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**African Postal Heritage**

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Ton Dietz

TOGO 1886-1920s

Version October 2016

**Introduction**

Postage stamps and related objects are miniature communication tools, and they tell a story about cultural and political identities and about artistic forms of identity expressions. They are part of the world's material heritage, and part of history. Ever more of this postal heritage becomes available online, published by stamp collectors' organizations, auction houses, commercial stamp shops, online catalogues, and individual collectors. Virtually collecting postage stamps and postal history has recently become a possibility. These working papers about Africa are examples of what can be done. But they are work-in-progress! Everyone who would like to contribute, by sending corrections, additions, and new area studies can do so by sending an email message to the APH editor: Ton Dietz ([dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)). You are welcome!

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Illustrations cover page:

ASC Leiden postage stamp Nederland (2011): ©African Studies Centre Leiden

Cape of Good Hope postage stamp 1853:

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape\\_Triangular\\_Postage\\_Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape\\_Triangular\\_Postage\\_Stamp.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg)

Egypt postage stamp 1914:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post\\_Stamp\\_Egypt.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post_Stamp_Egypt.jpg)

## Togo 1882-1920s

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## Introduction



Postcards in German Togo:

[http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country\\_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true) ;

[www.deutscheschutzgebiete.de](http://www.deutscheschutzgebiete.de) ;

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Station Misah%C3%B6he. Im Hintergrunde der Agu, Togo.jpg](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Station_Misah%C3%B6he._Im_Hintergrunde_der_Agu,_Togo.jpg)

### The establishment of colonial rule in Togo, according to Wikipedia-de

“Schon ab 1857 gründeten die ersten hanseatischen Handelsunternehmen *Faktoreien* an der *Sklavenküste*, die ab 1882 durch einen regelmäßigen Dampferverkehr der *Woermannlinie* mit dem deutschen Kaiserreich verbunden war. Am 5. Juli 1884 unterzeichneten Plakkoo, der Stabträger (= Stellvertreter) des zu diesem Zeitpunkt vermutlich schon verstorbenen Königs Mlapa III. und *Gustav Nachtigal* einen „*Schutzvertrag*“, womit nun *einzelne Orte* im heutigen Togo zum „*Deutschen Schutzgebiet*“ erklärt wurden. Am 5. September 1884 folgte ein „*Schutzvertrag*“ mit dem König von Porto Seguro. Nach einem Abkommen mit *Frankreich* 1885 gelangte der Ort *Anecho* (bis 1905 auch „*Klein-Popo*“ genannt) an *Deutschland*. Ab 1886 begann die teils gewaltsame Eroberung des nördlichen Hinterlandes. 1888 gründete *Ludwig Wolf* die Station *Bismarckburg*. 1890 folgte die Gründung der Station *Misahöhe*.

Ab 1891 unterstand Togo nicht mehr der deutschen Verwaltung der *Kolonie Kamerun*. 1894/95 leitete der Kolonialbeamte *Hans Gruner* im Auftrag des deutschen Togo-Komitees eine Expedition zum

unteren *Niger*, um mit dort gelegenen Reichen Schutzverträge abzuschließen. Damit sollte Togo um ein Vielfaches seiner damaligen Größe erweitert werden. Gruner und sein Begleiter *Ernst von Carnap-Quernheimb* schlossen vermeintliche „Schutzverträge“ mit Oberhäuptern der Reiche *Gando (Nupe und Ilorin)* sowie *Gurma (Matschakuale und Pama)*.<sup>[2]</sup> Im Vertrag mit Frankreich von 1897 verzichtet Deutschland aber auf beide Gebiete. Togo wuchs nur nach Norden bis zur Region um *Sansane-Mangu*, wo 1896 eine Station errichtet wurde. 1897 wurde der Verwaltungssitz Togos von Sebe nach *Lomé* verlegt.

Durch Grenzabkommen mit den benachbarten Kolonialmächten Frankreich (1887, 1897 und 1912) und *Großbritannien* (14. Juli 1886, 1. Juli 1890 und 14. November 1899) erhielt Togo mit der Zeit seine charakteristische Form. Als letzte Streitfrage wurde 1899 im *Samoa-Vertrag* die Aufteilung des sogenannten *Salaga-Gebietes* zwischen Deutschland und Großbritannien geklärt, das zwischen 1889 und 1899 neutrales Gebiet zwischen der britischen *Goldküste* und der deutschen Kolonie Togo war.

Militärische Formationen wie die *Schutztruppen* wurden in Togo nicht stationiert. Zwischen 1895 und 1899 kam es zu mehreren kleineren Aufständen, die von Polizeieinheiten unterdrückt wurden. 1897/98 bestand die *koloniale Polizeitruppe* aus einem Kommandeur, drei Unteroffizieren und 150 Einheimischen, die bis 1913 auf 2 Offiziere, 6 Unteroffiziere und 550 afrikanische Polizisten erweitert wurde.<sup>[3]</sup> Zu dieser Zeit wurde auch ein größerer Aufstand der *Dagomba* unterdrückt und das Land unterworfen. In der Nähe der Stadt *Yendi* ist heute noch ein Massengrab gefallener *Dagombakrieger* zu sehen“. ([http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Kolonie\\_Togo](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Kolonie_Togo))

The Colony and ‘Schutzgebiet’ was administered from Bagida (now Baguida, 13 km east of Lomé) between 1884 and 1886, from Sebe, part of Anecho (or Aného) (between 1886 and 1897) and from Lomé (after 1897).

About Sebe (or Sebbe):

Ursprünglich war der Ort, an dem es einen portugiesischen Sklavenmarkt gab, unter dem Namen *Klein-Popo* bekannt. Zu Beginn der deutschen Kolonialherrschaft im Jahr 1884 wurde Anecho kurzzeitig von den Franzosen besetzt. Im Tausch gegen *Kapitai und Koba*, dem späteren *Conakry* in Guinea, wurde die Stadt im Grenzvertrag vom 24. Dezember 1885 Deutschland zugeschlagen.<sup>[2]</sup> Von 1885 bis 1897 war Sebe, ein kleiner, an der Nordseite der Lagune gelegener Ort bei Anecho, Sitz der Zentralverwaltung der *deutschen Kolonie Togo*,<sup>[3]</sup> aus dessen größerer, östlicher Hälfte später der Staat Togo entstand. Nachdem Sebe 1897 den Hauptstadtstatus an Lomé abgeben musste, erlebte Aného einen allmählichen Niedergang, der durch Erosionserscheinungen an den Küsten verstärkt wurde. 1905 erhielt der Ort durch die *Bahnstrecke Lomé–Aného* einen Bahnanschluss.



*Häuptlingshaus in Anecho ca. 1910*

Source: <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aneho>

Another source: <http://www.zum.de/whkmla/region/westafrica/togo18841918.html>:

*“ After disputes between British and German merchants (1883-1884), German Reichskommissar GUSTAV NACHTIGAL in 1884 obtained a treaty from local chiefs; a German PROTECTORATE was proclaimed, which received international recognition at the BERLIN CONFERENCE of 1884/1885. An expedition into the interior was undertaken, slavery outlawed. The seat of administration was first at BAGIDA (until 1886), then SEBBE, since 1897 LOME. The colony was named TOGOLAND until 1905, Togo from 1905 onward. Until 1891, Togoland was placed under the administration of Kamerun; since 1891, it was a separate colony. In treaties with France (1897) and Britain (1899, 1904) the borders of Togo were fixed. Togo, the only German colonial possession not to be subsidized, develops slower than Germany's other colonies. In 1900 the LOME PIER was constructed, permitting bigger ships to dock. In 1905 the railway line Lome-Anecho was opened, in 1907 the line Lome-Palime. In 1912, the population was about 1,000,000, of whom about 400 were whites. “*

## **Postal services in German Togo, Vorläufer 1884-1897**

Before 1897 normal German stamps have been used, with post marks indicating the area of cancellation, e.g., 'Lomé, Togo', e.g. Togo-1. Wikipedia-en (Febr 15, 2015): *“The first posts in Togo were established by German traders in the 1880s who operated from the coastal towns and used German West African mail boats. Mail entered the German postal system at Hamburg. There were 17 German post offices before the 1914 invasion”, and “The first stamps used in Togo were unoverprinted stamps of Germany used at Klein-Popo from 1 March 1888 and at Lomé from 1 March 1890. They may be recognised by the cancellations used”.*

Togo German Colony, post mark 'Klein Popo', 1890 and 'Lomé, Togo' on German Reichspost, 1899.



Illustration: Dr. Reinhard Fischer Public **Stamps** (Briefmarken) Auction #138 ([www.stampcircuit.com](http://www.stampcircuit.com));  
50 pf (Klein-Popo): <http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol1/html/togo.htm>



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5099.jpg> and <http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5099-1.jpg>: "1899 Multi-view Pioneer ppc to Germany 5pf tied "KLEIN-POPO" c.d.s. '26 6 99'. A further strike alongside. "



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5098.jpg>: "1891 10pf "Stolle" stationery envelope "KLEIN POPO" '27/1 91' c.d.s. Addressed to Germany.



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/475.jpg>: "1896 10pg German stationery card '495m' with long commercial message on the reverse addressed to Germany. Cancelled "KLEIN-POPO" c.d.s. '12 6 95'".

## German Togo postage stamps 1897-1914

Togo became a German colony on July 5, 1884, but only issued its first post stamps in 1897, followed by regular stamps with the Imperial 'Hohenzollern' Yacht between 1900 and 1913. With three varieties issued in 1915, 1918 and even 1919, that could only be bought in Berlin at the Sammlerschalter, and have never been used in Togo itself (Michel 5/2: 743).



Togo German Colony First Post Stamps, 1897-99, Michel 1-6, valid until 30.09.1901.

Illustration: <http://www.allstamp.net/>

20 Pf: M4; 25Pf: M5; 50Pf: M6; 3Pf: M1; 5 Pf: M2; 10Pf: M3.

M=Michel Katalog, see references



[https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-rTAVf-](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-rTAVf-irfl/VttkHkuaFFI/AAAAAAAAAbiE/EgRN66Umy9g/s1600/Togo3.jpg)

[irfl/VttkHkuaFFI/AAAAAAAAAbiE/EgRN66Umy9g/s1600/Togo3.jpg](https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-rTAVf-irfl/VttkHkuaFFI/AAAAAAAAAbiE/EgRN66Umy9g/s1600/Togo3.jpg)

10Pf: M3

Togo German Colony Second Post Stamps, 1900, Michel 7-19, valid until 26.08.1914.

Illustration: <http://www.allstamp.net/> ;



80Pf: M15; 1M: M16; 2M: M17; 3M: M18; 5M: M19; 3Pf: M7; 5Pf: M8; 10Pf: M9; 20Pf: M10; 25Pf: M11; 30Pf: M12; 40Pf: M13; 50Pf: M14.



Postcard 10 Pf from:

[http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country\\_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true)



Togo German Colony Adjusted second post stamps, with a watermark, Michel 20-23: 1909 (5 Pf), 1913 (10 pf), 1918 (3 Pf) and 1919 (5 Mark), for the last two see footnote 2.

Illustration: <http://www.allstamp.net/>

5M: M23 (there are two versions, one with 26:17 and one with 25:17); 3Pf: M21; 5Pf:

M21; 10Pf: M22.

## Postal services in German Togo, local offices with their own cancellations

Agbelohvu or Abgeluvhoe



<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;



Agome-Palime

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;



Agu

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;



Anecho

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>

[http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland\\_postmarks.html](http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland_postmarks.html)



Assahun

<http://stores.ebay.nl/Kolonien-Briefmarken/Togo/i.html?fsub=1025692018>



Atakpame

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/5097.jpg>

Avhegame



= Afegame

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;

Ho



<http://stores.ebay.nl/Kolonien-Briefmarken/Togo-/i.html?fsub=1025692018>

Kete-Kratschi



<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;

Klein-Popo



in 1905 this was renamed Anecho, a harbour place on the Ocean's shore

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;



Kpangu

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;

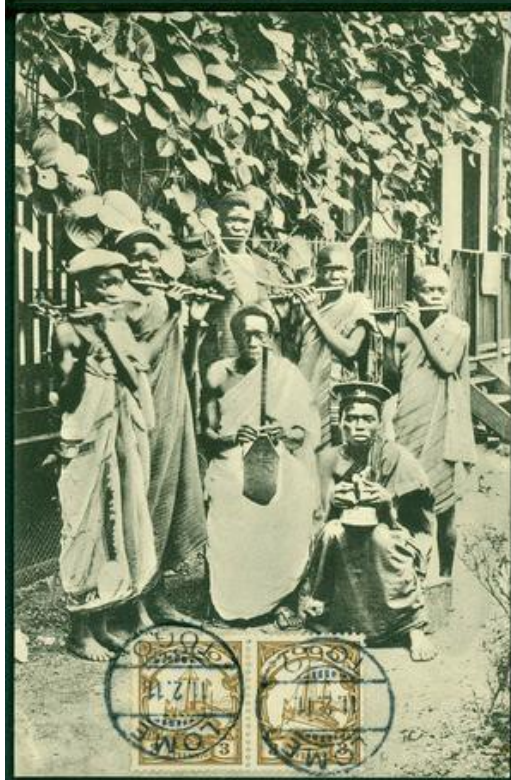


Lome

[http://mail.axtner.com/en/i\\_9223\\_3580/German\\_Colonies\\_Togo/9223-A83-6526.html?breadcrumbId=1424128840.2438](http://mail.axtner.com/en/i_9223_3580/German_Colonies_Togo/9223-A83-6526.html?breadcrumbId=1424128840.2438)



<http://briefmarken.briefmarkenauktion.net/media/images/markmed/03963.jpg>



[http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country\\_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true)



Station Missahöhe

<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=68124&germany%20cover=search&>



Noëpe

[http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img\\_thumb/auction/000/298/442/911\\_001.jpg;](http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_thumb/auction/000/298/442/911_001.jpg;)



Nuatya

[http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland\\_postmarks.html](http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland_postmarks.html)



Porto Seguro

<http://stores.ebay.nl/Kolonien-Briefmarken/Togo-/i.html?fsub=1025692018>



Sansane-Mangu

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;



Sokode

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;



Tsewie

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/gercol/gc/gc1351.jpg>;

Seepost Linie Hamburg-Westafrika



stampcircuit.com ; German sea mail line Hamburg West Africa / XXXII / 13.

11.



Sansane-Mangu

Sokode

Kete-Krachi, Atakpame

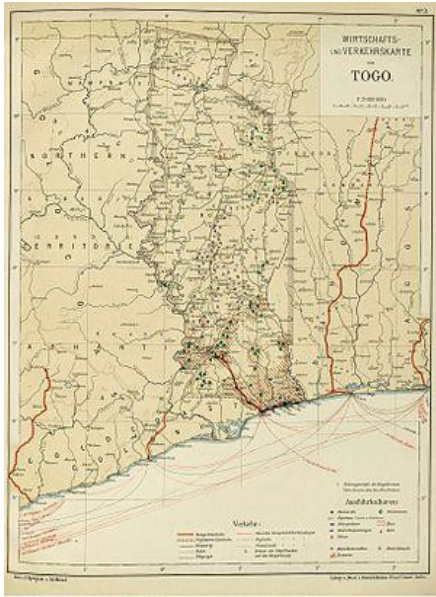
Kpandu, Agome-Palime (= Kpalime), Misahöhe, Agu, Tsevie, Agbeluvho and Nuaty

Ho, Ahvegame, Atakpame, Noepe, Assahun

Lomé, Anecho = Klein-Popo,

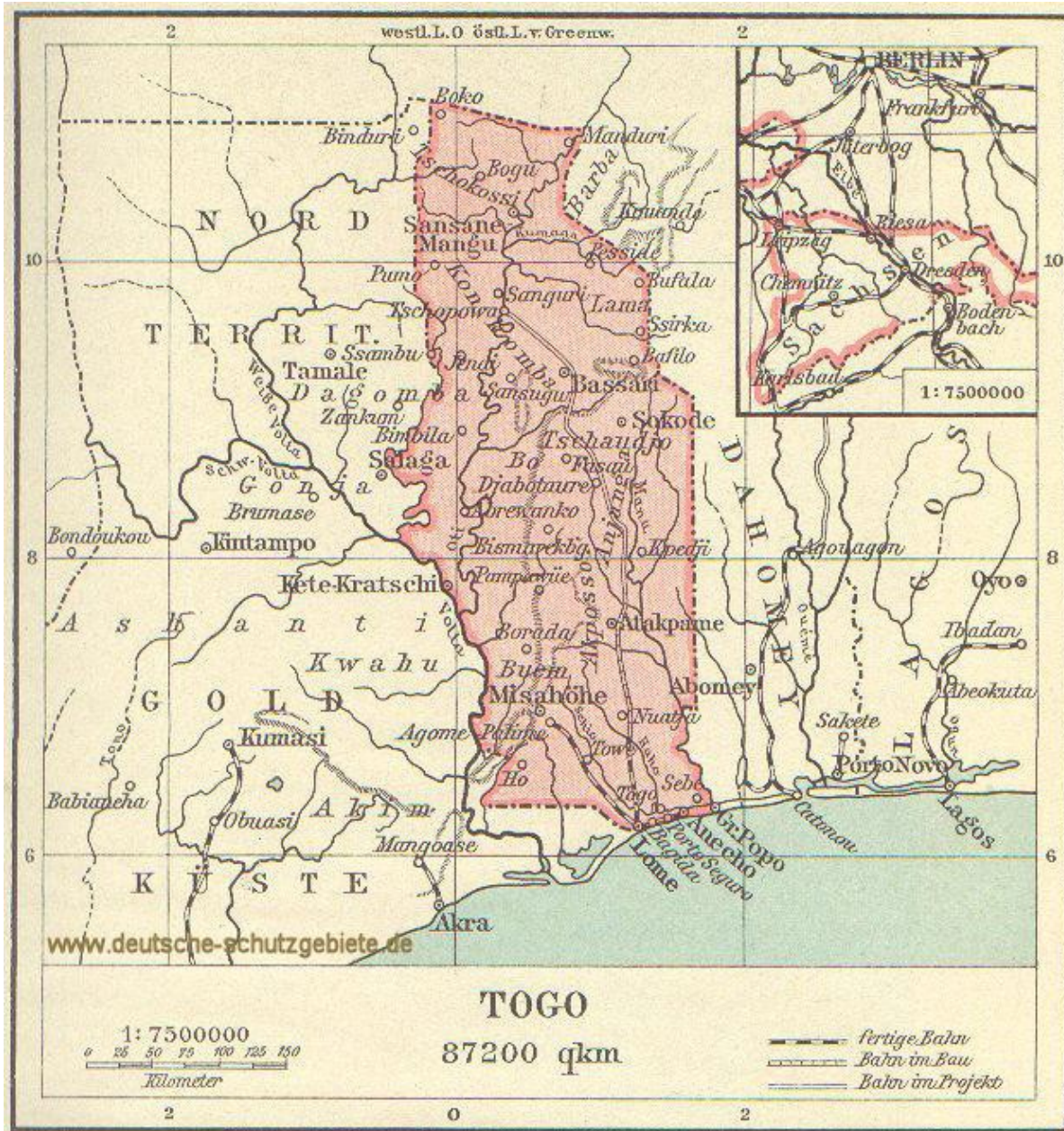
Map of German Togo, and an indication of the places with postal services (illustration from [http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland\\_postmarks.html](http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland_postmarks.html))<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Kpandu and Ho are now part of Ghana; all other places part of Togo.



Source:

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Kolonie\\_Togo](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Kolonie_Togo)



Map of German Togo and environment; map of 1912. Source: [http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/togo\\_landkarten.htm](http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/togo_landkarten.htm)

The postal services in Togo could use an emerging transport infrastructure, partly using existing pre-colonial routes. In 1983 Leo de Haan published a geographical analysis of the colonial development in Togo (De Haan, 1983) and this included three maps: the routes of precolonial Togo, the situation in 1904 and the situation at the start of the Great War, in 1914.

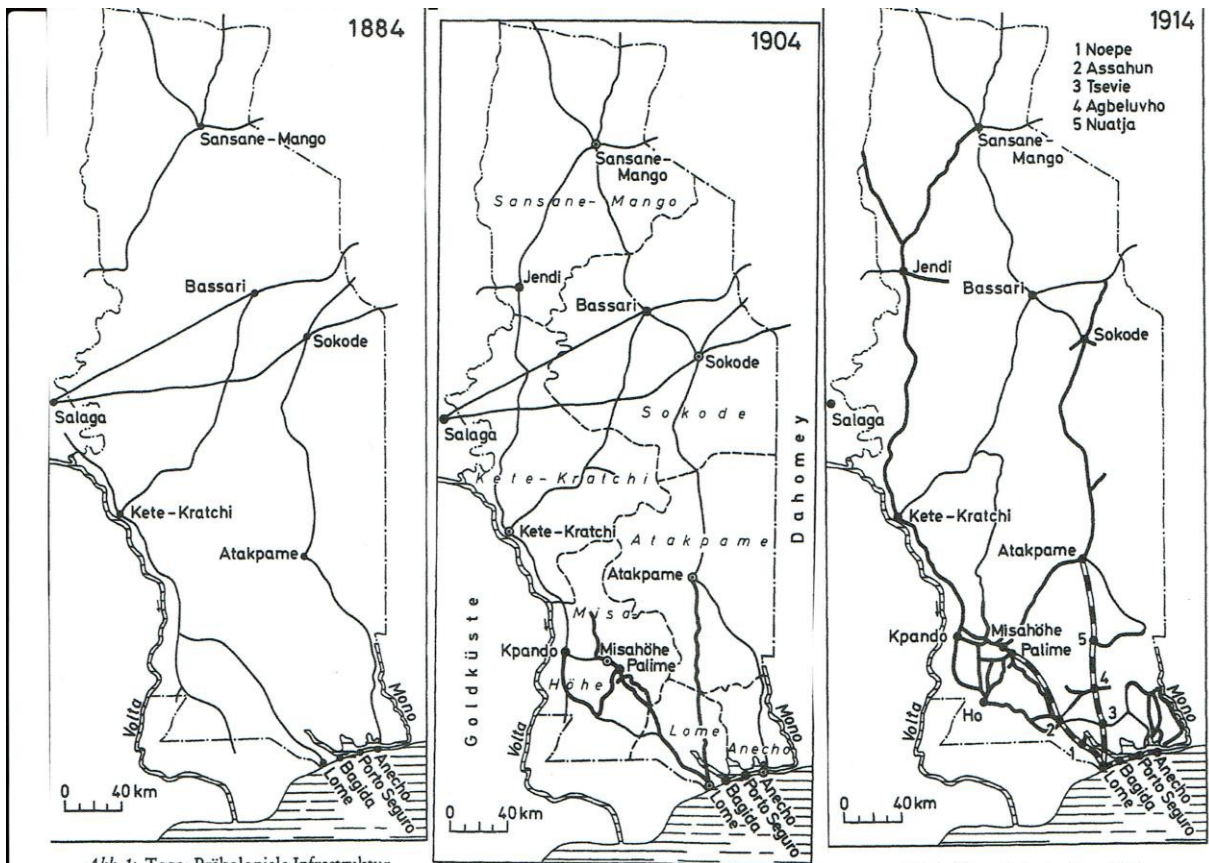


Abb. 1: Togo: Präkoloniale Infrastruktur  
 Togo: Pre-colonial infrastructure

Abb. 2: Togo: Verwaltungseinteilung der deutschen Kolonialzeit  
 und Infrastruktur 1904  
 Togo: Administrative division in the German colonial era and  
 infrastructure, 1904

Abb. 3: Togo: Infrastruktur 1914  
 Togo: Infrastructure, 1914

- Straße <3m breit
  - Straße ≥3m breit
  - Wasserstraße
  - Eisenbahn
  - Zentrum
  - Bezirkszentrum
  - Staatsgrenze
  - - - Bezirksgrenze
- Legende zu Abb. 1-3

Source: De Haan, Leo, 1983, Die Kolonialentwicklung des deutschen Schutzgebietes Togo in räumlicher Perspektive. Erdkunde, pp. 127-137.

### Liste der Gouverneure von Togo

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*Gouverneure der deutschen Kolonie Togo, die von 1884 bis 1914 bestand:*

- 1884: *Gustav Nachtigal* (Reichskommissar von Westafrika)
- 1884 – 1885: *Julius Freiherr von Soden* (Oberkommissar von Togo)
- 1885 – 1887: *Ernst Falkenthal* (Kommissar von Togoland)
- 1887 – 1888: *Jesko von Puttkamer*
- 1888 – 1891: *Eugen von Zimmerer*
- 1891 – 1892: unbesetzt
- 1892 – 1895: *Jesko von Puttkamer* (Kommissar von Togo, seit 1893 mit dem Titel Landeshauptmann)
- 1895 – 1902: *August Köhler* (seit 1898 mit dem Titel Gouverneur)
- 1902 – 1903: *Woldemar Horn* (Gouverneur)
- 1903 – 1905: *Julius Graf Zech auf Neuhofen* (kommissarisch als stellvertretender Gouverneur)
- 1905 – 1910: *Julius Graf Zech auf Neuhofen* (Gouverneur)
- 1910 – 1912: *Edmund Brückner* (Gouverneur)
- 1912 – 1914: *Herzog Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin* (Gouverneur)
- 1914: *Hans-Georg von Doering*

Source: [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste\\_der\\_Gouverneure\\_von\\_Togo](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liste_der_Gouverneure_von_Togo)

### British and French occupation of German Togo in 1914

Wikipedia, English version:

*“(Togoland campaign, 1914)*

*The Togoland Campaign (9–26 August 1914) was a French and British invasion of the German colony of Togoland in west Africa (which became Togo and the Volta Region of Ghana after independence), during the First World War. The colony was invaded on 7 August 1914 by British forces from Gold Coast to the west and French forces from Dahomey to the east. German colonial forces withdrew from the capital Lomé and the coastal province and then fought delaying actions on the route north to Kamina, where a new wireless station linked Berlin to Togoland, the Atlantic and south America. The main British and French force from the neighbouring colonies of Gold Coast and Dahomey, advanced from the coast up the road and railway, as smaller forces converged on Kamina from the north.*

*The German defenders were able to delay the invaders for several days at the battles of Bafilo, Agbeluvhoe and Chra but surrendered the colony on 26 August 1914. In 1916, Togoland was partitioned by the victors and in July 1922, British Togoland and French Togoland were created, as League of Nations mandates. The French acquisition consisted of c. 60% of the colony, including the coast. The British received the smaller, less populated and less developed portion of Togoland to the west. The surrender of Togoland marked the beginning of the end for the German colonial empire”.*

<http://commonwealthstampsopinion.blogspot.nl/2014/04/393-war-in-togoland.html> 10 April 2014

*“War In Togoland.*

*On the 5th August 1914, one day after the British declaration of war on Germany, the British and their allies cut the German sea cables between Tenerife and Monrovia with the result that the cable station at Kamina in German Togoland was left as the only means of communication between Germany and its West African colony. The British governor of The Gold Coast sent a representative to the German acting Governor of Togoland, Major von Doring, on 6 August demanding the surrender of the colony with 24 hours notice and the next morning intercepted a cable from von Doring to Berlin saying that he was withdrawing inland to Kamina and if Lome, the colony's capital, were attacked then it would be surrendered.*

*Meanwhile, French troops crossed the border from the French colony of Dahomey and occupied customs posts near Athieme and the next day occupied Agbanake and took Aneho on 8 August. Local civilians at Aneho welcomed the French and burnt down Government House at Sebe. The British invaded Togoland on 7 August - the first British action of the First World War - and the Union Flag was raised over Lome on 9 August. British troops arrived off Lome aboard the Elele on 12 August and disembarked from the ship through the surf.*

*The British and French agreed on a converging march on Atakpame. On 13 August, the French and Germans were involved in a skirmish at Bafilo. The British engaged the Germans at the Battle of Agbeluvhoe on 15 August and the Germans lost a quarter of their force in their defeat there.*

*On 21 August, British troops heading for Kamina encountered a force of German troops entrenched on the north bank of the Chra river and the following day, the West Africa Rifles supported by a French Force launched several assaults on the German positions but were repulsed and suffered 17% casualties with Lieutenant George Masterman Thompson becoming the first British officer to be killed in action in World War I. On 25 August the British forces found that the Germans had withdrawn from the Chra and on 25 August the British and French arrived at Kamina and on 26 August they found that the wireless towers there had been demolished and von Doring surrendered the colony to the British commander, Lieutenant Colonel Bryant.*

*In 1916 Togoland was split into a French-administered territory and a British-administered area and in July 1922 British Togoland and French Togoland became separate League Of Nations Mandates. British Togoland was later incorporated in the colony of The Gold Coast. The current Togo Republic is the successor state of the former French colony”.*

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African\\_theatre\\_of\\_World\\_War\\_I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_theatre_of_World_War_I)

Another source states: *“When World War I broke out in 1914, the administration of Togo declared neutrality, the recognition of which was refused by the Entente powers. Togo surrenders conditionally in August 1914; the German residents were, in violation of the conditions of surrender, expropriated, interned and deported to France. According to a secret Anglo-French memorandum, in 1916 Togo was partitioned. “* (<http://www.zum.de/whkmla/region/westafrica/togo18841918.html>)

## Postal services in Togo after the start of the War: Anglo-French occupation

The German colony was occupied by a combined English and French army in 1914, and stamps were issued in two languages. The stamps issued by the British occupation forces in 1914 had an overprint of 'TOGO Anglo-French Occupation' on the Yacht stamps of Colonial German Togo: in September-October fifteen stamps (Michel catalogue Nrs 1-15), and in January 1915 with a slightly different overprint (Michel catalogue Nrs 16-21). In 1914-1915 also stamps of the British Gold Coast could be used. In May 1915 Gold coast stamps got an overprint, printed in Accra (Michel Nrs 22-33) followed by stamps made in London in April 1916 (Michel Nrs 34-45).



3Pf: M1; 5Pf: M2; 10Pf: M3 (not included here, see below); 20Pf: M3 of French occupation (for British occupation see below); 25Pf: M5 (not included here, see below); 30Pf: M6 (not included here, see below); 40Pf: M7; 50Pf: M8 (not included here, see below); 80Pf: M9; 1M: M10; 2M: M11; 3M: M12 (not included here, see below); 5M: M13 (not included here, see below).



3Mark: M12 and 5Mark: M13: <http://www.linns.com/news/auctions/2015/june/penny-black-fdc-sells-for--32-000/basicslider-1/aur-mb-jun15-f2.jpg>

2 mm between 'Anglo' and 'French' ('narrow setting').



3Pf: M16 <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1190.jpg>

5Pf: M17 <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1191.jpg>

10Pf: M18 <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1192.jpg>

20Pf: M19 <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1193.jpg>, with misprint TOG

40Pf: M20 <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1194.jpg>

50Pf: M21 <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1196.jpg>



20Pf: M4

[http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn\\_pages/stamp\\_images/97/5006.jpg](http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/97/5006.jpg)

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1205.jpg>: "1915 "TOGO/Anglo-French/Occupation" overprint on 20pf Ultramarine, third setting, select mint single of this rare printing, quite well centered, attractive color, o.g., never hinged, choice very fine; signed Kilian (BPP) and Peter Holcombe, and accompanied by the latter's 1986 certificate for a block of four, this being the bottom left stamp".



<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/151.jpg>: "1914 1d on 5pf green Kaiser's Yacht, first (wide) setting overprint, only 688 issued, bottom-margin example"

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1152.jpg>: "1914 1d on 5pf green Yacht, first (wide) setting, VARIETY - thin "y" in "penny", only 110 issued, tied to piece by "Lome" cds".

[http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn\\_pages/stamp\\_images/97/5005.jpg](http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/97/5005.jpg): "



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1201.jpg> : ““TOG” error, bottom margin block of four, the error being the top left stamp, exceptionally well centered, rich color, light Lome c.d.s. cancels, very fine; a scarce and most desirable example of this error; signed Gilbert”.

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1202.jpg> : “1914 “TOGO/Anglo-French/Occupation/Half penny” overprint and surcharge on 3pf Brown, narrow setting, “TOG” error, block of four, the bottom left stamp being the error, well centered, strong rich color, o.g., the error stamp is never hinged, there are some faint gum toning specks that affect the normal stamps only, the error stamp is very fine and choice; signed Champion”.

*Half Penny: 3Pf: M14; One Penny: 5Pf: M15*



*M1, special*

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1203.jpg>: “1915 “TOGO/Anglo-French/Occupation” overprint on 3pf Brown, third setting, used single tied to piece by a portion of a Lome c.d.s., rich bright color, very fine; this issue was produced from a find of stamps at Sansane-Mangu, only 50 stamps of this value were allotted to the British for overprinting, Gibbs estimates that only 30 to 40 used examples exist; 1971 Friedl and 1978 BPA certificates”.



10Pf special and with misprint: M3 special

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1204.jpg>: "1915 "TOGO/Anglo-French/Occupation" overprint on 10pf Carmine, third setting, a very scarce used block of four, the top right stamp being the TOGU variety (Gibbs #31a), cancelled by blue Anecho c.d.s. postmarks, exceedingly well centered, bright fresh color, extremely fine; Gibbs believes only about 40 examples of the TOGU variety could have been made".



3Pf misprint: M1 special

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1153.jpg>: "1914 3pf brown Kaiser's Yacht with the very rare "TOGO Anglo-French Occupation double overprint, one diagonal, this example emanates from the unique block of four in the Bute Collection (where it was water stained during the London blitz), also ex-Gibbs Collection (pictured in his book), this is the first example from the block (now broken up) to appear in the market for over 20 years, it was missing from the Kamina Collection, a major rarity of great importance!"



1 Mark: M10: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1157.jpg> : "1914 1M carmine Yacht overprinted "TOGO Anglo-French Occupation", first (3mm) setting, only 50 copies printed, quite rare, ..., tied by choice strike of a "Lome" cds to piece, signed Bloch".

2 Mark: M11: <https://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/57/867.jpg>

3 Mark: M12:

<https://d2s03hrlw8s2zb.cloudfront.net/modules/auctions/19/pics/medium/48f12a013cb18dc5b1e599a6d9baa9a4e6a38e6d.jpg>



10Pf: M18 special

<http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1161.jpg> : "1915 10pf carmine Kaiser's Yacht, third (Sansane-Mangu printing, SG Type 6) setting ("Anglo-French" 15mm), wmkd Lozenge, perf 14, only 1001 printed, scarce".



Examples of Togo-Anglo-French occupation, partly with Lomé cancellations: illustrations: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13560.cfm>; Added is the rare printing mistake of 'TOG' instead of 'TOGO' (on 20 pf and on half penny on 3 pf). Also: stamps with Anecho cancellation, and with Lomé cancellations on the Postcard, showing that the language used in the cancellation is still German (illustration: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13561.cfm>); 25 and 30 pf from [http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country\\_spec=Political\\_Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political_Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true); one penny on 5p: <http://www.ebay.ca/sch/sis.html>

This collection shows: 3Pf: M1; 5Pf: M2; 10 Pf: M3 (also special, with Togu); 20 Pf: M4;

and M5 special (Tog); 25Pf: M5; 30 Pf: M6; 40Pf: M7; 50Pf: M8; 80Pf: M9; 1Mark: M10;  
2Mark special (inverted): M11; One Penny: 5Pf: M15; 5 Pf postcard.



20Pf: M4; 25Pf: M5; 30Pf: M6 (2x); Half Penny: 3Pf: M14; One Penny: 5Pf: M15.

<http://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/53032228.jpg>

10Pf: M3: <http://www.stamp-one.com/stamps/pv/c110/51189.jpg>



5Pf: M16: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1159.jpg>: "5pf green Kaiser's Yacht overprinted "TOGO Anglo-French Occupation, second (narrow) setting, only 50 copies were printed, of which about 30 were used, ex-Gibbs".

40Pf: M20: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1160.jpg>: "1914 40pf black and carmine Yacht overprinted "TOGO Anglo-French Occupation", second (narrow) setting, per Gibbs only 25-30 examples printed, most of which were used, thus providing a "world population" of about 20 copies... a perfectly centered example, tied by "Lome" cds to piece".

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1208.jpg>: "



Half Penny: 3Pf: M14; One Penny: 5Pf: M15; 20Pf: M4; 25Pf: M5; 30Pf: M6 on envelope sent by the 'Deutsche Togogesellschaft in Lome', 19/10/1914. <http://www.stampview.com/togo/togo53.jpg>



10Pf inverted: M3 misprint. <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1180.jpg>



5Pf postcard

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1208.jpg> : "1915 "TOGO/Anglo-French/Occupation/One Halfpenny" overprint on 5pf Green postal card, fresh card cancelled by Lome 26.8.15 c.d.s. (probably favor), very fine and scarce; signed Bothe and accompanied by a 1982 BPA certificate".

Lome postmarks on Gold Coast postcards



<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTLJPHr0MH34iNEGqobtSPg47lOThCMQbgkethzmZPqSL4lHafCcw>



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/7441.jpg>



Stamp of Gold Coast used in Lomé, 26/2/1915. Source: [http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2\\_images/lot\\_images/694/694\\_0629.jpg](http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/694/694_0629.jpg)



<http://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/45140793.jpg>: "1916 ANGLO - FRENCH OCCUPATION An attractive Registered cover to Berne, Switzerland bearing Lome Registered Label & ½d green, 1d red, 2d grey & 2½d blue tied by upright "Lome" cds. Seized by the Military Authority at Dieppe en route to Switzerland with "Saisi Par" black octagonal cachet plus violet Censor cachets to cover front & rear."

1/2p: M22; 1p: M23; 2p: M24 and 2 1/2p: M25 on letter

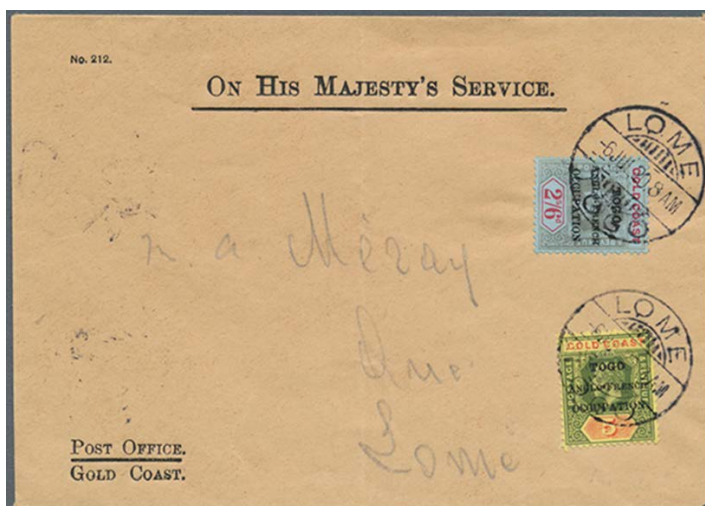


*1d inverted: M22 special:* <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1207.jpg>: "1915 "TOGO/Anglo-French/Occupation" overprint on 1p Red Gold Coast stamp, inverted overprint, right margin block of four, deep vibrant color, o.g., never hinged, very fine; a scarce error block; 1970 BPA certificate".



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

1/2p: M22; 1p: M23; 2d: M24; 2 1/2p: M25; 3p: M26; 6p: M27; 1Sh: M28; 2Sh: M29; 2sh/6p: M30;  
5Sh: M31; 10Sh: M32; 20Sh: M33. (Same series but with 15 mm in stead of 14.5 mm operprint:  
M34-M45)



2sh6p: M30 and 5Sh: M31: <http://p1.philaworld.de/GPKATAUK/42/ED/42ED46/s506462.jpg?PIC> :  
"BRITISH OCCUPATION: 1920 (6.7.), official OHMS cover bearing KGV 2s6d. black and red/blue and  
5s. green and red/yellow both with three-line opt. 'TOGO / ANGLO-FRENCH / OCCUPATION' fine  
used within LOME, vertical bend not affecting the stamps (Tax Method: Margin System)"

Misprints:



1p: M22 inverted: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1164.jpg>: "1915 1d red K George V stamp of Gold Coast, overprinted "TOGO Anglo-French OCCUPATION" SG Type 7, ERROR - overprint inverted, only 240 printed, very scarce".

2 ½ p: M25 misprint: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1166.jpg>: "1915 2½d bright blue K George V stamp of Gold Coast, "TOGO Anglo-French OCCUPATION" local overprint, VARIETY - "O" in "OCCUPATION" omitted, rare, only 50 printed".

6p: M27 misprint: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1167.jpg>: "1915 6d dull and bright purple K George V stamp of Gold Coast, local overprint "Anglo-French Occupation", VARIETY - "O" in "Occupation" omitted, rare (only 42 printed)"

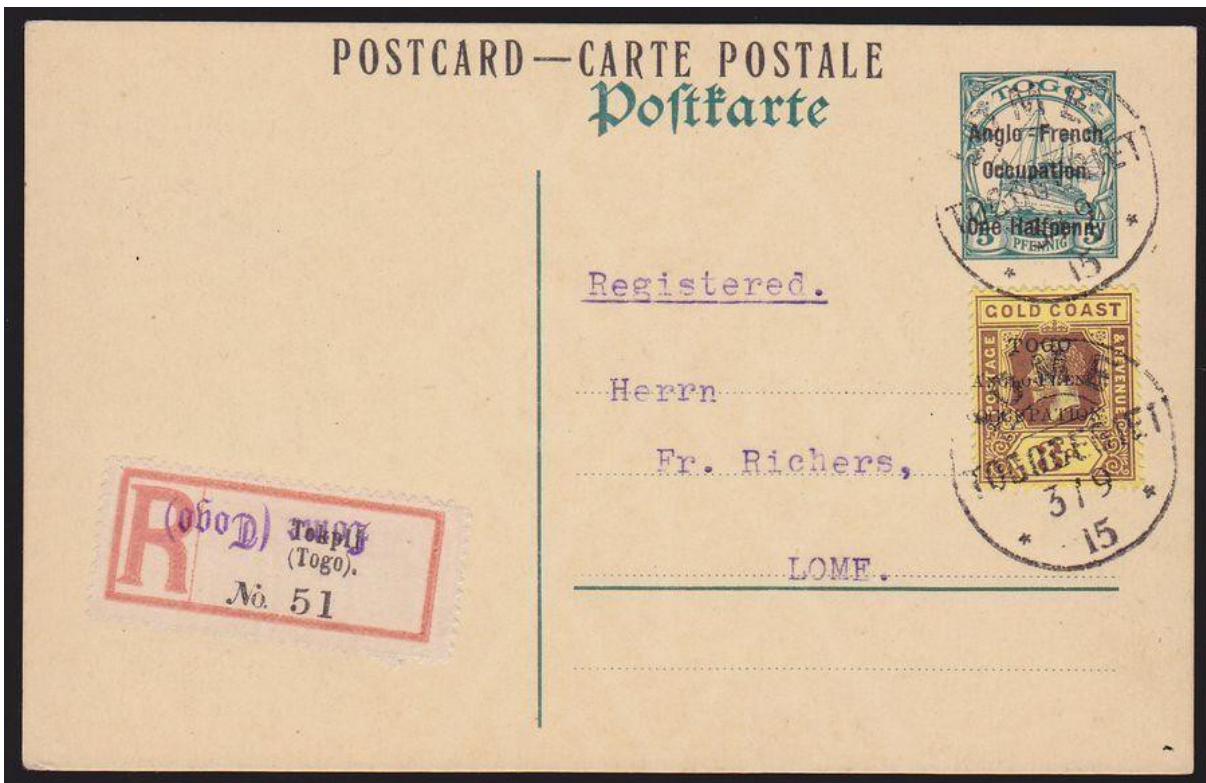
1Sh: M28 misprint: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1168.jpg>: "1915 1' black on green K George V stamp of Gold Coast, "TOGO Anglo-French OCCUPATION" local overprint, VARIETY - "O" in "OCCUPATION" omitted, rare (only 82 printed), perfectly centered".

2Sh: M29 Misprint: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1169.jpg>: "1915 2' purple and blue on blue K George V stamp of Gold Coast overprinted SG Type 7, VARIETY - "CCUPATION" for "OCCUPATION", from the first of the three printings only, well centered".



2p: M24 including misprint: <http://www.colonialstampcompany.com/auction/images/1165.jpg>: "1915 2d grey K George V stamp of Gold Coast, "TOGO Anglo-French OCCUPATION" local overprint, VARIETY - "O" in "OCCUPATION" omitted, rare (only 60 printed), in bottom sheet-margin strip of three, showing control #1 in circle, a nice specialist piece".





Overprint of TOGO Anglo-French Occupation on a regular stamp of the British Gold Coast; King/Emperor George V.

Envelopes with with 2½d (M25) and 2d (M24), and with 1 d, inverted overprint (M23 misprint): [http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2\\_images/lot\\_images/694/694\\_0657.jpg](http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/694/694_0657.jpg) and [http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2\\_images/lot\\_images/694/694\\_0660.jpg](http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/694/694_0660.jpg) ;  
Postcards from the Catholic Mission in Lomé, and with stamps of 1d (M23): [http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2\\_images/lot\\_images/694/694\\_0671.jpg](http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/694/694_0671.jpg)  
Combined stamps one half penny overprint (M14) and 3d (M26)



1916 print 1/2p: M34; 1p: M35; 2 1/2p: M37; 20Sh: M45  
<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Togo/>



Gold Coast Postcards half penny with Anglo-French Occupation, postmark Lome and postmark Station Palime: <http://www.chrisrailey.com/images/474.jpg>; and <http://www.chrisrailey.com/images/611.jpg>



2sh6p: M30: <http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/6252.jpg>

2 ½ p: M25: <http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/6000.jpg>



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/4743.jpg>: "1916 Gold Coast 1d + 2d registered stationery envelope (Size F) overprinted for use in Togo. "SPECIMEN" overprint. The flap is not stuck down. Superb"



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/images/4134.jpg>: "1915 censored 1d + 2d registered stationery

envelope (Size H) with central vertical paper fold addressed to Holland. Franked additional overprinted 2d adhesive tied "LOME" c.d.s. '20 10 15' "REGISTERED LONDON" transit d/s. The stationery envelope is not overprinted."

### Occupation Franco-Anglaise

The French occupation forces also started to issue their own stamps: in October 1914 seven stamps printed by a printing agent in Porto Novo (Michel Nrs: 1-7), and twelve stamps printed by the Catholic Mission in Lomé (Michel Nrs 8-19), all as overprints of 'TOGO, Occupation franco-anglaise' on the Yacht stamps of German Togo. This was followed by a series of seventeen stamps with an overprint of 'TOGO, Occupation franco-anglaise' on stamps of the French colony of Dahomey in 1916 (Michel nrs 25-41). One can also find cancellations by post offices in Togo on stamps of Dahomey without an overprint (until 1917).



05: 3Pf M1; 5Pf: M9; 10Pf: M10; plus M10 misprint



Examples of TOGO Occupation franco-anglaise on German Togo stamps (with visible cancellations in Lomé, and Anecho), Illustrations: 05 on 3Pf: M1; 10 on 5Pf: M2; 20Pf: M3; 25Pf: M4; 30Pf: M5 on letter; 20Pf: M11; 25Pf: M12; 80Pf: M7:

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13561.cfm> , including the 10:5Pf misprint (M2 misprint); 30 pf (M13) from

[http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country\\_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true](http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true)



40Pf: M6 and 80Pf: M7: [http://www.kelleherauctions.com/lotphotos\\_SAN/639/343840.jpg](http://www.kelleherauctions.com/lotphotos_SAN/639/343840.jpg)



2 Mark: M17: <http://www.linns.com/news/auctions/2016/may/christop-gaertner-auction-june-germany-varieties/basicslider-0/togo-two-mark-stamp-1915-overprinted-set.jpg>

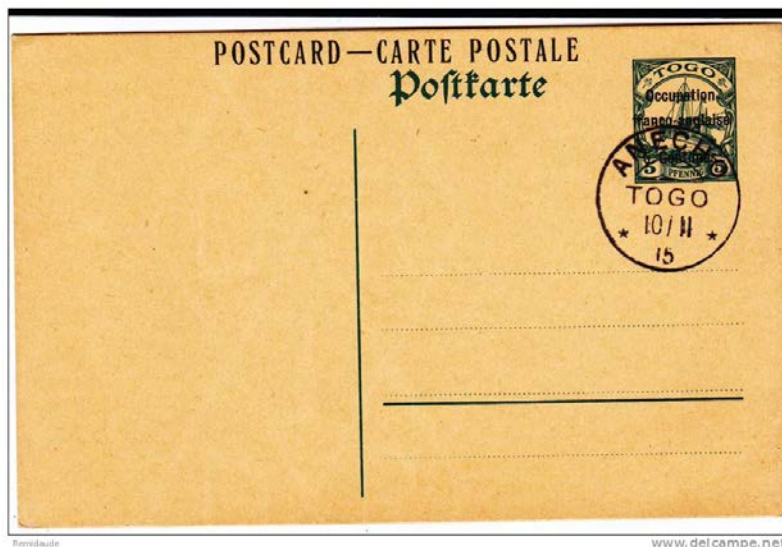
<http://pictures.philasearch.com/A09081/S35/v11241.jpg>

1Mark :M16; 3Mark: M18 and 5Mark: M19 Illustrations not yet found



05 on 3 Pf: M1: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/1212.jpg>: "1914 "05" Ty. I-VI Surcharges and "TOGO/Occupation/franco-anglaise" overprints on 3pf Brown, the complete set of all six surcharge types, well centered, o.g., h.r., Ty. II with a faint toned spot on gum, very fine; Ty. I signed Bothe and Hoffmann-Giesecke and Ty. II-V signed Kilian".

10 on 5 Pf: M2: <http://www.sandafayre.com/stockimages/48110351.jpg> : "FRENCH COLONIES - TOGO FRENCH OCCUPATION 1914 10 on 5pf green surcharge BLOCK of 6 (2x3, positions 15-16, 25-26 & 35-36), containing se-tenant surcharges Maury Type I (x3, one with broken serif & one with spaced numerals), Type II (x2) and Type III (Maury 2 I, Ia, Ic, II & III, SG 2/2b), fine never hinged mint, very fresh & attractive. (6 stamps)".



Postcard 5Pf: [http://images.delcampe.com/img\\_large/auction/000/149/860/509\\_001.jpg](http://images.delcampe.com/img_large/auction/000/149/860/509_001.jpg)

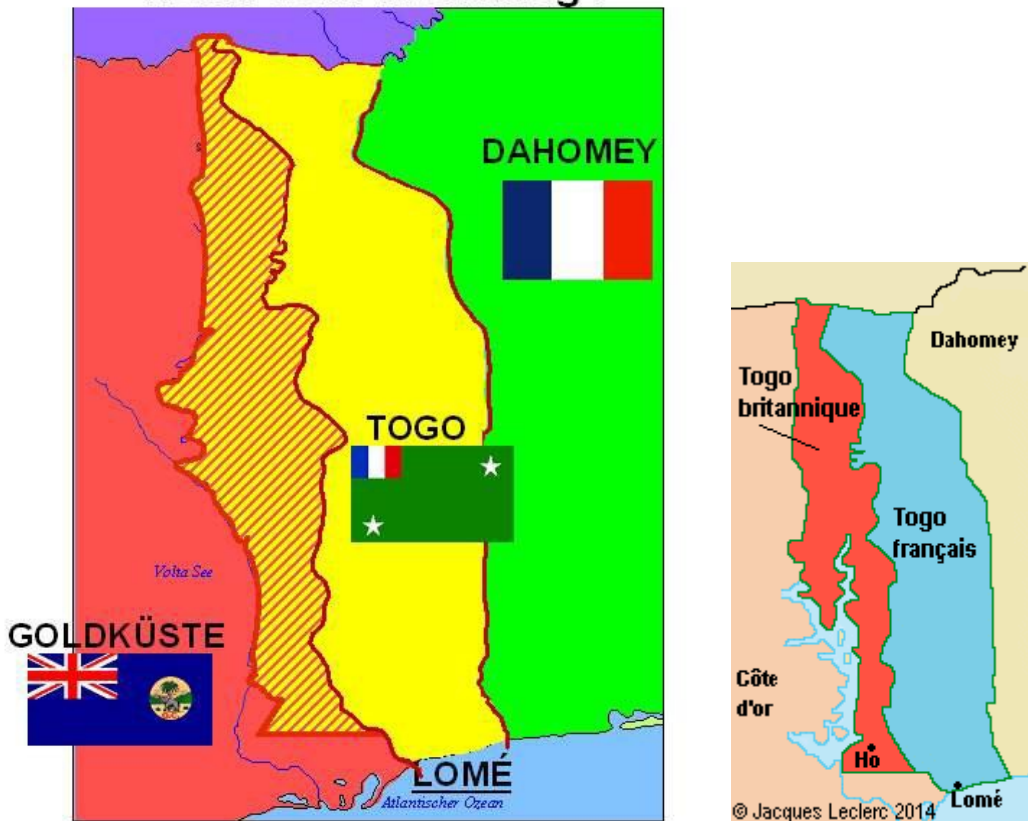


Examples of TOGO Occupation franco-anglaise on stamps of (French) Dahomey, including a misprint. *Illustrations for M25-M41:*

<http://www.stampworld.com/de/stamps/Togo/Postage%20stamps/?year=1916;>

and <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13562.cfm> (4 misprint).

## Die Teilung Togos nach dem Weltkrieg I



Source: „Togo FalkOberdorf“ von Falk Oberdorf - Eigenes Werk. Lizenziert unter CC BY-SA 3.0 über Wikimedia Commons -

[http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Togo\\_FalkOberdorf.jpg#mediaviewer/File:Togo\\_FalkOberdorf.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Togo_FalkOberdorf.jpg#mediaviewer/File:Togo_FalkOberdorf.jpg) (from: [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Kolonie\\_Togo](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Kolonie_Togo))  
<http://www.axl.cefan.ulaval.ca/afrique/images/Togoland-map.gif>

The German version of Wikipedia adds this:

*“ Geschichte nach der deutschen Herrschaft*



Togo um 1915

Die Kolonie wurde nach dem Ausbruch des *Ersten Weltkriegs* schnell von ihren Nachbarn erobert. Am 27. August 1914 wurde Togo den Briten offiziell übergeben.

1916 wurde Togo zwischen Großbritannien (33.000 km<sup>2</sup>) und Frankreich (54.000 km<sup>2</sup>) aufgeteilt. Durch den *Versailler Vertrag* 1919 verlor Deutschland seine Kolonie endgültig und *Französisch-Togoland* und *Britisch-Togoland* wurden *Völkerbundmandate*. Nach dem *Zweiten Weltkrieg* wurde daraus ein *UN-Treuhandgebiet*.

1956 wurde *Britisch-Togoland* nach einer Volksabstimmung an Ghana angegliedert. Der französische Teil stimmte für die innere *Autonomie*.

1960 wurde *Französisch-Togoland* zur unabhängigen Republik Togo. Die Regierung von Togo lud zur Unabhängigkeitsfeier auch den letzten deutschen *Gouverneur Herzog Adolf Friedrich zu Mecklenburg-Schwerin* ein". ([http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Kolonie\\_Togo](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Kolonie_Togo)).

## Togo as a trustee-area of the League of Nations, 1920

The area was declared a League of Nations trustee area in 1920. The western part of the trustee area became part of the British colony of the *Gold Coast* (and after Independence in 1957 became part of *Ghana*); the eastern part was administered by France, got an autonomous status in 1956, and Independence in 1960 as the *République du Togo*.

In July 1921 the French postal authorities in Lomé issued a series of seventeen stamps (Michel Nrs 42-58) with the overprint of 'TOGO' on regular stamps of Dahomey.

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(Eastern) Togo as a LN-Trustee area, administered by France; example from a series of seventeen, and additions (Michel Nrs 42-58 and 59-64).



[http://encyclopine.org/en/Postage\\_stamps\\_and\\_postal\\_history\\_of\\_Togo](http://encyclopine.org/en/Postage_stamps_and_postal_history_of_Togo)





<http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Togo/Postage%20stamps/1914-2013?user=88227&page=2>

(60 c overprint not issued, prepared in 1922)

In 1924 French Togo issued its regular stamps with a series of twenty stamps (Michel nrs 65-84), followed by a similar series of seventeen stamps during 1926 and 1938.

Regular stamps of French Togo, 1924





Sammlerkabinett

www.delcampe.net



Tempocarte

www.delcampe.net

Regular stamps of French Togo, 1924: stamps and Postcards market in Palime and market scene with map of French Togo: [www.delcampe.net](http://www.delcampe.net).

## German revisionist vignettes after the War



<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/webpages/Togo%20vergiss%20nicht.jpg>

After Germany lost its colonies so-called cinderellas (stamps without postal value) were issued to commemorate the loss of the Colonies. There was also one for Togo. After WW1 a revisionist movement in Germany asked for the return of the lost colonies to Germany.



Cinderella issued to commemorate the loss of the German Colonies.

[http://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/Germany-WW1-Lost-Colonies-Togo-Ship-Flag-Poster-Stamp- Cinderella-/291185714846](http://www.ebay.co.uk/itm/Germany-WW1-Lost-Colonies-Togo-Ship-Flag-Poster-Stamp-Cinderella-/291185714846); and revisionist overprint (not official) on Germany  
1921

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche\\_Kolonien\\_und\\_Schutzgebiete](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Kolonien_und_Schutzgebiete)

## Togo's memorial stamps about German rule

After independence the Republic of Togo issued several stamps commemorating the German period.



Colonial stamps on stamps of Independent Togo, 1963:

[http://www.postbeeld.com/nl/stamps/search&exact-country=to&exact-publish\\_year=1963](http://www.postbeeld.com/nl/stamps/search&exact-country=to&exact-publish_year=1963)

and stamps issued at the occasion of '100 years of German-Togolese friendship' in 1984

<http://www.uqp.de/kopka/afrika/togo/s840705.htm>

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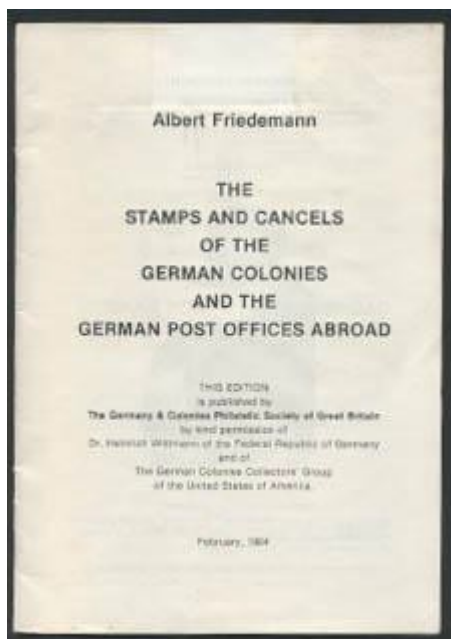
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- Duggan, Peter. *Togo: Overprints on stamps of the Gold Coast 1915-1920*. Reading, Berkshire: West African Study Circle, 2005. ISBN 0-9537474-6-8
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Also:

Albert Friedemann, "The Stamps and Cancels of the German Colonies and the German Post Offices Abroad. Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society (1985).



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Suggested reading: "TOGOLAND (Anglo-French Occupation)"

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