

African Studies Centre
Leiden, The Netherlands



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

Ton Dietz
ASC Working Paper 125 / 2016

African Studies Centre
P.O. Box 9555 2300 RB Leiden The Netherlands
Telephone +31 71 5273372
Prof. Ton Dietz
Director African Studies Centre Leiden

E-mail dietzaj@ascleiden.nl
E-mail asc@ascleiden.nl
Website <http://www.ascleiden.nl>
Facebook www.facebook.nl/ascleiden
Twitter www.twitter.com/ascleiden
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POSTAL HISTORY OF MOROCCO IN THE EARLY YEARS OF POSTAL SERVICES, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE POSTAL SERVICES DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

Ton Dietz; African Studies Centre Leiden
Leiden, January 2016.

This is the fifth Working Paper of the African Studies Centre in Leiden about African Postal History before, during and after the First World War, in areas where there have been German Post Offices in Africa, and where Germany lost those Postal Administrations during the 1914-1919 period. The other four WPs are about Togo, Cameroon, German East Africa (later Tanganyika/Tanzania) and German Southwest Africa (later Namibia). See (<http://www.ascleiden.nl/content/asc-working-papers> and go to 2015).



http://www.ebay.ca/itm/Chromo-Liebig-S854-Maroc-Morocco-Sultan-Jardins-de-la-Casbah-Marrakech-1906-/251921595104?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_71&hash=item3aa7

Introduction

Morocco had a very chaotic early postal history. In 1851 the French state started to organise postal services in some major towns in the Northwestern part of Africa (see section 1, with own stamps from 1892 onwards) , followed by Great Britain, which organised postal services in Tangier and other places in Morocco after 1857 (using British and Gibraltar stamps first and specific post stamps for Morocco from 1898 onwards; see section 2). Spain followed in 1867 (with own post stamps only in 1903; see section 3), and Germany in 1899 (section 4). In 1892 also a Moroccan state-based organisation had started to organise postal services, the Cherifien Mail (see section 5). These were taken over by the French state in 1912. However, a lot of postal services in the 1890s were organised by private companies, or foreign consulates (see section 6). After 1912 the French and Spanish colonial states took over (sections 7 and 8), with the exception of Tangier (Tanger) that remained an international zone until 1957 (section 10). During the first world war (section 9) postal services experienced war conditions. But war conditions (military campaigns to ‘pacify’ the local inhabitants; and in 1905 and again 1911 the threat of a military confrontation between Germany on the one hand and French/British/Spanish interests on the other) also left its marks on the postal services. The first example was the Spanish military campaign in Melilla in 1893 (included in section 2).

1 FRENCH POST OFFICES IN MORROCCO, 1851 ONWARDS

For some background information see: <http://www.timbres-du-maroc.info/blog/>

France gained influence in the Moroccan Sultanate after a French-Moroccan war in 1844. In 1852 a first Post Office was opened in Tangier (Tanger in French), and Maurice Hadida (2014, p.8, see section 12) mentions a letter sent from Tangier to Oran in Algeria on 29/10/1852.



Hadida, 2014, p.8

We also found a letter sent by French military mail, in 1859, from Rabat to Tangier.



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_thumb/auction/000/323/407/760_001.jpg: “1859-lettre France-guerre du Maroc intendance militaire rabat pour tanger 21/2/1 “

In 1863 the French Post Office in Tangier used “Tanger Algerie” as Postmark [Hadida, p. 9: sent to Oran on 14/04/1863], later ‘Tanger Oran’ was used [e.g. Hadida p. 11] . Sometimes the cancellation was not done in Tangier, but in Marseille (‘2240’) on French stamps [Hadida, cover from Tangier to Bordeaux 8/11/1873; Hadida p. 10]. Or with a Postmark with ‘Maroc Marseille’ [Hadida p. 12: Cover from Casablanca via Marseille to Italy; 9/12/1878]. Hadida also shows a postmark ‘Union Marseille’ [letter sent from the Consulat de France in Mogador, to

Paris; sent 27/10/1890; Hadida p. 15]. In 1886 the Postmark ‘Tanger Maroc’ was used [cover from Tangier to Lyon, with French post stamps; 24/03/1886; Hadida, p. 13].



Hadida, 2014, p. 9 and p.11



Hadida, 2014, p. 10 and p.12



Hadida, 2014, p. 15 and p. 13

We also found an Austrian Mail to the French Post Office in Tangier, 1889, with postmark ‘Tanger Maroc’.



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/252/933/394_001.jpg?v=23

French post offices in Morocco used their own stamps, from 1891 onwards.

Between 1891 and 1914 the French postal authorities in Morocco issued 36 different stamps.

- A series issued in 1891, with Centimos overprints on French stamps of 1876 and later: eight different types: 5c (2 different ones), 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 1 peseta and 2 pesetas.



5c green: <http://www.france-timbre.fr/images/maroc/maroc-1.jpg>

5c yellowgreen/1: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-2.jpg>

5c yellowgreen/2: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-3.jpg>

10c: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/3A_1.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png

10c type II: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/3A_2.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png

20c: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/4_1.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png

25c: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/5_1.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png

25c double overprint: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/5_3.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png

50c: <http://morawino-stamps.com/sklep/8436-large/kolonie-franc-poczta-w-maroku-les-bureaux-de-poste-francais-au-maroc-5-ii-nadruk.jpg>

1p.: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/7_1.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png

2p: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/8_1.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png



Special stamps: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>

- Two tax stamps of France, issued in 1893, with 'Timbre Poste' as overprint.



5c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-12.jpg>

10c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-13.jpg>

- A series of seven stamps issued in 1903, again as ‘centimos’ overprints on French stamps with inscription ‘Maroc’: 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c, 1 peseta and 2 pesetas.



5c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-14.jpg>
 10c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-15.jpg>
 20c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-16.jpg>
 25c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-17.jpg>
 50c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-18.jpg>
 1p: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-19.jpg>
 2p: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-20.jpg>



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Tanger_Joven_marroqui.jpg

Note: in the early part of the 20th Century many examples can be found of postcards in African colonies, in which ‘African beauties’ or ‘ethnic nudes’ are portrayed, particularly in French African possessions. It is surprising to find these postcards in Morocco as well, given the Islamic background of the country, and France’s troubled relationship with parts of Morocco’s

leadership and population in those years. This is one example, the first one I could find. Elsewhere in this working paper I present other examples.

- Two tax stamps of France, issued in 1903, with 'P.P.' as overprint.



5c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-21.jpg>

10c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-22.jpg>

- Five additional post stamps of 1907 with 'centimos' overprints: 1c, 2c, 3c, 4, and 35c.



1c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-23.jpg>

2c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-24.jpg>

3c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-25.jpg>

4c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-26.jpg>

35c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-27.jpg>

- Twelve stamps issued in 1913 with overprints in arab script: 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 40c, 50c, 1 peseta.



1c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-28.jpg>
 2c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-29.jpg>
 3c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-30.jpg>
 5c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-31.jpg>
 10c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-32.jpg>
 15c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-33.jpg>
 20c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-34.jpg>
 25c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-35.jpg>
 35c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-36.jpg>
 40c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-37.jpg>
 50c: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-38.jpg>
 1p.: <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-39.jpg>



10c in four:

<https://www.google.nl/url?sa=i&ret=j&q=&esrc=s&source=images&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=&url=http%3A%2F%2Fencheres.catawiki.eu%2Fkavels%2F3698467-bureau-fran-ais-du-maroc-1891-1914-petite-selection&psig=AFQjCNEf5uKKaB0GKXszY3WQ1QQCoeB40Q&ust=1451813415214079>

These stamps were still in use after French declared Morocco a protectorat in 1912, and were gradually replaced by new stamps (see section 7).

Example, letter sent from Fex-Mellah to Rabat in 1918:



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6376.jpg>

The French postal authorities in Morocco also issued 'timbres-taxes', first in 1896 (five values, 5c, 10c, 30c, 50c. and 1 peseta). In 1909 French stamps of 1908 were overprinted, in four values (1c., 10c., 30c, and 50c.) followed by a series of seven values in 1911 (1c., 5c., 10c. (2x), 30c., and 50c. (2x)).

1896



http://www.timbres-de-france.com/collection/colonies_francaise/maroc/maroc-26.php

1909



1c. <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-ta-6.jpg>

10c. <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/ce/ce152196.cfm>

30c. http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/351/541/268_001.jpg

50c. <http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-ta-9.jpg>

1911



http://www.timbres-de-france.com/collection/colonies_francaise/maroc/maroc-26.php



<http://www.delcampe.fr/items?catLists%5B0%5D=23721&language=F&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>

French Post Office in Casablanca:



http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/_traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1891/5_7.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png



[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/MTAzN1gxNjAw/z/IGMAAOSwtExVgUHo/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/MTAzN1gxNjAw/z/IGMAAOSwtExVgUHo/$_35.JPG)
[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/OTk4WDE2MDA=/z/yJoAAOSwDnVgUIH/\\$_57.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/OTk4WDE2MDA=/z/yJoAAOSwDnVgUIH/$_57.JPG)

French Post Office in Fez:

1891, Postmark Fez to Saint Louis in Senegal



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>

1896, from Fez to Marseille in France



<http://www.timbres-du-maroc.info/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/20140509-211153.jpg>

French Post Office in Safi:

1895, From Safi to Gibraltar



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/13525.cfm>

French Post Office in Tetuan:

Hadida 2014, p. 16; letter sent from Tetouan to Paris, 9/12/1900.



Hadida, p. 16

French Post Office In Tangier

1896, Letter from Tangier to Budapest



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/324/670/228_001.jpg

French Post Office in Tangier, January 1898, letter to Mazagan in Morocco
French Post Office in Tangier, May 1898, military letter from Tangier to Algiers



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/322/935/399_001.jpg?v=1
http://www.ebay.de/itm/Marokko-Beleg-aus-Tanger-1898-D547883-/391125617351?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item5b10e74ac7

1902 from Tangier to Paris
And French Post Office in Tangier, 1906, letter to Algeria



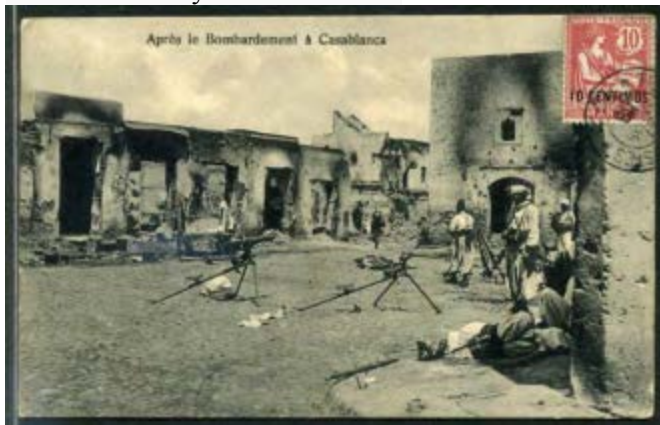
http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/264/564/220_001.jpg?v=1
http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/324/295/463_001.jpg

French Post Office in Tangier, sent in 1907, to Versailles in France and to Konstanz in Germany



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/328/558_001.jpg
http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/322/847/453_001.jpg

French Post office in Tanger, in 1908, on a postcard with an impression of the result of warfare in Casablanca by French soldiers.



[http://i.ebayimg.com/t/Marokko-postcard-tanger-1908-/00/s/NzI2WDEzMzQ=/z/xvwAAOSwU9xUR7-S/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/Marokko-postcard-tanger-1908-/00/s/NzI2WDEzMzQ=/z/xvwAAOSwU9xUR7-S/$_35.JPG)

French Post Office in Tanger, 1910?



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/324/118/003_001.jpg

French military mail from Tangier to France, 1911



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/389/250_001.jpg

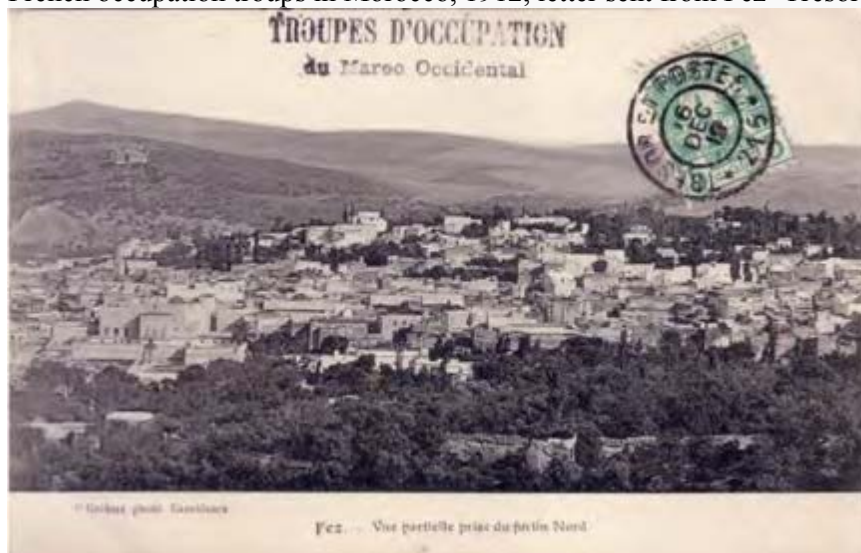
http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/389/031_001.jpg

French postcard commemorating the departure of the 1st foreign legion regiment to Morocco in 1911, with French post stamp



<http://media.gettyimages.com/photos/1st-regiment-french-foreign-legion-morocco-1911-french-postcard-picture-id463922265>

French occupation troops in Morocco, 1912, letter sent from Fez 'Trésor et Postes 215'.



<http://www.flophil84.fr/1067-1448-thickbox/maroc-poste-cherifienne-n3-obliteration-tresor-et-poste-215.jpg>:
 “MAROC - POSTE CHERIFIENNE N°3 OBLITERATION TRESOR ET POSTE *215* DU 16-12-1912 - GRIFFE LINEAIRE TROUPE D'OCCUPATION DU MAROC OCCIDENTAL. CARTE POSTALE DE FEZ”.

An interesting part of the history of French fighting in Morocco, prior to WWI can be seen in this postcard.



<http://www.metropostcard.com/metropcbloga11.html>

The source of this postcard writes: "A rare photo card shows a military field brothel in Morocco. Two dark skinned women pose with soldiers outside the tents used for the sexual encounters. The caption reads *At Camp Arblou l'Arbi. The B.M.C.* For the military forces, the BMC or mobile military brothel (*Bordel Militaire de Campagne*,/ (*Bordel Mobile de Campagne*), was set up to serve the soldiers. One, in Meknes, Morocco, included 500 buildings, with cafes, dance halls, and prophylactic stations. In a cartoon BMC scene, soldiers are seen negotiating for and engaged in sex with the women. One figure demonstrates his inability to pay by showing his empty pockets. White, North African and black African troops mix in the scene, though frequently separate facilities were established for the African soldiers. Note the red light hanging above the entrance sign. Such mobile brothels first appeared in the First World War and could be found in French Indochina as late as the 1950's. Due to controversy surrounding the use of government sponsored prostitutes, euphemisms for the BMC surfaced, such as *Boîtes à bonbons*, or *candy boxes*. The caption on this card reads *The War in Morocco - Relaxation After Battle*".

2 BRITISH POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO, FROM 1857 ONWARDS

According to Maurice Hadida (the Collectors Club New York, 03/09/2014) the earliest known letter handled by the British Postal Agency and sent from Morocco (Casablanca) was sent to London via Gibraltar on 3/10/1860. It used A26 (for Gibraltar) as a postmark on post stamps from Great Britain [Hadida p.18]. In 1873 a Postmark was used with Tangier, with an inverted N, together with A26 [see Hadida p. 21]. In 1882 a normal Tangier Postmark was used, but again next to A26 and a Gibraltar Postmark on a Post stamp issued by Great Britain [see Hadida p. 22]. In 1886 the Tangier Post Mark (and A26 hand stamp) was used on covers with Gibraltar Post Stamps (Bermuda Stamps overprinted Gibraltar; and later, in 1892, Gibraltar imprints) [Hadida, p. 23 and p. 24].



Hadida, 2014, p. 18 and p. 21

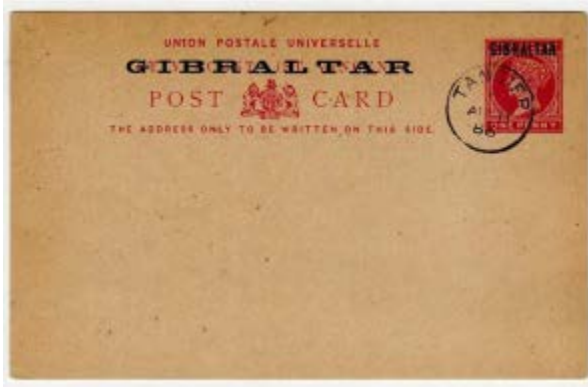


Hadida, 2014, p. 22 and p. 23



Hadida, 2014, p. 24

1886, Tangier British Post Office, using Gibraltar Postcard, with Sterling currency



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6018.jpg>

<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6019.jpg>

In 1898 Gibraltar stamps were overprinted with 'Morocco Agencies'. [Hadida 2014, p. 26, letter sent from Mazagan to San Francisco USA].



Hadida, 2014, p. 26

A British internet source (GBOS) had this to say about the Morocco Agencies:

"Morocco used a well-organised system of internal "Sherifien" mail, and all international mail was carried out by foreign postal systems under contract. This led to a large number of competing offices in the main towns (especially the ports) run by Germany, France, Spain, and the UK. At first the British post offices were run by the Gibraltar postmistress (with, it is alleged, a formidable rule of iron) as if the huge country was a sort of sub-office of Gibraltar. The first stamps were therefore Gibraltar stamps simply overprinted "Morocco Agencies" (1898) and retained their Spanish currency.

When control of the Moroccan agency was transferred from Gibraltar to London the overprinted Gibraltar stamps were replaced by British stamps with a Spanish currency overprint in 1907. At first they were used in British post offices throughout Morocco (alongside stamps in British currency), but in 1917 they were replaced by overprints in French currency in the places where that currency was in use, and in 1927 Tangier had a distinctive overprint on the main low values.

Historical note: The presence of foreign post offices in Morocco was not purely about a benevolent desire to give overseas postage facilities to residents, it was also about military control, trading imperatives and even domination. A history of Morocco states that "*Attacks on foreigners were frequent and the tribes took power into their own hands. At that time, the French occupied Morocco, The Spaniards, for historical reasons, insisted on sharing the influence on Morocco. In 1906, the Conference of Algeiras (in which 30 nations were present) took place and had the effect of internationalizing the whole affair. Tangier was an international free port, and the whole country was under the protectorate of the French government.*" Even the delineations between the "French Zone", "British Zone", "Spanish Zone" were fiercely protected by the respective national armed forces, sometimes with the Moroccans as bemused and innocent bystanders; this situation lasted until the middle of the 20th century".
http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/28

In 1898, the British postal authorities had issued a series of eight stamps, with 'Morocco Agencies' overprint on Gibraltar stamps, using Spanish currency. There were also two different postcards with imprints, and a special one for sending newspapers and related packages.



<https://www.sandafayre.com/philatelicarticles/moroccoagenciesbritishpostamps.html>



http://www.ebay.de/itm/Postal-Stationery-H-G-R7-Great-Britain-Offices-in-Morocco-1898-Vintage-/271855597931?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item3f4bdb396b

http://www.ebay.de/itm/Postal-Stationery-H-G-R8-Great-Britain-Offices-in-Morocco-1898-Vintage-/271855597988?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item3f4bdb39a4



http://www.ebay.de/itm/Postal-Stationery-H-G-RE2-Great-Britain-Offices-in-Morocco-1898-Wrapper-/271855598390?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item3f4bdb3b3

<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/5741.jpg>

In 1903 a new series of post stamps was issued, with seven stamps [Morocco Agencies on Gibraltar, Edward VII, Spanish currency].



<https://www.sandafayre.com/philatelicarticles/moroccoagenciesbritishpostamps.html>

1904, Letter sent from Tangier to Germany



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/5742.jpg>

Morocco Agencies on Stamps of Great Britain, Standard Issue, 1907, and 1912, Sterling currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150269485.jpg>

<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150270202.jpg>

Morocco Agencies British Post 1907 Postal stationary envelope



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/index.php?s=84&st=25&qry=&sort=adddate%20DESC&>

1907 Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150290173.jp> g
50 C.: <http://i.colnect.net/images/b/1551/297/King-Edward-VII.jpg>



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150290193.jpg>

6 Pes: <http://www.africastamps.co.uk/graphics/A608.jpg>

1910 Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150290215.jpg>



Torresselection

www.delcampe.net

http://images.delcampe.com/img_large/auction/000/295/005/541_001.jpg

1912 Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150292878.jpg>

Standard Issue 1914-1921, Sterling currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150271803.jpg>

1914 Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150292914.jpg>

“For the British post offices in the French sphere of influence in Morocco it was decided to issue British stamps overprinted in French currency in 1917. This was mostly the huge area of south west Morocco. Until then the offices had used stamps overprinted with Spanish currency”

http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/30

1917 Issue, French currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150285203.jpg>

1918 Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150292834.jpg>

1925 Issue, French currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150285223.jpg>

1925 Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150293599.jpg>

1932-1935 issue, larger overprint, Sterling currency



1935 Issue, Sterling currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150272486.jpg>

1935 Silver Jubilee King George V, Sterling currency, French currency, and Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150275355.jpg>

<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150285246.jpg>

<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150296776.jpg>

Standard issue 1935-1937, Sterling currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150276202.jpg>



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150277046.jpg>

Idem, French currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150286330.jpg>

Idem Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150296802.jpg>

1936 Standard Issue Edward VIII, Sterling currency, French currency, and Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150280753.jpg>

<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150285950.jpg>

<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150297595.jpg>

1937 Coronation Issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150299311.jpg>

Standard Issue 1937 Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150299277.jpg>

1937 Issues, French currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150286004.jpg> and <http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150285983.jpg>

“The offices using stamps in French currency closed during 1937-1938 and the stamps were withdrawn on 8 January 1938”. http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/30

“Between 1937 and 1949 ordinary unoverprinted British stamps were used. From 1949 "Morocco Agencies" sterling stamps were reintroduced for use in Tetuan only (and also, possibly, to increase philatelic revenue)”. http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/29

1940 Issue Stamp Centenary, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150299333.jpg>

1948 Silver Wedding, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150300407.jpg>

Olympic Games, 1948, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150300380.jpg>

King George VI, Sterling currency, 1949 (for use in Tetuan)



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150281930.jpg>

1951 issue, Sterling currency (for use in Tetuan)



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150282907.jpg>

1951 issue, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150300429.jpg>

1952-1955 issue with Queen Elisabeth, Sterling currency, for use in Tetuan



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150283703.jpg>

“All the sterling-currency issues were finally withdrawn on 31 December 1956, with the closure of the last office”. http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/29

1954-1956 Issues, Spanish currency



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150300831.jpg> and <http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150300857.jpg>

“The Spanish currency issues were withdrawn on 31 December 1956 and all offices were closed”. http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/28

British Post Offices

Between 1886 and 1907 (Hadida 2014) eight Post Offices had been opened in Morocco, all attached to Tangier: Tangier itself as well as Mazagan, Mogador, Larache, Casablanca, Marrakech, Fez and Rabat.

British Post Office in Tangier, 1887 (Gibraltar stamp used, Sterling currency) and 1898 (Morocco Agencies on Gibraltar, Spanish currency)



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6841.jpg>

http://www.ebay.de/itm/1898-Morocco-Agencies-Postal-Reply-Card-Uprated-to-15c-To-Germany-Unsevered-Used-/371319624122?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=it

Tangier British Post Office, 1907



<https://www.sandafayre.com/philatelicarticles/moroccoagenciesbritishpostamps.html>

British Post Office in Mazagan, 1898



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6813.jpg>

British Post Office in Mogador, 1898



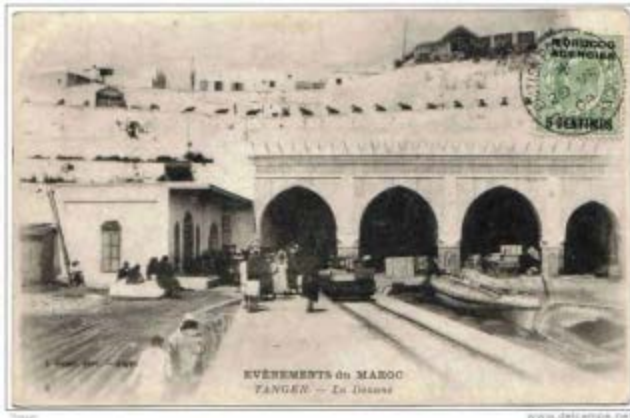
http://www.ebay.de/itm/Morocco-Agencies-1898-Cover-Mogador-to-Germany-damage-at-left-M565-/361286840372?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_3&hash=item541e5fb034

British Post Office in Larache, 1916



<http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id.207351845.var.LETTRE-1916-DE-LARACHE-A-MARSEILLE-BRITISH-POST-OFFICE-LARACHE-ET-TANGIER-MOROCCO-AGENCIES->

British Post Office in Casablanca, sent in 1908



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/477/176_001.jpg

British Post Office in Casablanca, sent in 1937 (mixed currencies: Tangier in British currency, and Morocco Agencies both in Centimos and in Centimes)



<http://www.kniffka-philatelie.com/index.php?core=displayImage&objId=199340>

British Post Office in Marrakech, sent in 1923



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/7004.jpg> (Postmark Marrakech, 1923)

British Post Office in Fez, sent in 1937, Morocco Agencies, French currency used



http://www.ebay.ca/itm/Morocco-Agencies-French-Currency-SG-227-block-of-4-219-block-of-4-217-block-/221129787454?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item337c5cc

British Post Office in Rabat, 1938



http://www.postalhistory.com/scans_G/GF380108.jpg

3 SPANISH POST OFFICES FROM 1863 ONWARDS

Parts of the Moroccan Coast were in Spanish possession since the late 15th Century (1497 for Melilla, followed by Ceuta and the islands of Penon de Gomera and the Alhucemas). But also other places were connected with Spain by mail services, like Tetuan. In 1860 Spain waged a war against the Moroccan Sultanate and gained more influence, particularly in the Northern Rif areas.



MARIANO FORTUNY – La Batalla de Tetuán (Museo Nacional de Arte de Cataluña, 1862-64. Óleo sobre lienzo, 300 x 972 cm), in: [HTTP://WWW.TIMBRES-DU-MAROC.INFO/BLOG/574/LAVENEMENT-DES-POSTES-LOCALES-ET-PRIVEES-DU-MAROC](http://www.timbres-du-maroc.info/blog/574/lavenelement-des-postes-locales-et-privees-du-maroc) (In French).

Example of Spanish postal services before post stamps were being used in Tetuan, Morocco, 1861



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/309/736/118_001.jpg: “MARRUECOS. Cartas. 1861 (Enero). Tetuan a Barcelona. Carta completa con texto”

From 1863 onwards the Spanish consulates in Morocco started to develop postal services, connecting Morocco with Spain and elsewhere, particularly in Northern Morocco. Spanish stamps were used with postmarks from Morocco. Examples are given in 3.1.

3.1 Spanish stamps used in Morocco before 1903.

Spanish Mail from Tangier via Spain to Geneva, 1872



Torresselection

www.delcampe.net

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/307/973_001.jpg "E-GOBIERNO PROVISIONAL. Cartas. 1872 (1 Sept) TANGER - ESPAÑA - ITALIA. 107 (x4). Tanger a Italia. Carta con franqueo..."

Another example is given by Hadida (2014), a registered cover from Moroccan Alcazarquivir to Spain, sent 1/10/1872, and with a Postmark saying 'Correo Español en Africa Certificado'. [Hadida, p. 29]. In 1873 a Postmark was used with 'C. Español en Marruecos' (Hadida: cover from Tangier to London 8/02/1873, or a cover from Tangier to Casablanca 2/2/1890; Hadida p. 30 and 33). And in 1879 it was 'Correo Español en Africa' (Hadida, p. 31, a cover sent from Tangier to Lyon on 9/9/1879), and in 1882 just 'Correo Español' (Hadida, p. 32, cover from Tetuan to Lyon 13/10/1882).



Hadida, 2014, p. 29 and 30



Hadida, 2014, p. 33 and 31



Hadida, 2014, p. 32

Next to Tangier, Spain had post offices in Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador, and Tetuan. (And elsewhere?)

Postmark Casablanca, 1896 on Spanish stamp



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)

Postmark Mazagan, 1898 on Stamp issued by Spain



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/154/855/516_001.jpg

Postmark Mogador on Spanish stamps

Hadida, 2014, p.34, Front from a registered parcel post from Mogador to Hamburg, 22/11/1896, on Spanish stamps.



Hadida, 2014, p.34

Postmark Tetuan on Spanish stamp



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/308/433/718_001.jpg

Other examples for Tangier

Postmark Tanger on Spanish post stamp



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/322/334/123_001.jpg?v=1

Spanish Post Office with Postmark Tanger in 1901



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=9&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=9&useAsDefault=)

Postmark Tanger (Spanish together with British, French and German Moroccan stamps) in 1902



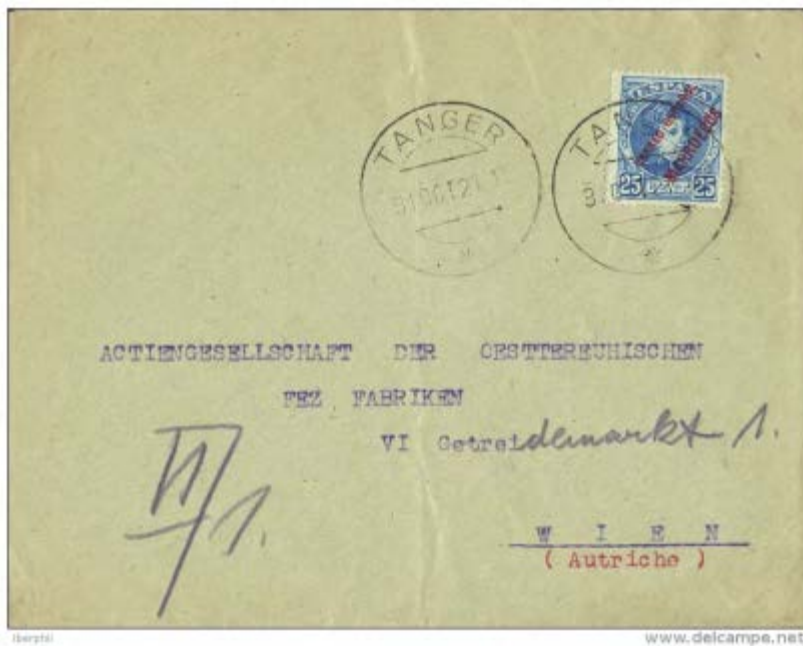
<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>

Spanish Post Office with Postmark Tanger, 1909



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>

In Tangier the same stamps were still being used in 1921!



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>

3.2 Spanish military campaign in Melilla, 1893-1894



http://www.ebay.com/itm/1893-94-Melilla-lot-of-13-x-stamps-of-the-Spanish-army-in-Morocco-/301588133499?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_3&hash=item46380db6



http://thumbs3.ebaystatic.com/d/l225/m/mGS8tE_AXhmxrZ7EhByWQKw.jpg: "ISLA DE LUZON 1894 MELILLA ESCUADRA LOCAL, ARMY EXPEDITION, MOROCCO, MARRUECOS"

[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NTkxWDM5MQ==/z/vVIAAOSw1-RUYo8T/\\$_12.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NTkxWDM5MQ==/z/vVIAAOSw1-RUYo8T/$_12.JPG): "TEMERARIO 1894 MELILLA ESCUADRA LOCAL STAMP, ARMY EXPEDITION, MOROCCO, MARRUECOS"



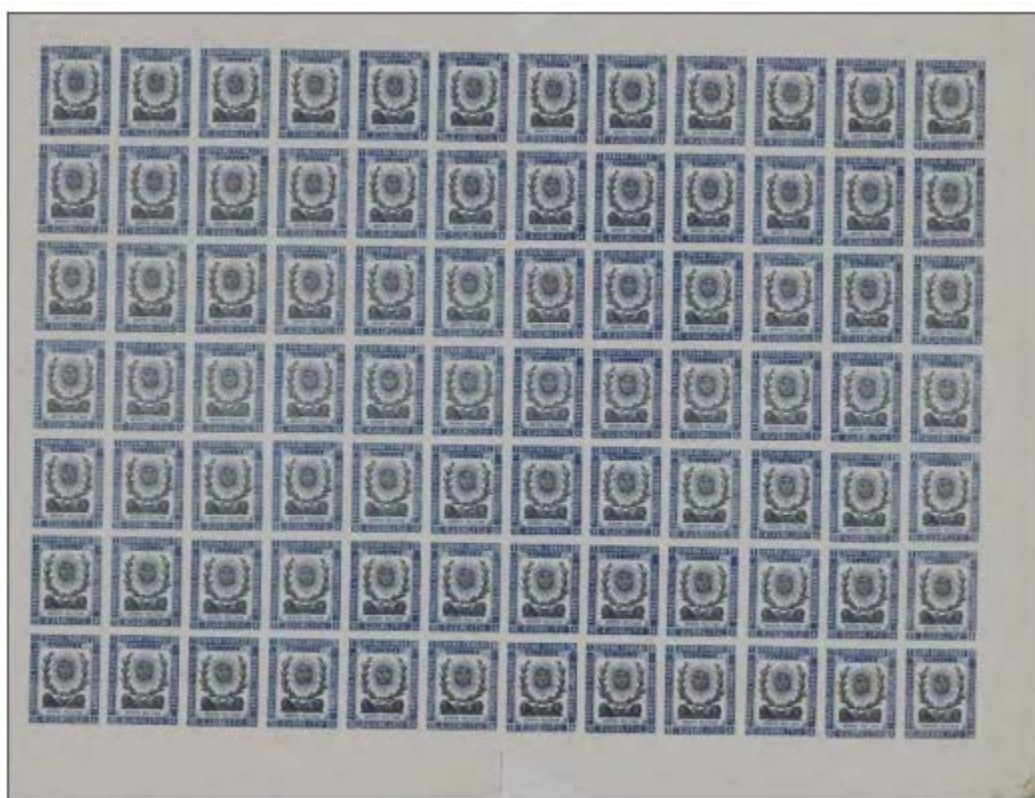


(brown): <http://thumbs4.ebaystatic.com/d/l225/m/mQtSBjCMBktFUUfAIsO5zw.jpg> : “ALAVA 1894 MELILLA EJERCITO LOCAL STAMP, ARMY EXPEDITION,MOROCCO,MARRUECOS”

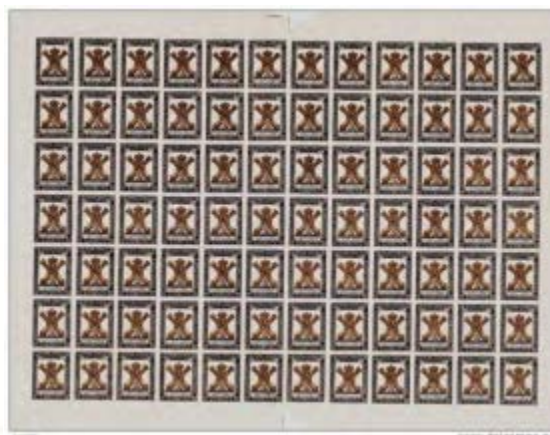
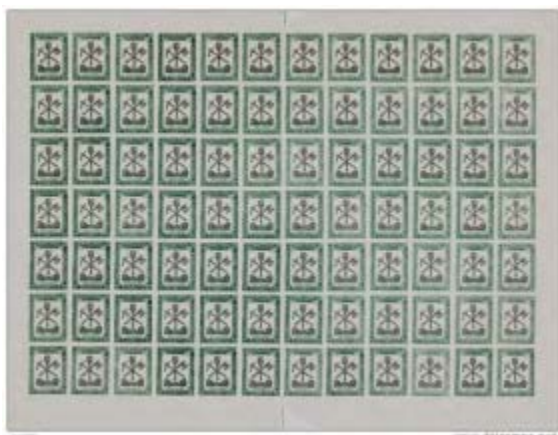
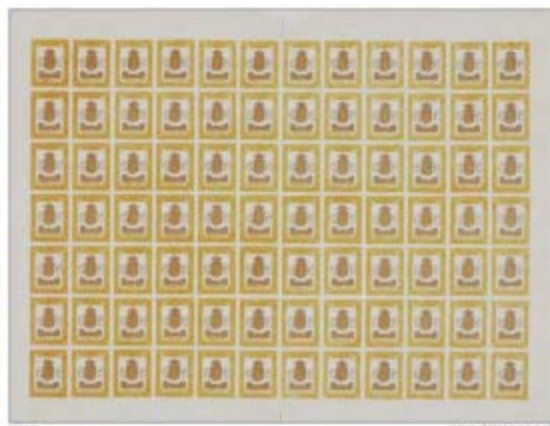
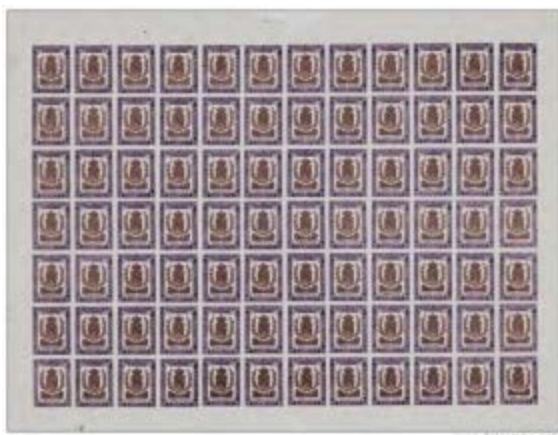
(brown): http://thumbs2.ebaystatic.com/d/l225/m/mfFbbyid7eBFOGl2e_6VLA.jpg: “CONSTITUTION 1894 MELILLA EJERCITO LOCAL STAMP, ARMY EXPEDITION,MOROCCO,MARRUECOS”

(red): <http://thumbs2.ebaystatic.com/d/l225/m/mzcHiMkrDvS6D-oXueJI5MA.jpg>: “CATALUNA 1894 MELILLA EJERCITO LOCAL STAMP, ARMY EXPEDITION,MOROCCO,MARRUECOS”

(red): <http://thumbs4.ebaystatic.com/d/l225/m/mlI7xYhRLAuLAnrS6uAPO-w.jpg>



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/128/940_001.jpg “MAROC - MELILLA - 1894 - ETAT - MAJOR, YVERT N° 12 (*) MNG - NON DENTELÉ, RARE “



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/128/537_001.jpg: Yvert nr 11

http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/128/502_001.jpg: Yvert nr 10

http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/128/267_001.jpg: Yvert nr 9

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/128/248_001.jpg: Yvert nr 8

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/127/837_001.jpg: Yvert nr 7

[please see]:

<http://www.delcampe.de/items?catLists%5B0%5D=103&searchOptionForm%5BsearchTldCountry%5D=es&language=G&searchString=&page=9&useAsDefault>

3.3 1903 issue of stamps for Spanish post offices in Morocco

From 1903 onwards Spanish post offices had to use Spanish stamps with “Correo Español Marruecos”, issued in 1903 and again in 1909 (see 3.4). In 1908 there were specific stamps for Tetuan (3.5). Spanish post offices in Morocco used specific post marks in Tetuan, Tangier, Safi, Casablanca, Rabat, Larache, Mogador and Mazagan (3.6).



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)
http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko
<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>





<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838> (5x)

Military campaign 1908, combined stamps from British, French and Spanish post offices in Morocco



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>



<http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id.126170380,var.MA1-L3960Marruecos-Marc-Marocco-MARRUECOS-ESPANOL-SELLOS-DE-ESPANA-19031905--Ed-113si>

Military campaign in 1907; post mark Casablanca



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>

3.4 1909 issue of stamps for Spanish post offices in Morocco



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/313/544/184_001.jpg

3.5 Spanish Post Office stamps for Tetuan (1908)



<http://www.catawiki.fr/catalog/timbres-poste/pays-territoires/maroc-bureaux-de-poste-espagnols/2846513-tetouan>
 5C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/295/375/714_001.jpg
 25C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/292/122/260_001.jpg



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=4&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=4&useAsDefault=)

3.6 Various postmarks on Spanish Moroccan stamps and/or mail handled by Spanish post offices in Morocco

Postmark Arzila



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/197/425/113_001.jpg

Postmarks Casablanca 1908 and 1909



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/138/252/491_001.jpg

Hadida, 2014 shows Spanish stamps overprinted Correo Español Marruecos on a registered cover from Tangier to Paris, sent 13/4/1906. Hadida p. 35.

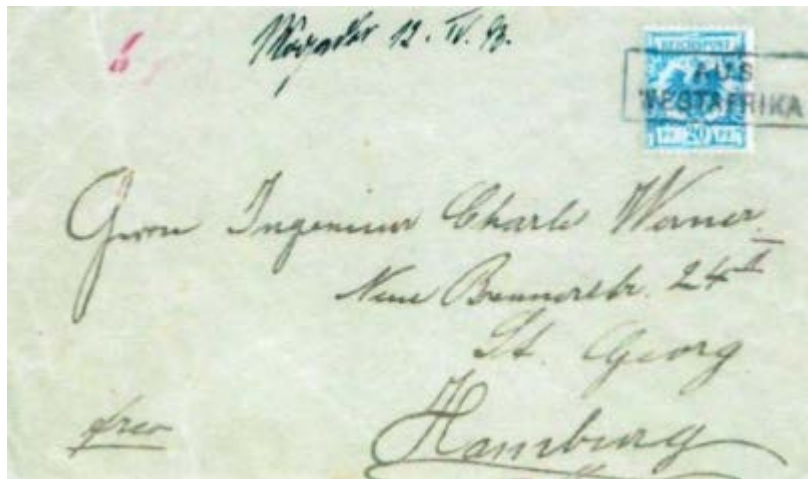


Hadida, 2014, p. 35

4 GERMAN POST OFFICES IN MOROCCO, 1899 (1890) ONWARDS

Between 1890 and 1899 mail was carried by steamships of the German maritime companies Atlas Line, O.P.D.R and Woermann. They used rectangular cancellations on German post stamps 'AUS WEST AFRIKA', or 'AUS WEST AFRIKA MIT HAMBURGER DAMPFER'. The Woermann company used 'DEUTSCHE SEEPOST LINIE HAMBURG WESTAFRIKA' and the number of the line. On 20/12/1899 Germany opened seven post offices, with Tangier the main one. In 1910-1911 nine other agencies were opened. Until 15/11/1907 Germany used UPU rates. After that date mail to Germany only had to use German domestic rates. (Information as given by Hadida, 2014, p. 36).

Hadida, 2014, p. 37: Cover from Mogador to Hamburg 12/04/1893 'AUS WESTAFRIKA'.



Hadida, 2014, p. 37

And another example



http://www.briefmarkensammler-schwedt.de/27_29.html "Seepost-Vorläuferkarte aus Mogador (Marokko) vom 1. März 1891 (aus dem rückseitigen Text hervorgehend); entwertet mit zweizeiligem Rahmenstempel AUS WESTAFRIKA und handschriftlichen Vermerken "Via Canarische Inseln" und "Las Palmas 4.3.(18)91"; ng. K1-Ankunftstempel HAMBURG 1/19.3.(18)91/2-3 N(achmittag) und K1-Ausgabestempel STUTTGART/20.3.(1891); Porto: 10 Pfennig für Postkarte Ausland".

Hadida, 2014, p. 38: Cover from Mazagan to Hamburg 24/06/1895 'AUS WESTAFRIKA MIT HAMBURGER DAMPFER'.



Hadida, 2014, p. 38

Hadida, 2014, p. 39: Cover from Mogador to Hamburg 10/09/1899 'DEUTSCHE SEEPOST LINIE HAMBURG WESTAFRIKA' (Woermann Line).



Hadida, 2014, p. 39

The source http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/post_in_marokko.htm had this to say (in German):
 “Vom 20. Dezember 1899 bis August 1914 im französischen Gebiet und bis 12. Juni 1919 im spanischen Gebiet in der Währung 1 Peseta = 100 Centimos
 Deutsche Postanstalten in Marokko bestanden in Tanger, Alkassar, Arsila, Asimmur, Casablanca, Fez, Fez-Mellah, Larache, Marrakesch, Mazagan, Meknes, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi, Tetuan. Von Marokko gibt es nur Vorläufer (ab 1893) für die Dampfer der Woermann-Linien, deren Vertreter postamtlich die deutschen Reichspostmarken der Ausgabe 1889 verkauften. Die Briefe wurden mit den Seepoststempeln entwertet und sind nur an Annahme- oder Absendervermerken oder ähnlichen Anhaltspunkten auf ganzen Briefen oder Briefteilen zu erkennen.
 Die erste deutsche Postanstalt wurde am 20.12.1899 in Tanger errichtet und verfügte ab Beginn über Marken mit Aufdruck des Landesnamens”.

“Seepostbriefe und -karten sind Vorläuferbelege aus Marokko, wenn sie in einem marokkanischen Hafen auf einem deutschen Postdampfer aufgeliefert wurden und mit deutschen Postwertzeichen und einem deutschen Entwertungsstempel versehen sind.

Seepostbriefe und -karten wurden von der Woermann-Schiffahrtlinie nach Hamburg mitgenommen und dort dem Postamt 1 übergeben.

Die Freimarken wurden auf dem Dampfer mit einem zweizeiligen Rahmenstempel AUS WESTAFRIKA entwertet.

Deutsche Postanstalten bestanden ab 20. Dezember 1899 in Marokko in Tanger, Alkassar, Arsila, Casablanca, Fes, Mogador, Rabat und Tetuan. Diese Postanstalten führten Marken und Postkarten der Deutschen Reichspost mit Aufdruck des Landesnamens und der spanischen Währung.

Die Herkunft von Vorläuferbriefen und -karten, aus Marokko lässt sich nur anhand des Absenders oder Angaben aus dem Briefftext feststellen”.

In 1898 the German authorities in Morocco issued their own post stamps, a series of six different values in centimos, overprinted on German Reichspost stamps, and using 'Marocco', followed by overprints on 'Germanian stamps', first on 'Reichspost' stamps, later on 'Deutsches Reich' stamps (first 'Marocco', later 'Marokko').



http://www.ebay.de/itm/1898-Morocco-Marokko-German-Colonial-Crown-Eagle-Coat-of-Arms-M-1-MLH-VFU-CV-130-/281219450311?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash



http://www.ebay.at/itm/400727712616?clk_rvr_id=825845435767&item=400727712616&rmvSB=true



http://www.ebay.at/itm/141238539169?clk_rvr_id=825843552853&item=141238539169&rmvSB=true



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=62388&germany%20cover=search&>



http://www.ebay.de/itm/Deutsche-Kolonien-Deutsche-Post-in-Marokko-Deutsches-Reich-Aufdruck-gest-2-/251943692696?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item3aa90



http://www.ebay.de/itm/Deutsche-Post-in-Marokko-46-9-52-5-gestempelt-/371314334692?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item56740f1be4

The three different Germania series together: 'Marocco' on Reichspost stamps, 'Marocco' on Deutsches Reich stamps and 'Marokko' on Deutsches Reich stamps.



http://www.ebay.de/itm/Marokko-Lot-gestempelt-Mi-/331540695472?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item4d315d89b0

1911



http://www.ebay.de/itm/Marokko-Mi-Nr-31-gestempelt-Mi-180-/331539793747?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item4d314fc753
http://www.ebay.de/itm/Deutsche-Post-in-Marokko-MiNr-58-1911-/131486136661?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item1e9d2f3955

Post offices
Alkassar



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Alkassar-Marokko-8-3-13-Luxus-Briefstuck-BPP-e13-/321707331546>
<http://philabild.de/nordphila/bilder/xxl/0236450.jpg>

Hadida 2014, p. 44: Money order from Alkassar to Fez 27/4/1913 with German stamps from 1905 (Deutsches Reich) overprinted 'MAROKKO' (gothic) and Spanish currency. According to Maurice Hadida the frankings correspond to a rate of 1% of the total amount of the money order.



Hadida, 2014, p. 44

Arsila



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DT-KOL-MAROKKO-STEMPEL-ARSILA-10-Pfg-37374-/250868744499>

<http://stores.ebay.de/Kolonien-Briefmarken/Briefstuecke-Kolonien-/i.html?fsub=1282441018>

<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/Marokko-39-ARSILA-kk-gest-G3137-/141281446648>

Asimmur



https://www.google.nl/search?q=arsila+deutsche+post+marokko&rlz=1C1ASUT_enNL569NL609&espv=2&biw=1370&bih=608&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X

Casablanca



http://www.ebay.at/itm/311177995294?clk_rvr_id=825856806147&item=311177995294&rmvSB=true



<http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=62395&germany%20cover=search&#littlepic0>

Fez-Mellah



https://briefmarken-karten-philatelie.de/suchen_belege_similar.php?q=Deutsche%20Post%20in%20Marokko%20Nr.%2025%20gestempelt%20Fes%20Mellah%20
<http://www.ebay.com.au/itm/Dt-Post-Marokko-Mi-Nr-48b-Stempel-Fes-Mellah-BPP-Jaschke-Lantelme-/360835385567>



www.delcampe.net/page/item/id,92702014,var,-5-R-Zettel-Einschreibzettel-Deutsche-Post-in-Marocco-Tanger-Fes-Mellah-Rabat-registered-letter-labels-recoma

Larache



http://www.ebay.nl/itm/Marokko-2-LARACHE-gest-Luxusbriefstuck-X3499-/140988472278?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item20d3915bd6
<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Larache-Marocco-VIOLETT-17-1-00-Luxus-Briefstuck-sign-e13-/321707204139>



Hadida, 2014, p. 45

Marrakesch



http://www.ebay.at/itm/231412854162?clk_rvr_id=825843754738&item=231412854162&rmvSB=true

<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Mi-55-1A-Marrakesch-kk-c-25-5-13-Luxus-PA-c14-/271819193508>



http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Africa&newsearch=true

Mazagan



50 pf: http://www.ebay.nl/itm/MAROKKO-6-LUXUSBEST-MAZAGAN-V3411-/200642893446?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item2eb73f9686

1.25: <http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/viewitem.php?itemid=62386&germany%20cover=search&#littlepic0>

2.50: <http://philabild.de/nordphila/bilder/xxl/0269534.jpg>

Hadida, 2014, p.42: Registered cover with 'AR' from Mazagan to Tangier 14/11/1907 on German stamps from 1905 (Deutsches Reich) overprinted 'MAROCCO' (gothic) and Spanish currency.



Hadida, 2014, p. 42

Meknes



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Meknes-cc-26-10-08-Luxus-Briefstuck-e13-/271650941284>
<http://philabild.de/nordphila/bilder/xxl/0266365.jpg>

Mogador



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Mogador-kk-13-10-11-Luxus-Briefstuck-sign-e13-/271651064016>
http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Histoire_philat%C3%A9lique_et_postale_du_Maroc#/media/File:Briefmarke.Marokko.Reichspost.jpg



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Mitlaufer-M-90-Mogador-27-3-12-R-Zettel-Mazagan-Luxus-Bfst-/271773728130>

Rabat



http://www.ebay.ch/sch/i.html?_odkw=&_osacat=40315&_from=R40&_trksid=p2045573.m570.11313.TR7.TRC0.A0.H0.Xrabat.TRS0&_nkw=rabat&_sacat=40315

http://www.ebay.ch/itm/MAROKKO-Stempel-RABAT-2-auf-Mi-Nr-52-/311343116926?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item487d7ef27e

<http://philabild.de/nordphila/bilder/xxl/0236348.jpg>

Saffi



http://www.ebay.de/itm/41-DP-Marokko-Mi-35-47-auf-Briefstuck-wertgleiche-Marken-aus-2-Ausgaben-/161687790517?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item25a557



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Saffi-kk-19-6-12-Luxus-Briefstuck-sign-e13-/321567227792>

<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Saffi-cc-18-7-10-Luxus-Briefstuck-e13-/271651073635>

<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Saffi-kk-4-4-13-Luxus-PA-Briefstuck-e13-/271651072271>



<http://philabild.de/nordphila/bilder/xxl/0274215.jpg>

http://www.stampsx.com/user/u_5524/k9660-400.jpg

Tangier

German Post Office with Postmark Tanger in 1901



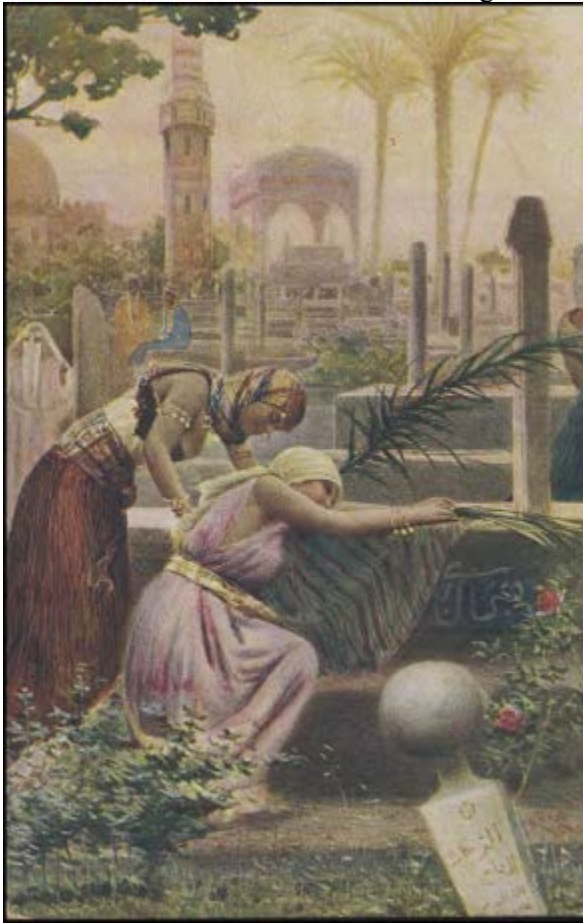
http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/post_in_marokko.htm

German Post Office in Tangier, 1905



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/324/655/519_001.jpg

German Post Office with Post Mark Tanger in 1909



http://www.ebay.ch/itm/Deutsche-Post-in-Marokko-EF-auf-AK-Arabischer-Friedhof-TANGER-Marocco-19-10-09-/121621932879?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?searchString=tanger&searchOptionForm\[searchMode\]=all&searchOptionForm\[searchTldCountry\]=net&searchOptionForm\[searchInDescription\]=N&catLists\[0\]=-1&language=G&page=8&useAsDefault](http://www.delcampe.net/items?searchString=tanger&searchOptionForm[searchMode]=all&searchOptionForm[searchTldCountry]=net&searchOptionForm[searchInDescription]=N&catLists[0]=-1&language=G&page=8&useAsDefault)

German Post Office in Tangier, with postmarks from 1905 to 1914



3 pf: [http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DEUTSCHE-AUSLANDSPOSTAMT-MAROKKO-46-Briefstueck-Stempel-Tanger-6-/00/s/OTgwWDEyNjA=/z/dwsAAOSwymxVLB38/\\$ 35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DEUTSCHE-AUSLANDSPOSTAMT-MAROKKO-46-Briefstueck-Stempel-Tanger-6-/00/s/OTgwWDEyNjA=/z/dwsAAOSwymxVLB38/$ 35.JPG)
 5 pf: <http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tanger-b-cc-19-9-08-Typ-4-Luxus-Briefstuck-e13-/321568062728>
 25 pf: [http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DEUTSCHE-AUSLANDSPOSTAMT-MAROKKO-50-Briefstueck-Stempel-Tanger-8-/00/s/ODQxWDEyNjE=/z/RXEAASwpDdVLB4Y/\\$ 35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DEUTSCHE-AUSLANDSPOSTAMT-MAROKKO-50-Briefstueck-Stempel-Tanger-8-/00/s/ODQxWDEyNjE=/z/RXEAASwpDdVLB4Y/$ 35.JPG) (May 1914)
 And <http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tanger-Marokko-27-5-11-Typ-10-Luxus-Briefstuck-e13-/271651080289>
 30 pf: <http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tanger-Marokko-17-5-11-Typ-5-Luxus-Briefstuck-e13-/271651903679>
 40 pf: http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Africa&newsearch=true
 50 pf: <http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tanger-c-kk-18-7-11-Typ-9-Luxus-Briefstuck-e13-/271651097110>

80 pf:

http://www.germanpostalhistory.com/php/searchviewpage.php?country_spec=Political.Africa&newsearch=true

2 Mark: [http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DP-Marokko-Mi-56-IA-Luxusbriefstueck-Tanger-kk-c-E-9-](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DP-Marokko-Mi-56-IA-Luxusbriefstueck-Tanger-kk-c-E-9-00/s/NjAwWDg4Mg==/z/gDAAAOSwWktUtYgi/$_35.JPG)

[/00/s/NjAwWDg4Mg==/z/gDAAAOSwWktUtYgi/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/DP-Marokko-Mi-56-IA-Luxusbriefstueck-Tanger-kk-c-E-9-00/s/NjAwWDg4Mg==/z/gDAAAOSwWktUtYgi/$_35.JPG)

10 Pf imprint: [http://i.ebayimg.com/t/57-schoene-Ganzsache-Deutsche-Post-Marokko-P6-gelaufen-Tanger-](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/57-schoene-Ganzsache-Deutsche-Post-Marokko-P6-gelaufen-Tanger-00/s/NzM1WDExMTE=/z/MZAAAOSw9NxTxRz2/$_58.JPG)
[/00/s/NzM1WDExMTE=/z/MZAAAOSw9NxTxRz2/\\$_58.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/t/57-schoene-Ganzsache-Deutsche-Post-Marokko-P6-gelaufen-Tanger-00/s/NzM1WDExMTE=/z/MZAAAOSw9NxTxRz2/$_58.JPG)



[http://www.ebay.de/itm/Ansichtskarte-Deutsche-Post-Marokko-Briefmarke-Stempel-Tanger-13-5-11-Halbakt-](http://www.ebay.de/itm/Ansichtskarte-Deutsche-Post-Marokko-Briefmarke-Stempel-Tanger-13-5-11-Halbakt-/271857757488?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item3f4)
[/271857757488?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item3f4](http://www.ebay.de/itm/Ansichtskarte-Deutsche-Post-Marokko-Briefmarke-Stempel-Tanger-13-5-11-Halbakt-/271857757488?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item3f4)

Tetuan



<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tetuan-cc-28-7-07-Luxus-Briefstuck-gepr-BPP-e13-/271651075366>

<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tetuan-kk-10-1-12-2-x-auf-Luxus-Briefstuck-BPP-e13-/321707180345>

<http://www.ebay.nl/itm/DP-Marokko-Tetuan-kk-7-3-13-Luxus-PA-Briefstuck-sign-e13-/321567242637>

Schiffspost



http://www.ebay.at/itm/351296515894?clk_rvr_id=825840752226&item=351296515894&rmvSB=true

According to Maurice Hadida (2014, p. 45) the German navy used a special post mark during the so-called Agadir crisis (between 1/7/1911 and 15/11/1911). As an example he shows a cover sent from Agadir to Germany on 27/09/1911, 'KAIS. DEUTSCHE MARINE SCHIFFSPOST N° 80' (SMS Panther). Hadida, 2014, p. 45.



Hadida, 2014, p. 45

On two occasions Germany tried to increase its influence in Morocco, in 1905/06 and 1911 (the 'Agadir Crisis'). The following information was given in German philatelic sources, in German.

1st Morocco Crisis, 1905



<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/marokkokrise1905.htm>

"Die Marokkokrise, ursächlich durch französische Annexionspläne heraufbeschworen, endet mit einer diplomatischen Niederlage Deutschlands. Reichskanzler Bülow äußerte am 5. April 1906 über die Ziele der deutschen Marokkopolitik vor dem Reichstag: "Wir wollten nicht in Marokko selbst festen Fuß fassen; denn darin hätte eher eine Schwächung als eine Stärkung unserer Stellung gelegen. Wir wollten auch älteren politischen und historisch begründeten Ansprüchen Spaniens oder Frankreichs keinen schikanösen oder überhaupt keinen Widerstand entgegensetzen, solange die deutsche Rechte und Interessen geschont und geachtet werden. Wir wollten uns auch nicht an England reiben, weil dieses in seinem Vertrag vom April 1904 eine Annäherung an Frankreich vollzogen hatte. [...] Was wir wollen, war, zu bekunden, dass das Deutsche Reich sich nicht als quantité négligeable (unbedeutende Masse) behandeln lässt, dass die Basis eines internationalen Vertrages nicht ohne Zustimmung der Signaturmächte verrückt werden darf, dass in einem so mächtigen, selbstständigen, an zwei Welthandelsstraßen gelegenen Wirtschaftsgebiete die Tür für die Freiheit des fremden Wettbewerbs offen gehalten werden soll."



http://www.ebay.it/itm/Ak-Marokko-Dans-le-tranchees-devant-Casablanca-Soldaten-Gewehre-979946-/381310883443?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item5

2d Morocco Crisis 1911



<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/marokkokrise1911.htm>
<http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/marokkokrise.htm>

“1908 erhielt die deutsche Firma Mannesmann von Sultan Muley Abdul Hafid von Marokko eine Erzkonzession. Nach und nach erlangte Mannesmann 2000 Erzkonzession und kaufte 90 000 Hektar Land und baute Fabriken, Anlagen und Handelshäuser. Fünf Jahre nach der 1. Marokkokrise kam es erneut zum Konflikt zwischen Frankreich und dem Deutschen Kaiserreich. Frankreich nahm 1911 die Unruhen zum Anlass, um die marokkanischen Städte Rabat und Fes zu besetzen. Rund 100 000 französische und

spanische Soldaten waren zu dieser Zeit bereits in Marokko stationiert. Das drastische Vorgehen der französischen Militärbehörden stört die deutschen wirtschaftlichen Interessen im Lande. Der Staatssekretär des Auswärtigen Amts, von Kiderlen-Wächter, will koloniale Vorteile aus der Krise herausholen. Deutschland erklärte sich bereit, Marokko Frankreich zu überlassen, verlangte aber als Ausgleich das französische Kongogebiet.

Das enge Zusammenhalten der Ententemächte untereinander offenbarte sich schon im nächsten Jahre in geradezu bedrohlicher Weise, anlässlich der so genannten zweiten Marokkokrise. Im März des Jahres 1911 kam in Paris ein neues Ministerium ans Ruder, dem auch Delcasse angehörte. Er war zwar nur Marineminister, und es wurde nach außen betont, er solle keinen Einfluss auf die Politik ausüben, aber aus mehreren Anzeichen ist zu schließen, dass sein Geist auf die Kollegen im Kabinett abfärbte. Kurz nach dem Regierungswechsel teilte der französische Botschafter in Berlin, Jules Cambon, der Wilhelmstraße mit, dass Unruhen, die in Fez, dem Sitz des Sultans von Marokko, ausgebrochen seien, die Republik veranlassen könnten, zum Schutz der Europäer Truppen dorthin zu senden. In seiner Antwort betonte Kiderlen-Wächter, er könne nicht verhehlen, dass zu befürchten sei, die deutsche öffentliche Meinung werde die Besetzung eines zweiten wichtigen Hafens (neben Casablanca) durch Frankreich als einen Schritt zu der Beseitigung der Konvention von Algeciras ansehen. In Berlin und auch anderweitig durchschaute man sogleich die heimliche Absicht der Franzosen, von der "friedlichen Durchdringung" Marokkos zur gewaltsamen Besitzergreifung überzugehen. Am 15. Mai erhielt die deutsche Regierung die offizielle Nachricht, dass Paris sich entschließen müsse, Fez tatsächlich zu okkupieren, doch solle die Okkupation nur für die unbedingt nötige Zeit andauern. Demzufolge rückten französische Truppen in die genannte Stadt ein.

In Deutschland bestanden anfangs Meinungsverschiedenheiten über die Haltung, die man einnehmen solle. Der Kaiser vertrat den Standpunkt, dass es nur günstig sei, "wenn die Franzosen sich mit Truppen und Geld in Marokko engagierten"; man dürfe sie nicht daran verhindern und vor allem nicht wieder wie früher an die Entsendung von Kriegsschiffen denken. Demgegenüber war der Gedankengang Kiderlens folgender: Der Sultan von Marokko hatte seine Selbständigkeit verloren, da er nur mehr von Gnaden der französischen Bajonette lebte. Die Algecirasakte war demnach außer Geltung gesetzt. Dadurch hatten die an ihr beteiligten Mächte die volle Freiheit zum Handeln. Um nun Kompensationen für die Besitzergreifung von Marokko durch Frankreich zu erlangen, müsste Deutschland Schiffe nach Häfen in Süd - Marokko, nämlich Agadir und Mogador, schicken, wo deutsche Firmen große Interessen besaßen und dann mit einem "Faustpfand" in der Hand zu Verhandlungen übergehen.

Die Idee kolonialer Zugeständnisse an Berlin wurde auch von französischer Seite vertreten, und von Cambon sogar ausdrücklich erwähnt. Kiderlen aber fürchtete, wenn Marokko einmal ganz in der Gewalt Frankreichs sei und Deutschland nichts unternehme, werde es nur sehr wenig bekommen. Als nun im Juni 1911 Spanien, ganz nach dem Muster der Republik seinerseits bei Alkassar Truppen landete, um diesen Ort und Larasch vor "aufständischen Kabylen" zu schützen, betonte der stellvertretende Staatssekretär im Auswärtigen Amt, Zimmermann, im Einklang mit den Ansichten Kiderlens in einer Aufzeichnung die Notwendigkeit einer deutschen Aktion. Er wies darauf hin, dass Frankreich darauf ausgehe, die Errichtung der Schutzherrschaft über Marokko als eine Tat im Sinne der Algecirasakte hinzustellen, während sie doch das Gegenteil sei. Dadurch werde die deutsche Regierung, die immer für die Unabhängigkeit des Sultans und die Gleichberechtigung der Nationen eingetreten sei, vor der Welt und dem eigenen Lande eine schwere Niederlage erleiden. Ein zu später Einspruch werde Frankreich Zeit geben, die öffentliche Meinung überall gegen Berlin aufzuwiegeln und hernach jede Kompensation abzulehnen. Man müsse also jetzt in Paris bekannt geben, man sei an der Hand der letzten Ereignisse zu der Überzeugung gelangt, dass es ein unabhängiges Marokko nicht mehr gebe, und alle Mächte, frei von den Voraussetzungen der Algecirasakte, wie Spanien und Frankreich Maßnahmen zum Schutze ihrer Interessen treffen könnten. Hierauf müsse man vier Kreuzer nach Mogador und Agadir abgehen lassen und nach deren Ankunft mitteilen, man wolle Frankreich und Spanien keinerlei Schwierigkeiten bereiten und sei zu jeder Aussprache bereit. Was die Wilhelmstraße bezweckte, liegt auf der Hand. Die Leiter der deutschen Politik wollten genau wie 1909 den Gegensatz zu Frankreich in Nordafrika aus der Welt schaffen. Die Republik durfte sich in Zukunft ungehindert dort ausdehnen, aber für dieses Zugeständnis hoffte man, im rechten Augenblick eine möglichst große Gegengabe verlangen zu können. Der Kaiser ließ sich am 26. Juni für den Plan gewinnen.

Am 30. Juni ging an die Mächte, die den Vertrag von Algeciras unterzeichnet hatten, die schriftliche Mitteilung ab, dass Deutschland zum Schutz seiner Untertanen ein Kriegsschiff nach Agadir entsenden

werde, das daselbst für die Dauer der Unruhen in Marokko bleiben solle, und zugleich wurden mündliche Erklärungen im Sinne von Zimmermanns Aufzeichnung gegeben. Daraufhin dampfte das Kanonenboot Panther nach Agadir (Panthersprung nach Agadir?) ab. Der deutsche Schritt, der für die Eingeweihten keineswegs durchaus unerwartet kam, wurde zunächst überall verhältnismäßig ruhig aufgenommen. Der französische Außenminister war zwar überrascht, aber "nicht bestürzt", die Pariser Presse verhielt sich in den ersten Tagen recht gemäßigt. Rom und Petersburg zeigten sich ziemlich gleichgültig. Nur der neue Unterstaatssekretär im englischen Auswärtigen Amt, der frühere Botschafter in Petersburg, Sir Arthur Nicolson, bemerkte, Agadir sei kein offener Hafen und stellte die Frage, ob Deutschland Truppen landen werde, was Metternich noch nicht beantworten konnte. Kurz nachher erklärte Grey, nun sei eine neue, heikle Lage entstanden, die England zwingt, seine eigenen Interessen in Marokko zu verfolgen. Eine schriftliche Mitteilung in diesem Sinne erfolgte am 4. Juli. Drei Tage später bekannte sich der französische Außenminister zu Verhandlungen mit Berlin bereit, und Cambon, der von Paris nach der deutschen Hauptstadt zurückkehrte, erhielt die Vollmacht zur Besprechung von Kompensationen. Seine erste Unterredung mit Kiderlen verlief verhältnismäßig günstig. Der Name des französischen Kongogebietes als Austauschobjekt wurde genannt, und der Vertreter der Republik war sichtlich erleichtert, als er erkannte, dass Deutschland in Marokko selbst keine Ansprüche er...

Inzwischen drängte der Kaiser auf raschen Abschluss, um die bestehende Spannung möglichst bald zu beseitigen. Bei einer zweiten Unterredung mit Cambon am 15. Juni sagte nunmehr Kiderlen unumwunden, er wolle "den französischen Kongo, und zwar ganz" haben. Diese Forderung bezeichnete der Botschafter als unannehmbar. Im Anschluss an die zuletzt erwähnte Besprechung trat ziemlich unmittelbar eine Krise ein, deren Schauplatz aber weniger Paris als London war. Am 21. Juli hatte Grey mit Metternich ein ernstes Gespräch. Der britische Außenminister fragte, was Deutschland in Agadir eigentlich wolle und ließ durchblicken, er befürchte eine Festsetzung in Marokko selbst. Am gleichen Tage hielt der Schatzkanzler Lloyd George in London eine Rede, in der er von der britischen Nationalehre sprach und recht deutlich mit dem Krieg drohte, falls England da, wo vitale Interessen auf dem Spiele ständen "im Rate der Völker zur Seite geschoben werde". Dass die Worte als Drohung für Deutschland gemeint waren, verstand die ganze Welt sofort. Mit einem Schlage nahm die ganze Marokkoangelegenheit ein bedrohliches Gesicht an. Was wollte Großbritannien? War es entschlossen, das Schwert zu ziehen, um Frankreich zu unterstützen? In ganz Deutschland, wo niemand an bewaffnete Verwicklungen dachte, regte sich eine tiefe Erbitterung. Die Regierung verzichtete zwar auf eine öffentliche Antwort an Lloyd George, um eine weitere Zuspitzung zu vermeiden, ließ aber durch Metternich einen scharfen Protest aussprechen, der am 25. Juli erfolgte. Schon vorher hatte sie versichern lassen, dass eine Landung in Agadir nur im äußersten Notfall beabsichtigt sei. Allmählich trat dann eine Beruhigung ein.

Die Verhandlungen zwischen Berlin und Paris dauerten zwar noch lange, aber am 4. November 1911 konnte ein Abkommen (Deutsch-französisches Abkommen über Marokko vom 4. November 1911) fertig gestellt werden, auf Grund dessen Deutschland ein Stück des französischen Kongo als Abrundung für seine Kolonie Kamerun bekam (Deutsch-französisches Abkommen über Äquatorial-Afrika vom 4. November 1911), während es seinerseits jeder Einmischung in Marokko entsagte. Wenn man den Verlauf der Ereignisse überblickt, so erscheint das schroffe englische Vorgehen zunächst unbegreiflich. Glaubte man wirklich an eine Kriegsgefahr, oder wollte man sogar einen Zusammenstoß herbeiführen? Es ist noch heute nicht ganz klar, was sich eigentlich in London hinter den Kulissen abspielte. Der Vertreter der englischen Arbeiterpartei, Keir Hardie, sprach nachher von dem "krankhaften Geisteszustand, der in einigen Köpfen des Foreign Office herrsche". Gewisse Anzeichen lassen darauf schließen, daß Grey mit einem Überfall der deutschen Flotte rechnete, andere wieder deuten an, dass derselbe Grey den Russen ihre Gleichgültigkeit gegenüber der Marokkofrage zum Vorwurf machte, und der britische Botschafter in Paris zum mutigen Widerstand riet. Eines aber ist ganz klar: In den Tagen um den 20. Juli war Großbritannien abermals bereit, für Frankreich bis zum äußersten zu gehen. Dafür sprechen schon allein die militärischen Vorbereitungen, die man in aller Hast anordnete. Es wurde nicht nur, zum mindesten ein Teil der Flotte mobil gemacht, sondern der britische Generalstabschef Wilson reiste schleunigst nach Paris und vereinbarte dort mit dem französischen Generalstabschef Dubail umfassende Maßnahmen für das gemeinsame Vorgehen der beiderseitigen Landheere. Die englischen Truppen, die in Nordfrankreich an Land gesetzt werden sollten, wurden auf sechs Divisionen festgesetzt. Das Band, das beide Länder verknüpfte, wurde noch enger geschlungen, als bisher, und das bedeutete eine Erhöhung der Gefahr für Deutschland. Hinsichtlich der überstürzten Kriegsvorbereitungen der

englischen Regierung wurden bald nachher von dem britischen Hauptmann Faber in der Öffentlichkeit Angaben gemacht, die allgemeines Aufsehen erregten und dem liberalen Kabinett, das jetzt unter der Führung von Asquith, dem Nachfolger Campbell-Bannermans, stand, eine scharfe Kritik im Lager der eigenen Gesinnungsgenossen eintrug. Plötzlich erwachte doch in einsichtigen Kreisen die Erkenntnis, dass man durch die Stellungnahme gegen die Mittelmächte nahe an einer schweren Gefahr vorübergegangen war. Gegen Ende des Jahres 1911 wurde besonders Grey heftig angegriffen". And it continues; see:

And:

Kaiser Wilhelm II. 1911: "Die elende Marokko-Affäre muss zum Abschluss gebracht werden, schnell und endgültig. Es ist nichts zu machen, französisch wird es doch. Also mit Anstand aus der Affäre heraus!"

Sir Eyre Crowe, Abteilungsleiter im britischen Außenministerium, notierte kurz nach dem "Panthersprung nach Agadir", am 3. Juli 1911: "Die Tatsache, dass Deutschland den Sprung gemacht hat, muss der Annahme Raum geben, dass es sich jetzt in der Lage glaubt, der Gefahr einer französisch-britischen Gegnerschaft zu trotzen. [...] Wenn sich [...] erweisen sollte, dass dem so ist, so stehen wir nun einer dringenden und unmittelbaren Gefahr gegenüber, für die gerüstet zu sein von vitaler Bedeutung ist."

Also:

"Am 25.11.1911 veröffentlicht die britische Regierung das Geheimabkommen von 1904 mit Frankreich, nach dem Ägypten zur britischen und Marokko zur französischen Einflussphäre erklärt wurde".



So sahen sich die Franzosen selbst: "Frankreich bringt die Segnungen der Zivilisation nach Marokko"

The arrangements in Versailles 1919:

See: http://www.deutsche-schutzgebiete.de/artikel_des_versailler_vertrages_marokko.htm

5 POSTES CHERIFIENNES OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO, 1892-1911



Hassan I^{er} (en arabe : الحسن الأول), né **Hassan ben Mohammed** (en arabe : الحسن بن محمد), en 1836 à Fès et mort le 7 juin 1894 à Tadla, fut sultan du Maroc de 1873 jusqu'à sa mort en 1894^[1]. Il parvient à préserver l'intégrité territoriale du pays et à résister aux pressions étrangères, tout en n'hésitant pas à faire appel aux Occidentaux pour moderniser le pays et l'armée.

Sous son règne, le Maroc devient un État sous influence et qui s'endette.

http://www.wikiwand.com/fr/Hassan_Ben_Mohammed

Moulay Abdelaziz (en arabe : مولاي عبد العزيز), né le 24 février 1878 à Fès et mort le 10 juin 1943, est sultan du Maroc entre 1894 et 1908. Il est détrôné le 4 janvier 1908 par son frère Hafid, aidé par le pacha de Marrakech Thami El Glaoui, inquiets de la montée de l'influence étrangère.

http://www.wikiwand.com/fr/Abdelaziz_Ben_Hassan



http://www.wikiwand.com/fr/Histoire_du_Maroc

Billig's specialized catalogues, Vol. VI: Handbook of the Private Local Posts (editors Hurt and Williams, published in 1950 and published by Fr. Billig, Jamaica 3, New York:

“Before the formation, under French guidance, of the *Administration Cherifienne des Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones*, in September 1911, and the issue of adhesive stamps in May, 1912, the Sultan of Morocco had established a postal service. It came into being under a decree of November 22, 1892, for most of the country's chief towns. Even previous of this there had been a Moorish post, inaugurated in 1885, between Tanger and Fez. From 1892, however, the use of handstruck franks was introduced and the post offices were opened up gradually until the full service was attained in January, 1893. This post, carried by runners, was mostly of an official

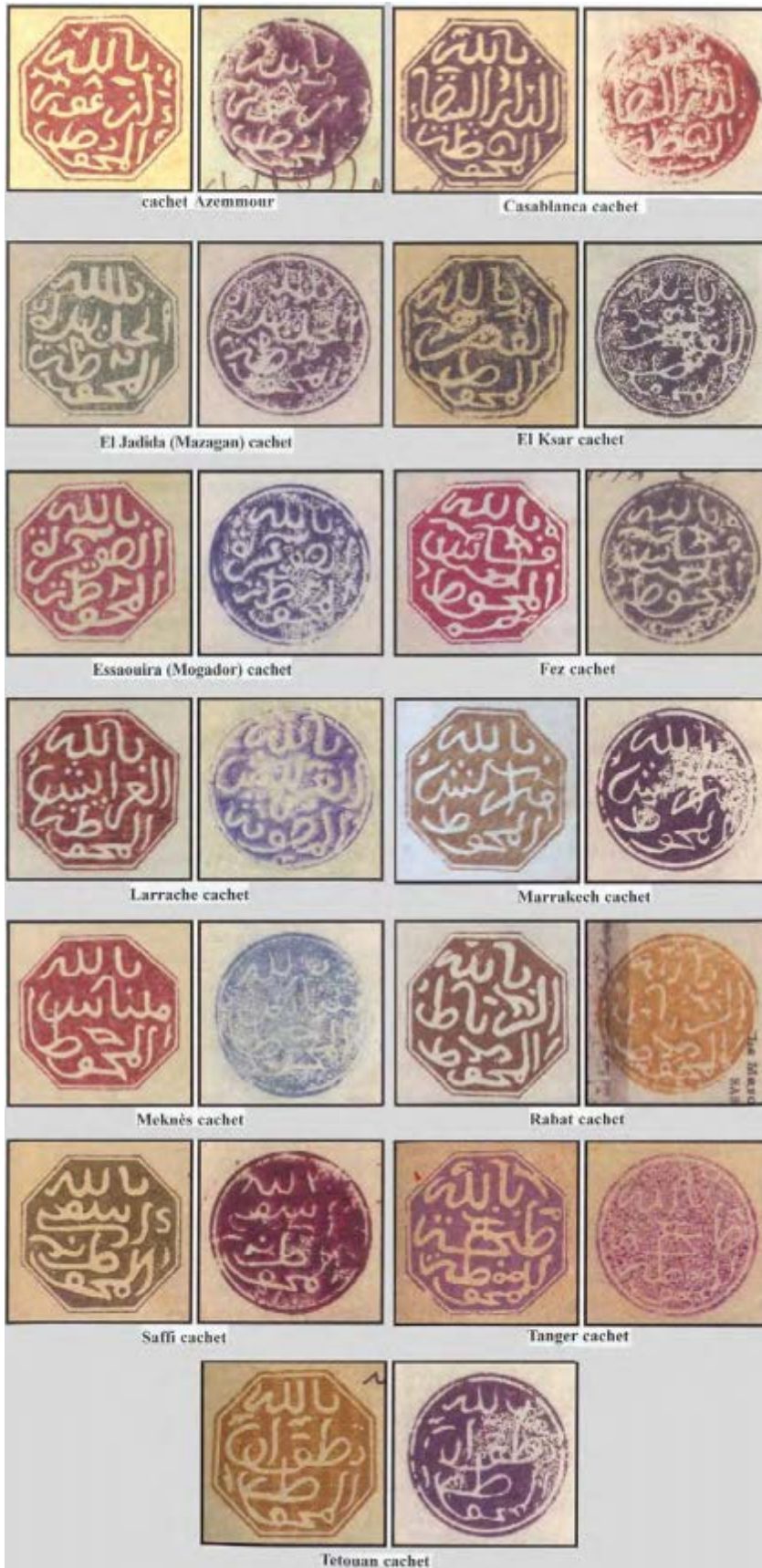
nature and usually registered, the rate being 8 mou (equal to 8 centimes) per ½ oz. The following franks were in use, denoting prepayment”. .. “These posts of the Sultanate were fused with the French Administration des Postes et Télégraphes on October 1, 1913. They ran from towns and places in the interior of Morocco to the extra-territorial offices of the European Powers. The chief offices were at Tanger and Fez”.

In total there were 13 offices in 13 cities, and each one had two hand stamps, one octagonal and one circular. These are the ‘Cachets Maghzen’. (Hadida, 2014, p. 56).

Hadida gives an example of what he calls a forerunner, issued in 1892 (1310 in Arab) in Marrakech. Hadida, 2014, p. 58.



Hadida, 2014, p.58



<http://philagadir.centerblog.net/>



http://www.ebay.ca/itm/French-Morocco-CHERIFEN-LOCAL-POST-FEZ-Blue-/371097102833?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item56671c69f1

<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6543.jpg> : "MOROCCO AGENCIES - 1890 (circa) local 'Sultan Post' cover from FEZ. 1890's (circa) stampless local cover (slightly reduced at left) struck by violet octagonal 'Sultan Post' cancel of FEZ".



http://www.ebay.ca/itm/French-Morocco-CHERIFEN-LOCAL-POST-FEZ-Violet-Reduced-At-Top-/371097102803?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item56671c69d3



http://www.ebay.ca/itm/French-Morocco-CHERIFEN-LOCAL-POST-FEZ-Brown-opened-rough-tears-/371097102836?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item56671c69f4



<http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol2/html/moroc.htm>

Post stamps. May 25, 1912 Type 1 and Febr 1913 Type 2; printed by Lecocq, Methorel & Chr. Bernard, Paris. Des.: P. Leyat.



http://www.ebay.fr/itm/Maroc-Postes-Cherifiennes-1912-Yvert-1-2-3-4-5-6-Cote-95-euros-/111659616004?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_71&hash=item19ff6e8704



1C. – 10C. and 50C.:

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=25C.> http://www.darnna.com/phorum/file.php?3,file=7731,in_body_attachment=1



<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcR3UNU71X0zsCiLrXmVY59SHsR9-AKvJNRQOCpNdGlgCCSM8eZjTw>

November 1913: 05 and 010 on 50m:



05: 50 C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/740/888_001.jpg
010: 50C: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=http://stampauctionnetwork.com/bh/bh27160.cfm>



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/285/818/319_001.jpg



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=http://stampauctionnetwork.com/bh/bh27160.cfm>



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>

http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/286/421/229_001.jpg

Mixed franking with French postal services, 16/12/1912 from Meknes to Oran. Hadida 2014, p. 62



Hadida, 2014, p. 62

Idem from Fez to Reims, 13/07/1912 Hadida 2014, p. 63



Hadida, 2014, p. 63

Mixed franking with French postal services, 21/6/1913 from Arbaoua via Tanger to Grenoble.



<http://www.philafrica.be/web-maroc/maroc/images/cherifiens/arbaoua.jpg>

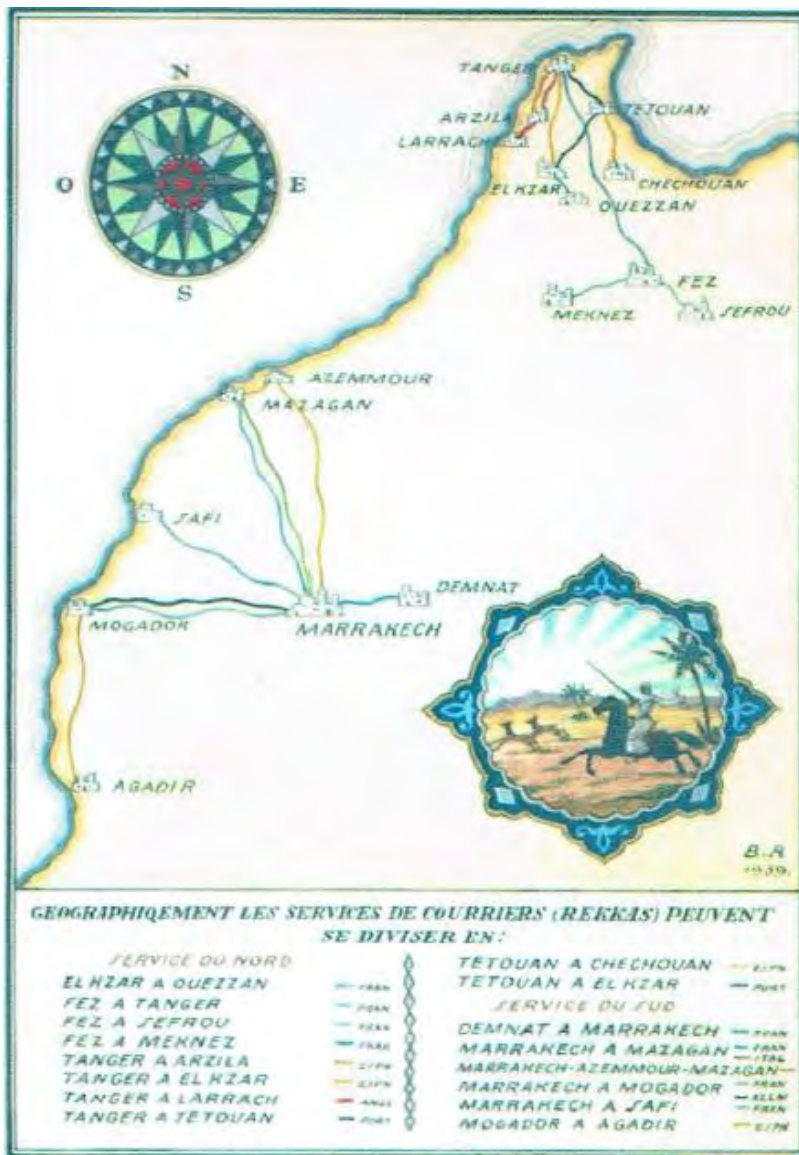


<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>, nr 490; Military Troups in Morocco, 1913, from Sefrou via Tanger to France (Lyon)

“Yvert #12, 13, 1913 10c Vermilion, 25c Blue Tetouan & El Ksar el Kebir locals, the former with missing corner perfs., tied to 1913 registered cover sent from Sefrou to Lyon by light Sefrou c.d.s. postmark, on the reverse are French Morocco five 5c on 5c (#28) and one 10c on 10c (#29) tied by Tanger c.d.s. postmarks, with Tanger registry label, Lyon receiver, light vertical file fold not affecting stamps, fine; a scarce commercial usage; signed Calves”

6 MOROCCO'S PRIVATE AND CONSULAR MAIL COMPANIES, 1892-1901

Before the early 20th Century Morocco was not yet part of the UPU. Besides the Cherifien Post and the four Postal services of Great Britain, France, Spain and Germany there were private mail companies, serving local postal needs. The first initiative was taken by Mr Isaac Brudo in Mazagan (1891/1900), followed by Marx (1893/1911) and Abudarham (1894/1901) in other centres, and also by others, whose lifespan was much shorter. In total there have been 20 private couriers from town to town. As Morocco was not yet part of the UPU, mail to overseas destinations or to a city in Morocco not served by a private courier line had to be remitted to one of the four foreign Post Offices, who completed the franking with their own stamps. In combination with post stamps by one of the private couriers these are mixed frankings. (Information given by Maurice Hadida, 2014, p. 47/48). He provides a map on p. 49.



Hadida, 2014, p. 49

North Morocco



https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQzKaq-nZM4h95GIAZZy_aVzV8q3xXuKX8lgzUyRat6X6Dq0qPf

Tanger (Tangier)-Larache (Larache)

Billig: "This British service was brought into being, on account of the very poor sea communications between the two ports, some time in 1897. It ran via Arzila".

German Wikipedia: "1898 von dem britischen Unternehmer James Nahon gegründet" (http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5C.: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452304-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Marokko

10C.: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452305-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Marokko

20C.: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452306-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Marokko

25C.: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452307-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Marokko

50C.: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452308-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Marokko

1 Peseta: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452160-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Marokko

Idem: <http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id,248539887,var,MAROC--POSTES-LOCALES--TANGER-A-LARACHE-YVERT-N%C2%BA-133--MNH-,language,E.html>

Idem: http://colnect.com/en/stamps/stamp/452161-Tanger_to_Larache-Local_Posts-Morocco



1 Peseta: <http://zenius.kalneciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/tanger-loraiche.jpg>

Tanger-El Ksar,

Billig: "This sea post was opened to avoid the previous detour overland via Laraiche, and was suppressed when the European Powers established postal services in Morocco."

German Wikipedia: "1898 von unbekannter spanischer Firma gegründet"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5714.jpg

5C.: <http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol2/html/morocloc.htm>

5C., 10C., 20C., 25C.: http://colnect.com/en/stamps/stamp/452298-Tanger_to_El_Ksar_El_Kebir-Local_Posts-Morocco (4x)

40C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>

50C.: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452303-Tanger_to_El_Ksar_El_Kebir-Local_Posts-Marokko

1 Peseta: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452158-Tanger_to_El_Ksar_El_Kebir-Local_Posts-Marokko

2 Pesetas: http://colnect.com/de/stamps/stamp/452159-Tanger_to_El_Ksar_El_Kebir-Local_Posts-Marokko

Tanger-Arcila (Arzila),

Billig: "Spanish post, opened December 1, 1895, and closed in 1898"

German Wikipedia: "1895 von Aaron Cohen gegründet"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5C. and 10C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710> (2x)

50C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5710.jpg

50C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/241_001.jpg

1 Pes.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5711.jpg

2 Pes.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5712.jpg

5 Pes.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>



10C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/354_001.jpg

20C.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/347_001.jpg

25C.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/341_001.jpg

50C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/339_001.jpg

1 Pes.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v49/photos/4641.jpg

Tanger-Tetuan

Billig: "Post of Salvador Hassan. Hassan was a Portuguese banker, whose head office was in Tetuan, with branches in Tangier and El Ksar. The post had a very short life". 1897.

German Wikipedia: "Portugiesisches Unternehmen von Salvador Hassan, ab 1896"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko).



5C., 10C., 15C., 20C., 25C. : http://caphila.free.fr/php/img_caph/770_570/99433.jpg

10C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/302/850/251_001.jpg and

<http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/tanger-tetouan.jpg>

15C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5721.jpg

20C.:

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>

25C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5722.jpg

Tanger-Casablanca

Billig: not mentioned



5C.: <http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol2/html/moroc.htm> “1907 Bogus Issue Inscription 'poste maroc'. The values 5 c green and black, 10 c red and black, 20 c blue and black, 30 c brown and black and 50 c violet and black exists, 5 more values were surcharged”

10C.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/904/486_001.jpg

20C.: <http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/tanger-casablanca.jpg>

30C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/904/521_001.jpg

50C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/904/542_001.jpg;

Tetouan-Chechouan

Billig: “French service. This post was operated by M.J.M. Benchimon, and the stamps were first issued on March 1, 1896

German Wikipedia: “1896 von Josué Benchimol gegründet, im darauf folgenden Jahr von einer spanischen Firma übernommen”

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko).





5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5723.jpg
 10C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5724.jpg
 20C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5725.jpg
 20C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5726.jpg
 25C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5727.jpg
 40C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v49/photos/4652.jpg
 50C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id,0183802810,language,F.html>
 1Fr: <http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol2/html/morocloc.htm>
 1Fr.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/576_001.jpg

Tetuan-Sheshuan

Billig: "Spanish Service. This service ran only a few weeks". 1897.





5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5729.jpg
 5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5728.jpg
 5C.: http://www.philateria.com/html/spanish_service.html
 10C.: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>, and http://www.delcampe-ftp.com/customers/ceres_philatelie/vo_59_v152/411989.jpg
 20C.: http://thumbs2.ebaystatic.com/d/1225/m/mmjdloR_mR6uOWu76L6RUTg.jpg and <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/135/486a.jpg>
 25C.: illustration not yet found
 50C.: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>, http://www.philateria.com/html/spanish_service.htm, and http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5730.jpg
 75C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5731.jpg
 75C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5732.jpg block of four: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>.

1 Peseta: illustration not yet found

2 Pesetas: illustration not yet found

Tetouan-El Ksar,

Billig: "Post of Si Allal Abdi, Manager of the French P.O. at Tetuan. This service was originated by Salvador Hassan, a Portuguese banker and ceased in the summer of 1898". 1897
German Wikipedia: "1897 vom franz. Unternehmer Si Allal Abdi gegründet"
(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>



5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5733.jpg

20C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>

50C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5737.jpg

2Pes.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/163/339/741_001.jpg



Postcard 5C.: <http://moust27.e-monsite.com/pages/lettres-de-1852-1900-moust27-e-monsite-com.html>

El Ksar (Alcazar) – Ouazzan (Wazan)

French Service [El Ksar – Ouazzan]

Billig: "French Service. This post was organized by M. Galantuomini, an agent of Borgeaud, Rentemann & Co. and was administered by M. Sirfatty, of El Ksar. The post operated twice weekly, and the service ceased because [in] Ouezzan, being a holy city, the "believers" were forbidden to make use of the post. The services lasted only one month". November 1896.

German Wikipedia: “Auf dieser Linie gab es 1896 einen Dienst betrieben von Joseph Cohen, und im gleichen Jahr einen Dienst der Franzosen Galuntuomini und Sirfati”
(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5C.: http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko#/media/File:Alcazar_5c.jpg

5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5647.jpg
http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5646.jpg

10C.:

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>

10C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5648.jpg

15C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/168/311/440_001.jpg

20C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v49/photos/4599.jpg

40C.:

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>

50C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/168/312/547_001.jpg

1Fr (brown): 1 Fr: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5649.jpg

1Fr (goldbrown):

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>

1Fr (red): http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/168/312/997_001.jpg

Spanish Service [Alcazar-Wazan]

Billig: "Spanish service. Judged by the dates on used copies known this post is believed to have operated for only 6 weeks". 5C green, 10C. orange, 20C. rose, 25C. yellow, 50C. red, 75C. grey-blue, 1 Peseta, violet, 2 Pesetas blue-green.



5C: illustration not yet found

10C: illustration not yet found

25C: illustration not yet found

50C: illustration not yet found

75C: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5650.jpg, and

http://www.philateria.com/html/spanish_service.html

1 Peseta: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5651.jpg and

http://www.philateria.com/Morocco_Spanish_Service_1897_Alcazar-Wazan_1_Peseta_used.jpg, and

http://www.philateria.com/html/spanish_service.html

2 Pesetas: illustration not yet found

Tanger-Fez (via Laraiche, El Ksar and Meknes)

Billig: "Post of Gautsch & Cie. This service, the second private post inaugurated in Morocco, was begun on July 1, 1892, and was operated by native runners, who left Tangier on Mondays and Fridays, arriving at Fez, 240 kilometers distant, via Laraiche, El Ksar and Meknes, on Thursdays and Mondays. The service was run in cooperation with the French official posts. On January 1, 1893, the service was taken over entirely by the French Government, but the stamps remained in use until April 1, at which time the French stamps were available. The vignette on the stamps is a view of Cape Spartal, near Tangier". "Postmark....: Tangier, Fez, Alcazar, Mequinez, Laraiche (the three latter scarce)".

German Wikipedia: "1892 gegründet vom franz. Unternehmen Charles Gautsch et Cie., die Firma wurde Ende 1892 an die franz. Staatspost verkauft, welche den Dienst weiterführte und die Marken von Gautsch bis 1. April 1893 aufbrauchte"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5, 10, 15, 25, 50C and 1 Fr: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/029/534/170_001.jpg?v=4



5C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>
 10C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>
 15C.: http://www.algeriephilatelie.net/_traitement_image.php?image=Maroc/Timbres-Poste/1892/123_1.jpg&watermark=images/logo.png
 25C.: http://thumbs3.ebaystatic.com/m/mPH0Zl4eBDGbUXOF_TD7Z0w/140.jpg
 50C.: <http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/tanger-fez.jpg>
 5 Francs (and others): http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/273/286/655_001.jpg

Fez-Mequinez

Billig: "French service twice weekly, working with the British P.O., where stamps were also sold. Existed from January 1897 to May 27, 1901. Proprietor M. Bensimon, master of the Jewish school in Fez. Post closed when the German P.O. opened in Mequinez".

German Wikipedia: "Postdienst von Messaoud Bensimon, ab 1897, es wurden sowohl Frei- als auch Portomarken ausgegeben"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)

1897



5C, green and 50C:

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=\(2x\)](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=(2x))

5C. olive: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>

10 C. and 15C:

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=\(2x\)](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=(2x))

25C: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/913_001.jpg

35C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/986_001.jpg

1F.: <http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/fez-mequinez.jpg>

20C.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/883_001.jpg?v=1

20C.: <http://fr.picclick.com/Timbres/France/Communaute-francaise-oblitteres/Maroc/?page=2>



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/129/169_001.jpg

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/129/355_001.jpg

Maurice Hadida shows a cover sent from Mequinez via Fez to Florida USA (July 1898) with mixed franking, including British Morocco stamps. Hadida, 2014, p. 55.



Hadida, 2014, p. 55

Postage due 1898:



http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5656.jpg



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/current_sale_summary.php?Sale_no=92&main_cat=The%20Jim%20Czy%20Collection&page=6

“Morocco: Locals: Fez-Mequinez 1898 Postage Due 5c. with variety value missing at centre”.



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/129/455_001.jpg

Fez-Sefro

Billig: "M.S. Abudarkam's Weekly French Service. Director A. Cohen". 1894. "The service continued in operation until 1901".

German Wikipedia: "1894 gegründet, Betreiber unbekannt"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5657.jpg



5C.: <http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol2/html/morocloc.htm>

5C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/167/999/455_001.jpg

10C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/167/994/062_001.jpg

25C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>

50C.: http://dafina.net/forums/file.php?52,file=230655,filename=2013-02-21_231249.png and

http://www.philateria.com/Marocco_Fez-Sefro_1894_50c_yellow.jpg (wrong date: "86" = 1896?)

1 Pes.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/167/995/972_001.jpg



<http://dafina.net/forums/read.php?52,309715,page=84>

South Morocco

Mazagan-Marakech-I,

Billig: "Post of Isaac Brudo. The route of this post was through Sidi Smain, Sidi ben Nour, Et Thine and Cheida". 1891 (Jan.) 25C. red on greyish or cream paper and on white paper.

German wikipedia: "Postdienst des französischen Unternehmers Isaac Brudo ab 1891. Die Firma Brudo wurde am 16. Juli 1900 von der franz. Staatspost gekauft und die Marken von dieser bis zum 15. Juli 1902 aufgebraucht. Ab 1897 existierte auf dieser Route ein privater Botendienst, der gemeinsam vom italienischen Vizekonsul und dem Leiter der britischen Post in Marokko organisiert wurde".

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



<http://www.timbres-du-maroc.info/blog/574/lavenement-des-postes-locales-et-privees-du-maroc>

http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/168/286/914_001.jpg

Billig: "1892 (Sept.). Provisional Issue



http://www.ebay.fr/itm/Maroc-poste-locale-Mazagan-a-Marakech-1892-timbre-N-45A-bloc-de-4-oblitere-Tb-/301608745933?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_71&hash=item46

http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/168/288/538_001.jpg

<http://i.colnect.net/images/f/1891/761/Mazagan-to-Marrakech.jpg>

Maurice Hadida shows a registered cover sent from Mazagan to Marrakech 19-08-1892, franked with the first two issues. Hadida, 2014, p. 50.



Hadida, 2014, p. 50.

Billig: "1893 (Jan.) Litho. In Paris", 20C "issued in March 1895".



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710> (2x)

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>



http://www.ebay.ca/itm/French-Morocco-Sc-1-x2-Isaac-Brudo-Post-local-post-10-centimos-1894-together-/360483409041?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_0&hash=item53ee7c4

http://colnect.com/ur/stamps/stamp/452220-Mazagan - Azemour - Marrakech-Local Posts-%D9%85%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%A7%DA%A9%D9%88_%D9%85%D8%B1%D8%A7%DA%A9%D8%B4



http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v49/photos/4614.jpg

Billig: “1894 (Mar)”.



http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5671.jpg

Maurice Hadida shows a cover from Marrakech via Mazagan to Algiers, 21-02-1894/25-02-1894, with mixed franking, the rising sun issue of Mazagan-Marrakech together with a post stamp of the French postal services. Hadida, 2014, p. 51.



Hadida, 2014, p. 51.

Chiffre Taxe: Billig: Postage Due 1897 (Jan.).



5C:

10C.: <http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/mazagan-marrakech.jpg>

20C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710>

30C.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/256/706/067_001.jpg

40C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/166/895/354_001.jpg

50C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/166/895/413_001.jpg

1 Pes.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/161/860/128_001.jpg

Maurice Hadida shows a mixed franking with a Chiffre Taxe post stamp of Marrakech-Mazagan to Lyon, sent on 22/01/1900. Hadida, 2014, p. 53.



Hadida, 2014, p. 53.



40C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>



40C.: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/161/858/342_001.jpg

50C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/161/859/520_001.jpg

Billig: “1898 Typo. By Gelard & Fils. Lyons. “. ..”On July 16, Brudo disposed of his post to the French postal authorities in Morocco. They continued to use his stamps... until July 15, 1902”.



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/256/930/425_001.jpg?v=1



5C.: [http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/$_35.JPG) and http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/314/305/279_001.jpg

10C.: [http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/$_35.JPG)

20C.: <http://i.colnect.net/images/f/1891/783/Mazagan-to-Marrakech.jpg> and

[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/$_35.JPG)

25C.: [http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/\\$_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDg2WDY5MA==/z/XrUAAOSw1vIUv~u2/$_35.JPG) and http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/314/305/267_001.jpg

50C.: <http://i.colnect.net/images/f/1891/785/Mazagan-to-Marrakech.jpg>

75C.: <http://i.colnect.net/images/f/1891/786/Mazagan-to-Marrakech.jpg>

1 Peseta: <http://i.colnect.net/images/f/1891/717/Mazagan-to-Marrakech.jpg>



<http://titaphilatelie.com/products-page/lettrescolonies/10131943-maroc-poste-locale-mazagan-timbre-taxe-marakech-medina/>

Maurice Hadida shows a cover from Marrakech via Mazagan to Livorno, Italy, with mixed franking, Marrakech-Mazagan and a post stamp of the French postal services, with post mark 5/02/1900. Hadida, 2014, p. 52.



Hadida, 2014, p. 52

Mazagan-Marakech-II

Billig: Anglo-Italian Consular Post. “This post was started by the Italian Consul, Signor Morteo, in conjunction with Mr. Spinney agent for the British post office, in competition with Brudo [Mazagan-Marakech I]. The post began operations April 25, 1897 and closed down on March 20, 1900. The stamps were on sale at the British post offices in Mazagan and Marrakech, and the Italian P.O. at Mazagan.”





5C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5672.jpg
 10C.: http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/455_001.jpg (Marakech)
 10C.: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/842/101_001.jpg (Mazagan)
 10C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5678.jpg
 25C.: <http://catalogue.klaseboer.com/vol2/html/morocloc.htm>
 25C. (x4) and 50C.:
[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=\(2x\)](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=(2x))
 75C.: http://www.cavendish-auctions.com/oldsite/site2_images/lot_images/727/727_0071.jpg
 1Fr.: <http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/mazagan-marakech.jpg>

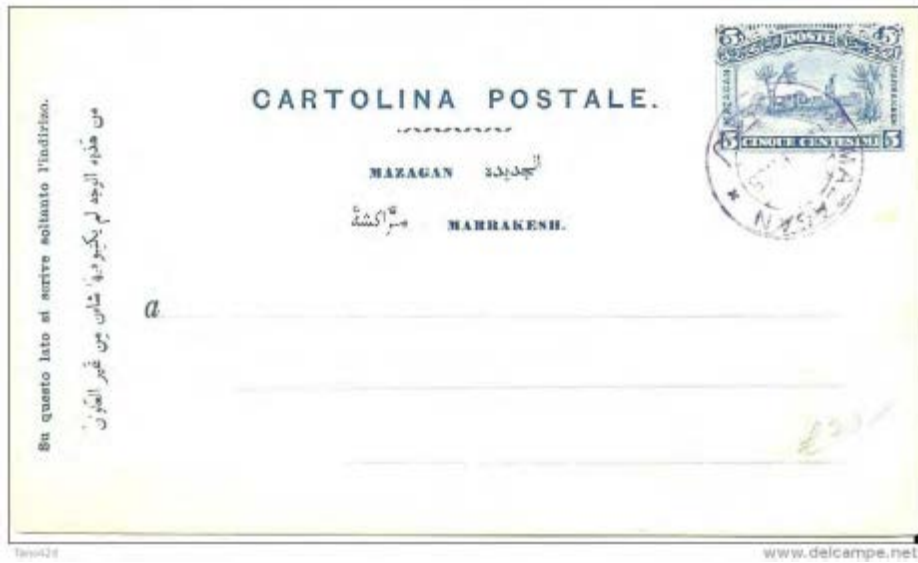
Billig: 1897 Provisional Issue



10:25C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5679.jpg
 20 cent.: 50C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5681.jpg
 20 cent.: 50C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5680.jpg
 20 cent: 50C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5682.jpg



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=G&catLists%5B0%5D=23710&searchString=&page=all&useAsDefault=>



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/286/723/942_001.jpg

Mixed franking from Marrakech via Mazagan to Tangier, using both stamps of the Italian Consulate's local service (Carlo Morteo and Spinney) and stamps of Gibraltar. August 1897. Hadida, 2014, p.54.



Hadida, 2014, p.54.

Mixed franking Marrakech/Mazagan (Italian Consular Postal Services) to Triest, also using Gibraltar/Morocco Agencies post stamp of the British mail service.



<http://www.chrisrainey.com/index.php?s=240&clr=1>



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/current_sale_summary.php?Sale_no=92&main_cat=The%20Jim%20Czyl%20Collection&page=6



http://www.accademiadiposta.it/img_posta/capitolo3/5_mazagan.jpeg: "Lettera locale del 1895 trasportata da Mazagan a Marrakesh con il servizio organizzato da Carlo Morteo."

Mixed franking with a post stamp from the French postal services, from Mazagan via Tanger to Strassbourg, April 1899.



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/stamp_images/50/7781.jpg



http://www.accademiadiposta.it/immagini_dizionario/mazagan.jpg

Mazagan-Azemour-Marakech

Billig: "Post of M. Messod Bensimhon"... July 1897. "The service was suspended in 1899. Reminders were sold to dealers and are found bearing postmarks dated after the post ceased operating – usually in violet".

German Wikipedia: "Postdienst von Marcel Bensimon, ab 1897"

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5C.: https://www.google.nl/search?q=Mazagan-Azemour-Marakech&rlz=1C1ASUT_enNL569NL609&espv=2&biw=1370&bih=608&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ei=10C.+25C.+1Pes: http://images.delcampe.com/img_large/auction/000/056/057/715_001.jpg
 15C.: <http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/mazagan-azemour-marakech.jpg>
 20 and 25 C: http://colnect.com/en/stamps/stamp/452199-Mazagan_-_Azemour_-_Marrakech-Local_Posts-Morocco



50C: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/171/248/259_001.jpg
 1Peseta: <http://i.colnect.net/images/f/1891/714/Mazagan---Azemour---Marrakech.jpg>



10C: https://www.philasearch.com/de/i_9219_4185/countryurl/9219-A437-529.html?breadcrumbId=1430858941.095&row_nr=14

20C: <http://www.darnna.com/souvenirs/documents1.jpg>

50C: [https://www.google.nl/search?q=Mazagan-Azemour-](https://www.google.nl/search?q=Mazagan-Azemour-Marrakech&rlz=1C1ASUT_enNL569NL609&espv=2&biw=1370&bih=608&source=lnms&tbn=isch&s)

[Marrakech&rlz=1C1ASUT_enNL569NL609&espv=2&biw=1370&bih=608&source=lnms&tbn=isch&s](https://www.google.nl/search?q=Mazagan-Azemour-Marrakech&rlz=1C1ASUT_enNL569NL609&espv=2&biw=1370&bih=608&source=lnms&tbn=isch&s)
a=X&ei

1Pes: https://www.philasearch.com/de/i_9219_4188/countryurl/9219-A437-527.html?breadcrumbId=1430858861.8329&row_nr=13



“Le premier timbre marocain MAZAGAN-MAROC 1891.

le service des postes était fait par des entreprises particulières, qui fonctionnèrent entre 1891 et 1909 et dont la plupart employèrent des timbres spéciaux, ces timbres ne pouvaient affranchir que la correspondance d'une ville à l'autre et portent généralement le nom de ces villes comme indiqués sur mes timbres imprimés localement.

Après le succès de la poste locale de Mazagan-(Maroc)Marrakech, fondée par Issac Brudo, qui incita le sultan Hassan 1er à vouloir la lui acheter en 1892 et parce que Brudo refusa ce sacrifice prématuré, que le sultan réagit en fondant enfin une poste chérifiénne.

La 1° et la 2° ligne : MAZAGAN-MARAKECH. Les timbres d' ISAAC BRUDO 1899.

La 3° Ligne : MAZAGAN-AZEMOUR-MARAKECH 1897.

MAZAGAN- MARRAKECH 1893.

MAZAGAN-MARRAKECH (5 & 10 centimos) 1893 MAZAGAN- (MAROC) MARRAKECH 1891 est :

(Le 1er timbre marocain Postes locales).”

http://img.over-blog-kiwi.com/0/95/57/88/20150306/ob_275f62_mazagan.jpg

: “**SEGORBE 1894 MELILLA EJERCITO LOCAL STAMP,ARMY EXPEDITION,MOROCCO,MARRUECOS**”

(blue): <http://thumbs3.ebaystatic.com/d/1225/m/mJCjWdTzh2kEbuIRE0coTUg.jpg>: “**LUCHANA 1894 MELILLA EJERCITO LOCAL STAMP,ARMY EXPEDITION,MOROCCO,MARRUECOS**”.

(blue) http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/167/707/420_001.jpg

(red) http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/167/654/396_001.jpg

Mogador-Marrakech-I

Billig: 1892 (Aug). Post of Maimaran. This post, organized by Maimaran, a French merchant, ran via Ain Taftecht and N’zain Chichaoua and was of short duration, being suppressed by the Sultan in Nov. 1902.



<http://zenius.kalnieciai.lt/africa/morocco/private/mogador-maroc.jpg>

Mogador-Marrakech-II

Billig: "Post of W. Marx & Co. This German post was run in conjunction with the firm of Nissian Coriat, of Marrakech. The service began on January 1, 1893, letters first being unstamped but they were impressed with the cachet of Marx & Co. The post was closed in 1909".

German Wikipedia: "1893 von der deutschen Firma Marx & Co. Gegründet"
(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)

1895

Billig: Litho by Klingenberg, Detmold, Germany



5C. and 10C. and 15C.: <http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=D&cat=23710> (3x)

15C: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/628_001.jpg?v=1

50C;

1 Peseta: <http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13525.cfm>

1896 Provisional Issue

10: 15C black and violet surcharge

10: 50C Black surcharge

10: 1Pes. Black surcharge



10: 50C. http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v49/photos/4632.jpg

10: 50C. http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v49/photos/4633.jpg

1899 Billig: Litho by Klingenberg, Detmold, Germany



http://www.ebay.fr/itm/Maroc-poste-locale-Mogador-a-Marakech-1898-timbres-N-92-94-bloc-de-4-Neuf-Tb-/301608740605?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_71&hash=item46



<http://colnect.com/en/stamps/list/country/7099-Morocco/year/1898>

<http://colnect.com/en/stamps/list/page/2/country/7099-Morocco/year/1898>



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/current_sale_summary.php?Sale_no=92&main_cat=The%20Jim%20Czyl%20Collection&page=7

1900 Provisional Issue



5 : 10C. http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5704.jpg
 5 : 10C: http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/588_001.jpg?v=1
 5: 10C. http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko#/media/File:Mogador_10c.jpg
 5 :10C: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/170/738/577_001.jpg?v=1



http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v43/photos/4522.jpg

Saffi (Safi)-Marakech

Französische Unternehmen von Isaac Brudo und Joseph André, ab 1898

(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v33/photos/5949.jpg

Marrakech-Demnât

Billig: "Post of C. Firsch. This post was opened in October 1906. It quickly became important, but the Caïd of Demnât created difficulties, and caused the service to close in 1907. Most of the stamps remained were destroyed in a fire at Marrakech...There were two printings" (red on greyish paper and vermillion on white paper).

German Wikipedia: "Postdienst von Charles Firsch, ab 1906"

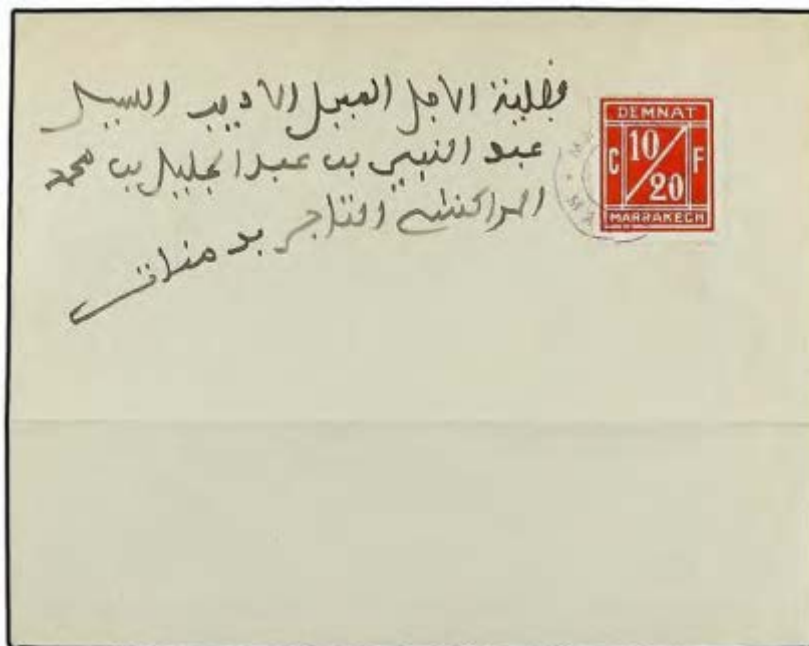
(http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



<http://www.delcampe.net/page/item/id,191354058,var,MAROC--Postes-locales--DEMNAT-a-MARRAKECH-lie-de-vin--neuf-TB,language,E.html>

<http://home.cc.umanitoba.ca/~wyatt/stamp-list.html>

http://www.ebay.ca/sch/sis.html?_nkw=French%20Morocco%20Local%20Post%20Demnat%20to%20Marrakech%201906%20Block&_itemId=221498843913



<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/so/so43478.cfm>



http://www.grosvenorauctions.com/dyn_pages/current_sale_summary.php?Sale_no=92&main_cat=The%20Jim%20Czyl%20Collection&page=6

Mogador-Agadir

Billig: "This post was organized by M. Ed. Maley David." 1900.

German Wikipedia: "*Spanisches Unternehmen unter der Leitung von David El Maleh, Postdienst ab 1899*" (http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko)



5C.:

10C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5687.jpg

20C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5688.jpg

25C.:

40C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5689.jpg

50C.: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5690.jpg

1 Peseta: http://www.maison-timbre.fr/vo/documents/vente_sur_offre/v36/photos/5691.jpg

For background information about the local and private mail services in Morocco please see [HTTP://WWW.TIMBRES-DU-MAROC.INFO/BLOG/574/LAVENEMENT-DES-POSTES-LOCALES-ET-PRIVEES-DU-MAROC](http://WWW.TIMBRES-DU-MAROC.INFO/BLOG/574/LAVENEMENT-DES-POSTES-LOCALES-ET-PRIVEES-DU-MAROC): **HISTOIRE POSTALE, POSTES LOCALES, L'AVÈNEMENT DES POSTES LOCALES ET PRIVÉES DU MAROC**

(In French). These are two illustrations in this publication about the postmen, called 'courrier rekkas'.



Courrier Rekkas sur Carte Postale

7 FRENCH COLONIAL POST ADMINISTRATION AFTER 1912



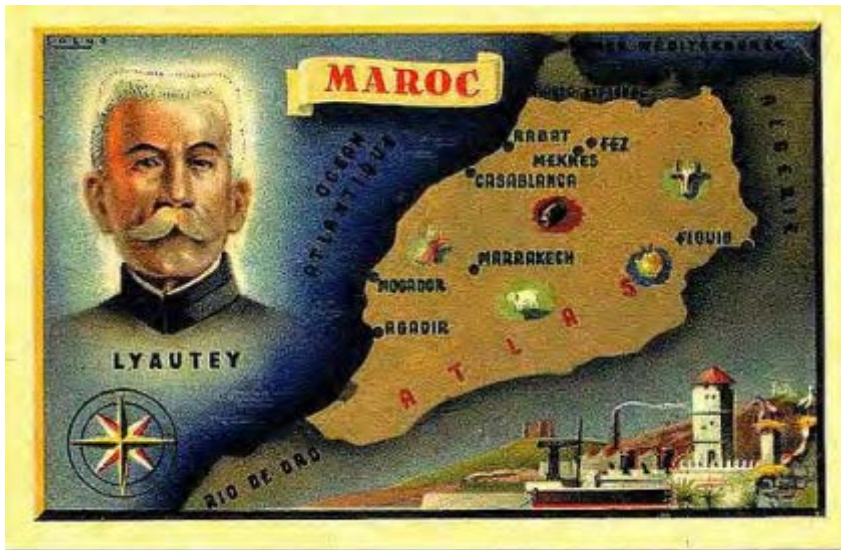
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_protectorate_in_Morocco



<http://sites.jmu.edu/lallaessaydi/files/2014/02/MD06430.jpg>

[https://encrypted-](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTvKCI1Fmyoov3e1rZIXHFNkitVzQu2tpvBOXjLcLD9zW5gRMcA4)

[tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTvKCI1Fmyoov3e1rZIXHFNkitVzQu2tpvBOXjLcLD9zW5gRMcA4](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTvKCI1Fmyoov3e1rZIXHFNkitVzQu2tpvBOXjLcLD9zW5gRMcA4)



http://farm3.static.flickr.com/2797/4448715050_73618186ea.jpg ca 1915

1914, 'Protectorat Français' overprint, with seventeen different stamps: 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c (2x), 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 50c, 1p, 2p, 5p.





<http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-40.jpg>, until maroc-56.



1921, French Post Office in Rabat, letter to Oran Algeria



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6363.jpg>

1914 and 1915 Red Cross issues during the First World War; with nine different stamps



<http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-57.jpg>, until maroc-65.jpg

1917 series with seventeen different values





<http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-66.jpg>, until maroc-82.jpg

In 1918 the French postal authorities in Tangier issued a series, overprinted with 'Tanger' (with eighteen different values); see section 10.

In 1923 the 1917 series was issued in a new style (signed 'Helio Vaugirard'), with 18 different stamps. Others would follow in 1927 (an additional eight stamps).





<http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-101.jpg>, until maroc-118.jpg



In 1930-31 four overprinted stamps were issued.



<http://www.timbres-de-france.com/image/Maroc/maroc-119.jpg>, until [maroc-130.jpg](http://www.timbres-de-france.com/collection/colonies_francaise/maroc/maroc-130.jpg)
from: http://www.timbres-de-france.com/collection/colonies_francaise/maroc/maroc-8.php

The French postal authorities of the French Protectorate in Morocco also issues 'timbres taxes': in 1915 a series of six different stamps with overprints on earlier stamps of 1881-1893 and four of 1908; in 1917 a series of eight stamps with their own designs and in 1918 stamps for Tangier (see section 10).

1915:



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/341/132/916_001.jpg?v=1



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/345/588/463_001.jpg?v=2
http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/345/587/632_001.jpg?v=2
http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_thumb/auction/000/345/586/834_001.jpg?v=2
http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/345/585/889_001.jpg?v=2

1917



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/260/181/476_001.jpg

In 1917 the French postal authorities in Morocco also issued stamps for postal packages ('timbres pour colis postaux'): eleven different values.



http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1917/mini1917_MACP001.jpg
http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/346/820/915_001.jpg



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/075/794/594_001.jpg?v=4

For later stamps and special stamps of French Morocco, see the various Catalogues (see section 12).

8: SPANISH COLONIAL POST ADMINISTRATION AFTER 1912



<http://www.antiquemapsandprints.com/scansr1/P-7-005762c.jpg>

8.1 Spanish Post in 1914: “Marruecos”



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=Idem, Postmark Tetuan, 1915](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=Idem, Postmark Tetuan, 1915)



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/314/570/973_001.jpg

8.2. Spanish Post in 1915: “Protectorado Español en Marruecos”





Idem, with Postmark Tetuan on partial stamp, 1920.



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>

8.3 Spanish Post in 1916-'22: “Zona de Protectorado Español en Marruecos”

1916



1921-'22



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=4&useAsDefault=\(5x\)](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=4&useAsDefault=(5x))



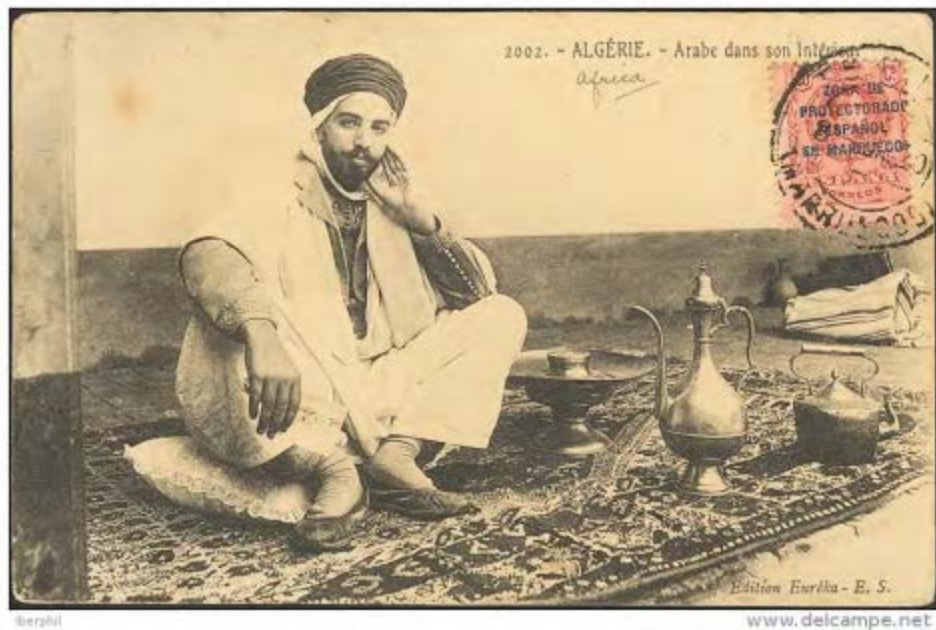
<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838> (4x)



<http://www.todocoleccion.net/sellos-colonia-espanola-africa/marruecos-telegrafos-1917-1918-ed-11-10-c-azul~x50451734>



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=6&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=6&useAsDefault=)



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/310/567/830_001.jpg

Postmark Tetuan



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838> (2x)

Postmark Nador, 1922



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/313/440/216_001.jpg

Postmark AlKazar, 1921



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/312/861/296_001.jpg

1920 Issue



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)



<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838> (2x, one with postmark of Tetuan)
 Postmark Tetuan on four partial stamps (1920 issue)
[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)



[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=3&useAsDefault=)

1923 issue



Filateliagimeno

www.delcampe.net

<http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists%5B0%5D=7838>

Postmarks of Tetuan (2x), Targuist, Larache (2x)



Mongwen

www.delcampe.net

[http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists\[0\]=7838&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=](http://www.delcampe.net/items?language=S&catLists[0]=7838&searchString=&page=2&useAsDefault=)

1916 and 1923 stamps with Postmark Tetuan, 1922



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/309/736/379_001.jpg: "MARRUECOS. Cartas. 1922. Tetuan a San Sebastian. Carta con multifranqueo y marca"

Spanish stamps with Postmark Larache, 1925 and 1926



"Airmail cover" from Larache (Morocco) to Madrid via Sevilla from November 16, 1925. Correct postage of 25 céntimos for an inland letter. Additional airmail fees for cards and covers were not charged any more for the **Sevilla - Larache** line since February 15, 1924. Special arriving mark from the Madrid main post office "CORRESPONDENCIA URGENTE | CORREO CENTRAL" to indicate that this cover reached Madrid by airmail". <http://www.reinhold-und-becker.de/espana/alfonso/alfonso0804.htm>



http://www.reinhold-und-becker.de/espana/busqueda/016aereo_1926.jpg

Also see: https://biblioacidmadrid.files.wordpress.com/2015/01/gbzimagenes-sellos-correos_gozalbes-uclm11.pdf
For later stamps and special stamps of Spanish Morocco, see the various Catalogues (see section 12).

9 MOROCCO DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

During the First World War the French postal authorities in the French Protectorate used their own stamps, issued in 1914, 1915 (Red Cross) and 1917 (see section 7), and in 1918 added specific stamps for Tangier (see section 10). In the Spanish Protectorate the Spanish postal authorities used their ‘Marruecos’ stamps throughout the war (1914, 1915 and 1916 issues, see section 8). The British Post Offices continued to use their George V series (1914-1918 issues, see section 2), in three different currencies, British Pounds, French Francs and Spanish Pesetas.

At the beginning of the First World War all German post offices in the French Zone of the Protectorate and Tangier were closed on 4/08/1914. Four offices in the Spanish zone of the Protectorate remained open until 16/06/1919 (these were in Alcazar, Arsila, Larache and Tetuan), when they were closed after the treaty of Versailles. However, there are no postal items known yet that were sent from Alcazar or Arsila and very few from Larache and Tetuan (Information from Maurice Hadida, 2014; he shows a cover from Larache sent to Denmark on 11/10/1915, with German Morocco stamps; Hadida, 2014 p. 46, see earlier).



http://icrc1418images.blob.core.windows.net/postcard/C_G1_A_06_0004_0020_0001-lightbox.jpg

http://dafina.net/forums/file.php?52,file=28297,filename=MAROC_RABAT_3_PRISONNIERS_ALLEMANDS.jpg

Germany tried to influence the war in the French parts of Morocco; see the information below.

Copied from

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Military_operations_in_North_Africa_during_World_War_I#Morocco:

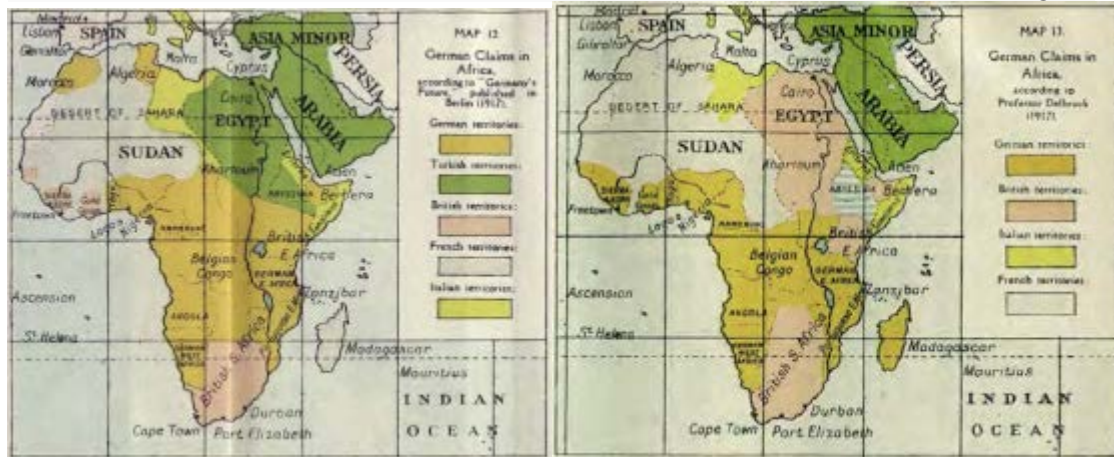
“Morocco: Zaian War, 1914–1921

Attempts were made by Germany and the Ottomans to influence conditions in the French colonies, by intriguing with potentates who had been ousted by the French. Spanish authorities in the region informally tolerated the distribution of propaganda and money but a German plot to smuggle 5,000 rifles and 500,000 bullets through Spain was thwarted. The Teskilat-i Mahsusa maintained several agents in North Africa but had only two in Morocco. The Zaian War was fought between France and the Zaian confederation of Berber tribes in French Morocco between 1914 and 1921. Morocco had become a French protectorate in 1912 and the French army extended French influence eastwards through the Middle Atlas mountains towards French Algeria. The Zaian, led by Mouha ou Hammou Zayani quickly lost the towns of Taza and Khénifra but managed to inflict many casualties on the French, who responded by establishing *groupes mobiles*, combined arms formations of regular and irregular infantry, cavalry and artillery. By 1914 the French had 80,000 troops in Morocco but two thirds were withdrawn from 1914–1915 for service in France and more than 600 French soldiers were killed at the Battle of El Herri on 13 November 1914. Hubert Lyautey the French governor, reorganised his forces and pursued a forward policy rather than passive defence. The French regained most of the lost territory, despite intelligence and financial support from the Central Powers to the Zaian Confederation and raids which caused losses to the French, when already short of manpower”.

The Germans had big plans for their African territories if they would have won the Great War, see:

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deutsch-Mittelafrika#/media/File:Germany_claims_in_africa_1917.jpg. According to one source,

German Africa would include Morocco and Tunisia. However, another source did not agree.



Letter sent from French troops in Morocco in 1914.



http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/683/053_001.jpg: "lettre franchise militaire guerre 1914/1918 - troupes débarquées au maroc"



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/323/388/730_001.jpg: "Guerre 1914/1918 campagne du Maroc division navale du maroc direction des p".

During the war French troops fought with rebels, which were supported by Germany (see before). One of the fights took place in Talifat, see below.



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/index.php?s=84&st=25&qry=&sqry=&sort=adddate%20DESC&>

“MOROCCO AGENCIES (French) - 1915 military use of postcard to France used at MARRAKESH.

1915 (12.4.) use of stampless picture postcard addressed to France depicting 'Le Maroc-Colonne De Marrakesch/Combat De Talifat' and struck on picture side by violet three lined TROUPES D' OCCUPATION/DU MAROC OCCIDENTAL/TERRITORIAL 8th COMP handstamp. Struck by TRESOR ET POSTES AUX ARMES/MARRAKESCH cds. A lovely card cancelled by the French Army during the First World War. “

Other postcards:



http://www.ebay.it/itm/Ak-Marrakesch-Marokko-Colonne-du-Souss-Convoi-de-Chameaux-999081-/381321418345?pt=LH_DefaultDomain_77&hash=item58c8

10 TANGIER AS A SPECIAL POSTAL AREA

Before 1912 Tangier was part of the postal services of French, German, Spanish and British Post Offices, with offices in the city (see earlier sections). After 1912, and until 1957, Tangier was an international zone, supervised by France, Great Britain and Spain, and with its own post stamps for each of the three Postal administrations: Spanish from 1914 onwards (together 120 different stamps; the last ones issued in 1949, and valid until February 1958; Michel Katalog Nord- und Ostafrika 2005, p. 1207), French from 1912 onwards (with 40 different Tanger stamps between 1918 and 1929; Michel Katalog Nord- und Ostafrika 2005, p. 1203) and British from 1914 onwards (with Morocco Agencies stamps with Postmark Tangier first and from 1927 onwards stamps for Tangier (110 different ones according to Michel Katalog Nord- und Ostafrika 2005, p. 1202; a last series issued on 1 April 1957, just before the end of British postal administration in Tangier on 30 April 1957).

10.1 Tangier 1912-1958; Spanish Post

‘Tanger’ Postmark on Spanish stamp, 1922



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/314/717/651_001.jpg

Examples of Spanish Post Stamps for Tangier; 146 different stamps have been issued between 1912-1956.



<http://www.sammler.com/bm/briefmarken-spanische-kolonien.htm>

Spanish Post Office in Tangier, sent to Spain in 1949



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/322/899/724_001.jpg



http://www.ebay.de/itm/like/141741933573?clk_rvr_id=883050317289&rmvSB=true

Spanish post office in Tangier, sent in 1955



<http://www.kniffka-philatelie.com/index.php?core=displayImage&objId=378654>

10.2 French Post in Tangier after 1912

1918-1924: French Post Stamps for Tangier



1c: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/293/449/959_001.jpg

2c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/10/d/f/6/df6d6fd0-e9e2-012d-95f5-0050569439b1.jpg>

3c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/8/3/3/2/332fe970-345b-012f-4f24-005056945a4e.jpg>

5c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/3/4/6/9/4699c0e0-a2b0-012c-f043-0050569428b1.jpg>

10c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/3/7/c/6/7c67c5e0-a2b0-012c-f042-0050569428b1.jpg>



15c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2011/11/14/f/d/8/fd84af60-f0fb-012e-af4e-0050569439b1.jpg>

20c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/9/a/1/0/a10a6450-3534-012f-da39-00505694738d.jpg>

25c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/3/a/1/1/a11eadc0-a2b0-012c-e43b-0050569439b1.jpg>

40c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/9/5/e/c/5ece59e0-3558-012f-da39-00505694738d.jpg>

50c: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/A10-i.jpg>



35c and 1 Fr: http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/322/260/141_001.jpg

1918 First ChiffreTaxe Issue for French Post in Tangier



- 1c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA35.jpg
- 5c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA36.jpg
- 10c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA37.jpg
- 15c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA38.jpg
- 20c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA39.jpg
- 30c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA40.jpg
- 50c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA41.jpg



Misprint on 1C.

<http://stampauctionnetwork.com/f/f13526.cfm#58c>

1918 second Chiffre Taxe emission for French Post in Tangier



1c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA42.jpg

10c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA43.jpg

20c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA44.jpg

40c: http://www.timbres-colonies-de-france.fr/img/timbre/1918/mini1918_MACTA45.jpg

1923 Second Issue for French Post in Tangier



5c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/8/0/4/8/048f3890-347f-012f-b91a-00505696000a.jpg>

10c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2011/11/14/d/a/8/da87e2c0-f0fb-012e-af4e-0050569439b1.jpg>

30c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2015/8/2/6/8/2/6821a9bc-38e6-11e5-96ee-3c6fb94e2918.jpg>

50c: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/12/b/0/5/b052e680-3798-012f-2695-005056942d16.jpg>



2Fr: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/12/e/1/8/e18f0bd0-37ab-012f-8cfb-005056960006.jpg>

5 Fr: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2012/2/12/9/a/a/9aa66210-37b8-012f-4f4a-005056945a4e.jpg>

From 1 October 1924 the French Post Office in Tangier used the regular stamps of French Morocco, with a Tangier Post Mark. There was one exception: a series of ten stamps issued in 1929.





5c: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C-i.jpg>
 25C: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C1-i.jpg>
 50c: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C2-i.jpg>
 75c: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C3-i.jpg>
 80c: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C4-i.jpg>
 1 Fr.: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C5-i.jpg>
 1.50 Fr.: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C6-i.jpg>
 2 Fr.: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C7-i.jpg>
 3 Fr.: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C8-i.jpg>
 5 Fr.: <http://www.stampworld.com/media/catalogue/French-Tangier/Postage-stamps/C9-i.jpg>

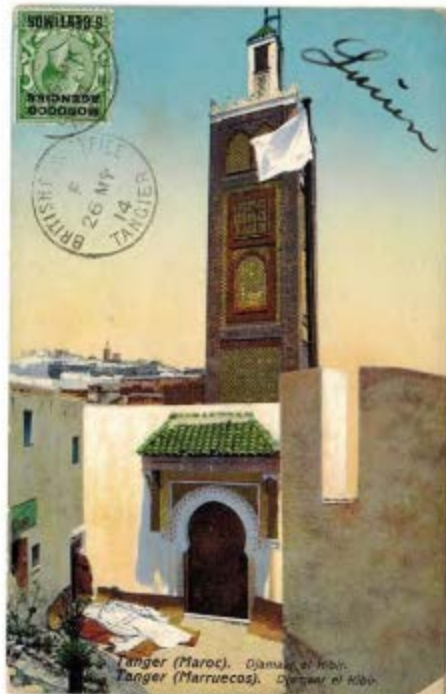
Tanger Cherifien Post, but also using French Morocco Stamps, sent in 1925 from Tanger to Paris



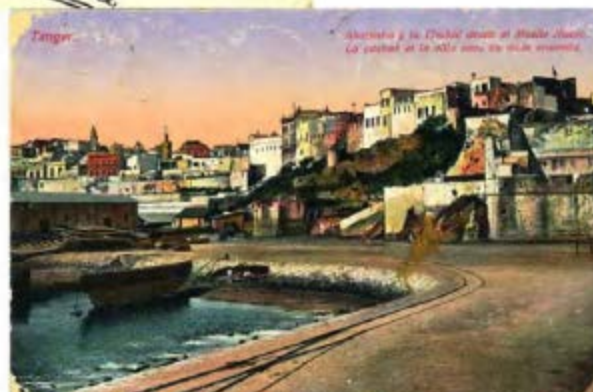
<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/6377.jpg>

10.3 Tangier 1912-1957 British Post

Between 1912 and 1927 British Post Offices in Tangier used stamps of 'Morocco Agencies' (and currency in British money or in Spanish centimos or in French centimes), with Post Mark Tangier.



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/index.php?s=84&st=25&qry=&sqry=&sort=adddate%20DESC&> (British Post Office Tangier 26 MY 1914)



http://www.postalhistory.com/photo.asp?url=scans_G%2FGF140624 (Post Mark British Post Office Tangier 24 11 1914)



http://www.postalhistory.com/photo.asp?url=scans_G%2FGF170221B (Post Mark British Post Office Tangier 21 FE 1917)

Registered letter sent from Tangier to London in 1923



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/index.php?s=84&st=25&qry=&sqry=&sort=adddate%20DESC&>

British Post in Tangier, Issue of 1927



1/2p: http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2014/6/16/4/5/f/thumb1_45f857a4-f54f-11e3-9999-70e4f06e6960.jpg

1p: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2014/6/16/8/d/9/8d90881e-f551-11e3-8d7a-49de3a13f441.jpg>

1,1/2p: <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2013/1/30/6/d/c/6dc62f20-4d4b-0130-e53b-00505694738d.jpg>

2p:

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko#/media/File:Stamp_UK_Tangier_1927_2p.jpg

British Post Office in Tangier, letter sent in 1932 to New York, mixed Tangier and Morocco Agencies Postage



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/7003.jpg>

British Post office in Tangier, letter sent in 1933 with mixed Tangier and Morocco Agencies Postage



British Post in Tangier 1935



http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2014/6/16/e/5/1/thumb1_e51efb28-f557-11e3-90d7-084d60f442a9.jpg



http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2013/12/30/c/c/8/thumb1_cc89bbaa-7197-11e3-810d-a14018991c6d.jpg

http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2013/12/30/6/f/a/thumb1_6fa220e8-7198-11e3-8f98-87e5400559b6.jpg

<http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2013/12/30/7/f/7/f7f747100-7199-11e3-902b-d5248185e96e.jpg>

British Post in Tangier 1936



<http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2013/1/30/0/8/d/08d4ac30-4d4b-0130-e53b-00505694738d.jpg>

British Post in Tangier, 1937



12 May 1937 <http://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2011/9/22/b/4/2/b42b2960-c75f-012e-afe0-0050569439b1.jpg>



<http://www.kniffka-philatelie.com/index.php?core=displayImage&objId=199254>

Issue of 1937



http://www.gbos.org.uk/index.php/Country_List/36

Mixed Post stamps (Morocco Agencies and Tangier, 1937, Tangier to Surrey)



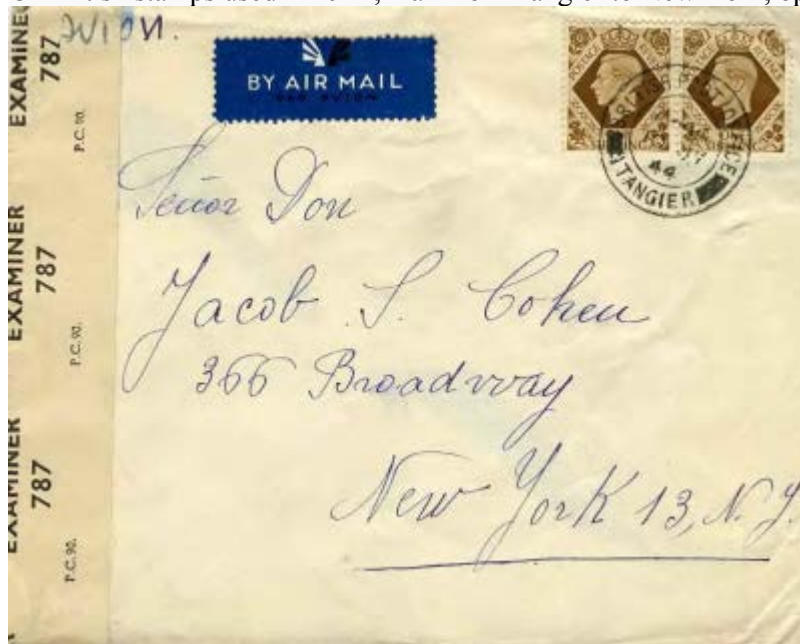
http://www.postalhistory.com/scans_G/GF370922.jpg

Sometimes British stamps have been used (e.g. in 1937; Mail from Tangier to Paris)



[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/MTA4NVgxNjAw/z/KbsAAOSwrkIVYdEQ/\\$_57.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/MTA4NVgxNjAw/z/KbsAAOSwrkIVYdEQ/$_57.JPG)

Or British stamps used in 1944, mail from Tangier to New York, opened by war 'examiner'



http://www.postalhistory.com/scans_G/GF440710.jpg

British Post in Tangier, 1940



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150304675.jpg>

British Post in Tangier, 1946, Victory Issue



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150308193.jpg>

British Post in Tangier, 1948



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150308170.jpg>

British Post in Tangier, 1948, Olympic Summer Games



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150308251.jpg>

Standard Issue of 1945-1949





<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150307885.jpg> and <http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150308133.jpg>

British Post in Tangier, 1949, UPU



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150309356.jpg>

Standard Issue of 1950 and 1951



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/324/736/409_001.jpg

Standard Issue, 1952-1954, Queen Elisabeth



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150311238.jpg>

Mixed Tangier Stamps, 1953, letter from Tangier to Antwerp, Belgium



<http://www.stevedrewett.com/images/5986.jpg>

The image displays four postage stamps from Tangier, Morocco, each featuring a profile portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. The stamps are arranged in a 2x2 grid. The top-left stamp is red and valued at 2½d, with 'TANGIER' and 'POSTAGE REVENUE' printed. The top-right stamp is blue and valued at 4d, with 'POSTAGE REVENUE' and 'TANGIER' printed. The bottom-left stamp is green and valued at 1/3, with 'POSTAGE REVENUE' and 'TANGIER' printed. The bottom-right stamp is blue and valued at 1/6, dated '2 JUNE 1953', with 'POSTAGE REVENUE' and 'TANGIER' printed.

Standard Issue with Queen Elisabeth, 1955-1956



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British Post in Tangier, 1957, Centenary of British Postal Services in Tangier



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1150313742.jpg>



<http://www.kniffka-philatelie.com/index.php?core=displayImage&objId=199285>

11 (Extra) MOROCCO DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Melilla, 1936-1939



http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/264/828/551_001.jpg

http://images-01.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/264/828/552_001.jpg

http://images-00.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/264/828/554_001.jpg

Ceuta, 1936-1939



http://www.ebay.tv/sch/i.html?_sop=12&_nkw=marruecos+stamp&_frs=1

Guelaia



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/000/308/816/734_001.jpg

Tanger



http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_thumb/auction/000/323/648/146_001.jpg
http://images-02.delcampe-static.net/img_thumb/auction/000/321/820/378_001.jpg

Extra: Deutsche Reichspost in Marokko, around 1940:



“Im Zweiten Weltkrieg spielten marokkanische Briefmarken eine Rolle bei der Alliierten Kriegspropaganda. Um eine bevorstehende deutsche Besetzung Marokkos vorzuspiegeln, brachte man in Großbritannien den Aufdruck **Deutsche Reichspost in Marokko** auf zwei Freimarken des Protektorates an und spielte sie der Vichy-Regierung zu.”

http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postgeschichte_und_Briefmarken_von_Marokko

12 A NOTE ON MAJOR SOURCES

A lot of information can be found on internet sites related to auctions (e.g. stampauctionnetwork), or sales networks (like EBay and Delcampe). There are also specific websites for specialised stamp collectors (e.g. <http://www.timbres-du-maroc.info/blog/>).

For this working paper I made use of three catalogues:

Michel Nord- und Ostafrika Katalog 2005 (www.michel.de), München, Schwaneberger Verlag GMBH.

Michel Deutschland Katalog 2004/2005, Deutsche Post in Marokko, pp. 202-204. München, Schwaneberger Verlag GMBH.

Yvert et Tellier 1991 Tome 2 Pays d'Expression Française (Paris).

And I thankfully used two specialised publications, that are particularly relevant to this working paper:

Billig's specialized catalogues, Vol. VI: Handbook of the Private Local Posts (editors Hurt and Williams, published in 1950 and published by Fr. Billig, Jamaica 3, New York).

and

[http://www.collectorsclub.org/Presentations/2014/140903/MOROCCO_POSTAL_HISTORY_1852-](http://www.collectorsclub.org/Presentations/2014/140903/MOROCCO_POSTAL_HISTORY_1852-1925_CCNY_VI.pdf)

[1925_CCNY_VI.pdf](http://www.collectorsclub.org/Presentations/2014/140903/MOROCCO_POSTAL_HISTORY_1852-1925_CCNY_VI.pdf). It was made by Maurice Hadida, from Paris France, on 03/09/2014; entitled "Morocco Postal History (1852-1925). An overview of the Postal History of that fascinating country still philatelically unknown". 66 pages; with many illustrations. Hadida also gives an extensive bibliography (pp. 64-65).

All other internet-derived sources can be found under illustrations and text sections.

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