"Togo's name comes from togodo, which means 'behind the lake' in Ewe – a reference to Lake Togo. The country was once on the fringes of several great empires and, when the Europeans arrived in the 16th century, this power vacuum allowed the slave-traders to use Togo as a conduit. Following the abolition of slavery, Germany signed a treaty in Togoville with local king Mlapa. Togoland, as the Germans called their colony, underwent considerable economic development, but the Togolese didn't appreciate the Germans' brutal 'pacification' campaigns. When the Germans surrendered at Kamina – the Allies' first victory in WWI – the Togolese welcomed the British forces. However, the League of Nations split Togoland between France and Britain – a controversial move that divided the populous of Ewe. Following a 1956 plebiscite, British Togoland was incorporated into the Gold Coast (now Ghana). French Togoland gained full independence in 1960" (Lonely Planet, 2013).

Bordered by Benin (644 km) (PE&RS, July 2003), Burkina Faso (126 km) (PE&RS, January 2005), and Ghana (877 km) (PE&RS, June 2000), Togo is slightly smaller than West Virginia. The terrain is comprised of gently rolling savanna in the north; central hills; southern plateau; and a low coastal plain with extensive lagoons and marshes. The lowest point is the Atlantic Ocean (0 m), and the highest point is Mont Agou (986 m). (World FactBook, 2013)

"A Franco–German convention of July 23, 1897, delimited a boundary between German Togoland and the French possessions of Dahomey and Sudan. The line passed northward from the Atlantic Ocean to the 11th parallel between Togoland and Dahomey. The boundary then extended westward between Togoland and French Sudan as follows:

It shall then run westward along Lat. 11º N. to the White Volta so as in any case to leave Poungno to France and Koun–Djar [Koundjouare] to Germany. It shall then run along the thalweg of that river to Lat. 10º N., which it shall follow to its intersection with the meridian 03º52' west of Paris (01º32' west of Greenwich). The following year an Anglo–French convention of June 14, 1898, delimited the British Gold Coast–French Sudan boundary eastward from the Black Volta to the French Sudan–Togoland boundary. The extreme eastern sector of the boundary to the Togoland tripont was as follows:

...and shall then follow the thalweg of this river [Nahau or Nouhao] up or down stream, as the case may be, to a point situated 2 miles (3.219 metres) eastward of the road which leads from Gambaga to Tenkruugu [Tingourkou] [Tenkodogo], via Bawkú (Baukou). Thence it shall rejoin by a straight line the 11th degree of north latitude at the intersection of this parallel with the road which is shown on Map No. 1 as leading from Sansanne–Mango to Pama, via Jebígu [Djebiga] [Diabiga]. After a joint survey in 1901–2, the Gold Coast–Togoland boundary was delimited in detail from the 9th parallel northward to the Gold Coast–Sudan–Togoland tripont by an Anglo–German exchange of notes of June 25, 1904.

"An Anglo–French exchange of notes on March 18, 1904–April 25, 1904 redelimited the boundary between the Gold Coast and French Sudan, including the extreme eastern sector. Paragraph 41 of the delimitation schedule relative to the Togoland tripont was amended in a second Anglo–French exchange of notes on May 24, 1906–July 19, 1906, which also included the demarcation of the boundary. The following is the revised paragraph:

41. From this point the frontier runs in a straight line across an uninhabited country, covered by bush, in the direction of the point of intersection of the 11th parallel with the road from Punio (Pounio) to Jebígu [Djebiga] until it reaches the northern terminal point of the Anglo–German frontier, where it terminates.

Utilizing in part the boundary of the convention of July 23, 1897, a Franco–German declaration of September 28, 1912, delimited the French Sudan–Togoland boundary in detail and is the basis of the alignment of the present Togo–Upper Volta boundary. Although the term continued in use in official treatises, the Sudan as part of French West Africa underwent a number of changes in size, administration and names. In 1899 parts of French Sudan were transferred to French Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Dahomey. The remainder of French Sudan was organized into the civil territory of Upper Senegal and Middle Niger and initially into two and later three military territories with headquarters at Tombouctou, Bolo Dioulou, and Zinder. During 1902 Upper Senegal and Middle Niger was renamed Senegambia and Niger which in turn was changed to the Colony of Upper Senegal and Niger in 1904.

"By a decree of March 1, 1919, the colony of Upper Volta was constituted by detaching various circles from Upper Senegal and Niger. The remainder of Upper Senegal and Niger was renamed French Sudan on December 4, 1920. A decree of September 5, 1932, abolished the colony of Upper Volta and divided it among the colonies of Ivory Coast, Niger, and French Sudan. Following World War I, eastern Togoland became a League of Nations mandate under French administration and western Togoland became a British mandate. In 1946 the mandates were made United Nations trust territories and continued to be administered by France and the United Kingdom, respectively. During the mandate and trusteeship periods, French Togo had its own governmental structure, but British Togoland was administered by the United Kingdom as an integral part of the territory under the Government of the Gold Coast. In 1957 British Togoland was merged with the Gold Coast, including Ashanti and the Northern Territories, to form the new state of Ghana. On October 28, 1956, French Togo voted to become an autonomous republic within the French Union, and on April 27, 1960, it became an independent republic.

"The tripont with Dahomey at Point No. 109 of the Franco–German delimitation of 1912 is by map measurement located at 11º00' N. and approximately 0º55'E. The boundary then extends westward along the 11th parallel for about 16 miles to 0º40'E. It continues in a straight line southwestward for 12 miles to the Sansargou river at 10º56'N. and then follows the Sansargou northward for 6 miles to 11º30' N. and 0º30'12'E. The remainder of the boundary consists of a straight line for 44 miles to the Ghana tripont at pillar 148 of the Anglo–French demarcation of 1929 at approximately 11º08'13"N.
and 0°08'09"W (International Boundary Study, No. 128 - 29 September 1972, Burkina Faso (Upper Volta – Togo Boundary, U.S. Dept. of State). See also IBS Numbers 124 & 126.

The local datum for Togo is considered to be Lomé which is referenced to the Clarke 1880 where a = 6,378,249.145 m and β = 293.145. However, transformation parameters from Lomé Datum to WGS84 Datum are not available in the literature. Using GeoTrans, I transformed the above tripoint coordinates to Clarke 1880 Geocentric coordinates. I also went to those same coordinates in Google Earth™ and could actually see nearby where that tripoint apparently is in Google Earth™.

I then took those Google Earth™ coordinates and accuracy of the data presented herein.

The contents do not necessarily reflect the views of the author, who is responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing and/or the Louisiana State University Center for Geoinformatics (CIG).