

The Origins of 113 Years of Triple Brutal Pre-Colonial and Colonial Confusions (TBPCC) Under 58 Diplomatic Agents of Exploration, Expropriation and Exploitations (3Es) in the Togoland of the African Gulf of Guinea(TAGG) 1847-1960

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Abstract: The main focus of this paper deals with the triple colonial confusions in the Togoland with principal actors and agents from Germany, France and Britain spanning from the mid-19th to mid-20th Centuries. The activities of the Western diplomatic agents totaled 58 in different portfolios within 113 years from 1847 to 1960. The first period from 1847 to 1883 was not having any ranking agents but scattered commercial men and explorers by the Germans and other Europeans before the German final claimed. The second started from the Berlin Colonial Conference (BCC) of November 1884 - February 1885 with effective colonization of 1884-1914 by the Germans witnessed 15 agents of 3Es with different strategies of torturing the Togolese for hegemony. The third worst period of confusion occurred between 1914 and 1960 witnessed two different set of colonial inconsistencies following the partitioned of German Togoland into two distinctive British Togoland with one-third of the entire territory placed under 18 agents whose portion was set into total confusion by gaining independence in a foreign land of the Gold Coast which became Ghana in 1957 from the British as the first black African country. The last phase of hegemonic confusion was in the French Togoland with two- third of the entire territory which was placed under the domination of 25 agents but finally gained independence in 1960 as Togo which can be appreciable than what the British negligence of indirect rule and distance administration of their Togoland as sub-set of her Gold Coast as part of the population got the same frustration that happened in Northern British Cameroons. The outcome of the plebiscite again caused the loss Cameroon territory and population to a foreign neighbour when Cameroonians of that territory voted in favour of integrating with the Federal Republic of Nigeria instead of reunification with the former French Cameroon which became Republic of Cameroon in 1960. All those colonial confusions were due to British gross negligence in different dimensions of indirect rule as opposed direct rule with Association /Assimilation of the French type. The colonial operations of the Two Opportunists (TO) of the Two World Wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 were under the Mandated Territory of the League of Nations(LON) and the International Trusteeship of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) as Supervisory Authority (SA) as Great Powers(GP). However, the scrutiny of specialized sources, documents and interpretation enable us to use historical analytical approach with evidence on three tables illustrating main actors of colonial looters of natural resources and human torturing gives reflections on the type of reparations to be paid to the Togolese with details findings about the activities of each actor in Togo.

Keywords: Brutal, opportunists, triple confusions, Togoland, diplomatic representations, reparation.

INTRODUCTION

The Gulf of Guinea is made up of the maritime area located in the western part of the African Continent. It includes eleven countries bordering the Atlantic Ocean namely: Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Angola and Congo. It covers an estimated total surface area of 2, 35 millions km². The coastline on the Gulf of Guinea consists of the Bight of Benin and the Bight of Biafra (or Bonny). The name Guinea is said to have come from Ghana. (Gulf of Guinea –

Wikipedia.en.wikipedia.org). However, this is not certain because the name Guinea has been used in Southern Africa's west coast and West Africa's south coast. The Gulf of Guinea is an important geo-political choke point for shipping transporting oil extracted in the Niger delta, as well as goods to and from central and southern Africa. It includes, for the first time, a section dedicated to regions and sea- basins, including the Gulf of Guinea. The Gulf of Guinea is the northeastern most part of the tropical Atlantic Ocean from Cape Lopez. The origin of the name Guinea is thought to be an area in the region, although the specifics are disputed. The

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beginning of German connection in pre-colonial period in Togo started in 1847 as the roots of Exploration, Expropriation and Exploitations (3Es) when their missionaries came into contact with the Ewe whose origins is from the Yoruba in Nigeria and one of the major tribal groups in Togo settled in the slave coast of West Africa thereby establishing their base of exploration, expropriation and exploitation at the coast of Anecho. This was later preceded with Otto Von Bismarck's selected Togo as one of the places of 3Es in West Africa in the context of Colonisation of Africa (CA) with the first representative duly arrived known as Gustav Nachtigal in 1884. His main mission was to persuade several tribal Chieftaincies to protect the German flag to be flying in their villages (Amenumey, D. E. K., 1964). To that effect, European powers at the Berlin Colonial Conference finally accepted and recognized the German possession of Togoland whose borders were agreed with Britain's Gold Coast to the West and France's Dahomey to the East. By the end of the 19th Century, Germany set strategies through military expeditions to effectively penetrate the interior with the establishment of inland frontiers with the colonial neighbours first with France in 1897 and Great Britain in 1899. To that effect, a new town was built known as Lome by 1897 saving as the colonial capital including the construction of Anecho, Blitta and Palime railways as symbols of German strength of hegemony in the African territory making it a brutal colony using force labour in the newly opening cotton and cocoa plantations as an economically efficient zone, (Apo, Wazi & Bea Lundt, 2013), the Germans were rather unfortunate to continue with 3Es following the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 thereby witnessing the presence of Two Opportunists (TO) of the war cropping from her West European Colonial Neighbours (WECN) Britain and France. This situation also affected the German Kamerun as the Two German Colonies in the Gulf of Guinea (TGCGG) were now left at the mercies of Britain and France who did everything to partition among themselves thereby setting the ground work for future misunderstanding at post-independence era which characterized the crisis of the 21st Century.

In fact, if there was no First World War and the defeat of Germany by the TO of WECN, there could have been no repartitioned of Togo and Kamerun into Camerouns and Cameroun for the British and the French respectively. The two former Germany colonies became patients during colonial and the Post-Colonial Era with the intensification of Neo-Colonialism since the second half of the 20th Century. It is only with the mercy of the Almighty in the 21st Century that we keep praying for peace to return to the countries in question because their people and territories were victims of circumstances provoked by Europeans and not Africans at all. This opened our minds to bring out the triple colonial agents in the Togoland as direct actors of 3Es in the midst of confusion and chaos due to some

resistances from the local population opposing the Whiteman's brutal colonial style contrarily to African societal belief. In fact, if there was no Berlin Colonial Conference of November 1884 to February 1885 held in the German capital of Berlin, preceded by the then German Chancellor as an outstanding diplomatic of the 19th Century and Germany Chancellor with Kaiser William as an Emperor, Africa could not have been having any colonial and neo-colonial circumstances faced with variety of under development and economic growth. Although, before the partitioned of the Black Continent (BC) itself, the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade (TAST) had taken its maximum atrocities in the later Centuries. Europeans will never be forgiving for the Triple Crimes (TC) of TAST, CA, NC.

On 31 August 1914 the Togoland was attacked then occupied by TO, B and F which paved the way for G to finally surrender to them on 4 September 1916 with their temporary partitioned taking place which was officially validated in the Paris Peace Conference of 1919 Versailles Treaty (Laumann, Dennis, 2003), fabricated in the LONs among other torturing Treaties sanctioning the G and her Allies. By the early 1916, the TO were in control of TGCGG, divided the entire territories and administered in the Adjacent Main Colonies (AMC) and unfortunately for the territories under due subjugation by TO the outcome of the League of Nations (LONs) with the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 granted full administering rights confirming their temporary partitions while maintaining them as legal colonial masters as the LONs gave Mandates in 1922 thereby marking the end of German aspirations in the Togoland thereby giving an upper hand to the TO who extended their tentacles of 3Es through the LONs Mandatory System to the International Trusteeship System of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) until self-determination was followed with open problematic of the Post-independence era since the second half of the 20th Century as one part of the country known as British Togoland (BT) joined with the former Gold Coast to with independence as the Republic of Ghana while the French Togoland (FT) obtained independence as Togo. To the above, the French colonial agents were more consistent than the British who set confusion as their own share of the territory of Togo was taking out of the original and natural position as their land became part of Ghana just like what happened in the Northern British Camerouns which joined at independence in the so-called integration with the Federal Republic of Nigeria marked the anachronism of the imperialist colonial policy of indirect rule. Normally, the British as one of the TO of the Two World Wars (TWW) set more future problems in their manners of 3Es which are frequently bringing sporadic chaos in those countries during the 21st Century. One of the worst issue is that the same neo-colonial actors since the second half of the 20th Century with their neo-colonial International clubs of the Francophonie and the Commonwealth are

making no realistic efforts towards the promotion of culture of peace and peaceful settlement of disputes, conflicts and recent crises which have been making other part of the countries they colonized ungovernable. Such situations are the bad results of mechanisms of 3Es which are still continuing in the form of neo-colonialism targeted in the name of globalization keeps bringing conflictual situations in most countries formerly colonized by Britain due to her inconsistent colonial policy of indirect rule (Njuafac Kenedy Fonju, September 9, 2021). Much reflections goes back to their manners of negligence in the TO capturing zones or sphere of influences which the colonial heritages of the post-confusing independence mechanisms keep making hardliners citizens to go back to history with challenges of interpretations and making themselves to know that, "there could have been no major linguistic or ethnic conflicts of the recent magnitude if there was no TWW", or if happened to exist, it could have been at the local tribal levels without international dimensions which traces arbitrary colonial demarcation with partitioned and re-partitioning of the territory of the same people into territories and making them different peoples belonging to specific territories which were never independent in the African context but one people in one territory with boundaries pertaining to the neighbouring countries from its origins". We put much emphases on the above because it is the most boring problems which majority of the former colonial peoples and territories are going through recently while there TO keeps observing with no specific concrete agenda to solve the problems they created since the late 19th and first half of the 20th Century. Finally, we have to bring out the ranking colonial agents of the three Western European countries who moderated those 3Es which keeps African restlessly fighting among themselves in the 21st Century and the way forward for young researchers of this field of study to go deeper to know what each of the Colonial Diplomatic Agent did in their hiding agenda while in office from 1884 to 1960.

I. Tracing the German Presence of 15 Colonial Diplomatic Agents (GPCDA) in the Togoland 1847-1916

The country Togoland located in West Africa covers an area of 34,934 square miles (90,479 square kilometres which was granted to German as claimed by Otto Von Bismarck and actually recognized by European participants of the BCC in November 1884 to February 1885 but was later divided between Britain and France following the outbreak of WWI in 1914 with new names fabricated to British Togoland attached to the administration of the Gold Coast (GC) colony in the West and French Togoland in the East linking to French Dahomey (FD) .Whatever political and social colonial and neo-colonial calamities which occurred in that country owes its roots from the so-called Triples Colonial Agents (TCA) of the German, French and British (GFB) in their different periods of occupation.

1.1 Highlights of European Roots in the Togoland and German Strength of 3Es

Before the colonial period, the various ethnic groups in Togo had little contact with each other. Except for two small kingdoms in the north, the territory consisted of groups of villages which were under military pressure from the two neighbouring West African powers - the Ashanti from Ghana and the Dahomey from Benin. The first Europeans to see Togo were João de Santarém and Pêro Escobar, the Portuguese explorers who sailed along its coast between 1471 and 1473. The Portuguese built forts in neighboring Ghana (at Elmina) and Benin (at Ouidah). Although the coast of Togo had no natural harbors, the Portuguese did trade at a small fort at Porto Seguro. For the next 200 years, the coastal region was a major trading center for Europeans in search of slaves; earning Togo and the surrounding region the name "The Slave Coast" (SirHugh, Clifford, 1958).The German Empire established the protectoratcities of Lomé, Sebe and Aného. (Togo,une histoire mouvementée, Le Point <https://www>) of Togoland in what is now the nation of Togo and most of what is now the Volta Region of Ghana in 1884 during the period generally known as the "Scramble for Africa". Gustav Nachtigal, Germany's Commissioner for West Africa who oversaw both the inclusion of Togoland as well as Kamerun into the German colonial empire, had negotiated with King Mlapa III to gain control of the coast of what would eventually become Togoland, particularly(Togoland | historical colony, Africa - Encyclopedia Britannica), <https://www.britannica.com> > place

The unified German Empire had emerged as a major world power. In 1884, pursuant to the Berlin Conference, colonies were officially established on the African west coast, often in areas already inhabited by German missionaries and merchants (Townsend, Mary Evelyn, 1966). The following year, gunboats were dispatched to East Africa to contest the Sultan of Zanzibar's claims of sovereignty over the mainland in what is today Tanzania. Settlements in modern Guinea and Nigeria's Ondo State failed within a year; those in Burundi, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Togo quickly grew into lucrative colonies (SirHugh, Clifford, 1958).

The signing of The Berlin Act (Treaty) by European powers in 1884 set up rules for European occupation of African territories. The treaty stated that "any European claim to any part of Africa would only be recognized if it was effectively occupied". The Berlin Conference therefore set the stage for the eventual European military invasion and conquest of African continent. With the exception of Ethiopia and Liberia, the entire continent came under European colonial rule. The major colonial powers were Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Portugal. The story of West Africa after the Berlin Conference revolves around 5 major themes: the establishment of European

colonies, the consolidation of political authority, the development of the colonies through forced labour, the cultural and economic transformation of West Africa, and West African Resistance. Effective Occupation was a clause in the Berlin Treaty which gave Europe a blank check to use military force to occupy West African territories. 1885-1914 were the years of European conquest and amalgamations of pre-colonial states and societies into new states. European imperialists continued to pursue their earlier treaty making processes whereby West African territories became European protectorates (Laumann D., 2003). Protectorates were a loaded pause before the eventual European military occupation of West Africa. Because protectorate treaties posed serious challenges to West African independence most West African rulers naturally rejected them. West African rulers adopted numerous strategies to forestall European occupation including: recourse to diplomacy, alliance, and when all else failed, military confrontation (Colonial Rule in West Africa). The Germans had two territories in West Africa—Togo and Kameroun. German colonialism was too short-lived to establish a coherent administrative policy. German African colonial experience essentially amounted to thirty years (1884-1914) and was characterized by bloody African rebellions. However, their harsh treatment resulted in intervention and direct rule by German government. The German colonialists envisioned a “New Germany” in Africa in which colonialists would be projected as members of a superior and enlightened race; while Africans were projected as inferior, indolent, and destined to be permanent subjects of Germans. The Germans had a highly centralized administration. At the top of government was the Emperor. The Emperor was assisted by the Chancellor, who was assisted by Colonial Officers, who supervised the administration. At the bottom were the *jumbes* or subordinate African staff. These men had been placed in the stead of recognized leadership (EHESS, Colonial Rule in West Africa).

Together these six countries constituted Germany's African presence in the age of New Imperialism. They were invaded and largely occupied by the colonial forces of the Allied Powers during World War I, and in 1919 were transferred from German control by the League of Nations and divided between Belgium, France, Portugal, South Africa and the United Kingdom. The six principal colonies of German Africa, along with native kingdoms and polities, were the legal precedents of the modern states of Burundi, Cameroon, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania and Togo. Contemporary Chad, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Central African Republic and the Republic of the Congo were also under the control of German Africa at various points during its existence (German colonization of Africa, CUP, 2022). German control of Togoland dates back to February 1884 when a group of German soldiers

kidnapped chiefs in Anecho (present-day southeastern Togo) and forced them into negotiations aboard the German warship *Sophie*. To establish official control of the rest of the region, Germany signed treaties with Great Britain. During its thirty-year occupation by the Germans, Togoland was held up by many European imperialists as a model colony, primarily because the German regime produced balanced budgets and was devoid of any major wars. The formation of impressive rail networks and telegraph systems there further supported this opinion. However, it was in actuality a combination of forced labour and excessive taxation imposed on the native Togolandans that created these. While Togoland may have appeared to be a “model” to Europeans, Togolandans endured a regime characterized by the aforementioned labor and taxation policies, harsh punishments inflicted by German district officers, grossly inadequate health care and education systems, and prohibition from many commercial activities. The Germans made sure that they had complete control over both Togoland and its inhabitants. However, at the start of the First World War, the combined forces of the British and the French invaded the colony and the Germans capitulated, after only a few skirmishes, on 26 August 1914. The natives were beyond thankful to be freed from German rule; this conflicted with the previously-held contention among many European imperialists that Togoland was a model colony (Susanne Förster, 2016). A British writer, Albert E. Calvert, tried to understand this distinct difference; Calvert argued that the natives of Togoland ended their ‘allegiance’ with the Germans as soon as the Germans were put in a position of pressure, that the terrible treatment they endured under the Germans was the reason for their welcoming of the Anglo-French invasion as well as the joy they expressed after the German surrender. The Germans quickly responded, to defend their honour, by stating that the Africans were more than satisfied with German sovereignty, that they desired nothing more than its continuance. Some Germans also argued that the colonial territories which blossomed under their rule were economically ruined after they were expunged. This tension between the Allied and German governments over German colonies lasted until the outbreak of World War II (German colonization of Africa, CUP, 2022).

France, at the time controller of neighboring Benin, recognized German rule in the region on 24 December 1885. The colony was established in part of what was then the Slave Coast and German control was gradually extended inland. Because it became Germany's only self-supporting colony and because of its extensive rail and road infrastructure, Germany had opened Togo's first rail line between Lomé and Aného in 1905—Togoland was known as its model possession. At the outbreak of the First World War in 1914 the colony was drawn into the conflict. It was invaded and quickly overrun by British and French forces during the Togoland

campaign and placed under military rule. In 1916 the territory was divided into separate British and French administrative zones, and this was formalized in 1922 with the creation of British Togoland and French Togoland (Togo Colonial Records • Family Search, www.familysearch.org > wiki > Tog...). On August 7, 1914, at the outset of World War I, British and French colonial troops from the Gold Coast and Dahomey invaded Togoland and on August 26 secured the unconditional surrender of the Germans. In 1916, Togoland was divided into French and British administrative zones. Following the war, Togoland formally became a League of Nations mandate divided for administrative purposes between France and the United Kingdom. After World War I, newly founded Czechoslovakia was also interested in this colony but this idea did not succeed. Thereafter the western part of the colony was administered by Britain, the eastern part by France. By an Anglo-French agreement of July 10, 1919, France secured the railway system and the whole coastline. Lome was initially allocated to the British zone but after negotiations transferred to France 1 October 1920. During World

War I France and Britain occupied the protectorate, and in 1922 it was formally divided between them under a League of Nations mandate while the British colonial policy of indirect rule was fully applied in her colonial possessions (Lugard, F. D. 1923) while two-thirds of the land and people of Togo including Lomé, became French Togoland, bordering Dahomey. The remainder one-third in the West, bordering the Gold Coast, became British Togoland. After Germany renounced its sovereignty in the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations in 1922 issued mandates to Britain and France for the administration of their spheres (Susanne Förster, 2016).

1.2 Major Official Actors of German Colonial Diplomatic Agents (GCDA) in the Togoland 1884-1916

The main major actors of GCDA were fifteen in number with different rankings and portfolios following the German Emperor and Chancellor's appointment in the oversea colony of GT as seen on table No.1 below.

Table No. 1: Identification of 15 GCDA in the Togoland 1884-1916

No	Names of Colonial Agent	Year of Representation	Colonial Portfolio
1	Gustav Nachtigal,	05/07/1884- 06/07/ 1884	RCGWA
2	Heinrich Randad	06 /07/ 1884- 26/06 / 1885	PC
3	Ernst Falkenthal	26 /06/ 1885 - 05/ 1887	C
4	Jesko von Puttkamer	07/1887 – 17/ 10/ 1888	AC
5	Eugen von Zimmerer	17 /10/ 1888- 14 /04/ 1891	C
6	Markus Graf von Pfeil	14 /04/1891 -04/06/ 1892	AC
7	Jesko von Puttkamer	04/06/1892- 17/11/ 1893	C
8	Jesko von Puttkamer	17 /11/1893 - 13 /08/1895	SC
9	August Köhler	18 /11/ 1895 -18 /04/ 1898	SC
10	August Köhler	18 /04/1898 - 20 /01/ 1902	G
11	Woldemar Horn	20 /01/1902 - 27 /07/ 1905	AG / G
12	Julius von Zech auf Neuhofen	27/07/1905 -07 /11/ 1910	G
13	Edmund Brückner	07 /11/ 1910 -19 /06/ 1912	AG / G
14	Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg,	19 /06/1912 – 31/08/ 1914	G
15	Hans Georg von Doering	08/1914- 04 /09/1916	AG

Sources: Compiled by us with information from diverse documents

D. E. K. Amenumey (2009), Laumann, Dennis (2003); Togo - A Country Profile - Nations Online Project, <https://www.nationsonline.org> > togo; A Historiography of German Togoland, or The Rise and Fall of ..., <https://www.cambridge.org> > article; List of colonial governors of German Togoland - English Wikipedia, <https://wp-en.wikideck.com> > List o... governor - Archive guide to the German Colonial Past, <https://archivfuehrer-kolonialzeit.de> >

Superficially, the nature of German rule in Togo differed from that of the other German colonies. For example, right from the start, it was administered by Imperial officials. It thereby escaped some of the worst abuses of Chartered Company rule. Again because of the peculiar nature for the country it was

very small, not particularly suitable for European settlement and much of its agricultural land was already under peasant cultivation, to which it was best suited. Togo escaped the large-scale expropriation of the subject peoples' land that was characteristic of German rule elsewhere (D. E. K. Amenumey, 22 January 2009). Education policy was an integral component of the colonial administration's Germanization of Togo. The first decade of German rule saw minimal interaction between the government and mission schools. By circa 1900, however, a very different policy developed, partly in response to German lobbyists in Berlin, and partly due to African demands and expectations of a European education. In 1904 German administrators decided to eliminate English instruction in mission and state schools, and to this end pressured church leaders to

ensure the spread of German language, customs, and economic practices. While there was some reluctance on the part of missionaries to this new agenda, evidence of African attendance or otherwise provides more powerful examples of resistance. But in Togo the struggle over language instruction often concealed many other aspects of African agency. Battles over language and the lingua franca are illustrative of the African colonial encounter, providing insight into African forms of resistance and education policy. In Togo, however, the forces which I will argue are characteristic of linguistic colonialism, are but a backdrop for the birth of Ewe national consciousness. The German period was crucial for later Ewe hegemony in proto-nationalist movements. Linguistic colonialism in the form of language policy in Togo was used as an authoritative device; it enhanced the authority of German people, German texts, and German colonial ideas in Togo. Germans perceived English as a threat and used language policy officially to demote the importance of English in all walks of life. The same rulers, however, did not consider the Ewe language as a great threat to their wider plans of Germanization. Ewe was used by missionaries, but treated with little more than scientific curiosity by German scholars and colonial officials (Benjamin Nicholas Lawrance, 2000). From 1903, with the arrival of the new Governor Julius Graf von Zech auf Neuhofen, the documents become more formal and methodical, and very detailed minutes of meetings are typed clearly and corrected by hand. To that effect Julius Von Zechauh N. who took over 1905 to 1910 created various committees and fora for discussion and bullied some into reaching a consensus to meet up with education in Togo was formalized and standardized and made--allegedly--universally accessible to the indigenous population since 1904. The end result was the publication of an order permitting teaching in the German language only with a five tier education system. The era of Duke Adolf M and Hans Georg between 1912 and 1916 were very troublesome years which finally marked the end of German colonial rule and the beginning of British and French opportunist confusing era in the decades that followed. This draw out attention to bring out their

respective agents in the former German Togoland which became FT and BT with administrative prescriptions from the neighbouring colonies of British Gold Coast and French Dahomey.

2. German Togoland to Togolands in the Hands of TO Western European Imperialist Great 3Es Powers

2.1 Identification of the 25 French Diplomatic Colonial Agents in the French Togoland 1914-1960

Before the Treaty of Versailles was even signed in 1919 during the Paris Peace Conference (PPC) members of the Triple Entente Powers like Great Britain, France and Japan had total control over the German colonies two Continents namely in Africa and Asia since 1915 with the exception of East Africa. In fact, Great Britain and France had made secret arrangements splitting GT earlier in 1916 which was only concretized by the Versailles Treaty under the War Guilt Clause (WGC) charging the Weirmer Republic of Germany (WRG) as been responsible for the outbreak of the First World War in World History of the beginning of the 20th Century. The treaty only further confirmed that “Germany renounced to the Allied and Associated powers all rights and titles to her overseas territories”. Nevertheless, Germany also loses her commercial footholds, spheres of influence, and imperialistic ambitions of continued expansions in all her former colonies around the World thereby frustrating her 3Es ambitions. While severely weakened by the Treaty of Versailles attempts to regain their overseas empire became futile (McKay Vernon *et al.*, 1950). While considering opportunists actions as manifestation of injustice. However, Togoland was Classified as Mandate “B” of the LONs resuming from 1922 to 1945 and a UN Trusteeship Territories from 1946 to 1957 and 1946 to 1960 under the administration of United Kingdom as British Togoland (BT) and French Togoland (FT) respectively with different agents appointed for the purposes of 3Es in the territories of West Africa located in the lucrative Gulf of Guinea as indicated on table No. 2 below indicating 25 appointed agents.

Table No. 2: The 25 French Opportunists Diplomatic Agents (FODA) in FT 1914-1960

No	Names of Colonial Agent	Year of Representation	Colonial Portfolio
1	Gaston Léopold Joseph Fourn	26/08/1914- 04/ 09/ 1916	MA
2	Gaston Léopold Joseph Fourn	04 /09/ 1916 - 27 /04/1917	C
3	Alfred Louis Woelffel	27/04/ 1917 - 31 /01/ 1922	C
4	Pierre Benjamin Victor Sasias	30 /11/ 1920 - 1921	AC
5	Pierre Benjamin Victor Sasias	26 /01/1922- 31 /01/1922	AC
6	Paul Auguste François Bonnacarrère	31/01/ 1922 - 20 /07/1922	C
7	Paul Auguste François Bonnacarrère	20/07/1922 – 27/12/ 1931	AC/C
8	Robert Paul Marie de Guise	27 /12/ 1931 -18 /10/ 1933	C
9	Léon Charles Adolphe Pêtre	18 /10/1933-07 05/1934	AC
10	Maurice Léon Bourguine	07 /05/ 1934 - 01 /01/1935	C
11	Léon Geismar	01/01/1935 -25/09/ 1936	C
12	Michel Lucien Montagné	25 /09/1936- 01/01/ 1941	C

13	Léonce Joseph Delpech	01/01/ 1941 - 19 /11/ 1941	AC /C
14	Jean-François de Saint-Alary	19 /11/ 1941 - 12/04/ 1942	C
15	Pierre Jean André Saliceti	12 /04/1942 - 31 /08/ 1943	C
16	Albert Mercadier	31 /08/ 1943 -10 /01/ 1944	AC
17	Jean Noutary	10/01/1944- 13 /12/ 1946	AC /C
18	Jean Noutary	13 /12/ 1946 - 08/03/ 1948	C
19	Jean Henri Arsène Cédile	08/03/1948- 20 /09/1951	C
20	Yves Jean Digo	20 /09/ 1951 - 25 /04/1952	C
21	Laurent Elysée Péchoux	25/04/1952 - 03 /02/ 1955	C
22	Jean Louis Philippe Bérard	03/02/1955- 21 /09/ 1956	AC / C
23	Jean Louis Philippe Bérard	21 /11/1956 - 23 /03/ 1957	HC
24	Joseph Édouard Georges Marie Rigal	23 /03/1957 – 06/1957	AHC
25	Georges Léon Spénale	06/1957 - 27 /04/ 1960	HC

Independence of French Togoland to Togo

Sources: Compiled by us with information from diverse documents: Togoland | historical colony, Africa - Encyclopedia Britannica, <https://www.britannica.com › place>; A Historiography of German Togoland, or The Rise and Fall of ... <https://www.cambridge.org › article>, governor - Archive guide to the German Colonial Past, <https://archivfuehrer-kolonialzeit.de › .>

Whatever the case may be and understanding of different researchers of this field of study, historical judgment can appreciate the French for returning and maintaining the FT to regain their glories and liberties in their Fatherland land out of Dahomey as a full sovereign state under the name Republic of Togo in 1960.

2.2. Identification of the 18 British Colonial Agents of the Gold Coast Colony Sub-Colonisers of British Togoland and later to Gain Independence Under Ghana 1914-1975

From December 27 1916 to September 30, 1920, BT was under the administration of the BDAGC as seen on table No. 3 above. Then from September 30 1920 to October 11, 1923, Francis Walters Fillon Jackson was appointed Administrator and this situation again changed from October 11, 1923 to March 6, 1957 when the entire administration of British Togoland was under the Governors of the Gold Coast with direct administration and finally became part of independent Ghana in 1957 as the first black African country during the second half of the 20th Century. This is an evidence of how the European Great Powers (EGP) dispersed African population of the same ethnic groups and families to other parts of the Continent where a new life and cultural beliefs were to be respected as required. This formed part of the origins of linguistic conflicts emanating in different regions of the Continent since the granting of the so-called independence with neo-colonial strings functioning. It can be noticed here that through the British colonial policy of Indirect Rule, so many colonial errors were committed by definitely carrying part of the people and territories of other Africans to another separate country like the divided Togoland whose British part was administered as part of GC and lastly as part of independent Ghana in 1957. How and why did it happen as such is the most worriedly issue in the histories of British colonial rule in Africa. In fact, Elite's opposition to the colonial

administration notwithstanding, UGCC members was conservative in the sense that their leadership did not seek drastic or revolutionary change. This was probably a result of their training in the British way of doing things. The manner in which politics were then conducted was to change after Kwame Nkrumah created his Convention People's Party (CPP) in June 1949. Prior to the July 1956 general elections in the Gold Coast, a plebiscite was conducted under United Nations (UN) auspices to decide the future disposition of British Togoland and French Togoland (Bourret, F. M. Ghana, 1960). The British trusteeship, the With increasing popular backing, the CPP in early 1950 initiated a campaign of "positive action", intended to instigate widespread strikes and nonviolent resistance. When some violent disorders occurred, Nkrumah, along with his principal lieutenants, was promptly arrested and imprisoned for sedition. But this merely increased his prestige as leader and hero of the cause and gave him the status of martyr. In February 1951, the first elections were held for the Legislative Assembly under the new constitution. Nkrumah, still in jail, won a seat, and the CPP won an impressive victory with a two-thirds majority of the 104 seats. The governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, released Nkrumah and invited him to form a government as "leader of government business", a position similar to that of prime minister. Nkrumah accepted. A major milestone had been passed on the road to independence and self-government. Nonetheless, although the CPP agreed to work within the new constitutional order, the structure of government that existed in 1951 was certainly not what the CPP preferred.¹ The ministries of defence, external affairs, finance, and justice were still controlled by British officials who were not responsible to the legislature. Also, by providing for a sizeable representation of traditional tribal chiefs in the Legislative Assembly, the constitution accentuated the cleavage between the modern political leaders and the traditional authorities of the councils of chiefs (Kimble

David, 1963). The start of Nkrumah's first term as "leader of government business" was marked by cordiality and co-operation with the British governor. During the next few years, the government was gradually transformed into a full parliamentary system. The changes were opposed by the more traditionalist African elements, particularly in Asante and the Northern Territories. This opposition, however, proved ineffective in the face of continuing and growing popular support for a single over-riding concept— independence at an early date. In 1952 the position of prime minister was created and the Executive Council became the cabinet. The prime minister was made responsible to the assembly, which duly elected Nkrumah prime minister. The constitution of 1954 ended the election of assembly members by the tribal councils. The Legislative Assembly increased in size, and all members were chosen by direct election from equal, single-member constituencies. Only defence and foreign policy remained in the hands of the governor; the elected assembly was given control of virtually all internal affairs of the colony. (). The CPP pursued a policy of political centralisation, which encountered serious opposition. Shortly after the 1954 election, a new party, the Asante-based National Liberation Movement (NLM), was formed. The NLM advocated a federal form of government, with increased powers for

the various regions. NLM leaders criticised the CPP for perceived dictatorial tendencies. The new party worked in co-operation with another regionalist group, the Northern People's Party. When these two regional parties walked out of discussions on a new constitution, the CPP feared that London might consider such disunity an indication (Gold Coast (British colony - Wikipedia en.wikipedia.org › wiki › Gold_Coast_(Ghana) that the colony was not yet ready for self-determination.

By 1956, British Togoland, the Ashanti protectorate, and the Fante protectorate were merged with the Gold Coast to create one colony, which became known as the Gold Coast. The Ghana Independence Act 1957 constituted the Gold Coast Crown Colony as part of the new dominion of Ghana. In 1957, the Gold Coast and British Togoland, became the independent country of Ghana. The viceroy in the new country was the GGG Ghana. He was the representative of the Queen of England and thus acted in the Queen's name as other former governors had been in place and exercised such jurisdiction allocated to them by the constitutions they drew for themselves in respect to the governance of the colony with the last appointed in March 1957 where he saved till July 1960 (William Francis Hare, 12 March 1997).

Table No. 3: The 18 British Diplomatic Agents of Gold Coast Hegemony (BDAGC) over BT 1916-1957

1	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford	26 /12/1912 -01/04/ 1919	GGC
2	.Alexander Ransford Slater	01/ 04/ 1919- 08 /10/ 1919	AGGC
3	Frederick Gordon Guggisberg	09 /10/ 1919 -24 /04/ 1927	GGC
4	Sir James Crawford Maxwell	24 /04/1927 -05 /06/ 1927	AGGC
5	John Maxwell	05/ 06/ 1927-07/1927	AGGC
6	.Sir Alexander Ransford Slater	07/ 1927-05 /04/ 1932	GGC
7	Geoffrey Northcote	05 /04/ 1932 -29 /11/1932	AGGC
8	Sir Shenton Thomas	30 /11/ 1932 -13 /05/1934	GGC
9	Geoffrey Northcote	13 /05/1934 -23 /10/1934	AGGC
10	Sir Arnold WeinholtHodson	24 /10/1934 -24 /10/ 1941	GGC
11	George Ernest London,	24 /10/ 1941 -29 /06/ 1942	AGGC
12	Sir Alan Cuthbert Maxwell Burns	29 /06/ 1942 -2 /08/ 1947	GGC
13	Sir Gerald Hallen Creasy	12 /01/1948 -15 /02/ 1949	GGC
14	Sir Robert Scott, 15 February	1949 -28 /03/1949	AGGC
15	ThorleifRattrayOrdeMangin	28 /03/ 1949 -11/06/ 1949	AGGC
16	Sir Robert Scott,	11 /06/ 1949 - 11/08/ 1949	AGGC
17	Sir Charles Noble Arden-Clarke	11/08/ 1949 -06 /03/1957	GGC
18	Lord Listowell	03/ 1957 - 07/1960 Independence of British Gold Coast +British Togoland to form Republic of Ghana (Confusion in 1957)	GGG

Sources: Compiled by us with informations from: U.S. Library of Congress "No. 27245". The London Gazette. 9 November 1900. p. 6854. <http://www.rulers.org/rulg1.html#ghana> ? <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/Ghana.html>? <http://www.britishempire.co.uk/maproom/goldcoast/goldcoastadmin.htm>,

List of governors of the Gold Coast - Wikipedia en.wikipedia.org › wiki › List_of_governors_of_the_governors_of_the_Gold_Coast (1621–1751) Sir William St John, 1621–1623. William Greenhill, 1660. Henry Greenhill, 1680. Henry Nurse, 1685. John Bloome, 1691. Baggs, 1697–1701. Thomas

Dalby, 1701–1708. Henry Meredith, died 1812 after being killed by locals, Togo Colonial Records • FamilySearch www.familysearch.org › wiki › Tog...

Aller à *British Colonization* (1916-1957) — Under the terms of the *Ghana Independence Act*

1956, *British Togoland* gained its independence from Great ... rethinking british colonial policy in the gold coast - jstorwww.jstor.org › stable Ghana and Togo Under Colonial Rule, in Government ...microform.digital › boa › collections.

Ghana and *Togo* were known by the colonial Government as the Gold Coast and *British Togoland*. These countries' records are published together because.

CONCLUSION

From the above analyses with the illustration of three tables indicating the various Western European diplomatic agents who manipulated the Togolese in the name of annexation, protectorate and colonisation in view of the 3Es, there were 15 Germans, 25 French and 18 British as indicated on table Numbers 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Whatever the degree of the agents timely confusion to extort the Togolese, they were appointed in different ranks and portfolios including: Reich Commissioner for German West Africa (RCGWA), Provisional Consul (PC), Commissioner (C), Acting Commissioner (AC), State Captain (SC), Governor (G), Military Administrator (MA), High Commissioner (HC), Acting High Commissioner (AHC), Governor of the Gold Coast (GGC), Acting Governor of the Gold Coast (AGGC).

In fact, what gave the above colonial agents the rights and full capacities to exercise their total hegemonies over the Togolese was first of all the signing of The Berlin Act (Treaty) by European powers in 1884-1885 BCC in the German capital which set up rules for European occupation of African territories which some long started unofficial operations in the pre-colonial era and was then officialised to confirm each approaches to 3Es extortions of the African human and natural resources for the metropolitan interests in Europe. Nevertheless, the Berlin Treaty co-ordinated by the then German Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck as an outstanding politician and diplomat of the late 19th Century Europe stated that “any European claim to any part of Africa would only be recognized if it was effectively occupied”.

The Berlin Conference therefore set the stage for the eventual European military invasion and conquest of African continent. With the exception of Ethiopia and Liberia, the entire continent came under European colonial rule. The major colonial powers were Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and Portugal. The story of West Africa after the Berlin Conference revolves around five major agenda namely; the establishment of European colonies, the consolidation of political authority, the development of the colonies through forced labor, the cultural and economic transformation of West Africa, and West African Resistance. Effective Occupation was a clause in the Berlin Treaty which gave Europe a blank check to use

military force to occupy West African territories (Townsend, Mary E, 1966). The year from 1885 to 1914 were marked with European conquest and amalgamations of colonial states and societies acquired illegally before the BCC as easy mechanisms of making controllable states of 3Es. European imperialists continued to pursue their earlier treaty making processes whereby West African territories became European protectorates. Protectorates were a loaded pause before the eventual European military occupation of West Africa. Because protectorate treaties posed serious challenges to West African independence most West African rulers naturally rejected them. West African rulers adopted numerous strategies to forestall European occupation including: recourse to diplomacy, alliance, and when all else failed, military confrontation (Colonial Rule in West Africa). The Germans had two territories in West Africa namely; Togo and Kamerun. German colonialism was too short-lived to establish a coherent administrative policy. German African colonial experience essentially amounted to thirty years from 1884 to 1914 and was characterized by bloody African rebellions in their typologies of resistance movement against colonialism. However, their harsh treatment resulted in intervention and direct rule by German government. The German colonialists envisioned a “New Germany” in Africa in which colonialists would be projected as members of a superior and enlightened race; while Africans were projected as inferior, indolent, and destined to be permanent subjects of Germans. The Germans had a highly centralized administration. At the top of government was the Emperor. The Emperor was assisted by the Chancellor, who was assisted by Colonial Officers, who supervised the administration. At the bottom were the *jumbes* or subordinate African staff. These men had been placed in the stead of recognized leadership (Colonial Rule in West Africa, EHESS Editions).

By the fourth decades of the 20th Century, colonial extortations and manipulations were becoming unbearable and Africans have also noted the Whiteman's weaknesses and strength then leaders of nationalist groups which reached their peak closely to the end of the Second World War of 1939-1945 took different dimensions in search of total liberations in favour of self-determination. The creation of the UNO Trusteeship System with obligations in the Charter to prepare colonial peoples and territories towards self-determination and independence brought once more reflections on the German colonial era as compared to the TO ambitions and their incapacities to manage the existing former German plantations in the seized overseas colonies (Bourret Florence Mabel, 1949). The evidence from Togo makes plain that there were battles on several levels and that the struggle between the imposition of German and the extinguishing of English led colonial officials to become more complicated about the role and spread of the Ewe language. Specifically

pertaining to Togo, this theory demonstrates that the value and emphasis placed on one language had significant consequences for the wider colonial programme, as the locals suffered from the German, English and French languages while their local tongues were insignificant to the Westerners. What logic behind was to prove to their racial superiority to Africans and making themselves the existing funny gods to those they were set to exploit massively. With G from 1847 to 1914 while F and B took the most radical period of 3 Es from 1914 to 1957 for the B which frustrated the former BT to gain independence as the first black African country in 1957 under the Ghana while the FT consistently gained independence in 1960 as Republic of Togo (RT) historical judgment is very clear and blamed the British colonial agents and Government for such manipulation of the Togolese into Ghanaians citizenship by fabrication and not by birth. This is what brought in TCC in that country during and after independence. The British colonial confusion set most of the indelible mistakes as it also happened in the Northern British Cameroons which they neglected in terms of development, lobbied and did everything possible to join the Federal Republic of Nigeria in the process of Integration instead of re-uniting with the original territory of former French Cameroon which gained independence in 1960 as Republic of Cameroon. These are similar cases because both the GT and German Kamerun (GK) suffered the challenges of repartitioning of their territories still in 1916 in the hands of the opportunist Great Powers (France and Britain). However, political confusions which started during the second half of the 20th Century and proceeded in the 21st Century owe its origins from those Western European colonial agents. Therefore, the young generation of African historians should laid more emphases on finding what each of those actors did to their ancestors and fatherland in order to raise concrete proposals pertaining to reparations and damages caused beginning from the slave trade and slavery of their ancestors, radical and arbitrary demarcation of boundaries and dispersal of the same populations of the same natural birth to form part of the unknown land, atrocities committed in terms of using sophisticated weapons to silence Africans, torturing and killing, looting of African natural resources and negligence of the colonial territories in terms of infrastructural development among others and the supporting of factional political groups at the post-independence era so as to once more use the neo-colonial agents with institutions for the continuation of New Globalized Re-colonisation Strategies with rapid prescriptions of economic and political liberalization in the Western democratic context. The patterns of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1990s and the setting of Globalisation mechanisms of 21st Century are not yet capable of solving problems and confusions nursed by the Western Greta Powers since 1884. They have to come out straight to address some of those challenges by realizing hiding documents in their

private archives which are not accessible to African researchers for solutions and proposals to the Continental and country to country considerations.

Finally, there could have been no problems since the 20th Century if the British were consistent to support the peoples they colonized to remain where they met them without bringing in the colonial logic of divided minds of the then political elites. Such situations are really evidence of colonial historical accident provoked by the TO of the two World Wars (TWW). After World War II, the mandate became a UN trust territory administered by the United Kingdom and France. During the mandate and trusteeship periods, western Togo was administered as part of the British Gold Coast. In December 1956, the residents of British Togoland voted to join the Gold Coast as part of the new independent Republic of Ghana whose independence was granted on March 1957 with the last British GGC by name Lord Listowell continuing till July 1960. There is no way that historical judgment can failed to charge the British for not returning the BT to their original natural rights by returning them back to reunite with the Eastern part administered by France. Nevertheless, Togo also lost part of her territory out of the end of British colonial hands just as it happened in other parts of Africa where the British colonies brings in much headed and thinking times among African researchers who continue to deem it necessary for young generation of African historians to embark on much research findings to build up the colonial atrocities and crimes committed. In fact, Queen Elizabeth II was alive and had just assumed her royalty function in 1952 while five years after, part of Togo which was under the British colonial hegemony became part of Ghana at independence. This are challenges that the colonial agents in their different ranks set in West Africa as well as in other part of Africa under British colonial manipulations of 3Es. But the question of reparations should be a point on the table for the young generation of Togolese researchers in this field of history during the 21st Century.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED ON TABLES

RCGWA: Reich Commissioner for German West Africa
PC: Provisional Consul
C: Commissioner
AC: Acting Commissioner
SC: State Captain
G: Governor
MA: Military Administrator
HC: High Commissioner
AHC: Acting High Commissioner
GGC: Governor of the Gold Coast
AGGC: Acting Governor of the Gold Coast
GCDA: German Colonial Diplomatic Agents

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