



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

I German Togo

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

WORK IN PROGRESS, SUGGESTIONS WELCOME

Explanation for the Exhibition at the ASC (Wassenaarseweg 52 Leiden; third floor);

February-April 2015

The 'Great War' had a major impact on Africa and that is visible in the post stamps used in the various postal territories in Africa. The loss of German colonies was the most fundamental change, but also other (colonial) parts of Africa experienced a lot of impact.

The German colonies

In 1914, Germany had four colonial territories in Africa: *Togo, Kamerun, Südwestafrika*, and *Ostafrika*. After the Great War they became trustee areas ('Mandatgebiete') of the League of Nations, but administered by Great Britain and France (*Togo* and *Kamerun*), by South Africa (*Südwestafrika*), and by Great Britain (*Ostafrika* as *Tanganyika*), Belgium (*Ruanda-Urundi*) and Portugal (*Kionga*).

I German Togo

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Introduction



Togo-0: Postcards in German Togo: Nr 1 and 2:

(http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true); nr 3:

www.deutscheschutzgebiete.de ; Nr 4:

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Datei:Station Misahöhe. 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*).^[2] 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.^[3] 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)

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 *Kapitaï* und *Koba*, dem späteren *Conakry* in Guinea, wurde die Stadt im Grenzvertrag vom 24. Dezember 1885 Deutschland zugeschlagen.^[2] Von 1885 bis 1897 war *Sebe*, ein kleiner, an der Nordseite der Lagune gelegener Ort bei Anecho, Sitz der Zentralverwaltung der *deutschen Kolonie Togo*,^[3] 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-1: Togo German Colony, post mark 'Klein Popo', 1890 and 'Lomé, Togo' on German Reichspost, 1999.



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

German Togo post stamps 1897-1914

Togo became a German colony on July 5, 1884, but only issued its first post stamps in 1897 (see Togo -2: 'Togo' on German stamps), followed by regular stamps with the Imperial 'Hohenzollern' Yacht between 1900 and 1913 (see Togo-3 and Togo-4)¹.

¹ 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-2: Togo German Colony First Post Stamps, 1897, Michel 1-6, valid until 30.09.1901.
Illustration: <http://www.allstamp.net/>



Togo-3: Togo German Colony Second Post Stamps, 1900, Michel 7-19, valid until 26.08.2014.
Illustration: <http://www.allstamp.net/>; Postcard 10 pf from:
http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true



Togo-4: 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/>

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



Assahun

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



Atakpame

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



= Afegame

Avhegame

<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>;



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

Klein-Popo

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

Kpangu



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

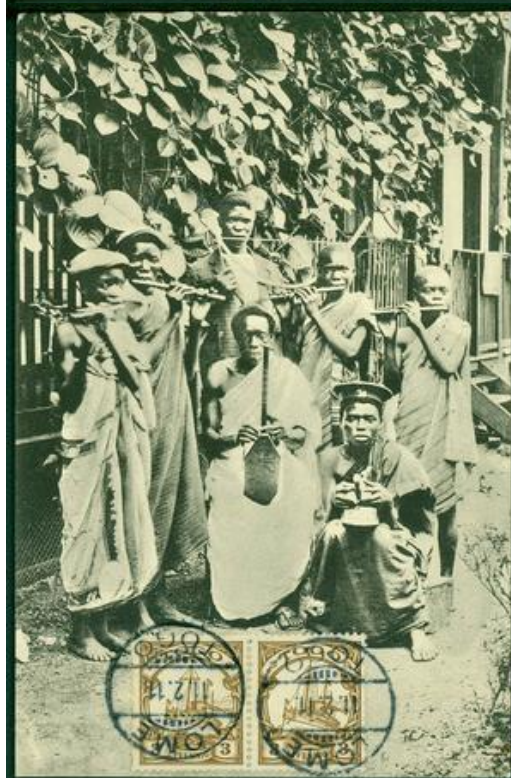
Lome



http://mail.axtner.com/en/i_9223_3580/German_Colonies_Togo/9223-A83-6526.html?breadcrumbId=1424128840.2438



<http://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



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:



Nuatya

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

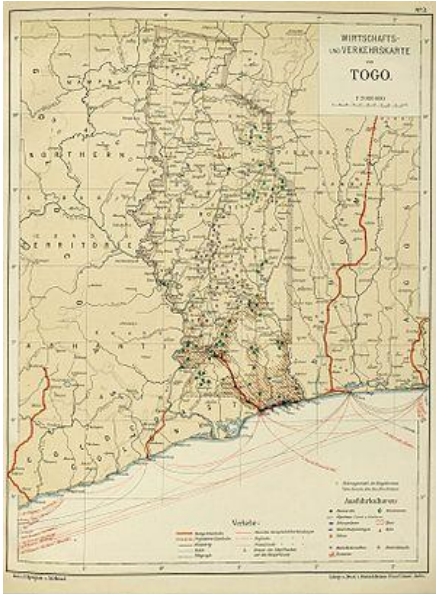
Kpandu, Agome-Palime (= Kpalime), Misahöhe, Agu, Tsevie, Agbeluvho and Nuaty

Ho, Ahvegame, Atakpame, Noepe, Assahun

Lomé, Anecho = Klein-Popo,

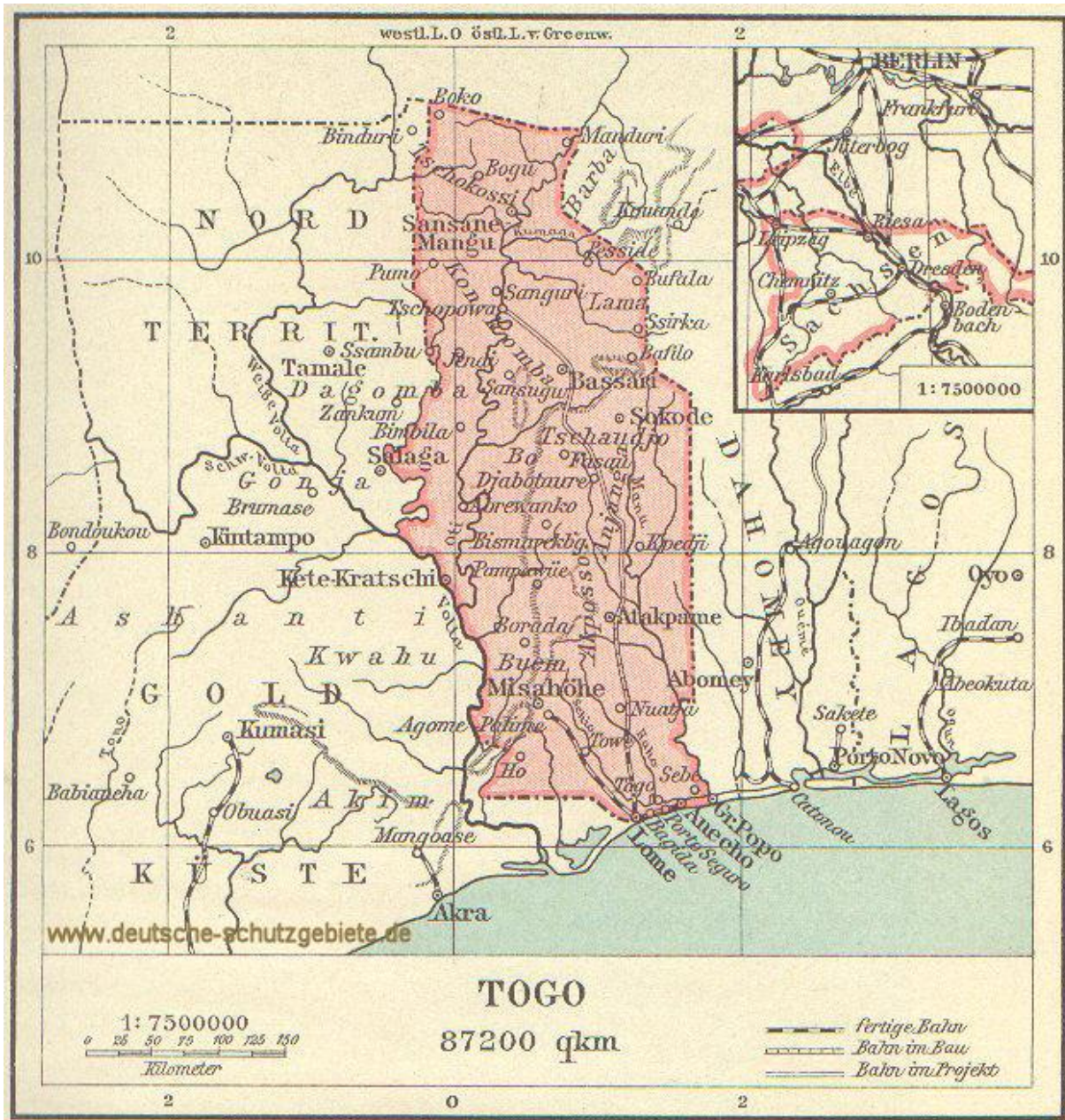
Map of German Togo, and an indication of the places with postal services (illustration from http://www.stamp-collecting-world.com/togoland_postmarks.html)²

² Kpandu and Ho are now part of Ghana; all other places part of Togo.



Source:

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

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.

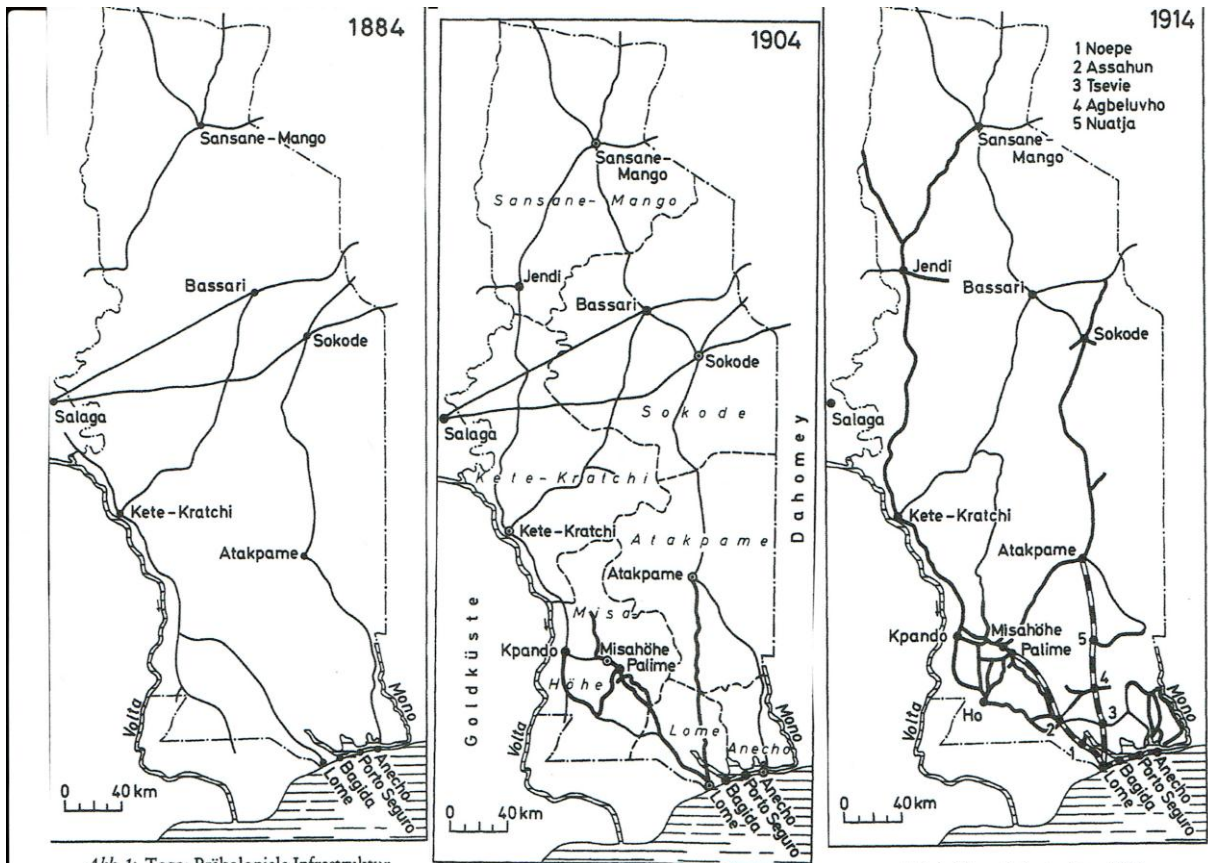


Abb. 1: Togo: Präkoloniale Infrastruktur
Togo: Pre-colonial infrastructure

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

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

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

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

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). See Togo-6a. In 1914-1915 also stamps of the British Gold Coast could be used (see Togo-6b). 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). See Togo-7.



2 mm between 'Anglo' and 'French'



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



Togo-6a: 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 ; one penny on 5p: <http://www.ebay.ca/sch/sis.html>



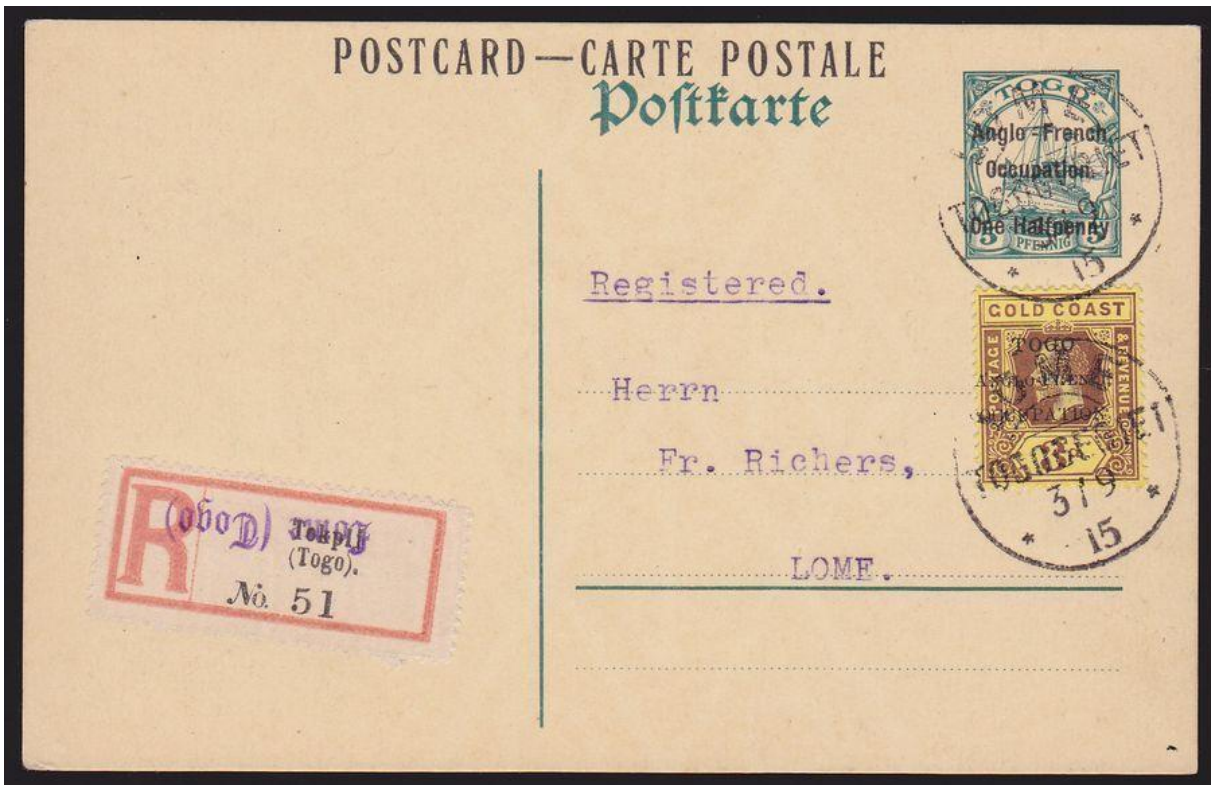
Togo 6b: Stamp of Gold Coast used in Lomé, 26/2/1915. Source: http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/694/694_0629.jpg





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





Togo-7: Overprint of TOGO Anglo-French Occupation on a regular stamp of the British Gold Coast; King/Emperor George V.

Envelopes with with 2½d and 2d, and with 1 d, inverted overprint: 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 ;

Postcards from the Catholic Mission in Lomé, and with stamps of 1d: http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/694/694_0671.jpg Combined stamps one

half penny overprint and 3d: <http://www.ebay.ca/sch/sis.html> ; 2d, 3d (2x, one with

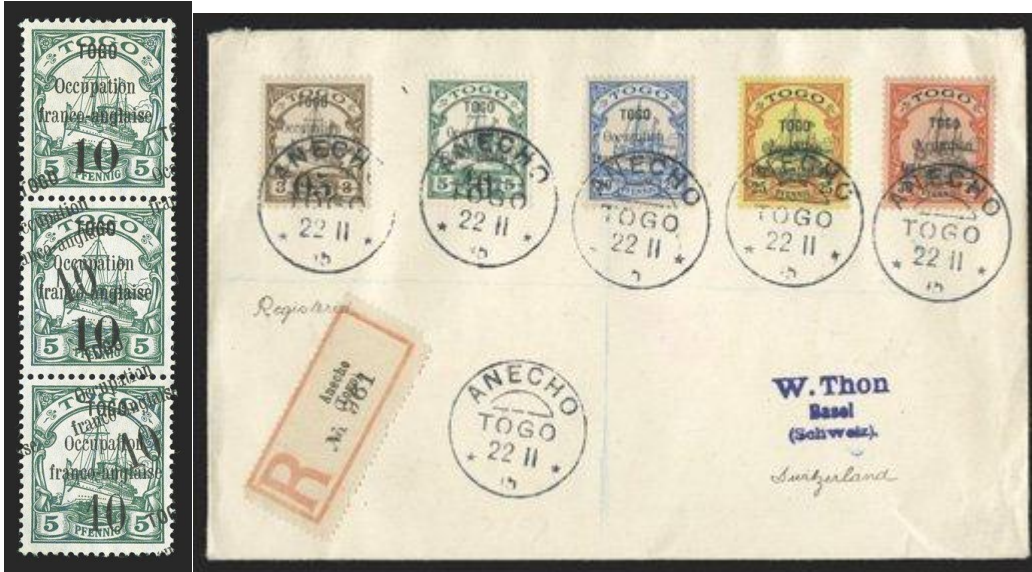
cancellation 'Station Palime) and 6d: <http://www.ebay.co.uk/sch/Other-Commonwealth-Stamps->



1916 print <http://www.stampworld.com/nl/stamps/Togo/>

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. (See Togo-8). 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. (see Togo-9). One can also find cancellations by post offices in Togo on stamps of Dahomey without an overprint (until 1917).





Togo-8: Examples of TOGO Occupation franco-anglaise on German Togo stamps (with visible cancellations in Lomé, and Anecho), Illustrations:

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13561.cfm> , including the 10:5Pf misprint; 30 pf from http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Germany.Colonies.Togo&invstatus=SO&newsearch=true

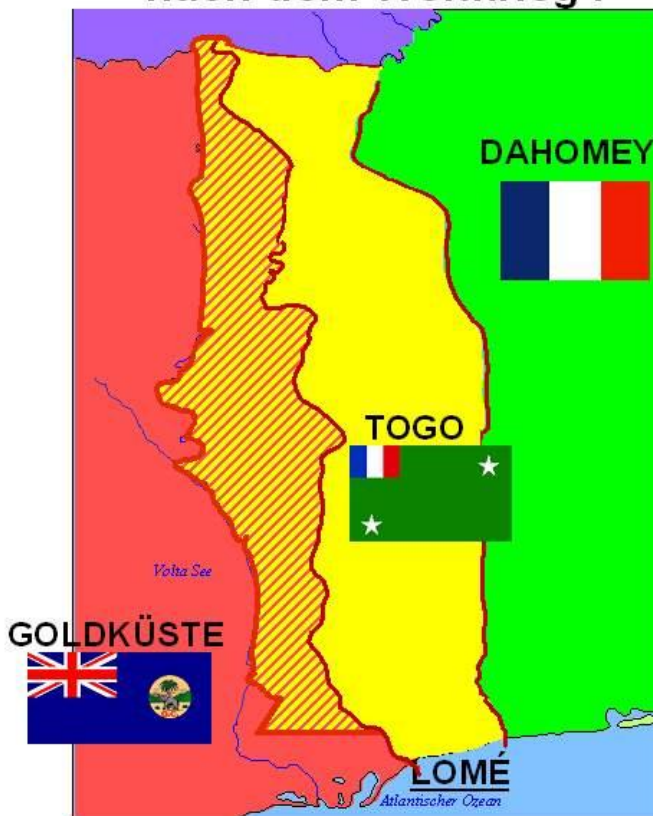


Togo-9: Examples of TOGO Occupation franco-anglaise on stamps of (French) Dahomey, including a misprint. Illustrations:

<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 (from: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsche_Kolonie_Togo)

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 km²) und Frankreich (54.000 km²) 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).

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. See Togo-10.

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Togo-10: (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://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, see Togo-11

Togo-11 Regular stamps of French Togo, 1924





Sammlerkabinett

www.delcampe.net



Tempocarte

www.delcampe.net

Togo-11: Regular stamps of French Togo, 1924: stamps and Postcards market in Palime and market scene with map of French Togo: www.delcampe.net.

German revisionist vignettes after the War

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, see Togo-12. After WW1 a revisionist movement in Germany asked for the return of the lost colonies to Germany (also: Togo-12).



Togo-12: 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>; and revisionist overprint (not official) on Germany 1921
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, see Togo-13.



Togo-13: Colonial stamps on stamps of Independent Togo, 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

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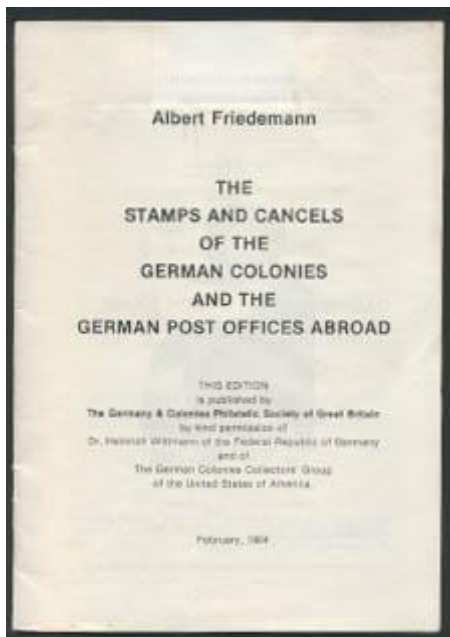
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Annex

from: http://archive.org/stream/warstampsofallie00armsrich/warstampsofallie00armsrich_djvu.txt

“TOGOLAND (Anglo-French Occupation)

Within three days of the declaration of War between Great Britain and Germany the conquest of the German Colonial Empire was commenced. A few weeks later the first philatelic souvenirs of the successes of the Allied armies made their debut in the stamp collector's album.

Togoland, an important German colony on the West Coast of Africa, was the scene of the first Allied attempt to carry the war into the enemy's territory. The existence of a great central wireless station newly installed at Kamina in Togoland, by which the whole of the German Colonial wireless system was linked with Berlin, made this possession of enormous strategic importance, and it accordingly became the objective of a British Expedition from the Gold Coast, which occupied Lomé, the capital and port of Togoland, on August 7th, 1914. Anticipating the invasion, the German forces had retired inland to Kamina (about 100 miles distant). Here, after some desultory fighting, the British Expedition (which had meanwhile been joined by a French detachment from Dahomey) arrived on August 26th, and received the un-conditional surrender of the Colony at the hands of the German Acting-Governor.

When the administrative services were hastily transferred to Kamina before the arrival of the British, all stamps, specie, etc., were likewise sent inland, so that on taking over control at Lomé, the British military authorities were unable to find any trace of them. A small supply of current Gold Coast postage stamps, however, formed part of the equipment of the expedition, and these were brought into use as early as August 8th, 1914, the day following the occupation, and were postmarked with the Old German cancelling stamp, inscribed " Lomé – Togo – Gebeit ".

At Kamina, a considerable hoard of ex-German Colonial postage stamps was eventually brought to light, the manner of their finding being related in

the following extract from a letter written by a member of the Expedition (a Mr. Pope) to a friend in N. Wales, dated October 5th, 1914:

" When we invaded Togo, we could find no trace of their stamps at any of the P.O.s. It appears that all postmasters had instructions to send them in to headquarters, and they were taken to Kamina and buried somewhere ; also a great amount of money. All that could be found was 37 boxes of 250 marks each, which were in a well at Kamina. A few days before the British evacuated Kamina, some chiefs came in with a big pile of stamps. The officer reckoned there was about ;!<i>'28,000 worth.* Of this amount only £-\io were surcharged ' Togo - Anglo-French Occupation '. These are now early all sold locally, for which the gods be thanked, for I had the job of dishing them out, and I never want to see any surcharged stamps again- except in a collection. I had applications from all over Great Britain and the United States for them, but they will mostly be disappointed. As we go halves in everything with the French, a certain number were sent to them, which they surcharged ' Occupation Franco-Anglaise ' "The writer omits to mention that this figure included bullion in addition to stamps.

The surcharged " Occupation " stamps referred to in this letter were issued under the con-joint administration of Great Britain and France, those overprinted in English being employed at Lome, and elsewhere in the British sphere of influence, and those with the French superscription at Anecho, and in the Northern province under French control. The British overprint was applied in the press of the Catholic Mission at Lome, and the French at the Government Printing Office, Porto Novo (Dahomey). In each instance the type was set up to cover a half sheet of fifty stamps at each impression.

The inclusion of the (apparently redundant) word " Togo" in the British overprint is accounted for by the fact that it was originally prepared for printing upon the contemporary Gold Coast stamps destined to be used in the occupied territory, but when the stock of ex-German Colonial stamps was unearthed it was decided to utilise these : the original setting of the overprint remaining (probably through an oversight) unchanged. The French overprint is, of course, merely a Gallicised rendering of its British prototype.

The total number of ex-German Colonial postage stamps in the "Hohenzollern" type of 1900, inscribed "togo", thus treated was 117,104 specimens (...)were divided between the British and French administrations in approximately even quantities, but the British series was further augmented by a small find of the 40, 50, 80 pfg. and 1 mark values, made subsequently, in which the French did not participate to any extent.

The 5 pfg. and 10 pfg. stamps belonged to the latest printing received from Berlin and were upon paper watermarked with a lattice pattern ; the remainder were without watermarks.

The imprint " Togo - Anglo-French Occupation " was at first set in three lines of heavy-face De Vinne type, with a uniform space of 3mm. between the lines, repeated fifty times in five rows of ten. Two impressions were therefore required to completely overprint an unbroken sheet of 100 stamps.

This fact was responsible for the only error of importance existing on the lower values of this issue, a sheet of the 10 pfg. being inadvertently inserted in the press to receive its second imprint upside down. consequently half of the sheet received the overprint inverted, and the two middle rows of stamps had the imprint tete-beche in relation to one another.

Varieties of minor importance may be found in the spacing of the word "togo", which on the 7th, 8th and 10th stamps in each block of 50 measures 7mm. and 6mm. on Nos. 9, 19, 28, 29, 38 and 39. It is possible, however, that these variations are not constant, and they are in all probability attributable to uneven impression, and loose type. A broken "e" in "French" exists on the twenty-third and seventy-third stamps in a complete sheet, and there are also slight discrepancies in the "O" of "Occupation" on certain of the stamps.

The precise quantities of each value comprised in the first or "wide" setting of the British "Togo" overprint cannot be determined, as the official figures make no distinction, but a practical estimate given in Togo, the Stamps of the British and French Occupation places them (...).

It is stated that these stamps were first placed on sale at the Lome Post Office on September 18th, 1914, at the uniform rate of id. each, irrespective of their nominal face values, but were withdrawn after only four hours in response to telegraphic instructions received from the Gold Coast. The following circumstantial account of this ephemeral issue is given by a writer in the Postage Stamp: "A small incident at the outset," he remarks, "caused a curious confusion in the use of these stamps, and their sale was temporarily stopped within a few hours of the original issue. The chief official in charge of the postal arrangements visited the commanding officer on a vessel lying off Lome, to get official sanction for the issue, and by accident the chief official in question was carried on to Lagos, involving a delay of a week before he could return to his post at Lome. During about four hours, the interval during which the stamps were on sale, on September 17th (or 18th?) the issue was made regardless of the difference in the denominations of the stamps."

The regular public issue of the stamps of the first printing (technically known as the "Wide Setting") actually took place during the first fortnight in October, 1914, on or about the 12th of that month.

Shortly after the appearance of these stamps it was deemed expedient, in view of the shortage of the 10 pfg. (..), which as the equivalent of id. was in the most common demand, to appropriate the 5 pfg. stamp to meet this rate, and as a natural corollary to cause the 3 pfg. to represent id. This necessitated the imposing of their respective new values upon the stamps in question, which was accordingly added in words beneath the original overprint, at a second operation.

Apparently the "Half Penny" on 3 pfg. stamp was the first to be surcharged, and the word "One" afterwards substituted for "Half" to produce the id. on 5 pfg. The only notable varieties found in this value surcharge consist of a small "y" in "Penny", occurring on fourteen stamps in each sheet, and a wide space between "n n" of "Penny", which existed twice only on some sheets. In consequence of the value surcharge being added at a separate printing, its position in relation to the original overprint is subject to a variation, from imm. to 3mm. in the distance between "Occupation" and the value.

Approximately eight hundred copies of the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. were additionally surcharged "Half Penny" and "One Penny", and issued on or about October 18th, 1914.

As might be expected, the process of adding the British value on the two lowest denominations of the Togoland provisionals proved too clumsy and laborious to be long continued. So soon therefore as the remainder stock of

these values in the '* Wide ' setting had been worked-off in this manner, the type was closed up, reducing the space between the lines from 3mm. to 2mm., and the value in " pence " added beneath, so as to enable both overprint and surcharge to be carried out at one impression, and thus overcome the difficulty of accurate centring in the case of the value surcharge.

In the re-arrangement of the type for this " narrow " setting, a notable error was evolved through the accidental dropping out of the final "o" in "togo" ; the seventh in the fourth row or No. 37 in each block of fifty. It would (...)seem that the error '^tog" escaped notice until the 20 pfg. and 25 pfg. values were reached, but was detected and corrected after only a few sheets of these denominations had been run-off, so that it is extremely scarce on either of those stamps.

The " narrow " overprint, set-up in blocks of 50 (5 rows of 10) was applied as before to complete sheets composed of 100 stamps each, at two impressions, the last line indicating the value being removed after the requisite number of 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. had been surcharged " Half Penny ' ' and ' ' One Penny ' ' respectively : and the remaining type (without the value) was used for overprinting the balance of the series.

Apparently the '* Half Penny " stamps were struck off first, as in the case of the " Wide " setting. Most sheets of the " One Penny " show the "n n" of the second word widely spaced on the first stamp in the bottom row - No. 41 in each block. The variety with small thin " y " in " Penny " also re-occurs, together with three lesser varieties, viz. "togo" narrow (No. 8 in the block); "t" and "o" of "togo" widely spaced (Nos. 10 and 49); and broken " e " in " French " (No. 2^ as before). The narrow '* O " in " Occupation " is likewise found in the same proportion in the " Narrow " as in the " Wide " setting.

A scarce and interesting variety in this series is afforded by a sheet of the 20 pfg. stamps, which, having been overprinted on the upper half from the first '* Wide " setting of the type and not completed, subsequently received its second impression from the " Narrow " setting, thus providing the vertical pairs of " Wide " and '* Narrow " settings se tenant.

A few isolated copies of the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. are believed to have received the " Narrow " overprint without the value line at the foot, and it seems probable that these may have served as trial impressions for the overprint on the other denominations.

Stamps overprinted from the second or " Narrow " setting of the inscription " Togo - Anglo-French Occupation " were placed on sale '* during the latter half.

A second, but considerably smaller find (than that originally made at Kamina) of ex-German Togo postage stamps, took place about the end of 1914, at Sansanne Mangu in the French sphere of administration. As there was no printing- press available in this part of the territory the entire stock was despatched to the British Headquarters at Lome, with a request that they might be overprinted for provisional use under the Condominium as heretofore. Accordingly the bulk of the stamps was overprinted with the customary French inscription, but this time in English type ; and the remainder, five values only, in English, at the Catholic Mission as before.

Owing to the shortage of type it was found necessary, in order to provide for the French overprint, to disperse half of the original setting of the English inscription, which, therefore, was applied in blocks of 25 instead of 50.

This second printing from the " Narrow " setting is distinguished by the space between the words "Anglo" and " French ", which is only imm. as against 2mm. in the initial printing, and also by the presence of a new variety having the top of the second "o" in "togo" broken, so that it has the appearance of a letter "u", on the fifth stamp in the first row. The impression on the whole is somewhat heavier, due no doubt to wearing of the type.

It will be noted that the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg-. stamps were overprinted without the addition of a new value.

The stamps printed from the third setting of the British (...)/

For a time, as supplies of these overprinted provisional stamps became exhausted, recourse was had to the ordinary contemporary postage stamps of Gold Coast (Georgian series) devoid of distinguishing mark, save the local cancellation only.

On or about May 18th, 1915, however, the complete set of Gold Coast postage and revenue stamps, up to and including 1/- face value, was brought into use throughout the British sphere of influence in Togoland, overprinted " Togo - Anglo-French Occupation " in three lines of large and small Roman capitals. This overprint, applied at the Government Printing Office, Accra, Gold Coast, was set up from movable type to overprint a single pane of 60 stamps (half sheet) at each operation, and contained two noteworthy varieties, in the form of a small "f" in "FRENCH" on Nos. 25, 28 and 59 in each pane, and a small "G" in "TOGO" (No. 24).

In the second printing of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 2/-, 2/6 and 5/- values occurred a third variety with a hyphen between "axglo" and "frenxh" omitted, on the fifth stamp of the pane. The 57th stamp in the pane on all values in this second - a very limited - printing showed an error caused by the dropping out of the first letter of the word "occupation", which thus reads "ccupation". This error was, however, for the most part, removed by the postal officials before the sheets were sold to the public. Consequently this "ccupation" error is extremely rare on every value except the lowest. Even on this denomination it fetches about £1.

From the sheets of the 1d. value the 33rd stamp was similarly removed, and this was afterwards found out to have been the original position of a variety in which the first two letters of "occupation" are omitted.

One pane of the 1s. stamp of this series existed with a double impression of the overprint, whilst two sheets of

GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF WEST AFRICA.
DAHOMY COLONY.

Official Announcement.

We, the undersigned, President and Members of the Commission, authorised by the decision No. 909 of M. the Lieutenant Governor of Dahomey, dated October 8th, 1914, have proceeded to investigate the postal figures returned from Togo and addressed by the Governor of the Gold Coast to the Governor of Dahomey in order that they may be put up for sale in the Postal Telegraph offices situated in the portion of the German Colony recently occupied by the French.

We have proved that this consignment contained (,,,) - In evidence of which we have drawn up the above official announcement, according to law.

Made at Porto-Novo, on October 8th, 1914.

The President, The Members,

(Signed) Gouffran. (Signed) Reynier, Omer.

(...) the id. (240 stamps) received the overprint inverted, including in both instances of course all varieties normally found on these stamps. The "ccupation" errors on the IS. " double " and the id. inverted are unique. On the id. inverted one stamp was found with the word "togo" entirely omitted. This of course again is unique.

Minor varieties are to be found in the shape of double hyphens, thick hyphen and dot for hyphen, as well as a number of others arising out of the poor condition of the type, but these are not, generally speaking, consistent in their positions.

The outstanding varieties such as "ccupation", small **f", etc., were corrected in later printings from the same type.

In the case of the 3d. value the initial overprinting was made upon the stamps on surface-tinted paper (" white- back "), but subsequently it appeared on paper coloured right through.

Twelve months later, in May, 1916, these Colonially- printed stamps were superseded by the same types similarly overprinted in London by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., from electrotyped plates. The London overprint is free from errors and varieties, and is made from slightly larger and heavier type, which often shows through on the backs of the stamps, and has altogether a more finished appearance than the Colonial product.

The impending incorporation of the British zone of Togoland in the Gold Coast -Colony may be expected to lead to the early withdrawal of these provisional stamps from use, as in the case of the French sphere, when its philatelic no less than its political identity will be merged with that of the older Colony.

(ii) Issues of the French Administration

That portion of the former German colony of Togoland, assigned for administrative purposes to the French authorities, lay in the Northern and Western sectors of the territory, with headquarters at Anecho or Little Popo, near the Dahomey border. Here v/as issued about the same time as the first British occupation series, a similar set of provisionals, overprinted in French, *' Togo^ - Occupation franco-anglaise ", and, in the case of the two lowest values, the figures ".05" and ".10" being the equivalents in centimes of the " Halfpenny " and " One Penny " of the Anglo-French issue.

The overprint, in capitals and lower case type of a font quite distinct from that of the Lome printing, was applied at Porto-Novo, the capital of the adjacent French West African colony of Dahomey, and was set up to overprint a half-sheet of fifty stamps (5 rows of 10) at one impression.

In the case of the two stamps additionally surcharged with figures of value in centimes, there are no fewer than six distinct varieties of the ".05 " and three of the ".10 " due to a shortage of type at the local printing office, as well as a large number of minor varieties such as wide space between " o 5 ", etc., etc.

The main types of the value surcharges are : -

.05. .10.

Type I. Tall, thin figures, Type I. Tall, thin figures,

"5" with short serif. narrow " O " and long serif

Type II. Figures smaller and to " 1 ". tJiicker, very round "5". 1'ypG H-
Thicker and broader

Type III. Small, thick fancy figures, " O " broken at top figures, "5" with
curly serif. and no serif to " I ".

Type IV. Similar to Type I., Typ^^ III. Tall thin " I " and but heavier
figures. broad " O " broken at top.

Type V. Similar to Type I., but without ball at bottom of loop of "5".

Type VI. Similar to Type III., but slightly smaller, and "5" more open.

The French inscription contains varieties with narrow "o" in "occupation"
and small "s" in "anglaise". A double surcharge is known in the ".10 on 5
pfgs.", whilst the same value bisected and used to make up an odd amount is
listed by a continental catalogue, but so far as our information goes, this
practice was never officially recognised.

The numbers of the first French Togo series are given in a document
published by order of the Lieut. -Governor of Dahomey, which is reproduced
on another page. The stamps of the second or Sansanne Mangu " find "
apportioned to the French administration were, as previously stated,
overprinted at the same time as their British prototypes, in the press of
the Catholic Mission at Lome, where the types were set up to cover a block
of 25 stamps at each impression, thus necessitating- the sheets being
divided into four before the overprinting.

In this printing, made in January, 191 5, no outstanding varieties have so
far been recorded, but the word "togo" varies in length from 6|mm. on six
stamps in each block to 7mm. on the remaining 19.

An interesting and extremely rare variety of the 10 pfg. carmine, of this
series, has been noted bisected vertically and used on a letter to
represent half its face value, viz. 5c. The same value is also known with
the overprint inverted, a single block of 25 stamps having been
inadvertently inserted in the press upside down.

It will be remembered that the original French series contained no stamps
of higher face value than 80 pfg., but that the British had subsequently to
obtain a smaller supply of " mark " denominations. The few copies of '*
mark " stamps included in the Sansanne Mangu find, therefore, were all
allotted to the French administration in order to equalise matters.
Reference to the official figures of the 191 5 issue, however, will show
how extremely small were the quantities found of the high values, all of
which are of the greatest rarity with the second " Franco-Anglaise "
overprint.

The single copy of the i mark stamp of this series is the rarest of all War
Stamps, its potential value, in the unlikely event of it ever coming on to
the market, being in excess of £1000,

Following the exhaustion of these overprinted provisional Occupation
stamps, about May, 191 5, the lower values of the contemporary pictorial
postage stamps of Dahomey were brought into general use in the French

sphere of influence in Togoland, distinguished only by the local postmarks of Anecho, etc.

Commencing from January, 1917, however, the Dahomey postage stamps used in the French sphere of influence in Togoland bore a distinctive imprint consisting of the words " Togo - Occupation franco-anglaise " in four lines in heavy black type, applied at the French Government Printing Establishment on the Boulevard Brune, Paris. Subsequent printings, made upon surface coated paper included the denominations 15c., 25c. and 35c., not comprised in the original series, but added to meet increased postage rates. Sheets of the 15 centimes stamps, by the way, contained a variety " occupation" for "occupation", and the 4 centimes is recorded with " double*" overprint. Early in 1919 the French portion of Togo was incorporated in the Colony of Dahomey, when the use of separate postage stamps was finally discontinued".

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