



# **International Boundary Study**

**No. 126 – September 6, 1972**

## **Ghana - Togo Boundary**

**(Country Codes: GH-TO)**

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

**INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY STUDY**

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## **GHANA - TOGO BOUNDARY**

### **I. BOUNDARY BRIEF**

The Ghana-Togo boundary extends inland from the Gulf of Guinea to the tripoint with Upper Volta on the Kulutamsi river. Approximately 545 miles long, it follows various straight-line segments, rivers, and drainage divides. The boundary is demarcated throughout its entire length by pillars or rivers.

### **II. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

During 1821 the Government of the United Kingdom assumed control of British trading settlements in the Gold Coast along the Gulf of Guinea. From 1843 to 1850, the British Gold Coast was made a dependency of Sierra Leone. A number of Fante and other coastal chiefs agreed in 1844 to adhere to a bond or pact, from which future British power and jurisdiction stemmed in the area. Danish settlements along the Gold Coast were relinquished in 1850, and Dutch settlements were ceded to the British in 1871-2.

In 1866 the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Lagos were joined to form the West African Settlements administered by a governor-in-chief with headquarters at Freetown. The Gold Coast and Lagos were detached from the West African Settlements and jointly became a colony under the governor of the Gold Coast in 1874. Likewise, Lagos was detached from the Gold Coast and became a separate colony in 1886. British protection was extended to the Ashanti peoples of the interior in 1896, and the Northern Territories came under British influence the following year. In 1902 Ashanti became a colony and the Northern Territories a protectorate, both under the authority of the governor of the Gold Coast at Accra.

On July 5, 1884, Germany signed a treaty with the Chief of Togo by which the territory along the Gulf of Guinea from Porto-Seguro (Agbodrafo) to Lome was placed under the protection of the German Empire. An initial boundary was established along the littoral west of the Lome between the Gold Coast and Togoland by an Anglo-German agreement of July 14, 1886. The boundary was extended inland by joint British and German recommendations in 1887 (approved the following year) by assigning the land to the west of the Volta northward to its confluence with the Daka to the United Kingdom and that to the east to Germany. Immediately to the north of the parallel of the confluence of the Volta and Daka, the territory was to be considered neutral ground.

Article IV of the Anglo-German agreement of July 1, 1890, delimited in detail a boundary between the Gold Coast and Togoland from the Gulf of Guinea to the so-called neutral territory north of the confluence of the Volta and Daka. In an Anglo-German convention of November 14, 1899, Article V extended the boundary between British and German territories into the neutral zone by assigning to the United Kingdom the land west of a line formed by the Daka to the 9th parallel and then continuing northward by various tribal limits and by allocating to Germany the land to the east of the line. A second

convention (signed at Berlin on September 26, 1901, and at London on December 2, 1901) agreed to a survey of the boundary from the confluence of the Volta and Daka northward to the 11th parallel. The boundary was delimited on the ground in 1901-2, and protocols were prepared by the Commissioners on July 21, 1902. At Berlin on June 25, 1904, notes were exchanged between the United Kingdom and Germany delimiting in detail the boundary between the Gold Coast and Togoland from the 9th parallel to the French territory on the north.

Following World War I, western Togoland was made a League of Nations mandate under British administration and eastern Togoland became a French mandate. In the south the British mandate terminated a short distance north of the coast, and a short segment of the original line between the Gold Coast and German Togoland became the boundary between the Gold Coast and French Togo. Minor changes to the initial delimitation of the boundary between the mandates were agreed upon and incorporated into the final report of the Anglo-French demarcation of October 21, 1929, which determines the alignment of the present Ghana-Togo boundary. British Togoland was treated as an integral part of the territory administered by the Gold Coast, whereas French Togo was administered as a separate entity with its own government.

After World War II, both the British and French Togoland mandates were made United Nations trusteeships. Following the results of a plebiscite in 1956, the United Nations agreed that the territory of the British trusteeship should become an integral part of the Gold Coast when it achieved independence. On March 6, 1957, the Gold Coast, including Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and British Togoland, achieved independence as the State of Ghana with dominion status. Ghana became a republic on July 1, 1960.

On October 28, 1956, a plebiscite was held in French Togo to determine the future status of the entity. A majority of the voters indicated a preference for an autonomous republic within the French Union and an end to the trusteeship. The General Assembly of the United Nations on November 14, 1958, accepted the French-Togolese proposal that the trusteeship should be abolished with the achievement of independence for Togo, which was accomplished on April 27, 1960.

### **III. ALIGNMENT**

The final report of the Anglo-French demarcation of October 21, 1929, affords the alignment of the Ghana-Togo boundary inland from the Gulf of Guinea to the Upper Volta tripoint as follows:

#### Section I.

(a) The Frontier between the GOLD COAST COLONY and that portion of TOGOLAND placed under the authority of the French Government starts from the sea at Pillar 1 <sup>[1]</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Geographical coordinates for Pillar 1 are 6°06'34.00" N. and 1°12'05.73" E.

on the road from DENU to LOME at an approximate distance from LOME lighthouse of 2,750 metres.

(b) From this point the frontier runs in a straight line due north for a distance of approximately 6,300 metres to Pillar 2 which is situated close to the road from LOME to AKEPE.

(c) Thence in a straight line due west for a distance of approximately 13 kilometres to Pillar 3 which is situated on the left bank of the River AKA near the village of AKATO.

(d) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 450 metres on an approximate true bearing of 332° to Pillar 3 A in the River AKA.

(e) Thence upstream the River AKA as far as Pillar 4 which is situated approximately 2,000 metres east-south-east of the village of BAGBE.

(f) Thence in a straight line in a westerly direction for a distance of approximately 12.5 kilometres to Pillar 5 which is situated on the River KPETO, which is also called BLUTI and MAGBAWI, leaving the village of BAGBE to FRANCE and that of FIAFE to GREAT BRITAIN.

## Section II.

(a) The Frontier separating the territories of TOGOLAND placed respectively under the authority of the French and British Governments starts from Pillar 5 which is situated on the River KPETO, also called BLUTI and MAGBAWI.

(b) From this point the Frontier runs upstream the River KPETO to Pillar 6 which is situated where a road from AFERINGBA to DZOLO crosses this river.

(c) Thence continuing upstream this river to Pillar 7 at the confluence of the Rivers MAGBAWI and AKLOLO.

(d) Thence upstream the AKLOLO to Pillar 8 which is situated where a road from EDJI to HOLUKOFE (AMULE) and ZOFÉ crosses this river.

(e) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2 kilometres on an approximate true bearing of 300° to Pillar 9 which is situated on a path from DZEKA to TSIRA at a distance of approximately 340 metres from where this path crosses the ZOFÉDJI road.

(f) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,650 metres on an approximate true bearing of 300° to Pillar 10 which is situated on the stream TOVE at a point where a path from KPEDOHOE to LODOKOFE crosses this stream.

(g) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximate true bearing of 282° to Pillar 11 which is situated on a path from GBONDO to AFAKOFÉ and AZIATEKOFÉ at a distance of approximately 300 metres from GBONDO.

(h) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 600 metres on an approximate true bearing of 283° to Pillar 12 which is situated on a path from GBONDO to ADJOVE at a distance of approximately 450 metres from GBONDO.

(i) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,250 metres on an approximate true bearing of 344° to Pillar 13 which is situated on a path from ADJOVE to HEVE at a distance of approximately 400 metres from HEVE.

(j) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,550 metres on an approximate true bearing of 344° to Pillar 14 which is situated on a path from HOSUKOFÉ to KEKLE at a distance of approximately 500 metres from HOSUKOFÉ.

(k) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 3,250 metres on an approximate true bearing of 289° to Pillar 15 on a path from HONUGU to AVUKOFÉ at a distance of approximately 600 metres from HONUGU.

(l) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 600 metres on an approximate true bearing of 279° to Pillar 16 which is situated close to the road from BATOME to ZOFÉ near the village of ADRIKOFÉ (which remains British).

(m) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 260 metres on an approximate true bearing of 354° to Pillar 17 which is situated on the road from BATOME to ZOFÉ at an approximate distance of 165 metres from BOBIA.

(n) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2,550 metres on an approximate true bearing of 354° to Pillar 18 which is situated on a path from BATOME to AGODEKE at an approximate distance of 400 metres from AGODEKE.

(o) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,550 metres on an approximate true bearing of 354° to Pillar 19 which is situated 5 metres from the southern edge of the BATOME-KPETOE (KPOTOE) road at an approximate distance of 1,250 metres in a west-north-westerly direction from BATOME.

### Section III.

(a) From this point the Frontier runs in a series of straight lines to Pillar 19 A which is situated at the junction of the existing KPETOE (KPOTOE)-BATOME and KPETOE (KPOTOE)-AKPOKOFÉ-ZOFÉ roads, on the south side of the KPETOE (KPOTOE)-BATOME road so as to leave this latter road from Pillar 19 to 19 A entirely to FRANCE.

The Frontier is marked by intermediate pillars placed 5 metres distant from the road, to the south of it, and numbered as follows: 19/1, 19/2, 19/3, 19/4, 19/5, 19/6 the frontier being formed by straight lines from 19 to 19/1, 19/1 to 19/2 etc. 19/6 to 19 A.

(b) From Pillar 19 A the frontier crosses the KPETOE (KPOTOE)-BATOME road by a straight line to Pillar 20 which is situated at the junction of the aforesaid roads but on the north side of the KPETOE (KPOTOE)-BATOME road and distant 5 metres from it.

(c) From Pillar 20 the frontier runs in a series of straight lines as far as Pillar 21 which is situated on the left bank of the River KPOROKPORE at a point where the KPETOE-(KPOTOE)-BATOME road crosses this river, and on the north side of it, so as to leave this road from Pillar 20 to Pillar 21 entirely to GREAT BRITAIN.

The frontier is marked by intermediate pillars placed 5 metres distant from the road, to the north of it, and numbered as follows: 20/1, 20/2, 20/3, 20/4, 20/5, 20/6, 20/7, 20/8, 20/9, 20/10, 20/11, 20/12, 20/13, 20/14, 20/15, the frontier being formed by straight lines joining the pillars thus: 20 to 20/1, 20/1 to 20/2 etc. 20/15 to 21.

(d) Thence upstream the River KPOROKPORE for a distance of approximately 6 kilometres measured along the river to Pillar 22 which is situated on the right bank of this river at a point approximately 500 metres south-south-east of the village of TSUNAKOFE.

(e) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 625 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $352^{\circ}$  to Pillar 23 which is situated on a path from TSUNAKOFE to KASAVE approximately 160 metres from TSUNAKOFE.

(f) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2 kilometres on the same approximate true bearing to Pillar 24 which is situated at the junction of paths from ATAKPAME to ADJAWOLA and AGOHOME at a distance of approximately 900 metres from ATAKPAME.

(g) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,850 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $303^{\circ}$  to Pillar 25 which is situated on a path from BEMBLA to KPAVU.

(h) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 600 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $242^{\circ}$  to Pillar 26 which is situated at the junction of paths AGOHOME-BEMBLA-AFEGAME and BEMBLA-KPAVU, at a distance of approximately 425 metres from BEMBLA.

(i) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,350 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $260^{\circ}$  to Pillar 27 which is situated on a path from AFEGAME to BEMBLA.

(j) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,350 metres on an approximate true bearing of 279° to Pillar 28 which is situated on the aforesaid path.

(k) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,250 metres to Pillar 29 which is situated at the junction of the aforesaid path with a path from KPETOE (KPOTOE) to AFEGAME.

(l) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 700 metres on an approximate true bearing of 326° to Pillar 30 which is situated on the left bank of the River TODJE at the point where a path from KPETOE (KPOTOE) to AFEGAME crosses this river.

(m) From here the frontier follows the River TODJE upstream to its confluence with the River DASI at Pillar 31.

(n) Thence upstream the River DASI to Pillar 32 which is situated on the right bank of this river and 5 metres to the south of the existing road from KPADAFE-MAYONDI to KPEDZE.

#### Section IV.

(a) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 400 metres on an approximate true bearing of 250° to Pillar 33 which is situated 5 metres to the south of the aforesaid road.

(b) Thence in a straight line running due north for a distance of approximately 2,600 metres to Pillar 34 which is situated on a hill called AGAGA.

(c) From Pillar 34 the frontier runs along the edge of the cliff in a series of straight lines to Pillar 35 which is situated at the confluence of the Rivers ADETUGBE and WUMAKLU.

The frontier is marked by intermediate pillars numbered 34/1, 34/2 etc. to 34/13, the frontier being formed by straight lines from 34 to 34/1, 34/1 to 34/2 etc. 34/13 to 35.

(d) Thence upstream the River ADETUGBE to its source at Pillar 36.

(e) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 250 metres on an approximate true bearing of 14° to Pillar 37 on FIAMEKETO Hill.

(f) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers TODJE and TSI (TI) on the west and the Rivers LAMANUI, LITO, BLA, HADEDE, MEDEKU and ADEDJE on the east as far as Pillar 37 A which is situated on a path approximately 500 metres west of the village of HAINGBA TODJI.



- (g) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 25° regaining the watershed at Pillar 37 B, thus leaving the village of HAINGBA TODJI to FRANCE.
- (h) Thence continuing along the aforementioned watershed as far as Pillar 38.
- (i) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 550 metres on an approximate true bearing of 39° to Pillar 39 at the source of the River DSAWE.
- (j) Thence downstream the River DSAWE to its confluence with the stream MOGOSIGOSI at Pillar 40.
- (k) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 500 metres to Pillar 41 which is situated on the summit of a hill called AVEKUNI (NIEKUTO).
- (l) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 450 metres to Pillar 42 which is situated on the River AVLIWA at a point where the two branches of this river unite.
- (m) Thence downstream the River AVLIWA to its confluence with the River TSI (TI) at Pillar 43.
- (n) Thence upstream the River TSI (TI) to its confluence with the torrent TOGO (AVEHOMETSITOGI) at Pillar 44.
- (o) Thence upstream the TOGO (AVEHOMETSITOGI) to its source at Pillar 45.
- (p) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 125 metres on an approximate true bearing of 310° to Pillar 46 on hill AVETA.
- (q) From this point the frontier runs along the crest of the hill for a distance of approximately 350 metres as far as Pillar 47 on hill AVEBREDI.
- (r) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,400 metres on an approximate true bearing of 282° to Pillar 48 on a hill called EDJIRITO.
- (s) From this point the frontier runs along the crest of this hill, which is also called TONGOTO, as far as Pillar 49 at the source of the torrent NUFOFI.
- (t) Thence downstream the NUFOFI to its confluence with the River EDJIRI at Pillar 50.
- (u) Thence downstream the River EDJIRI to its confluence with the River TSI (TI) at Pillar 51.

## Section V.

- (a) Thence downstream the River TSI (TI) which lower down is also called KOLOE, to its confluence with the stream KPETATSI at Pillar 52.
- (b) Thence upstream the KPETATSI to the point where a path from KAME TONU to LIATI WATI crosses this stream at Pillar 53.
- (c) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 68° to Pillar 54 on a hill called EKPEYI.
- (d) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers KOLOE and TAGBO on the north and the Rivers EGUI and AKA on the south till it reaches Pillar 55 on Mount GOBALITO.
- (e) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,500 metres to Pillar 56 on the summit of Mount DOVOTO leaving the village of KUMA BALA to FRANCE.
- (f) From this point the frontier runs along the watershed of the Rivers TAGBO and TOGLO on the west and the Rivers AKA, ATREVI, AKATI and BLEFU on the south and east as far as Pillar 57 on the summit of Mount DZOGBEGATO.
- (g) Thence in a straight line to Pillar 58 at the confluence of the Rivers TONO and AGUMASA.
- (h) Thence downstream the River AGUMASA to its confluence with the River NUBUI at Pillar 59.
- (i) Thence upstream the River NUBUI to Pillar 60 which is situated on the left bank of this river close to a path from VLI GOVIEFE to YIKPA HAINGBA at a distance of approximately 100 metres from where this path crosses the River NUBUI.
- (j) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 4° to Pillar 61 on the summit of Mount LULUTO.
- (k) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers WADJAKLI, OLA, OTUKA and KESEMBUTU on the west and the Rivers SEBLAWU and DAYE (DAYI) on the east till it reaches Pillar 62 on the Mount AVEGBADJE.
- (l) Thence continuing along this watershed as far as Pillar 63 on Mount AGBENELO.
- (m) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 2° cutting the River DAYE (DAYI), to Pillar 64 which is situated on a hill called ATAKPLEODO.
- (n) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the River SASA on the east and the River OBJABI on the west till it reaches Pillar 65 on the summit of Mount KODOLIBI.

(o) Thence in a straight line to Pillar 66 on the summit of Mount KUPOBI.

(p) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the River TAKPANADJI on the east and the River KASEREWETU on the west as far as Pillar 67 on the left bank of the River MENU.

#### Section VI.

(a) Thence upstream the River MENU to its confluence with the River KOKODJISOKETU at Pillar 68.

(b) Thence upstream the River KOKODJISOKETU to its source at Pillar 69 which is situated close to a path from OKUTE to KEMEDITSU.

(c) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $285^\circ$  to Pillar 70 on the summit of a hill called OKUMAKOKOBI.

(d) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $233^\circ$  to Pillar 71 at the source of the River LEKALEAKOKETU.

(e) Thence downstream the River LEKALEAKOKETU to its confluence with the River ILIBE (OLA) at Pillar 72.

(f) Thence downstream the River ILIBE (OLA) to its confluence with the River MENU at Pillar 73.

(g) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,000 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $208^\circ$  to Pillar 74 on Mount BOSOASISO.

(h) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2,700 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $257^\circ$  to Pillar 75 which is situated at a point where a path from BORADA to KPETE BENA crosses the River OLOMAVI.

(i) Thence downstream the River OLOMAVI to its confluence with the River MENU at Pillar 76.

(j) Thence downstream the River MENU to its confluence with the River DOMI (DEMI) at Pillar 77.

(k) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 7,000 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $5^\circ$  to Pillar 78 which is situated at a point where a path from KADJEBI to BADU crosses the stream ABOTANSU (ABOTABE).

(l) Thence downstream the ABOTANSU (ABOTABE) to its confluence with the River ODJINDJI at Pillar 78 A.

(m) Thence downstream the River ODJINDJI to its confluence with the River OSEBETUTU at Pillar 78 B.

(n) Thence upstream the River OSEBETUTU to Pillar 78 C which is situated at a point where a path from ODJINDJIKOFE, also called ADJOKOFE, going in a northerly direction crosses this river.

(o) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,000 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $94^\circ$  to Pillar 79, which is situated on the right bank of the River ABOABO, at a point approximately 900 metres downstream from where the latter river is joined by the River YAOTIKUMA.

(p) Thence upstream the River ABOABO to Pillar 80 which is situated at a point where a cut line from Astronomical beacon S 9 to Pillar 84 on the River WAWA crosses the River ABOABO, close to a path from KOKUKOFE to DOMIABRA.

(q) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2,700 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $65^\circ$  to Pillar 81 which is situated at a point where a path to ABREWANKO crosses the watershed of the River DJODJI (BOMBI) on the east and the Rivers BRAFOSU and TADIABOMBA on the west.

(r) Thence following this watershed as far as Pillar 82 which is situated at a point where the cut line referred to in the description of Pillar 80 crosses this watershed.

(s) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $9^\circ$  to Pillar 83 at the confluence of the Rivers DJODJI (BOMBI) and WAWA.

(t) Thence upstream the River WAWA to Pillar 84 which is situated on the right bank of the River WAWA at a point where the spur of a range of hills called PANUSU NUHO (PAKESIE BEPO) joins this river.

## Section VII.

(a) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers GOKORE (SEKROBOMA), TURUGBANI, ATABASU and SASA on the east and the Rivers AYEBOMA, KONSUA, MOTODUA and SOKUMA on the west as far as Pillar 85 on the summit of Mount SASABULA.

(b) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $344^\circ$ , cutting the River ASUKOKO, to Pillar 86 on Mount MANGMABULA.

(c) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers ASUKOKO, BOA and YEGE on the east and the Rivers DIBEM, SASA, BUNA, LENO, LABO and ETIN on the west as far as Pillar 87 which is situated at the source of the River AFU.

(d) Thence downstream the River AFU to its confluence with the torrent DENTA at Pillar 89.

Pillar 88 is placed at the point where a path from DIKPELEU (which remains French) to DIKPONGO (which remains British) crosses the River AFU.

(e) Thence upstream the DENTA to its source at Pillar 90.

(f) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $71^\circ$  to Pillar 91 on the summit of Mount DENTA.

(g) From this point the frontier follows in an easterly direction for a distance of approximately 1,400 metres the watershed between the River DITDJEM on the north and the River DITDJARO on the south, as far as Pillar 92 where it regains the main watershed running north and south.

#### Section VIII.

(a) Thence following the watershed of the Rivers DITDJEM and SABU on the west and the River YEGE on the east as far as Pillar 93 which is situated approximately 1,000 metres from the summit of Mount GBI, at a point where the frontier leaves the main watershed referred to above.

(b) Thence following, in an easterly direction, the watershed of the River GAYALI on the north and the Rivers YEGE and KUNGU on the south as far as Pillar 94 which is situated at a point where a path from KILINGA (CHIRINGA) (which becomes British) to KUE (which remains French) crosses this watershed.

(c) French Pillar 94 the frontier runs in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2,250 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $92^\circ$  to Pillar 95 which is situated on the River ABENIGOFU, at a point where this river bends in an easterly direction to join the River KUE.

(d) Thence downstream the River ABENIGOFU to its confluence with the River KUE at Pillar 96.

(e) Thence downstream the River KUE to its confluence with the River BASA at Pillar 97.

(f) Thence downstream the River BASA to its confluence with the River MU (MOA) at Pillar 98.

(g) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 18.5 kilometres on an approximate true bearing of  $328^\circ$  to Pillar 99 at the confluence of the Rivers MO and KONE.

## Section IX.

- (a) Thence upstream the River MO to its confluence with the River SANIAPUNGA at Pillar 100.
- (b) Thence upstream the River SANIAPUNGA to its confluence with the River TUNKURMA at Pillar 101.
- (c) Thence upstream the River TUNKURMA for a distance of approximately 3,350 metres measured along the river to Pillar 102.
- (d) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 6,500 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $335^{\circ}$  to Pillar 103 on the left bank of the River BUNDJE.
- (e) From this point the frontier follows upstream the River BUNDJE to Pillar 104 which is situated approximately 500 metres north-west of the confluence of this river with the River WABULE.
- (f) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 500 metres to Pillar 105 which is situated at a point where the bed of the River BUNDJE again becomes easily determinable close to a path from TAWELEBA to SANGBA.
- (g) Thence upstream the River BUNDJE for a distance of approximately 1,100 metres measured along the river to Pillar 106.
- (h) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $285^{\circ}$  to Pillar 107 which is situated approximately 700 metres southwards of the highest point of a range of hills called KONKONDJUE.
- (i) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers BUNDJE and NABOL on the east and the River KUYI on the west as far as Mount DJOKPOKPON; and then, following the crest of a spur, running in a north-north-easterly direction from this mountain as far as Pillar 108 which is situated close to where a path from TAWELEBA to YAOYILI (BAKUL) crosses this spur.
- (j) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of  $20^{\circ}$  to Pillar 109 which is situated on the stream CHARA at a point approximately 700 metres south of the village of YAOYILI (BAKUL).
- (k) Thence downstream the CHARA for a distance of approximately 2,000 metres measured along the stream to Pillar 110.
- (l) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 200 metres on an approximate true bearing of  $55^{\circ}$  to Pillar 111 on the left bank of the River NABOL.

- (m) Thence upstream the River NABOL to its confluence with the River TANKPA at Pillar 112.
- (n) Thence upstream the River TANKPA to its confluence with the River BONOLO (also called KATAKPIU) at Pillar 112 A.
- (o) Thence upstream the River BONOLO (KATAKPIU) for a distance of approximately 6,000 metres measured along the river to Pillar 113.
- (p) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 30° to Pillar 114 on a hill called TAWOWA which is a spur of Mount DJOTEKPLE.
- (q) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 328° to Pillar 115 which is situated on a bend of the River MAMALE approximately 1,000 metres south-south-east of the village of KPADJABA.
- (r) Thence downstream the River MAMALE to its confluence with the River KULA (KOLON) at Pillar 116.
- (s) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 330° to Pillar 117 on Mount BUNTON.
- (t) From this point the frontier follows the watershed of the Rivers KULA (KOLON) and WALSION on the east and the Rivers KUBUM (KUBOA), MATCHAMPENI and KONYIBUM (NKONIMBO) on the west as far as Pillar 118 which is situated on a spur running northwards from a hill called WAMA, near the point where a path from BITJABE to KUYUNLE crosses this spur.
- (u) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 3,550 metres on an approximate true bearing of 15° to Pillar 119 on a small hill called KUONLON (KUONLOHU).
- (v) Thence in a straight line to Pillar 120 at the confluence of the Rivers NADJABU (NADJABON) and KARENTAMU (KARENTAM).
- (w) Thence downstream the River KARENTAMU (KARENTAM) to its confluence with the River KANKASI (also called NKPENJE) at Pillar 121.
- (x) Thence downstream the River KANKASI (NKPENJE) to its confluence with the River OTI (also called MOALE and LEMOAL) at Pillar 122.

#### Section X.

- (a) From this point the frontier follows upstream the River OTI (MOALE, LEMOAL) as far as Pillar 123 which is situated on its left bank at a point approximately 1,200 metres

south-south-eastwards from where a path from KUNGAO to KUNDJIBA crosses this river.

(b) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2,350 metres on an approximate true bearing of 15° to Pillar 124 which is situated on a path from KUNDJIBA to NAYILI.

(c) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,500 metres on an approximate true bearing of 14° to Pillar 125 which is situated on the left bank of the River DAKPE at the point where a path from KUNDJIBA to KULAMON crosses this river.

(d) From this point the frontier follows upstream the River DAKPE to its confluence with the River OTI at Pillar 126.

(e) From this point the frontier follows upstream the River OTI (CHOKOSI KUMA) to its confluence with the River KONKOMBU at Pillar 127.

(f) Thence upstream the River KONKOMBU to Pillar 128 at the confluence of the River YAMBULE (MANJO) with the River KONKOMBU, which upstream is called PEMBIK.

#### Section XI.

(a) Thence upstream the River YAMBULE (MANJO) to Pillar 129 which is situated at a place called NIADJABA.

(b) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,500 metres on an approximate true bearing of 282° to Pillar 130 south of the village of YAMBULE.

(c) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,750 metres on an approximate true bearing of 313° to Pillar 131 which is situated on a path from PARNATI to BLUK.

(d) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 6,500 metres on an approximate true bearing of 290° to Pillar 132 which is situated on the left bank of the River BANKUON near where a path from BANKUON to BUNKPURUGU crosses this river.

(e) From this point the frontier follows upstream the River BANKUON to Pillar 133 which is situated on the right bank approximately 750 metres north-north-west of the point where a path from NAJONG to SIGUBAOK crosses this river.

(f) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 4,850 metres on an approximate true bearing of 285° to Pillar 134 at the confluence of the Rivers KAMBETION and KOLITISH.



(g) Thence upstream the River KOLITISH to Pillar 135 which is situated on its right bank at the point where a path from TANGBANMUN to BANKUON, passing close to PILLAR 134, first crosses the River KOLITISH.

(h) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 4,850 metres on an approximate true bearing of 283° to Pillar 136 at the confluence of the Rivers GBOROK and NABULEG.

(i) Thence upstream the River NABULEG to its source at Pillar 137.

(j) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 2,150 metres on an approximate true bearing of 337° to Pillar 138 which is situated on the edge of the cliff of a hill called TUTUGBONHUA (TUSUKBUNGUA).

(k) Thence in a straight line on an approximate true bearing of 327° to Pillar 139 which is situated on a large outcrop of rock.

(l) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 520 metres on an approximate true bearing of 22° to Pillar 140 at the confluence of the Rivers KULUGONA and BIANKURI.

(m) From this point the frontier follows upstream the River BIANKURI to Pillar 141 at the confluence of the Rivers BIANKURI and DJIMONIYABE.

(n) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 550 metres on an approximate true bearing of 336° to Pillar 141A which is situated at the point where the River DJIMONIYABE crosses a road from TIMBU (French) to BIANKURI (British).

## Section XII.

(a) Thence upstream the River DJIMONIYABE to its source at Pillar 142.

(b) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 6,100 metres on an approximate true bearing of 355° to Pillar 143 which is situated on a path from KIYINCHINGO (TAYENTIONG) to TIMBU.

(c) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 400 metres on an approximate true bearing of 2° to Pillar 144 on the right bank of the River KIYINCHINGO (TAYENTIONG).

(d) Thence in a straight line for a distance of approximately 3,100 metres on an approximate true bearing of 311° to Pillar 145 which is situated on the east of the PULIMAKON-KUBONGA path at a point where the River PULIMAKON commences to be easily determinable.

(e) From this point the frontier follows downstream the River PULIMAKON to its confluence with the River SANKASE at Pillar 146.

(f) Thence downstream the River KULUPIELEGU, which is also called BIMPELEGU and SANKASE, to its confluence with the River KULUTAMSI at Pillar 147.

(g) Thence upstream the River KULUTAMSI to Pillar 148 which is situated close to where the former frontier between the HAUTE-VOLTA and TOGOLAND cut this river.

### Section XIII.

(a) The Frontier between the HAUTE-VOLTA and that portion of TOGOLAND placed under the authority of the British Government starts from Pillar 148 on the River KULUTAMSI.<sup>[2]</sup>

## APPENDIX

### DOCUMENTS

1. Joint Recommendations of the British and German Commissioners, with regard to the future Limits of British and German Protectorates and Spheres of Influence in the Territories lying in the Interior of the Gold Coast Colony and the German Togo Protectorate. December, 1887. Edward Hertslet, The Map of Africa by Treaty, 3 vols., 3rd Edition (London: Harrison and Sons, 1909). Vol. 3, pp. 890-1.
2. Agreement between Great Britain and Germany, respecting Zanzibar, Heligoland, and the Spheres of Influence of the two Countries in Africa. Signed at Berlin, July 1, 1890. British and Foreign State Papers (BFSP), Vol. 82 (1889-90), pp. 35-47.
3. Convention and Declaration between Great Britain and Germany, for the Settlement of the Samoan and other Questions (West Africa; Zanzibar, & c.). Signed at London, November 14, 1899. BFSP, Vol. 91 (1898-9), pp. 70-74.
4. Convention between Great Britain and Germany respecting the Boundary between the Gold Coast and Togoland. Signed at Berlin, September 26, and at London, December 2, 1901. BFSP, Vol. 99 (1905-6), pp. 360-3.

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<sup>2</sup> Pillar 148 marks the Ghana-Togo-Upper Volta tripoint at approximately 11°08'13"N. and 0°08'09"W. Paragraph (b) of Section XIII delimited the British Togoland-Upper Volta boundary between pillars 148 and 149 as follows: "From this point the frontier runs in a straight line for a distance of approximately 1,850 metres on an approximate true bearing of 284° to a group of three pillars, near the compounds called Kanuaragu, and which formerly marked the junction of the three colonies of Haute-Volta, Gold Coast and Togoland."

5. Notes exchanged between Great Britain and Germany defining the Boundary between the Gold Coast and Togoland to the North of the 9th degree of North Latitude. Berlin, June 25, 1904. BFSP, Vol. 99 (1905-6), pp. 363-5.
6. Mandate for the Administration of part of the former German Territory of Togoland, Conferred upon His Britannic Majesty, confirmed and defined by the Council of the League of Nations. London, July 20, 1922. BFSP, Vol. 116 (1922), pp. 824-31. Also see Great Britain Cmd 1794 (1923).
7. Mandate for the Administration of Part of the former German Territory of Togoland conferred upon the Government of the French Republic, confirmed and defined by the Council of the League of Nations. London, July 20, 1922. BFSP, Vol. 118 (1923), pp. 890-6.
8. Final Report of the Commissioners appointed to delimitate the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Togoland, with Protocol, Lome, October 21, 1929. BFSP, Vol. 132 (1930, Part 1) pp. 241-63. Also see Great Britain Treaty Series, France No. 1 (1930), Cmd. 3611.
9. Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and France regarding the Boundary between the British and French Mandated Territories of Togoland. London, January 30-August 19, 1930. BFSP, Vol. 132 (1930, Part 1), pp. 239-40. Also see Great Britain Treaty Series, No. 45 (1930), Cmd. 3713 [with map].

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