



A postal history of the First World War in Africa
and its aftermath – German colonies

IV Deutsch-Ostafrika /
German East Africa (GEA)

Ton Dietz

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Prof. Ton Dietz

Director African Studies Centre Leiden

dietzaj@ascleiden.nl

African Studies Centre

P.O. Box 9555

2300 RB Leiden

The Netherlands

Telephone +31-71-5273372

Fax +31-71-5273344

E-mail asc@ascleiden.nl

Website <http://www.ascleiden.nl>

Facebook www.facebook.nl/ascleiden

Twitter www.twitter.com/ascleiden

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A postal history of the First World War in Africa and its aftermath

Ton Dietz, African Studies Centre Leiden Version February 2015; dietzaj@ascleiden.nl

German Colonies WORK IN PROGRESS, SUGGESTIONS WELCOME

IV Deutsch-Ostafrika/German East Africa (GEA)

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Introduction

Wikipedia about German East Africa and its stamps

‘German postal services in [German East Africa](#) started on October 4, 1890. However, prior to the [Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty](#) German postal offices were briefly in operation at [Lamu](#) (November 22, 1888 to March 31, 1891) and [Zanzibar](#) (August 27, 1890 to July 31, 1891). Initially, definite German stamps were used. By July 1, 1893 overprints were used to indicate the local currency, namely pesa, and three years later the overprint also included the name of the colony "Deutsch-Ostafrika". The yacht issue arrived on January 1, 1901, and was modified in 1905 by the switch to the Heller currency, and in 1906 and later by the use of a watermark.

During World War I stamps became scarce in the colony. In some instances stamps of the [cruiser Königsberg](#) were used in 1916. The last issues were the 2.5 heller, 7.5 heller and 1 rupie stamps that did not follow the yacht design but were locally produced at the mission printing office Wuga at Wilhelmsthal ([Lushoto](#)) in 1916. Gradually, during World War I, more and more parts of the colony were occupied by British, Belgian, and Portuguese forces who issued their own stamps. In 1915, the British authorities used the yacht stamps with overprints’.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_the_German_colonies

Reichskommissare und Gouverneure		
Amtszeit	Name	Lebensdaten
27.05.1885 - 08.02.1888	Dr. Carl Peters, Reichskommissar	1856 - 1918
08.02.1888 - 21.02.1891	Herrmann von Wissmann, Reichskommissar	1853 - 1905
14.02.1891 - 1891	Julius Freiherr von Soden, Gouverneur (1. Amtszeit)	1846 - 1921
1891	Rüdiger (provisorisch)	?
1891 - 15.09.1893	Julius Freiherr von Soden, Gouverneur (2. Amtszeit)	s.o.
15.09.1893 - 26.04.1895	Friedrich Radbod Freiherr von Scheele, Gouverneur	1847 - 1904
26.04.1895 - 03.12.1896	Herrmann von Wissmann , Gouverneur	s.o.
03.12.1896 - 12.03.1901	Eduard von Liebert , Gouverneur	1850 - 1934
12.03.1901 - 15.04.1906	Gustav Adolf Graf von Götzen, Gouverneur	1866 - 1910
15.04.1906 - 22.04.1912	Georg Albrecht Freiherr von Rechenberg, Gouverneur	1861 - 1935
22.04.1912 - 14.11.1918	Dr. Albert Heinrich Schnee , Gouverneur	1871 - 1949

<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika.htm>



<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika.htm>

Kommandeure der Schutztruppe		
Dienstzeit	Name	Lebensdaten
01.04.1891 - 17.08.1891	Leutnant von Zelewski	1854 - 1891
1892 - 1893	Stelle nicht besetzt	-
23.10.1893 - 25.03.1895	Oberst Freiherr von Scheele	1847 - 1904
25.05.1895 - 17.08.1897	Oberstleutnant von Trotha	1848 - 1920
22.09.1897 - 12.03.1901	Generalmajor von Liebert	1897 - 1901
12.03.1901 - 14.04.1906	Major Graf von Götzen	1866 - 1910
28.05.1907 - 13.04.1914	Oberstleutnant Kurt Freiherr von Schleinitz	1859 - 1928
1914 - 1918	Oberstleutnant Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck	1870 - 1964

<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika.htm>



Von Trotha

http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/von_trotha.htm

Von Lettow-Vorbeck

<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/lettow-vorbeck.htm>



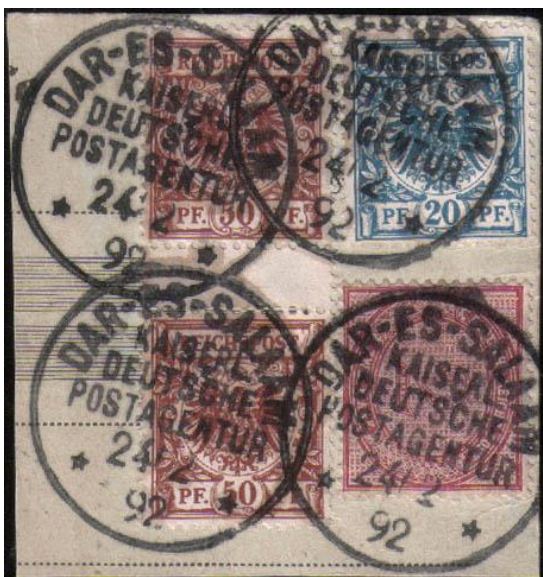
‘Masama - Deutsche Siedler am Kilimandscharo’

<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika.htm>

‘Vorläufer’, 1885-1893

On 27/2/1885 Germany occupied the East African territories it was awarded during the Conference of Berlin in 1884. From ca 1890 post offices were established in places like , Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Kilwa, Lindi, Mohororo, Pangani and Tanga, with local cancellations on German stamps (see GEA-1). In 1890-91 also German post offices in Lamu and Zanzibar used its own local cancellations on German stamps (see GEA-2). Post stamps exist (but have never been used) of a private ‘Ostafrikanische Seenpost’, by Schülke & Mayr; these were issued in 1892 (see GEA-3).

GEA-1: German stamps used in German East Africa, 1890 onwards.



<http://www.bdp.de/forum/showthread.php?9957-Pfennige-Pfennig-Krone-Adler-als-Zwischenstegpaare-auf-Ganzst%FCck/page5>



www.stampcircuit.com (2M Bagamoyo and 2M Lindi)

<http://www.briefmarken.briefmarkenauktion.net/wbc.php?tpl=produktliste.html&rid=302> (2M Kilwa)

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists%5B0%5D=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm%5BsearchTldCountry%5D=net> 2M Mohororo

http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Mailsales.mailsale168&pagenum=9&orderby=3& (2M Tanga)



Kilwa <http://www.ebay.de/itm/DOA-Deutsch-Ostafrika-Vorlaeuferkarte-VP-25-Kilwa-selten-/121554779328>

Tanga

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)



Pangani <http://briefmarken.briefmarkenauktion.net/media/images/markmed/03339.jpg>

GEA-2: German stamps used in Lamu and Zanzibar, 1891-1892



www.stampcircuit.com



http://www.bennettstamps.com/cgi-bin/lot_auc.php?site=1&sale=302&lot=3185&lang=1



20 pf www.stampcircuit.com

2M

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)

20 pf and 2x 50 pf <http://www.bdpd.de/forum/showthread.php?9957-Pfennige-Pfennig-Krone-Adler-als-Zwischenstegpaare-auf-Ganzst%FCck/page5>

Witu and Malakote, 1889

At one point Germany also claimed the Swahili Coast of Kenya, and called this area 'Witu' or 'Malakote'. This project failed and planned stamps (printed in 1889) have never been used officially; see GEA 3b.

Wegen ständiger Kriege mit den Sultanen von Sansibar ziehen sich die Sultane von Nabahamis ins Landesinnere zurück. Im 19. Jahrhundert wird Witu zum Hauptsitz der Sultane von Nabahamis. Da entflohene Sklaven dort Asyl finden, sieht sich das Sultanat Witu ständiger Bedrohungen und Angriffe des Sultans von Sansibar (Said Bargash) ausgesetzt. 1867 fordert Sultan Achmed von Witu (über den deutschen Afrikaforscher Brenner) Preußen auf, die Schutzherrschaft über Wituland zu übernehmen um "**endliche Ruhe vor den Überfällen der Sansibarkrieger zu haben**". Am 8. April 1885 erwerben die Brüder Clemens und Gustav Denhardt vom Sultan Achmed von Witu etwa 25 Quadratmeilen Land "**mit allen ihm daran zustehenden Hoheits- und Privatrechten**" und veranlassen ihn gleichzeitig, sich auch "**hinsichtlich seines übrigen Gebietes unter deutschen Schutz zu stellen**". England unter seinem Generalkonsul Sir John Kirk unterstützt den Sultan von Sansibar, um eine weitere deutsche Kolonie in Ostafrika zu verhindern. Die Engländer verfolgten den Plan einer durchgehenden Kolonie von Kairo bis Kapstadt. Reichskanzler Otto von Bismarck entsendet zunächst S.M.S. Gneisenau zur Tana-Mündung, von dort marschiert ein Landkommando von 3 Offizieren und 30 Mann 3 Tage durch den Busch nach Witu und wird dort freudig empfangen. Am 27. Mai 1885 werden die erworbenen Gebiete unter deutschen Schutz gestellt, aus Dankbarkeit ernennt Sultan Achmed Clemens Denhardt zum Minister für äußere und innere Angelegenheit. Nach dem Tod von Sultan Achmed wird Fumo Bakari sein Nachfolger. Am 1. Juli 1890 schließt Reichskanzler Leo Graf von Caprivi mit England den Helgoland-Sansibar-Vertrag ab, in dem beide Staaten ihre ostafrikanischen Interessensphären abgrenzen. Deutschland zieht seine Schutzherrschaft über

Wituland, gegen den Widerstand des Sultans Simba, zugunsten Englands zurück und erklärt sich außerdem mit der künftigen Schutzherrschaft der Briten über Sansibar einverstanden. In Wituland kommt es daraufhin zu deutschfeindlichen Ausschreitungen bei denen mehrere Deutsche erschlagen werden, die Gebrüder Denhardt müssen fliehen. Die Engländer führen eine Strafexpedition gegen Wituland durch, der Sultan wird ins Gefängnis geworfen und dort später vergiftet. Durch einen Vertrag mit dem Deutschen Reich trat Clemens Denhardt seine Rechte ab und Wituland wurde im Austausch gegen die Insel Helgoland im Jahre 1890 an England abgetreten. Die Forderung Denhardts an das Reich in Höhe von 150.000,- Mark (entspricht ca. 1.650.000 Euro) als Entschädigung wurde vor dem I. Weltkrieg abgelehnt. Danach erhielt er auf Grund seiner ständigen Eingaben ab und zu 500,- bis 800,- Mark Unterstützung. Er starb als armer Mann in Bad Sulza. Am Grab ereilte ihn der Dank seines Vaterlandes in Form großer Lorbeerkränze und schöner Grabreden mit Rühmung seiner Verdienste durch Vertreter des Auswärtigen Amtes. Eine Straße in Bad Sulza erhielt seinen Namen verliehen. Gustav Denhardt wurde im I. Weltkrieg festgesetzt und kam als Gefangenenerlager nach Indien. Todkrank wird er entlassen und stirbt am 19. Juli 1917 in Leipzig.” (and additional information)



Flaggenhissung vor dem Sultanspalast in Witu, mit Soldaten der Wissmann-Truppe (1889). Foto: © Deutsches Witu-Archiv Dessau

<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/deutsche-kolonien.htm>

The English version of Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wituland>) has a map and the following history:

“Early Sultanate (1858-1885

Founded in 1858 by the former ruler of the insular Pate sultanate after several abortive moves to the mainland, the native sultanate of Wituland was a haven for slaves fleeing the Zanzibar slave trade and thus a target of attacks from the Sultanate of Zanzibar (ruled by a branch of the Omani dynasty, under British protectorate). Facing an increase in slaving raids from the Sultanate of Zanzibar, the Sultan of Witu formally requested German protection so that he "finally has relief from the attacks of Zanzibar warriors

German Protectorate (1885-1890)

In 1885, the German brothers Clemens and Gustav Denhardt negotiated a treaty with Ahmed ibn Fumo Bakari, the first mfalme (Swahili for sultan or king) of Witu who ceded, on 8 April 1885, 25 square miles of territory to the brothers' "Tana Company", and the remainder of the Wituland became the German Protectorate of Wituland (Deutsch-Witu) on 27 May 1885. The Reich was represented there by the German Residents: Gustav Denhardt (1856–1917; in office 8 April 1885 – 1 July 1890) and his deputy Clemens Andreas Denhardt (1852–1928). German rule was relatively mild, and the territory continued being a haven for escaped slaves.

In 1889, Wituland issued a number of postage stamps although their postal usage has not been verified.

British Rule and the Witu Expeditions

In accord with the 1890 Heligoland–Zanzibar Treaty, on 18 June 1890 a British protectorate was declared, and on 1 July 1890 imperial Germany renounced its protectorate, ceding the Wituland to Great Britain to become part of British East Africa. There were widespread protests from the inhabitants of the territory, who wished to remain under Germany's protection

First Expedition (1890)

Shortly afterwards several German merchants were murdered and a mixed British & Zanzibari punitive expedition was sent out. The troops landed and descended on Witu on October 26, 1890. After a series of shoot-outs, Sultan Fumo Bakari ibn Ahmad fled from the town, with roughly 3,000 of his remaining gunmen. He was deposed by the British and died soon afterwards.

After a short reign by Bwana Shaykh ibn Ahmad, the rulership (now reduced to a shaykhdom and made a vassal of the Zanzibar Sultanate) was given to Fumo `Umar (or `Umari) ibn Ahmad. Slavery was also formally abolished in Witu, in March 1891, and Indian police were brought in to enforce the new agreement.

Second Expedition (1893)

A brother of Fumo Bakari, by the name of Fumo Oman, resisted the new regime and began leading increasingly violent raids on villages and farms around the nearby town of Jongeni, northeast of Witu. A brief attempt at diplomacy failed and the British and Zanzibari governments prepared a second naval expedition to sail to Witu.

A small expeditionary force landed at Witu in July and a second request to negotiate was sent to Fumo Oman. It was rejected and the marines marched on the principal towns under rebel control. Thick forest and camouflaged pits with sharpened stakes surrounded the strongly fortified towns, and the rebel gunmen had prepared defensive positions that allowed for heavy fire. However, after prolonged and intense shoot-outs, the naval marines fought their way into each town, and destroyed the fortifications. Fumo Oman fled and Fumo `Umari bin Hamid was reinstated.

Fumo `Umari moved the capital to Jongeni, but the growth of British power and of the regional importance of Zanzibar saw Witu's position and independence gradually decline

List of Rulers

The known ruling Sultans (styled mfalume in Swahili) are:

1858–1888 Ahmad ibn Fumo Bakari

1888–1890 Fumo Bakari ibn Ahmad

1890–1891 Bwana Shaykh ibn Ahmad

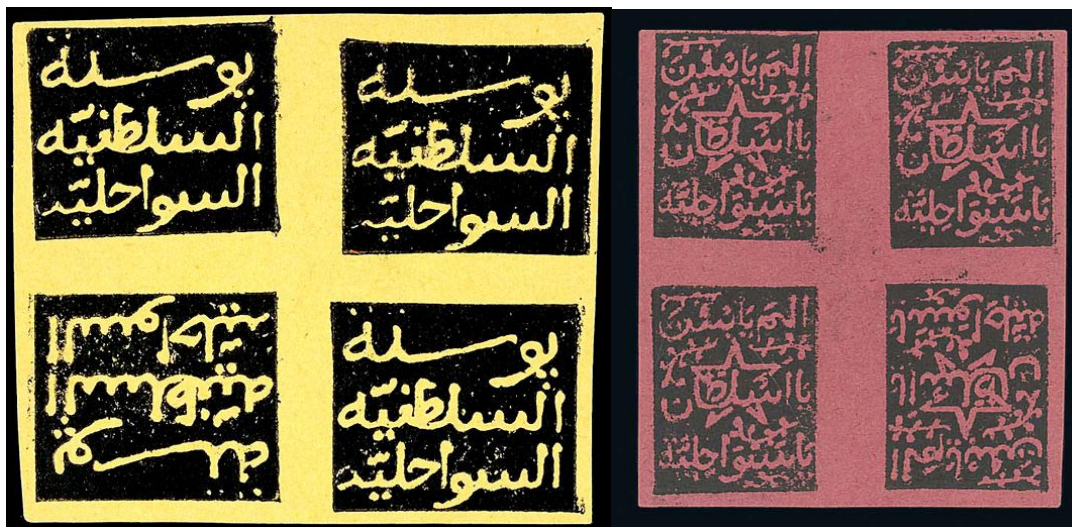
1891–1893 Fumo `Umar ibn Ahmad (1st time)

1893 – 7 July 1895 Vacant

7 July 1895 – 1923 Fumo `Umar ibn Ahmad (2nd time)



GEA-3b: German claims on Witu/Malakote, Kenya, post stamps issued in 1889

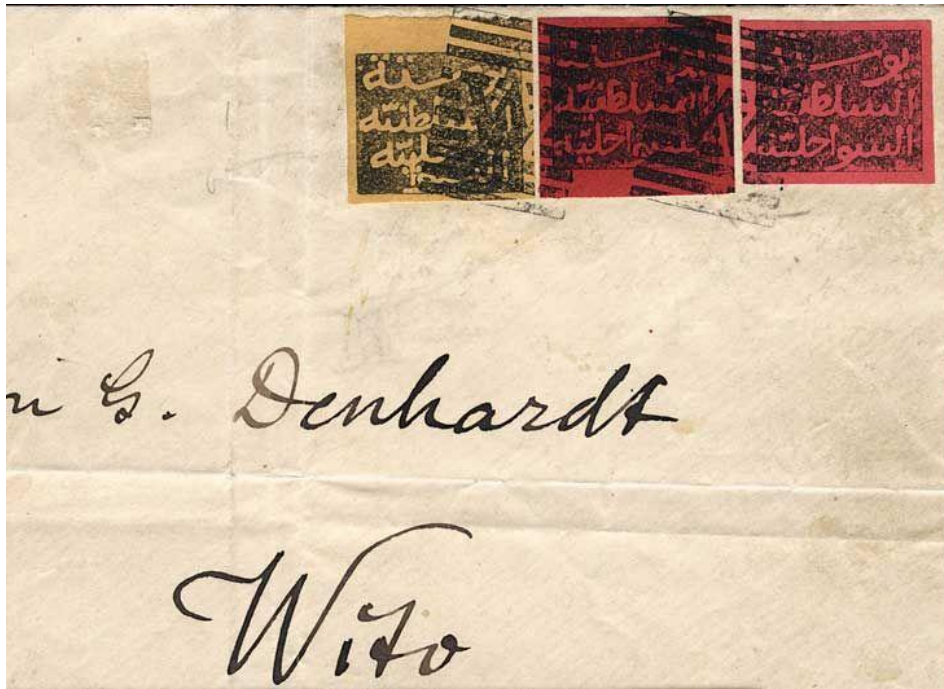


<http://briefmarken.briefmarkenauktion.net/media/images/markmed/04019.jpg> ;

http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/763/763_0315.jpg (5p black on rose)



www.Stampcircuit.com



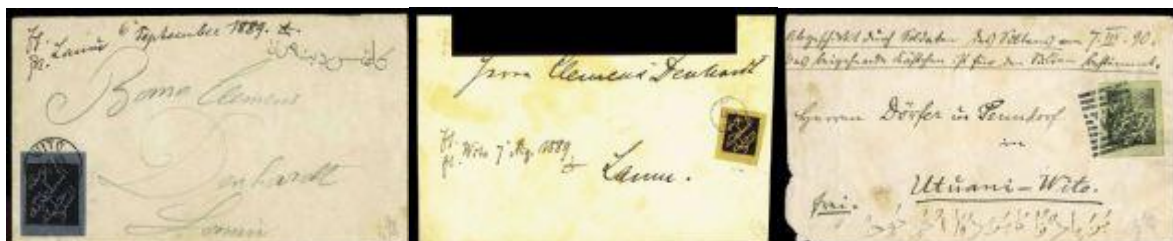
2p, 4p and 5p

<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?auction=200509&task=submit&country=WITU+PROTECTORATE>



4p two different types; cancellations on 23/7/1889 and 20/8/1889;

<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?auction=200805&task=submit&country=GERMAN+COLONIES+Witu+Protectorate>



8 p black on blue, 1/2R black on yellow brown, 3/4R black on green

<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?auction=200409&task=submit&country=WITU+PROTECTORATE>

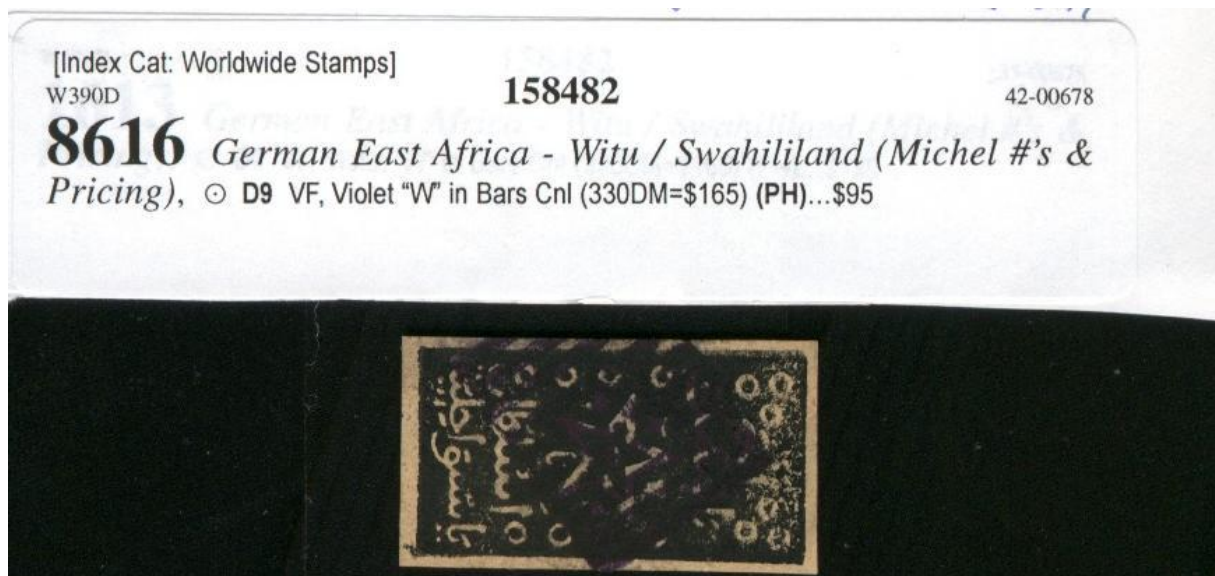


Witu service stamps, complete set;

<http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id,0121121748,language,E.html>



<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?task=submit&auction=200703&lotnum=1673>



<http://www.fabiovstamps.com/forum25.html>



<http://www.delcampe.de/items?language=G&catLists%5B%5D=2678&page=5>

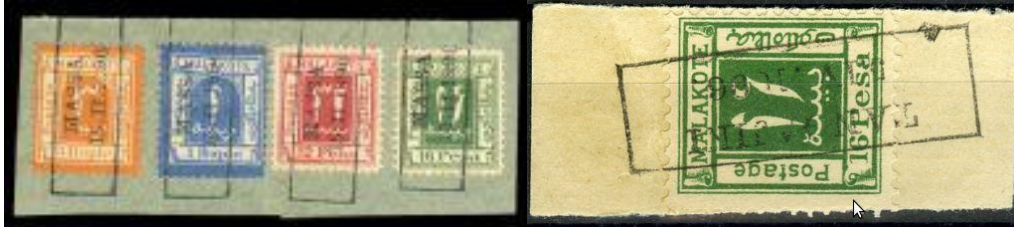


[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=5&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=5&useAsDefault=)

Some Malakote stamps exist with cancellations (9/IV/1896):

Source: http://www.ebay.com/itm/GERMAN-EAST-AFRICA-MALAKOTE-1889-3r-ORANGE-USED-/361192975292?nma=true&si=Zte2HYPq74A4aUgFIHpVUdQxQk%253D&orig_cvip=true&rt=nc&trksid=p2047675.l

Or 15/2/1896



<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?auction=201409&task=submit&country=GERMAN+COLONIES+Witu+Protectorate> ; <http://www.fabiovstamps.com/forum25.html>



<http://www.fabiovstamps.com/forum25.html>

'Ostafrikanische Seen-post', by Schülke & Mayr, 1892

GEA-3: Private mail 'Ostafrikanische Seen-post', by Schülke & Mayr, 1892



5c http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sch%C3%BClke_%26_Mayr `Schülke & Mayr führte ebenfalls vor Ort für das Jahr 1892 die private Afrikanische-Seen-Post mit eigener Briefmarkenserie zwecks Boten-Transporte von Daressalam zum Victoriasee, nach Tabora, Bukoba und Mwanza`.

Others, http://www.stampcommunity.org/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=15202 `Five stamps were printed in 1892 for use with the Schülke & Mayr service. They are inscribed "Schülke & Mayr's Afrikanische-Seenpost unter Contract mit dem Kaiserl. Gouvernement in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika" (Schülke & Mayr's African Lake Post under contract with the Imperial Government in German East Africa). They were printed by Giesecke & Devrient in Leipzig in sheets of 25. Each features a colored burelage and line 11 1/2 perf. Before the stamps could be introduced into service, however, the one-year contract ran its term. The Imperial Government declined to renew the contract, citing unreliable service and frequent losses of mail caused by the difficulties of the route. Reliable mail service to the interior would have to wait a few years...`

Pre-war stamps 1893-1914

In 1893 the authorities in GEA used German stamps with a pesa overprint (5 stamps, Michel 1-5), followed in 1896 by the same German stamps with 'pesa' and 'Deutsch-Ostafrika' overprint (Michel 6-10). (See GEA-4). These stamps remained valid until 30/9/1901.

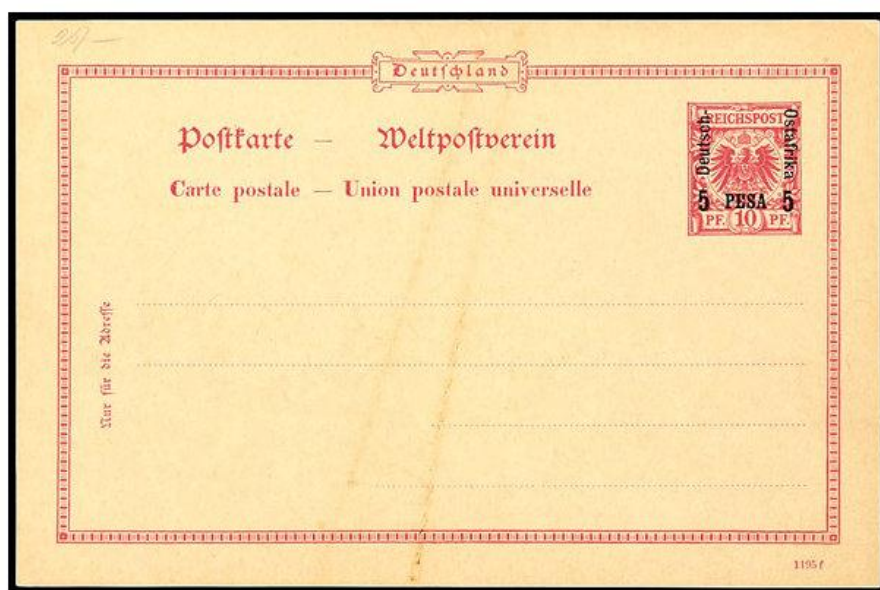
GEA-4: Overprints on German stamps, 1893 and 1896



<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/German-East-Africa/>



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=68197&germany%20cover=search&>



Reinhardfischer

www.delcampe.net

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)

In 1901 also Deutsch-Ostafrika joined the regular series for German's colonies, using the Imperial Yacht 'Hohenzollern'. These were eight values using 'pesa' and three values using 'Rupees' (Michel 11-21). In Berlin these stamps could already be bought at the 'Kolonialschalter' of the Central Post Office from 17/12/1900 onwards. They remained valid until 31/3/1906. See GEA-5.

GEA-5: German East Africa. Hohenzollern stamps using 'pesa', 1901.



<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/German-East-Africa/>



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=5&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=5&useAsDefault=)

In 1905 (on 1 April) the currency had changed from 'pesa' to 'heller', and seven Hohenzollern stamps appeared in Heller values (Michel 22-29). From 1906 onwards these stamps had a watermark, and a new 20 heller version was issued in 1911. In 1908 and 1915 Values of 1, 2, and 3 Rupies appeared with the same watermark; although the 1915 (and even 1919) versions never left Germany, and have never been used in East Africa. (see GEA-6)

GEA-6: German East Africa, Hohenzollern stamps using 'heller', 1905 without and with watermark; followed by Rupee values with watermark (1908-1919).





<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/German-East-Africa/>

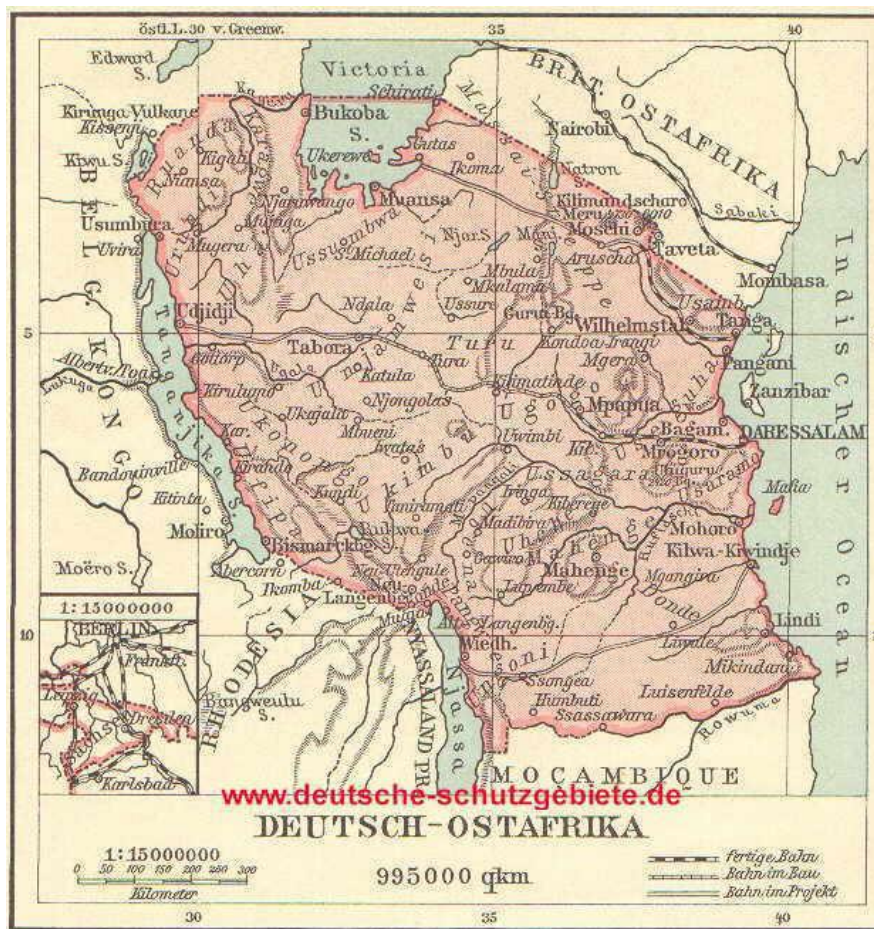
3Rupien <http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika-briefmarken.htm>



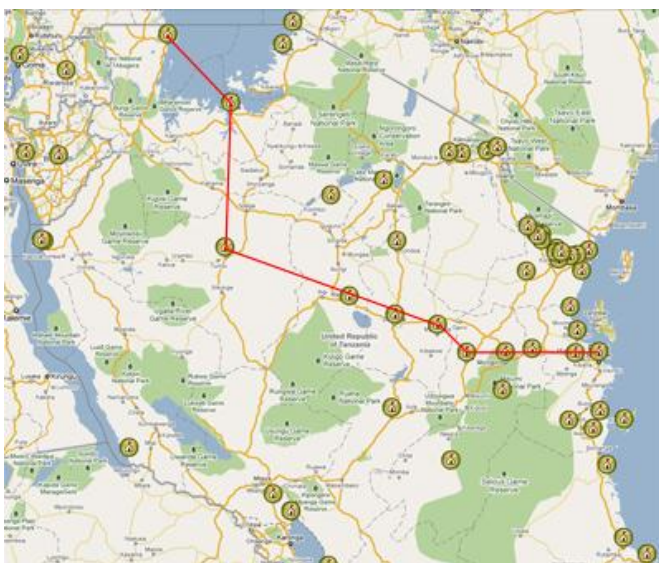
Vignette

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCount ry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&u](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCount ry]=net&searchString=&page=3&u)

Post offices in German East Africa, using their own cancellations, 1893-1914



http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika_landkarten.htm



'Link to Google Map of German Post Offices in Deutsch-Ostafrika'

http://www.stampcommunity.org/topic.asp?TOPIC_ID=15202



Amani:

http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Mailsales.mailsale168&pagenum=9&orderby=3&



Bagamoyo:

<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/German-East-Africa/>



Bismarckburg

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69497&germany%20cover=search&>



Bukoba:

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69063&germany%20cover=search&>



Dar es Salaam:

<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/German-East-Africa/>

http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Mailsales.mailsale168&pagenu
[m=9&orderby=3&](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Mailsales.mailsale168&pagenu)

Dar es Salaam on Zanzibari stamps

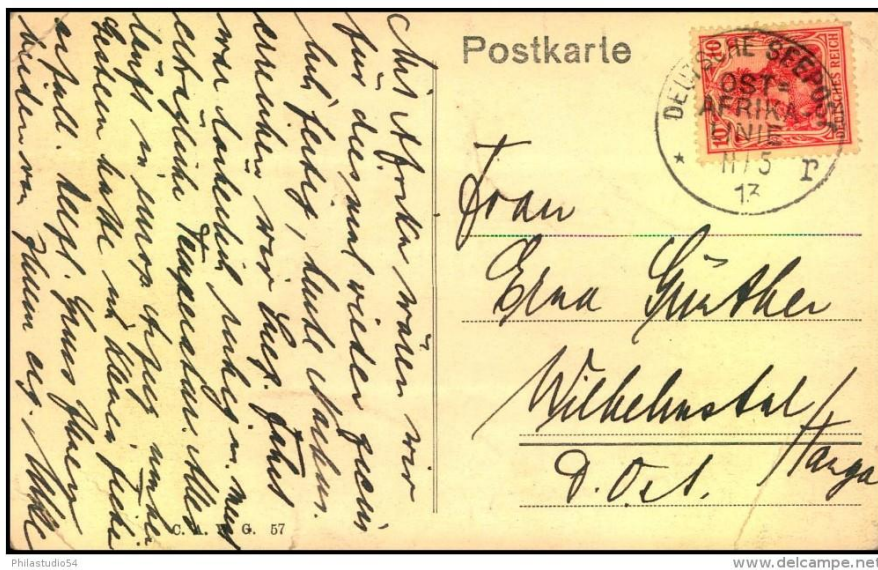


Reinhardt Fischer

www.delcampe.net

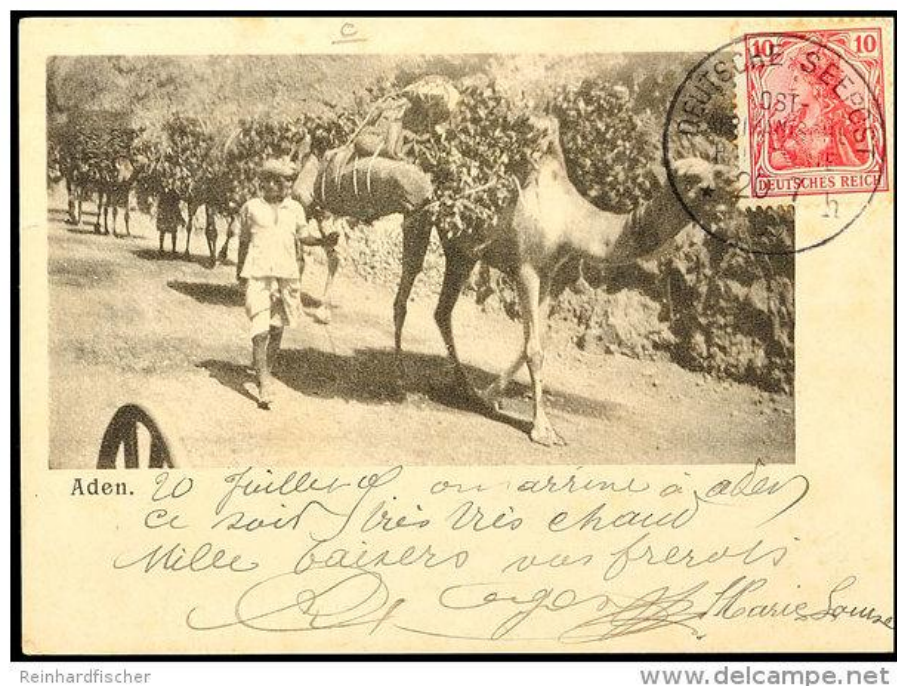
[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&u](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&u)

Deutsche Seepost Ostafrika Linie



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists%5B0%5D=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm%5BsearchTldCountry%5D=net>

Deutsche Seepost , Ostafrikanische Hilfslinie



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)



Dodoma

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69512&germany%20cover=search&>



Handeni

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69484&germany%20cover=search&>



Iringa

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=68115&germany%20cover=search&>



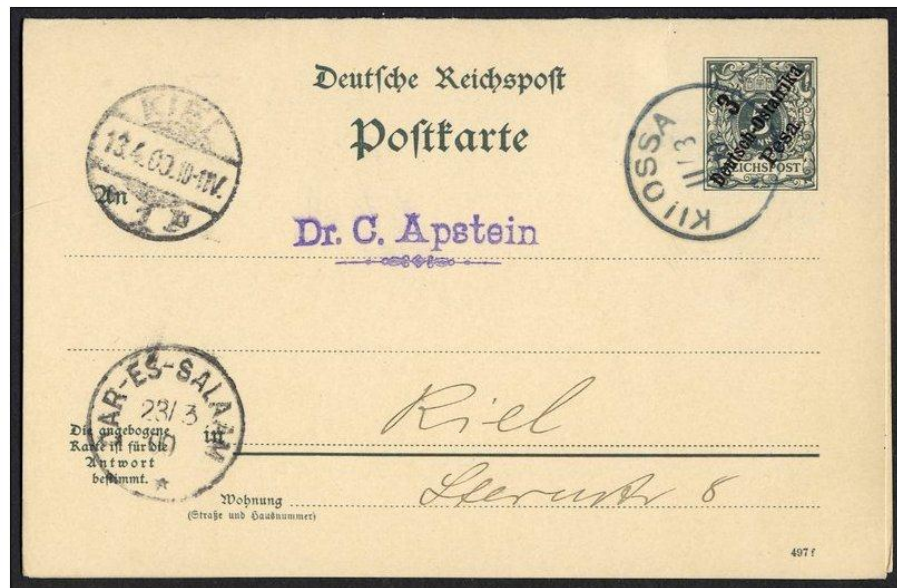
Kigoma

[http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Eas](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.East%20Africa&pagenum=3&orderby=5&)
[t%20Africa&pagenum=3&orderby=5&](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.East%20Africa&pagenum=3&orderby=5&)



Kilimatinde

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Kilossa

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)



Kilwa

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69487&germany%20cover=search&>



Kindani

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)



Kissenji

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)



Kondoa-Iranga

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69482&germany%20cover=search&>



Korogwe

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69480&germany%20cover=search&>



Langenburg

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69479&germany%20cover=search&>



Leganga

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)



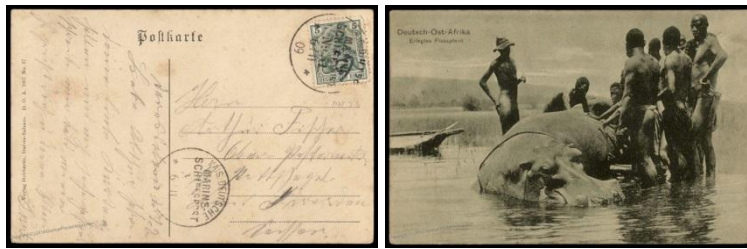
Lindi

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69507&germany%20cover=search&>



Mahenge

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69477&germany%20cover=search&>



Marineschiffe

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69042&germany%20cover=search&#littlepic>
[0](#) "Bussard Shot Hippo PPC East Africa Deutsche Ostafrika DOA Feldpost Cover" (6/11/1909)



Mikindani

[http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Eas](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.East%20Africa&pagenum=3&orderby=5&v)
[t%20Africa&pagenum=3&orderby=5&v](#)

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69474&germany%20cover=search&>



Mittellandbahn

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69537&germany%20cover=search&>

Mkalama



Mkumbara

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69500&germany%20cover=search&>



Mohoro

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69510&germany%20cover=search&>



Mombo

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69018&germany%20cover=search&>



Morogoro

Reinhardfischer

www.delcampe.net

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page)



Moschi

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69519&germany%20cover=search&>



Mpapua

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69471&germany%20cover=search&>



Muansa

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69508&germany%20cover=search&>



Muhesa:

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69017&germany%20cover=search&>



Neu-Langenburg

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=5&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=5&useAsDefault=)

Ngomeni



Pangani



Ruanda





Saadani

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=68118&germany%20cover=search&>



Schirati

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69473&germany%20cover=search&>



Songea

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=68116&germany%20cover=search&>

Soga



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69485&germany%20cover=search&>

Tabora



<http://www.kniffka-philatelie.com/de/briefmarken/artikel/103781-7-12-Heller-mit-Stempel-TABORA.html>



<http://www.schloemp.de/Seite10.html>

Tanga



<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/German-East-Africa/>



Tschole

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69499&germany%20cover=search&>



Udjidji

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69518&germany%20cover=search&>



Usambara Bahnpost

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69546&germany%20cover=search&>



Usumbura

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69024&germany%20cover=search&>



Utete

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)



Wiedhafen

http://www.kniffka-philatelie.com/de/briefmarken/kategorie/916-Deutsch-Ostafrika/index_1.html



Wilhelmsthal

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69493&germany%20cover=search&>



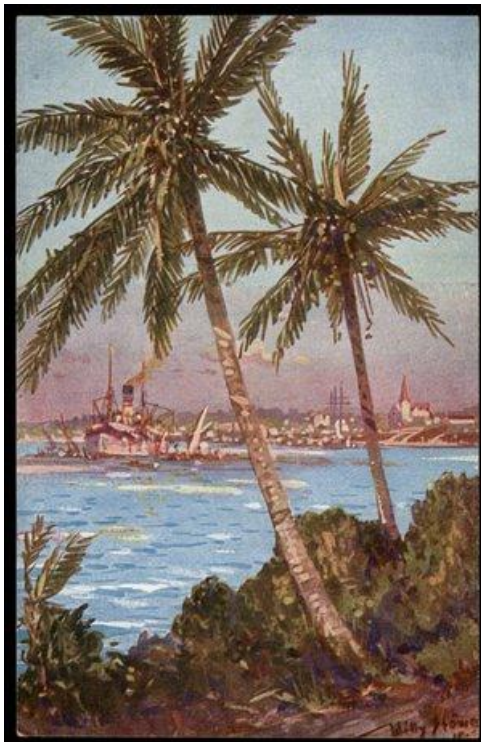
Wugiri

[www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)

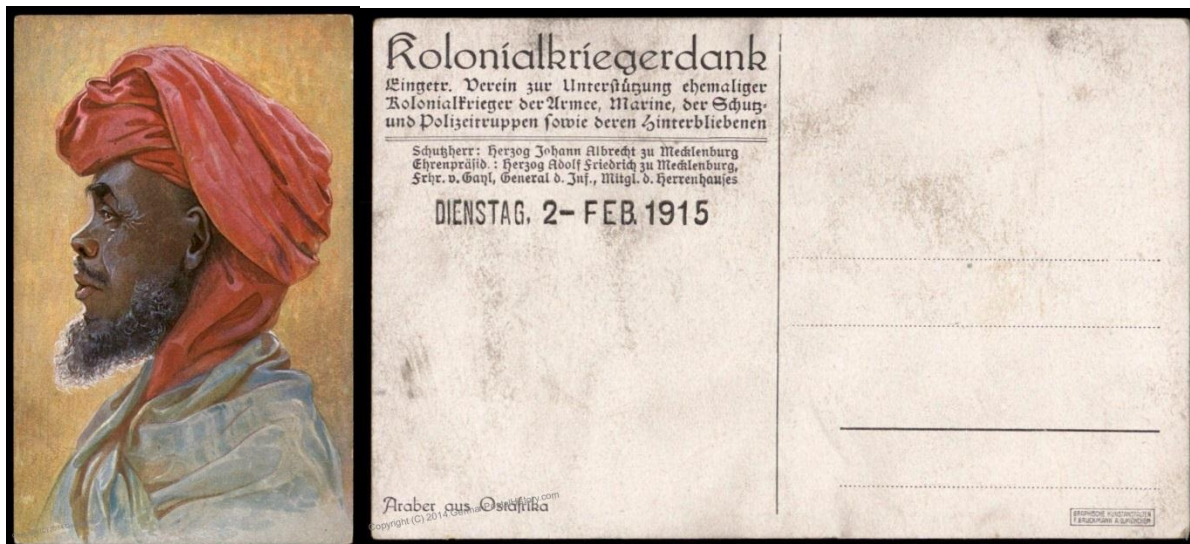
The Great War in East Africa, 1914-1919



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69074&germany%20cover=search&>



http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.East%20Africa&pagenum=3&orderby=5& "WWI Patriotic Kolonialkriegerdank donation postcard"



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69075&germany%20cover=search&#itempic1>

Wikipedia, English version (Febr. 22, 2015):

"The East African Campaign was a series of battles and guerrilla actions, which started in German East Africa and spread to portions of Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia, British East Africa, Uganda and the Belgian Congo. The campaign was effectively ended in November 1917. The Germans entered Portuguese East Africa and continued the campaign living off Portuguese supplies.

The strategy of the German colonial forces, led by Lieutenant Colonel (later Generalmajor) Paul Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck, was to divert forces from the Western Front to Africa. His strategy achieved only mixed results after 1916, when he was driven out of German East Africa and Allied forces became composed almost entirely of South African, Indian, and other colonial troops. South African troops were not considered for European service as a matter of policy while all Indian units had been withdrawn from the Western Front by the end of 1915; the campaign in Africa consumed considerable amounts of money and war material that could have gone to other fronts. The Germans fought for the whole of World War I, receiving word of the armistice on 14 November 1918 at 7:30 a.m. Both sides waited for confirmation and the Germans formally surrendered on 25 November. German East Africa became two League of Nations Class B Mandates, Tanganyika Territory of the United Kingdom and Ruanda-Urundi of Belgium, while the Kionga Triangle became a mandate of Portugal."

On 2 August 1914 the Colonial Office in Berlin instructed Heinrich Schnee the Governor of German East Africa to play down fears of war and he ordered that no hostile action was to be taken. To the north, Governor Sir Henry Conway Belfield of British East Africa stated that he and "this colony had no interest in the present war." The colonial governors, who often met in pre-war years, had discussed these matters and wished to adhere to the Congo Act of 1885, which called for overseas possessions to remain neutral in the event of a European war.

The British and Germans only maintained small forces to deal with local risings and border raids. It was considered dangerous to have Africans fight white troops, even where both sides were predominantly composed of Africans with European officers. On the outbreak of war there were 2,760 Schutztruppen in fourteen field companies. The King's African Rifles ("KAR") had 2,319 men but most were operating on the northern frontier

of [British East Africa](#). In East Africa, the Congo Act was first broken by the British. On 5 August 1914, troops from the Uganda protectorate assaulted German river outposts near Lake Victoria, and on 8 August a direct naval attack commenced when the [Royal Navy](#) warships [HMS Astraea](#) and [Pegasus](#) bombarded [Dar es Salaam](#) from several miles offshore. In response, the commander of the German forces in East Africa, Lieutenant Colonel [Paul Emil von Lettow-Vorbeck](#), bypassed Governor Schnee, nominally his superior, and began to organize his troops for battle. At the time, the German [Schutztruppe](#) in East Africa consisted of 260 Germans of all ranks and 2,472 [Askari](#) and was approximately numerically equal with the two battalions of the [King's African Rifles](#) (KAR) based in the British East African colonies.

On 15 August, German Askari forces stationed in the [Neu Moshi](#) region engaged in their first offensive of the campaign. [Taveta](#) on the British side of Kilimanjaro fell to 300 askaris of two field companies with the British firing a token volley and retiring in good order. In September, the Germans began to stage raids deeper into [British East Africa](#) and [Uganda](#). German naval power on Lake Victoria was limited to Hedwig von Wissmann and Kingani a [tugboat](#) armed with one "pom-pom" gun, causing minor damage but a great deal of news. The British then armed the [Uganda Railway](#) lake steamers [SS William Mackinnon](#), [SS Kavirondo](#), [Winifred](#) and [Sybil](#) as improvised [gunboats](#). Two of these^[which?] trapped the tug, which the Germans scuttled. The Germans later raised her, dismounted her gun for use elsewhere and continued to use the tug as an unarmed transport; with the tug disarmed "teeth removed, British command of Lake Victoria was no longer in dispute."^l

In an effort to solve the raiding nuisance and to capture the entire northern, white settler region of the German colony, the British command devised a two-pronged plan. The British [Indian Expeditionary Force "B"](#) of 8,000 troops in two brigades would carry out an amphibious landing at [Tanga](#) on 2 November 1914 to capture the city and thereby control the Indian Ocean terminus of the [Usambara Railway](#) (see [Battle of Tanga](#)). In the Kilimanjaro area, the Force "C" of 4,000 men in one brigade would advance from British East Africa on [Neu-Moshi](#) on 3 November 1914 to the western terminus of the railroad (see [Battle of Kilimanjaro](#)). After capturing Tanga, Force "B" would rapidly move north-west, join Force "C" and mop up what remained of the broken German forces. Although outnumbered 8:1 at Tanga and 4:1 at [Longido](#), the [Schutztruppe](#) under Lettow-Vorbeck prevailed. In *Military Operations East Africa: August 1914 – September 1916*, C. Horder the British Official Historian, described the events as one of "the most notable failures in British military history."^l

(Naval War) A [light cruiser SMS Königsberg](#) of the [Imperial German Navy](#) was in the Indian Ocean when war was declared. Königsberg sank the cruiser [HMS Pegasus](#) in [Zanzibar](#) harbour and then retired into the [Rufiji River](#) delta. After being cornered by warships of the British Cape Squadron, including an old battleship, two shallow-draught monitors with 6 in (150 mm) guns were brought from England and demolished the cruiser on 11 July 1915. The British salvaged and used six 4 in (100 mm) from the sunken Pegasus, which became known as the Peggy guns; the crew of Königsberg and the 4.1 in (100 mm) main battery guns were taken over by the [Schutztruppe](#).

(Lake Tanganyika Expedition) The Germans had controlled the lake since the outbreak of the war, with three armed steamers and two unarmed motor boats. In 1915, two British motorboats, [HMS Mimi](#) and [Toutou](#) each armed with a 3-pounder and a Maxim gun, were transported 3,000 miles (4,800 km) by land to the British shore of [Lake Tanganyika](#). They captured the German ship Kingani on 26 December, renaming it [HMS Fifi](#) and with two Belgian ships under the command of Commander [Geoffrey Spicer-Simson](#), attacked and sank the German

ship *Hedwig von Wissmann*. The *Graf von Götzen* and the *Wami* an unarmed motor boat, were the only German ships left on the lake. In February 1916 the *Wami* was intercepted and run ashore by the crew and burned. Lettow-Vorbeck then had its *Königsberg* gun removed and sent by rail to the main fighting front. The ship was scuttled in mid-July after a seaplane bombing attack by the Belgians on Kigoma and before advancing Belgian colonial troops could capture it. It was later refloated and used by the British.

(British Empire reinforcements, 1916) General *Horace Smith-Dorrien* was assigned with orders to find and fight the *Schutztruppe*, but he contracted pneumonia during the voyage to *South Africa* which prevented him from taking command. In 1916, General *J.C. Smuts* was given the task of defeating Lettow-Vorbeck. Smuts had a large army (for the area), some 13,000 South Africans including *Boers*, British, and *Rhodesians* and 7,000 *Indian* and African troops in a total strength of 73,300 men. There was a Belgian force and a larger but ineffective group of *Portuguese* military units based in *Mozambique*. A large *Carrier Corps* of African porters under British command carried supplies for Smuts' army into the interior. Despite all these troops from different allies, it was essentially a South African operation of the *British Empire* under Smuts' control. During the previous year, Lettow-Vorbeck had also gained personnel and his army was now 13,800 strong.

Smuts attacked from several directions: the main attack was from the north out of British East Africa, while substantial forces from the *Belgian Congo* advanced from the west in two columns, over Lake Victoria on the British *troop ships SS Rusinga and SS Usoga* and into the Rift Valley. Another contingent advanced over Lake Nyasa (*Lake Malawi*) from the south-east. All these forces failed to capture Lettow-Vorbeck and they all suffered from disease along the march. One unit, 9th South African Infantry, started with 1,135 men in February, and by October its strength was reduced to 116 fit troops, without doing much fighting at all. However, the Germans nearly always retreated from the larger British troop concentrations and by September 1916, the German Central Railway from the coast at Dar es Salaam to *Ujiji* was fully under British control.

With Lettow-Vorbeck's forces now confined to the southern part of German East Africa, Smuts began to withdraw his South African, Rhodesian and Indian troops and replaced them with askaris of the *King's African Rifles*, which by November 1918 had 35,424 men. By the start of 1917, more than half the British Army in the theatre was already composed of Africans and by the end of the war, it was nearly all African troops. Smuts himself left the area in January 1917 to join the *Imperial War Cabinet* at London.

(Operations, 1917–1918)

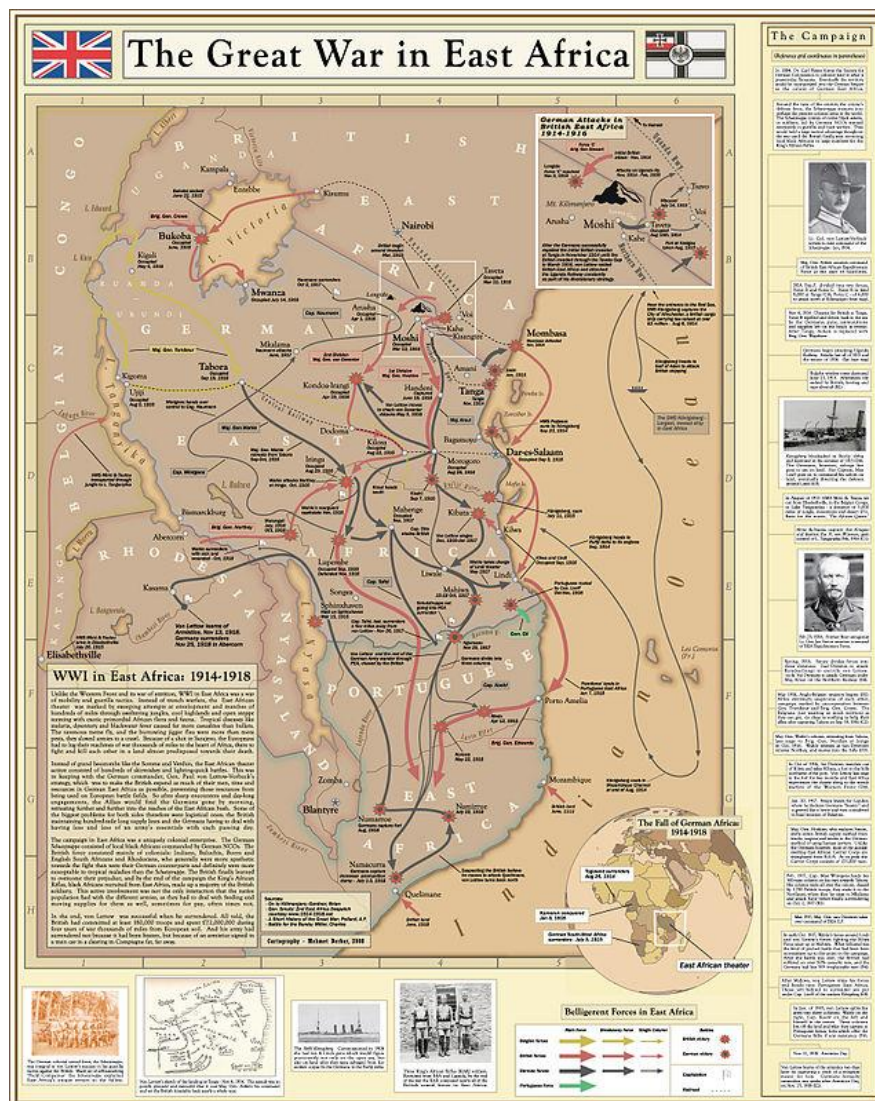


Lettow surrendering his forces at Abercorn, as seen by an African artist

Major-General Reginald Hoskins (KAR) took over command of the campaign and was then replaced by Major-General *J.L. van Deventer* of South Africa. Van Deventer began an offensive in July 1917, which by early autumn had pushed the Germans 100 mi (160 km) to the south. From 15–19 October 1917, Lettow-Vorbeck fought a mutually costly battle at *Mahiwa*, with 519 German casualties and 2,700 British casualties in the Nigerian brigade. After the news of the battle reached Germany, Lettow-Vorbeck was promoted to Generalmajor. British

units forced the Schutztruppe south and on 23 November, Lettow-Vorbeck crossed into Portuguese **Mozambique** to plunder supplies from Portuguese garrisons. The Germans marched through Mozambique in caravans of troops, carriers, wives and children for nine months but were unable to gain much strength. Lettow-Vorbeck divided the force into three groups on the march. One detachment of 1,000 men under Hauptmann Theodor Tafel, was forced to surrender, after running out of food and ammunition; Lettow and Tafel were unaware they were only one day's march apart. The Germans returned to German East Africa and crossed into **Northern Rhodesia** in August 1918. On 13 November two days after the **Armistice** was signed in France, the German Army took **Kasama**, which had been evacuated by the British. The next day at the **Chambezi River**, Lettow-Vorbeck was handed a telegram announcing the signing of the armistice and he agreed to a cease-fire. Lettow-Vorbeck marched his army to **Abercorn** and formally surrendered on 23 November 1918.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_African_Campaign_\(World_War_I\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_African_Campaign_(World_War_I))



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_theatre_of_World_War_I#mediaviewer/File:World_War_I_in_East_Africa.jpg

German occupation of Taveta, 1914-1915

After Germany and Great Britain declared war, German troops moved to Taveta, in British East Africa, where they had a Feldpoststation between 1.10.1914 and 31/7/1915. (see GEA-7)

GEA-7 German occupation of Taveta



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69015&germany%20cover=search&>

Postal services in areas still controlled by Germany

During the war some post offices continued their services, but ever more without being able to sell post stamps. Customers had to pay directly and local cancellations during 1915 and 1916 prove that letters and postcards have been delivered. See GEA-8. In 1916, though, a new delivery of Hohenzollern stamps reached the area and could be used afterwards. This was thanks to a successful breaking of the British sea blockage by a ship called Marie.

GEA-8 War cancellations in German East Africa by German postal services, 1914-1919.



Dodoma 7/7/1915

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=22233&germany%20cover=search&>

Mittellandbahnpost



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69534&germany%20cover=search&>

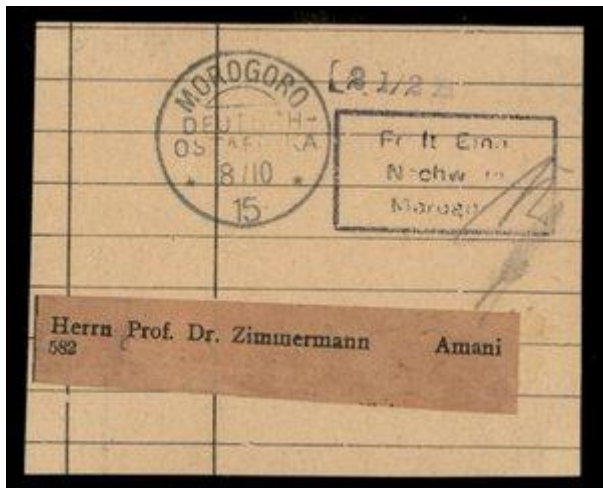


Nordphila

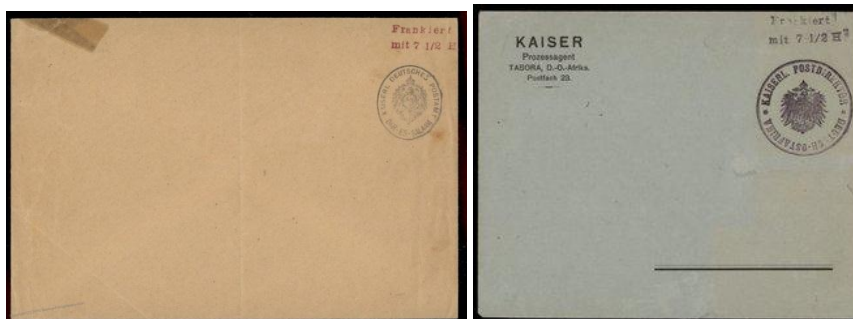
www.delcampe.net

Bukoba cancellation 1916 on Germania stamp

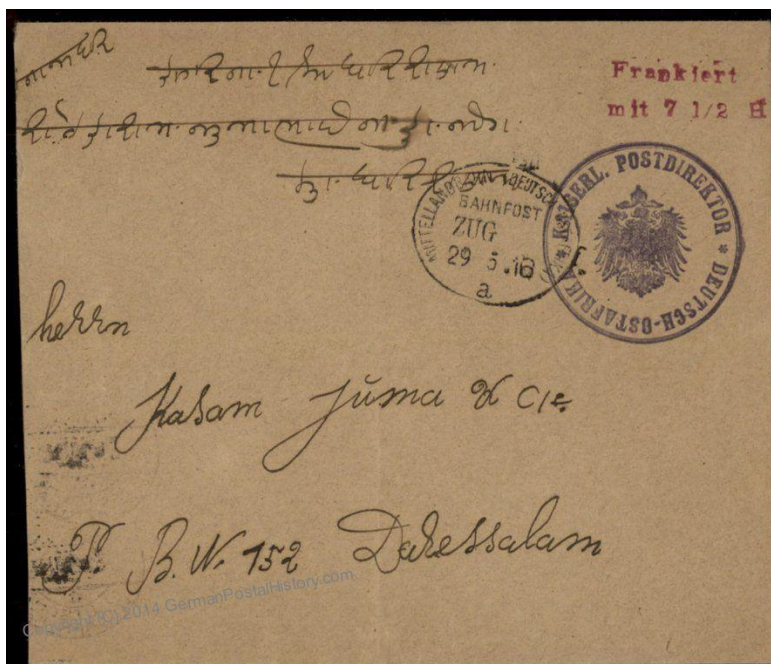
[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69031&germany%20cover=search&>



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=69034&germany%20cover=search&#itempic>
 0` Vorausfrankierungen / Cash prepaid cover from German East Africa / Deutsche Ostafrika (DOA) during WWI, when there was an absence of stamps`



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=68190&germany%20cover=search&>

Wuga

In March 1916 a mission station with its own printing services (Wuga, near Wilhelmsthal) had prepared a provisional series of three stamps, but those have never been used, because just when they were ready, official 'Hohenzollern' stamps had arrived (see GEA-9).

GEA-9: Provisional stamps Wuga-Marienthal, 1916 (never used)



2½ and 7½H

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)

1R <http://germancoloniescollectorsgroup.org/images/deutsch-ostafrika1.png>

Mafia

In January 1915 Great Britain occupied the island of Mafia and started its postal services there, with 'G.R. Mafia' overprint on ten different 'Hohenzollern' stamps (Michel Mafia 1-10), followed by a 6c overprint on each of them in July 1915 (Michel Mafia 11-20), and six additional stamps with 'O.H.B.M.S. Mafia' overprint (Michel Mafia 21-26) and finally 'G.R. Post Mafia' on six 'Hohenzollern' stamps (Michel Mafia 27-32). In September 2015 the British-Indian Expeditionary Force issued 10 stamps on British India stamps (Georg V) with 'I.E.F. G.R. Post Mafia' (Michel Tanganjika 13-22). See GEA-10a and b.

GEA-10a: British occupation of Mafia Island, overprints on 'Hohenzollern' stamps





2½h <http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika-briefmarken.htm>

7½h

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)

4h, 15h and 20h, 45h

http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/historic_sale_summary.php?for_cat=East+Africa:+Tanganyika:+Mafia+Island&Sale_no=21&histfcats=yes&button=Search

30h http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/734/734_1161.jpg

1R and 2R <http://yareah.com/2014/02/03/3369-lots-of-philatelic-material-apex-philatelics-public-auction/>

3R <https://www.picollecta.com/p/learned-bidders-spot-the-worth-of-30-000-board-of-education-stamp-1000508514>

Provisionals



<http://www.pickelhaubes.com/bb/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=6338>

Mafia cancellation on Zanzibar stamp



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/historic_sale_summary.php?for_cat=East+Africa:+Tanganyika:+Mafia+Island&Sale_no=21&histfc=cat=yes&button=Search

O.H.B.M.S stamps



"GERMAN EAST AFRICA Mafia Island Issues 1915 German Fiscal Stamps overprinted "O.H.B.M.S. Mafia", 24p-1r, set of five, l.h., usual tropical staining, fine-v.f., with 1998 BPA cert. These stamps were found in July 1915 in the Mafia Customs House and were overprinted for civilian use":

<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?auction=201012&task=submit&country=GERMAN+EAST+AFRICA+Mafia+Island+Issues>

GEA-10b: British occupation of Mafia Island, overprints on IEF/India, 1915 onwards



<http://www.stampworld.com/en/stamps/Mafia/>.



http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/734/734_1165.jpg

British Occupation of Mainland Tanganyika

When the German troops started to withdraw to more inland positions, from October 1915 onwards, ever more Coastal areas became administered by the Indian Expeditionary Force. First they used the Mafia stamps but, unlike stamps used on Mafia Island, this time with cursive letters (Michel Tanganyika 23-32). See GEA-11

GEA-11: British occupation of mainland Tanganyika, 1915 onwards; Mafia stamps



<http://www.stampworld.com/en/stamps/Mafia/>



http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/47

In 1914 the British forces issued propaganda stamps, with 'G.E.A. British Occupation on (large) Yacht stamps, claiming victory. The source adds: **"GERMAN COLONIES German East Africa 1914 seven propaganda labels (two unused), same design as the German East Africa Yacht (but much larger), five overprinted and surcharged "G.E.A. British Occupation", apparently printed early to celebrate the anticipated British victory, cancelled on cover addressed to Mogadiscio, Italian Somalia, with arrival pmk, all markings probably bogus"**

<http://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/auction/results.asp?task=submit&auction=201409&country=GERMAN+COLONIES+German+East+Africa&startlot=331>



British Nyasaland Forces

In 1916 the Nyasaland Forces of the British Empire, under General Northey entered the war area in Tanganyika and issued five different stamps, with 'N.F.' overprint on Nyasaland stamps (Michel Tanganyika 33-37). See GEA-12

GEA-12: British Nyasaland Forces in Tanganyika, 1916



<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Tanganyika/>

G.E.A.

In 1917 the postal authorities in the areas occupied by the British issued a series of seventeen post stamps, with 'G.E.A.' overprint on British East Africa and Uganda (Michel Tanganyika 38-54). See GEA-13

GEA-13: G.E.A. (German East Africa) overprints on British East Africa and Uganda,

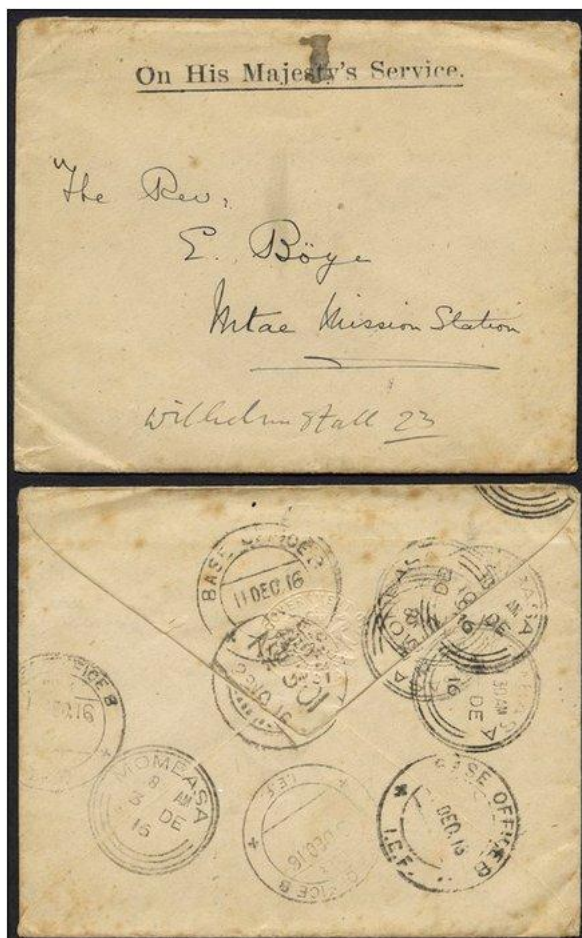
a) 1917





<http://www.stampworld.com/en/stamps/Tanganyika/>

German prisoners of war could send letters using British mail services.



Nordphila

www.delcampe.net

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists\[0\]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists[0]=2678&language=G&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)

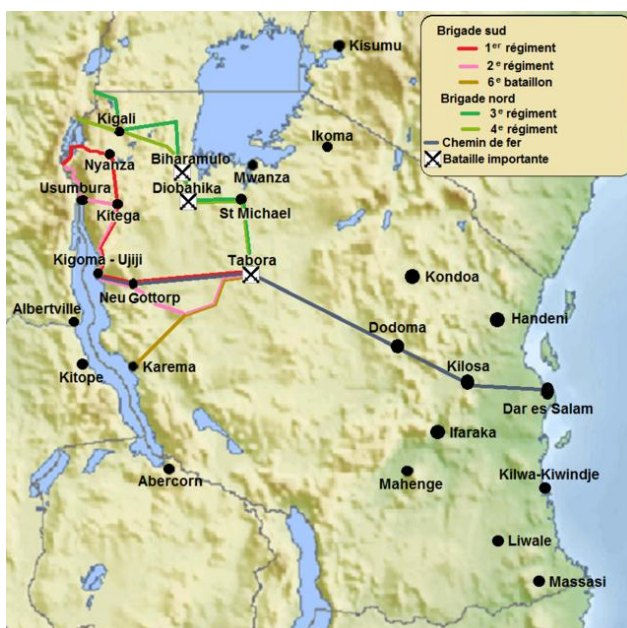
Belgian occupation of Ruanda and Urundi

In the meantime Belgian troops had occupied the areas of Ruanda and Urundi. In July 1916 the Belgian authorities used eight stamps of Belgian Congo with an overprint of 'Ruanda' or 'Urundi' (Michel Belgisch-Kongo Belgische Besetzung von Deutsch-Ostafrika 9-24, see GEA-14). This was followed by a series issued in November 1916 (Michel 1-8, see GEA-15). On 15 May 1918 new stamps were issued, with an overprint of 'A.O' (Michel 25-33, see GEA-16).

Wikipedia (English version):

"(Belgian operations, 1916)

*The British conscripted 120,000 carriers to move Belgian supplies and equipment to Kivu from late 1915 to early 1916. The lines of communication in Belgian Congo required 260,000 carriers, which were barred by the Belgian government from crossing into German East Africa and Belgian troops were expected to live off the land. To avoid the plundering of civilians, loss of food stocks and risk of famine, with many farmers already conscripted and moved away from their land, the British set up the Congo Carrier Section of the East India Transport Corps ("CARBEL") with 7,238 carriers, conscripted from Ugandan civilians and assembled at Mbarara in April 1916. The *Force Publique*, started its campaign on 18 April 1916 under the command of General Charles Tombeur, Colonel Molitor and Colonel Olsen and captured *Kigali* on 6 May. The German Askaris in Burundi were forced to retreat by the numerical superiority of Force Publique and by 6 June, Burundi and Rwanda were occupied. The Force Publique and the British *Lake Force* then started a thrust to capture *Tabora*, an administrative centre of central German East Africa. They marched into German territory in three columns and took *Biharamuro*, *Mwanza*, *Karema*, *Kigoma* and *Ujiji*. After several days of battle, they secured Tabora. During the march, CARBEL lost 1,191 carriers died or missing presumed dead, a rate of 1:7, which occurred despite the presence of two doctors and adequate medical supplies. To forestall Belgian claims on the German colony, Smuts ordered their forces back to Congo, leaving them as occupiers only in Rwanda and Burundi. The British were obliged to recall Belgian troops in 1917 and the two allies coordinated campaign plans."*



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_African_Campaign_\(World_War_I\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East_African_Campaign_(World_War_I))

GEA-14 Belgian occupation of Ruanda and of Urundi, 1916

Provisionals Kigoma and Usumbura, as well as Tabora, Udjidji and Karema, both on stamps of GEA and of Belgian Congo and the 'official' occupation stamps of 'Ruanda and Urundi, plus provisionals as well







<http://www.postoveznamky.sk/briefmarken-sammelgebieten-belgische-besetzung-von-deutsch-ostafrika-doa>

GEA-15 Belgian Occupation of German East Africa, 1916



<http://www.catawiki.de/catalog/briefmarken/lander-gebiete/1655115-belgien-besetzung-von-deutsch-ostafrika-1916-1922>





<http://www.postoveznamky.sk/briefmarken-sammelgebieten-belgische-besetzung-von-deutsch-ostafrika-doa>



https://www.philasearch.com/de_idadvegcg23mfdbbe87tbq3kj2/i_9402_139319/countryurl/2-3006905904.html?breadcrumbId=1424446863.9667&row_nr=2

GEA-16 Belgian occupation of GEA, 'A.O.' stamps



Passion_phi

www.delcampe.net

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?catLists%5B0%5D=676&language=G>



<http://www.postoveznamky.sk/briefmarken-sammelgebieten-belgische-besetzung-von-deutsch-ostafrika-doa>



<http://the-collecting-adventure.blogspot.nl/2013/01/germany-on-stamps-new-east-africa.html>

Portuguese occupation of Kionga

In 1916 Portuguese troops in Mocambique occupied the most southeastern part of German East Africa, Kionga, after a military campaign in 1915-1916.



http://www.cfportugal.pt/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=264%3Ahistoria-postal-do-territorio-do-kionga-marcas-postais-militares&catid=28%3Aboletim-no-412&Itemid=15

"Portuguese postcard of marines in Africa."

<http://www.kaiserscross.com/188001/394001.html>

After occupation the Portuguese Mocambiquan authorities issued a series of four stamps on 29 May 191 (Michel Kionga 1-4). See GEA-17

GEA-17 Kionga overprints on Portuguese Mocambiquan stamps



<http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id,0211868484,language,E.html>



http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tri%C3%A2ngulo_de_Quionga



Additional information about Kionga on <http://www.dcstamps.com/?p=3929>:

"FAST FACTS (SELECTION)"

Classification: Military Occupation, Portugal

Prior Regime: German East Africa

Key Dates:

1887 – Portugal occupies the Kionga Triangle

1892 – Germans retake the Kionga Triangle Area

1892, May 20 – Kionga Triangle split between Germany and Portugal

1916, Apr 10 – Portuguese troops seize the northern area of the Kionga Triangle from the Germans

1919, May 6 – The Allied Supreme Council assigned the Kionga Triangle as a mandate to Portugal.

Following Regime: Mozambique Colony

Currency: 1000 reis = 1 milreis, beginning 1912 100 centavos = 1 escudo

HISTORY

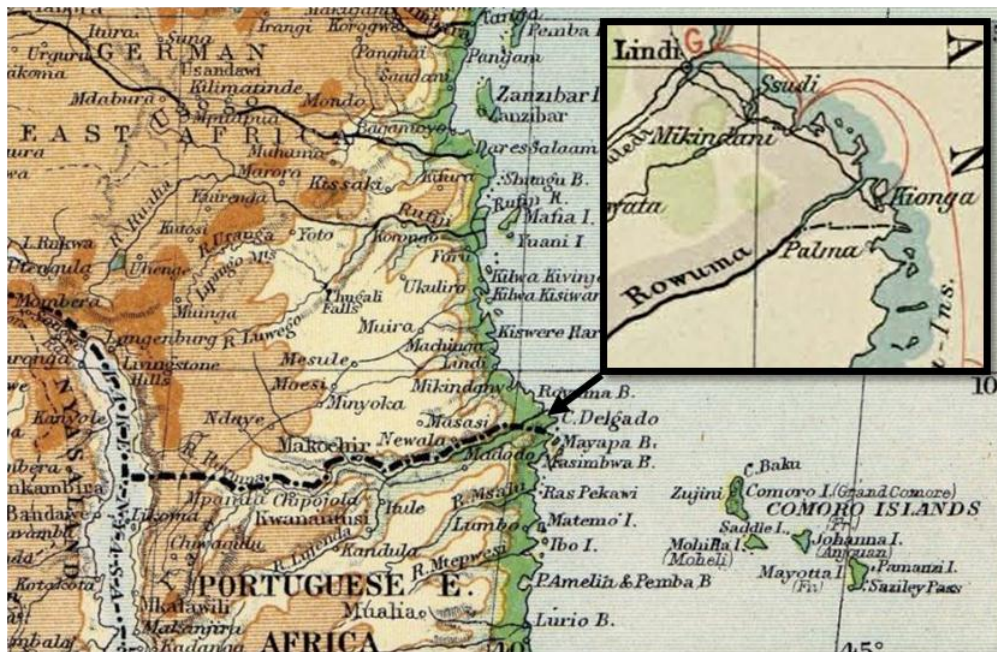


THE PORTUGUESE POST AT KIONGA

The Kionga Triangle is a small section of land between German East Africa and Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique Colony) lying between the Rovuma and Minengani rivers. In the "Scramble for Africa" in the 1880's where the European powers divided Africa for colonization, the Kionga Triangle remained unresolved.

In an effort to take the land by force, on 18 Feb, 1887 ships from the Portuguese Navy bombarded the German settlements Minangani and Tungi for five days. This was followed by landing parties, which secured the triangle for Portugal up to the Rovuma River. The Germans retaliated, but ultimately the conflict went to arbitration between Germany, Portugal and Great Britain, and the final decision

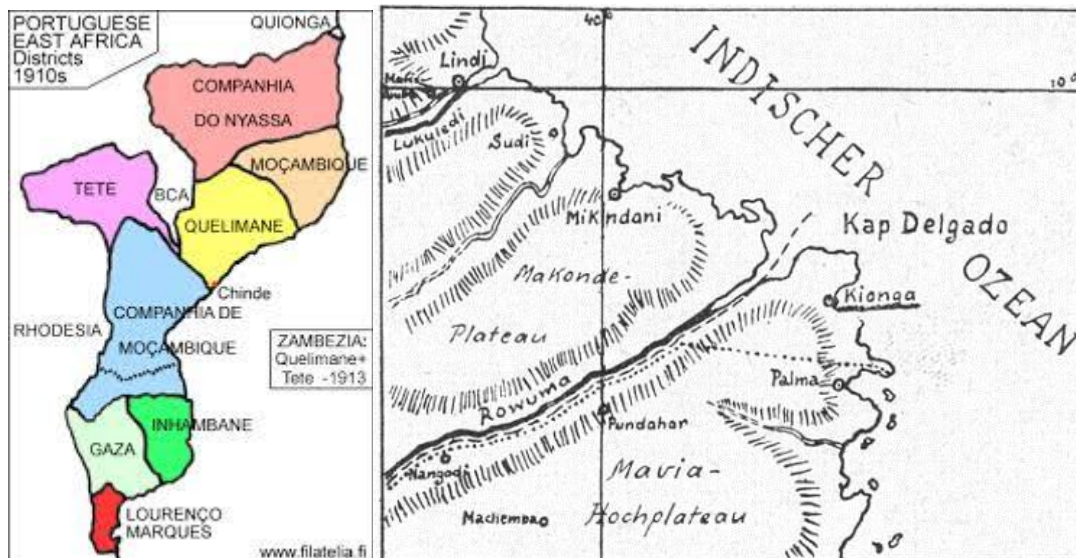
divided the land; allotting the northern portion to the Germans, and the south to the Portuguese. The Portuguese were extremely unhappy with the decision, and considered the outcome an “injustice”.



When WW1 began in Aug 1914, Portugal proclaimed neutrality and did not enter the war. Despite Portugal’s neutral stance, this did not stop the Germans from attacking Portuguese posts both in the colony of Angola on the west coast of Africa, as well as Mozambique Colony on the eastern coast. Eventually, Portugal decided to enter the war on the side of the Allies on 9 Mar, 1916, and four weeks later, on 10 April, they attacked and occupied the German half of the Kionga Triangle.

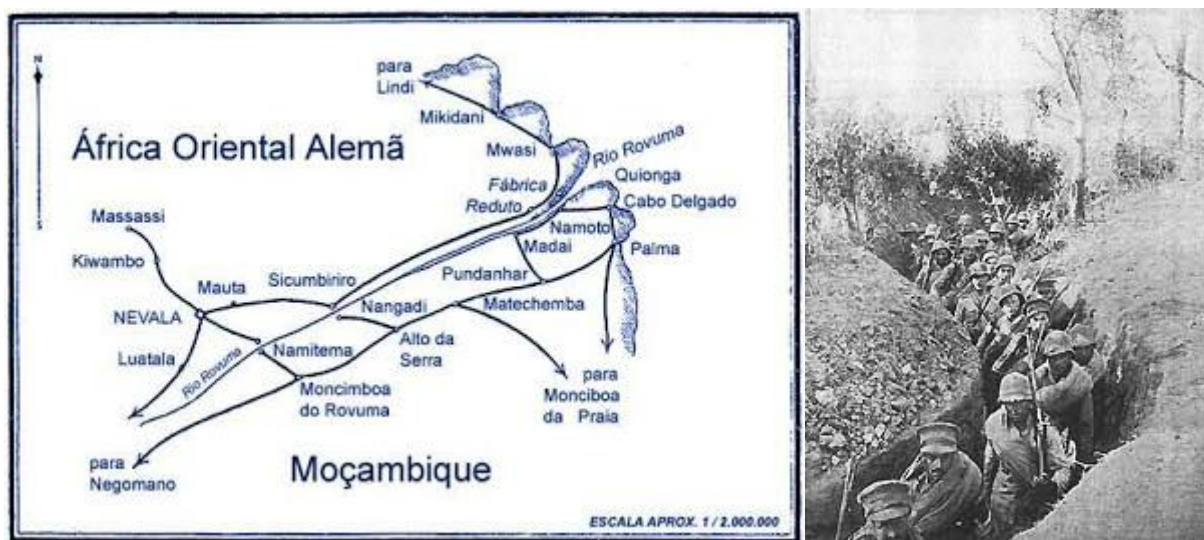
Although the Portuguese troops suffered from the poor conditions and poor leadership, they continued to push north along the coast of German East Africa. With varied success, skirmishes continued throughout the war.

At the conclusion of World War 1, Portugal was awarded the entire Kionga Triangle in the 1919 Treaty of Versailles and the Kionga Triangle became part of Mozambique Colony.”



<http://www.filatelia.fi/articles/mozambique.html>

<http://www.briefmarkenverein-berliner-baer.de/vereinszeitung/250-1-kionga.htm>



<http://coisasdeabrantes.blogspot.nl/2009/11/diario-de-um-combatente-i.html>

(including picture: "Kionga - Trincheira 1916")

Former German East Africa after the Great War



http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika_landkarten.htm

Tanganyika

After Britain received a mandate for the Tanganyika area from the League of Nations in 1920, and could rule it as a trustee area, it issued a series of six stamps in 1921 with 'G.E.A.' on the newest series of British East Africa and Uganda (Michel Tanganyika 55-60), followed by two provisionals with local overprints in 1922 (Michel Tanganyika 61-62). See GEA-18.

GEA-18: G.E.A. overprints on British East Africa and Uganda, 1921.

a) 1921



b) 1922



<http://www.stampworld.com/en/stamps/Tanganyika/>

In 1922-1925 nineteen definitive stamps were issued, each showing a giraffe, and 'Tanganyika' as an imprint. See GEA-19

GEA-19 Tanganyika, 1922-1925





<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Tanganyika/>

In 1927 a series of sixteen stamps was issued with 'mandated territory of Tanganyika' (Michel Tanganyika 82-97; see GEA 20), followed by stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika from 1935 onwards (GEA 21).

GEA-20 Stamps with 'mandated territory of Tanganyika', 1927-1931





<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Tanganyika/>

GEA-21 Stamps of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, 1935





Ruanda-Urundi

Belgium received a mandate for Ruanda-Urundi, and ruled this area as a separate colonial territory, with Usumbura as administrative headquarters. In 1922 stamps issued in 1918 received an additional overprint on five stamps (Michel Belgisch-Kongo Belgische Besetzung von Deutsch-Ostafrika 34-38, see GEA-21) . In 1924 eighteen stamps of Belgian Congo were overprinted with 'Ruanda Urundi ', followed by others, before Ruanda-Urundi received its definitive in 1927. See GEA-22

GEA-21 Ruanda Urundi as Belgian-administered area, 1922 overprints on Belgian Congo





GEA-22 Ruanda Urundi overprints on Belgian Congo, 1924



<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Ruanda-Urundi/>

Quionga

In 1919 in the Treaty of Versailles it was agreed that Kionga would remain part of Portuguese Mocambique, where it is known as Quionga, When Mocambique became independent in 1975 it was integrated into the province of Cabo Delgado.

German revisionist vignettes after the War

After the war German revisionists issued vignettes to remember the German colonies, see GEA 23

GEA 23 German post-war vignettes to remember the Colonies



<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/ostafrika-briefmarken.htm>



www.bdph.de

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