferlinge die Warnung erhalten, daß die Station eines Tages von der dort bestehenden Kriegspartei überfallen und er selbst ermordet werden sollte. Um diesen Plan ungefohrt ausführen zu können, war auch versucht worden, meine Expedition von dem Wege nach Bango abzulenken, und als ich am 27. Januar den Marsch nach Tibete angetreten hatte, war die Stimmung in Bango immer feindlicher geworden. Auch ohne diesen Vorfall nach Tibete, der mich zwei Tage Zeitverlust kostete, wäre ich indessen zu spät gekommen, um das Unglück in Bango zu verhindern, da Oberleutnant Nolte bereits am 1. Februar 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uhr vormittags ermordet wurde. Oberleutnant Nolte hatte die Absicht, um allen Streitigkeiten ein Ende zu machen, das Haupt der Kriegspartei, Jerima Isha, zu verhaften. Er verlangte daher am 1. Februar morgens mit dem Lamido und seinen Großen eine Beratung in der Königsfenz. Dazu nahm er zehn Soldaten mit in das Beratungszimmer hinein und ließ Leutnant Sandrod mit 30 Soldaten außerhalb der Fenz Aufstellung nehmen. Das Lager der Station selbst blieb durch Sanitätsorganen Hollenbeck und drei Soldaten besetzt. Genaue Instruktionen für alle Teile waren ausgegeben worden. Als im Laufe der Beratung Jerima Isha für verhaftet erklärt wurde und ihm dies durch Auflegen der Hand von Oberleutnant Nolte bemerkbar gemacht wurde, sprang der dem Letzteren gegenüberstehende Lamido Omaru auf und ließ seinen im Kessel verborgenen Dolch dem Oberleutnant Nolte ins Herz. Letzterer hatte noch die Kraft, „Feuer“ zu rufen, und es entspann sich nun ein lebhaftes Gefecht in und vor der Königsfenz, bei dem der Lamido Omaru, der zu fliehen versuchte, erschossen wurde. Leutnant Sandrod wurde sehr bald Herr der Situation, nachdem eine Anzahl Tullabs gefallen und der Rest geflohen war. Zu letzteren gehörten auch Jerima Isha und einige andere

Haupter der Kriegspartei, wie der Sarlin Saggi und Raigama Petepette. Gleichzeitig war das Lager überfallen worden, doch der Angriff durch Sergeant Hollenbeck abgewiesen. Bei diesem Gefecht ist wohl die Königsfenz, wie die Moschee und ein großer Teil der Stadt in Flammen aufgegangen. Es wurden eine Menge Gewehre und Patronen, Pferde und Vieh erbeutet.

Noch am Abend des 1. Februar ließ Jerima Isha um Frieden bitten. Als erste Bedingung stellte Leutnant Sandrod persönliches Erscheinen des Jerima zur Bedingung. Am 9. Februar mittags erschien Jerima Isha und ein Teil seiner Großen. Nachdem ich dem Jerima erklärt hatte, daß seine Thronfolge als Haupt der Kriegspartei ausgeschlossen sei und ich seinen jüngeren Bruder Ibrahima als Lamido einsehen würde, ließ ich Jerima Isha, Sarlin Saggi, der mit zu den Haupthebern gehört, und den Raigama Petepette in Eisen legen. Ich schickte diese drei an das Kaiserliche Gouvernement. Nachdem nun am 11. mittags Ibrahima mit seinen Großen erschienen war, wurden ihm die Friedensbedingungen bekannt gegeben, die er pünktlich zu erfüllen versprach. In etwa acht Tagen, in welcher Zeit er sein ganzes Volk zurückzuholen versprach und die Unterhelferlinge von Kontscha und Goshaka herbeizolen wollte, werde ich ihn offiziell als Lamido einsehen.

Westafrikanische Pflanzungs-Gesellschaft „Victoria.“*

Der Vorstand der genannten Gesellschaft führt in dem folgenden erschienenen Geschäftsbericht für das Jahr 1901 aus:

Die Pflanzungs-Abteilung beschäftigte durchschnittlich vierzehn, die Handels-Abteilung sechs und die Feldbahn-Abteilung fünf Europäer. Wir können eine erfreuliche Besserung der gesundheitlichen Verhältnisse feststellen, welche in erster Linie der Chinin-Propylaxe und den großen, im Laufe der Jahre von uns urbar gemachten Landstrecken zu verdanken ist.

Die bereits im Vorjahre eingetretene Besserung der Arbeiterlage machte weitere Fortschritte, dank der durch die Handels-Abteilung geschaffenen Möglichkeit, den Arbeitern in unseren Faktoreien für ihren Arbeitslohn zu angemessenen Preisen Waaren zur Verfügung zu stellen. Es arbeiten zur Zeit auf allen Abteilungen zusammen etwa 1400 Neger, welche in den letzten Jahren durchschnittlich 250 Mk. pro Kopf und Jahr uns kosteten. Durch Einrichtung größerer Krankenhäuser, successive Anpflanzung von etwa 800 000 Bananen, Berggröberung der Arbeiterhäuser zc. glaubt die Gesellschaft in der Besserung der Lage ihrer Arbeiter gegen das Vorjahr abermals einen Schritt vorwärts getan zu haben. Nach wie vor ist aufs Strengste darauf geachtet worden, daß die Arbeiter gut und angemessen versorgt und ke-

* Bergl. Deutsches Kolonialblatt 1901, S. 360

monatlang ihre regelmäßigen Fieberanfalle, von denen glücklicherweise ein immerhin nur geringer Prozentsatz tödlich verfiel. Geradezu auffallend aber war es, daß — im Gegenfatz zu den in verschiedenen anderen tropischen Ländern gemachten Erfahrungen — die Eingeborenen viel mehr zu Leiden hatten als die Weißen; nicht nur, daß die Erkrankungen häufiger vorkamen und schwerer waren, auch die Sterblichkeitsziffer war bei ihnen ungewöhnlich höher als bei den Weißen. Viel mag dazu beigetragen haben, daß Ernährung und Pflege viel zu wünschen übrig ließen, Chlorn für sie meist unerreichbar war, und daß ihre dunklen Lehmhütten die besten Schlupfwinkel für die Moskitos bildeten. Es war auffallend, daß in den Monaten Februar bis April jenes Jahres die Moskitoplage einen ganz außerordentlichen Umfang angenommen hatte. Während im Schutzgebiete bis dahin die Moskitos in der Regenzeit fast nur an Flußläufen und in Niederungen beobachtet worden waren, konnte man in genannter Zeit selbst auf trockenen Hochflächen dieser unbeliebten Gesellschaft nicht entgehen.

In der ersten Zeit meines Aufenthaltes suchte ich mich vor den kleinen Peinigern dadurch zu schützen, daß ich in meinem Schlafzimmer den Tag über zwei sich gegenüber liegende Fenster offen ließ. Bei dem stets vorhandenen günstigen Winde herrschte im Zimmer eine fortwährende Zugluft, von welcher die Moskitos bekanntlich keine Freunde sind; ferner zerstäubte ich allabendlich vor dem Schlafengehen etwas Zackerlin, und zuletzt bespritzte ich mir noch Hände, Gesicht und Nacken leicht mit „Mosquitolin“. Die Fenster mußte ich dann allerdings während der Nacht geschlossen halten; dafür blieb ich aber auch von Moskitos vollständig verschont. Am Tage, besonders aber gegen Abend, trug ich als Fußbekleidung stets hohe (bis über die Kniehöhe reichende) Schnürstiefel oder halbhohle, leichte Schafstiefel, da ich aus Erfahrung wußte, daß beim Tragen niedriger Schuhe die Moskitos sich mit Vorliebe die nur mit dem Strumpf bedeckten Teile des Fußes für ihre peinigende Tätigkeit ausuchten.

Sehr bald empfand ich das Schlafen bei geschlossenen Fenstern und die tägliche Anwendung des Mosquitolins als lästig, das, nebenbei bemerkt, nach meiner Ansicht auch zu teuer ist, um allgemeinere Verbreitung zu finden. Ich war daher genötigt, ein bequemerer Mittel anzuwenden, um mich der bössartigen Störenfriede zu erwehren und mir die erforderliche Nachtruhe zu sichern. Zu meiner Freude gelang es mir bald, ein gutes Moskitonez, das besonders auf dem Boden und am Eingang unbedingt sicher schloß, und ein Stück Fenstergaze zu beschaffen. Sodann ließ ich für meine Schlafzimmerfenster genau passende Rahmen anfertigen, welche mit Drahtgaze überzogen und derart an die Fensterrahmen von außen angebracht wurden, daß die Fensterflügel nach wie vor ungehindert nach innen geöffnet werden konnten, gleichzeitig aber auch ein moskitosicherer

Abfluß nach außen gesichert wurde. Auf diese Weise konnte ich nachts bei offenem Fenster schlafen und hatte doch Ruhe vor den ungeliebten kleinen Gästen; da es aber doch vorkam, daß einige der selben tagsüber durch die offene Schlafzimmertür eindringen, wendete ich zuletzt noch folgendes Verfahren an. Abends nach Eintritt der Dunkelheit schloß ich die Fenster und Thür des Schlafzimmers und zerstäubte ungefähr eine Viertelstunde Zackerlin (wovon eine ganze Flasche 30 Pf. kostete) etwa $\frac{1}{4}$ bis $\frac{1}{2}$ Stunde später waren alle vorhandenen Moskitos, Fliegen zc. getötet und die durch die Gaze geschützten Fenster wurden, weil das Gemäch des Zackerlins Hustenreiz verursachte, wieder geöffnet. Nach Beschaffung des Moskitonezes für das Bett und der Fenstergaze konnte ich den Gebrauch der Mosquitolins ganz einstellen. — Bei diesem Verfahren bin ich nie von Moskitos geplagt worden; ich habe sie sogar nie mehr des Nachts im Schlafzimmer beobachtet können.

Thatsache ist nun, daß ich bis jetzt von der Malaria vollständig verschont geblieben bin, während eine Reihe Europäer, die sich mit mir oder sogar nach mir zur Zeit der Fieberepidemie in meinen Wohnorte niedergelassen hatten, soweit ich beobachten konnte, alle an Fieberanfällen zu Leiden geblieben; aber auch sämtlich keine durchgreifenden Maßregeln angewendet haben, um sich vor den Moskitos zu schützen.

Gutachten über die Marmorlagerung auf der Farm Etuis im sudwestafrikanischen Schutzgebiete.

Höchstens 6 km von der Station Abtabis an der Bahnstrecke Swakopmund — Karibib und in einer Entfernung von 165 km von der Ruine gelegen tritt am südlichen Abhange eines sehr zerfissenen Gebirgskopfes eine gewaltige Marmorablagerung auf, die in ihrer Erstreckung von 6 bis 7 km im Norden (nach Nord) von Quarzit und im Sängenden von massigen Gesteinen — Granit und Gneis — eingeschlossen ist. Diese zum Teil bis 1 km mächtige Formation erweist sich in dem mittleren Teil auf mindestens 100 m insolge des Auftretens massiger Beschaffenheit, d. h. ohne Vorhandensein von Schichten und sonstigen wesentlichen Störungen besonders zum Abbau des Marmors geeignet, da der fragliche Charakter des Terrains die Anlage von Steinbrüchen betriebl. mit Leichtigkeit zuläßt.

Was die Qualität des Marmors betrifft, so sind nach meinem Dafürhalten die ziemlich feinkörnige Struktur, der lebhafte Glanz, die blendend reine weiße Farbe, die verhältnismäßig große Durchsichtigkeit (stark kantendurchscheinend) und die Möglichkeit der Beschaffung großer Werkstücke alle gute Anzeichen anzunehmen, wie sie bei den geschätztesten europäischen und in der Technik verwendeten Marmorarten zu finden sind.

Besonders auffallend ist, daß der Marmor von

Stufis auf die große Entfernung des Streichens hin, soweit dieses an der Oberfläche beobachtet werden konnte, weder das Korn, noch die Farbe wechselt; nur nach Westen hin, etwa 3¹/₂ km von der Wasserstelle Stufis entfernt, zeigt sich solcher mit schwarzer gefälliger Aderung, welcher zweifellos ebenfalls grob, wenn nicht noch mehr technischen Werth haben wird, als die weiße Varietät.

In den an der Oberfläche liegenden und der Verwitterung ausgesetzten Stücken wurde nirgends eine Zerklüftung oder ein Abblättern beobachtet, ein Zeichen dafür, daß Glimmerstückchen in Lagen und Eisenoxydul nicht vorhanden zu sein scheinen, wie

diese öfter die europäischen Qualitäten in ihrer Verwendung beeinträchtigen

Zeigt nun der Marmor von Stufis schon an der Oberfläche solche prächtigen Eigenschaften, so ist wohl mit Sicherheit anzunehmen, daß derselbe bei weiterer Erforschung und Ausbeutung sich noch geeigneter für die Zwecke der Baukunst und Skulptur erweisen wird.

Jedenfalls können die Marmorlager von Stufis unter Berücksichtigung aller anderen Umstände, welche die unbedingte Notwendigkeit einer Rentabilität erheischen, für die Einleitung einer Marmorindustrie im großen Maßstabe empfohlen werden.

Verzeichnis der im Schutzgebiete Kamerun thätigen Handels und Erwerbsgesellschaften nach dem Stande am Anfang 1902.*

Nr	Firma bezw. Gesellschaft, Sitz derselben in Europa	Niederlassungen im Schutzgebiete	Europäisches Personal	Farbiges Personal
I Bezirk Victoria				
1	Boermann & Co, Hamburg	Victoria, Bimba, Bwanga, Tifo, Sanje, Bonjongo	1	42
2	The Amba-Bay Trading Company Ltd, Liverpool	Tifo, Abinga, Bimba, Mundame, Ngeme, Betsa, Victoria	7	52
3	J. Weiler, Hamburg, Gr. Reichenstr. 25/33	Victoria, Bibundi	4	26
4	Kamerun-Land- und Plantagen-Gesellschaft, Hamburg	Kriegsfließschiffhafen, Mbamba, Wasserfall	8	430
5	Westafrikanische Pflanzungsgesellschaft „Victoria“, Berlin NW, Dorotheenstr. 49	Victoriapflanzung, Umbepflanzung, Bumbupflanzung, Ngemepflanzung, Kraterboorwerk, Mittelboorwerk, Wanaphanzung, Buea, Molfo	18	ca. 1400
6	Motime Pflanzungs-Gesellschaft, Hamburg	Motime-Bergboorwerk	4	196
7	Plantage Dechelhauen, Betsier, Geh. Kommerzienrath Dr. Dechelhauen, Tiffau	Dechelhauen bei Tongo	4	289
8	Sinnell & Co. Herr Paul Seyger, Berlin, Werklmerstr. 41 II	Obbundscha	2	93
9	Westafrikanische Pflanzungsgesellschaft „Bibundi“, Hamburg, Gr. Reichenstr. 25/33	Bibundi, Tongo, Mutundange, Bomana	15	850
10	Ibenau Sanje Pflanzung, Stuttgart	Sanje, Bibundi	3	129
11	Lisofa Pflanzung, G. m. b. S., Berlin NW, Dorotheenstr. 49 part.	Lisofa	1	149
12	Pflanzungs-Gesellschaft „Soppo“ G. m. b. S., Berlin NW, Dorotheenstr. 49 part.	Soppo bei Buea	5	200
13	Molfo-Pflanzung, Berlin	Molfo	2	52
14	Lisofa-Pflanzung, Berlin	Molfo	1	150
15	Etona Pflanzung, Berlin	Maomu	1	50
16	Bolsamba-Pflanzung, Berlin	Bolsamba	1	60
17	Deutsch-Westafrikanische Handelsgesellschaft m. b. S., Hamburg, Hermannstraße 25/27	Rio del Rey, Bonge, Bavo, Lobe, Nduan, Bela, Bonge-Plantage, Obang, Bacut, Mofungofeli, Jfofi, Bacua, Betenge	10	7
18	Amba-Bay Development Association Ltd, 26 North John Street, Liverpool — Seit 1. Januar 1902 B. D. Woodm & Co Ltd, Liverpool	Rio del Rey, Baloto, Boa, Batundu, Bayfalotore, Baypflanzung, Etanatu, Etaroman, Etutan, Jfaku, Malombi, Neme, Noto, Ngemge, Ngutu	9	9
Summe I			99	4184

*) Bergische Deutsches Kolonialblatt 1901, S. 705

der Kadei wieder erreicht und im Dorfe Nginto — Makkassamm Mballa (Plehn's Lamballa) — Lager bezogen. Auch hier waren die Eingeborenen außerordentlich entgegenkommend, nur veruchten sie hier sowohl, wie in den nächsten Tagenmärkten, übereinstimmend mit den Aussagen Buas, die Expedition auf das andere Ufer des Flusses zu führen, weil dort durch dicht besiedeltes Grasland der gebrauchliche Weg nach Nordwesten führt.

Ich wählte aber den sehr viel schlechteren, stellenweise kaum begangenen und wenig bevölkerten Weg, der durch einen Urwald, größtenteils im Ueberschwemmungsgebiet, am rechten Flußufer entlang führt. So wurde durch wiederum einige Bibalodoosjer am 15., stets am Fluße entlang, der große Makkassamm Voru erreicht, der mit seiner Hauptmasse allerdings auf dem linken Flußufer sitzt, und zu dem auch der von Plehn bekannte Daisi gehört. Auch hier war die Aufnahme überall gut, die Führer- und Wegefrage regelte sich überall leicht, wenn auch das Bestreben, mich auf die andere Flußseite zu bringen, immer wieder erkennbar wurde. Der Weg war, wie schon erwähnt, derartig schlecht, daß ein kleines Stück des Kadei benutzt werden mußte, um einen größeren Sumpf zu umfahren. Erst in Gobilu, bereits in der Uebergangsjone zum zusammenhängenden Graslande gelegen, wurde die Fährstelle des großen Weges vom anderen Ufer erreicht, und wurde der Weg dementsprechend besser. Ein Ruhetag in dem Baturi sehr nahen Gebiete gab Gelegenheiten von Beri und Niana, ebenso von Ngungong und Berisole Gelegenheit, mich aufzusuchen. Nachgehoben wäre, daß überall, besonders weiter nach Berri hin, sich viele Kufria vorfand, die regelrecht ausgenutzt wurde. Durch mehrere schöne Dörfer von bereits vollständigem Graslandstypus erreichte ich durch zunächst Parkland am 18. das wieder im Urwald gelegene große Dorf des Buijogi-(Makka)-Hauptlings Berri. (Schluß folgt.)

Hauptmann Ramsay über seine neueste Reise im Gebiet der Nordwestkamerun-Gesellschaft.

Der Generalbevollmächtigte der Gesellschaft Nordwestkamerun, Hauptmann Ramsay, hat über seine neueste Reise im Konzeptionsgebiet an das Kaiserliche Gouvernement in Kamerun einen Bericht erstattet, dem wir Folgendes entnehmen:

Meine Reise führte mich auf zum Theil ganz neuem, zum Theil auf dem Wege, den im Januar d. J. der Kommandeur der Kaiserlichen Schutztruppe, Herr Oberst Pabel, marschirt war, von Bali bezw. von der Kaiserlichen Station Bamenda durch die sehr stark bevölkerten Landschaften Basien, Basotum, Ba-Militi, Ba-Banki, Ba-Bijjing, Ba-Bungo, Ba-Ngbelang, Bada nach dem großen, reichen und sehr bevölkerten Reich Ba-Ngo, wo ich, ebenso wie wenige Monate vorher der Herr Kommandeur, in

großartigster Weise aufgenommen wurde. Von Ba-Ngo, das auf dem über 2000 m hohen Kumbo-plateau liegt, marschirte ich nach der schon in der Mbam-Ning-Ebene gelegenen Landschaft Ba-Ntem, die bereits dem Lamdo von Bango tributpflichtig ist, und dann durch die von Houffes bewohnten Landschaften Ngu, Massaja, Maharba. In Maharba traf ich auf die v. Steintische (1893) Route Ngambe-Banyo und marschirte auf dieser durch die Landschaften Bibadu und Zukurua nach der Kaiserlichen Station Banyo, wo ich am 18. Mai eintraf, und wo ich zu meinen weiteren Reiseplänen die zuvorkommendste und weitgehendste Unterstützung von dem damaligen Stationschef, Herrn Oberleutnant Sandrock, fand.

Von Banyo marschirte ich auf einem neuen, direkten Wege nach Ngambere; nach meinen Aufzeichnungen ist in dieser Gegend der Mao Bess oder Mao Meng die Grenze des Gesellschaftsgebietes. Nach kurzem Aufenthalt in Ngambere marschirte ich auf dem kürzesten, meines Wissens noch nicht aufgenommenen Wege durch absolut unbewohntes Gebiet nach Tibati und von Tibati über Lamongli, Npua, Bumbo nach Ngambe, in die sehr reichen und bevölkerten Tamarstaaten.

In Ngambe traf ich mit Herrn Oberleutnant Sandrock zusammen, und wir machten gemeinsam durch die bisher ganz unbekannte und unerforschte Gegend von Bukumba und Ditam die höchst interessante Reise nach Bamum (oder Bafu oder Batod), wo wir am 6. Juli d. J. eintrafen. Bamum ist ohne Zweifel die an Bevölkerung und Ausdehnung bedeutendste Stadt südlich des Benue. Während des Marsches nach Bamum fanden wir den Anstich an die Route der v. Schimmelpenningschen Expedition, da wir den Mbam an derselben Stelle überschreiten mußten.

Während Herr Oberleutnant Sandrock von Bamum den Rückmarsch nach Banyo antrat, wandte ich mich westwärts, um einen direkten Weg durch das bisher ganz unerforschte Gebiet westlich des Mbam nach Jabassi zu suchen. Nachdem ich nach sechstägigem Marsch von Bamum den westlichen Grenzfluß von Bamum „Ning“, dessen Quellgebiet an den Südhängen des Kumboplateaus ist, und der von Westen her in den Mbam fließt, überschritten hatte, passirte ich zunächst die sehr bedeutende Landschaft Ba-Ngante; von hier ging es durch die Landschaften Ba-Nwa, Ba-Bossa nach Ba-Numbere, der letzten Landschaft auf dem Hochplateau und im Grasland.

Am 22. Juli stregen wir auf beschwerlichen Wegen etwa 700 m tieil ab in die Waldregion; die erste Landschaft in der Ebene ist Ba-Ndeng. In sehr kuppigem Gelände passirte ich dann das Stromgebiet des Buri und überschritt an den folgenden Tagen dessen linke Nebenflüsse Mutombi und Liba und den Buri, der hier im Oberlauf nur Nam heißt, selbst; den letzteren in einem Kanu.

Die Passage über den Liba und den Mutombi:

in deren rasender Strömung das Holzboot nicht benutzt werden konnte, war lebensgefährlich. Nachdem ich die Landschaft Ndokiti passiert hatte, erreichte ich am 28. Juli Zabassi und am 1. August d. J. Duala.

Aus dem Bereiche der Missionen und der Antisklaverei-Bewegung.

Missionsplöntere im Grasland von Nordwestkamerun.

Die Baseler Mission hat seit einigen Jahren in Bali Fuß gefaßt und von dort aus auch mit anderen namhaften Städten im Grasland von Nordwestkamerun Verbindung angeknüpft; so in neuester Zeit mit dem Häuptling Nyoha von Bamum. Sie vollzog damit einen weiten Sprung ins Hinterland, nachdem sie bisher von Duala schrittweise ins Wurt- und Mongo-Flußgebiet vorgegangen war. Die vor etwa 10 Jahren erfolgte Gründung der Station Nyasofo war der erste Versuch, mit der Verkündigung des Evangeliums unter die Völker des Hinterlandes zu treten. Da dieser so gut gelang, glaubte man, unbedenklich in die Städte des Graslandes vordringen zu können, wo man unter den zahlreichen Heiden auch schon mohammedanische Bevölkerungs-teile antrifft.

Die von der Missionsgesellschaft herausgegebenen Reise- und Stationsberichte, die größtenteils in „Evangelischen Heidenboten“ veröffentlicht sind, geben ein anschauliches Bild vom Leben der Missionare auf dem neuen Arbeitsfelde. Der vor Jahresfrist nach Bali entsandte Missionar M. Göhring schreibt über den Schluß seines zehntägigen Fußmarsches von Bombe über Etobum und Tinto, auf dem er seine Frau und den jungen Missionar Hohner bei sich hatte:

Wir erreichten endlich den berühmten steilen Bal-Aufstieg, der ins hochgelegene Grasland führt. Ich hatte mir unter letzterem immer eine flache graue Ebene vorgestellt, mich aber mit dieser Anschauung gründlich geirrt. Auch als wir den schmalen steinigen Pfad entlang der Bergwand hinter uns hatten und glücklich oben waren, sahen wir kein ebenes Land vor uns. Das Klettern und Steigen ging weiter. Soweit das Auge reicht, schweift der Blick über ein welliges grünes Hüggelland. Im Gegenlag zu der dumpfen Luft des Urwaldes atmet man hier eine frische, kräftige Bergluft ein. In den Tälern und Schluchten dieses Hochlandes erblickt man große Bananenhaine, aus denen die spitzen Pyramidenbüsche der Eingeborenen hervorragen. Ungehindert kann der Blick in die Ferne schweifen. Man sieht den Weg schon auf weite Entfernungen sich schlangenartig durchs Gelände hinziehen. Unser Holbegleiter führte uns in das Dörflein Bamua, etwas abseits vom Wege. Als wir es auf beschwerlichem Pfade abends 6 Uhr erreichten, fühlten wir uns todmüde, denn wir waren an diesem Tage von morgens 2 Uhr an immer auf den Beinen gewesen. Unsere Kleider waren so durchschwitzt, daß buchstäblich kein trockener Faden mehr an ihnen war. Die Eingeborenen wohnen hier meist in einzelnen höhlenartigen Zäunen oder solche aus gestochenen Matten fassen das aus mehreren Häusern bestehende

Gehöft ein. Die in die Dörfer führenden Wege sind die reinen Laufgräben, auf beiden Seiten mit einer lebenden Hecke versehen. Zum Hof, in dem wir übernachteten, gelangten wir auf einer Art Bühnerleiter, die über den Zaun führte. Um die Gastfreundschaft war es nicht sonderlich bestellt. Die Leute waren entweder fürchtbar scheu, oder sie wollten überhaupt nichts von uns wissen. Außer zwei Männern erschienen trotz unserer Aufforderung niemand; doch schickte der Häuptling ein kleines Schweinchen und einige Pfirsingtrauben. Das hier vermischte Entgegenkommen sollte uns am letzten Reisetage reichlich zuteil werden. Nach einem mehrstündigen Marsche stießen wir auf eine Gesandtschaft des Häuptlings von Babesi. Bald kam uns dieser auch selbst entgegen. Er begrüßte freundlich, ließ voraus und winkle uns ihm zu folgen. Wir kamen an einen freien Platz, wo auf beiden Seiten des Weges eine Anzahl Babesileute im Gras saß. Nachdem wir auf unseren Kösten Platz genommen hatten, winkle der Häuptling seinen Leuten. Diese zogen aus ihren Verstecken im Gras mehrere Kalabassen voll Palmwein hervor; auch ein Sad mit gedochtem Schweinefleisch wurde uns gebracht, desgleichen gekochter Pfirsing. Außerdem erhlitten wir zwei schöne Bühner. Das war eine andere Begrüßung als den Abend vorher in Bamua. Nachdem wir unser Gegenbesuch, ein Stück Baumwollzeug und etwas Tabak überreicht, verabshiedeten wir uns aus freundschaftlichster und laßen bald darauf das Ziel unserer Reise, die neuerbaute Missionsstation Bali vor uns liegen.

Diese junge Niederlassung hat einen für innerafrikanische Verhältnisse einfache Geschichte. Im November 1902 unternahmen die Missionare Schüler, Keller und Spellenberg die erste Erkundungsreise nach Bali. Der Befund war so günstig, daß die Missionsleitung in Basel ihre Zustimmung zur Errichtung einer Station (der 10. Hauptstation in Kamerun) gab. Schon im Mai 1903 rücker die Missionare Ernst und Leimbacher zu dauerndem Aufenthalt hier ein. Sie waren in der ersten Zeit die Gäste des „Königs“ Fonjongo in dessen Gehöft, bis sie ihr eigenes kleines Haus im Balbauhil fertig hatten. Ein Jahr später folgte ihnen der vertratete Missionar Keller. Während die anderen in das inzwischen errichtete Schulhaus übersiedelten, bezog das Ehepaar jenseits erste Missionshaus. Schon am 1. Dezember 1903 hatte man in Anwesenheit Fonjongos eine Schule mit 63 Knaben einrichten können. Unter diesen waren drei Söhne des Herrschers und zahlreiche Häuptlingsöhne aus benachbarten Stämmen. Die Schülerzahl wuchs bald auf 150. Als Missionar Leimbacher an den Bau eines größeren Missionshauses ging, leitete er eine Menge eingeborener Burschen mit gutem Erfolg zur Bauarbeit an.

Fonjongo hat auf die Dauer eine freundschaftliche Haltung zu den Missionsleuten eingenommen. Er bereitete auch den neuen Ankömmlingen einen

feierlichen Empfang. Am dritten Tage nach ihrer Ankunft erlösten die großen Eisenbehälter, die das Volk von Bali bei besonderen Anlässen zusammenrufen. In der Mitte des Marktplatzes, wo sich die Stempyramide befindet, von der aus die Staatsreden des Herrschers gehalten werden, spielte eine Musikbande auf Trommeln und Flöten. Am Eingang des Palastes, der unmittelbar am Marktplatz liegt, wehte auf der einen Seite die schwarz-weiß-rote Flagge, auf der anderen das weiße Ball-Vanner. Vor dem Tor war auf dem Erdboden eine Rindschale ausgebreitet, worauf ein mit Perlen reich verzierter Schemel stand, der Sitz des Königs, rechts und links eine Anzahl anderer Schemel für die Gäste. Von allen Seiten strömten festlich geschmückte Männer, Weiber und Kinder herbei. Als die Missionsleute hier einige Minuten gewartet hatten, entstand plötzlich tiefe Stille. Alles schaute nach dem Eingang des Gehöfts. Da erschien „er“ in einem wallenden, dunkelroten, samtenen Hausgewand. Auf dem Kopfe trug er eine aus einheimischer Baumwolle geflochtene Hüpfmütze. Er schritt auf die Antömmel zu, reichte ihnen die Hand zum Gruß und ließ sich dann auf seinen Staatschemel nieder. Seine Gäste forderte er auf, ebenfalls Platz zu nehmen. Währenddem klatschte die versammelte Menge, die eine gebückte Haltung einnahm, im Takt in die Hände und huldigte ihm dabei: „Tsawe mfon!“ „Tsawe mfon!“ Das bedeutet etwa: „Mächtiger König!“ Wörtlich: „Du übertriffst“ (nämlich alle anderen). Etwas zeitlich hatten etwa 30 bis 40 alte Balimänner in langen Gewändern, ihre großen Pfeifen rauchend und die Keulung mit ihren Wäldern misierend. Nun gab der König den in der Nähe stehenden beiden Bläsern ein Zeichen, wonach diese ihren Eisenbehältern schmetternde Töne entlockten. Nach diesem Signal setzte eine Musikkapelle ein, und der Tanz begann. Alles bewegte sich anmutig im Kreise, Männer und Weiber, alt und jung. Währenddem trugen einige Königswiber geflochtenen weißen Palmweiden und saftige Bananen auf. Eine Frau verheuchelte mit einem Pferdebesen, dessen Griff mit Perlen verziert war, die Fliegen aus der Nähe des hohen Herrn; eine andere hockte am Boden und kreuzte aus einer Kürbischale den warmen Palmwein. Der König fragte die Missionsleute, ob sie gut gereist seien, was sie bejahen konnten. Gegen Abend verstummte die Musik, und alles ging nach Hause.

Über den gegenwärtigen Stand der Missionstätigkeit im Grasland suchte der Generalpräses Luz von Buea im Verein mit dem Missionar Stolz von Bonaku durch eine im vorigen November und Dezember unternommene Besuchsreise Klarheit zu gewinnen. In seinem Bericht schreibt er u. a.: „Beim Gehen in der Schule zu Bali, zu dem sich auch der König einstellte, durften wir uns überzeugen, daß die Schüler in der biblischen Geschichte schon recht

zu Hause sind. Auch im Lesen, Schreiben und Rechnen sind gute Fortschritte zu verzeichnen. Vor allem wird der Gesang gepflegt, und Missionar Ernst hat schon eine ganze Anzahl Kinder in die Bailsprache übertragen; seine Schüler singen einige dreistimmige Lieder ganz ordentlich. Missionar Gohring, der eine Druckerpresse und die notwendigen Buchbindereierwerkzeuge mitgebracht hat, ist gegenwärtig damit beschäftigt, eine Bibel und die biblische Geschichte zu drucken. Wenn auch der König keine so großen Erfolge im Lernen mehr erzielen wird wie seine jugendlichen Untertanen, so bekommt er doch allmählich einen weiteren Blick, er wird auf die heidnischen Schäden in seinem Lande aufmerksam und lernt sie anders beurteilen. Im Gegensatz zu vielen seiner Untertanen ist der Balikönig sehr fleißig. Er geht selbst auf seine Felder und beaufsichtigt seine Arbeiter und Weiber. Auch beim Bau der Schulhäuser oder der Kapelle stellt er sich ein und sieht nach, daß alles recht gemacht wird.“

Daß die Missionare das Vertrauen Fonyongas und der Häuptlinge in der Nachbarschaft gewonnen hatten, zeigte sich bei den politischen Unruhen, die im Sommer 1905 ausbrachen, als der Häuptling von Bawalju, einer drei Tagereisen von Bali entfernten Stadt, erschossen war. Sie vermittelten damals mit dem Chef von Bamenba, in dessen Bezirk sie wohnen. Es gelang ihnen auch, die Bewohner der noch weiter entfernten Stadt Wanjoa zur Ruhe zu bringen. Fonyonga aber stellte dem Stationschef 1000 Balimänner zur Verfügung, als es galt, das aufständische Jongu zu züchtigen.

Die erste namhafte Erweiterung der Bali-Mission bahnt sich allem Anschein nach in der mehrere Tagereisen östlich gelegenen großen Stadt Bamum an. Die beiden Visitatoren reisten im Anschluß an ihren Besuch in Bali dorthin und wurden dabei von zwei Missionaren aus Bali und vielen der dortigen Schüler, die gerade Ferien hatten, begleitet. Missionar Stolz schreibt darüber in der Ratnummer des „Heidenboten“: Bamum ist eine große befestigte Stadt. Früher sollen Krieger aus Norden gekommen sein und sie zweimal niedergebrannt haben, weshalb der Großvater des jetzigen Königs seine Residenz befestigte. Lekturer begrüßte uns. Er entschuldigte sich, daß er uns nicht entgegengekommen sei; er habe gar nichts von unserm Kommen gewußt. Darauf ließ er uns in unsere Herberge bringen, die luftig und geräumig war. Kaum waren wir in unserm Quartier, als auch schon 20 Abgesandte von ihm kamen und Begrüßungsbesuche brachten. Wir erhielten auch an den folgenden Tagen alles, was wir zum Unterhalt bedurften. Der König Nyoya soll 26 Jahre alt sein. Er ist nicht sehr groß, aber kräftig gebaut und macht einen guten Eindruck. In seinen Zügen liegt etwas Gutmütiges; dabei ist er eine ruhige, überlegende Natur. Zunächst interessierte er sich sehr für unsere heimatischen Verhältnisse und war erstaunt zu hören, daß man ihn in Deutschland kaum „König“

nennt wurde, und daß Bamum trotz seiner 10000 Einwohner in Deutschland nur eine kleine Stadt wäre. Nun erzählte mir ihm auch von Bali und den dortigen Schulen; uns lag daran zu wissen, was er zur etwaigen Gründung einer Missionsstation in Bamum sagen würde. Er äußerte zuerst einige Bedenken, worauf wir ihn bat, sich die Sache ruhig zu überlegen. Am andern Tage teilte er uns mit, er wünsche uns, wir sollten uns bei ihm niederlassen. Ein baldiges Einlezen der Missionstätigkeit erachtet um so wünschenswerter, weil der Islam unauffhaltsam vordringt. In Bamum wohnen jetzt schon über 300 Hausfa mit ihren Familien. Sie halten öffentlich auf dem Markte ihre Gebete und erzeugen daneben dem Könige unterwürdig ihre Ergebenheit.

Die Häuser sind in Bamum für afrikanische Verhältnisse sehr schön gebaut und stehen in gerader Linie, oft drei Reihen auf einer Seite der Straße. Sie sind meist 9 m im Quadrat und haben etwa 6 m hohe Wände, die aus Flechtwerk von Palmrippen hergestellt und mit Lehm beworfen sind. Dann kommt ein etwa 70 cm hohes Gefims aus geflochtenem Gras, das allerlei Tierfiguren aufweist, wie Eidechsen, Leoparden, Schildkröten. Darüber erhebt sich das sehr steile Grasdach, das in eine Spitze ausläuft. Das Innere der Hütten ist sauber und schön ausgestattet. Am Eingang hängt das Eidechsen, alles fein gewebt und geschmackvoll geordnet. An den Wänden sind noch allerlei Töpfe und Krüge aus Ton angebracht, während die Decken mit geflochtenen Körben und Stühlen aus Palmrippen behangen sind. Großartig und fast imponant ist der Hüttenpalast des Königs. Es gehören etwa 40 kleinere Häuser dazu, in denen die Diener des Herrschers wohnen. Dieses Volk hat ohne Zweifel eine gewisse Kultur und hält auf äußere Ordnung.

von 15 v. S. (bisher 10 v. S.) des Wertes unterworfen werden. In Klasse 3 und 5 sollen angeblich englische Waren einen Vorzug von 5 v. S. des Wertes genießen, so daß die englischen Waren der Klasse 3 zollfrei eingehen, die Waren der 5. Klasse 10 v. S. des Wertes zu zahlen haben würden.

Kamerun.

Bericht des Hauptmanns Glauning über seine Reise in den Nordbezirk.

Am 25. August brach ich aus und benutzte die inzwischen fertiggestellte neue Straße über Wabanki — Tingo und Bamefing nach Babungo. Der dortige

Hauptling ist seit Buntgraßs Zeiten einer der treuesten Anhänger der Weißen. Er hat auch die Expedition Pabel glänzend aufgenommen und der Station jederzeit Träger gestellt und Lebensmittel geliefert.

Von Babungo aus wurde die über 1000 m hohe Gebirgskette erklimmt, die in die Hochländer

von Belom, Bamuku und Banfso übergeht, und nach etwa 9stündigem Marsch das erste Farmdorf von Olu, am nächsten Morgen das Hauptlingsdorf selbst erreicht. Der Hauptling von Olu (oder Bamuku) kam uns mit einem Korb auf dem Rücken und einer Erdbade entgegen, als Zeichen, daß er nicht kämpfen, sondern für den Weißen arbeiten wolle. Olu ist eine schöne, fruchtbare, wie Belom hoch in den Bergen gelegene Landschaft. Eisen scheint hier viel gefunden zu werden. Man sieht hier zahlreiche Eisenschmelzhütten. In den großen Wäldern gibt es wahrscheinlich Kautschuk. Olu liegt zwischen Belom und Banfso und steht mit diesen beiden Ländern, die es an Größe weit übertreffen, in freundschaftlichem Verkehr. Die Bauart der Häuser entspricht der der übrigen Grasslandstämme. Die nächsten Tage wurden auf die Erkundung des 2300 m hoch in den Bergen gelegenen Mauwes-Sees verwendet. Da die Führer, wahrscheinlich um den Besuch des Sees zu verhindern, behaupteten, den Weg verloren zu haben, so wurde ein Pfad durch die dichten Busch- und Bambuswälder geschlagen und der See schließlich unter großen Schwierigkeiten aufgefunden. Dieser höchste See Kameruns ist ein Kratersee von etwa 4 bis 5 km Länge und 2 1/2 bis 3 km Breite. Er ist sehr tief, hat schön bewaldete Ufer, einen Abfluß (Oluwanbene), aber keinen sichtbaren Zufluß. Die Eingeborenen besuchen den See einmal im Jahr, um der Gottheit, die in dem See nach ihrem Glauben wohnt, Palmwein, Pflanzen usw. zu opfern. Dicht am See fanden wir auch mitten im Walde das Lager, in dem sich der Belomhauptide während des Krieges versteckt gehalten hat. Vor Eintritt des Weitermarsches war ich genötigt, 4 an Pocken erkrankte Soldaten unter Führung eines Gefreiten zur Station zurückzuführen. Auch im weiteren Verlauf der Expedition traten noch verschiedene Pockenfälle auf, die aber leicht verliefen. Eine weitere Übertragung der Krankheit auf die von der Expedition passierten Landschaften hat nicht stattgefunden. Die weiterhin durchzogenen Landschaften Djoti, Nde, Nto, Wobem gehören sämtlich zu Banfso.

Sie liegen in einer Höhe von 1200 bis 1400 m am Fuß des eigentlichen Banfso-Plateaus, das sich wie ein mächtiger Wall, wenige km entfernt bis 800 und 1000 m Höhe erhebt. Von Djoti soll es bis Kumbo 1 Tagemarsch, von Nto 2 Tagemarsche sein. Von letzterem Ort passiert man unterwegs die große, zu Banfso gehörige Landschaft Banlen. Die Expedition stieß infolge ihres überraschenden Erscheinens nirgends auf direkte Feindseligkeit, doch waren sämtliche Dörfer verlassen. Später hat der Hauptling von Banfso die Landschaft Nto schwer bestraft, weil die dortigen Eingeborenen uns den Durchzug durch ihr Land nicht verwehrt hatten.

Am 4. September traf ich in Meijcho (das die Hausas Sundej nennen) ein. Es liegt materisch

inmitten von Espalmen und Buchsbaum am Hang der 400 bis 500 m hohen Abeng-Berge. Über Bija (1267 m über dem Meeresspiegel) und Nsa, die beide auf hohem, sich nach dem Hochland von Kambe zu fortsetzenden Bergplateau liegen, gelangten wir in die Tulum-Felsgebirge, die den Übergang von den Hochländern zur Tiefebene bilden. Die Wanderungen über diese schroffen Gebirge und durch die engen fast nirgends ebene Flächen aufsteigenden schwül-heißen Täler waren überaus anstrengend. Das Maultier hatte ich mit Rücksicht auf das schwierige Gelände in Dumbo zurückgelassen. Über Kanko gelangte die Expedition am nächsten Tage nach Mandi, das auf schroffen Felsrücken gelegen ist. Wir fanden den Ort, der weitläufig die schauzigste von sämtlichen nicht allzu sauberen Tulum-Landschaften ist, verlassen. Da die Eingeborenen, die mit Speer und Schild bewaffnet, die angrenzenden Höhen besetzt hatten, sich auf keine Verhandlungen eintießen, sondern die Träger und Boys beim Wasserholen zu überfallen versuchten und rings um das Lager ihr Kriegsgeheul ertönen ließen, so war es nötig, ihnen einen Dentsattel zu geben. Sie wichen vor den Patronen zurück, setzten sich aber mit starken Kräften an einem Fluß fest und suchten hier den Übergang der Truppe zu verhindern; doch wurde dieser erzwungen und die Mandilene zurückgeschlagen und weithin verfolgt. Am 15. September wurde der Weitermarsch nach dem 3/4 Stunden entfernten Tschaeji angetreten. Der Mandihauptling hatte inzwischen seine Unterverfung angezündet und einstweilen 2 kleine Eisenbeinzähne überbracht. Einen größeren Zahn wollte er in Kambe kaufen. In Tschaeji wurde die Expedition freundlich aufgenommen, ebenso am nächsten Tag in Werabe, das auf einem Hügel etwa 200 bis 300 m über der Talsohle gelegen ist. Das ganze Gelände ist ungeheuer zerklüftet. Tiefe Täler und Schluchten wechseln mit schroffen Fügeln und Bergen. Werabe ist in letzter Zeit ohne jeden Grund besonders viel genannt worden. Gold ist dort noch nicht gefunden, obwohl bei den zahlreichen dort vorkommenden Quarzriffen die Möglichkeit jenes Vorkommens vorhanden ist. Gummi soll sich in geringen Mengen in den Wäldern finden.

Von Werabe aus marschierten wir durch stark couplertes Gelände nach dem Gebirgsort Ko. Hier sah ich viele Quarzriffe. In den Wäldern gibt es Gummi, auch soll die Gegend reich an Elefanten sein. Über die kleinen Orte Eta und Umba gelangten wir am 19. September nach dem am Hang der Mambila-Berge gelegenen Dorfe Kodja, das reich an Gummi und Eisenstein ist.

Da die Nebenflüsse des Dongafusses in der Regenzeit sehr tief und ohne Kanoe nicht zu überschreiten sind, gaben wir die Absicht, im Tale dieses Flusses direkt nach Nama zu marschieren, auf, und besuchten zunächst Dogu, das in den Bergen 817 m hoch am Rande der Ebene gelegen ist. Der dortige

hauptling war hoch erfreut, als ihm eröffnet wurde, daß er von den Fülbes nichts mehr zu befürchten habe und daß er daher seinen Ort aus dem unruhigsten Gebirge wieder in die Ebene verlegen konnte. Der direkte Weg Vogu—Nama ist in der Regenzeit wegen der tiefen Moräste nicht passierbar. Wir mußten daher zuerst nach Kentu marschieren, das am Fuße des etwa 1000 m hohen Jungwe-Gebirges und am Rand der weiten, sich nach dem Venue zu erstreckenden Ebene gelegen ist. Die Eingeborenen wohnen auch hier, wie überall, in den Bergen verstreut. In der Ebene liegen das stattliche Hausjadorf Kentu, sowie die Faktorei des Kaufmanns Hall und das Lager des Engländers Taylor. Hier hatte der Häuptling auch für meine Expedition ein stattliches Barackenlager aus Strohströßen erbaut. Kentu ist ein Hauptzentrum für den Handel mit Kola und Gummi und liegt an der großen Hauptstraße Dumbo—Kentu—Sama; die Gegend ist fruchtbar. In der nahegelegenen Hausjaniabebung des Serikin = Barta, zwischen den beiden Armen des Biaulostflusses, wird viel guter Reis gebaut. Die Temperatur ist meist angenehm; Miasmen und Sandstiegen kommen vor, dagegen gibt es keine Sandflöhe. Die Tiefschlucht soll an einzelnen Stellen in Kentu vorkommen. Da der Kaufmann Hall schwer am Schwarzwasserfieber erkrankt war, blieb Taylor zu seiner Pflege in Kentu zurück, während ich selbst am 27. September zur Bereisung der Grenzorte aufbrach. Aus der Ebene, die zumeist mit Baumsabanne an den zahlreichen Flüssen mit Galeriewald und zum Teil größeren Wäldern bestanden ist, erheben sich zahlreiche Hügel und Bergketten von ansehnlicher Höhe. Über das Gefantenjägerdorf Kentscha erreichten wir am 28. September den Dongafluß. Beim Übergang über den Kentschfluß erkrankt eines der Pferde, indem sich das Tau, mit dem es durch den Fluß gezogen wurde, an einem unter dem Wasser befindlichen Baume verwickelte und nicht mehr rechtzeitig losgemacht werden konnte. Der Dongafluß ist etwa 200 bis 300 m breit, tief und reißend. Er ist in der Regenzeit bestimmt bis Sama, wahrscheinlich aber auch in seinem Oberlauf bis nahe an das Mambila-Plateau für Dampfer schiffbar. Der Übergang wurde mit einem einzigen Kanoe bewerkstelligt, das infolge der starken Strömung für jede Hin- und Rückfahrt 25 Minuten brauchte. 50 Minuten vom Fluß entfernt liegt auf einer niederen Hügelstufe die große Ortschaft Nama, die ganz den Eindruck eines Hausjadorfs macht. Während in den Tulumorten des Gebirges Männer und Weiber völlig nackt gehen, und die Tulumas des flachen Landes fast sämtlich nach Hausja-Art gekleidet. Das gut gebaute, auf einem Hügel gelegene Dorf Atscholu, das ich am nächsten Tage erreichte, ist der letzte Tulumort. Hier sowohl wie in Nama sind zahlreiche Quarzriffe. Am 30. September erreichte ich das auf einem etwa 200 m hohen Berggründen felsungähnlich gelegene Galea, das mit seinen Dörfern Masoro,

Rumtana, Venti, Ndoboro dem Stamm der Nboro angehört. Auch ein Teil der östlich daran grenzenden Bussum-Landschaften gehört zu Galea. In den östlich von Galea gelegenen Wäldern wird ein vorzüglicher Gummi gewonnen. Galea macht ganz den Eindruck eines Hausja- oder Fülbes-Dorfes. Das Königsdorf ist von einer Mauer umgeben. Am 5. Oktober traf ich wieder in Kentu ein, wo ein Ruhetag gemacht wurde. Am nächsten Tage wurde das Jungwe-Gebirge überschritten und am 8. Oktober Dumbo erreicht. Hier war in der Zwischzeit durch die dort zurückgebliebenen Soldaten unter Mithilfe der Eingeborenen ein geräumiges Barackenlager erbaut worden. Es erschien mir wichtig, auch die im westlichen Grenzgebiete gelegenen Basum-Landschaften südlich des Katienu (Kumbi) kennen zu lernen. Den Plan, in die nördlich dieses Flusses gelegenen Grenzländer vorzudringen, hatte ich wegen der Schwierigkeit der Flußübergänge und der damit verbundenen großen Verluste aufgegeben. In Dumbo blieb der farbige Unteroffizier Katali mit 4 Soldaten zurück. Am 11. Oktober brach ich von Dumbo auf und lagerte in Mungong, am nächsten Tage überschritt ich auf guten Hängebrücken die beiden etwa 40 m breiten und tiefen Arme des Kumbiflusses, die sich etwa eine Stunde unterhalb des großen, in fruchtbarer Ebene gelegenen Farmdorfes Fofula vereinigen und als Katienufluß durch die Munsiländer dem Venue zufließen. Dicht am Fluß liegt die kleine Hausjaniebelung. Von hier führt der Weg zuerst in der schönen Gebirgsschlucht des Ngumesflusses, dann auf steilem Berghang empor zum Häuptlingsdorf der großen Basumlandschaft Bum, zu der auch Fofula, Mungong, der große Ort Kumbi (auf der Route nach Banisso) und zahlreiche Farmdörfer gehören. Der alte Häuptling Lam verbringt hier in seinem kleinen in steiniger Gebirgslandschaft 1311 m über dem Meere gelegenen Dorfe seine Tage in patriarchalischer Ruhe. Er ist ein treuer Freund der Weißen, und sein Ansehen hat viel dazu beigetragen, daß die Station ihren Einfluß auf die Basumlandschaften fast überall in friedlicher Weise ausdehnen konnte. Bum ist der Zentralpunkt für den Kolahandel aus Mo, Olu (Bamula), Banisso, Belom. In den nächsten Tagen passierte ich das kleine Farmdorf Su sowie die Bergorte Jang und Kofchin. Dicht bei letzterem Orte wurde die Expedition durch den schwierigen Übergang über den tiefen und reißenden Mbumfluß fast einen Tag lang aufgehalten. Nahe bei Kofchin liegt Obang, das bei den anderen Basumbum-Stämmen Munka, bei den Hausja-Masse heißt; hier sowohl wie in Kofchin gibt es Gummi.

Am 18. Oktober marschierte ich nach dem großen Ort Munka. Hier wurde die Expedition, nachdem sie von den zahlreichen mit Speer und Schild bewaffneten Eingeborenen ungehindert den Häuptlingsplatz erreicht und, durch ausgestellte Posten gedeckt, Lager bezogen hatte, plötzlich von den Munkenteuten mit großer

Übermacht angegriffen. Der Angriff wurde abge schlagen und durch abgeandte Patrouillen der ganze Ort vom Feinde geräumt, während das Lager durch Posten gedeckt blieb. Die Nacht verlief ruhig. Die am anderen Morgen ausgehenden Patrouillen fanden die Gegend verlassen. Gegen Mittag trat ich den Weitermarsch an. Munka war bei den umwohnenden Stämmen sehr gefürchtet. Niemand wagte sich in den Ort, aus Furcht, getötet und aufgefressen zu werden. Daß die Munkenteute gefährliche Kannibalen sind, wurde durch die in den Häusern zahlreich gefundenen Menschenschädel bestätigt.

In dem nahe gelegenen Orte Bele und Kung waren die Eingeborenen friedlich, wenn auch scheu und mißtrauisch. Bele brachte eine Kuh mit Kalb, Kung zwei Eisenbeinähne als Geschenk. Über die kleinen Orte Munka = Jyno und Jyno erreichte ich nach Passieren eines etwa 200 m tiefen, schönen Gebirgstales den großen Ort Su, der bei den anwohnenden Stämmen Mbum heißt. Die Hausja nennen den Ort Basum = Kasse „das Basum der Mörder“, weil hier früher mehrere Hausjahändler getötet worden sein sollen. Der Ort zählt gegen 1200 schön gebaute Häuser. Da jedes Haus von einer Familie, bestehend aus 1 Mann, 1 bis 10 Weibern und den Kindern, bewohnt wird, auch jeder verheiratete Slave ein Haus besitzt, so kann man, pro Haus je 1 Mann, 1 bis 2 Weiber und 1 bis 2 Kinder gerechnet, die Einwohnerzahl auf rund 5000 Seelen veranschlagen.

Su steht im Verkehr mit Ball Mudi. Zwischen beiden Orten soll sich ein etwa 5 Tagemärsche großer Wald ausdehnen, in dem es viel Gummi gibt. Der Ort Bal, den ich am nächsten Tag erreichte, zählt 800 Häuser. Am 23. Oktober überschritt ich den übermannstiefen 5 bis 6 m breiten Ngufuß, über den ich vorher eine Brücke hatte schlagen lassen, und gelangte nach Uru (auch Agam oder Bum genannt). Diese Ortschaft zählt gegen 1200 Häuser; außerdem gehören dazu noch etwa 10 Dörfer, die sich etwa 2 Tagemärsche weit nach Westen erstrecken und an die Landschaft Ifo grenzen. Die Einwohner von Ifo heißen Witschu. Da „Witschu“ in der Sprache von Ball = Mudi „Pfeil“ heißt, so sind also Leute gemeint, die, im Gegensatz zu den speerbewaffneten Basums, Pfeil und Bogen führen. Bum grenzt nach Süden an Basut. In allen diesen Orten wurde die Expedition freundlich aufgenommen.

Vom Orte Kut aus steigt das Gelände etwa 300 m hoch zu dem Plateau an, auf dem die große Basumlandschaft Me (1516 m über dem Meeresspiegel) liegt. Der Hauptort, der sich an mehrere schroffe Felsbänke anlehnt, macht einen verwahrlosten Eindruck. Der alte Häuptling scheint sehr wenig Einfluß zu haben. Die Einwohner von Me gelten als Menschenfresser. Nördlich Me erhebt sich der Mbum-Berg, an dessen jenseitigem Abfall der Bergsee Ndi (etwa 1700 m ü. d. M.) mit dem Orte Njos liegt. In Me traf ich den mit

der Kontrolle des Wegebaues beauftragten Feldwebel Fischer und besichtigte mit ihm eine am Uferhang eines Baches befindliche Kaffeecke. Während Feldwebel Fischer am nächsten Tage seinen Marsch nach Dumbo fortsetzte, überstieg ich die Grenzgebirge von Belom und lagerte bei einem früheren Farmdorf. Am nächsten Tag passierte ich die tiefe und enge Schlucht des Ngomflusses, überschritt die letzte hohe Bergkette von Belom und lagerte im Farmdorf Babanti. Von hier wurde nach steilem Anstieg der 1700 m ü. d. M. gelegene Hauptort Babanti erreicht. Der Weitermarsch führte über Bambui, die beiden dicht nebeneinander hoch am Bergabhange gelegenen Orte Bambili und Basotum nach Basuen, zu dem jetzt auch der frühere Ort Bamenda gehört. Die bisherigen Bewohner des letzteren Orts haben diesen wegen des ungelunden Klimas verlassen und sich wieder in der kalten Landschaft Bamenda, etwa 1 Stunde östlich der Station, angesiedelt. Am 30. Oktober traf ich wieder auf der Station ein.

Die Bodengestaltung dieses nordwestlichen Grenzgebietes ist eine unregelmäßig und meist Übergänge von über 2000 m hohem Gebirgsplateau bis zur Tiefebene von nur 200 m absoluter Höhe auf dem Bali-Plateau steigt das Gelände in mehreren Gebirgsketten zu den fast alpenhaften, höchsten bewohnten Bergländern Kameruns, Belom, Olu, Banisso und Kambo an. Auch der östliche Teil des Basum-Plateaus mit der Landschaft Me und dem Mbum-Berggründen erreicht noch eine bedeutende Höhe. Von hier aus senkt sich dann das Gebirgsplateau nach Norden zunächst in mehreren Terrassenstufen ab. Beim Abfall nach der Tiefebene zeigt es stark aufgewulstete Ränder, wie das etwa 1000 m schroff nach Kentu abfallende Jungwe-Gebirge und die wildzerklüfteten Felsgebirge von Tulum. Auch die Venue-Niederung weist noch zahlreiche Gebirgsketten und viele auffällige Einzelberge auf. Die ganze gewaltige Gebirgsmaße führt ihre Wassermengen den beiden großen Nebenflüssen des Venue, dem Katienu und Dongafluß, zu. Nur ihr südöstlicher Teil gehört dem Stromgebiet des Mbum an.

Die eigentlichen Hochgebirge sowie die Übergangsländer von Basum, Dumbo, Ifo sind mit Gras bestanden, doch finden sich in den Tälern und an den Berghängen häufig ausgedehnte Hochwälder, wie im nördlichen Belom, in Olu, Banisso, in den westlichen und südlichen Teilen von Basum, ein großer Grenzwald soll sich ferner zwischen Banisso und Kambo ausdehnen. Fast ganz mit Wald bestanden, mit Ausnahme der höher gelegenen Grasgruppen, sind die Felsgebirge von Tulum.

In der Ebene herrscht die Baumsabanne vor, die häufig in lichten Wald übergeht. An den Flüssen findet sich Galeriewald; teilweise auch dichter, ausgedehnter Hochwald. Kola kommt überall in den Hochländern vom Buit-Plateau bis nach Banisso, Belom und Kambo vor, Gummi in den

Wäldern der Übergangszone und zum Teil in den Tiefländern.

Palmen finden sich besonders in den Tulumbergen: Raphapalmen und Nöhripalmen an den Zuflüssen der Hochländer und Übergangsländer.

Der Wildstand ist gering. Elefanten sind verhältnismäßig zahlreich. Sie kommen in den Hochländern von Banffo und Kambo, in Mambila, Dumbo, den Tulumländern, Ko, Kobja, Mbong, Fantschi, ferner in den Wäldern des Tieflandes zwischen Kentu, Kantscha, Galla und Sama vor.

Große Elefantenherden wechseln zwischen Gajhala und Kobja und zwischen Bafut und Dumbo. Dumbo ist ein südwestlich Kentu gelegener, von Wild aller Art besuchter Salzplatz.

Büffel, von Antilopen besonders Hartbeeste, Buschböde und Niesböde, gibt es bei Dumbo, Sama, Dumbo, in verschiedenen Gegenden von Bafum und an den großen Flüssen. Leoparden gibt es überall im Grasland; Affen in den Wäldern.

Das Klima ist in den Hochländern kühl, in den zerklüfteten Felsgebirgen von geringer, absoluter Höhe schwül und drückend, im Tiefland heiß.

Die Regenmengen waren besonders stark in den Hochländern und in den Plateauländern, gering in den niederen Felsgebirgen und im Tiefland.

In ethnographischer Beziehung kann man unterscheiden:

1. Die Völker des Hochlandes: Belom, Otu, Banffo, Kambo.
2. Die Stämme der Übergangsländer: Bafum, Dumbo, Afsa, Mambila.
3. Die Völker des Tieflandes, die sich scheiden in

- a) die Bewohner der niederen Randgebirge: Tulum, Kentu, Djumperri;
- b) die Völker der eigentlichen Ebene: Tulum, Mdofo, Bafum, Dinji, Muntjchi.

Die Djumperri bewohnen nach Taylor die Gegend nördlich des Katsenafusses im deutschen Gebiete. Dem Dinjistamm gehören an die Landschafstämme Tuffo, Tids, Kola. Die Bafum wohnen östlich Galla.

Die Stämme des Hochlandes sind durchweg schon, stattliche Gestalten: die Tulum sind ebenfalls schön gebaute Menschen von Mittelgröße mit wohlgeformten Gesichtszügen. Besonders viel hübscher sieht man bei den Tulumfrauen. Die Mambilaleute sollen dagegen sehr häßlich sein. Auch die Eingeborenen von Dumbo und Bafum haben unschöne Gesichtszüge. Letztere sind wohl, wie die Stämme nördlich des Croßflusses, den Muntjchis stammverwandt.

Auffallend sind im gebirgigen Teile von Tulum und in Bafum die zahlreich vorkommenden Kröpfe, die ich in den eigentlichen Hochländern nirgends beobachtet habe. Die Leute von Mambila und ein großer Teil der Tulum sind Menschenfreßer, ebenso sind es von den Bafum, die jedenfalls früher sämt-

lich Kannibal waren, bestimmt die Muntkente, wahrscheinlich auch die Eingeborenen von Munka, Dun, Bele und Me. Die Stämme der Hochländer sowie die Bafum und Dumbos führen als Waffen Speere und Vorderlader; die Tulum des Felsgebirges Speere, Rindenschild und ein kurzes Messer; die Tulum des Flachlandes, die Mdofo wie auch die Muntjchistämme Pfeil und Bogen. Die Pfeile sind mit Strophantus vergiftet. Groß ist die Sprachverwirrung. Nicht nur die volkreichen Stämme wie Belom, Banffo, Kambo, Mambila, Tulum, sondern auch die kleineren Landschafstämme wie Dumbo, Kentu, Afsa, Bebe, Mdofo, Bafum, Djumperri und die in unter Gebiet hineintragenden Zweige anderer Stämme wie die Dinji, Djulum, Muntjchi sprechen ihre besondere Sprache. In Bafum spricht jede Landschafst, selbst kleinere Orte wie Mungong, ihren besonderen Dialekt. Nach Taylor soll die Tulum- und Djulum-sprache sehr ähnlich sein. Die Sprache der Dinji und die Bafum-sprache sind fast gleich. Da auch die bei der Auswanderung des Bafumvolkes in Tulum zurückgebliebenen Reste der eingeborenen Bevölkerung Dinjis sind, so kann als feststehend angenommen werden, daß die Bafum zum Stamm der Dinji gehören. Dagegen ist Bafu-Mudi nicht den Bafum stammverwandt, sondern eine Djulum-Ansiedelung. Im allgemeinen kann man sowohl die Landschafstämme des Gebirges wie die der Ebene als sehr fruchtbar bezeichnen. Weniger fruchtbar sind einige, in besonders steiniger Gegend gelegene Landschafstämme der Randgebirge, wie Kanto, Manti, Audi, Vogu; in Bafum, Munka und Telle von Dum und Me.

Angebaut werden in den Hochländern hauptsächlich Mais, Durrah, Süßkartoffeln, Yam, Koko, Planten oder Bananen, Tabak, Kola; in Otu auch Erdnüsse. In den Übergangsländern Mais, Durrah, Erdnüsse, Süßkartoffeln, Koko, Planten, Tabak. Im Tiefland: Mais, Durrah, Reis, Süßkartoffeln, Yam, Kaffaba, Papaya, Tabak, Baumwolle. Kleinvieh und Schweine sind überall vorhanden. Rinder, sämtlich der kleinen, häckerlosen, halbwildten Rasse angehörig, gibt es zur Zeit in Banffo und Bafum; in Dumbo, Kentu und anderen Ländern sind infolge der jahrelangen Raubzüge der Fulbe keine Rinder mehr vorhanden.

Die Stämme des Hochlandes und der Übergangsländer bauen quadratische Häuser von bedeutender Höhe. Die Wände der Häuser sind außen mit Lehm beworfen, innen ebenso wie die Decke mit Bambusstangen verkleidet. An den Wänden ziehen sich Bänke von demselben Material entlang. In manchen Orten ruhen die Häuser in einer Höhe von 30 cm frei über dem Boden auf starken, auf großen Steinen liegenden Pfosten. Die Türpfosten sind vielfach schön geschnitten.

Im Gegensatz hierzu bauen die Tieflandsstämme Hütten aus runden Lehmwänden, in der Mitte bis zum Dach etwa 3 bis 4 m hoch. Das Grasdach reicht fast bis zum Boden. Die Türen sind schmal

und niedrig von ovaler Form. Eine kleine, schräg nach außen verlaufende Öffnung in der Wand dient zur Belüftung der Notdurft. Um Lebensmittel vor Ratten und Ameisen geschützt aufbewahren zu können, sind in die rücherrartige Wand gemauerte Vorratsräume eingelassen, die auf inneren Füßen ruhen. In einer Hütte wohnen bis zu 7 Personen. Als Speicherkammern dienen die in Afrika sehr verbreiteten, länglich runden, in der Mitte ausgebauchten Tongefäße von etwa 3 m Höhe, die mit einem Grasdach bedeckt sind. In den näher nach dem Meere zu gelegenen Ländern wie in Nama, Mtschota, Galla sind die Häuser schon nach Hausfaart bequemer gebaut und mit Mattenzäunen umgeben.

Die Feldarbeit liegt überall den Weibern ob. Hahnschneiderei wird in Belom, Banffo und den Bafumlandschafstammen betrieben. In Kentu, Dumbo, den Tulumländern, Mdofo usw. ist sie unbekannt.

Eisenschmelzhütten gibt es in Babungo, Belom, Otu. Das gewonnene Eisen wird zu Schwertern, Speeren, Messern, Erdbecken verarbeitet; in die übrigen Länder wird das Eisen durch Hausfas eingeführt und wie oben verarbeitet.

In Belom, Otu, Banffo, Kambo ist Kola ein Haupthandelsartikel. Hauptzentrum für den Kolahandel aus Belom, Otu, Banffo ist Bafum und Dum, für Kola aus Kambo: Kentu.

Die Tulumlandschafstämme tauschen Palmöl gegen Kola in Kambo um. Einzelne Stämme, wie Kobja, Kentu und einige Bafumorte gewinnen auch Gummil; die meisten aber überlassen das Gummigeschäft den Hausfas. Auch Elefanten werden meist von Hausfajgern erlegt, die gewöhnlich einen Eisenbeizahn an den Hauptling des betreffenden Jagdgebietes abgeben müssen. Die Eingeborenen von Mambila und Kambo, wahrscheinlich auch Banffos jagen selbst auf Elefanten, die meist in Heuden gefangen werden. In politischer Beziehung unterscheiden sich die Hochlandsstämme sehr wesentlich von den übrigen Stämmen. Erstere, wie Belom, Banffo, Otu bilden politisch geeinte, kräftige Staatswesen unter mächtigen Häuptlingen. Sie haben die angrenzenden, schwächeren Stämme in sich aufgejogen. So hat sich zum Beispiel Banffo die Landschafstämme Mo, Djoti und Bebem unterworfen. Dagegen sind die Stämme der Übergangsländer und Tiefländer sämtlich in zahlreiche, voneinander unabhängige, häufig unter sich feindselige Landschafstämme geteilt. Solche Zerplitterung finden wir besonders in Bafum und Tulum. Im letzteren Lande liegt fast jedes Dorf mit dem anderen in Kampf. Diese Uneinigkeit erklärt auch, daß die Tulum den Einfällen der Fulbe, die seit etwa 20 Jahren bis in die neueste Zeit stattfanden, so wenig Widerstand entgegensetzten. Die letzten Einfälle der Fulbe aus Gajhala fanden statt: Oktober 1904 in Mbiru; November 1904 in Kobja und Tulum, Januar 1905 in Vogu. Von letzterem Ort zogen die Fulbe wieder ab, weil sie vom Krieg der Station in Belom hörten. Ein neuer Einfall der Fulbe aus Gajhala

ist nach Mitteilung des Engländers Taylor kurz nachdem ich das dortige Gebiet verlassen, Anfang November dieses Jahres nach Galla unternommen.

Die früher sehr volkreichen Landschafstämme Dumbo und Kentu unterlagen vor 12 Jahren im Kampfe gegen die vereinigten Fulbeere von Watund und Gajhala und sind heute nur noch schwache Stämme unter einflusslosen Häuptlingen. Die Furcht vor den Einfällen der Fulbe hatte die Eingeborenen veranlaßt, ihre Orte in die Berge und auf einzelne hohe Hügel zu verlegen. Viele von ihnen erklärten sich, als ihnen mitgeteilt wurde, daß die Einfälle der Fulbe von jetzt an aufhören würden, mit Freuden bereit, ihre Dörfer wieder in die fruchtbare Ebene zu verlegen.

Es spricht für die Fruchtbarkeit der Eingeborenen und den Reichtum des Landes, daß es trotz dieser vieljährigen Käuereien noch immer eine zahlreiche Bevölkerung und wohlhabende Orte gibt.

Die Bevölkerung des Grenzdistriktes, das im Westen und Norden an die Britische Grenze reicht, im Süden von Bafut, Babanki und Babungo, im Osten von den Kamfiamstämmen und dem Gebiet von Gajhala begrenzt wird, beträgt etwa eine halbe Million Menschen. (Taylor schätzt sie auf eine Million.)

Die Bevölkerungszahl der einzelnen Stämme beträgt nach ungefährender Schätzung:

Belom	15000 bis 20000
Otu	6000
Banffo	50000 bis 60000
Bahungo, Ejob	5000 bis 8000?
Kambo	40000 n. Taylor
Bafum	50000 bis 60000
Mambila	20000
Dumbo	2000
Kentu	2000
Afsa	3000
Bebe-Kati und Gato	2000?
Tulum	60000
Mtschota	2000 bis 3000
Mdofo (Galla)	3000 bis 5000
Dinji	2000 bis 3000?
Bafum	3000?

Als ausfuhrfähigen Produkten ist in erster Linie Gummil zu nennen, und zwar kommt sowohl der Gummibaum (nach Taylor Castilloa), als die Landolphia-Plane vor. Gummil befindet sich besonders im Walde zwischen Abu und Bafut, in den Bafumlandschafstammen Mdofo, Munka, Kobja; in den Gebieten nördlich des Katsenafusses (Bafum, Matsche, Dobschi) in Kambo, Mambila, in den Tulumländern Ko, Kobja, Werabe sowie in den Wäldern zwischen Kentu und Tuffo, in den Orten am Dongafuß Sama, Galla, Nama, Mtschota.

Kola wächst in allen Hochgebirgsländern, besonders in Banffo, Belom, Kambo ferner in Vogu. Der Kolabaum wird auch in vielen Gegenden von den Eingeborenen angepflanzt.

Eisenbein kommt besonders aus Dumbo, Kodja, No, Kentu, Kontscha, Galea, Sama. Sehr viel Eisenbein soll aus Gashala kommen. Die dortigen Elefanten haben nach Taylor besonders starke Zähne. In neuerer Zeit haben sich die Elefanten aus den übrigen Gegenden vor den Verfolgungen der Hausjäger mehr und mehr in die den Hausjas verschlossenen Tukulandschaften Abong und Fongchi, sowie nach Mambilo-Kambo und Banejo zurückgezogen.

Reiche Ölpalmenbestände finden sich in den Tukulbergen

Kamerun.

Bericht des Hauptmanns Glauning in Bamenda über die Banfo-Expedition.*

(Hierzu eine Kartenkizze.)

Dem Führer der Expedition standen zur Verfügung die 2. Kompanie in Stärke von fünf Europäern, 90 farbigen Soldaten, ein Maschinengewehr und die 6. Expeditions-Kompanie in Stärke von sechs Europäern, 100 farbigen Soldaten, ein Maschinengewehr.

Um den feindlichen Widerstand schneller und nachhaltiger zu brechen, andererseits aber beim Hauptort Kumba nötigenfalls gemeinsam auftreten zu können, marschierten die Kompanien auf zwei Anmarschwegen in der Richtung auf die Hauptstadt, die 2. Kompanie über Bamum, die 6. Kompanie über Babungo.

Die 2. Kompanie verließ die Station am 18. April und traf auf der großen Straße über Bogam-Banbanglop, am Südfuß des Mo-Gam-Bergs entlang und über die Bandenberge marschierend nach fünfzigem Marsch in Fumban, der Hauptstadt von Bamum, ein. Bemerkenswert sind die zahlreichen erloschenen Krater an beiden Ufern des Nun. Über Bamum selbst ist schon früher berichtet worden. Erwähnt sei hier nur, daß der Häuptling Jola behauptete, in Bamum sei früher Kupfer gewonnen und zu Messingpfaffen usw. verarbeitet worden. Der jetzigen Generation seien aber diese Kupferstellen nicht mehr bekannt.

Der Marsch durch den nördlichen Teil von Bamum, die Landschaften Palum, Fomlum, Kumbam, Kubokam bot nichts Bemerkenswertes. Kumbam und Kubokam sind seit Jahren der Einfälle der Banjos wegen verlassen. Das ganze zu Bamum gehörige Gebiet ist hügelnd, mit Gras und Baumjavanne bestanden und gut bewässert.

Am 27. April wurde die Grenze von Banfo überschritten. Am 28. April hatte die Kompanie Gefechte bei Fongka und Mundim (nach späteren Erkundungen heißt der Ort Jyê).

Am 29. April wurde Kumbo nach geringem Widerstand genommen. Hier traf am gleichen Tage die 6. Expeditions-Kompanie ein.

Diese war am 27. April von Babungo abmarschiert und hatte am 28. April ein Gefecht bei Bulowe. Die weiteren Dörfer auf der Anmarschstraße über Tuko waren verlassen.

Um die Fühlung mit dem Gegner, der nach Norden ausgewichen war, wieder aufzunehmen und die Umgegend von Kumbo vom Feinde zu säubern, wurden in der Zeit vom 29. April bis 3. Mai zahlreiche starke Patrouillen, zum Teil unter

Führung von Europäern, in das Vorgebiet entsandt, die überall auf starken Widerstand stießen.

Der Häuptling Jola von Bamum, der, seitdem sein Vater vor sieben Jahren im Kampf mit den Banjos befeigt und getötet wurde, ein armliniger Feind dieses Volkes ist, hatte sich der Expedition mit ca. 200 Hilfskriegeren angeschlossen und sich persönlich am Kampfe beteiligt. Da ihm aber allmählich zahlreiche Bamums gefolgt waren, die plündernd das Land durchzogen und auf die er selbst keinen Einfluß mehr hatte, so wurde er am 3. Mai mit seinen Leuten entlassen und durch eine Europäerpatrouille bis zur Grenze begleitet.

Da die Hauptmasse der Banjos nach Norden zu geflüchtet war, so brach die Expedition am 4. Mai nach Norden auf, und zwar die 2. Kompanie an der Südgrenze, die 6. Kompanie an der Westgrenze von Banfo entlang. Ein Posten unter Feldwebel Schmidt mit Sergeant Köllner und 46 Soldaten bezog ein besetztes Lager in Kumbo.

Die 2. Kompanie fand am 4. Mai den Ort Jis nahe Kufum und die angrenzenden bewaldeten Schluchten stark vom Feinde besetzt, warf den Gegner nach mehrstündigem Gefecht zurück und verfolgte ihn durch Patrouillen nach Norden. Auf dem Weitermarsch an der Südgrenze entlang stieß die Kompanie nirgends mehr auf Widerstand. Die 6. Kompanie war fast ohne Kampf über Bantan nach Joti marschiert und hatte durch eine Europäerpatrouille festgestellt, daß Joti feindlich war.

Auf die Nachricht, daß der Banfo-Häuptling sich mit vielen Kriegeren und Weibern in dem ausgedehnten Wald zwischen Bantan, Mo und Njê aufhalte, marschierte die 2. Kompanie von Tang (Njungle) aus sofort westwärts und verlegte ihm den Weg nach Norden. In der Nacht vom 8. zum 9. Mai wurde Leutnant v. Wendstern nach Joti gelangt, um der 6. Kompanie den Befehl zu überbringen, den Gegner am Ausweichen nach Süden und Westen zu hindern, während die 2. Kompanie von Norden und Osten vorgehen wollte. Am 9. Mai wurde das Waldgebiet von allen Seiten angegriffen. Der Gegner erlitt schwere Verluste, viele Männer und Weiber wurden gefangen.

Vom 9. bis 19. Mai wurde das Gebiet durch die 2. Kompanie von Njê und Mo im Osten und durch die 6. Kompanie von Bantan und Joti im Westen dauernd beunruhigt und überwacht. Am 19. Mai stieß eine Patrouille der 6. Kompanie auf das Lager des Banfo-Häuptlings. Sie wurde in ein heftiges Gefecht verwickelt, wobei vom Feind 30 Mann fielen. Dem Häuptling, der selbst verwundet wurde, gelang es zu entkommen.

Der Posten in Kumbo wurde in dieser Zeit nachts mehrere Male von Banfo-Häufen belästigt. Die Angriffe, die anscheinend die Vereinerung der Gefangenen bezweckten, wurden von der Besatzung ohne Verluste zurückgeschlagen.

*) Vgl. die Notiz in Nr. 15 des Kol Bl. v. 1. August

Am 20. Mai trafen beide Kompagnien wieder in Kumbo ein, während Nto bis zum 21., Ntché und Bantén bis zum 22. Mai durch Europäerposten besetzt blieben.

Vom 22. Mai an wurden sämtliche Posten eingezogen, um den Banjios Gelegenheit zu Friedensverhandlungen zu geben.

Am 17. Mai hatten die Unterhauptide von Njoti und Tde um Frieden gebeten, am 22. Mai der Häuptling von Nto.

Da ernstlicher Widerstand nirgends mehr geleistet wurde und die 2. Kompagnie daher allein in der Lage war, das Land vollends zu unterwerfen, wurde die 6. Expeditionskompagnie am 25. Mai aus dem Expeditionskorps entlassen und trat am 27. Mai den Marsch nach Bamum an.

Am 28. Mai trafen die ersten Banjios ein und baten um Frieden. Von dieser Zeit an wurden die Feindseligkeiten im Allgemeinen eingestellt und nur vom 4. bis 6. Juni wieder einige Patrouillen entsandt, als sich die Verhandlungen zu sehr in die Länge zogen.

Nach Babeffi, das im Verdacht stand, flüchtige Banjios bei sich aufgenommen zu haben, wurden zweimal Europäerpatrouillen entsandt. Doch konnte dem Häuptling keine Schuld nachgewiesen werden.

Am 5. Juni erschien der oberste Ratgeber des Banjioshäuptlings im Lager und bat endgültig um Frieden.

Am 14. Juni trat Hauptmann Glauning mit Assistenzarzt Eckhard und 20 Soldaten den Rückmarsch über Babeffi—Babungo—Babanki-Tungo zur Station an.

In Babanki-Tungo finden sich an den schroffen Gebirgsländern neben den mit Quarz und Glimmer vermengten Granitmassen ein Sedimentgestein aus Kalkstein (Marmor?), reiner Kalk und Sandstein. Die Gegend ist wohl einer eingehenden geologischen Untersuchung wert. Auch viel Eisensteine kommen vor und werden in Eisenschmelzhütten geschmolzen und zu allerhand Geräten verarbeitet.

Bis zur endgültigen Bezahlung der Friedensbedingungen und Fertigstellung des Weges verbleibt ein Posten von 50 Soldaten unter Leutnant v. Wendtstern und Sergeant Köllner in Kumbo.

Von einer Festung der zahlreichen Dörfer und des Hauptorts wurde aus wirtschaftlichen Gründen abgesehen. Nur das kleine Dorf Mundim (Tye), von dem aus die Bamumstraße durch Banjios dauernd beunruhigt worden war, wurde niedergebrannt.

Der Gesundheitszustand der Europäer während der Expedition war ein guter. Die Farbigten litten infolge des kalten Klimas viel an Erkältungen, wie Lungenentzündung, Bronchialkatarrh.

Mit dem Wegebau von Babungo über Babeffi nach der Hauptstadt von Banjo, Kumbo, von da über Takoi nach Ntem, der Grenze des Bezirks

Banjo, wurde bereits am 24. Mai begonnen. Die Station Banjo ist wegen Weiterführung des Weges im dortigen Bezirk benachrichtigt worden. Nach Fertigstellung des Weges wird die Verbindung zwischen beiden Stationen um mehrere Tage verkürzt und auch für die Regenzeit ein gangbarer Weg geschaffen werden.

Das Hochplateau von Banjo, dessen durchschnittliche Höhe 2000 m über dem Meere beträgt, findet seine Fortsetzung nach Osten und Nordosten in den Hochländern von Ndsjungle und Kambo, nach Westen in den Berglandschaften von Du und Belom, welche letztere Banjo noch um ein beträchtliches an Höhe überrreffen.

Nach Norden fällt es in zahlreichen Randgebirgen zum Tal des Kumbi (Katsenflusses) und nach Süden als schroffer Bergwall nach der Nun- und Wbam-Niederung ab.

Auf dem von einzelnen Tfeen und steilen Einsenkungen durchbrochenen Plateau erheben sich Hügel von 50 bis 150 m relativer Höhe mit sanften, flachen Hängen. Nur das Gongabergebirge erhebt sich noch etwa 500 bis 600 m hoch über dem eigentlichen Plateau.

In geologischer Beziehung besteht die Grundlage des ganzen Gebiets aus Granit mit Quarz und Glimmer. In Kambo fanden sich Quarzriffe sowie anscheinend mit Ton vermengter Kalk. Eisen kommt sehr häufig vor und wird im Lande geschmolzen und verarbeitet.

Die zahlreichen kleinen Flüsse und Bäche entwässern teils zum Nun und Wbam, teils zum Katsena, dem Nebenfluß des Venue. Große Flüsse fehlen, dem Charakter des Hochlands entsprechend. Banjo ist ausgesprochenes Grasland. Doch gibt es auch zahlreiche schöne Hochwälder. Der bedeutendste Wald erstreckt sich von Ntché und Bantén bis Nto und an die Hänge der Dombom-Berge.

Am Wild gibt es Elefanten und Büffel, jedoch fast nur nach der unbewohnten Baumgrenze zu; ferner Leoparden, vereinzelt auch Antilopen; in den Wäldern verschiedene Affenarten, außerdem Feldhühner und Tauben.

Wesittos kommen vereinzelt vor; Sandböcke sind häufig.

Das Klima ist kühl und angenehm. Während der Dauer der Expedition — also nicht während der kalten Jahreszeit — betrug im Durchschnitt das Maximum 26 bis 30° C.; das Minimum 12 bis 13° C.

Während auf den Bergen und Kuppen naturgemäß steiniger Boden vorherrscht, enthalten die Täler viel fruchtbares Schwemmland. Gebaut werden Mais, Durrha, Planten, Bananen, Kelo, verschiedene Arten von Süßkartoffeln, vereinzelt Erdnüsse und Kaffada, mehrere Zierarten, Bohnen, viele Gemüskarten, Pfeffer, Zuckerrohr, Baumwolle auch in den hohen Lagen und sehr viel Tabak.

Der Kolabaum ist sehr häufig. Möglicherweise gehört er einer anderen Art an wie der Kolabaum des Südbezirks, denn während der letztere eine volle dichte ovale Baumkrone besitzt, zeigt der in Banjo vorkommende Kolabaum bei höherem Wuchs eine unregelmäßige und spätkrümmende Krone.

Raphiapalmen finden sich fast überall an den Flußläufen.

Sowohl der Gummibaum als die Landolphia kommen vor. Doch scheint sich Gummi in größerer Menge nur in den Wäldern der Dombomberge bei Nto zu finden.

Hühner, Schafe und Ziegen sind überall häufig. Rinder, der kleinen, höckerlosen, halbwilden Rasse angehörig, besitzt nur der Häuptling Viehzucht und wird eifrig betrieben.

Die bis zum Dach etwa 5 bis 6 m hohen Häuser der Banjios sind nach Graslandart geräumig und sauber gebaut. Der Fußboden ist mit kleinen Steinen gepflastert. Jedes Dorf besitzt wenigstens eine Versammlungs- und Trinkhalle mit geschmittenen Türpfosten. In den beiden Frontseiten der beiden Versammlungshäuser in Kumbo waren etwa 900 Schädel von getötenen Bamum- und Ndsjungle-Kriegern aufgehängt. Zum Aufbewahren von Korn dienen zylindrische Gefäße aus Bambu, die horizontal auf einem Holzgestell lagern und mit einem Grasdach überdeckt sind.

Fast alle Dörfer liegen im Grünen zwischen Kolobäumen und Busch und machen einen freundlichen Eindruck. Der Banjioshäuptling Tschimbun entstammt demselben Ntargeschlecht wie der Bamumhäuptling. Seine Vorgänger unterwarfen zunächst die ureingewohnten, die Landschaften Nto und Njerum bewohnenden Einwohner. Durch Zuzug von zahlreichen Eingeborenen aus den benachbarten Ndsjungleländern und durch Unterwerfung von Nto, Njoti, Vebem entstand das heutige Banjiosreich. Die Feindschaft mit Bamum ist so alt wie die beiden Reiche und scheint ihren Ursprung in Familienstreitigkeiten zu haben. Von dem Häuptling geht, wie übrigens von vielen Graslandshäuptlingen, die Sage, daß er sich in eine Schlange, einen Vogel oder einen Stein verwandeln und sich so unsichtbar machen kann. Die Bevölkerungszahl schätze ich nach meiner nunmehrigen Kenntnis des Landes auf 20 000 Seelen.

Die Banjios sind im allgemeinen von Mittelgröße mit unschönen Gesichtszügen. Auffallend ist die große Zahl der Geisteskranken.

Die Handfertigkeit der Eingeborenen erstreckt sich auf Holzschmiederei, Eisenarbeiten, Töpferei, Anfertigung von Baumwollentstoffen und Mattendlechterei.

Die Banjios stehen in Handelsbeziehungen zu den östlichen und nördlichen Nachbarn Ntem, Ndsjungle, Nto, Bamum und nach Süden zu den Christen Babeffi, Baba, Bamunja und Ban-

ba. In den ersteren Ländern, die durch Hausa-Zwischenhändler im Handelsverkehr mit Banjo und dem britischen Grenzgebiet (Nigerkompagnie) stehen, tauschen sie Gummi, Kola, Erbsen, Ziegen gegen Hausazeuge, Perlen, Palmöl, Salz; nach den südl. Orten verkaufen sie Tabak, Honig, Ziegen, Erbsen gegen Kaurimuscheln, Kontöpfe usw. Wo hin das Eisenblech verkauft wird, konnte nicht ermittelt werden.

Gewehre kaufen sie aus Baba und Babeffi, diese sollen sämtlich aus Tabassi stammen.

Bei Herstellung besserer Verkehrswege zur Küste würden an Produkten außer Gummi, Kola, Eisenblech für eine spätere Ausfuhr auch Baumwolle, Tabak, Wachs, Ziegenfelle und Mais, der massenhaft angebaut wird, in Betracht kommen.

Entsprechend seiner Höhenlage und seinem Klima, sowie dem für Ackerbau und Viehzucht geeigneten Boden wird sich das Land auch für eine Besiedelung durch europäische Ansiedler eignen.

Falls einmal eine Fortsetzung der projektierten Manenguba-Eisenbahn von Bamum nach Banjo in Frage kommen sollte, würde sie voraussichtlich ohne allzugroße Schwierigkeiten von Babeffi aus auf das Plateau geführt werden können.

Bericht des Leiters des Botanischen Gartens in Vittoria, Prof. Dr. Weberbauer, über eine Reise nach Fernando Poo.

Aus einem Bericht des Leiters des Botanischen Gartens in Vittoria, Professor Dr. Weberbauer, über eine Reise nach Fernando Poo im Juni d. Jz. wird folgendes entnommen:

Obgleich, abgesehen von einem Ausfluge nach Bafile und einigen Fahrten längs der Küste, nur die nähere Umgebung von Santa Isabel besichtigt werden konnte, bot sich doch Gelegenheit zu einer Reihe von interessanten Beobachtungen über Neupflanzen.

Kakao. Die Umperbung von Arbeitern stößt auf weit größere Schwierigkeiten als in Kamerun, und dieser Umstand beeinflusst in hohem Grade die Methode der Kakao Kultur. Man läßt dieselbe die Bestände hoch und dicht wachsen, beschneidet also nur wenig und hindert durch die hierbei hervorgerufene Beschattung des Bodens die Entwicklung der Unkräuter. Derartige halbverwilderte Kakaogehölze bringen gleichwohl Erträge, und diese fallen umso mehr ins Gewicht, als ihnen nur geringe Ausgaben gegenüberstehen. Durchschnittlich dürften die Kakao-bäume älter werden und länger fruchtbar bleiben als in Kamerun. Während sie im Botanischen Garten zu Vittoria im Alter von 20 Jahren absterben, kennt man auf Fernando Poo 40 jährige Bäume, von welchen noch geerntet wird. Vielleicht erklärt sich

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