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Somalia 1941-1960

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African Studies Centre Leiden

African Postal Heritage

APH Paper 49

Vincent Prange & Ton Dietz

Somalia 1941 - 1960

Version July 2022

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

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Illustrations cover page:

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

Cape of Good Hope postage stamp 1853:

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape Triangular Postage Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape Triangular Postage Stamp.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7c/Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg/400px-Cape_Triangular_Postage_Stamp.jpg)

Egypt postage stamp 1914:

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post Stamp Egypt.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4b/Post_Stamp_Egypt.jpg)

About the APH paper series

The intention of the APH series is to make information about the philatelic and postal history of Africa available for fellow philatelists, and for others who are interested in the political, economic, and cultural history of Africa. Most APH papers so far present an inventory of postage (and revenue) stamps of former colonies, and the aim is to be as complete as possible for stamps as such, and with special attention for covers and other elements of postal history, which can give historical information about postal communication, and about visual information through postal media. In addition it is the intention to be as complete as possible about postmarks, which show the history of postal coverage of colonial (and post-colonial) territories. Most information comes from websites. The APH papers are 'work in progress', and additional information plus corrections are welcome and can be added in future editions.

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Organization of this APH paper: we follow a chronological order, and after each series of postage stamps, where available, we include pages from an exhibition collection of Vincent Prange, followed by additional illustrations that could be found online and in some publications. At the end we specifically deal with postmarks used in Somalia between 1941 and 1960.

S = Sassone, *Catalogo Specializzato dei Francobolli d'Italia e dei Paesi Italiani – 1* (2021), *Occupazioni Straniere delle Colonie: Occupazione Britannica Africa Orientale*; pp 111-1115, and 1118-1119, as well as: *Somalia Amministrazione Fiduciaria Italiana (A.F.I.S.)*, pp. 1135-1148.

Y = Yvert et Tellier *Catalogue : Classiques du Monde* (2015)

M = Michel *Katalog Nord- und Ostafrika*, 2005

For British Somaliland: see APH 46

For Jubaland see: APH 47

For Italian Somalia until 1941: see APH 48

For Independent Somalia: see APH 50

For Somaliland Republic: see APH 51

For Italian East Africa: see APH 55

For Italian Colonies: see APH 56

1 Somalia under British occupation, 1941 – 1950

“Upon the outbreak of WWII in 1940, Italy, from Italian East Africa, invaded British Somaliland which it would occupy and annex to Italian East Africa until 1941. The British were quick to respond. In 1940, the East Africa Campaign [was] launched, and by 1941 the Italian administration of Italian East Africa capitulated. Pockets of Italian resistance continued to exist until 1943, when Italy capitulated also in the European theatre of war. Italy would de jure cede its colonial possessions in 1947 at the peace treaty following the end of WWII.

The British established military administration in the occupied territories of Italian East Africa. Ethiopia was largely restored to its sovereignty in 1942 – parts being under British administration until 1948 and 1954 respectively. Eritrea would, in 1952, be federated with Ethiopia. Outright annexation of Eritrea in 1962 sparked a war of independence that, after three decades, would lead to a de facto independent Eritrea in 1991 – the de jure recognition followed in 1993. The administration of the former Italian Somaliland was, in 1950, transferred back to Italy – now as the United Nations trust territory of Somalia. In 1960, Somalia gained independence and joined with British Somaliland, thus forming the Republic of Somalia”. Based on Gerben van Gelder’s defunct stampworld website:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20180606005831/http://www.stampworldhistory.com/stamps-issuing-entities#>

1.1 British occupation Mogadishu 1941

The British-Italian war in East Africa was soon over. By March 1941 British troops from Kenya and South Africa had occupied the area. The illustration below shows two postage stamps of Uganda/Kenya/Tanganyika on an airmail letter (‘Via Ala Littoria’) to Britain, with postmark 3.3. 1941 Ischia-Baidao, Somalia Italiana, and “My dearest sweetheart. Save these stamps. Very valuable. Love Ray XXX”.



Source: Source: Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 2.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09666/S1/3237.jpg>: "BOFIC 1941 Mogadishu (at British Naval Base) Envelope Twice Censored Sent to Colombo, Ceylon via Nairobi Bearing 1.30L Italian Adhesives Tied Double Circle "E.A. . A.P.O. 2" Used at Headquarters of British Forces in Nairobi; First Censored by Naval Censor at Mogadishu, South African censor in Nairobi and again on Arrival at Colombo; Original Note Is Enclosed; Italian Postage As Affixed Were Not Necessary; SCARCE & VERY FINE" (Compustamp).



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2177&t=1> : “..Allego una cartolina scritta a Vittorio d’Africa il 12 marzo 1941, 3 settimane dopo l’ingresso delle truppe inglesi in Mogadiscio, viaggiata a cura della posta militare inglese, come evidente dal timbro di censura MEF con la coroncina, e tassata una volta giunta in Italia. Sono ancora visibili frammenti dei segnatasse e una piccola porzione del timbro che stava a cavallo del modello che copriva il testo per impedirne la visione prima del pagamento della tassa...”: ‘I am attaching a postcard written to Vittorio d’Africa on 12 March 1941, 3 weeks after the entry of the British troops in Mogadishu, which traveled by the English military post, as evident from the MEF censorship stamp with the chaplet, and taxed once it arrived in Italy. Fragments of the postage are still visible and a small portion of the stamp that straddled the model that covered the text to prevent it from being viewed before the payment of the tax.

Prisoners of War Camps in Kenya for Italians from Somalia

PRISONER OF WAR
Postage Free
FRANCO DI BOLLO

Nome *Amedeo*
Cognome *Nicolussi*
No Matr. _____
Grado *Tenente*
Unità *94. Btg. Col. (Fanteria)*

Sig. *Nicolussi Giacomo*
Via S. Giacomo N° 9A
Torlzano -
Italia

Data e luogo di nascita:
11 Settembre 1909 Luserna

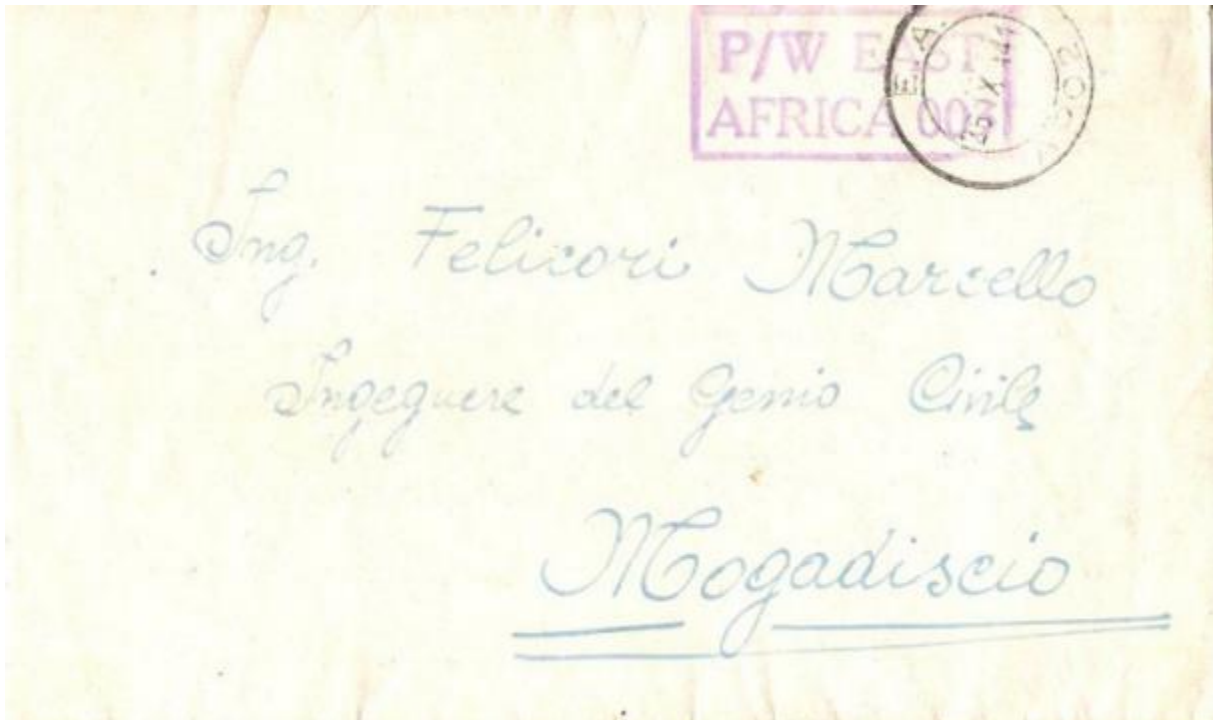
Nome (padre: *Nicolussi Giacomo*
madre: *Tiaroli Maria*)

Indirizzo del Internato:
Italian Prisoners of War Camp, N° 2
Kenya.

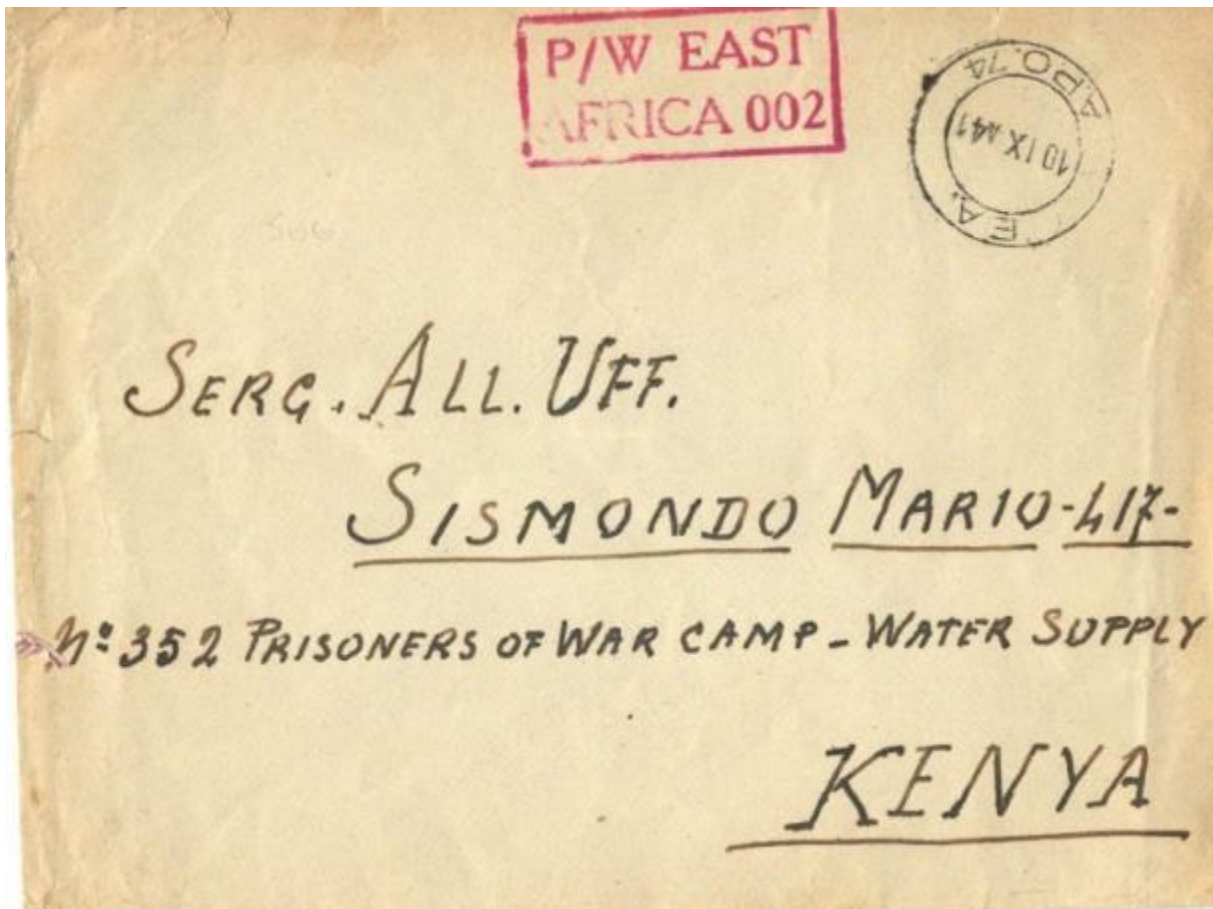
D.A.P.S.S.—693—1941—1,000

UFFICIO LEVA DI BOLZANO
28 MAR 1942
COMITE INTERNATIONAL
de LA CROIX-ROUGE
Avenue Fouad Ier
LE CAIRE

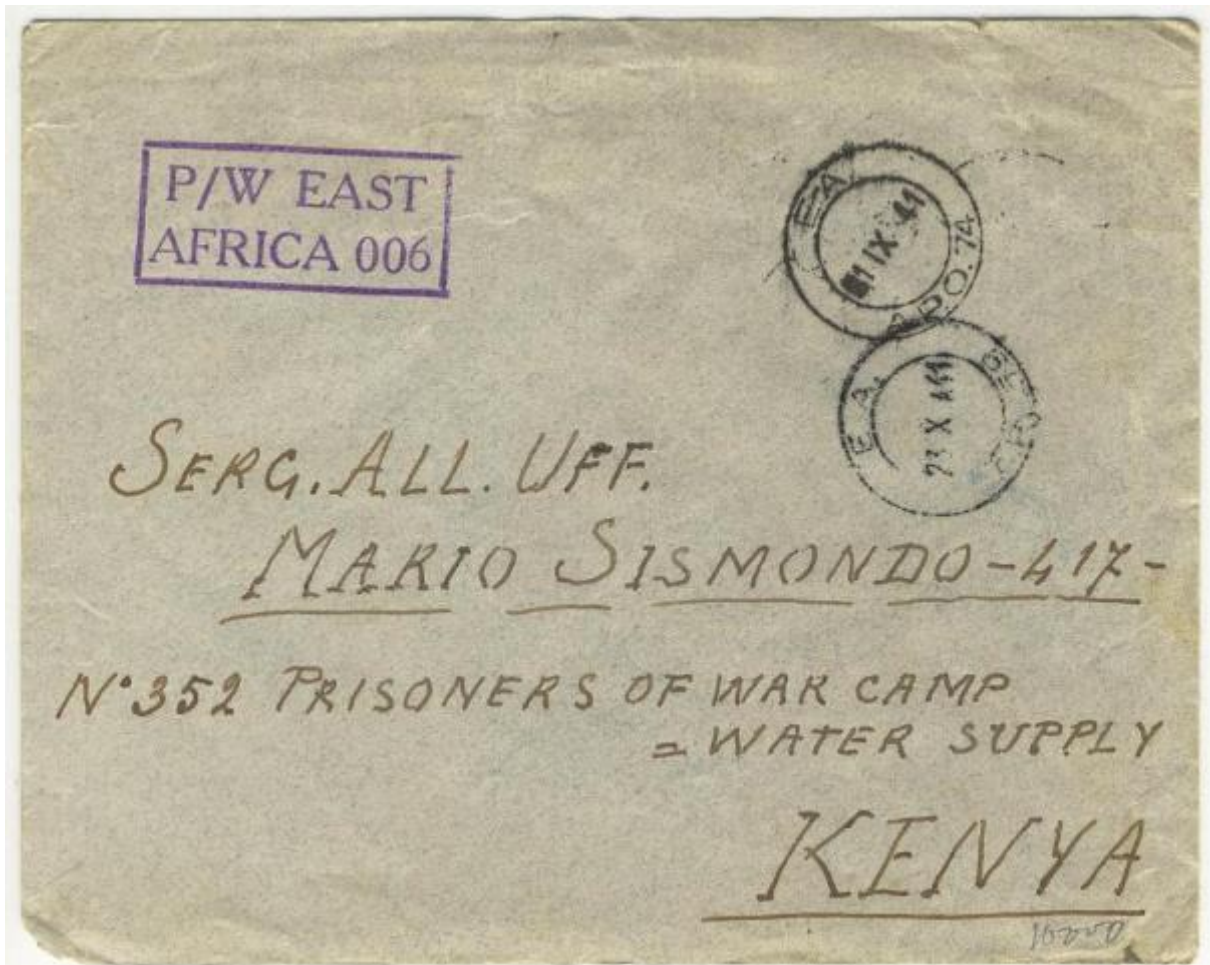
<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2185&t=1>: “La posta dei prigionieri cominciò abbastanza presto, come si può vedere dalla cartolina che segue, scritta il 13 marzo 1941 dal campo provvisorio n. 2 in kenia, il mittente è sicuramente un militare catturato in Somalia. Il timbro dell'A.P.O. n. 2, dislocato a Nairobi, confuso, sembrerebbe in data 27 marzo 1941. Mi rendo conto che devi privilegiare il settore di tuo interesse principale, io proseguo ugualmente nel mostrare altri due o tre pezzi che ho, mi sembra che costituiscano la parte finale del discorso che hai iniziato sulla storia postale della Somalia, l'epilogo di una vicenda storica. E' un modo per preservare la memoria ed è anche una forma di omaggio. Ti ringrazio per l'offerta di poter prendere visione di alcuni dei tuoi pezzi relativi ai prigionieri, è possibile che ne approfitti”.



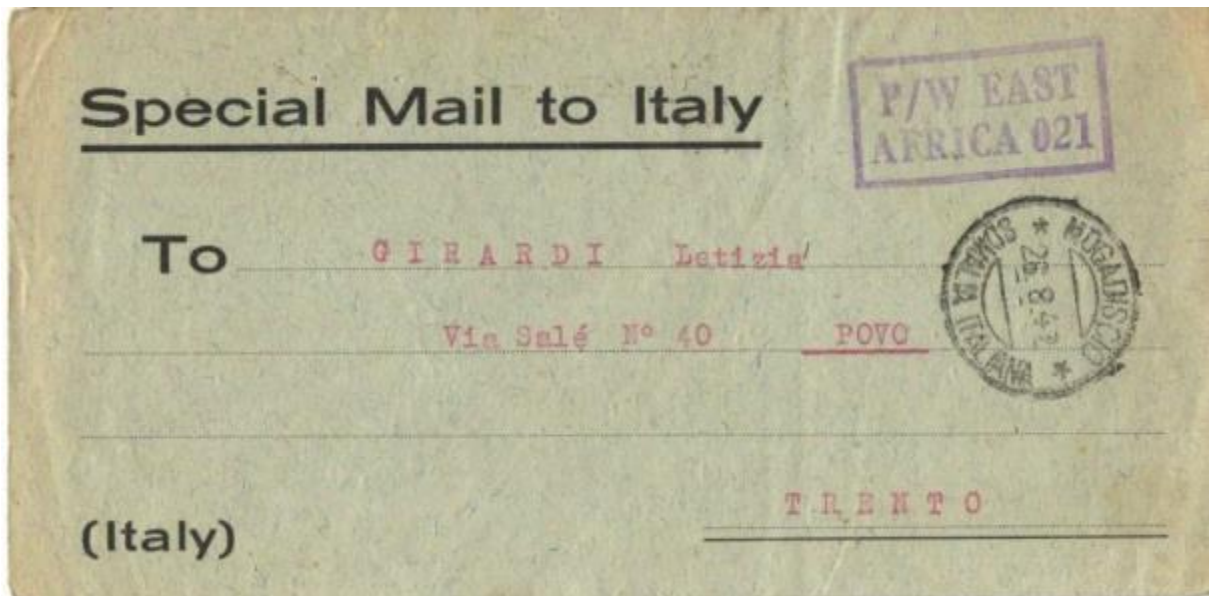
<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2193&t=1>: “ Grazie Ingegné, ma la posta militare è estranea ai miei interessi, cerco di imparare solo quelle poche cose che hanno relazione con la posta dei prigionieri o dei civili. Il pezzo di PM 1111 mi aveva attratto solo perché relativo a soldati indigeni. Proseguo mostrando due pezzi relativi a posta dei prigionieri catturati in Somalia. Il primo pezzo proviene dal campo 356 in Kenia, dove fu scritto il 7 agosto '41 ed è diretto a Mogadiscio e riporta il bollo di posta militare inglese n. 2 di Nairobi in data 25 settembre '41, cioè un mese e mezzo dopo. Questo spiega, probabilmente, la lentezza nell'avere notizie dai campi. Il secondo pezzo venne spedito da Mogadiscio, in data 10 settembre '41, attraverso l'ufficio di posta militare inglese n. 74 lì dislocato ed è diretto al campo 352. Il 356 e il 352 erano i due campi definitivi già funzionanti, i primi prigionieri ad arrivare furono quelli della Somalia e sono riconoscibili dal numero di immatricolazione molto basso. Quelli dell'Etiopia arriveranno alcuni mesi dopo, da settembre ottobre in poi. Il terzo pezzo è il più interessante: si tratta di un modulo appositamente stampato in una tipografia di Mogadiscio, con una intestazione "Special mail to Italy", spedito il 26 agosto 42 dal riaperto ufficio postale di Mogadiscio. La sua particolarità sta nel fatto che fu creato per gli appositi dispacci che furono trasportati a bordo dalle "navi bianche" utilizzate per il rimpatrio dei civili. Ne esiste anche un secondo tipo leggermente diverso”.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2192&t=1> . Postmark E.A. APO 74. And: "Prisoners of War (P/W) Africa 002".



<https://www.stampboards.com/images/miscr/d1WhmaS.jpg>: “the war in East Africa was lost by Italy in the early years of WW II and Somalia was the first Governorate to fall. Mogadiscio was occupied by the British Army on February 25th 1941 and by early march British forces has captured most of the Colony. By the way, my father served in the Italian army, was taken prisoner in Chisimaio and was detained in a POW camp in Kenya until 1946 and I have in my collection also a POW section. The Italian postal service ended when Mogadiscio was captured, together with the use of Somalia and AOI (Africa Orientale Italiana - Italian East Africa) stamps. AOI stamps were overprinted "British Occupation" by the South Africa Command but the British Military Administration did not approve. The postal service was resumed by the British army only for military postage (using British stamps) and, after some months, for the East Africa POWs with a franchise postmark”, and “The civil postage service was resumed only on 13 April 1942 using British stamps of 1937 overprinted M.E.F. (Middle East Forces) up to 31 December 1942 and overprinted E.A.F.(East Africa Forces) in the years 1943 – 1946”. Postmark E.A. APO 74. Italian prisoner (and philatelist) Mario Sismondo, from Italian Somaliland, in a P/W camp in Kenya, 1941. Postmark E.A. APO 74., and “P/W East Africa 006”.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2191&t=1> Postmark Mogadiscio Somalia Italiana (!) 26/8/1942, and "P/W East Africa 021".

1.2: British occupation, first series, 1941

S (Occupazione Britannica Africa Orientale): 1-9 and 2/I-7/I: 10c:5c, 20c:10c, 30c:15c, 60c:30c, 70c:35c, 1L:50c, 2L:1L, 4L:2L, 10L:5L, with many varieties; M (Italienisch Ostafrika, Britische Besetzung): I-IX.



<http://gbos.org.uk/gfx/pictures/1156613950.jpg>: "Forerunners. In 1941 the British occupation authorities at first proposed to overprint contemporary issues of Italian East Africa (i.e. Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia), but these were not released. There were two issues. The first on a pictorial set

(image by permission of Rita Flaminio "Errefil"). The accompanying set consisted of overprints on key-type Italian revenues. An example of the 11 values prepared [follows under 1.3]" .



<https://www.ebay.com/itm/British-Occup-Italian-East-Africa-1941-Mogadisciu-ovpts-NH-GENUINE-CERT/402131201634?hash=item5da0e32e62:g:-E8AAOSwr6deW0oI> The Sassone nrs2/I-7/I, in black.

1.3: British occupation second series, 1941

S 10-20 and 15/I (red overprint), with varieties; M (Italienisch Ostafrika, Britische Besetzung):
X-XX.



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/published/italian-cols-10.jpg?1611352389> : "R111/120".



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/editor/italian-cols-9.jpg?1611352586>: "R121".

"1941. Prepared for use as postage stamps but not issued. 1923 revenues overprinted BRITISH OCCUPATION POSTAGE or surcharged also.

a) Portrait facing to right

R111. 10c red-orange (green opt)

R112. 2l blue-green (red opt)

R113. 3l olive (red opt)

R114. 4l orange (green opt)

R115. 5l grey-black (green opt)

R116. 8l on 10l lake (blue-black opt)

R117. 10l lake (blue opt)

R118. 20l brown-orange and pale greenish blue

R119. 40l blue and pale green (red opt)

R120. 50l carmine and pale orange

b) Portrait facing to left

R121. 4l orange (green opt)

Notes:

1. According to the Robson Lowe Encyclopaedia, these stamps were printed in Mogadishu on the orders of the South African forces that captured the region but were never issued due to objections from the British authorities. The majority of stamps were destroyed.

2. Forged overprints can be found, and the rarer values should be bought only with expert certificates”.

<https://www.revrevd.com/italian-east-africa--italian-colonies-general-issues.html>



https://i.burda-auction.cz/webove/realne_maximalni/192384.jpg

1.4: 1941-1942: Field Post and POW post

After the British occupation part of the Italian civilian population and all Italian military have been detained in PoW camps all over the world. One of these camps was in British Somaliland (Campo Evacuato No. 8), in Mandera. The illustration below is an (open) airmail letter (again: 'Via Ala Litoria') from this PoW camp in Mandera-Berbera, sent by a former employee of Fiat in Gimma/Eritrea to an address in Italy, and on the backside an Italian censure stamp (but no further censure signs, probably because of their non-availability). It has a round stamp P.O.W E.A.C (in black) and 1APR42 and a rectangular stamp P/W EAST AFRICA 010 (in violet). In 1941 there had been 9,000 Italian civilians of whom 3,000 had fled

after the outbreak of hostilities. Another 2,000 'non-wanted' civilians had been sent home with the hospital ship Saturnia and the ships Giulio Cesare and Minerva (via the Cape). These ships had been painted white and with a red cross. As a result, another 5,000 Italian civilians remained in Occupied Somalia, and mainly in Mogadiscio/Mogadishu. Most of them worked for the civil service and had to try to keep things running. Besides the English Field Post and the postal services for the POWs it took some time before there was a civilian postal service again. Letters immediately after April 1941 are rare.



Source: Source: Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 3. Postmark P.O.W E.A.C. 1 Apr 1942, and "P/W East Africa 010".

1.5: 1942-1943: Middle East Forces, used in Somalia between 13 April 1942 and 14 January 1943.

After the reopening of the postal offices in British-occupied Italian East Africa (from 2 March 1942 onwards, starting in Eritrea), international postal services started again, but slowly and with difficulties. The British authorities issued five postage stamps, printed in Nairobi and in Cairo, with 'M.E.F.' (Middle East Forces). Non-philatelic use in 1942 is rare. These stamps

have also been used in British-Occupied Italian Somalia (Filitalia 17/1, Febr. 2014, front page). On 13 April 1942 the post office in Mogadishu was reopened for the general public. Letters could be franked with British stamps with 'M.E.F.' The Italian postmarks had been replaced by smaller ones in the English language. In the early months Mogadishu remained the only functioning post office, and civilian letters had to be franked (between 13 April 1942 and 14 January 1943) with M.E.F. stamps. In September 1943 the post office in Chisimaio was reopened and only in 1945-46 the ones in Brava, Merca and Villaggio Duca followed. Before the war there had been seventeen functioning post offices in Italian Somaliland, each with their own postmark.... Although the M.E.F. stamps had been printed in Cairo, Nairobi and London (three different types, with small differences), the ones used in Mogadishu were the ones printed in Egypt. Very few 'real' letters exist; the few remaining examples are philatelically-inspired letters (Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 3).

S Colonie -occ.straniere, Occupazione Britannica Africa Orientale, M.E.F. 1-5: 1p, 2p, 2 ½ p, 3p, 5p. (printed in Cairo, 14 mm wide); 1/I-5/I (printed in Nairobi 13 ½ - 14 mm type A; 1/II-5/II type B. Used in Somalia: 13 April 1942 – 14 January 1943.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2050&t=1>: “Spedita da Mogadiscio (da mia nonna) a New York (a mia zia) il 14 settembre del 1942, è affrancata con due francobolli da 2 1/2 p soprastampati M.E.F. Fin qui niente di strano, a parte la quotazione stratosferica che il catalogo Sassone le attribuisce e che dubito proprio possa servire come base per una vendita, anche con sconti superiori alla norma”. Censored airmail letter to New York. Postmark Mogadiscio 14.9.1942.. Added remark: “Ciò che trovo strano è che sia stato adoperato per annullare i francobolli un timbro tipo Conalbi della dotazione italiana che mi sembra non sia riconducibile, neanche se fosse stato scalpellato, ad alcuno dei timbri attualmente censiti.

A completare la stranezza, l'impiegato si è dimenticato di posizionare correttamente il datario ed ha quindi impresso anche l'anno dell'era fascista :o . Chissa come ci era arrivato all'anno XX E.F., visto che la guerra in A.O.I. l'abbiamo persa nell'anno XIX. Che avessero trattenuto in servizio un impiegato italiano nostalgico?”. Postmark Mogadiscio 14 9 1942 on a letter to New York.

1.6: Leave card 1943

| CARTOLINA POSTALE | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| L E A V E | Signe- t ure | | |
| | No. of Days | | |
| | To | | |
| | From | | |

PS(EA) - 967 11-43 25,000.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=2178&t=1>: “E' un modulo per uso civile, stampato in 25.000 copie (pare che avessimo lasciato una bella scorta di interi postali!) nel novembre del 1943, e

ignoro quale interesse possa avere per un collezionista, visto che ha perso ogni caratteristica di oggetto postale. Mi hanno però incuriosito alcuni dettagli: L'effigie del Re è stata nascosta con una soprastampa, ma lo stemma sabaudo con i fasci littori è rimasto in bella vista; il lato principale del modulo era il verso della cartolina (che potete vedere cliccando il link), dove possiamo scoprire che si tratta del cartellino per lavoratori "asiatici" e che tra i dati personali doveva essere specificata anche la casta di appartenenza! il lato che ho mostrato qui sopra, che quindi era il verso del cartellino, era destinato a registrare i giorni di permesso concessi al lavoratore. ...".

1.7 1943: Revenue stamps used in British-occupied Somalia



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/3143491.jpg?478>, and
<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/5130424.jpg?205> : “#1-6 (... black and white image of #7).

1. 2c blue-green
2. 4c ultramarine
3. 20c bright rose
4. 40c violet
5. 2s bright rose
6. 4s ultramarine
7. 20s (colour? - see note below)

Notes:

The 20-shilling value of this set is known only from the black and white illustration shown here, and the colour and watermark are therefore unconfirmed. If the stamp is shown to have a watermark, it will be re-classified as #30.

Earliest recorded use – 17th April 1943 (#1), 1st December 1943 (#3).

Erler additionally lists the 80c and 1s for this set but I have not seen these values without watermark”.

<https://www.revrevd.com/somalia-british-occupation.html>

1.8 1943: Social Security / INFPS / INPS stamps used in British-occupied former Italian East Africa (including Somalia)



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/published/italian-cols-17.jpg?1611352493>:

“S1/a, S2/3

1943. British Occupation. General duty revenue issues surcharged I.N.F.P.S. (=Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale, National Fascist Institute for Social Security) Shgs. 2.10 in black, red or green in seriffed font 2 mm high, with bars through the original value. Small format (S1) or large format designs (S2/3). Perf 14.

S1. 2s10c on 10c blue (red surch, 2 bars through original value)

a. Perf 14 x 11

S2. 2s10c on 80c greenish grey (king facing left) (black surch, 4 bars)

S3. 2s10c on 80c on 1l brown (king facing right) (green surch, 4 bars)

Notes:

1. This issue and S11/24 are attributed to Somalia by Unificato, Erlar and Luconi & Caso, though no explanation is given for this. The inscriptions and the currency (East African Shilling) could apply to Eritrea as well as Somalia.
2. No dated examples of this issue have so far been recorded. 1943 seems like the latest likely date for S1/3 since in that year the INFPS organisation dropped the third word (Fascist) from its name to become the INPS.
3. The four cancelling bars on S2 and S3 are usually very close together and can appear to be a single thick bar.”.

<https://www.revrevd.com/italian-east-africa--italian-colonies-general-issues.html>



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/5667229.jpg?511>: “Social Security (INFPS / INPS). The issues under this heading are attributed to Somalia by both Erlar and Luconi & Caso. I am unclear why these writers describe them as issues for Somalia only, when they could equally well have been used in Eritrea, both territories having the East African Shilling as their currency at the time. I would be very grateful to any reader who can offer documentary or other evidence for the use of these stamps in either Eritrea or Somalia. Until such evidence emerges, I will follow my predecessors in attributing them to Somalia.

King Victor Emmanuel revenues (large and small formats) surcharged. Watermark Single Crown (small format) or Two Crowns sideways (large formats), normally pointing to right as seen from the back of the stamp. Perf 14.

c1943. Surcharged “I.N.F.P.S. (= Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale, National Fascist Institute for Social Security) Shgs. 2.10” in seriffed font 2mm high, with bars through the original value. The surcharge in black, red or green.

S1-3

S1. 2s10c on 10c blue (small format) (red surch, 2 bars through original value)

S2. 2s10c on 80c greenish grey (king facing left) (black surch, 4 bars)

S3. 2s10c on 80c on 1l brown (king facing right) (green surch, 1 thick bar)

Notes: no dated examples of this issue have so far been recorded. A date of c1943 is presumed on the basis that in this year the INFPS organisation dropped the third word (Fascist) from its name to become the INPS (see listing below). Erler gives a date of 1946 for all the stamps listed on this page”.

<https://www.revrevd.com/somalia-british-occupation.html>

1.9 1943-1946: Military Occupation: E.A.F. on G.Br. postage stamps

S 1-8: 1p, 2p, 2 ½ p, 3p, 5p, 6p, 9p, 1s. ; Y1-8.

In October 1942 the East Africa Command became an autonomous unit, and they started issuing their own stamps for Somalia: nine King George stamps with ‘E.A.F.’ These stamps had to be used until 26 May 1948, when British authority shifted again to the Middle East Command’.



<https://www.statusint.com/ebay/photo/newlots/956209.jpg> Specimen.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/Ot0AAOSwZFJcb9E8/s-l1600.jpg> This also contains the 2/6 issued later.



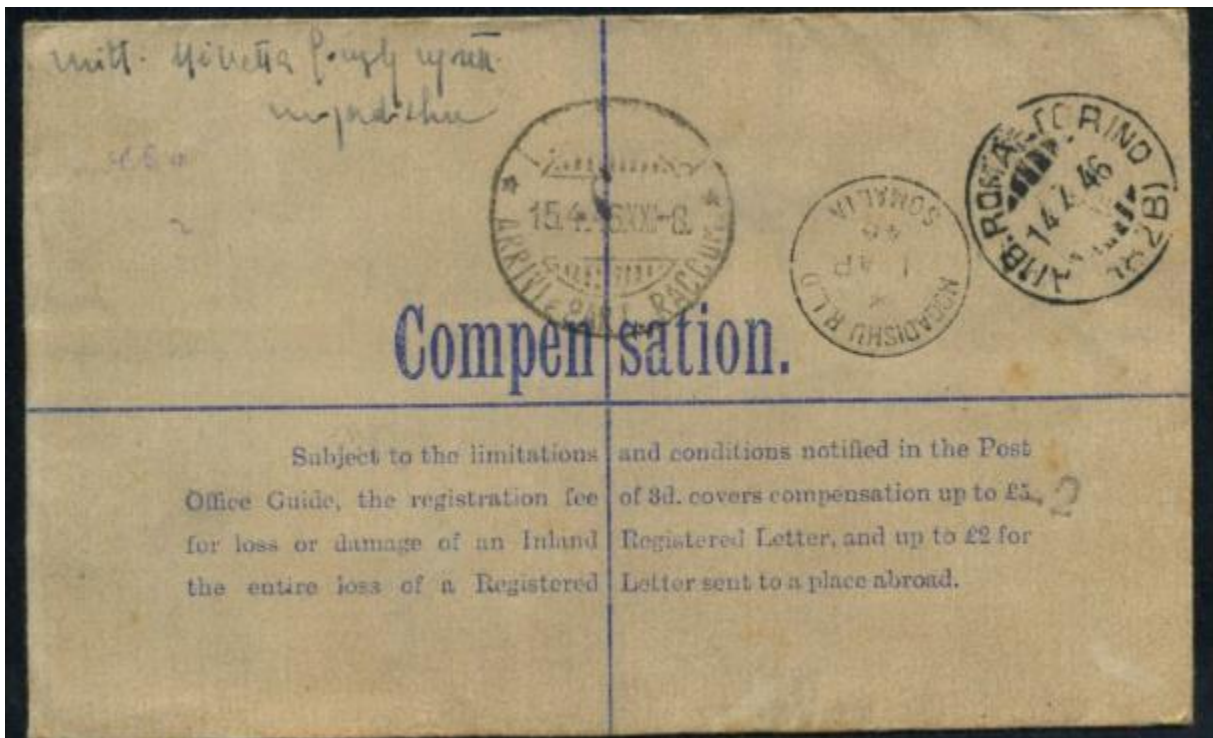
<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09243/S0/10032.jpg>: "1944 registered envelope addressed to the U.S.A. internally redirected franked Great Britain overprinted 'E.A.F.' 6d, 3d & 9d adhesives tied 'MOGADISCIO' c.d.s. '5 8 44' Rare usage 'BARDOA' registration etiquette overstamped 'MOGADISCIO'

in violet. Transit and receiving cancellations on the reverse.”. Is this the current Baidoa in southwestern Somalia? Postmark Mogadiscio 5.8. 1944 on a letter to the USA.

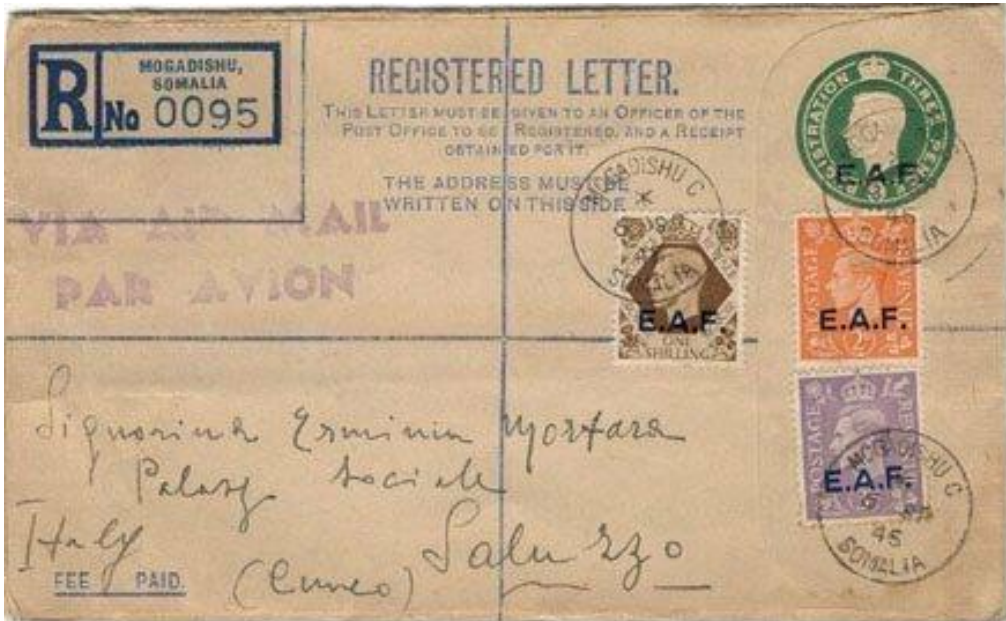


https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/proxy/lh8AbnAXTLJL9wc47x1bn6I6pevyR3HSoJWMdGVP3X56dOxFSWI6IXzuJme_a7pHM0rqIAgX6icuRgvX1DD4SILN1mDYtt18qUkk5XH1b5x2Q. Postmark Isha Baidoa Somalia (26 July 1946) on letter to England.

Letters with these stamps are rare (with the exception of philatelic products, e.g. ‘first day envelopes’). Letters from Chisimayo (especially in the early months after September 1943) are very rare. The illustration below is a letter to the USA, sent from the reopened post office in Brava on 9 January 1946, and with two one-shilling stamps and one nine pence stamp, the correct amount.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=26001&t=1>. Registered Stationery, Postmark Mogadiscio, 1946, as well as Mogadishu.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09666/S1/2695.jpg>: "BOFIC 1945 Mogadishu Somalia Registration Postal Envelope Size G Overprinted "E.A.F." Uprated 1Shilling, 3d,2d KGV1 Sent Airmail to Italy" (Compustamp). Postmark Mogadishu, 1946.

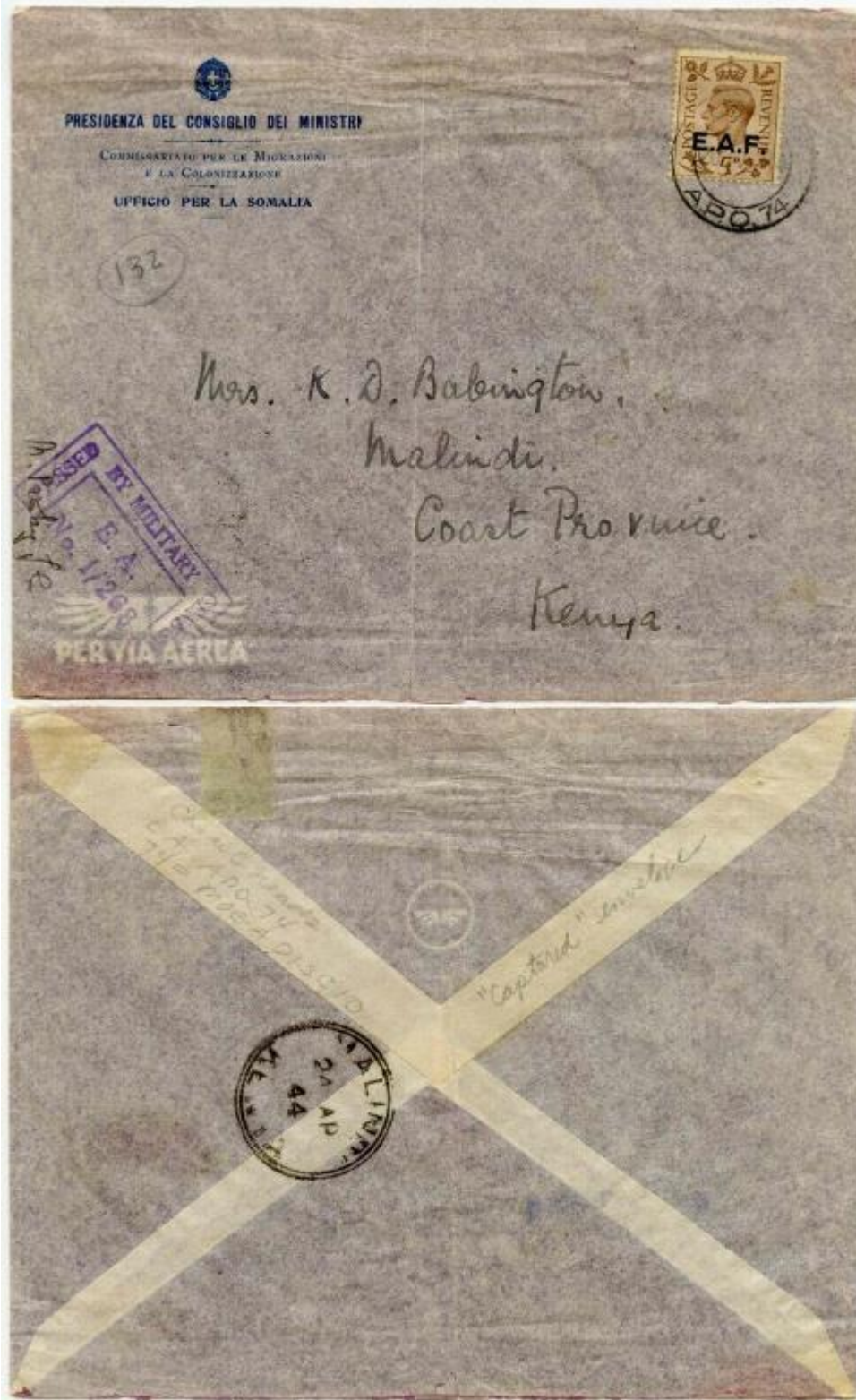


Source: (Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 3).
Postmark Brava.

Another illustration is a letter sent from Mogadishu to Eritrea, by Forces Mail B.M.A. Somalia, on 5 July 1947 (2d).



Source: (Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 3).



<https://www.ebay.com/itm/WW2-SOMALIA-EAF-OVERPRINT-5d-CAPTURED-ITALY-PRINTED-OFFICIAL-ENV-APO-74-to-KENYA/274083653827?hash=item3fd0a8a8c3:g:y74AAOSwqK1dwexG> Postmark E.A.F., A.P.O. 74.



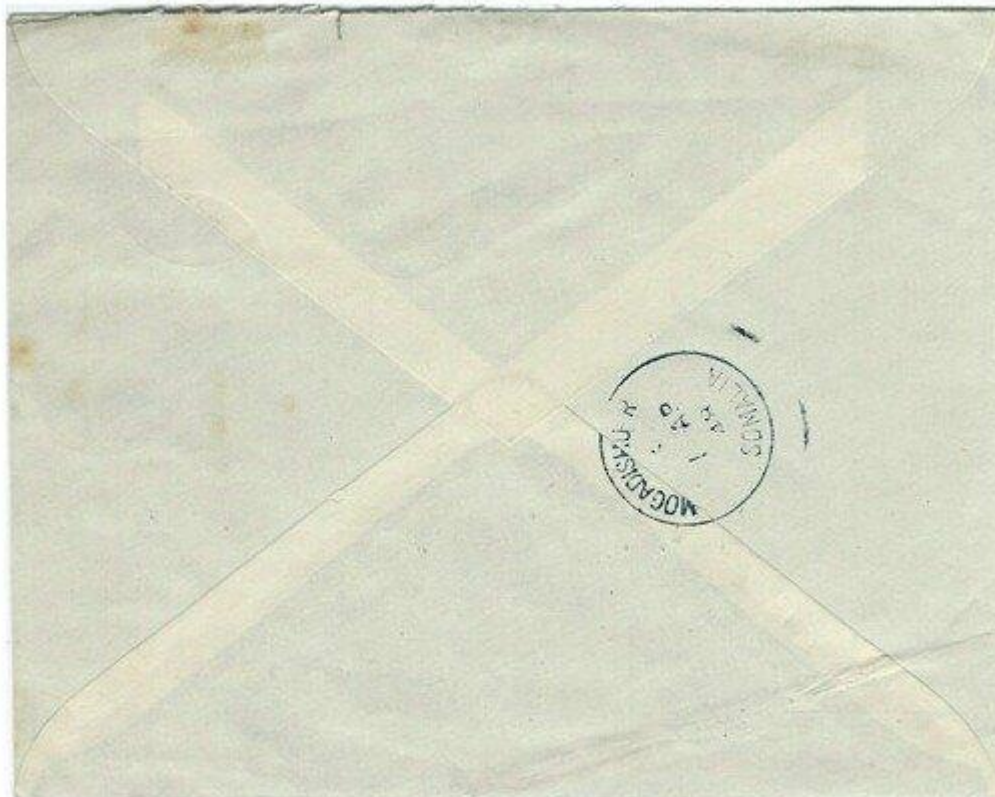
<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/9AUAAOSwmMVdwd72/s-l1600.jpg>: "SOMALIA ITALIAN EAST AFRICA WW2 CAPTURED STATIONERY MILITARY CENSOR GOVERNOR ENV". Postmark E.A.F., A.P.O. 74.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=8876&t=1&sid=c812b9d38f1a0a0f84187849315f8e8e>
: “.. I francobolli soprastampati EAF vennero distribuiti a meta' gennaio 1943; nel maggio 1948 furono
sostituiti dai francobolli soprastampati BMA SOMALIA denominati in scellini East Africa...” Postmark
Mogadishu, 1948?



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/jMcAAOxyoA1ROPuR/s-l1600.jpg>: "E.A.F. SOMALIA - BRITISH OCCUPATION - STAMP ON POSTCARD".



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09666/S1/3978.jpg>: “BOFIC 1948 Villabruzzi Envelope Triple Rate Sent via Surface to Isle of Wight, England Bearing 7½d KGVII Adhesive with “E.A.F.” Overprint SG S3, S4, S1(2) Tied with Single Circle date-stamp; Villabruzzi Located in Southern Somalia Most Noted for the Mogadiscio – Villabruzzi Railway Constructed Between 1914 & 1927 Connection Originally between Mogadiscio and Afgooye and Later with Villabruzzi (which is present day Jowhar); The Rail Line Was Dismantled by the British Troops in WWII” (Compustamp). Postmark Villabruzzi, 1948.

1.10 1945-1950: Revenue stamps for British-occupied Somalia



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/5733474.jpg?535>:

“c1945-50. “SOMALIA INLAND REVENUE” key types as before with new values added. Watermark multiple “OTA”, sideways on shilling values, normally reading upwards as seen from the back of the stamp. #21-29

- 21. 10c mauve
- 22. 20c bright rose
- 23. 40c violet
- 24. 80c red-orange
- 25. 1s mauve
- 26. 1s20c pale blue
- 27. 2s rose-red
- 28. 4s ultramarine
- 29. 10s lilac

Note: earliest recorded use – 10th March 1948 (#25), 22nd April 1946 (#26).

Erler additionally lists a 1c and 2c of this set, which I have not seen”.

<https://www.revrevd.com/somalia-british-occupation.html>

1.11 1945: Social Security / INFPS / INPS stamps used in British-occupied former Italian East Africa, including Somalia



[https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/published/italian-cols-19.jpg?1611430076:](https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/published/italian-cols-19.jpg?1611430076)
"S11/24a"



[https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/published/italian-cols-18.jpg?1611489055:](https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/published/italian-cols-18.jpg?1611489055)
2.40 on 3l images from Unificato (see footnote)

1945 (earliest recorded usage). As S1/3 but surcharged I.N.P.S. (=Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale, National Institute for Social Security) E.A.S. (=East African shillings) 2.40, with three horizontal bars cancelling original value. Small format (S11) or large format stamps with king facing right (S23) or with king facing left (others). Perf 14.

a) Small format stamp surcharged in seriffed font 2mm high

S11. 2s40c on 10c blue (surch in red)

b) Large stamps surcharged 2.40 in figures 4½mm high, I.N.P.S. / E.A.S. in sans-serif bold

S21. 2s40c on 80c greenish grey (cancelling bars across full width of stamp)

a. E.A.S. above I.N.P.S.

S22. 2s40c on 80c greenish grey (cancelling bars 13½ mm across)

S23. 2s40c on 80c on 1l brown (king facing right)

S24. 2s40c on 4l orange

a. I.N.P.S. / E.A.S. in seriffed letters

Note: Unificato additionally illustrates a surcharge as S24a on the small format 3l value (my R58) in both perf 14 and perf 11. I have not personally seen these and I would be grateful to any reader who can authenticate the Unificato images. I cannot easily explain why the 3l perf 11 should exist with a British Occupation INPS overprint when it is not recorded without, or why these small-format stamps would be surcharged in large font rather than as S11”.

<https://www.revrevd.com/italian-east-africa--italian-colonies-general-issues.html>



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/1463330.jpg?290> : “S6-7 (no other image of S7 available)”



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/1951884.jpg?448>: "S11-13.

c1945. Similar issue but surcharged "I.N.P.S. (= Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale, National Institute for Social Security) E.A.S. (= East African shillings) 2.40".

a) "I.N.P.S. E.A.S." in seriffed letters 2mm high. "2.40" in similar font on small format, or in bold sans-serif font 4½mm high on large format. Three bars through original value, running across the whole stamp.

S6. 2s40c on 10c blue (small format) (red)

S7. 2s40c on 80c greenish grey

(large format, king facing left)

Note: Barefoot lists the 2s40c on 10c in two separate places - as as Italian East Africa Insurance BF1 on page 89 and as Somalia Insurance BF3 on page 91. The two listings are identical except that the IEA stamp is described as being overprinted 'I.N.P.' (without the final S) and surcharged in black and red, both of which details seem to be errors.

b) "I.N.P.S. E.A.S." in bold sans-serif letters 3mm high, "2.40" in similar font 4½mm high. Three bars through original value, running across the whole stamp (4l) or over value only.

S11. 2s40c on 80c greenish grey (king facing left)

S12. 2s40c on 80c on 1l brown (king facing right)

S13. 2s40c on 4l orange (king facing left)

Notes: earliest recorded use – 31st March 1945 (S11), 1949 (S13)".

<https://www.revrevd.com/somalia-british-occupation.html>

1.12 1946: E.A.F on G.Br. postage stamp

S 9: 2/6; Y9



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/gWIAAOSwXeteJIS9/s-l300.png>

[https://www.picclickimg.com/d/l400/pict/363170575054 /BRITISH-OCCUPATION-E-Africa-1948-early-GVI-issue.jpg](https://www.picclickimg.com/d/l400/pict/363170575054/BRITISH-OCCUPATION-E-Africa-1948-early-GVI-issue.jpg): " BRITISH OCC ITALIAN COLONIES SOMALIA 1946 SG59 2/6 of GB".
Postmark Mogadiscio C., 1946?

1.13 Revenue stamp for British-occupied Somalia



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/6602011.jpg>: "c1946. Surcharged '--/20' (= 20 cents) in red.

41. 20c on 4c ultramarine

Note: no dated examples have so far been recorded".

1.14 1948: the 11 January 1948 Revolt

During the first days of January 1948 a UN delegation visited Mogadishu to give an advice about the future of the occupied areas. Some Italians in the city demonstrated for a return of authority to Italy. But the Italian and Somali population was deeply divided and during a counter demonstration organised by the Lega dei Giovani Somali violence between the two groups resulted in 54 deaths and 55 heavily injured Italians and 14 deaths and 43 injured Somalians. Many Italians became refugees in and around their own city. The British authorities allowed these people to send mail to their home land, with a special postmark 'Sinistrati rifugiati-Somalia 1948 – Franchigia postale'. See illustration below.



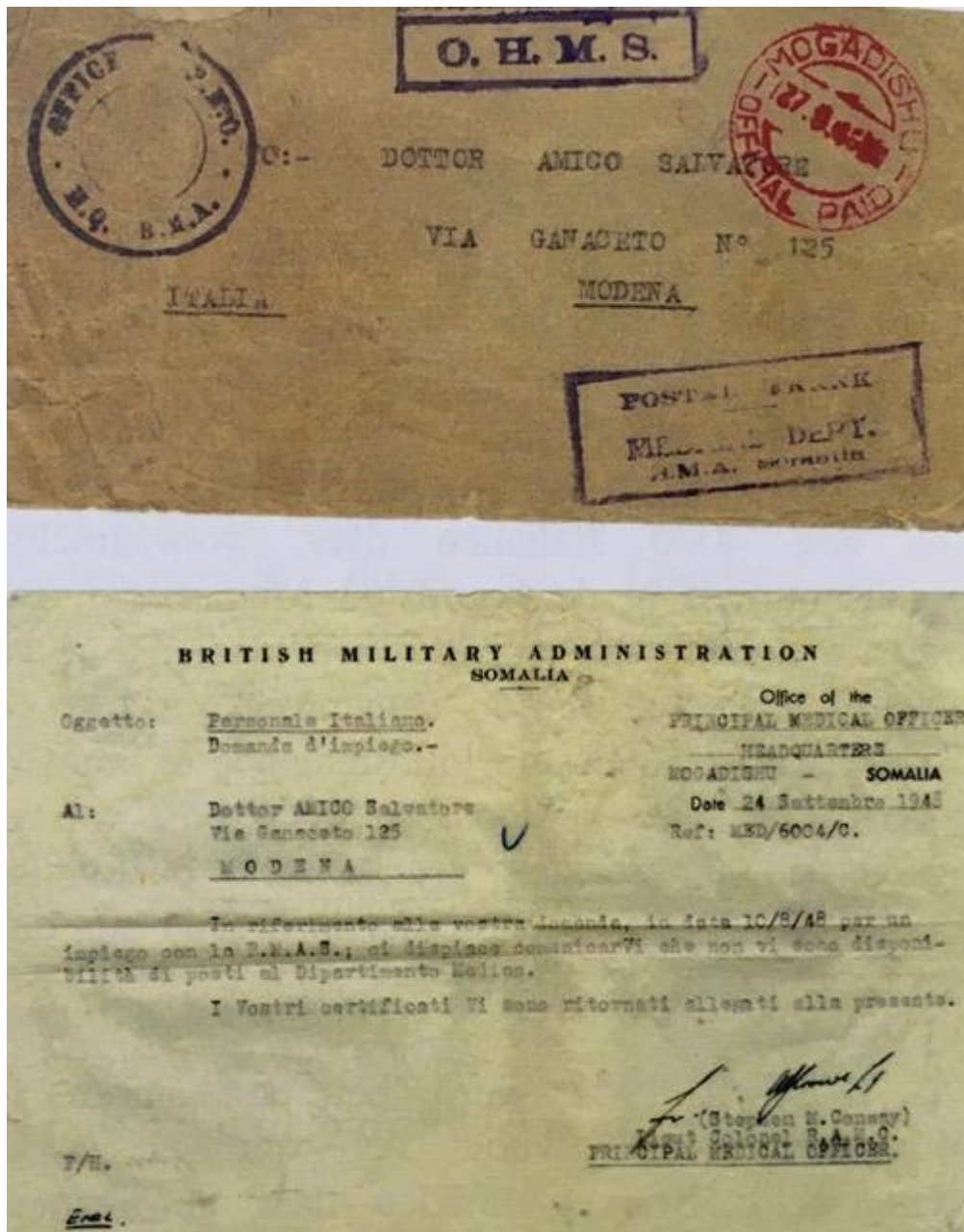
Source: Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 4. Also: <https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09562/S1/1921.jpg>: "Somalia 1948 (29.JA.) stampless envelope from Mogadishu to Udine, posted during the riots against Italians in Mogadishu, sent by emergency free airmail for victims granted by the British Administration, showing Mogadishu despatch cds, 'SERVICE DES POSTES' handstamp and good strike of the triangular 'SINISTRATI/ RIFUGIATI/ 1948/ SOMALIA/ FRANCHIGIA POSTALE' handstamp; fine and scarce." (Cover Story). Also in Vincent Prange, Somalië van UNO tot Anarchie (exhibition): p. 3: during a youth revolt in 1948 Italians had to flee to safe places, for instance to the Italian Embassy, where also a refugee post office was opened for communication with Italy. No stamps were used for these letters, only a triangular postmark 'Sinistrati Rifugiati, Somalia ,

1948'. 54 Italians were killed, and 55 wounded, while also 14 Somali were killed, and 43 wounded, when they tried to defend Italians or their properties. This incident was hushed up later, but postal evidence does not lie.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09243/S0/2889.jpg>: "1948 stampless envelope to Italy from the refugee camp cancelled "MOGADISCHIO" c.d.s. '22 JA 48' In 1948 during the January riots against the Italians an emergency 'Free Mail' was set up and officially granted to the victims of the riots. One free letter to send to relatives reporting they were in good health. The Triangular cachet was made out of ivory by a member of the refugee camp emergency committee." (ChrisRainey.com).

The British Military Administration continued to send mail without using postage stamps. Here is an illustration: a letter sent to an Italian medical doctor by the British Military Administration, O.H.M.S, and with a postmark of Mogadishu, OFFICIAL PAID, 27 8 1948.



Source: Vincent

Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 4.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=20643&sid=be99ed0775bc04b35830e1cd009908e2>:
“Nell'asta c'e' un altro pezzo "somalo" di non facile reperimento: e' una busta in franchigia del 1948 da Mogadiscio a Messina che reca il timbro triangolare "Sinistrati Rifugiati"; la franchigia venne concessa per un breve periodo agli italiani rimasti senza casa né beni in seguito all' "Eccidio di Mogadiscio" (11 gennaio 1, 1948)”. Postmark Mogadiscio, 1948, and 'Sinistrati Rifugiati'.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09562/S1/1921.jpg>: "Somalia 1948 (29.JA.) stampless envelope from Mogadishu to Udine, posted during the riots against Italians in Mogadishu, sent by emergency free airmail for victims granted by the British Administration, showing Mogadishu despatch cds, 'SERVICE DES POSTES' handstamp and good strike of the triangular 'SINISTRATI/ RIFUGIATI/ 1948/ SOMALIA/ FRANCHIGIA POSTALE' handstamp; fine and scarce" (Cover Story Webshop). Postmark Mogadishu, 1948.

1.15 1948: B.M.A. on Gr Br. postage stamps

S 10-20: 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 1Sh, 2.50Sh, 5Sh. (with variety); Y10-20; M1-11

Between 27 May 1948 and 1 January 1950 a new series of postage stamps was issued, with 'B.M.A. Somalia' on British stamps (British Military Administration). The 5 Shillings value has hardly ever been used.



<https://www.ebay.com/itm/BMA-Somalia-KGVI-1948-Set-To-5-SG510-520-MLH-18310/133329750214?hash=item1f0b1288c6:g:p~EAAOSwPJeQU8N>



<https://pictures.philasearch.com/A09062/E09062/0906201630.jpg> (Sommer).



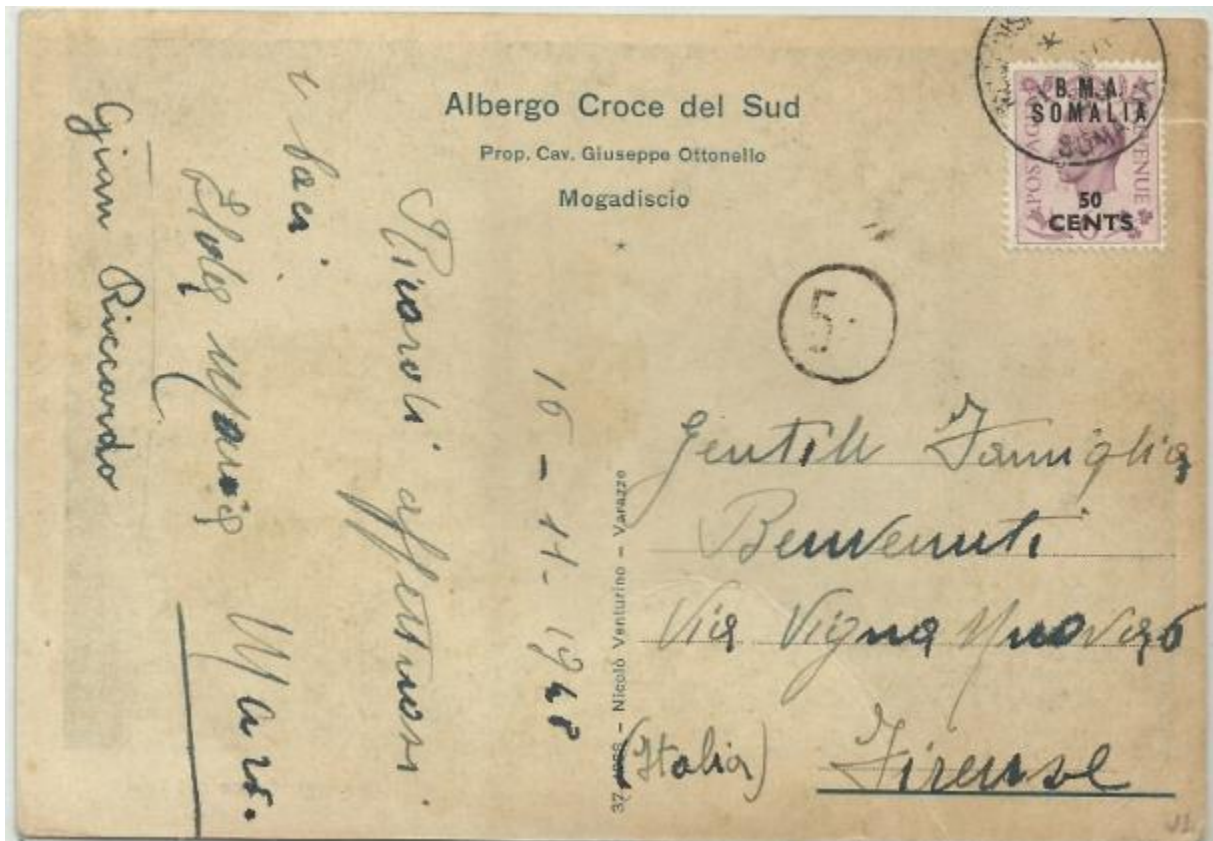
<https://pictures.philasearch.com/A09062/E09062/0906201630a.jpg>: «1948, King George VI. ».
(Sommer).

Illustrations: an Italian propaganda post card, with a caricature of an Italian soldier (assisted by the fascist militia) kicking Abyssinian soldiers, still used in 1948 (or 1949) by a member of the British First Border Regiment, sent to England (25 cents), and the backside of a post card sent to the USA (3 x 15 cents, which was insufficient for airmail; hence postal due 6c).





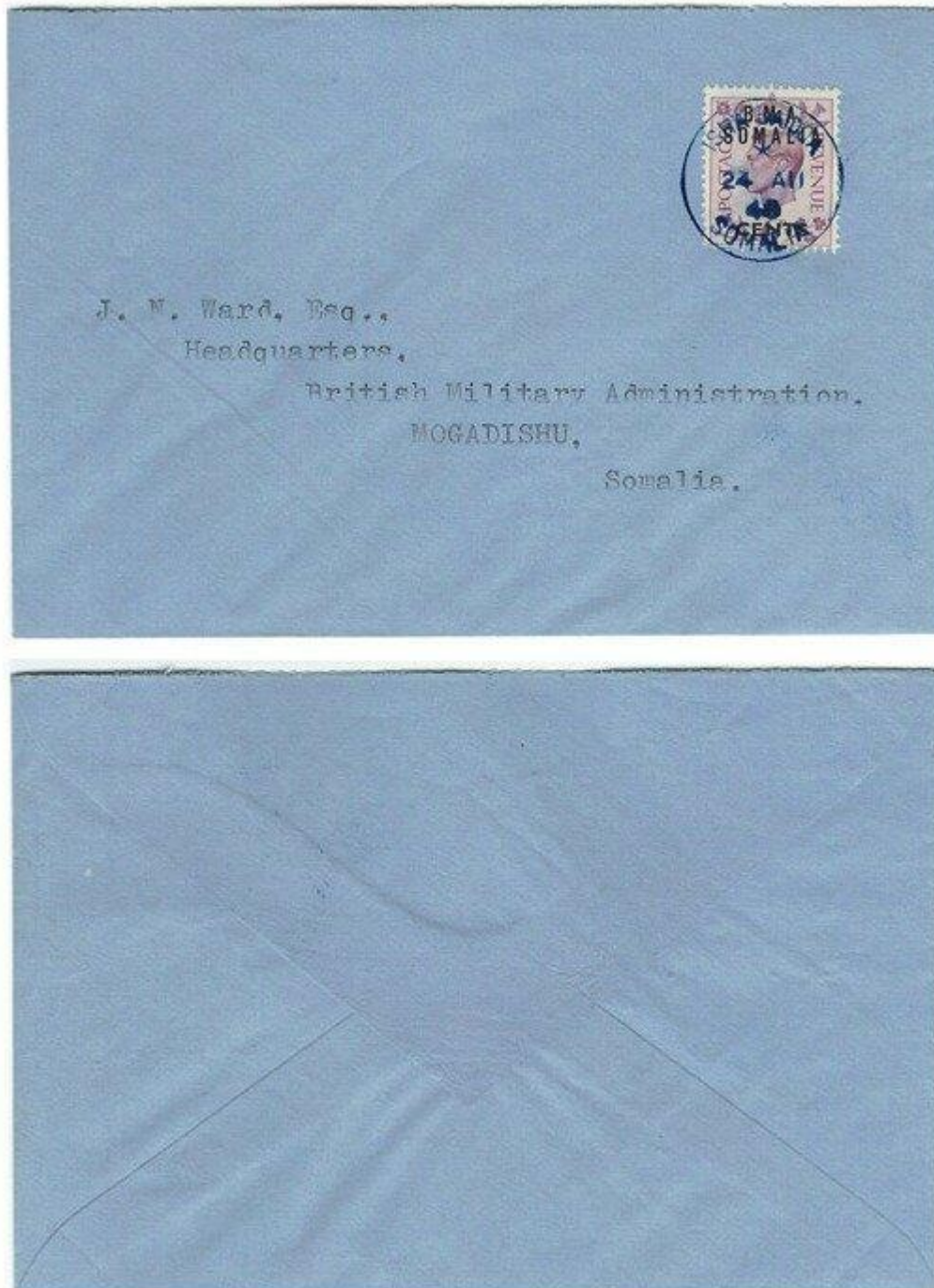
Source: Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 4/5.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=15004&t=1>

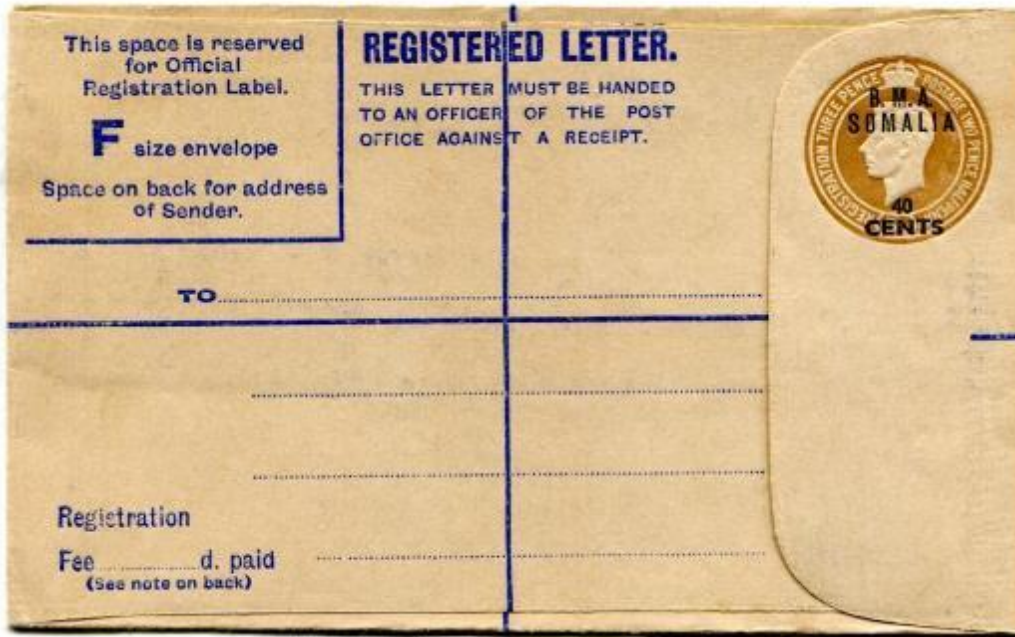


<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=15017&t=1>. Postmark Mogadiscio.

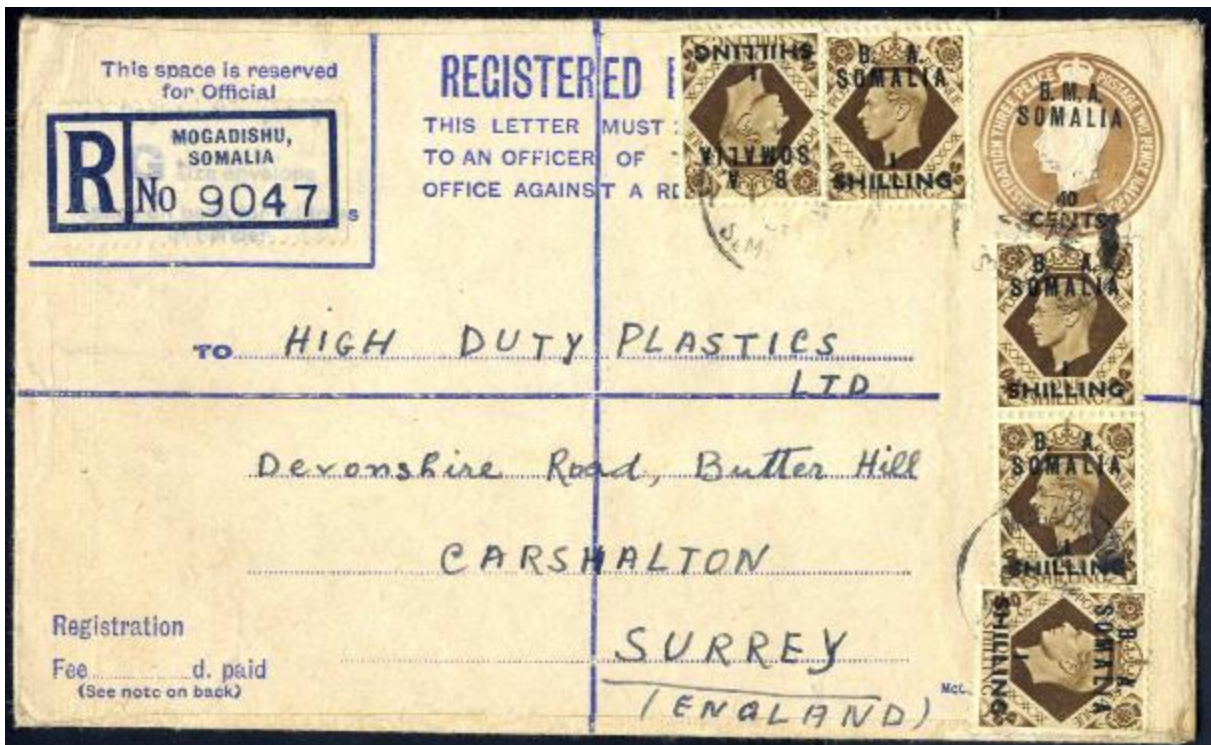


<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09666/S1/3975.jpg>: "BOFIC 1948 Isha Baidoa Envelope Sent Internally to HQ British Military Administration at Mogadiscio Bearing 40¢ KGVI Adhesive with "B.M.A. / SOMALIA" Overprint SG SS15 Tied with Blue Single Circle Date-stamp; Isha Baidoa Is Located 159 Miles from Mogadiscio in the south central "Bay" region" (Compustamp). Postmark Ischia Baidoa, 1948.

1.16 1948 Stationery



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09243/S0/3912.jpg>: "1948 Great Britain 3d + 2 1/2d registered stationery envelope size F overprinted 'B.M.A. SOMALIA 40 CENTS' Superb unused. The flap is not stuck down" (Chris Rainey).



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09087/E21138/2113800013.jpg>: "1950, 'REGISTERED LETTER' con vignetta 2 1/2 p. bruno con soprastampa 'B.M.A. SOMALIA 40 CENTS' con affrancatura

complementare 5 esemplari "B. A. SOMALIA 1 SHILLING" bruno del 25.2.1950 da Mogadiscio a Carshalton / Surrey (England), un francobollo con dent. irregolare a destra; rarissima affrancatura mista dei due tipi di soprastampa, finora unica nota (Sass. 29)" (Viennafil Auction). Stamps with B.A. Somalia used on postal stationary BMA Somalia; sent from Mogadishu to England.

1.17 1950: B.A. Somalia

S 21-31: 5c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 1Sh, 2.50Sh, 5Sh.; Y21-31; M12-22

On 2 January 1950 the military administration ended and was briefly replaced by a civilian British administration, issuing a new series of stamps with 'B.A. Somalia' (British Administration). These stamps have only been used until 31 March 1950.

Source: Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 5.



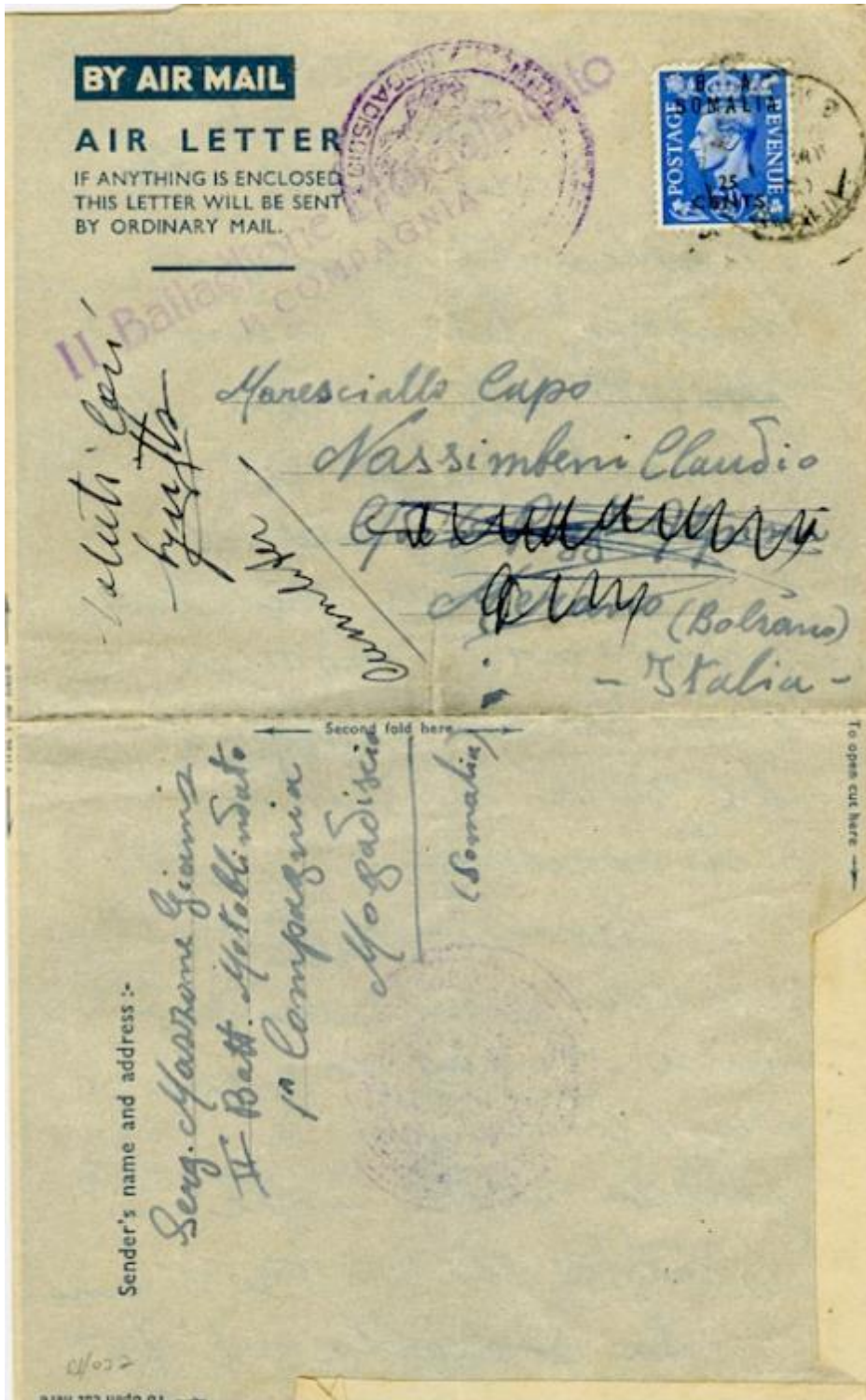
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d9/Stamp_UK_Somalia_1950_5sh.jpg/260px-Stamp_UK_Somalia_1950_5sh.jpg



<https://pictures.philasearch.com/A09062/E09062/0906201631.jpg>: "1950, King George VI." (Sommer)



<https://pictures.philasearch.com/A09062/E09062/0906201631a.jpg> (Sommer).



http://www.francovass.info/web/images/stories/collezione_priv./II_Batt_mag1950.jpeg : "Il Battaglione Motoblindato 1ª Compagnia. Uso di francobolli e poste inglesi B.A. Somalia - usato fino al 31.03.1950. annullo "Mogadishu - Somalia 16 march 1950" lettera è datata 16.5.50 ma è un errore".



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09475/S13/1829.jpg>: "Aer. da Mogadiscio 1950 a Torino con B.A. Somalia 25 c./21/2 p., 4 es. (24)..." (Filatelia Sammarinese Public Auction). Postmark Mogadishu, 1950.



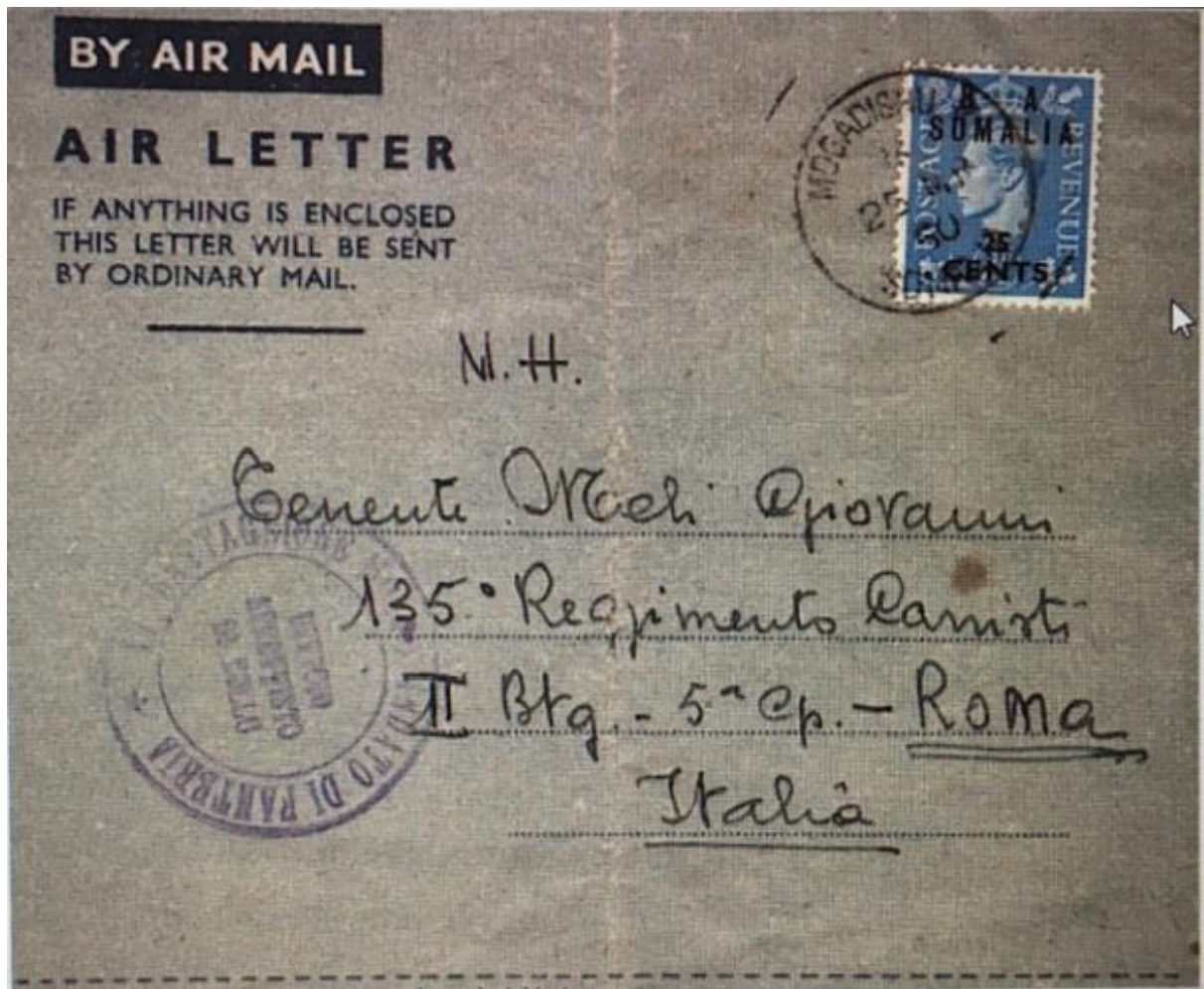
<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09475/S13/1830.jpg>: "er. da Mogadiscio 12.2.50 con B.M.A. Somalia 5 c., 2 es. + B.A. Somalia 1 sh. (10+29)." (Filatelia Sammarinese Public Auction). Postmark Mogadishu, 1950.

Also see: "The East African Army Post Offices in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia, 1941-45", by Rory Ryan and Jim Findlay, South African Military Mail Study Group.

<https://ethiopianphilatelicsociety.weebly.com/uploads/5/7/9/7/57979693/eaapopart1.pdf>



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/w4MAAOSwAjVfy5LK/s-l1600.jpg>. FDC 2 1 1950, complete series.
Postmark Mogadishu.



<http://expo.fsfi.it/aicpmnet2020/exhibits/45BertaQVJuMjN2.pdf>: "ITALIAN CONFIDENCE ADMINISTRATION OF SOMALIA (Mogadishu - Somalia, from April 1st, 1950 to January 1st, 1956) Force to foster international peace and security and to initiate Somalia into complete national independence. The military contingent, called the Security Corps in Somalia, used its civil connections to send its correspondence abroad; for the airmail there was a weekly scheduled flight of the Alitalia airlines (active since March 1950) and Aden Airways, while for the ordinary correspondence the ships that were docked in Mogadishu harbor were used. For the internal connections the plane was also used, especially the military one, every fortnight. For the mail transport were also used the normal bus lines or administration of transport companies with special authorization vehicles. Somalia applied its inside rates to direct correspondence to Italy, with the exception of the surcharge for the airmail service", and "March 25th, 1950; Service letter, forwarded by Mogadishu via the English postal service to Rome. Arrival stamp of 30 March 1950 on the back. The administrative stamp of the 4th Infantry Armored Battalion is on the front..".

2 Somalia as an Italian Protectorate, 1950-1960: AFIS, (Amministrazione Fiduciaria Italiana Somalia).

2.0 Introduction by Vincent Prange

P1 of the exhibition collection “Somalia - from UNO to Anarchy” (originally in Dutch).

Somalia can be found in the Northeast [Horn] of Africa, and was part of Italian East Africa from 1936 until 1941, together with Eritrea and Ethiopia. It was occupied by the British during the second world war, in February 1941, and this lasted until 1950. Part of Italian Somalia, the Ogaden, was returned to Ethiopia by the British, and was the reason for a Somali-Ethiopian war in 1978.

In 1949 the United Nations Organisation asked Italy to govern the area as a trust area (Area Fiduciaria); as the only colonial area that was returned to Italy. The reason was that the UNO considered Somalia as so underdeveloped that it could not yet govern itself. It was governed by an Italian governor, called ‘Amministratore’, who had to report to a Committee of the UNO.

From 1950 onwards the postal services were organized by Italian civil servants, and the stamps designed by Italian artists and mostly printed in Rome.

In 1950 there were 4,107 Italians and 967,000 Somali. The postal services were only used by the Italians and by some Arab traders. The literacy rate of the Somali population was only 0.9% in 1950. As a result real postal evidence is scarce. In later years the literacy rate among the Somali population increased somewhat, but ever more Italians returned to Italy, and as a result postal services were hardly used.

In 1960 Somalia became independent, but the new state did not result in a lot of extra postal services, as its global importance was negligible, and this was even more so after a dictator took over in 1969.

P2 of the exhibition:

The collection of Vincent Prange has the following structure:

- 1) Somalia during British occupation: a letter sent from a refugee home in Mogadiscio [or Mogadishu in English], during a period of severe unrest in 1948;
- 2) Somalia during the AFIS period, including several letters sent during the 1950-1960 period, also from small centres, where very few Italians lived (it includes some unique examples);

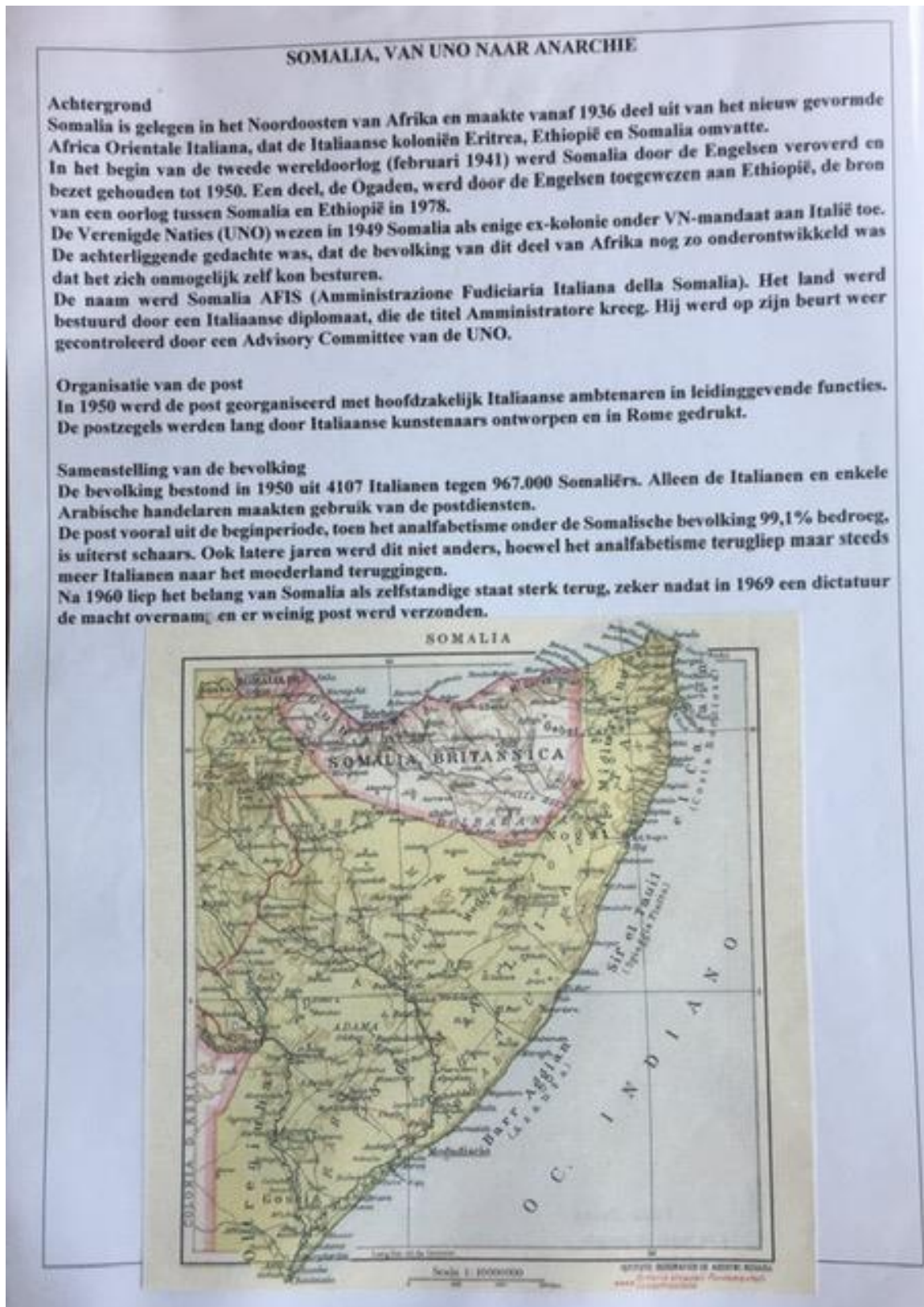
- 3) The period after Independence in 1960, when former British Somaliland was added to the new Republic of Somalia. It started as a democratic state, but after a military take-over in 1969 the country became a communist dictatorship under Siad Barre. This is illustrated with some rare examples of postal evidence.

After 1990 a civil war followed that plunged the country in complete anarchy. In 1991 the main post office in Mogadiscio was bombed and as a result all postal services ended, a situation that lasts until today. The country was tormented by lots of different fighting groups, based on different religious [and sub-ethnic/ clan] factions.

The collection shows that Somalia's postal history between 1950 and 1960 is more than a collection of nice pictures. It shows that there has been some real postal service in the country that can be illustrated with several letters that have been sent from the country or within the country, although overall the evidence is really scarce.

And the some suggested literature is given.

Illustration: This is the way Italy presented its return (on an illustration with Lavazza coffee):
"Italy returns to bring peace and civilization, wellbeing and jobs".



SOMALIA, VAN UNO NAAR ANARCHIE


De verzameling
Deze laat de volgende opbouw zien:

1. Somalia tijdens de Engelse bezetting: een poststuk vanuit een vluchthuis in Mogadiscio gelopen tijdens de rampok van 11 januari 1948.
2. De periode Somalia Afis van 1950-1960. Vele brieven, waaronder ook stukken uit dorpen en stadjes waar maar een paar Italianen woonden (meestal unica's).
3. De periode na 1960. Somalia werd samen met Engels Somaliland een zelfstandige republiek. Aanvankelijk democratisch opgezet, maar na een militaire machtsovername eind 1969 gleed het land steeds verder weg naar een communistische dictatuur onder Siad Barre. Deze periode wordt geïllustreerd met enkele zeldzame stukken.

Het bewind van Barre kwam ten einde tijdens de burgeroorlog in 1990. In 1991 werd het postkantoor van Mogadiscio plat gebombardeerd en werden de postverbindingen tot aan de dag van vandaag verbroken. Het land wordt geteisterd door allerhande tegen elkaar strijdende religieuze groepen.

Het belang van de verzameling
Filatelistisch is de verzameling belangrijk, omdat het laat zien dat Somalia veel meer is dan een plaatjes-land. Echt gelopen brieven en kaarten zijn uiterst schaars, maar in een periode van bijna 20 jaar is toch een uitgebreide brievenverzameling opgebouwd.

Literatuur
Catalogo Enciclopedia Italiano 2004-2005, uitgeverij ASCAT Milaan
The stamps of Somalia and their Story, door Giorgio Miglioriva, 1996
Amministrazione Fudicaria Italiana della Somalia (A.F.I.S.) door Bodo en Bogoni, 2010
Somalia Italiana door Paolo Bianchi, 1992
Le occupazioni britanniche delle colonie Italiane 1941-1950 door Luigi Sirotti, 2006
Rapport du gouvernement Italien à l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies sur l'Administration de tutelle de la Somalie, 1951, een rapportage van het Italiaanse ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken naar de UNO met precieze bevolkingsaantallen per plaats.



Zó zag Italië zijn UNO missie in 1950:
"Italië keert terug in Somalia om weer vrede en beschaving te brengen, welzijn en werk".
(Plaatje bij de Lavazzakoffie uit 1950)

2.1 1950: new series

S 1-11: 1c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 20c, 35c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 1S.; M244-254.



https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/1A_0.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio, April 1950

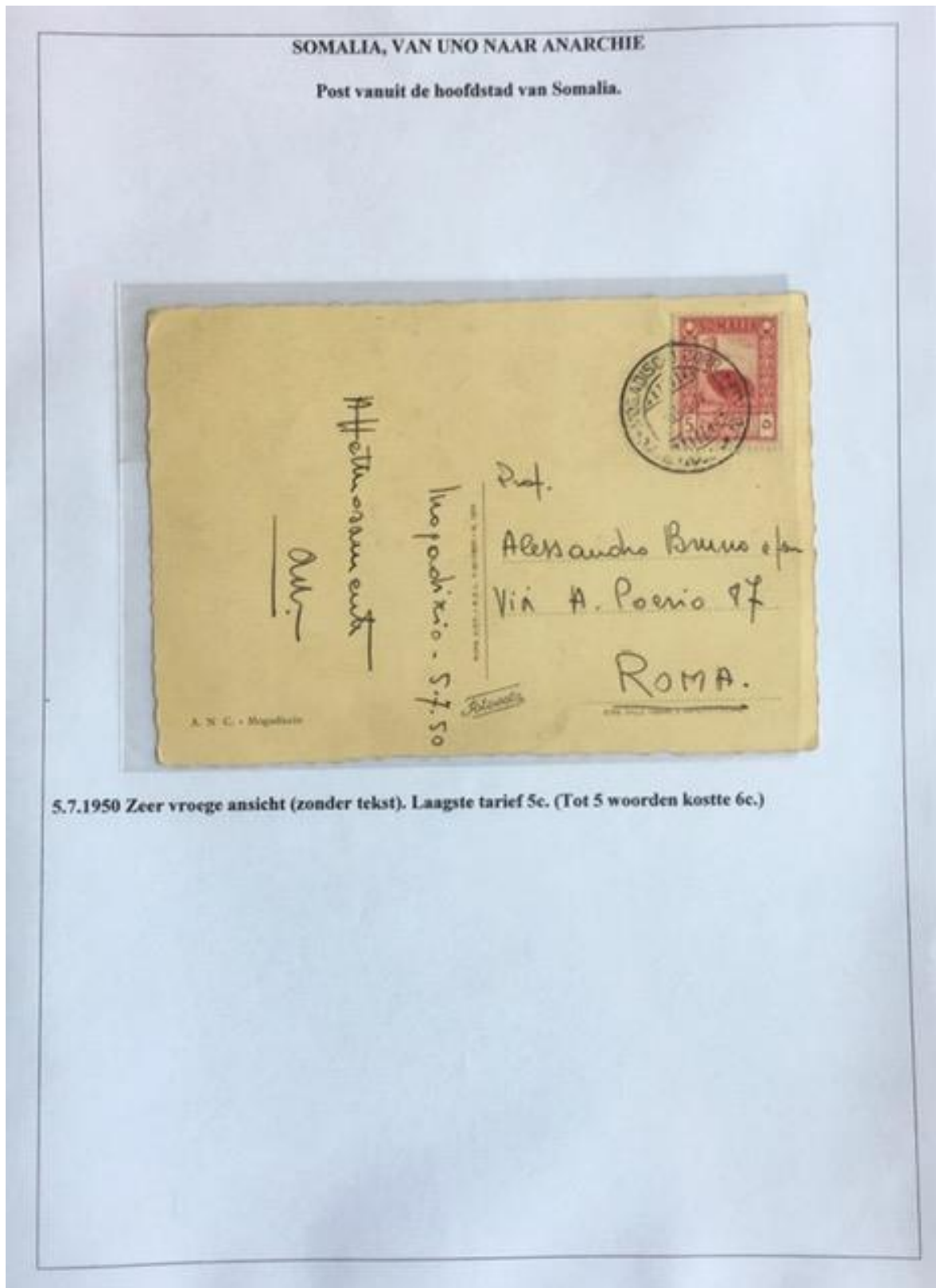


10c: <https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/kS0AAOSw8oFX0WuQ/s-l500.jpg>

A The collection of Vincent Prange



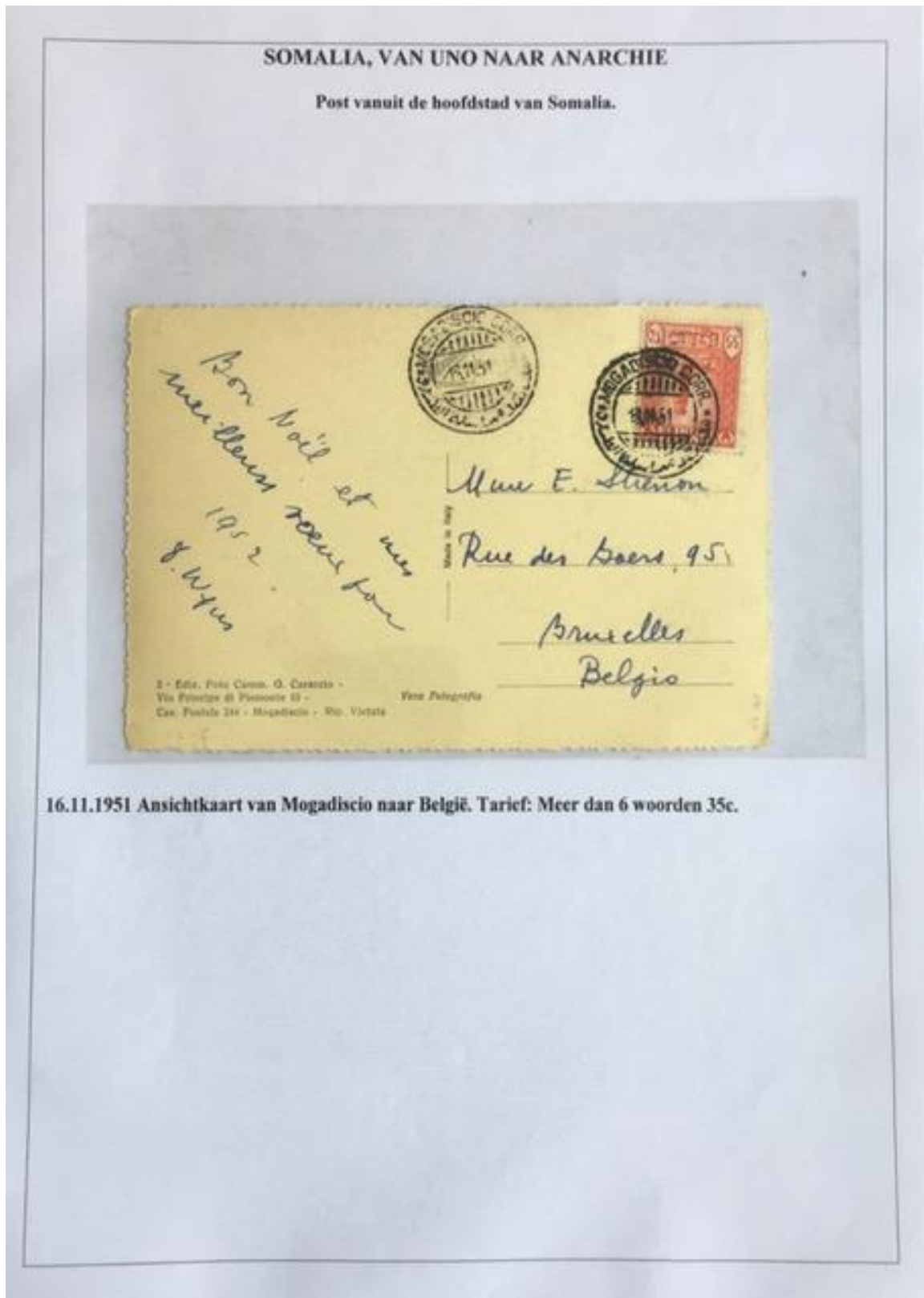
P 4: 28/4/1950: very early letter sent from Mogadiscio, the capital city of Somalia, to Italy. Three stamps [5c, 20c and 60c] have been used from the new regular series, showing an ostrich, together for 0.85 So: 0.20 [0.25?] So for a letter <20 grammes, and 0.60 So for airmail.



p.5: 5/7/1950: Mail from the capital city Mogadiscio; very early postcard without text. Lowest postal tariff 5c (< 5 words would have been 6c).



p. 6: Mail from smaller towns in Somalia: Balad, capital city of Benadir region, with a first-class post office for 934 inhabitants, including 4 Italians. 1/10/1950. Registered letter from Balad to Mogadiscio. Philatelic use, probably sent on the opening day of the post office. The postal tariff for a registered letter within the country: 55c (overpaid with 5c). [the 60c postage stamp of 1950].

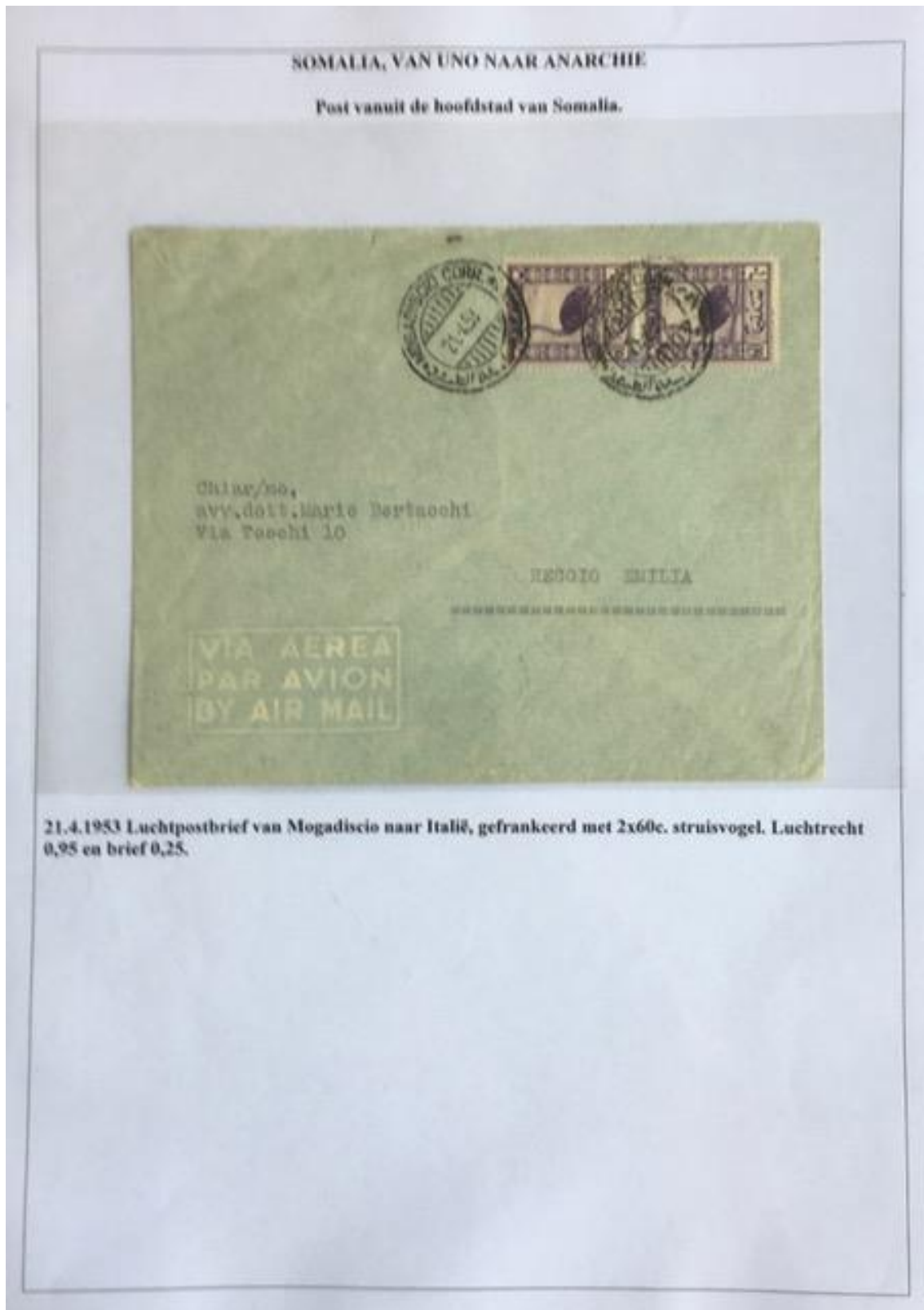


16.11.1951 Ansichtkaart van Mogadiscio naar België. Tarief: Meer dan 6 woorden 35c.

p.9: 16/11/1951. Postcard from Mogadiscio to Belgium. Tariff for a postcard with more than six words: 35c.



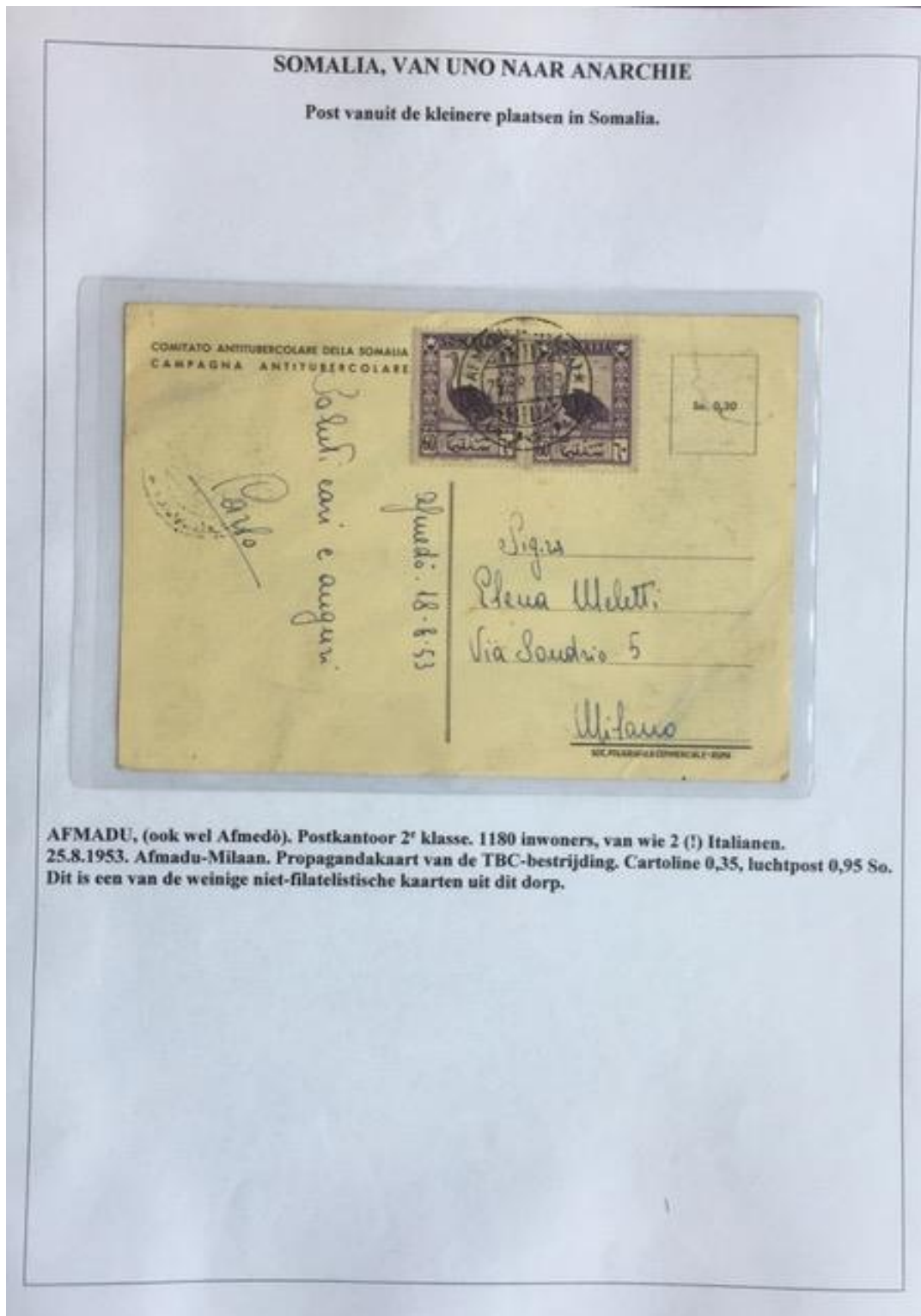
p.13: Mail from smaller places in Somalia: Bender Cassim, 3,157 inhabitants, and among them, 26 Italians. The name Bender Cassim was changed to Basosa in 1954. 7/12/1953: postcard from Bender Cassim to Rome; with correct 35c stamp. Packet post stamps: see later.



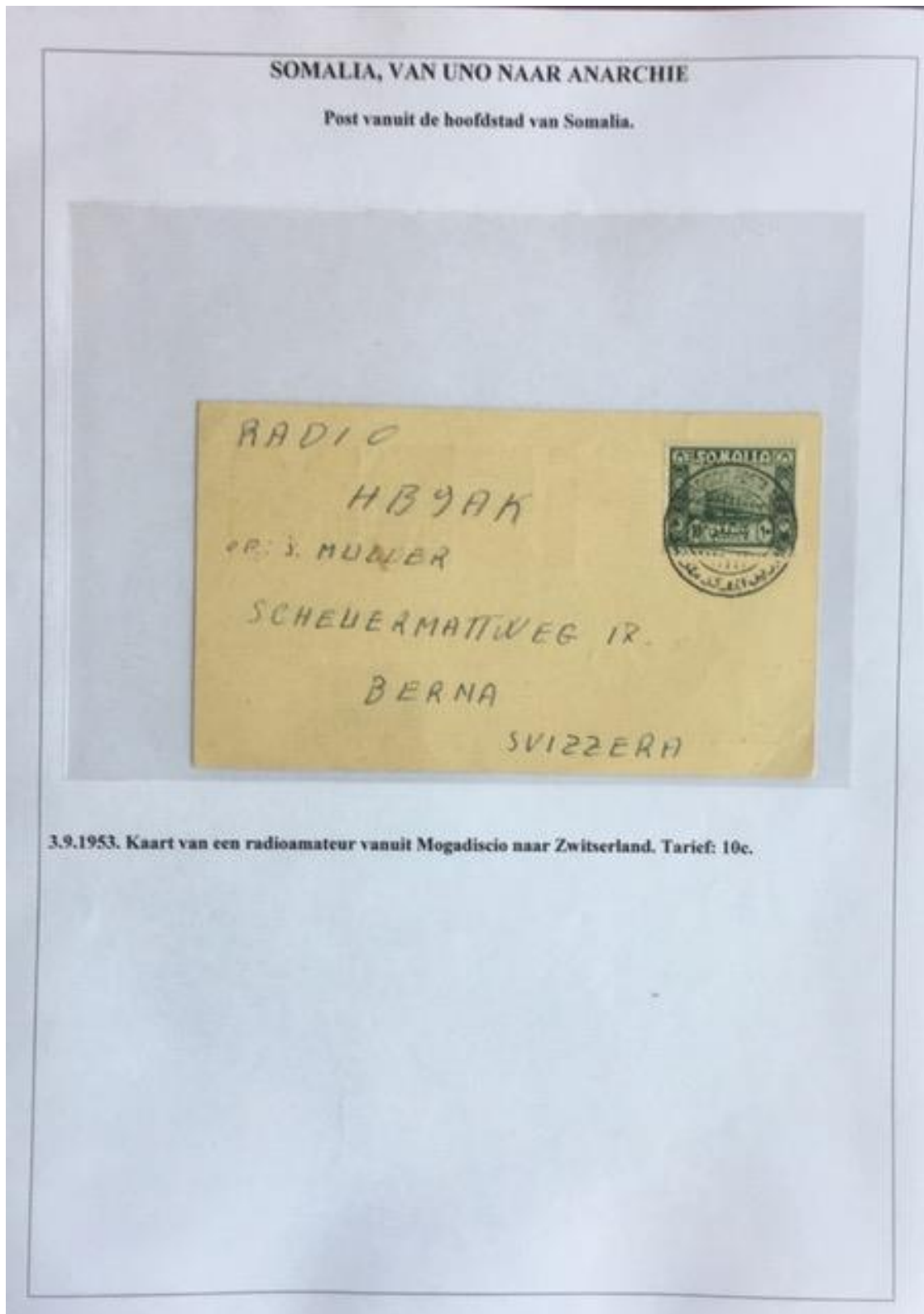
p.14: 21/4/1953. Airmail letter from Mogadiscio to Italy, franked with 2 x 60c 1950 series. Letter tariff: 25c; airmail: 95c, together 1.20S.



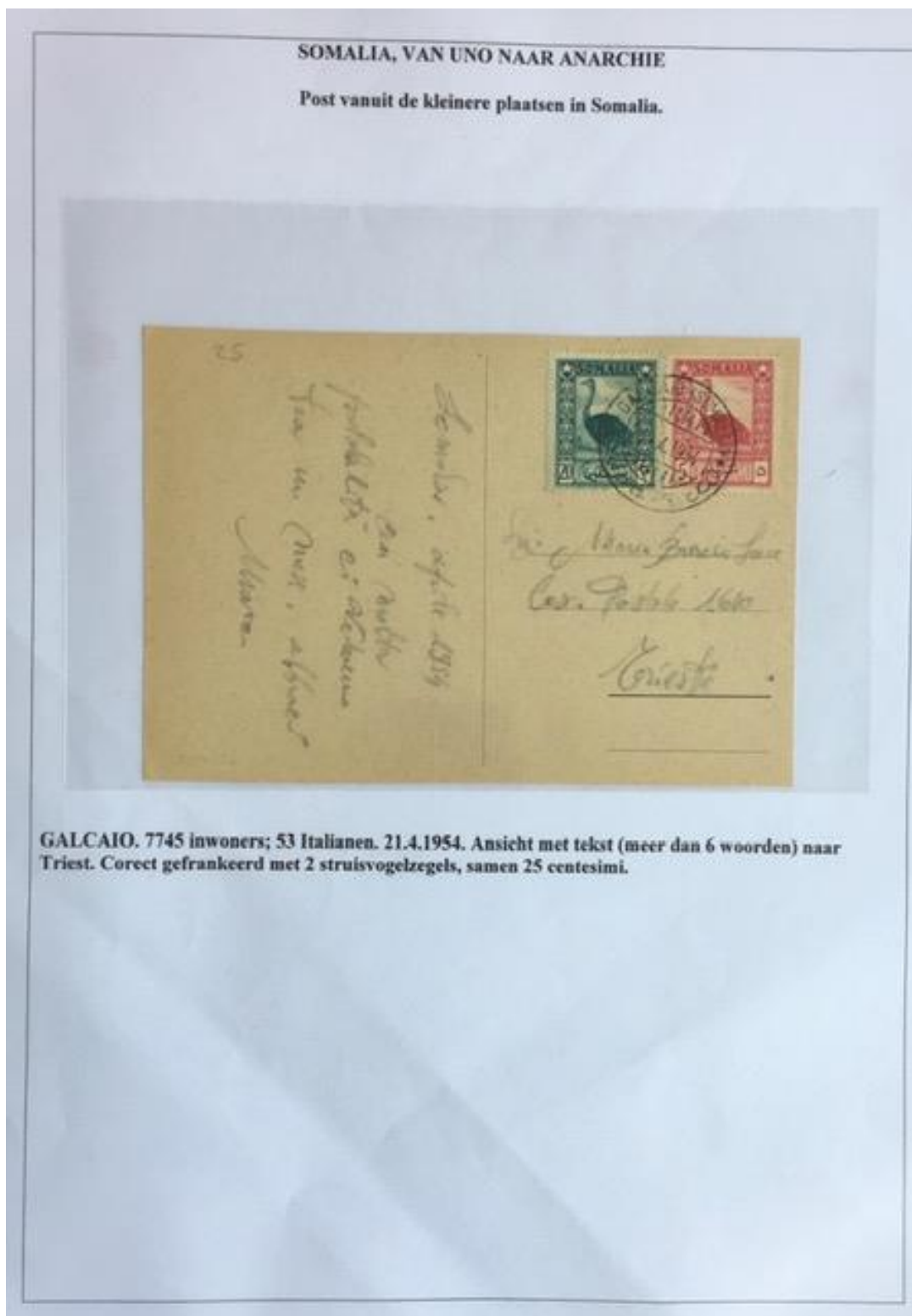
p.16: 4/8/1953. Postcard sent from Mogadiscio to Genua, Italy, sent with airmail. Tariff: 10c postcard; 35c airmail, together 45c; stamp from the 1950 series.



p. 17: Mail from smaller centres in Somalia: Afmadu (also Afmadò), post office of the 2d class. Afmadu had 1180 inhabitants of whom there were 2 Italians (!). TB propaganda postcard with 2 x 60c: 35c postcard tariff (cartolina) and 95c airmail. This is one of the few non-philatelic cards from this village.



p. 18: 3/9/1953. Card from a radio amateur from Mogadiscio to Bern Switzerland. Tariff: 10c [not airmail].



p.25: Mail from Galcaio, to Trieste. 21/4/1954. Postcard with text (more than six words): correct tariff of 25c, franked with 5c and 20c ostrich stamps of 1950. Galcaio had 7,745 inhabitants, And among them 53 Italians.

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/thumbs/images/g/iBAAAOSwoWdgoVcM/s-l200.jpg> Saggio on 1c.

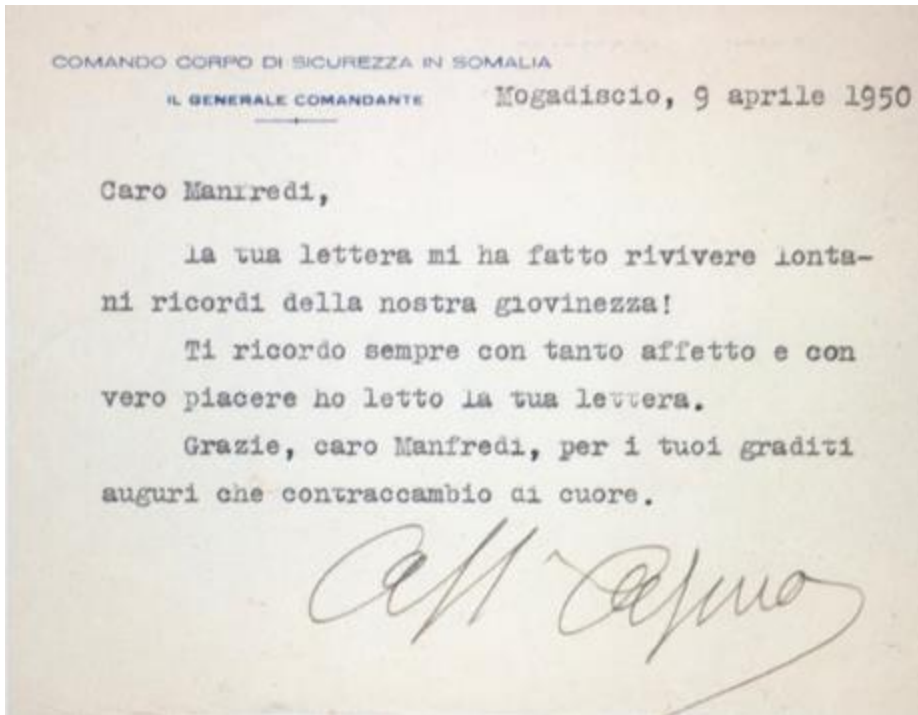


<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/eWEAAOSwe0NZwPtu/s-l300.jpg> 5 x 8c in a corner block.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/pAIAAOSwgmJX1qli/s-1300.jpg>. Postmark Mogadiscio Corr, 1 April 1950. FDC.





<http://expo.fsfi.it/aicpmnet2020/exhibits/45BertaQVJuMjN2.pdf>: "April 15th, 1950; Letter on the letterhead of the Security Corps commander, stamped with three values of the first ordinary series expressed in Somali cents, for a total of 90 cents, exceeding 5 cents. (20 cents air fare + 65 cents of air surcharge). Italian and Arabic bilingual double circle cancellation and arrival thombble postmark of the following April, 20th", and "April 9th, 1950; Cardboard from the previous letter, with the autograph signature of the Mission Commander, General Arturo FERRARA."



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/nBEAAOSw2e1c4XRd/s-l400.jpg>. Letter to Mogadiscio. Postmark Bender Cassim, 22.4.1950, 1, 5, 6 and 8c of the 1950 series.



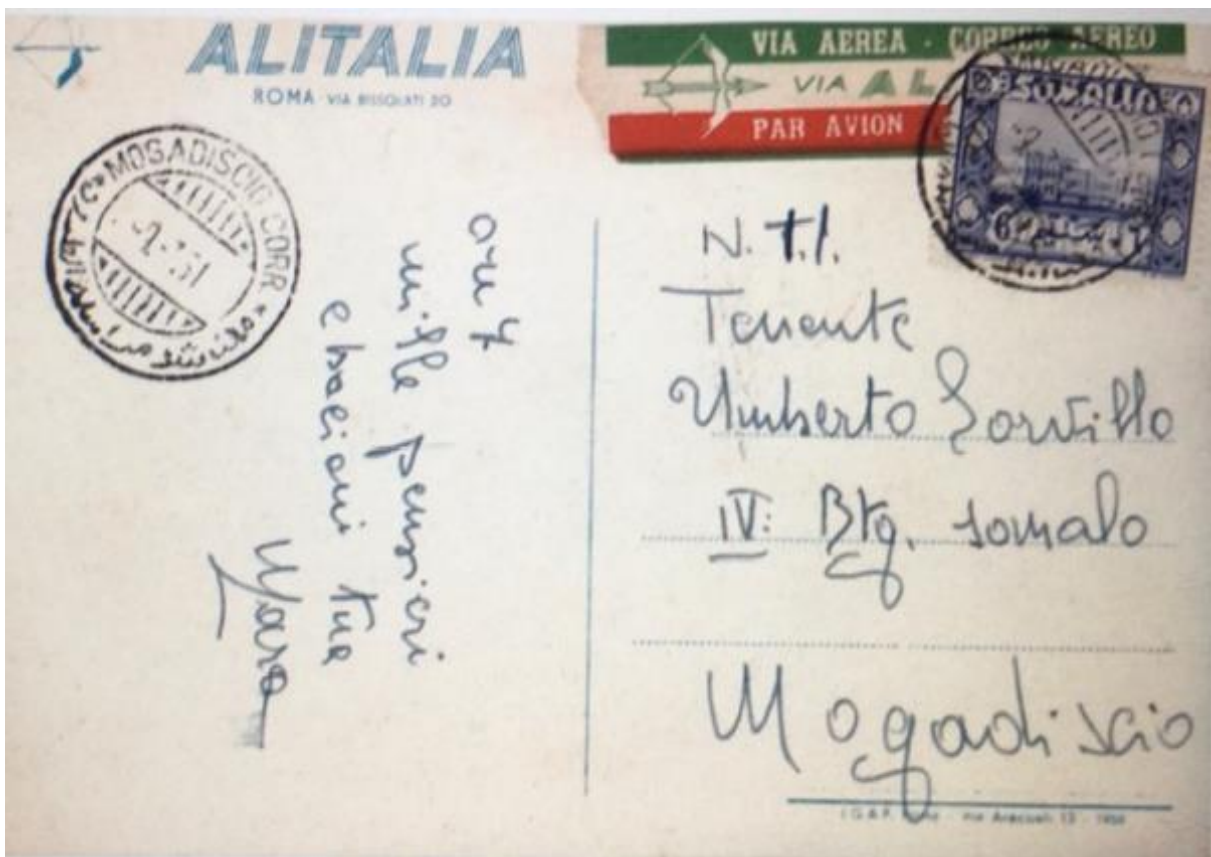
<https://www.cedarstamps.com/auction26/141.jpg>: "Somalia. AFIS period, air mail cover sent from Mogadiscio on 25/7/1950 to Officer of Djibouti Air Base via Aden (31/7/1950), franked for 1,20S. UNCOMMON EARLY AFIS MAIL.". Postmark Mogadiscio, 25 7 1950. [20c and 1 S].



https://delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/001/126/792/423_001.jpg: Postmark Baidoa 23/7/1950 (?) on 1 So.



https://thumbs.worthpoint.com/zoom/images1/1/1213/26/somalia-afis-1950-cover-mogadiscio_1_67726a261c0768419a6fef314df3e624.jpg: Letter from Mogadiscio to Bender Cassim, 28/10/1950. With 0.20So Ostrich stamp.



<http://expo.fsfi.it/aicpmnet2020/exhibits/45BertaQVJuMjN2.pdf>: "March 9th, 1951; Illustrated postcard of flag carrier ALITALIA, franked with a 6 cent. Somalo stamp, sent from Mogadishu by city. Postcard already prepared with the "By Air / Par Avion" label but not used for this purpose".



<http://expo.fsfi.it/aicpmnet2020/exhibits/45BertaQVJuMjN2.pdf>: "July 14 th, 1951; Private letter, sent by airmail, a military man from Mogadishu to Palermo.".



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6525>. Postmark Belet Uen, 28.7. 1951. [2x 5c and 1 x 10c, together 20c].



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2021/2/16/5/7/c/57c10456-6f95-4dd6-92bd-9a17eb61b1c9.jpg>:
Airmail letter to Aden, 19/5/1951, Postmark Mogadiscio Posta Aerea. Stamps of the 1950 series: 20c and 1So, together 1.20 So.



http://www.francovass.info/web/images/stories/collezione_priv./Afis_021252.jpeg : "Squadrone Cavalleria della Somalia – Il Comadante. Annullo "Mogadiscio 23.12.1952"



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6528&t=1> postmark Bur Hacaba, 1953. [1x 1c and 3 x 8c together 25c].





<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=8908&t=1>, and <http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=8907&t=1> : „posto qui questo oggetto filatelico a rendere omaggio alla rassegna di Somalafis. Pur essendo chiaramente filatelico , vista l'emissione messa in sequenza, tuttavia ciò che ha reso interessante ai miei occhi questo pezzo è vedere comunque il percorso di questa corrispondenza. Non sto a parlare dei francobolli , delle tariffe, etc. ..attendo dai forumers patron di questo threads, info in merito. Mi preme evidenziare che in seguito alle variazioni di indirizzo del destinatario la busta è cmq stata inoltrata a destino, vediamo in dettaglio. Parte da Radio I1 FT presso l'ufficio postale di Mogadiscio, timbro MOGADISCIO CORR.PACCHI in data 1/9/1953. Raccomandata aerea. Destinatario un caporale del genio della 34 Brigata dell'US Army di stanza in Germania a Mannheim. Transita da Ciampino Eroporto(raccomandate) in data indefinita ma 1 o 2/9/53. Arriva a Mannheim il 3/9, ma il militare era già trasferito, lo segue verso Kafertal (timbro del 5/9 ore 7). Da lì viene inoltrata a Heidelberg in giornata (timbro del 5/9 ore 15). Arriva all' APO (Army POst Office) 403 il 7/9 e infine alla UNIT 1 (APO 403 l'8/9). Caparbietà militare“. Postmark Mogadiscio, 1953. [the complete series].

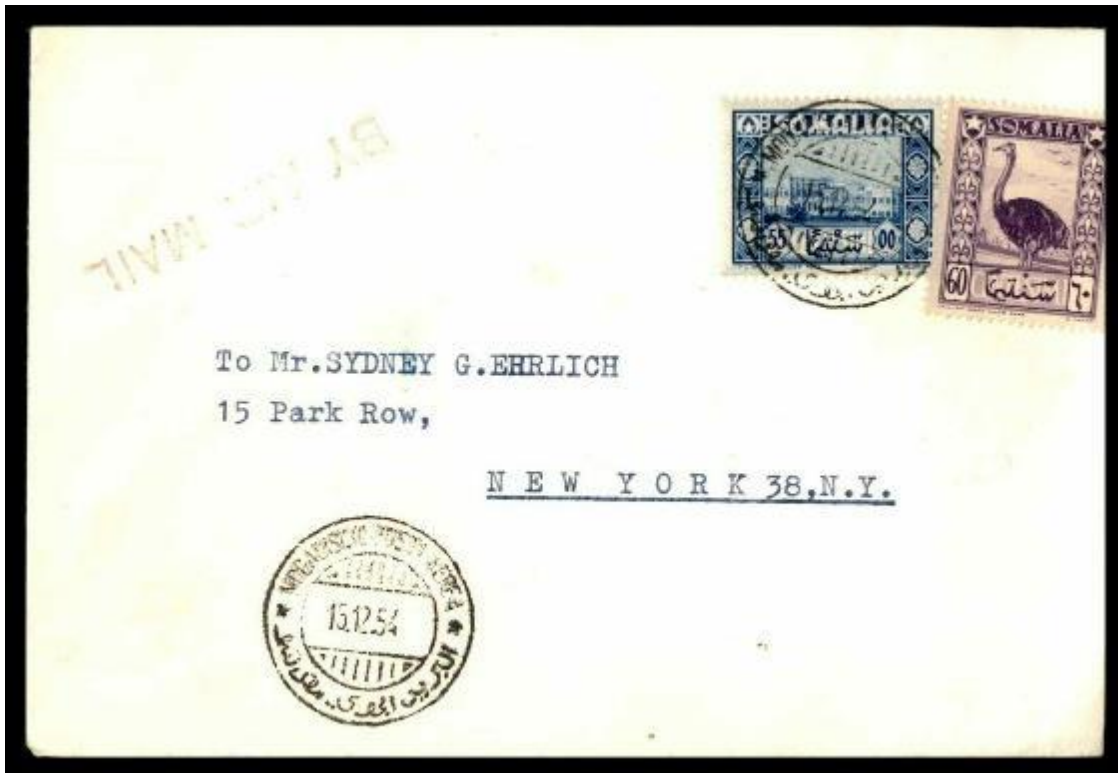


<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6488>. Money order. Postmark Elbur 12.9.1953. [10c]



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6489> Money order. Postmark Margherita, 1953. [10c].

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6490>. Money order. Postmark Vaglia Mogadiscio, 7.1.1953. [10c].



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/LaMAAOSwTpldnMpT/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio 15. 12. 1954.



Filitalia, 17/3, summer 2014, p. 2: "Postcard, sent in 1954 to Trieste from Galcaio, with 20c and 5 c, together the correct rate for a postcard with less than five words as main message (rate since 1.2. 1954). During that year only 16 Italians lived in Galcaio, so the number of surviving mail with this postmark is very limited". Postmark Galcaio, 15. 4. 1954.



<https://thumbs.ebaystatic.com/d/l400/pict/291205381710> : "MAXIMU CARD - Fauna animals BIRDS : SOMALIA 1956".

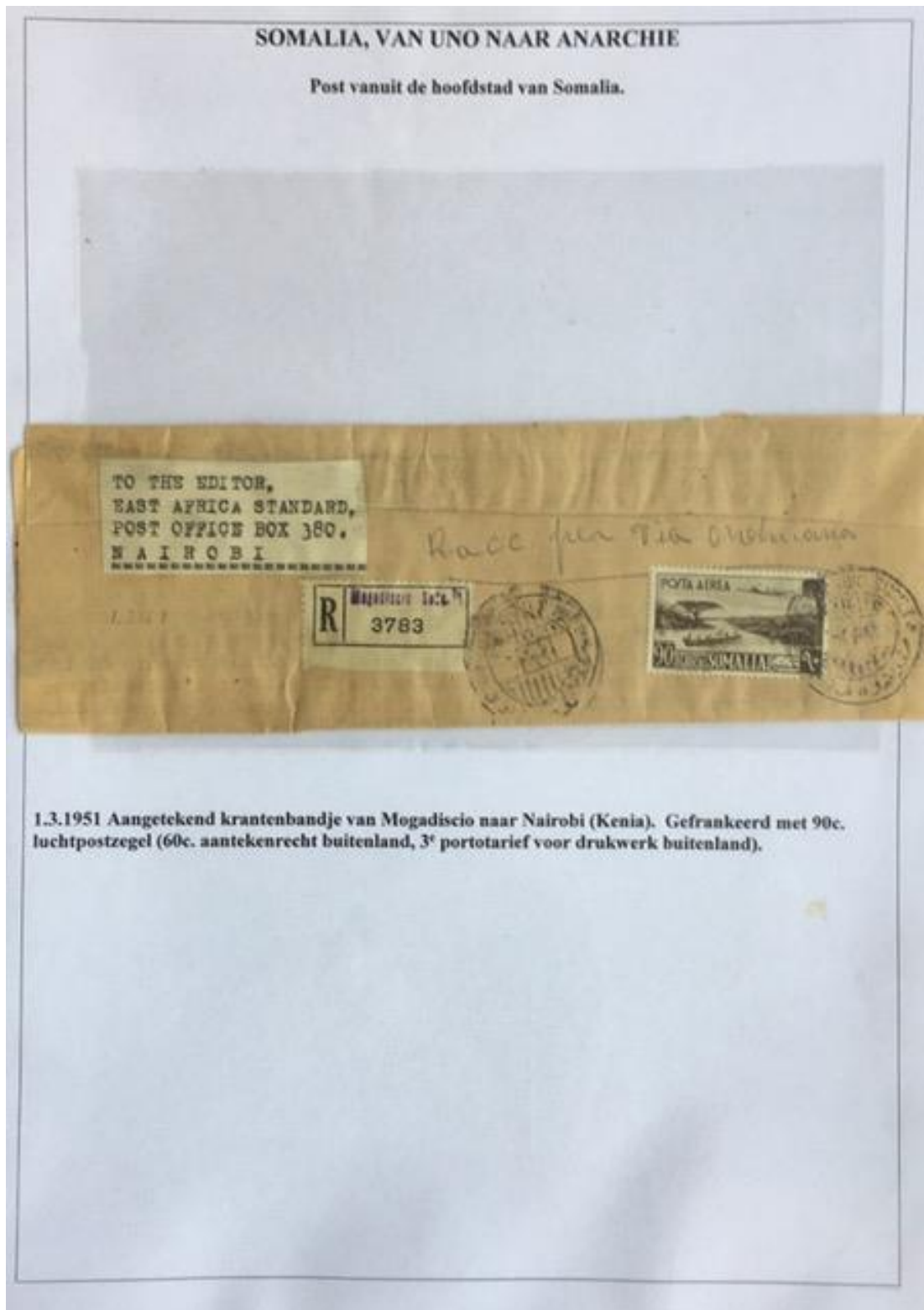
2.2 1950: Airmail

S Posta Aerea 1-1130c, 45c, 65c, 70c, 90c, 1S, 1.35S, 1.50S, 3S, 5S, 10S.; M255-265.

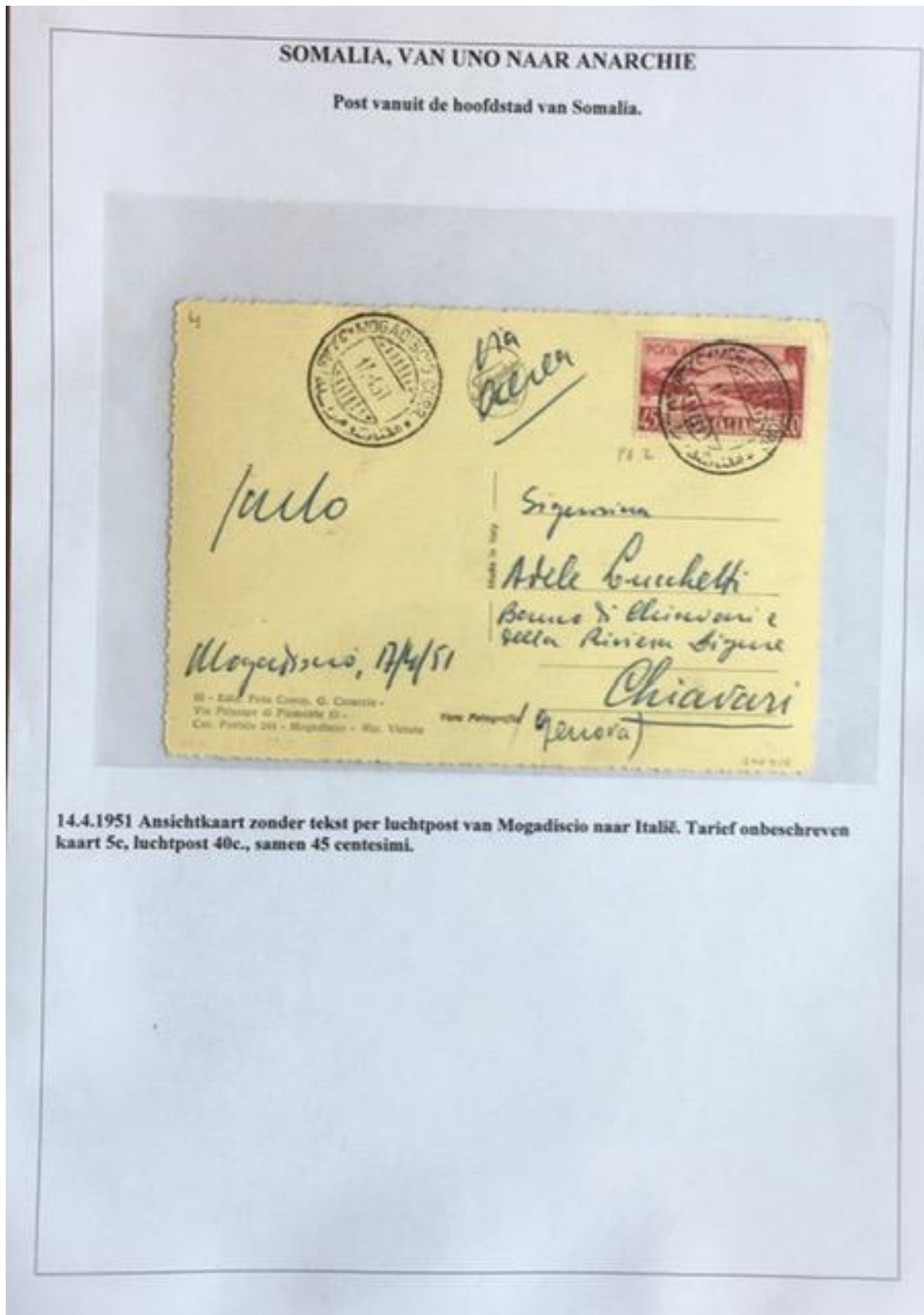


https://www.philasearch.com/de/i_9401_46531/5770_Somalia/9401-A17-2510.html?set_sprache=de&treeparent=COSUBGRP-31370&postype=PH&page=9&row_nr=215&breadcrumbId=1584867848.507

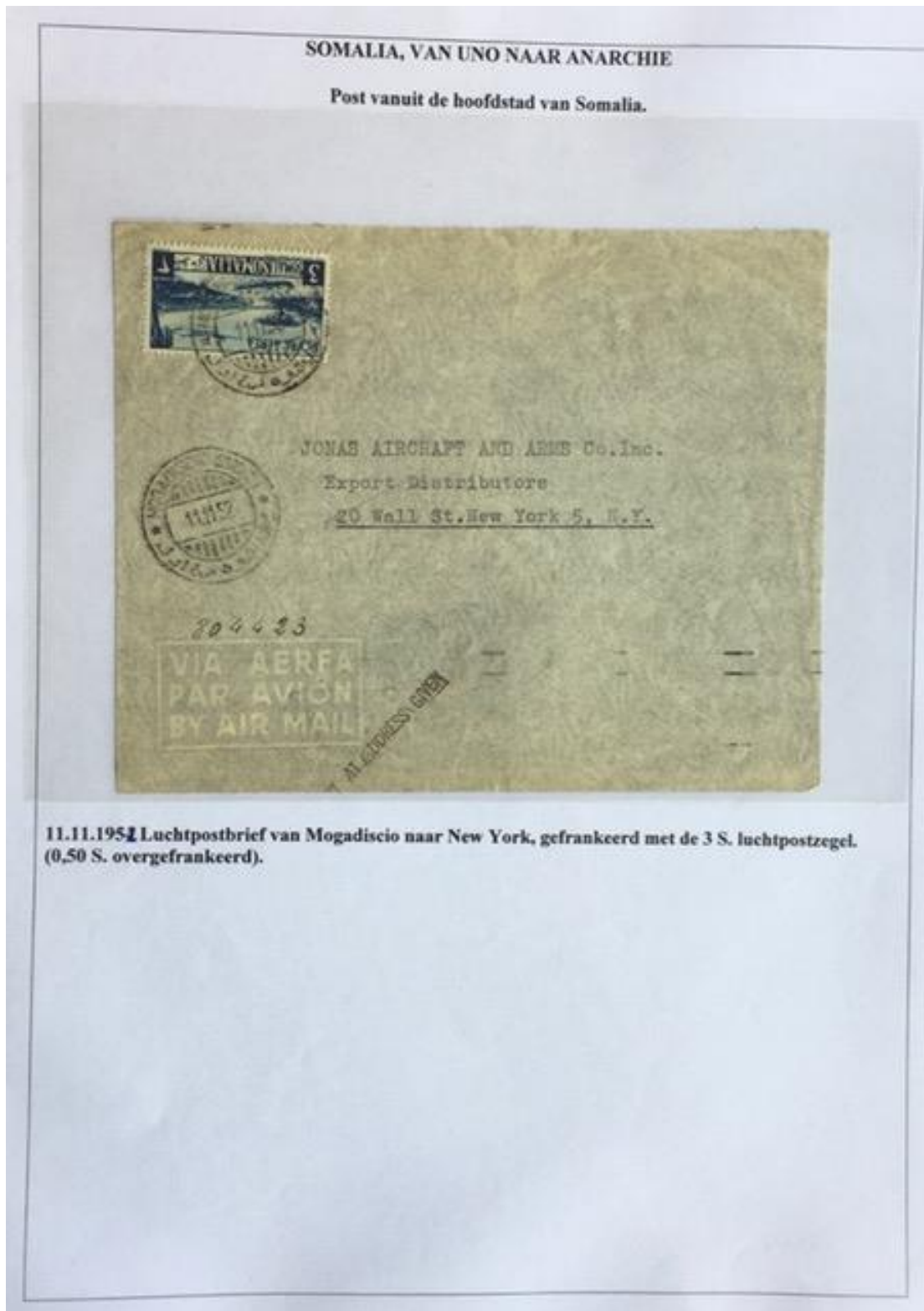
A The collection of Vincent Prange



p.7: 1/3/1951. Registered journal cover sent from Mogadiscio to Nairobi, Kenya. Franked with 90c airmail stamp: printed mail foreign destinations 3d postal tariff (30c) and 60c registration foreign destinations.



p. 8: 14/4/1951. Postcard without text sent by airmail from Mogadiscio to Italy. Postcard without text = 5c; airmail = 40c, together 45c.

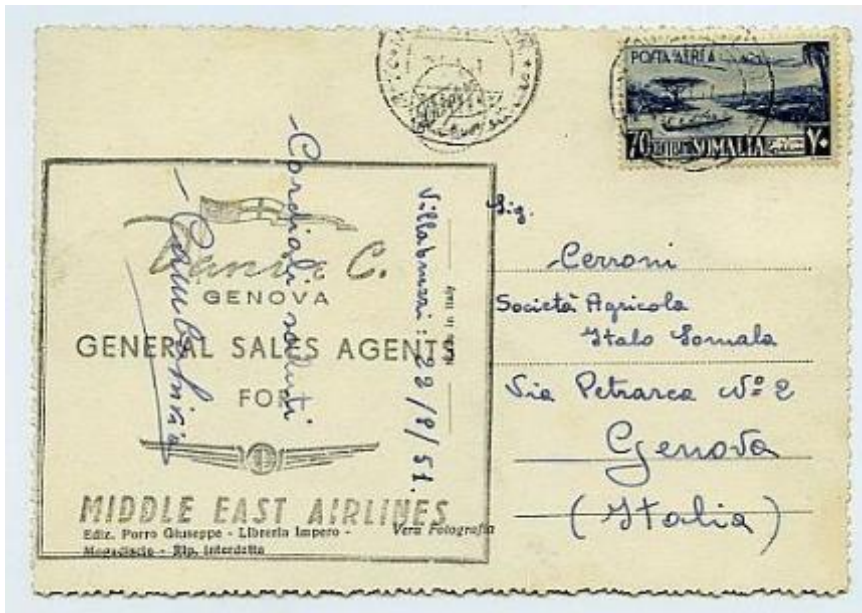


p. 12: 11/11/1952: airmail letter from Mogadiscio to New York, with 3S airmail stamp (0.50S over franked].



p.19: 19/9/1953. Airmail letter from Mogadiscio to the Netherlands [Philips Eindhoven]. Correct franking: letter 60c, double airmail tariff 2So, together 2.60 S [2x 5c 1950 series, and 1 + 1.50 airmail stamps 1950.

B Additional illustrations

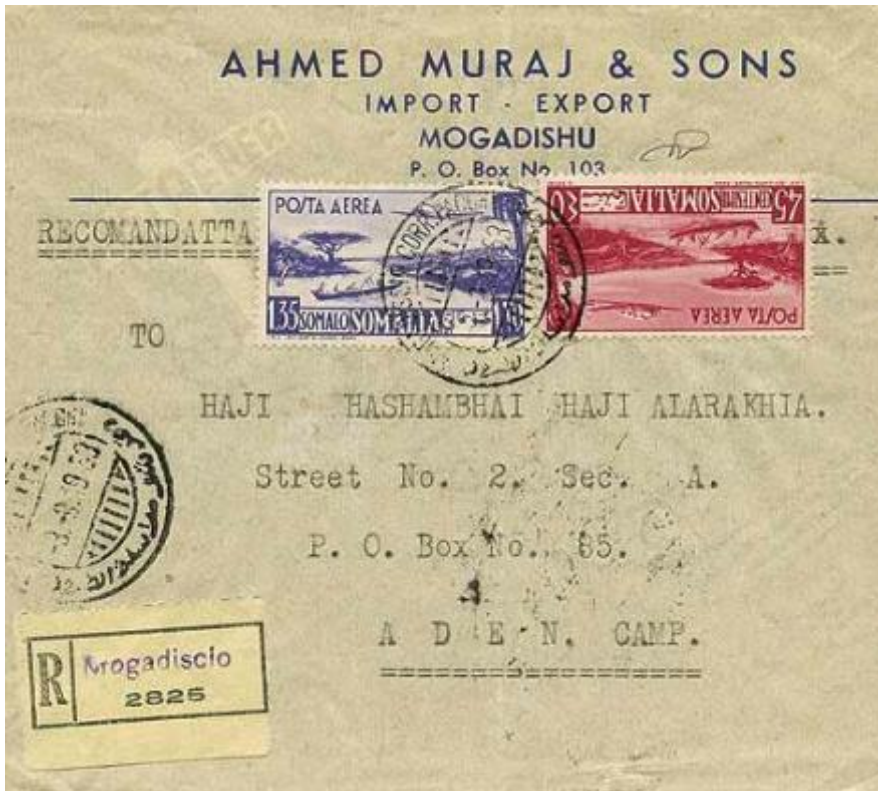


<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09475/S12/1964.jpg>: PA aerea 70 c. isolato (A.4) su cart. firma e data aerea (5 c. + 65 c.)" (filSam). [70c airmail stamp]. Postmark unclear.



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2021/4/10/b/8/5/b85860a3-2a58-4e43-a522-a25423fae844.jpg>

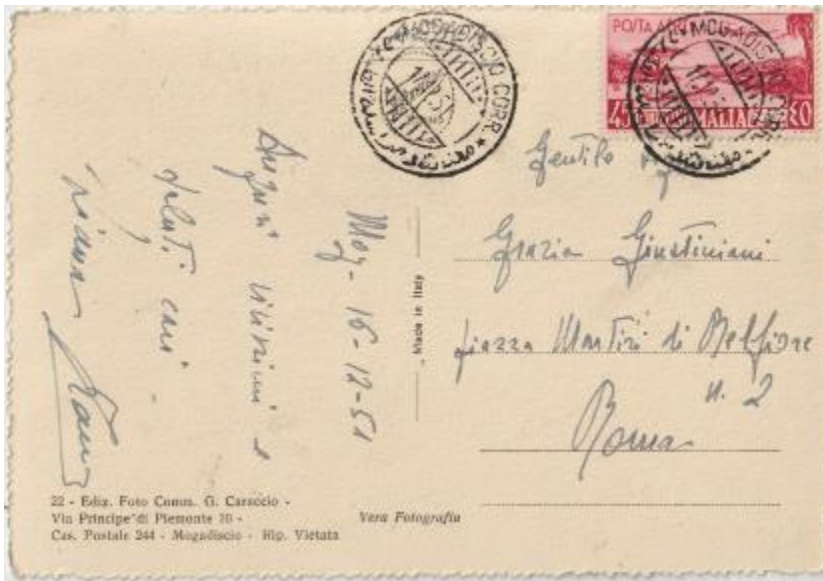
Two letters to Italy, the first one with airmail (2.40So: 1.50So and 0.70So 1950 airmail stamps and 0.20So 1950 ostrich stamp; postmark Lugh Ferrandi; the second one with sea mail, 1.20So: 1So airmail stamp and 0.20So ostrich stamp, postmark Merca 4.8.1952. And a special postmark "Visitate la Fiera della Somalia Mogadiscio 14-28 Settembre, 1952.



https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09567/S1/53503FOG_SP.jpg: "...Somalia AFIS - raccomandata per via aerea da Mogadiscio ad Aden Camp (Arabia) dell'8.8.1953 con P.A. L.1,35 + c.45 Sassone n.2+7, ben dentellati - bollo di arrivo al verso - raro uso" (Vaccari). Postmark Mogadiscio, 1950. [45c and 1.35S airmail stamps, together 1.80S].



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/UNKAAOSwXDhgZXY/-s-l1600.jpg>: "SOMALIA AFIS CARTOLINA AFFRANCATA CON 45C. POSTA AEREA". Postmark unclear, 1950. [45c airmail]



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/NWgAAOSwixhZgIEC/s-l1600.jpg>: Postmark Mogadiscio 1950, 45c airmail.



https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09567/S1/51680FOG_SP.jpg: "Somalia AFIS - da Mogadiscio a S. Severino Marche per via aerea del 27.8.1951 con Soggetti Africani c.5+65 + P.A. c.30 Sassone n.2+10+1 - bollo di arrivo al verso" (Vaccari). Postmark Mogadiscio, 1951. [5c, and 65c, and 30c airmail, together 1\$].



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6530&t=1>. Postmark Chisimaio 1951. [1.50S airmail].



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6529&t=1>. Postmark Chisimaio, 1952. [3S, and 50C airmail stamps].



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=12919&t=1>, and
<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=12920&t=1> Postmark Mogadiscio, 1955 [45c airmail].



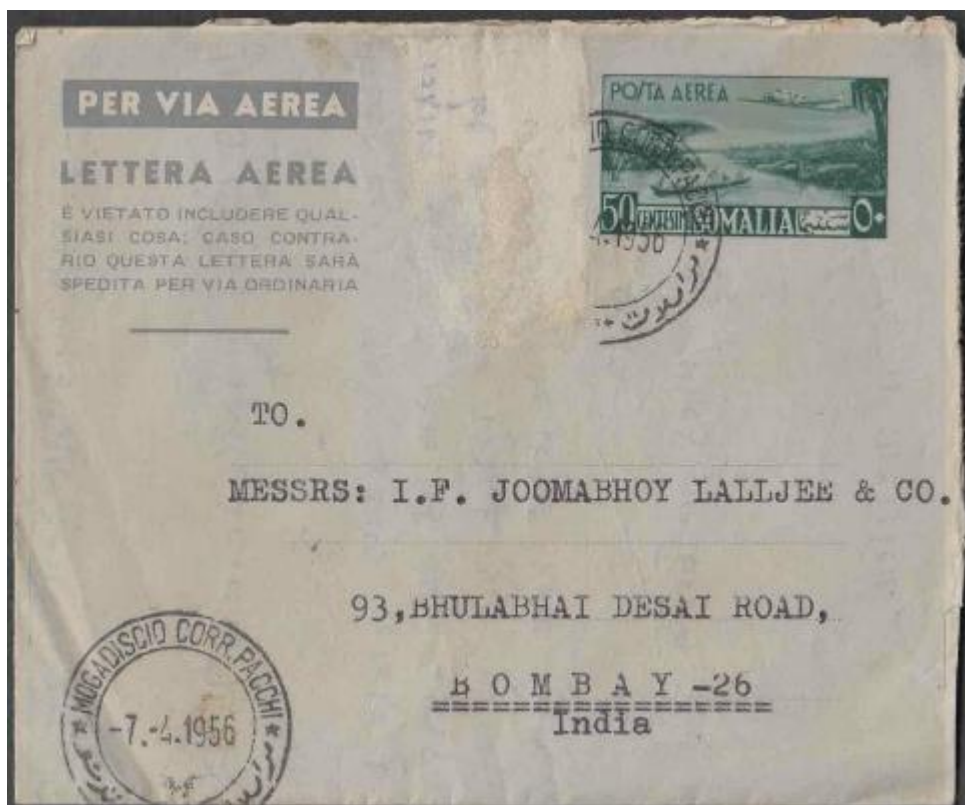
<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/6/4/f/8/7/f87d8c09-e52d-4f8f-83e8-5e9275d4c9a5.jpg>

Airmail letter from Mogadiscio to New York, 8.7.1955 Postmark Mogadiscio Racc Ass. Airmail stamps of 1.35So and 0.90 So of 1950, together 2.25So.

2.3 1950 Stationery



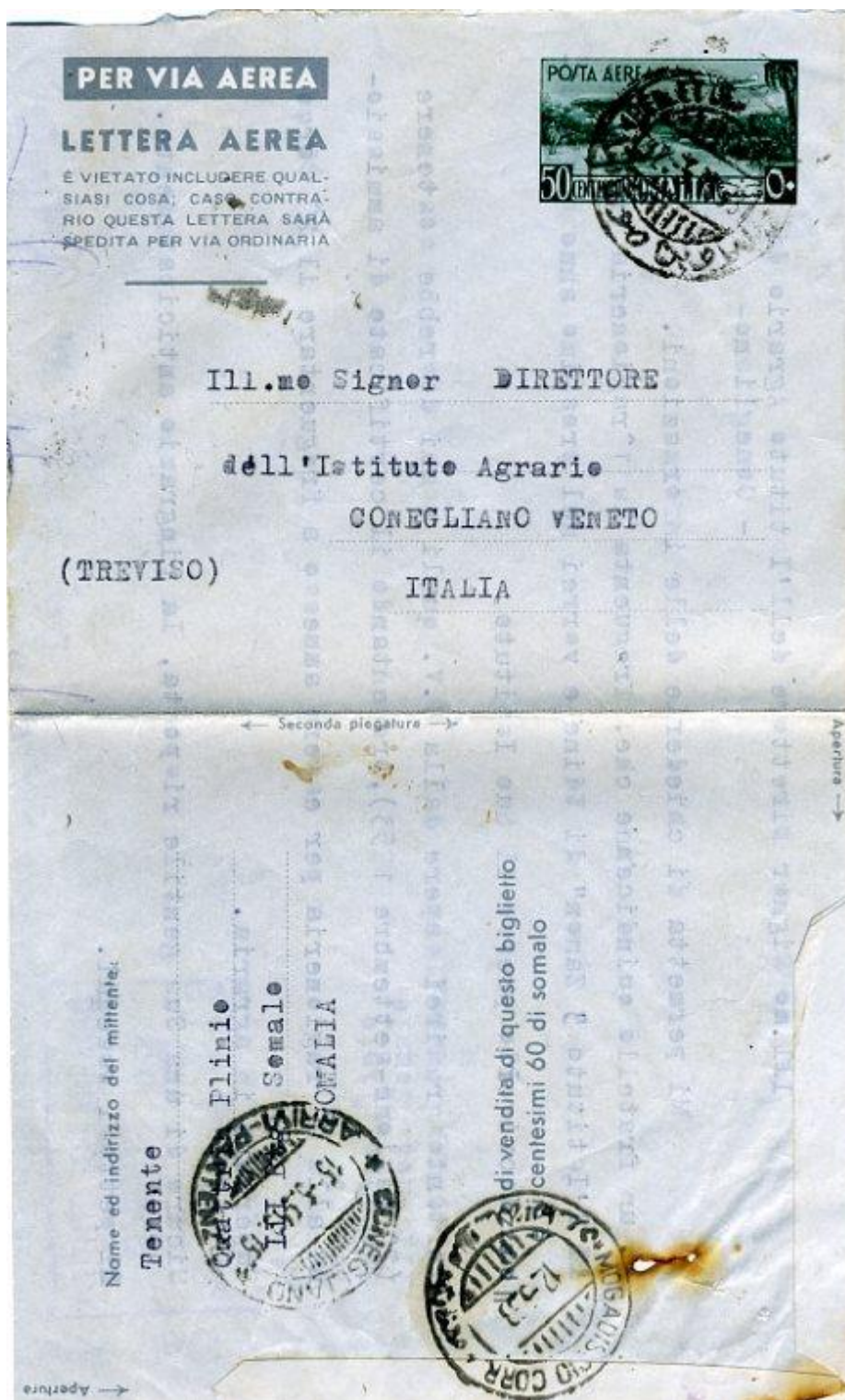
<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/DdgAAOSwn7JYEPQi/s-l500.jpg> [60c airmail].



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/K-8AAOSwZqpdZLJ2/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 7.4.1956.
[50c airmail].



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/6psAAOSwQwFbySLN/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio 26/4/1952.
[50c 2x airmail stationery].



http://www.francovass.info/web/images/stories/collezione_priv/varie/Quattrin_120553852.jpg
Postmark Mogadiscio, 1953. Airmail sheet with 50c stationery airmail stamp.

2.4 1950: Express stamps

S Espresso E1-E2: 40c and 80c.; M266-267.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/uhMAAOSwPGBeAyyN/s-l1600.jpg>

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p.24: 4/5/1954. Express airmail letter from Mogadiscio to Italy. Airmail tariff 0.95S; letter 0.25S and express tariff 0.90S. Total: 2 So, 15c over franked). [stamps: 40c + 80c espresso, 90c airmail and 5c regular series of 1950].



p. 34: 18/1/1958: airmail letter from Mogadiscio to Aden. Tariff: letter 0.60S, airmail for Aden: 0.20S, franked with an express stamp of 80c.

B Additional illustrations



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09475/S12/1965.jpg>: "Espr. 40 + 80 c. (ex.1/2) su aer. da Mogadiscio 11.2.54 a Belfiore d'Adige.". Postmark Mogadiscio 11/2/1954.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/6YUAAOSwceNZUnx3/s-l1600.jpg> Airmail letter to Germany, with 2 Espresso stamps of 80c each, 1957.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/LLYAAOSwofdbYczO/s-l1600.jpg> Letter from Somalia (Mogadiscio)
31 Jan. 1958 arrival in Aden Camp. 80c Express stamp.

2.5 1950 Parcel Stamps

S Pacchi Postali 1-9: 1c, 3c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, 1S, 2S, 3S. (with varieties); M-P 53-61.



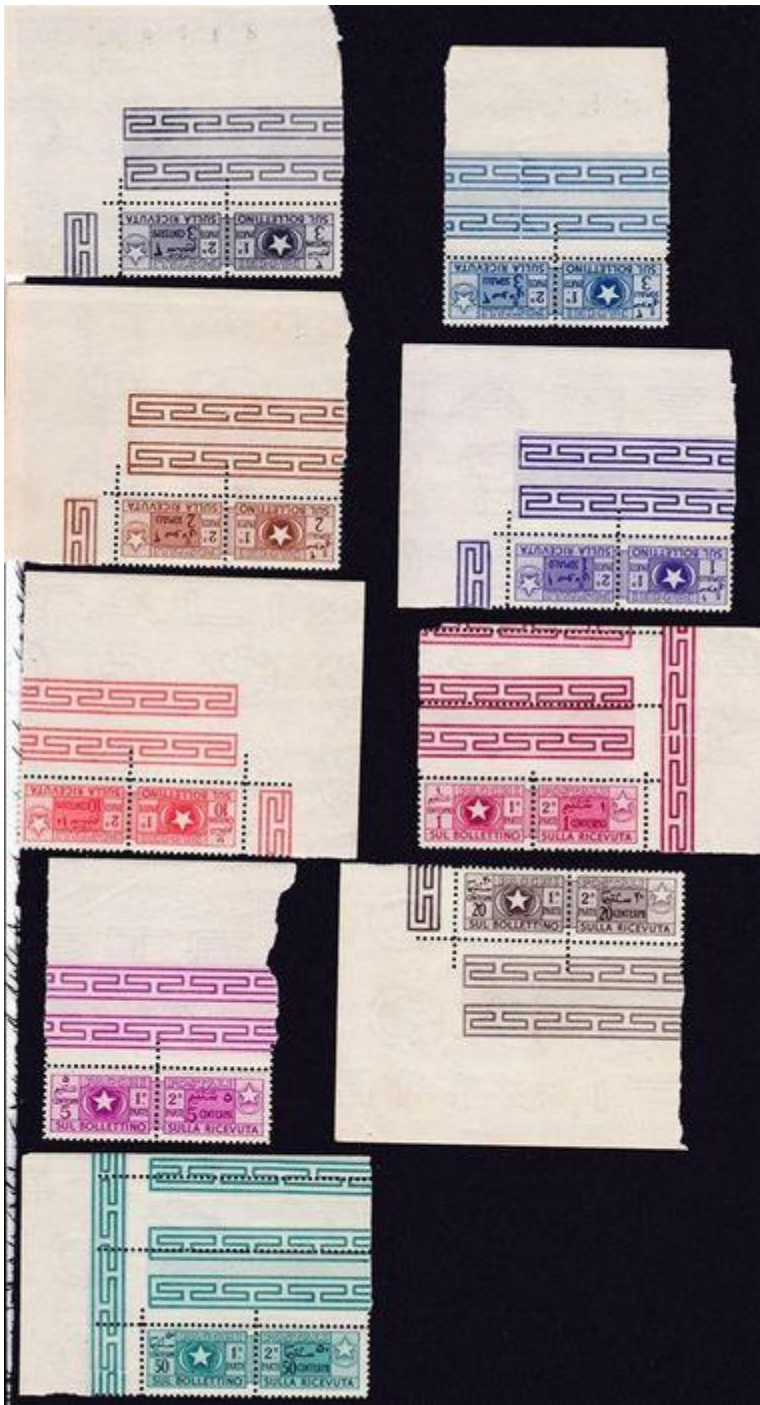
<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/-pwAAOSwIXNc6UYm/s-l1600.jpg>

A The collection of Vincent Prange

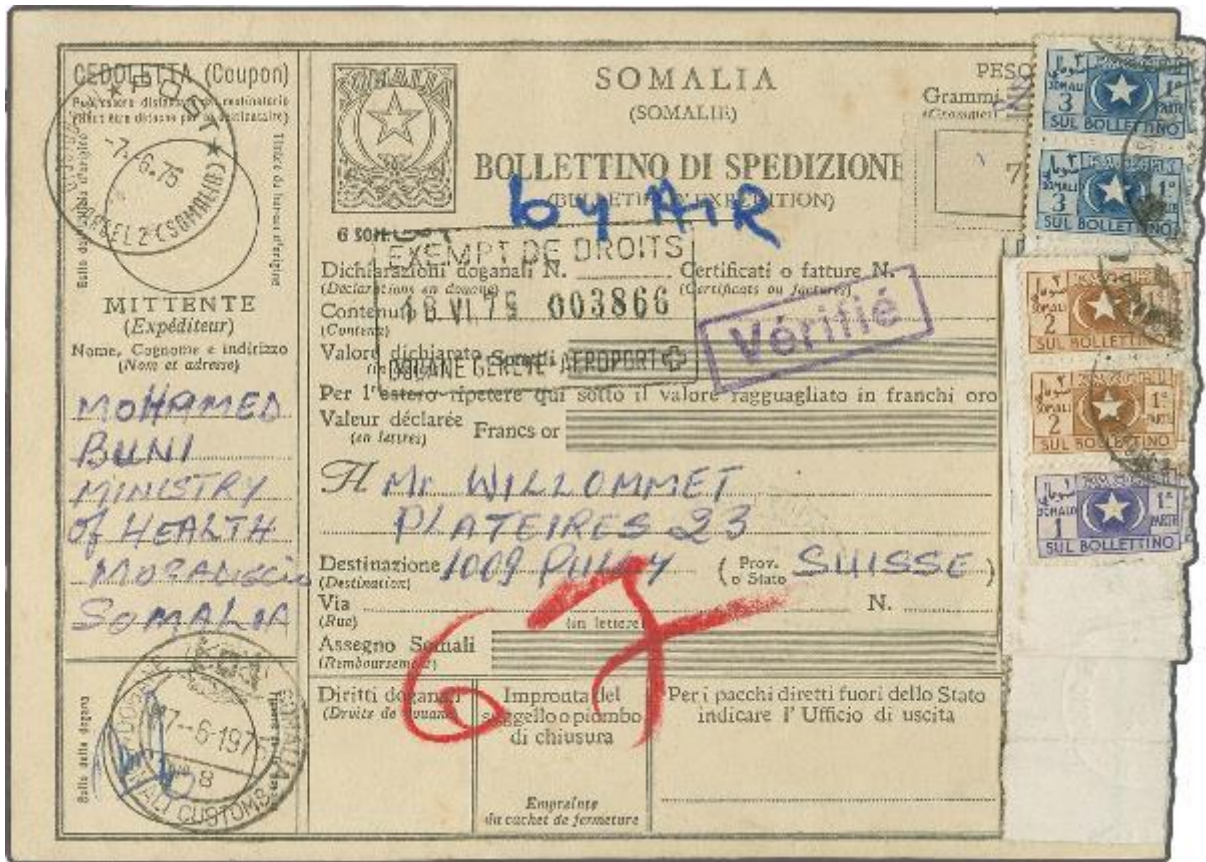


On p. 13: Package stamps used on a parcel sent from Bender Cassim, 8/4/1953 [2 x 1c, 3c, 20c, 50c, 2Somalis, together 2.75c]. So far the use of 1c and 3c parcel stamps was unknown.

B Additional Illustrations



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2021/5/3/d/5/4/d54f0958-3cde-4367-9f34-570cefd16967.jpg>



<https://d2xqn5t7wr4wg1.cloudfront.net/modules/auctions/8/pics/big/c0094ea740f1f9c394395712a26e7cefe8eff0cf.jpg>: Pacchi stamps 1x 1S, 2x 2S and 2x 3S on a package letter, sent by air to Switzerland, by the Minister of Health of Independent Somalia, 7/6/1975. Postmark Somali Customs / Dogana Somalia

2.6 1950: Postage Due

S Segnatasse 1-6: 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 40c, 1S.; M-P 55-60.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/sUEAAOSwEWJZ1poV/s-l1600.jpg>

A The collection of Vincent Prange

No page(s) in the collection

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/thumbs/images/g/K6kAAOSwJ5hgpWtJ/s-l200.jpg> 'Saggio' on 1C.

2.7 1950: Revenue stamps



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/225939.jpg?620>: "Italian Trust Territory Revenue. 1950. Somali lion, 16½ x 21 mm. Inscribed 'Somalia Marca da Bollo'. Perf 14. Wmk winged wheel. 51. 1c chocolate and pale yellow; 52. 2c orange and pale yellow; 53. 5c indigo and pale yellow; 54. 10c carmine and pale yellow; 55. 20c grey-black and pale yellow; 56. 30c deep blue and pale yellow; 57. 50c bronze-green and pale yellow; 58. 1s chestnut and pale yellow; 59. 2s deep blue and greenish grey; 60. 4s red-brown and greenish grey; 61. 5s bronze-green and greenish grey; 62. 10s magenta and greenish grey; 63. 20s violet and greenish grey. The date of 1950 is given by Bussoli, and can be supposed from the fact that all the other types of adhesive stamp (postage, airmail, parcel post and postage due) for ITT Somalia were issued between April and May of that year. Note: Bussoli and Unificato also list a 50s red, but I have not seen this". Also: "Printers: Except where otherwise stated, all [revenue] stamps are believed to have been printed ... by the Government Printing Works, Rome. They were responsible for almost all the postage stamps of Somalia during the ITT and Republic period, and their imprint appears on many revenue issues".



<https://storage.googleapis.com/hipstamp/p/f333d738227f63281166210da61914a0-800.jpg>

2.8 1951: Territorial Council First Meeting

S 12-13 and A12-A13: 20c, 55c, 1s, 1.50gr. + Foglietti 1; M268-269 (0.20S and 0.55S), and airmail 270-271 (1S, and 1.50S).

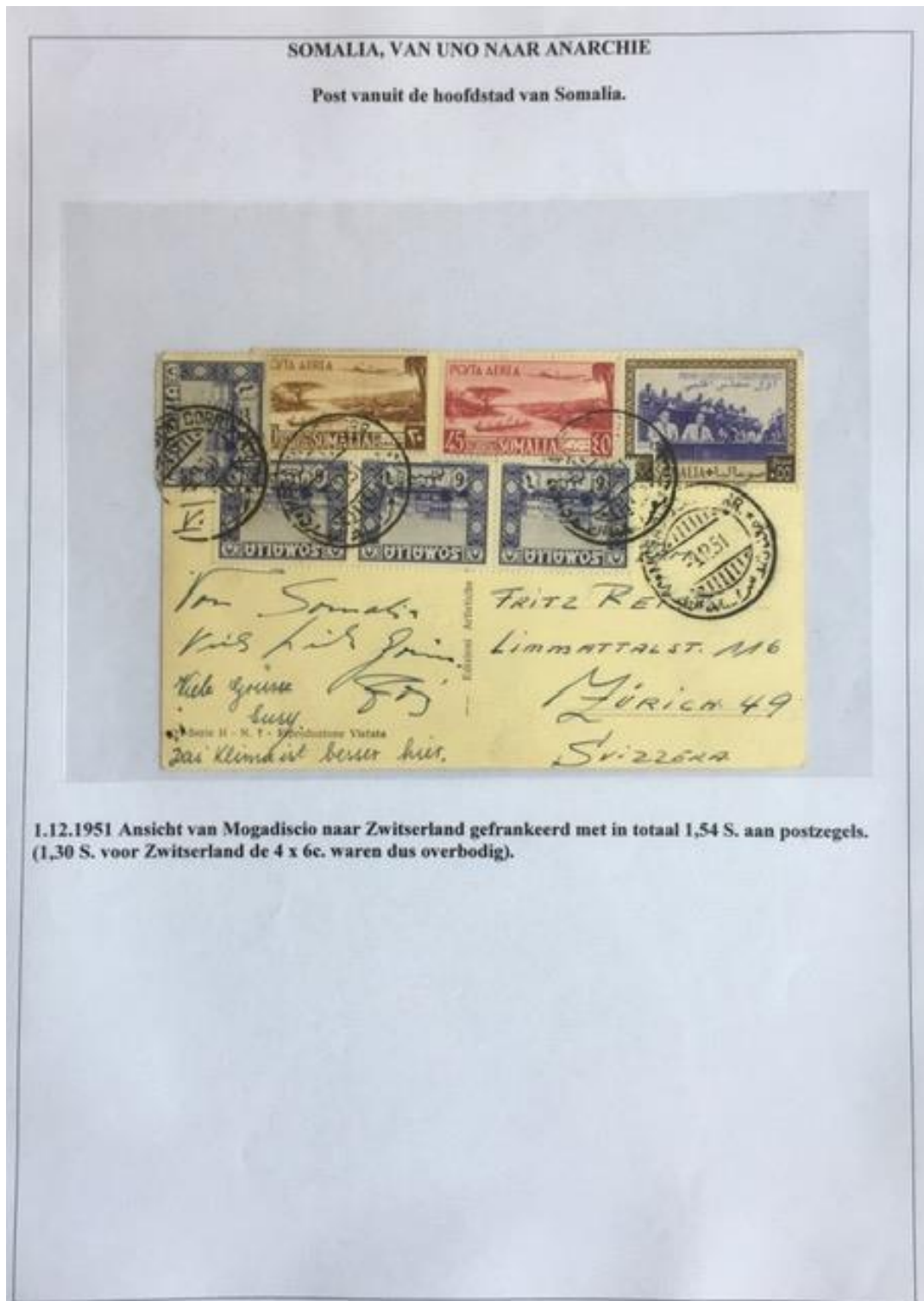


<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/9loAAOSwDAPAW-MJ/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 4.10.1951.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A00004/S265/1323.jpg>: "Somalia...: Consiglio Territoriale, compl. set of four values printed in a souvenir sheet (175 x 255 mm), each stamp overprinted with handstamp FACSIMILE in red" (Corinphila).

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p.10: 1/12/1951. Postcard from Mogadiscio to Switzerland, franked with 1.54S stamps [1x 1952 stamp 55c; 2x 1950 airmail stamps: 30c and 45c]. For Switzerland only 1.30S would have been sufficient, so 4 x 6c [1950 series] was superfluous [philatelic].



31.3. 1952. Kaart met minder dan 6 woorden naar Italië. Tarief kaart 0,10, luchtrecht: 0,35.
Gefrankeerd o.a. met de 2 x 20c. installatie nieuwe parlement.

31/3/1952. Postcard from Mogadiscio to Italy with less than six words: tariff 0.10S and airmail 0.35S.
A.o. with two stamps 20c installation new parliament [1952 series]. [Also with 5c Ostrich series
1950].

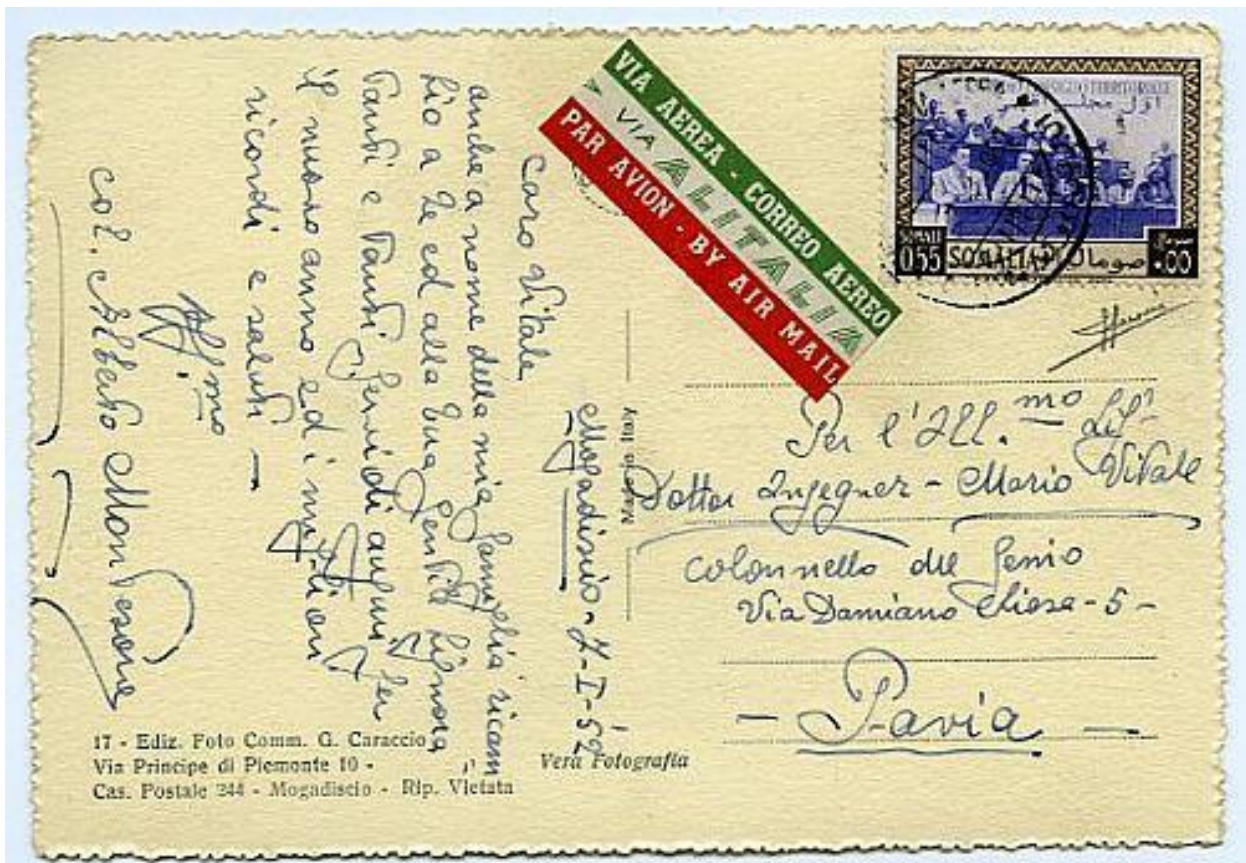
B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/6LEAAOSwqKNcNQF~/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio. [20c].



https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09567/S1/57933FOG_SP.jpg: "COLONIE > Colonie Somalia. Tipologia: B. Somalia AFIS - piccola busta da Mogadiscio a New York del 17.12.1951, affr. recto/verso (per motivi di spazio) per s.2,50 con Soggetti Africani c.10 + 1° Consiglio Territoriale P.A. gr.1,50 + P.A. Aereo e Veduta c.90 - Sassone 2021 n.5+A13+5 = euro 2.060,00 - tassata "T" "43 c." - raro insieme - buona qualità" (Vaccari). Postmark Mogadiscio 17.12.1951. [1.50c 1952 series; 10c 1950 series, and 90 c airmail 1950].



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09475/S12/1963.jpg>: "Consiglio Territoriale 55 c. (13) isolato su cart. aerea da Mogadiscio 7.1.52 a Pavia. Rara" (filSam). Postmark Mogadiscio, 1952 [55c 1952 series].

2.9 1952: 1stTrade Fair

S 14-15 and A 14: 25c, 55c, 1.20; M272-273 (0.25S, 0.55S), and Airmail 274 (1.20S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/oKQAAOSwvg9XXs3L/s-l400.jpg>

A The collection of Vincent Prange

Not in exhibition collection

B Additional illustrations



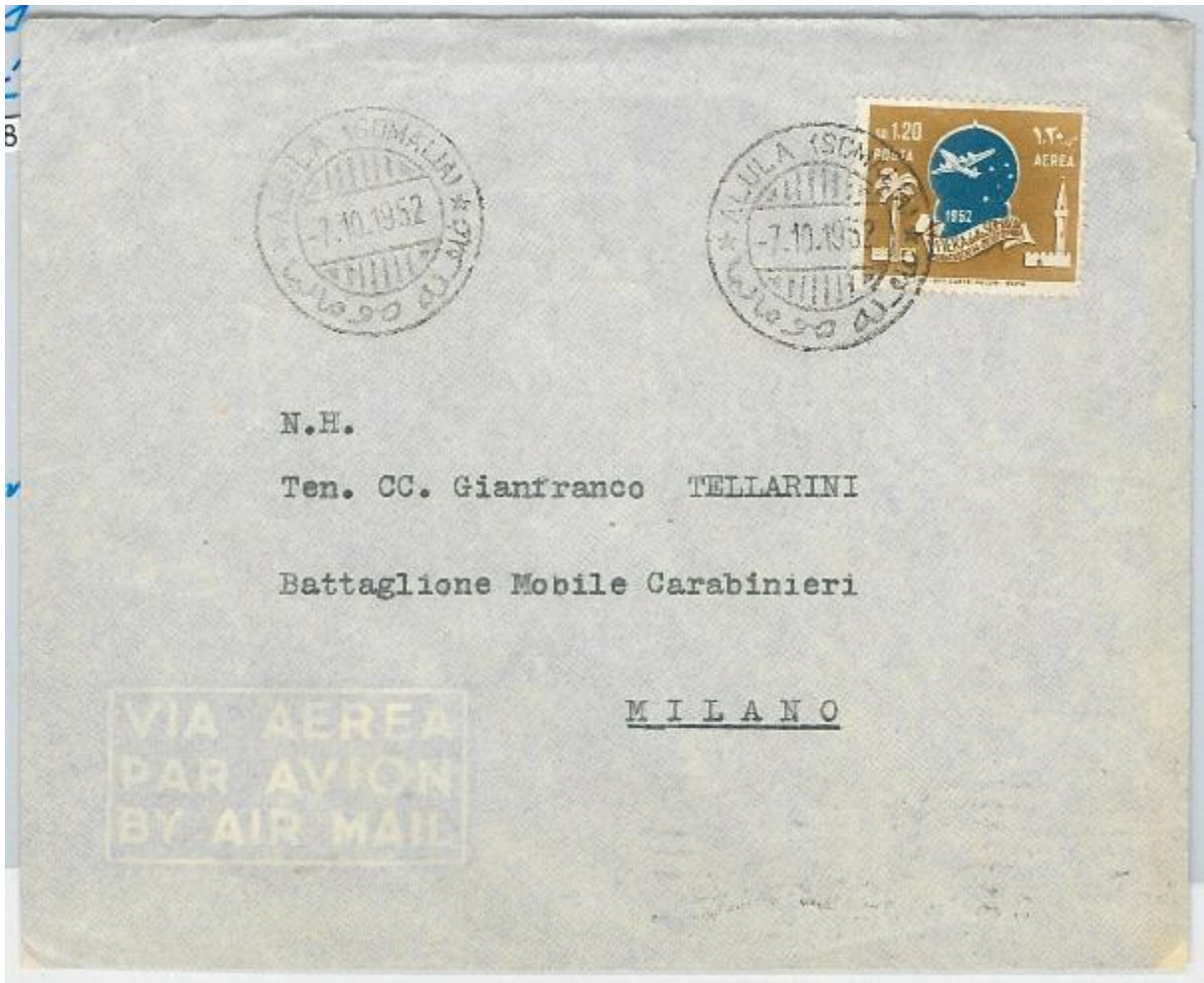
Ebay: no further details. Postmark Mogadiscio, 15.9.1952



https://delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/001/345/912/736_001.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi 29.9.1952 and the complete series on a special Fiera envelope.

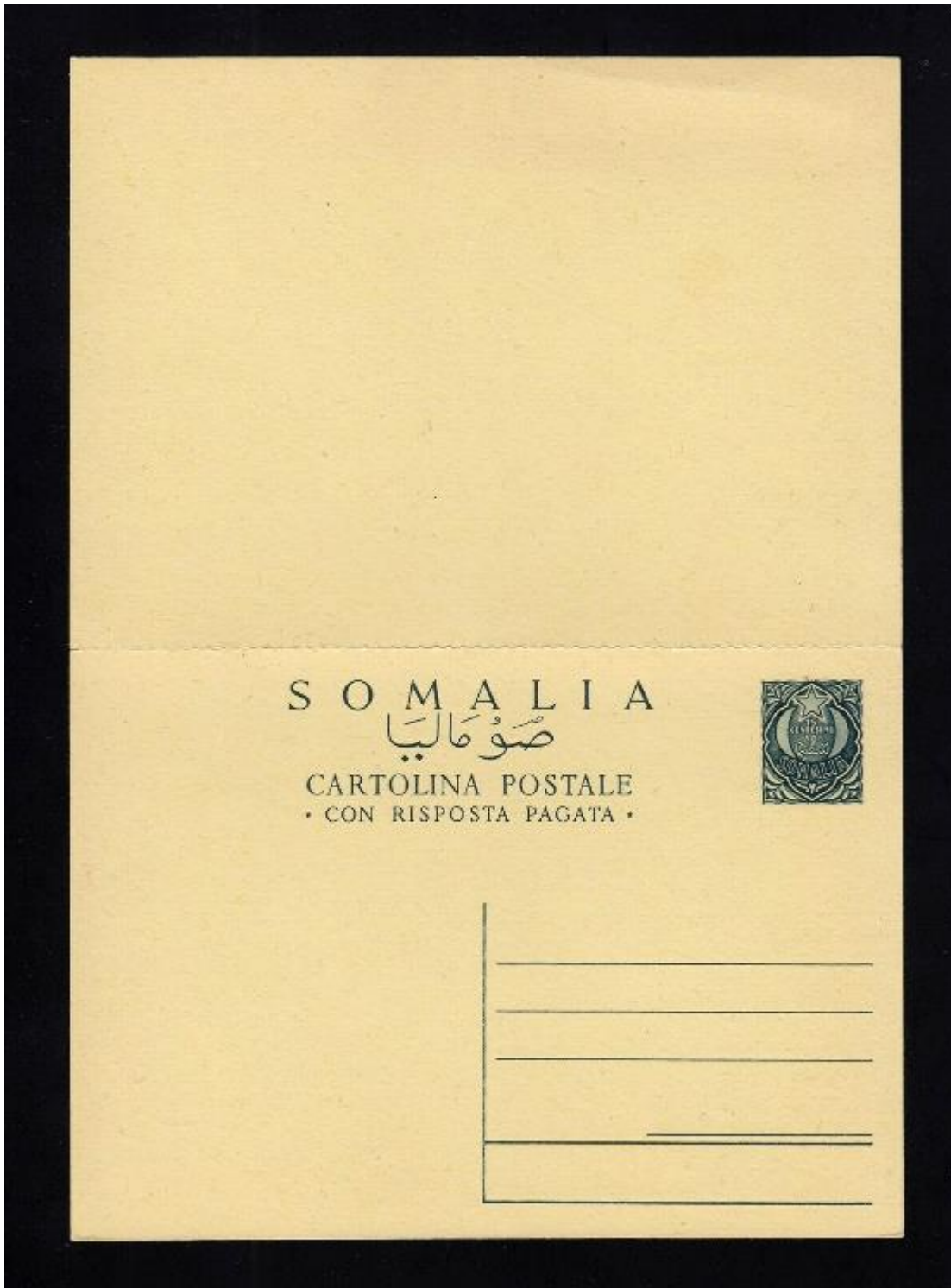


<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/AlIAAOSwax5YxaA7/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi 14.9.1952.

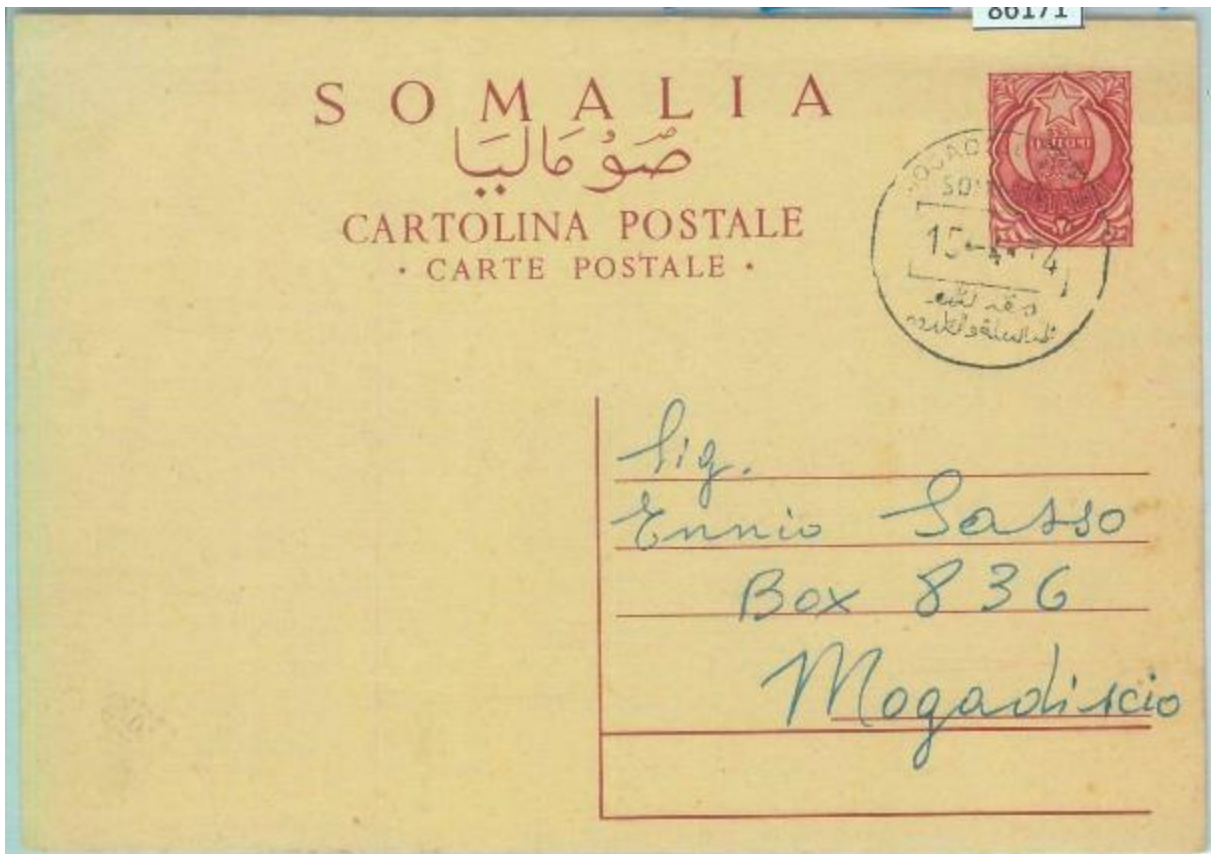


<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/2UMAAOSwGYVXDMaH/s-l1600.jpg>: Postmark Alula, 7.10.1952
onm 1 1.20L stamp of the 1952 Fiera, to Milano Italy.

2.10 Early 1950s: Stationery



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/ksAAAOSwMmheWYSz/s-l1600.jpg>



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/VTEAAOSwkJfBwQm/s-l1600.jpg>. With postmark Mogadiscio, 15.4.1974 (!) .

2.11 1952ff Mogadiscio Municipality Revenues



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/723718.jpg?179>: "M1"

<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/9259190.jpg?355>: "M6-7".

<https://www.revrevd.com/somalia-itt-and-independent.html> :

"1952 (earliest recorded usage). Arms. Inscribed 'Municipio di Mogadiscio', with value expressed as 'Cent' or 'Somalo'. 22 x 29 mm. Perf 11. No wmk.

a) 'Dir. Rimb. Stamp.' (Stamp duty reimbursement fees)

M1. 50c pale grey-blue

b) 'Diritti Sanitari' (Health inspection fees)

M6. 3s red-brown

M7. 16s bright green".



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/8108782.jpg?372>: "M11-12 (image of M12 taken from Alfano)

c) 'Diritti Segretaria' (Secretariat fees)

M11. 20c ultramarine

M12. 50s ?colour

Notes: The earliest known usage of these issues is a 1952 document bearing M1 and M11 in combination. M6 and M7 were used on vaccination certificates against smallpox and yellow fever respectively. M12 is known only from Alfano's catalogue".

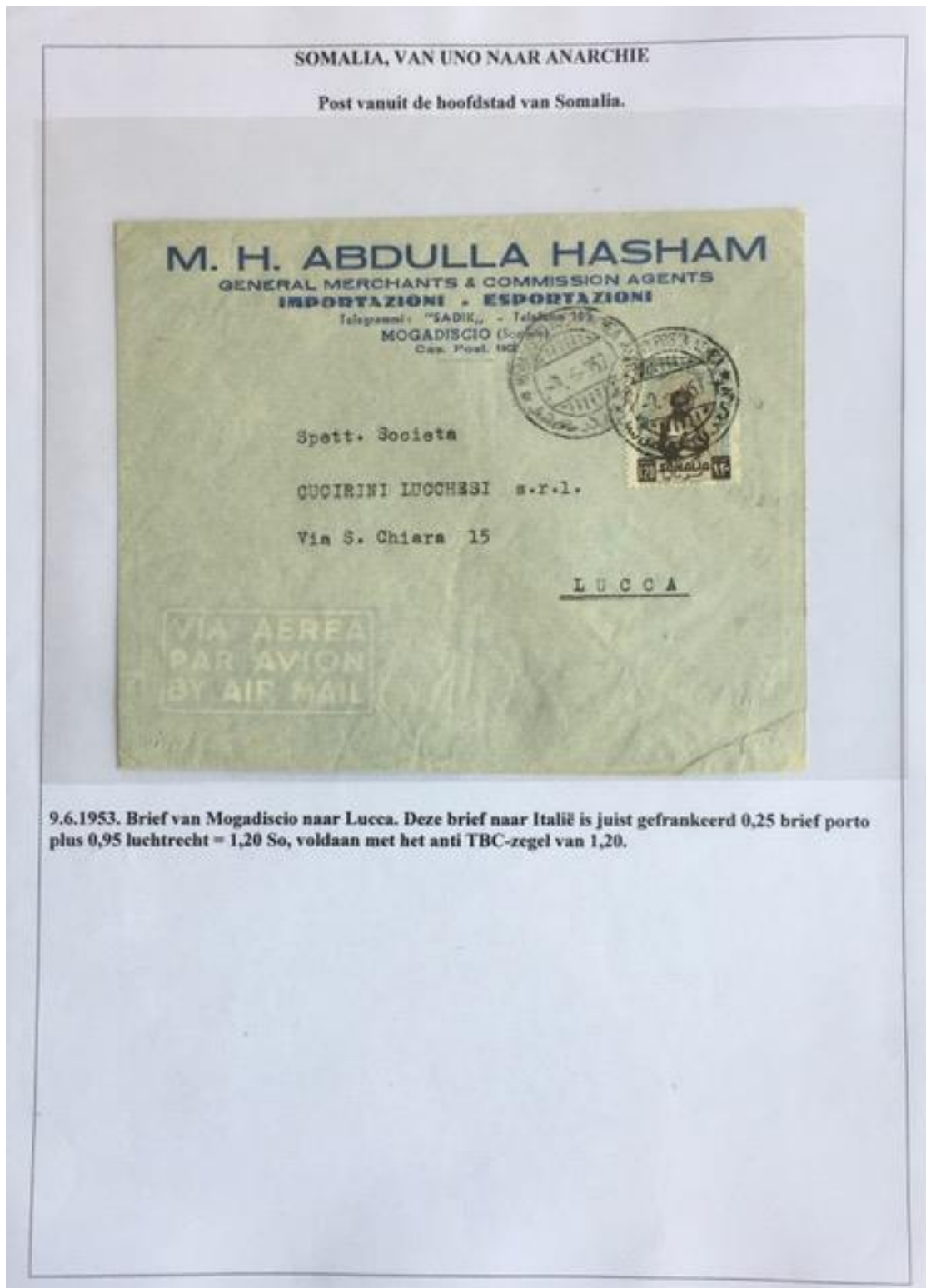
2.12 1953: Tuberculosis

S 16-18 and A 15: 5c, 25c, 50c, 1.20; M275-277 (5c, 25c, 50c), and airmail M278 (1.20S).



https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/4_0.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio 27 Maggio 1953 FDC.

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p. 15: 9/6/1953. Letter from Mogadiscio to Lucca, Italy, correctly franked with 1.20 So: 25c letter + 95c airmail tariff, with TB postage stamp of 1953.

B Additional illustrations



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/5/15/b/c/4/bc49e53f-bd3e-4feb-b0cb-d9599c81db74.jpg> ,
and <https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/5/15/4/1/5/415fd61f-aef7-43fe-a1bd-101de98d420b.jpg>
Postmark Mogadiscio., 11.8. 1953



https://www.picclickimg.com/d/l400/pict/352000113387_/ITALY-SOMALIA-AFIS-FDC-1-CAMPAGNA-ANTI-TBC.jpg: Registered mail within Mogadiscio, with Postmark Mogadiscio Corr. Pacchi 27/5/1953, and 2 x 1.20So stamps.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/OZ8AAOSw5iNbYc1k/s-l1600.jpg>: Registered express letter to Rome, from Mogadiscio, with 1So of the airmail series of 1950, the 1.20So stamp of the Tuberculosis stamp and 2 x 55c stamp of the 1950 series.

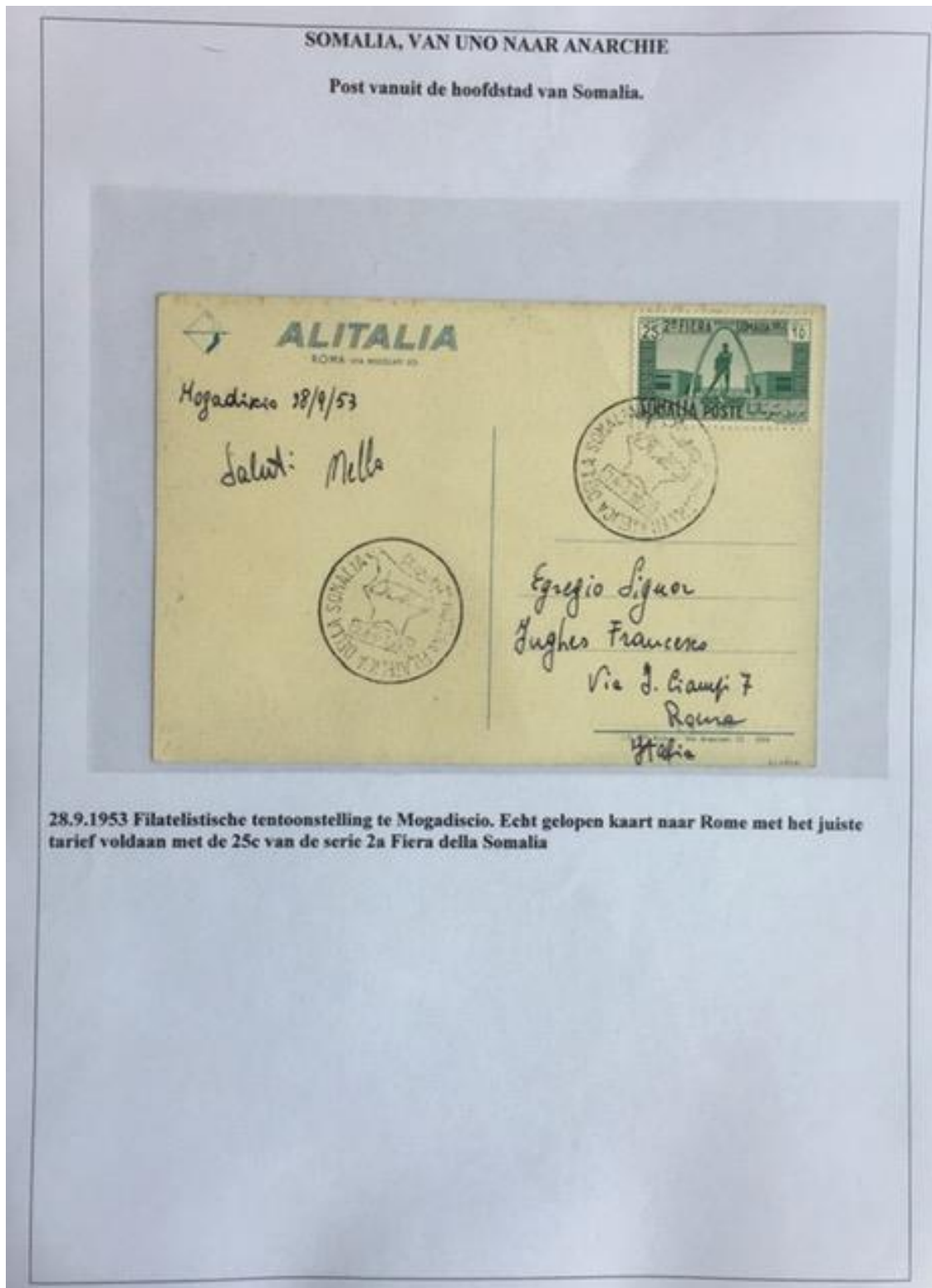
2.13 1953 2d Trade Fair

S 19-20 + A16-A17: 25c, 60c, 1.20, 1.50; M279-280 (25c, 60c), and airmail M281-282 (1.20S and 1.50S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/pcwAAOSwyC1eLVl8/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 1953.

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p. 20: 28/9/1953. Philatelic exhibition in Mogadiscio. Real mail to Rome with the correct tariff (25c) 2d Fiera series [special postmark].



p. 21: letter with a special postmark from the philatelic exhibition which was part of the 2d Fiera della Somalia. Sent to Libya with foreign tariff, as it no longer was a colony of Italy: double tariff = 0.95So + double airmail tariff: 2 So, together 2.95So, but 3So used (over franked with 0.05So), two stamps of the UPU series of 1953 [but that is incorrect: two stamps of the 2d Fiera stamps of 1953].

B Additional illustrations



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=8878&t=1>, and
<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=8879&t=1> . Postmark Mogadiscio, 1953. Stamps from
the regular 1950 series (3 x 1c, 1x 10c, 1x 55c, 1x 1S), from the espresso series of 1950 (80c) and of
the 2d Fiera series of 1953 (1.20S and 1.50S).



https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2021/2/21/d/a/1/thumb5_da1c836a-753e-494c-a977-71028984a9dd.jpg: Postmark Baidoa on a registered letter to Italy, with 5 x 1.50S of the 2d trade fair series, as well as 10c of the 1950 series and 50c of the airmail series of 1950.

2.14 1953: 50 years postal services in Italian Somaliland

S 21-23 and A18-A19: 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 1S; M283-285 (25c, 35c, 60c), and airmail 286-287 (60c, and 1.00S.).

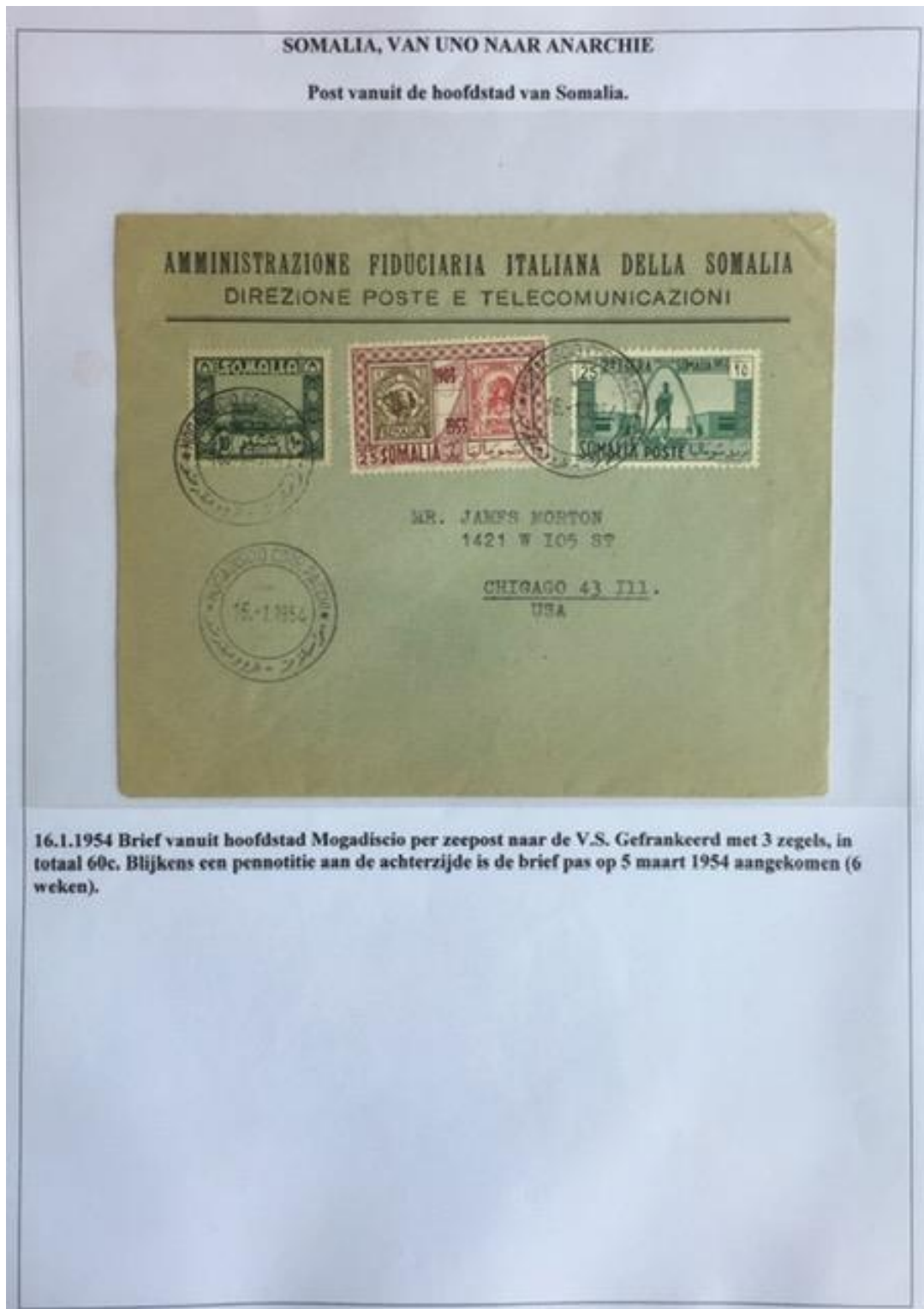


https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/7_1.jpg. First-day cover 16/12/1953.

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p. 22: 22.12.1953 from Mogadiscio to New York. Airmail letter with three different stamps of the series for 50 years of stamps in Somalia, and in addition the 1.20 airmail stamp of the UPU series [see 2.13]. Tariff per 1.9.1953: registered letter 1.50S, airmail to USA: 1.90S.



p. 23: 16/1/1954. Letter from the capital city Mogadiscio per ship to the USA. Franked with three stamps, 60c in total [the 10c of the 1950 series; 25c of the 50-year series of 1953 and 25c of the 2d Fiera series of 1953]. A written note at the backside indicates that it took six weeks to arrive: 5/4/1954.

B Additional illustrations



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6479&t=1>. Postmark Bender Cassim, 4/5/1954. Letter to Mogadiscio with the 2L stamp of the series.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/wjwAAOSwh2xX-62-/s-l1600.jpg>. Postmark Bender Cassim, 15/1/1954. All three stamps of the series.

2.15 1953: 75 years UPU

S Posta Aerea 20-22: 1.20S, 1.50S, 2.00S.; M288-290.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A00002/E30081/3008104051.jpg>; (Christ Webshop).

A The collection of Vincent Prange

See 2.12.

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/BGIAAOSwTM5YwCAh/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark 75 Anniversario dell U.P.U., 16.12.1953.



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/5/15/5/5/a/55ac2235-337f-4f6e-b34d-01b4afd208be.jpg> .
Postmark Mogadiscio, 16/12/1953. Complete series.

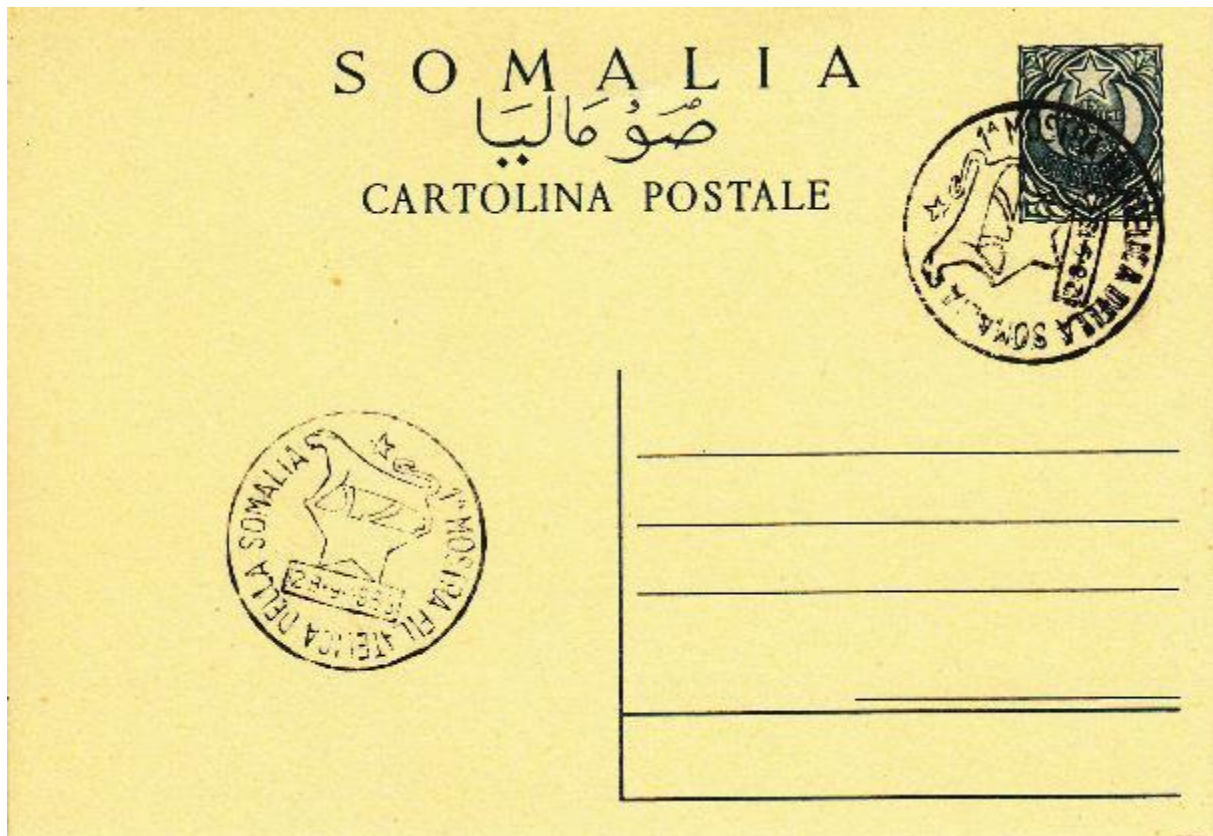


<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/7/19/d/e/7/de7b15e1-2301-4964-a4c2-dcade86c4107.jpg>:
Registered Letter to USA, 16/12/1953, with complete series, sent on the first day.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6536>. Postmark Merca, 2/2/1954. UPU stamp 1953: 1.50S, and 1S 50-years series of 1953.

2.16 1953 Stationary



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/bu8AAOxyx0JTffke/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark 1 Mostra Filatelica della Somalia, 1953.

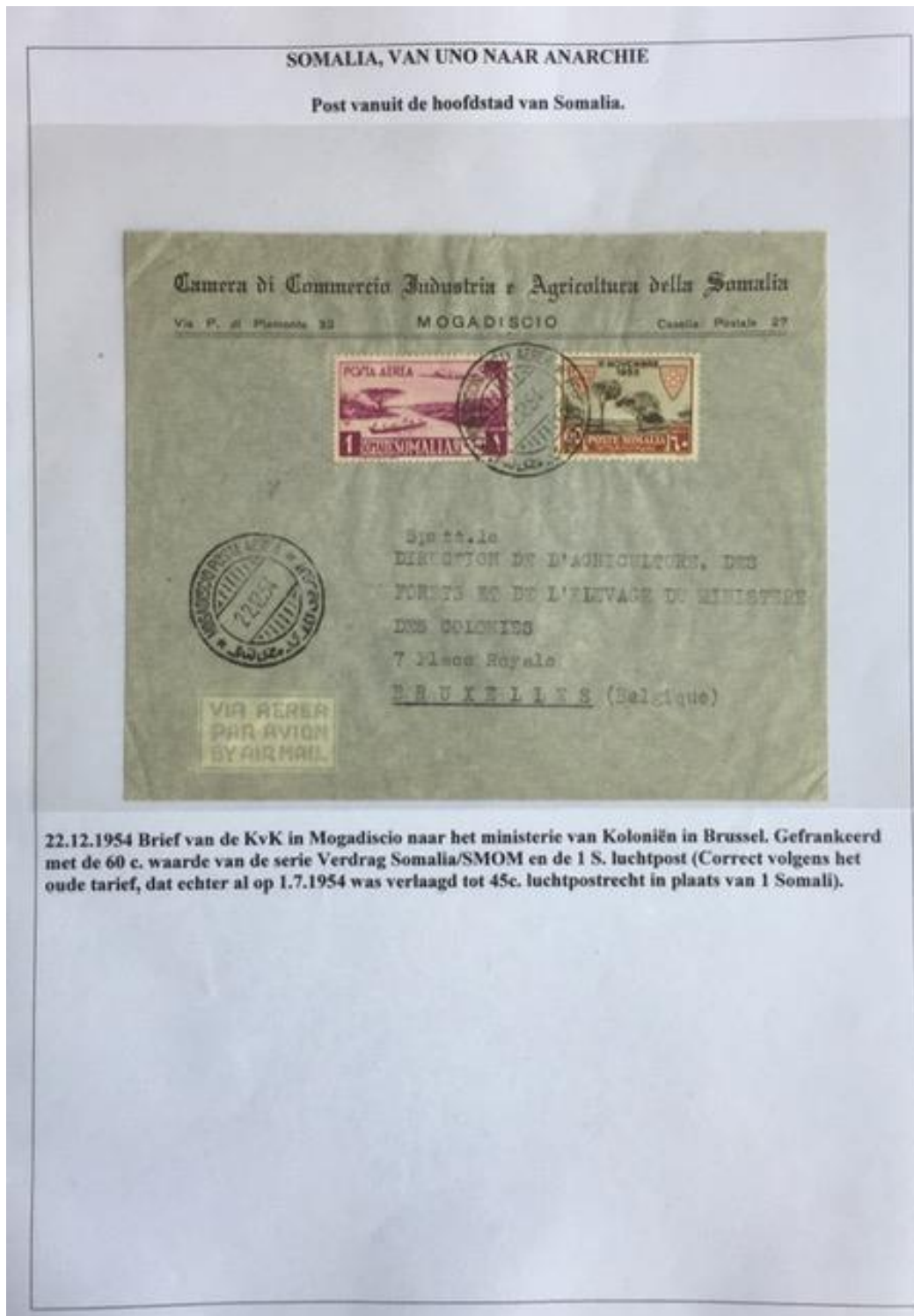
2.17 1954: Lepra hospital by SMOM (Knights of the Order of Malta) in Gelib.

S 24-25 and A23-A24: 25c, 60c, 1.20, 2S; M291-292 (25c and 60c), and airmail M293-294 (1.20S and 2S).



<https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/8.jpg>

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p. 28: 22/12/1954 Letter from the 'Camera di Commercio, Industria & Agricoltura di Somalia' in Mogadiscio to the Ministry of Colonies in Brussels. Franked with 60c of the SMOM series and 1S airmail stamp of 1950 (correct old tariff. However on 1/7/1954 the airmail tariff had been lowered to 45c.). Also: Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, front page. Postmark Mogadiscio 22.12.1954. Lepra stamp 60c of 1954, and 1So airmail stamp of 1950.

B Additional illustrations



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/5/15/d/b/f/dbf46096-66aa-4711-95b7-533ad7a0bbbf.jpg>.

Postmark Mogadiscio 22/6/1954. Complete series.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/iOUAAOSwAO9ZR9eQ/s-l1600.jpg>: "Somalia Afis - Posta Aerea "Lebbrosari" 2 sh. su busta per Napoli". Postmark Mogadiscio, 1954. Stamps of the 1950 regular series (5c and 10c), of the 1953 series of 50 years of Somalia stamps (2 x 60c) and of the Lepra stamp of 1954.

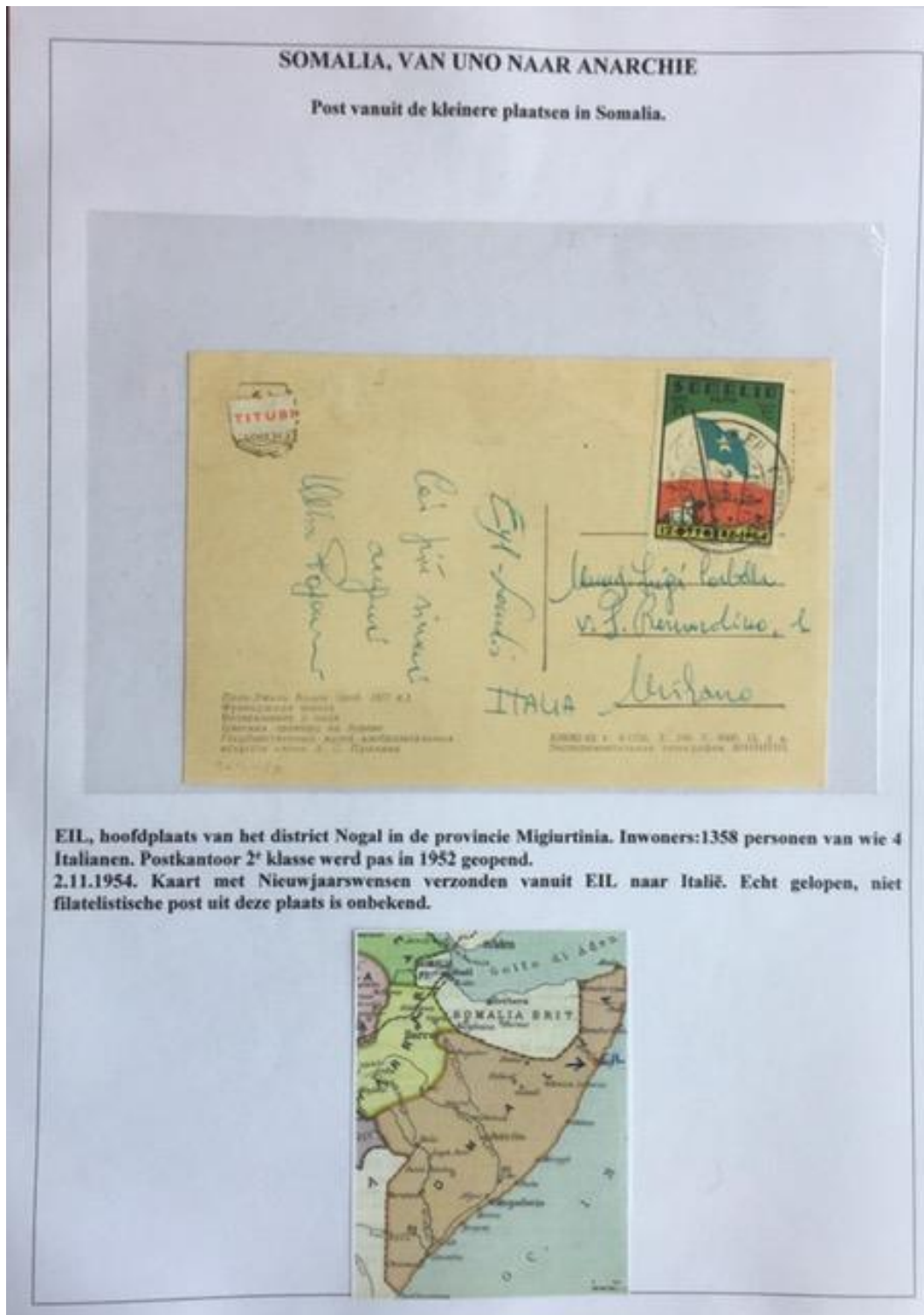
2.18 1954: National Flag

S 26 and A25: 25c, 1.20; M295 (25c) and airmail M296 (1.20S).



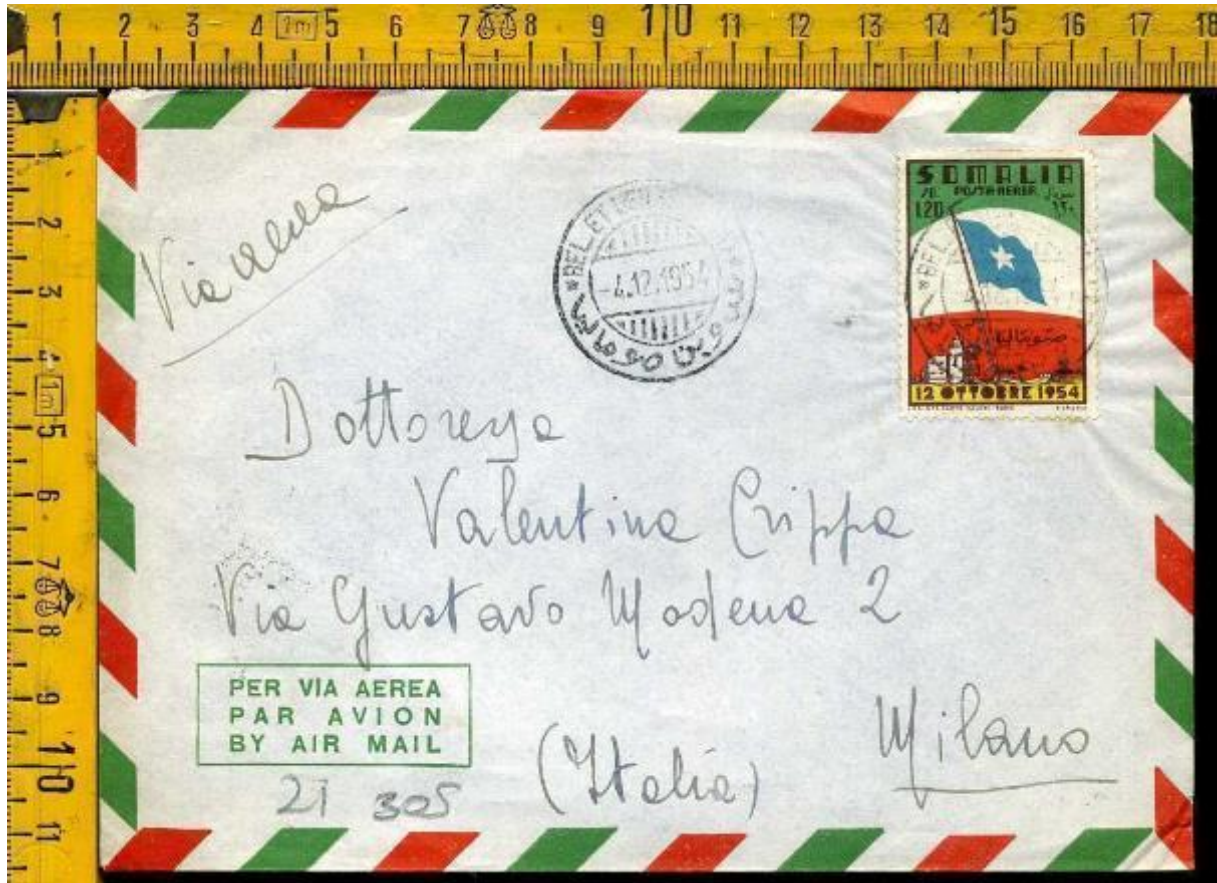
<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/S4cAAOSwtc9b0G3P/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Filatelico Mogadiscio, 12.10.1954.

A The collection of Vincent Prange



p. 26: Mail from Eil, administrative headquarters of the Nogal district in the Migiurtinia Province. Eil had 1358 inhabitants, among whom four Italians. The second-class post office was opened in 1952. 2/11/1954: postcard with new year's wishes sent from Eil to Italy. Other non-philatelic mail from Eil is unknown.

11] 1954 with three stamps with the new flag of Somalia, and the 5c of the regular series, a total of 1.75 Somalo. Merca used to be an important coastal city, with [during that time] 51 Italians”.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/9Q8AAOSwj3BbY1VD/s-l1600.jpg>. Postmark Belet Uen, 4.12.1954.

2.19 1955: New series

S 27-33 and Espresso E3-E4: 1c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 60c, 1s, 1.20; 50c, 1s; M297-303: 0.01S, 0.05S, 0.10S, 0.25S, 0.60S, 1S, 1.20S, and express M304-305 (0.50S, and 1S).



https://www.filateliabruni.com/img_francobolli/846911_0_s-17.jpg

A The collection of Vincent Prange



P.30: 21/4/1956. Airmail letter from Mogadiscio to New York. Franked with three stamps [1S 1955 regular series; 40c express stamp of 1950 and 3L airmail stamp of 1950]. Tariff: 0.60So letter; airmail 2 x 1.90 So: total 4.40So.



p. 31: 6/7/1956. Part of a parcel card from Mogadiscio to Italy, franked with 2 x 1.35 airmail and the highest value airmail stamp 10S. [Also a 0.05S stamp of the new regular series of 1955].



p. 35: 23/1/1958. Airmail letter from Mogadiscio to Aden. Tariff 0.60 letter tariff, and 0.20S airmail tariff. [franked with 20c regular ostrich series 1950, and 60c flower series 1955. Also: Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, p. 3: Postmark from “Mogadiscio, sent to Aden 23 January 1958, with a combined 60c of the flower series and 20c of the 1950 series; combinations like these are very scarce. One week later, 31 January 1958 the 1950 series was no longer valid, and remaining stock was destroyed, and often these were large numbers, e.g. Sassone Nr 3 (6 c green, issued 479,711; destroyed 365,157, or nr 10 (65 brun), issued 693,632, destroyed 531,000”.



p.39: Gardò. In this district administrative headquarters five Italians lived, while the total population was 3,650 persons. 28/4/1959: registered letter to Mogadiscio. Tariff: letter 0.25So, registered mail with notification of arrival 0.55So. The 0.80So franking was with a 0.60S stamp and two 0.10So stamps of the flowers series.



p.42: 29/5/1959. Registered express letter with avviso di ricevimento (A.R.) (proof of delivery) sent within Mogadiscio, and "This letter is very urgent" typed. With two espressi stamps [1So and 0.50So of the flower series of 1955], together 1.50So which is the correct rate for an official letter.



p. 50: 23/12/1959. Open letter from Chisimaio to Mogadiscio (Christmas wishes ?), to the Administrator of Somalia, Mario di Stefano. Tariff only 10c. 2 x 0.05 So of the flower series.

B Additional illustrations



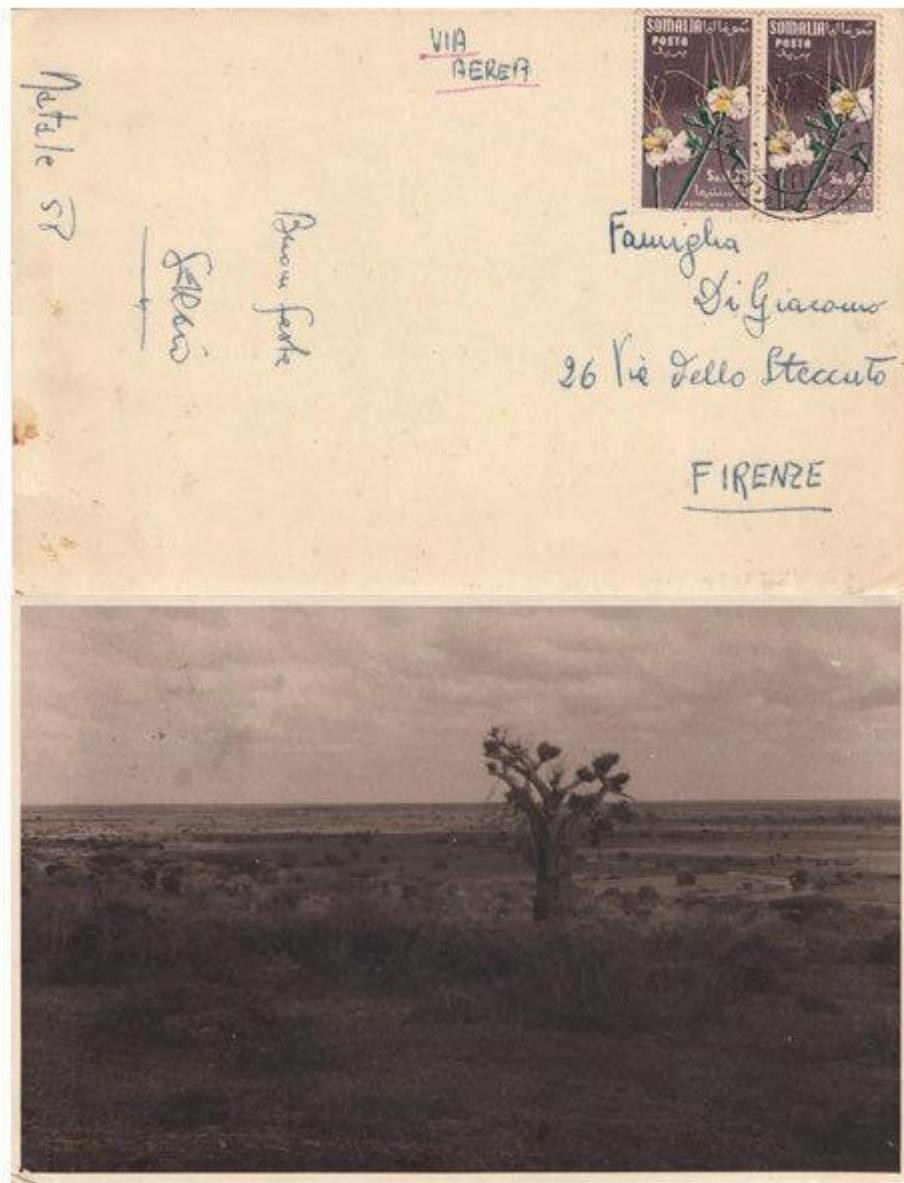
<https://i.ebayimg.com/thumbs/images/g/D9AAOSwjmhehIGP/s-l300.jpg> Saggio So 0.01.



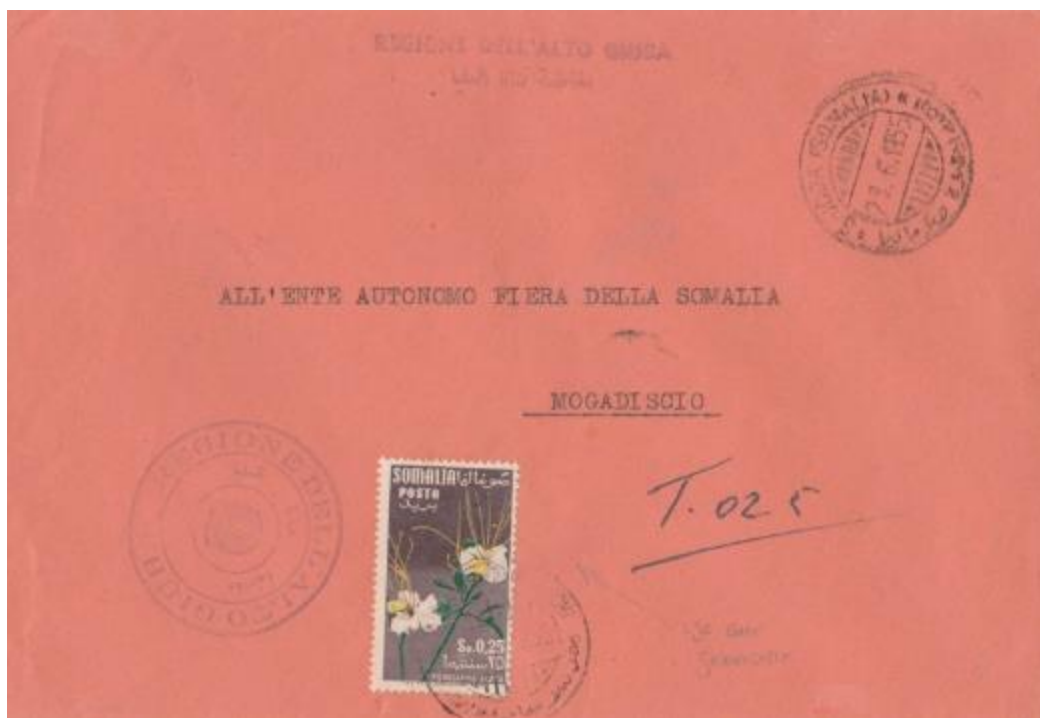
<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/JcgAAOSw4A5YvzFH/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Primo Giorno Emissione Somalia 27/2/1955.



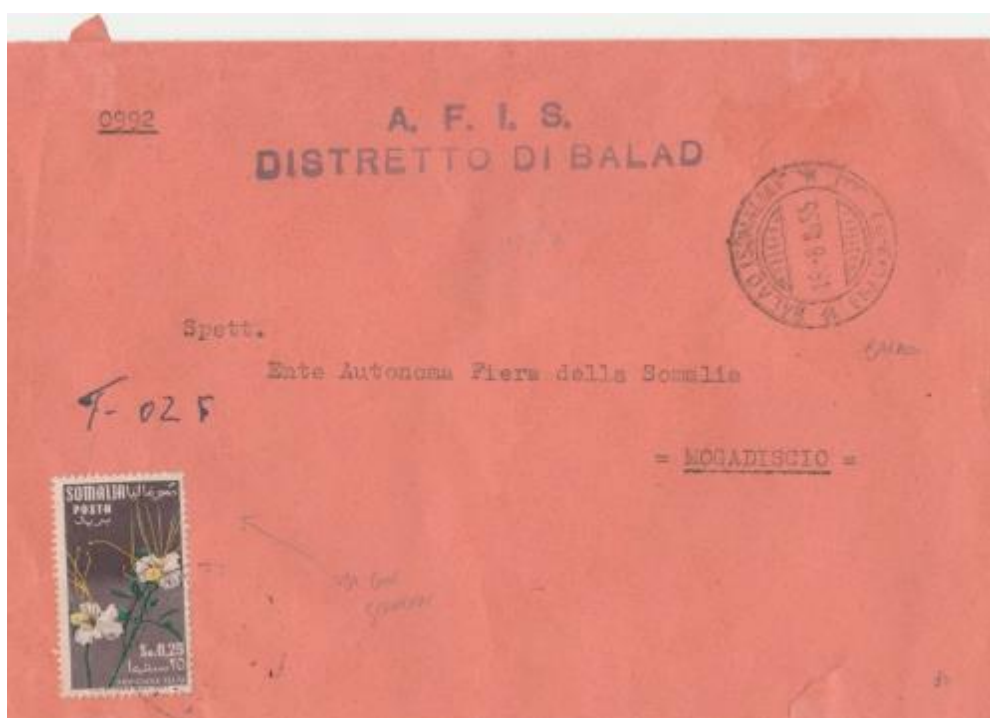
<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A09476/S1/1366.jpg>. Postmark Galcaio 23/12/1958, with 1.20S stamp of the 1955 regular series on a letter to Palermo, Italy.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/QKAAAOSwHMJYLtS/s-l1600.jpg>: "CARTOLINA ITALIA COLONIE SOMALIA COPPIA Fiori 25 c. MERCA 1958 VIA AEREA FIRENZE". Postmark Merca. 2 x 25c stamps of the 1955 flower series.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6476&t=1>. Postmark Baidoa, 28/6/1955. Franked with S0.25 flower series of 1955, but T 0,25 because of insufficient franking.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6478&t=1>. Postmark Balad, 25/6/1955. Franked with S0.25 flower series of 1955, but T 0,25 because of insufficient franking.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6487>. Postmark Belet Uen, 14/6/1955. Franked with S0.25 flower series of 1955, but T 0,25 because of insufficient franking.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6486>. Postmark Bulu Burti, 1957. Franked with 0.25So of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6480&t=1>. Postmark Galcaio. Registered mail to Italy. So 1 flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6526&t=1> Postmark Belet Uen, 1958? 2 x 0.10S = 1x 0.60S of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6531&t=1>. Postmark Chisimaio, 1956? Letter to Genova. 1.20So of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6532&t=1>. Postmark Eil. Registered letter to Mogadiscio , with 3 x 0.25S and 1x 0.05S of the flower series of 1955.



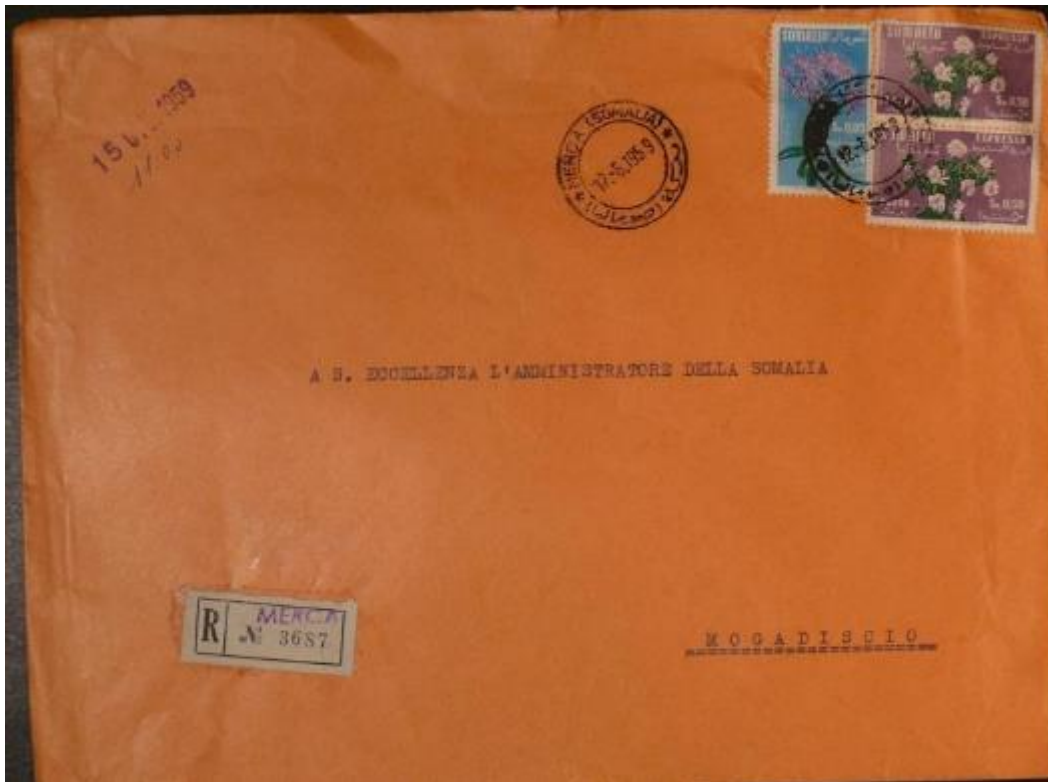
<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6533&t=1>. Postmark Galcaio. Registered mail to Mogadiscio. So 1 and So 0.10 of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6534&t=1>. Postmark Gardo, 1956. Registered letter to Mogadiscio. Franked with 3 x 0.25So and 1x 0.05 So of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6535&t=1>. Postmark Gardo, 1959. Registered letter to Mogadiscio. Franked with 2 x 0.25So and 11x 0.05 So of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6538&t=1>. Postmark Merca, 1959. Registered letter to Mogadiscio. Franked with 2 x 0.25So and 1x 0.05 So of the flower series of 1955.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6527&t=1> Postmark Bosaso, 1960? Franked with 0.25So of the flower series of 1955.

„Bender Cassim, located in the northern part of the country, facing the Gulf of Aden, in 1954 - during the Italian Trust Administration - abandoned the Arabic name to adopt the Somali name of Bosaso ". Today it is the main center of "Puntland", one of the pieces of Somalia that emerged from the civil war that never really ended. On these coasts, moreover, some of the bands of pirates who tried to intercept ships bound for the Red Sea or coming from Suez operated a few years ago".

<http://forum.aicpm.net/viewtopic.php?f=21&t=2480>



http://www.francovass.info/web/images/stories/collezione_priv./varie/Polizia_090158.jpeg

Postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi, 9.1.1958 on a letter to Italy, with 1x 55c 1950 series, 1 x 65 c of the 1950 airmail series and 2 x 0.60So of the flower series. Sent by the Comando Forze di Polizia della Somalia (on backside).



http://www.francovass.info/web/images/stories/disponibile_2015/NU310119.png: United Nations (logo) Nations Unies United Nations Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland Under Italian Administration P.O. Box 24 – Mogadiscio. Raccomandata annullo “Mogadiscio 31.01.59”. With flower stamps 0.20, 2 x 0.10 and 0.60So. Postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi.

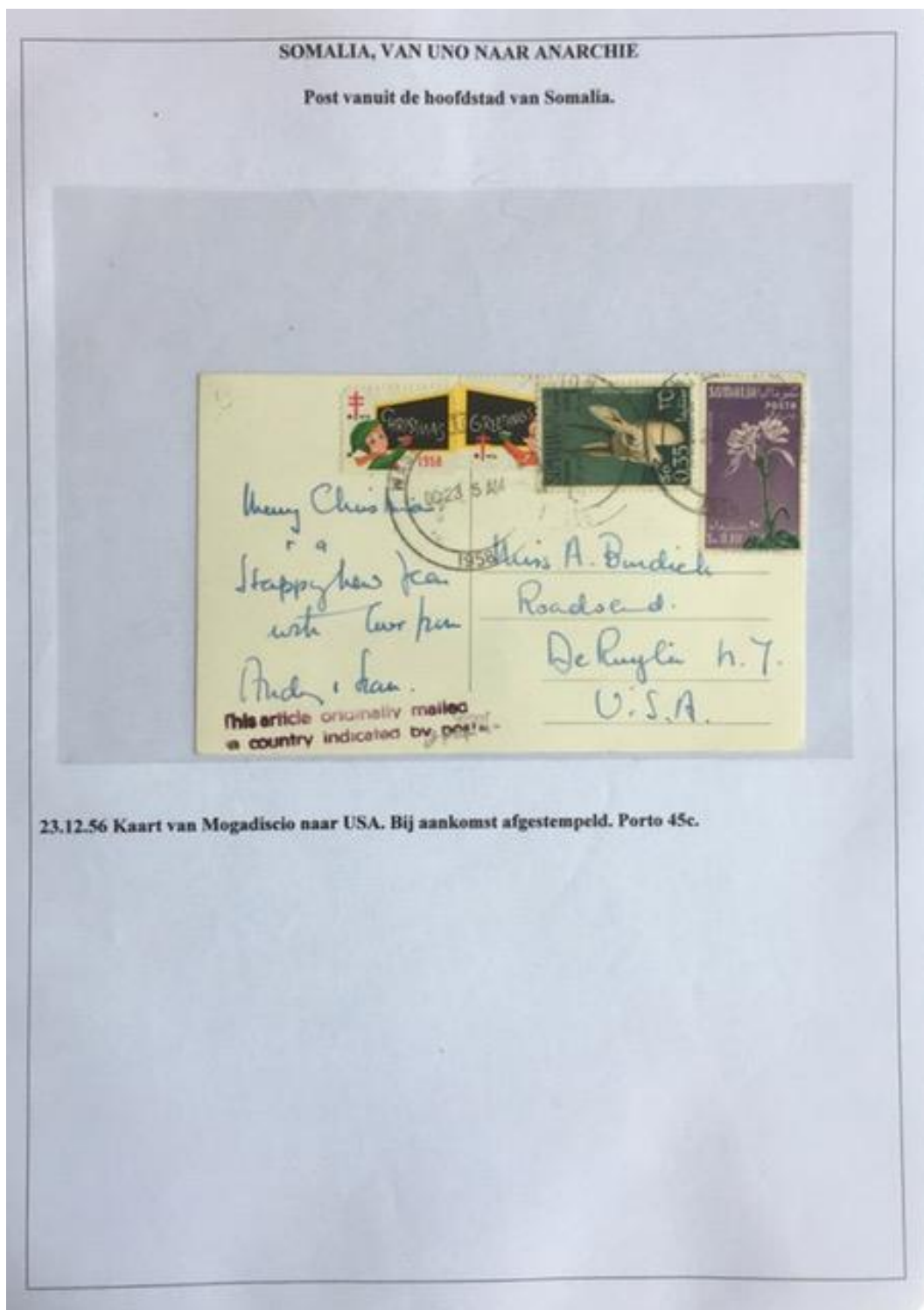
2.20 1955: Antilopes

S Posta Aerea 26-31: 0.35S, 0.45S, 0.50S, 0.75S, 1.20S, 1.50S; M306-311.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A00043/E00010/0001003802.jpg>: "Antilopen 1955" (Veuskens).

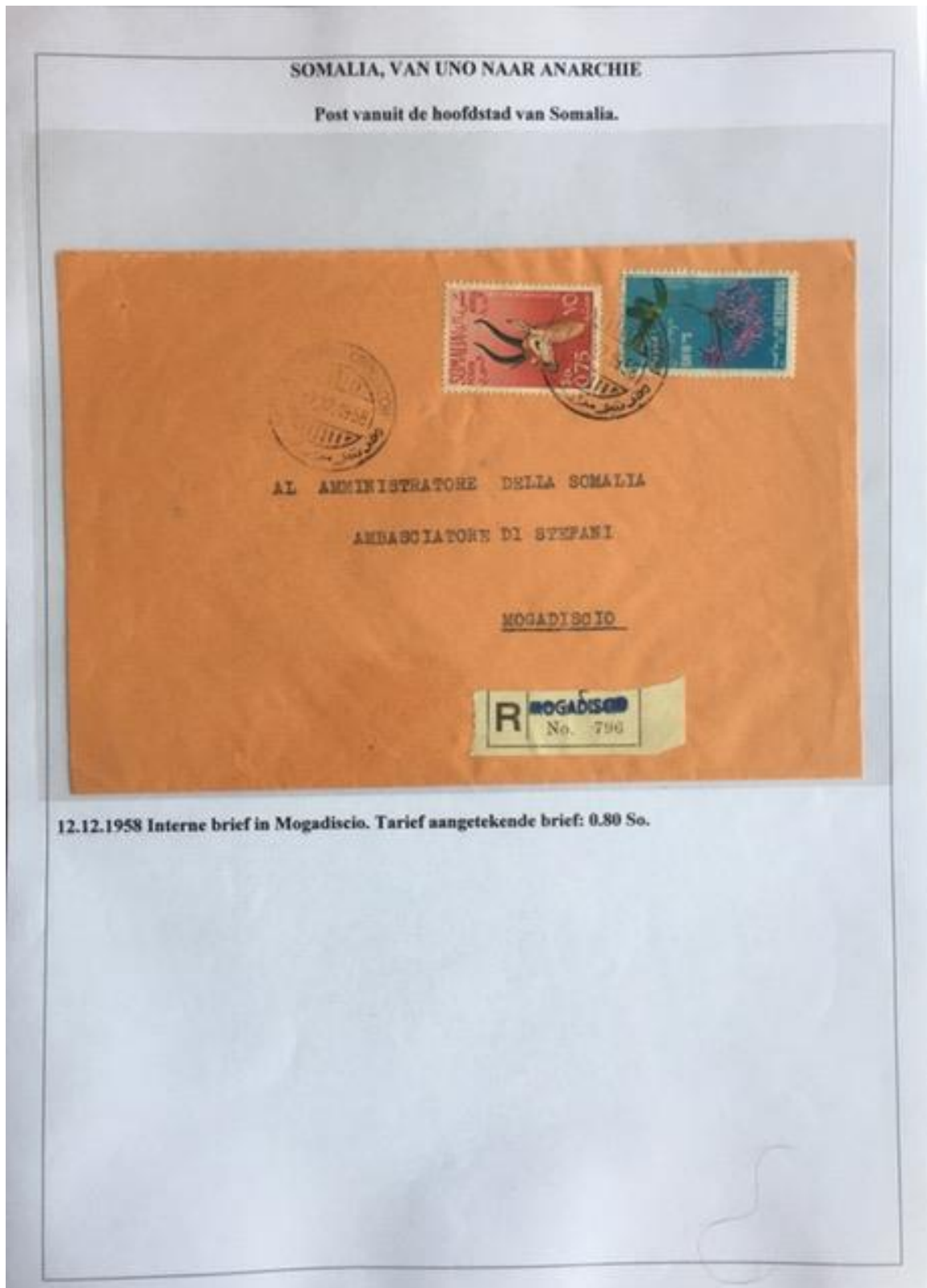
A The collection of Vincent Prange



p. 32: 23/12/1956. Postcard from Mogadiscio to the USA, with arrival postmark. Franked with 45c [stamps: 35c of the Antilopes series of 1956 and an additional 10c of the flower series of 1955. And two TBC cinderellas].



p.36: 28/4/1958. Airmail letter from Mogadiscio to Aden. Letter tariff up to 40 grammes: 0.95So, and airmail to Aden 0.60So, total 1.55So. Antelope stamp 0.50So, and flower stamps 1So and 0.05So of 1955.



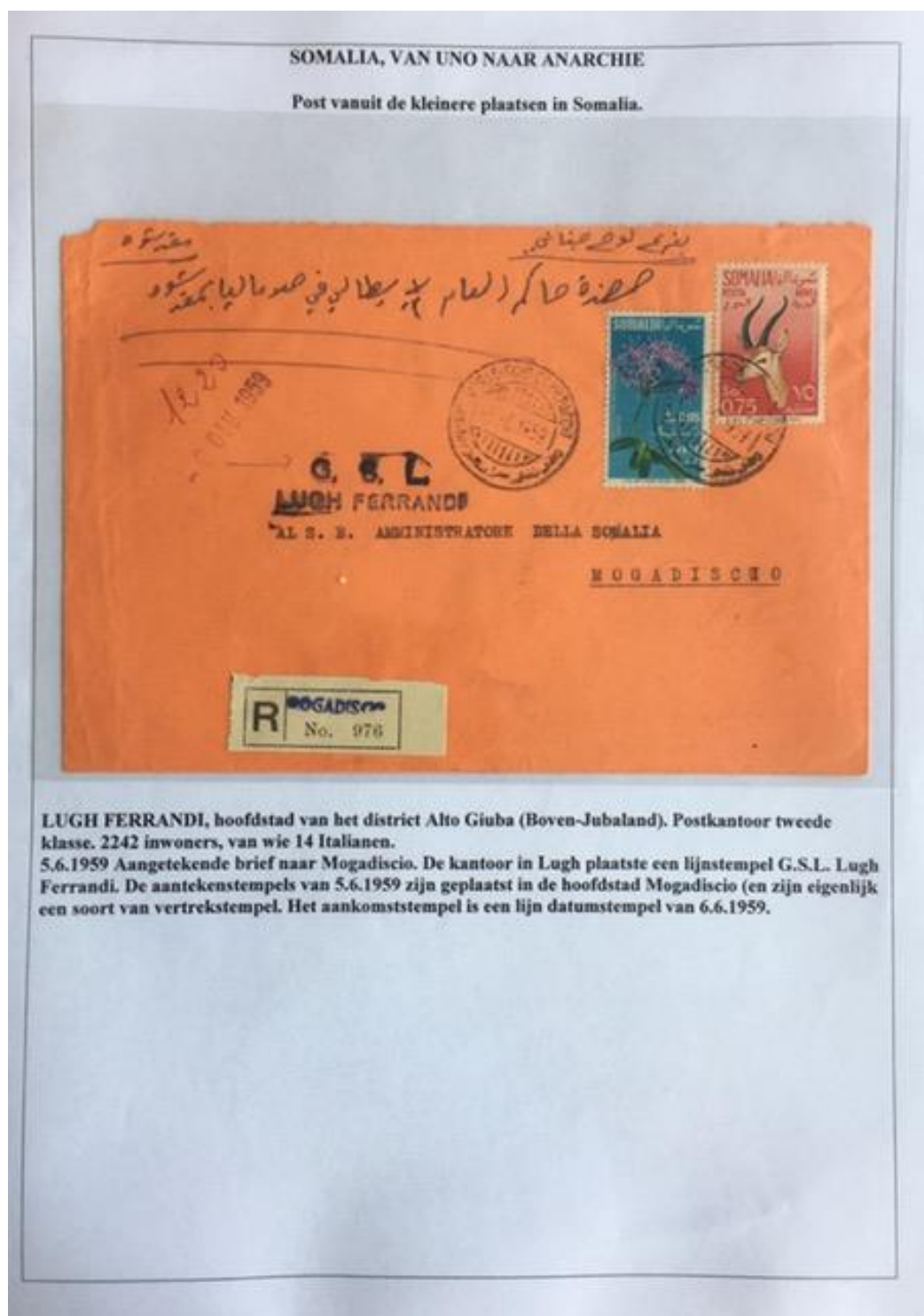
p.37: 12/12/1958. Internal registered letter within Mogadiscio. Tariff: 0.80So. Stamps: Antelope 0.75So and flower 0.05So.



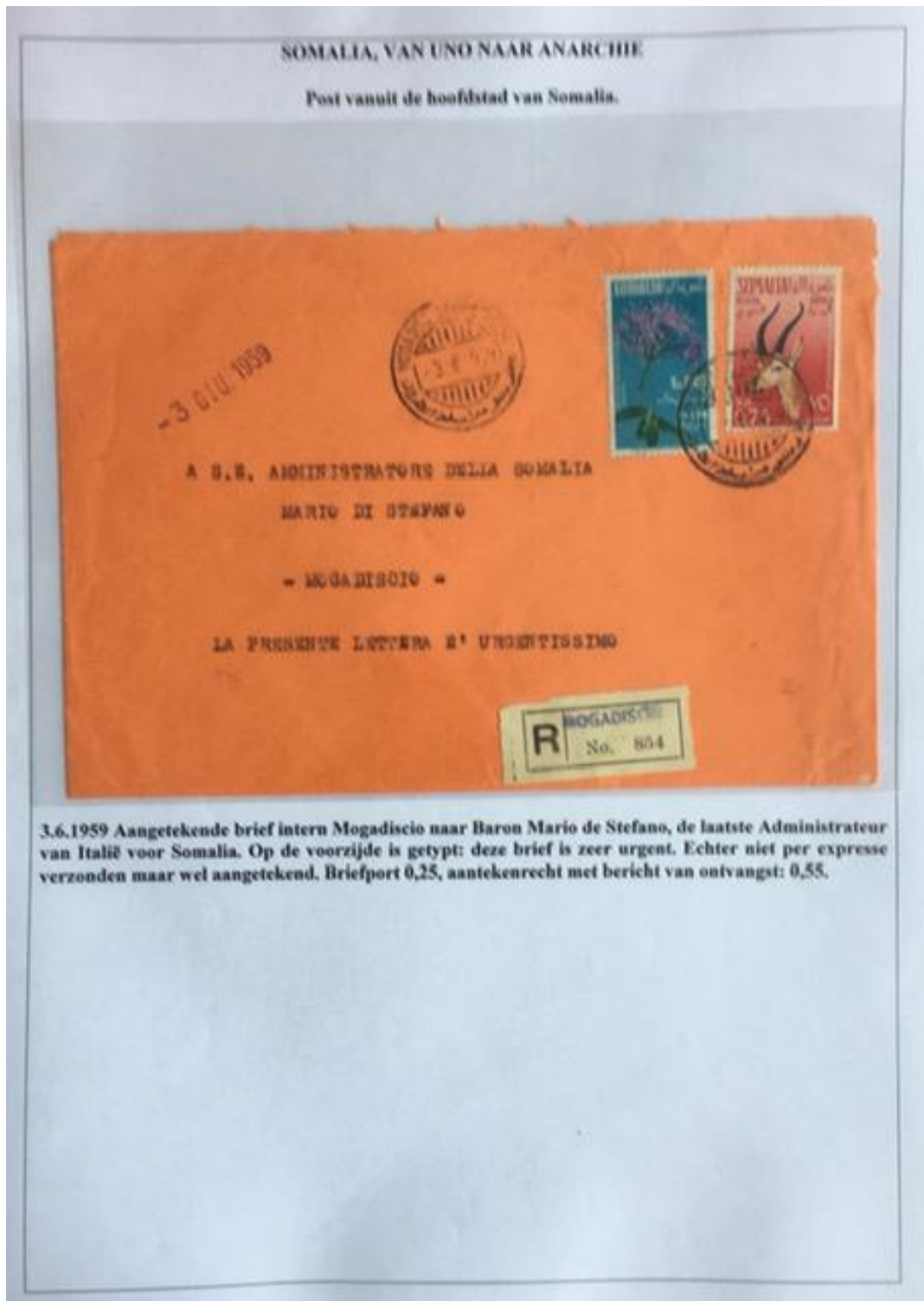
p.38: 13/3/1959. Registered letter within Mogadiscio; tariff: letter 0.25So; registered mail: 0.55So.
Stamps: Antilope 0.75So and Flower 0.05So.



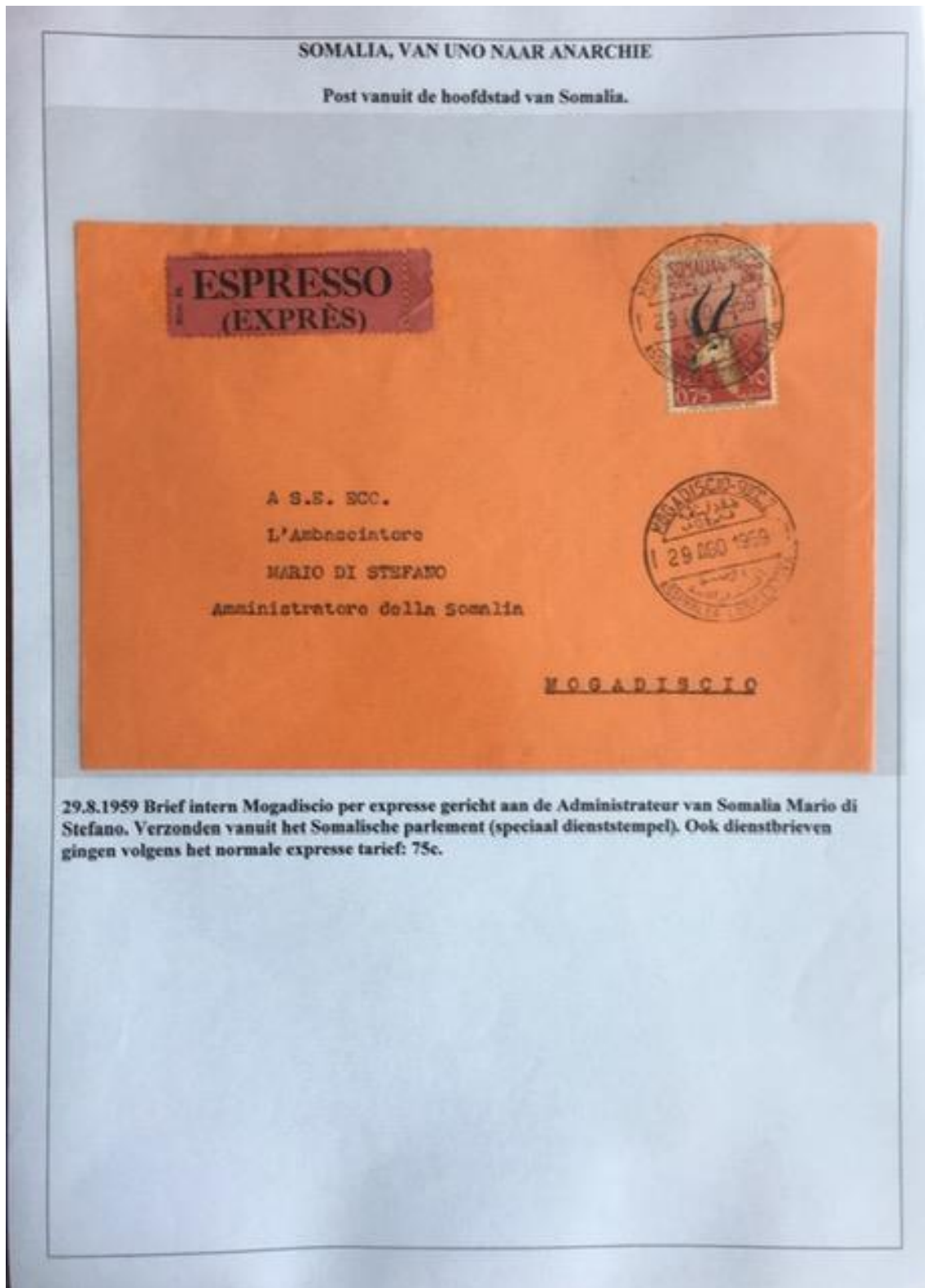
p.41: 27/5/1959. Registered express letter with 'avviso di ricevimento' (A.R.) (proof of delivery) sent within Mogadiscio. With an Antelope airmail stamp of 1.50So.



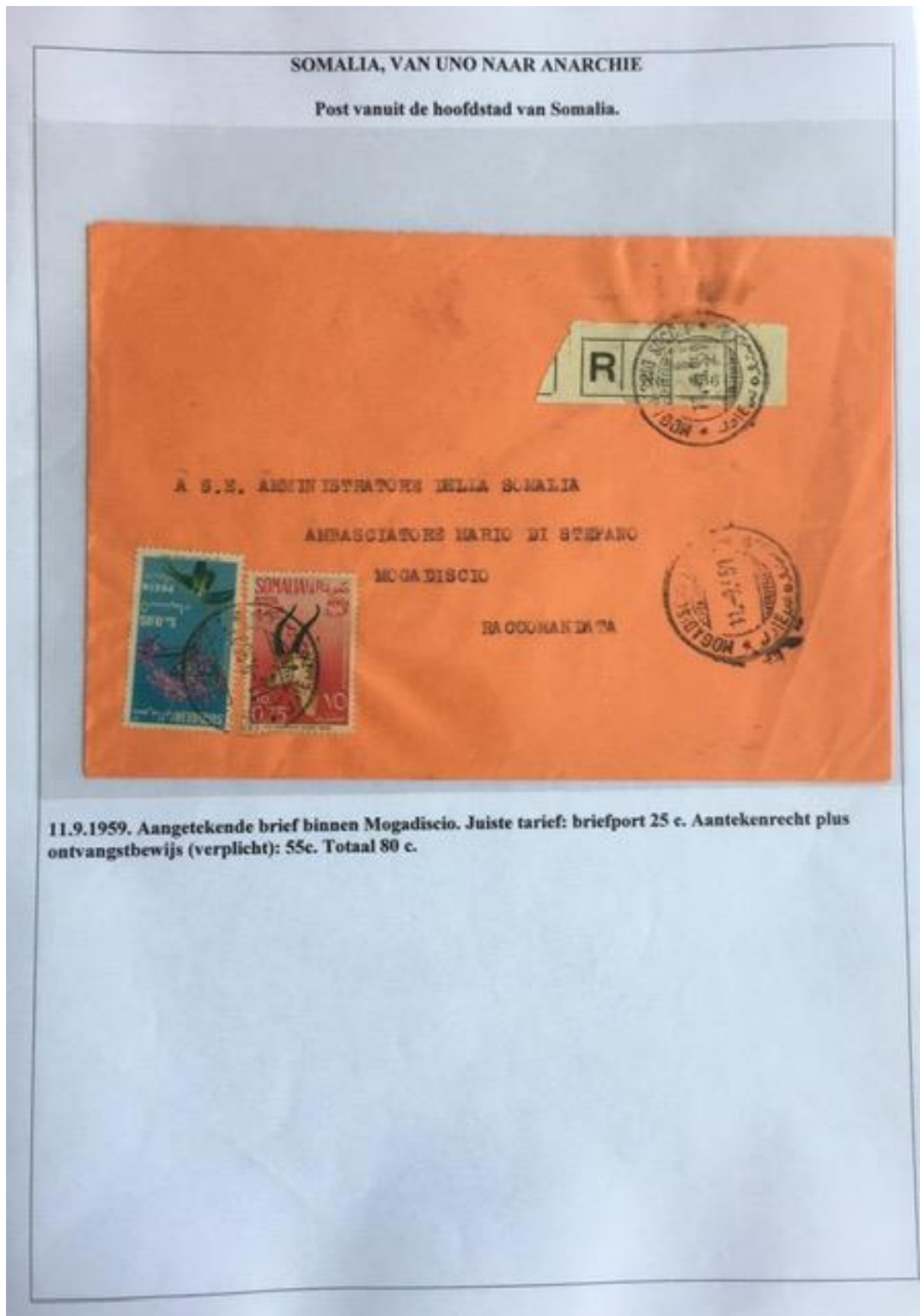
p.43: Lugh Ferrandi, administrative headquarters of the district Alto Giuba (Upper Jubaland). Post office of the second class. It had 2,242 inhabitants, of whom 14 were Italians. 5/6/1959. Registered mail to Mogadiscio. The post office in Lugh used a line postmark G.S.L Lugh Ferrandi. The registration label was attached in Mogadiscio, and a postmark Mogadiscio was added as well. The arrival postmark is a line postmark 6 Giu 1959. Stamps: Antelope 0.75So and flower 0.05So.



p.44: 3/6/1959. Registered mail within Mogadiscio to Baron Mario di Stefano, the last Italian Administrator for Somalia. There is a types message that the letter is very urgent. Tariff: 0.25So for a letter and 0.55So for registered mail with proof of delivery. Stamps: 0.75So Antelope and 0.05So flower.



p.45: 29/8/1959. Internal express letter within Mogadiscio, to the Administrator of Somalia Mario di Stefano. Sent from the Somali Parliament (special official postmark; Mogadiscio Succ 7). Official letters could use the normal express tariff of 0.75So. Stamp: Antilope 0.75c.



p.46: 11/9/1959. Registered mail within Mogadiscio. Correct tariff: letter 0.25So, registered mail with (obliged) proof of delivery: 0.55So, together 0.80So. Stamps: Antelope 0.75So, and flower 0.05So. Postmark Mogadiscio Succ 1.

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/ADQAAOSwEaxcxsSp/s-11600.jpg> : Postmark Mogadiscio, 1955 on a letter to Italy, with 2 x 1L and 1x 55c of the 1950 series, and 0.35, 0.45, 0.50, 0.75, 1.20 and 1.50 values of the Antilopes series.



<http://www.francovass.info/web/images/AFIS230756A.png> Airmail letter to Rome. Postmark Mogadiscio, 1956. With 1.20So Antilope stamp.



<https://storage.googleapis.com/hipstamp/p/172350160469e477563f8a9d1a25ddc0.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 1957. Antilope stamp 1.20So.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6537&t=1>. Postmark Merca, 1959. Registered mail to Mogadiscio. Antelope stamps 0.35So and 0.45So.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6539&t=1>. Postmark Mogadiscio Succ. 1, 1959. Registered mail within Mogadiscio. Antelope stamps 2x 0.35So, and 2 x 0.05 So, flower stamps of 1955.



https://thumbs.worthpoint.com/zoom/images2/1/0114/04/somalia-afis-1959-postcard-afgoi_1_06b7110c2a439e993402f6d2c46ac65a.jpg. Postmark Afgoi, 1959, Antilope 0.45So.



https://1.bp.blogspot.com/-YB12YfoDCr4/XSP57zh8I4I/AAAAAAAAA Sc/1rF72IFupGExhqBTrD9_Ls0RUDZyOG8ACLcBGAs/s320/2BSOMALIA%2BMogadiscio%2B1961.jpg: "MOGADISCIO / مقديشو, Somalia. Parcel postmark (1961)".
Mogadiscio Corr. Pacchi. Antilope stamp 0.75 So.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/1zUAAOSwc2ZeRbBd/s-l1600.jpg> : “1961 Mogadishu Somalia To Washington DC US Diplomatic Pouch Airmail Cover”.

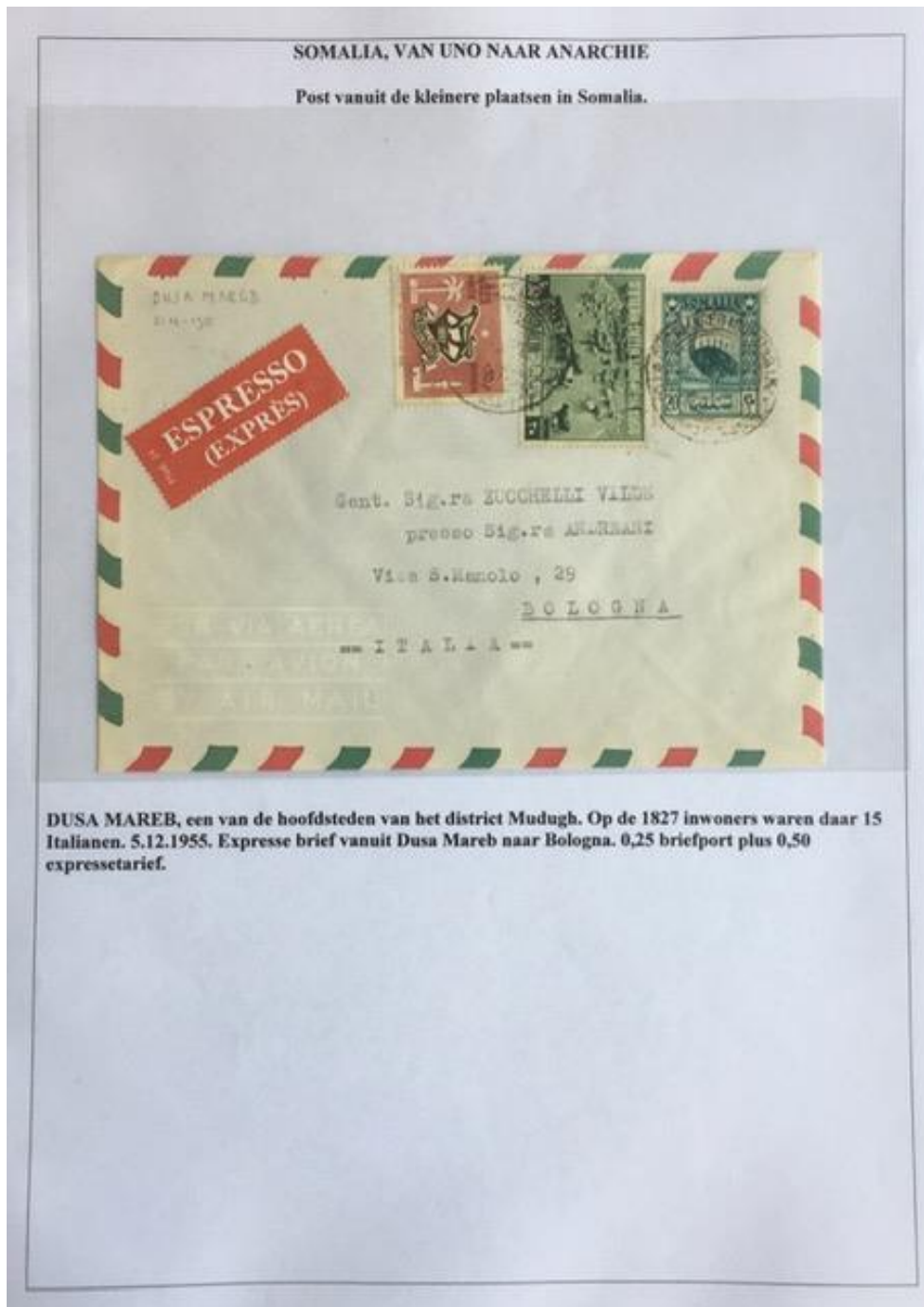
2.21 1955: 3d Trade Fair

S 34-35 and A32-A33: 25c, 30c, 45c, 1.20; M312-313 (0.25S, and 0.30S), and Airmail M314-315 (0.45S, and 1.20S).



<https://pictures.philasearch.com/A09062/E09062/0906207579.jpg>: “1955, Italian - Somaliland trade fair”. (Briefmarken Sommer).

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p. 29: Mail from Dusa Mareb, one of the administrative centres of the Mudugh District. There were 1827 inhabitants and among them 15 Italians. 5/12/1955: express letter from Dusa Mareb to Bologna. Tariff: 0.25S letter; plus 0.50S express. [stamps: 20c of the 1950 regular series; 30c of the 3rd Fiera series of 1955 and 25c of the 1st Fiera series of 1952]. Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, p. 2: Postmark from “Dusa Mareb, Letter from 1955 to Bologna, with three stamps, together 75c. [During that time} only one Italian lived in Dusa Mareb”.

B Additional illustrations

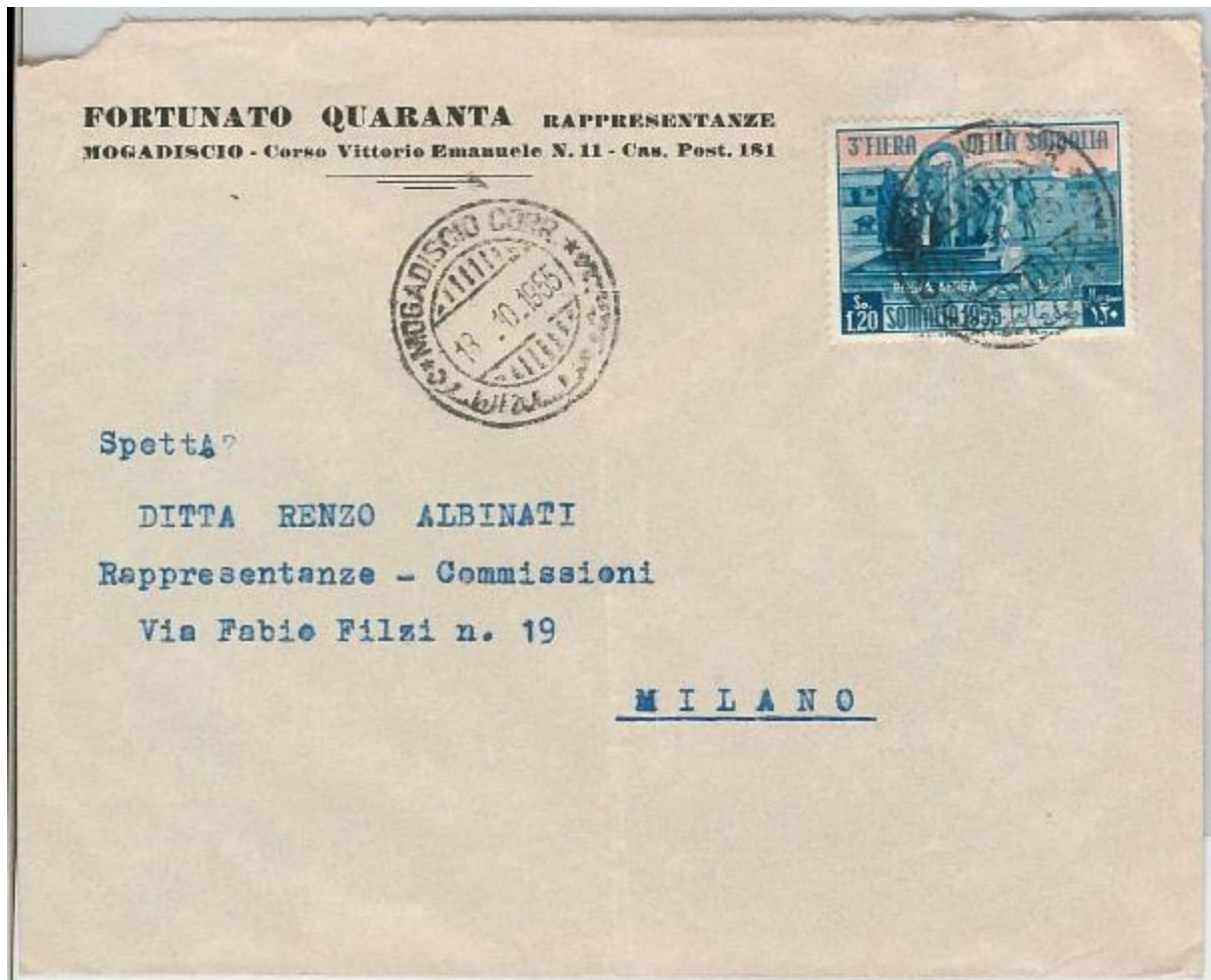


https://thumbs.worthpoint.com/zoom/images1/1/0114/26/somalia-afis-1955-postcard-fiera_1_07535d7f720f1805aac9e8d32e86edcd.jpg

<https://i.pinimg.com/564x/b0/5b/39/b05b3994bc8a2056ed4a888e65ff18d1.jpg>



<https://thumbs.ebaystatic.com/d/l400/pict/154213981334> Postmark Mogadiscio C.P., 1955 on 1.20So stamp.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/ZPUAAOSw8RJXDOMg/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio Corr, 18 10 1955 with 1.20L on a letter to Milano, Italy.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/Fu4AAOSw~bFWIKcJ/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio Filatelico 24 9 1955.

2.22 1955: Revenue stamps



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/1085104.jpg?381>: “#71-72 and #76. 1955 (according to Bussoli). Previous issue surcharged bilingually, in Italian at top and in Arabic at foot. a) 'CENT.' in capitals, with figures of value 4½ mm high on line below; 71. 20c on 1c chocolate and ; pale yellow; 72. 50c on 2c orange and pale yellow; b) 'Cent.' in mixed case, with figures of value 2½ mm high on same line; 76. 30c on 1c chocolate and pale yellow”.



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/3240420.jpg?246>: “#81-82 (#82 illustration from Unificato). 1955 (according to Bussoli). Similar types but surcharged in Italian only, at foot of stamp. 'Cent.' in mixed case, with figures of value 2½ mm high on same line. 81. 30c on 2c orange and pale yellow; 82. 50c on 2c orange and pale yellow; Notes: The 50c on 2c stamp illustrated here is from the Unificato catalogue, and seems to show an antique-style font in the surcharge. I have not seen an example of this stamp to be able to confirm this. For similar surcharges but with the value expressed as 'Cent. 0,50' rather than 'Cent. 50', see #121ff”.

2.23 1956: Parliament

S 36-38, and A34-A35: 5c, 10c, 25c, 60c, 1.20; M316-318 (0.05S, 0.10S, and 0.25S), and airmail M319-320 (0.60S, and 1.20S).



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Not in exhibition collection

B Additional illustrations

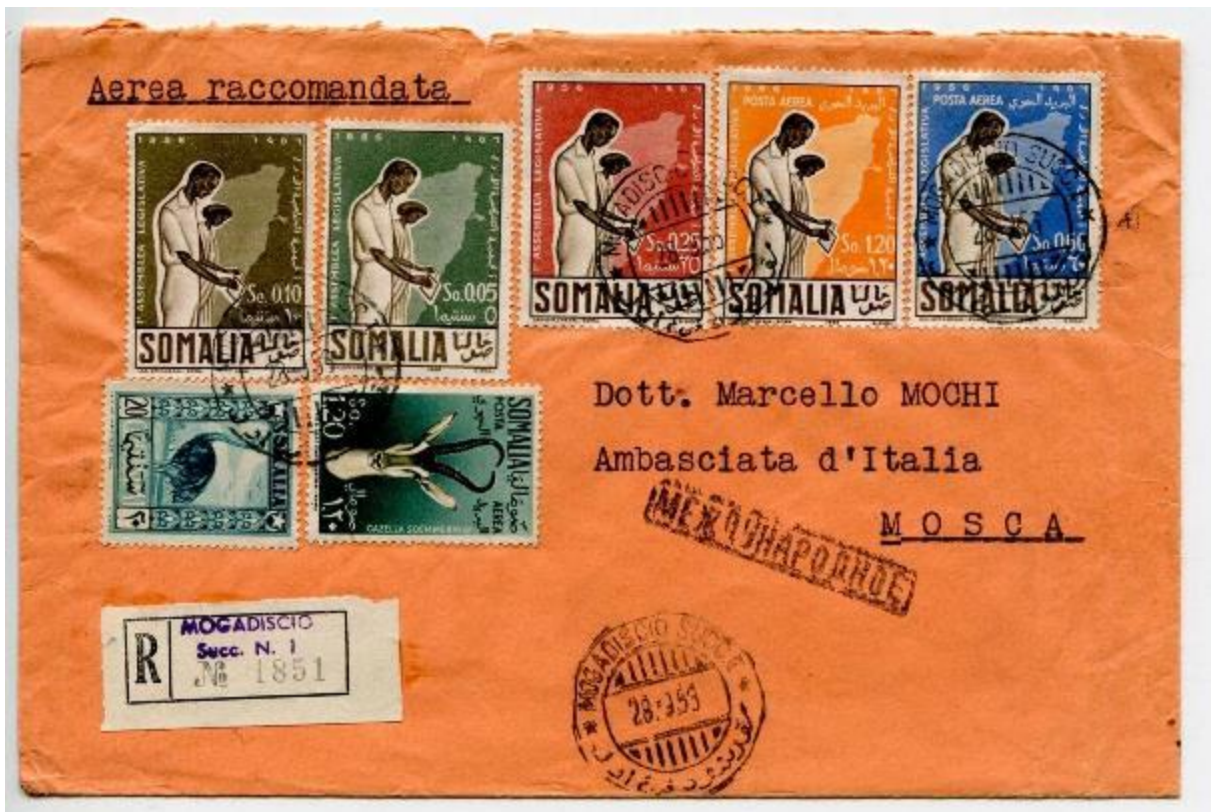


https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/2011-12-09_17-31-53_0052.jpg





Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, p. 3: Series about the new Assemblée Legislativa. This Parliament also got its own postmark.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/vOwAAOSwVJhZR9IA/s-l1600.jpg>. Postmark Mogadiscio Succ 1, 28 3 1956 on a registered letter to Moscow, USSR, with the complete parliament series, as well as 20c 1950 regular series and 1.20L Antilope series.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/PFEAAOSwz71ZR9jG/s-l1600.jpg>: Postmark Mogadiscio Succ 1, on a letter to Moscow, USSR, with the complete parliament series (with 2x 0.10So), as well as 35c 1950 regular series and 0.45, 0.55, and 0.75c Antilope series.

2.24 1956-1959: Additional values of new series

S 39 1 July 1956: 1c; S 48-49 25 March 1958: 15c, 50c; 7 June 1959: 15c; 50c with different watermark; 19 June 1959: 10c, 25c; M321-325: 0.01S, 0.10S, 0.15S, 0.25S, 0.50S.

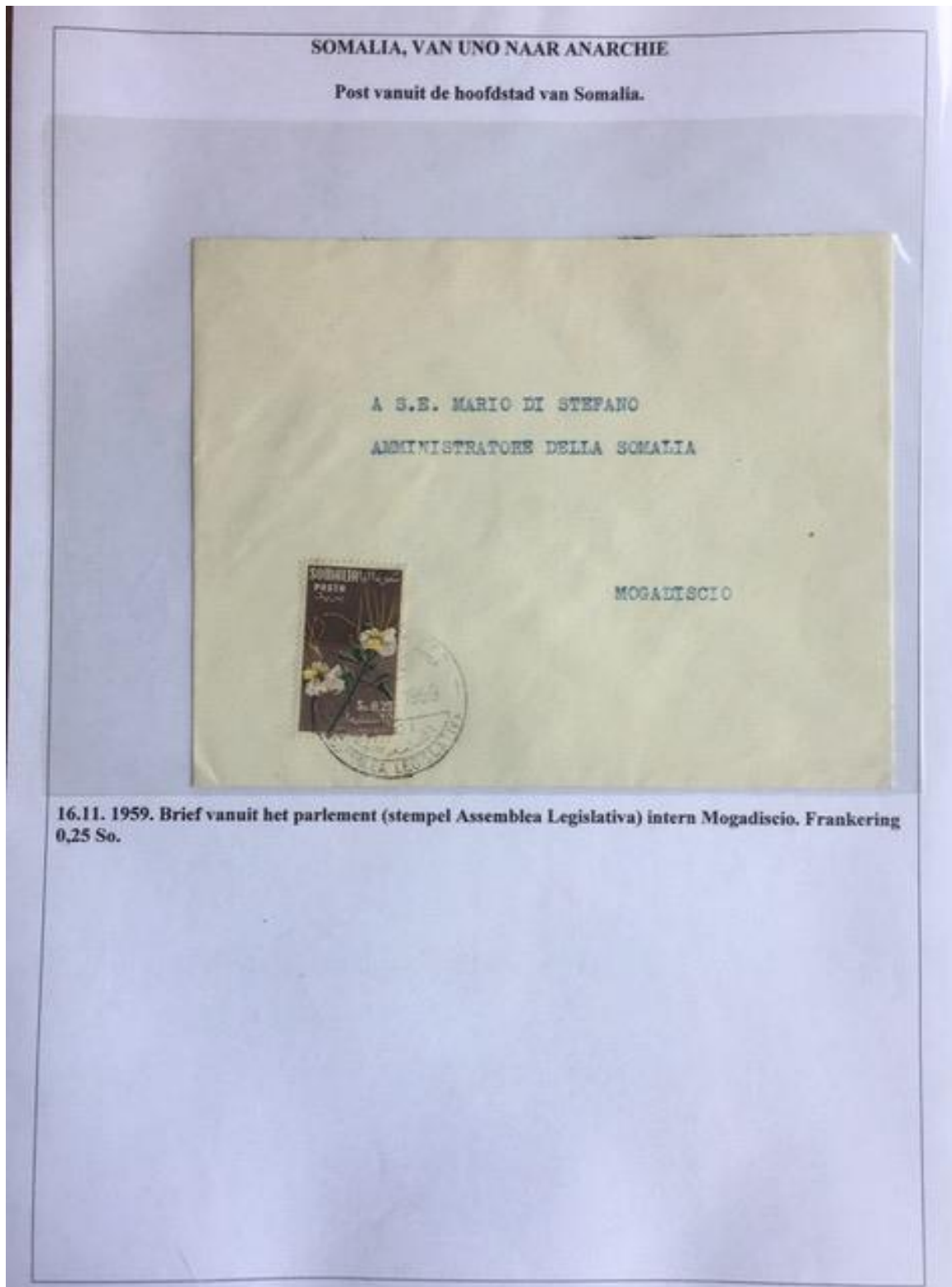


<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/IUMAAOSw92heWq3L/s-l1600.jpg>

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p.40: 18/5/1959. A lot of correspondence to the Administrator of Somalia [di Stefano] was about the arrangements for pensions and payments to Somali veterans, who had fought on the Italian side during WWII. Tariff for a registered letter within the country: 0.80So. Postmark Mogadiscio Succ. 1. Stamps: 2 x 0.15So of the 1958 flower series, and an Antelope stamp of 0.50So of 1956. Also: Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, p.4: "registered letter from Somali ex-soldiers (who often had a right to state pension) to the Italian administrator Di Stefano, sent on 18 5 1959 with three stamps".



p.48: 16/11/1959. Letter sent from the Assemblea Legislativa, Somalia's Parliament, within Mogadiscio (note the special postmark). With 0.25 So., of the flower stamp series with the new watermark.

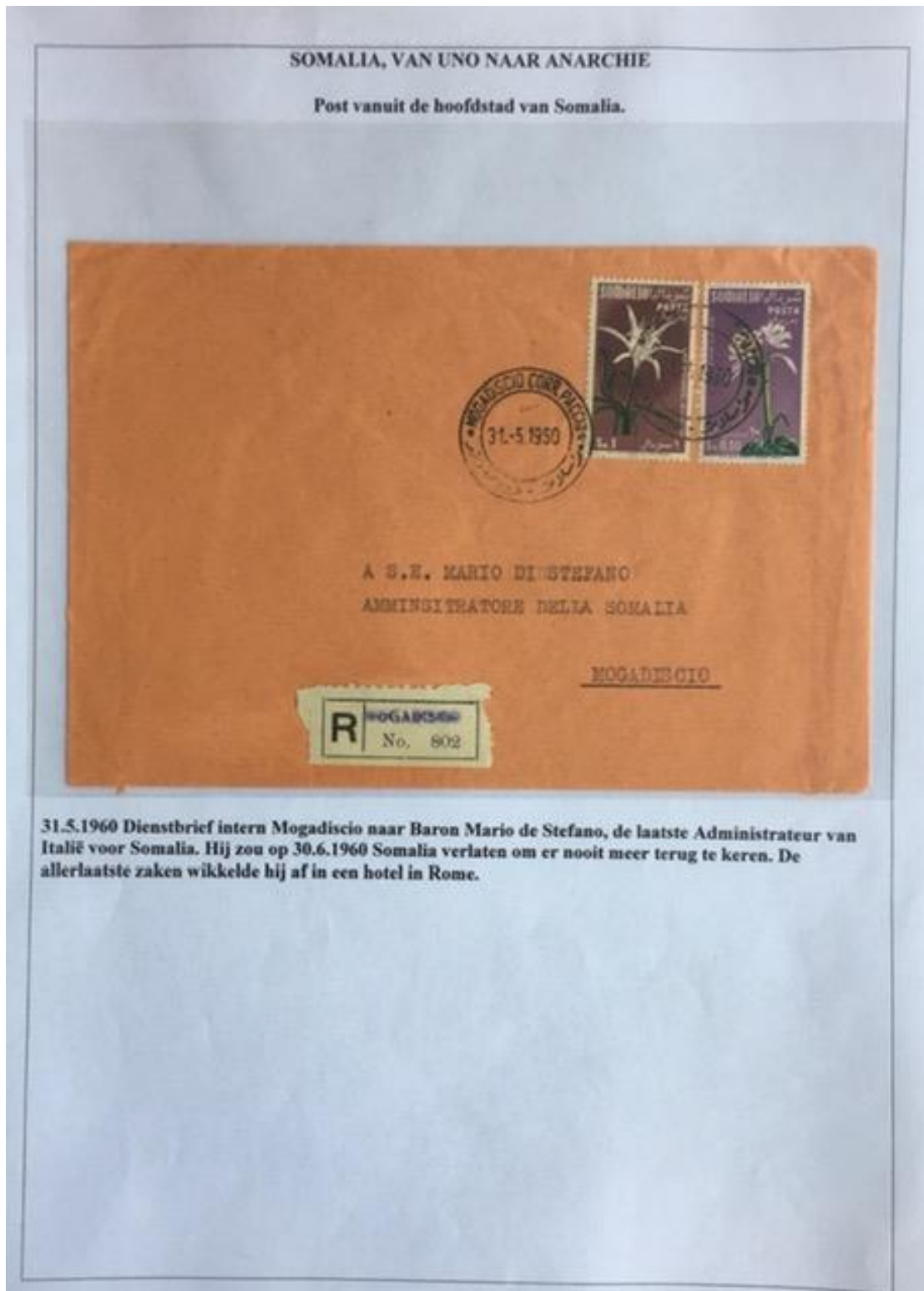


p.49: 2/12/1959. Registered letter to the Administrator of Somalia, sent by an ex-soldier of the Italian Army, who lived in the Arab neighbourhood of Mogadiscio (Villagio Arabo). Tariff: letter 0.25So, registered mail with proof of delivery: 0.55So. The 0.80So rate was paid with four stamps of the flower series: 3 x 0.25So, and 1x 0.05So, most probably with the new watermark.



24.12.1959. Nieuwjaarskaart naar Mario di Stefano van een Somalisch parlements lid. Tarief voor een kaart met 6 woorden tekst 0,15 So.

p. 51: 24/12/1959. New Year's wishes to Mario di Stefano [the Italian Administrator of Somalia] from a Somali Member of Parliament. Tariff for a postcard with six words text: 0.15So. Stamps; 0.05So of the 1956 flower series, and 0.10So of the new flower series. Postmark Mogadiscio.



p. 52: 31/5/1960. Official [registered] letter within Mogadiscio to Mario di Stefano, the last Administrator of Somalia. He would leave Somalia on 30/6/1960 and would never return. The last administrative activities he did from a Hotel in Rome. Postmark Mogadiscio Corr. Pacchi. Stamps: 1So of the 1956 flower series and 0.10So of the new flower series.

B Additional illustrations



https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/2011-12-09_17-29-23_0051_0.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio 1-7-1956, and: Primo Giorno Emissione Somalia. Also: Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, p.4: “the 1c had been reprinted with new paper with watermark stars. This rate was only valid for mail with braille to Italy and within Somalia, so singular use is very scarce. Most use is for five or ten stamps together”.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/QxwAAOSwzfzdcZVF/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio 25/3/1958
1o Giorno di Emissione. 0.15So and 0.20So stamps of the flower series with new watermark.



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2019/5/15/8/e/6/8e6a12d5-581b-44b8-9187-572f41e324cd.jpg> :
Postmark Mogadiscio 19/6/1959. 1o Giorno di Emissione. Flower series 0.10So and 0.25So, with new watermark.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6540&t=1>. Postmark Obbia, 1960. Registered letter to Mogadiscio. With flower stamps 2 x 0.05So, 1 x 1So (of the earlier series), and 0.25So.

2.25 1956: Revenue



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/1247768.jpg>: “#91 and #95 (#95 illustration from Unificato). 1956 (according to Bussoli). Somali lion as before but watermark changed to multiple stars, 30c in new colour.; 91. 1c chocolate and pale yellow; 95. 30c sepia and pale yellow.

Notes: the star watermark was first used on Somali postage stamps in 1955 (Third Somali Fair issue). Bussoli also lists a 1s, 2s and 4s in this watermark; Unificato lists the same values plus a 5s, 20s and 50s. I have not seen any of these values”.

2.26 c1956: Label



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/1214788.jpg?134>: “L1. c1956. Anti-Tuberculosis fundraising label. Mother and child, with Cross of Lorraine and Red Crescent symbols. Denominated in Somali (pre-1961 currency). L1. 20c black, deep brown, green and red”.

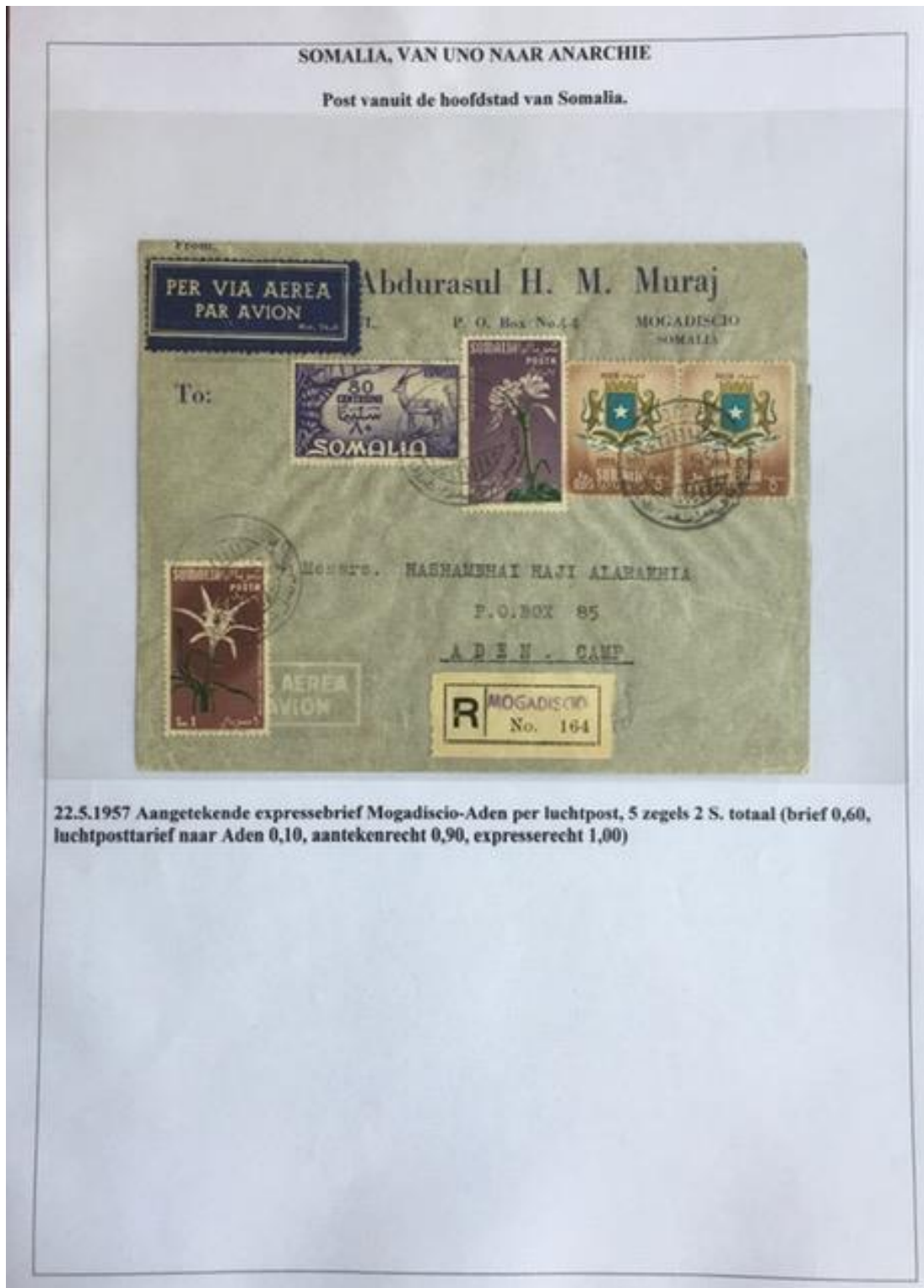
2.27 1957: State Symbol

S 40-42 and A36-A37: 5c, 25c, 60c, 45c, 1.20 (with varieties); M326-328 (0.05S, 0.25S, 0.60S), and Airmail M329-330 (0.45S, and 1.20S).



https://www.picclickimg.com/d/l400/pict/123844453289_/Italy-1957-Somalia-Fiduciary-Administration-Afis-Fdc.jpg FDC with the complete series. Mogadiscio 6 Mag 1957.

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p. 33: 22/5/1957. Registered express letter from Mogadiscio to Aden, sent per airmail: franked with five stamps [2 x 5c Arms series; 80 c Express stamp of 1950, 10c and 1L of the 1955 regular flower series] letter: 0.60S, airmail to Aden 0.10S, registered mail: 0.90S, express tariff: 1S, together 2.60S, but only franked 2S.

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/-SoAAOSwHQ9WYAMj/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Filatelico Mogadiscio 9/6/1957. Stamps 0.45S and 1.20S of the Arms series of 1957 on a registered letter to New York.



https://www.picclickimg.com/d/l400/pict/162036120206_/54082-ITALIA-COLONIE-SOMALIA-Sassone-40-42.jpg: Postmark Mogadiscio 9/5/1957 with the complete series of the new Somalia Arms: 5c, 25c, 60c, 45c, 1.20.

2.28 1957: 4th Trade Fair and Filmweek

S 43-45, and A38-A39: 5c, 10c, 25c, 60c, 1.20; M331-333 (0.05S, 0.10S, and 0.25S), and Airmail M334-335 (0.60S, and 1.20S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/UnoAAOSwDjZdANs6/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio 4 Fiera Somalia 28.8.1957.

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<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/pdYAAOSwOsBZnGYw/s-l400.jpg>



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/OYcAAOSwHihf7KeU/s-l300.jpg> Registered FDC, Mogadiscio.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/Ms4AAOSwfsReGhP1/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi, 1.11.1957. Four stamps of the 4th Fiera series as well as 0.10So of the flower series and 10So of the 1950 series.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/30YAAOSw-RRXDONN/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi 14 12 1957 on an airmail letter to Milano, Italy, with 5c 1950, 0.05So flower series, 0.50 Antelope series and 0.60So 4th fieria series.

2.29 1957: Tuberculosis

S 46-47 and A40-41: 10c+10c, 25c+10c, 55c+20c, 1.20+20c; M336-337 (0.10S + 0.10S, and 0.25S + 0.10S), and Airmail 338-339 (0.55S + 0.20S, and 1.20S + 0.20S).



https://www.freestampcatalogue.com/media/catalog/product/cache/2/small_image/cda336a043e3dd4940536205f9a4466b/i/a/iap0336.jpg

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https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/2011-12-09_19-12-57_0057.jpg Postmark
Mogadiscio, nov. 1957.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/VKQAAOSwiMJXDONu/s-l1600.jpg>. Postmark Mogadiscio, 1958. Registered letter to Milano, Italy.

2.30 1958: Sports

S50-56 and A42-A44: 2c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 25c, 60c, 1.20, 1.50; M340-346 (0.02S, 0.04S, 0.05S, 0.06S, 0.10S, 0.25S), and Airmail M347-349 (0.60S, 1.20S, 1.50S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/5xcAAOSw2s1Uy~PJ/s-l1600.jpg>

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B Additional illustrations



<https://www.lafilatelìa.it/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/som-323x245.jpg> Saggio on
0.04So.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/Rr0AAOSwZkNZwPct/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio



<https://thumbs.ebaystatic.com/d/l400/pict/292104329479> Postmark Mogadiscio



https://www.picclickimg.com/d/l400/pict/373102902648_/1958-Somalia-Afis-Busta-Per-Via-Aerea.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio

2.31 1958-1959: Antilopes, Airmail, and Express Airmail

S Posta Aerea 45 and 47: 3s, and 5s; Espresso Aereo 46: 1.70; Airmail: M350-351: 3S, and 5S; Express: M352: 1.70S.



<https://cdn.philasearch.com/A00043/E00010/0001003803.jpg>: "Antilopen und Eilmärke 1958-1959". (Veuskens).

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No specific attention for this series in the exhibition collection.

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/pGcAAOSwf15ZwPB8/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio 1° Giorno Emissione, 2.2.1959. And the 5So stamp.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/NfoAAOSwaMhZwO9M/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio 1° Giorno Emissione 4.10.1959, and the 3So and 1.20So stamps.



<https://assets.catawiki.nl/assets/2020/3/20/6/b/2/6b2c81dc-f8e2-4f61-ab74-536909b3d19a.jpg>:
Postmark Merca (Somalia) 1.5.1959, Registered letter to Rome, with 4.35So: 3 x 5c airmail series of 1950, as well as 1.20So and 3S of the new Antelope series.



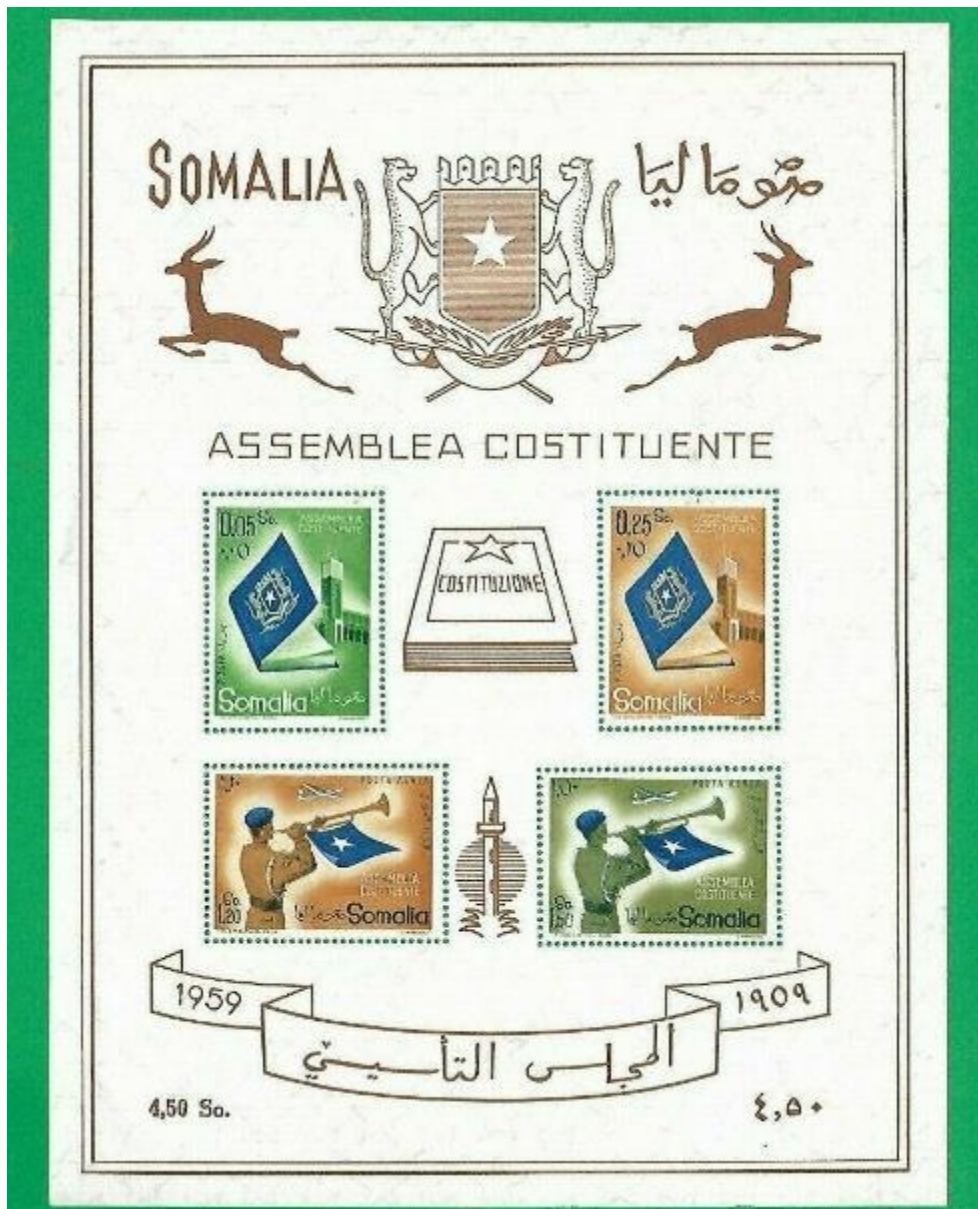
<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/IM0AAOSwbwIXDMb6/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 1959, with 3.50L and 1.20L stamps on a registered letter to Milano, Italy

2.32 1959: Parliament

S 57-58, and A48-A49: 5c, 25c, 1.20, 1.50, as well as Foglietti 2; M353-354 (0.05S, and 0.25S), and Airmail M355-356 (1.20S, and 150S), and M Block 1.



Filitalia 17/3, summer 2014, p. 4: Postmark from Itala (only 700 inhabitants, and only one Italian among them. The registered letter was sent to Baron Mario di Stefano, the last Italian Administrator, and a dedicated philatelist. With the complete new series for the opening of Parliament.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/QiEAAOSwFsBdJxtT/s-l1600.jpg>

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p.47: 19/6/1959. One year before Somalia's Independence (1.7.1959) a Parliament started to function. FDC with the complete series, sent per airmail to Italy.

B Additional illustrations



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/kP0AAOSwAvJXDON1/s-l1600.jpg>: Airmail letter to Milano with postmark Mogadiscio Corr Pacchi, 30 6 1959, and 0.25 and 0.10 flower series as well as 1.20So Parliament stamp.

2.33 1959: Birds

S 61-64, and A50-A51: 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 1.20, 2S (and a variety); M357-360 (0.05S, 0.10S, 0.15S, 0.25S), and Airmail M361-362 (1.20S, and 2S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/nn0AAOSw401ecNqE/s-l1600.jpg>

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B Additional illustrations



https://upload.forumfree.net/i/ff12997527/superiore_0.jpg



<https://i.ebayimg.com/thumbs/images/g/U4AAAOSwSVVf9epM/s-l300.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio



http://www.francovass.info/web/images/stories/missioni_militari_2/Macicone220959A.png:

“Aeroporto di Mogadiscio (Somalia) Tenente C.C.r.e. Angelo Macicone Raccomandata per via aerea annullato “Mogadiscio Succ. 3 Aerop. 22-9.1959” Letter to Rome with postmark Mogadiscio Succ 3 Aerop, 22.9.1959, and the complete series of the 1959 bird stamps as well as 0.15So of the flower series.

2.34 1959: 5th Trade Fair

S 65-66, and A52-A53: 20c, 60c, 1.20, 2S; M363-364 (0.20S, and 0.60S), and Airmail (1.20S, and 2S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/D4oAAOSwZapdXVvk3/s-l1600.jpg>

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B Additional illustrations



<https://dadfeatured.blogspot.com/2018/05/>

2.35 1959 Revenue stamps



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/8852728.jpg?473>: “1959 (according to Bussoli). New national emblem (inaugurated 1957), 22 x 27½ mm. Value expressed as 'So 0,20' or 'So 0,50'. Perf 14. Wmk multiple stars. a) Inscribed with value only (no country name or appropriation specified), in Arabic at top and in Italian at foot. 101. 20c bright blue; 102. 50c purple-brown; b) Inscribed 'MARCA DA BOLLO / SOMALIA', with value in Italian at lower left and in Arabic at lower right; 106. 20c bright blue”.



<https://www.revrevd.com/uploads/3/2/2/0/3220955/894358.jpg>: “c1959. Similar to #106 but in smaller format (17 x 20½ mm). Perf 14. Wmk multiple stars. 111. 100s red; 112. 200s yellowish olive”.

2.36 1960: Opening of the University

S 67-69, and A54-A55: 5c, 50c, 80c, 45c, 1.20; M367-369 (5c, 50c, 80c), and Airmail M370-371 (45c, and 1.20S).



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/g-4AAOSw~uhUqVIS/s-l1600.jpg>

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<https://sey.bpdire.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/BDB0204B-9B8C-418F-8FAF-FCC8074B562B.jpeg> FDC 14.1.1960.



https://www.picclickimg.com/d/w1600/pict/284409539201/_FDC-VENETIA-Club-SOMALIA-AFIS-1960-isituto-University-railways.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio 14 1 1960. FDC.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/sf8AAOSwbdpWYANx/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 16 Gen 1960.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/NcQAAOSwiRpZRQkH/s-l1600.jpg>. Postmark Mogadiscio Succ 1, 8.3.1960.

2.37 1960: World Refugees Year

S 70-72, and A56: 10c, 60c, 80c, 1.50; M372-374 *9.10S, 0.60S, 0,80S), and Airmail M375 (1.50S).



<https://pictures.philasearch.com/A09062/E09062/0906216509.jpg> (Briefmarken Sommer).

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B Additional illustrations



https://delcampe-static.net/img_large/auction/001/127/235/427_001.jpg First-day cover 7/4/1960. Mogadiscio.



https://www.picclickimg.com/d/w1600/pict/284409529492/_FDC-VENETIA-Club-SOMALIA-AFIS-1960-Year-of-the.jpg Postmark Mogadiscio 7 4 1960. FDC.



<https://i.ebayimg.com/images/g/2QkAAOSw-RRXDOMo/s-l1600.jpg> Postmark Mogadiscio, 1960.

3 Postmarks used in Somalia between 1941 and 1960

3.1 Postmarks illustrated in this APH 49

| Name | In existence before 1941; see APH 47 | Postmarks illustrated in this APH | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | 1941-1950 | 1950-1960 |
| Aden Jaballa | | | 3.2 |
| Afgoi/Afgui | 1924-27; 40 | | 2.20, 3.2 |
| Afmadú | <1924; 40 | | 2.1, 3.2 |
| Allesanda | 1924-27 | | - |
| Alula | <1924; 40 | | 2.9, 3.2 |
| Assemblea Legislativa | | | 2.23, 2.24 |
| Baidoa (Isha/Iscia) | <1924; 40 | 1.9, 1.15 | 2.1, 2.19, 3.2 |
| Balad | 40 | | 2.1, 2.19, 3.2 |
| Bardera | <24; 40 | | 3.2 |
| Bargal | 1924-27 | | - |
| Beles Cogani | | | 3.2 |
| Belet Uen | 1924-27; 40 | | 2.1, 2.18, 2.19, 3.2 |
| Benderbeila | 1924-27 | | 3.2 |
| Bender Cassim (later Bosaso) | 1924-27; 40 | | 2.1, 2.5, 2.14, 3.2 |
| Bosaso | | | 2.19, 3.2 |
| Brava | <1924; 40 | 1.15 | 3.2 |
| Buloburti | <24; 40 | | 2.19, 3.2 |
| Buracaba / Bur Hacaba | 40 | | 2.1, 3.2 |
| Cabo | | | 3.2 |
| Callafo | 40 | | - |
| Callis | 1924-27 | | - |
| Candala | 1924-27 | | 3.2 |
| Capoguardafui | 1924-27; 40 | | - |
| Chinsor | | | 3.2 |
| Chisimaio | <24; 40 | | 2.2, 2.19, 3.2 |
| Dagobur | 40E | | - |
| Dante = Hafun | 40 | | - |
| Dole / Dolo | 40E | | 3.2 |
| Dusa Mardo / Dusa Mareb | | | 2.21, 3.2 |
| Eil | 40 | | 2.18, 2.19, 3.2 |
| El Bur | 1924-27; 40 | | 2.1, 3.2 |
| El Dere | | | 3.2 |
| Gabredarre / Gebrederre | 40E | | - |
| Gal(la)caio > R | 1924-27; 40 | | 2.1, 2.19, 3.2 |
| Gallafo | 40E | | - |
| Gardò | | | 2.19, 3.2 |
| Garoé | 40? | | 3.2 |

| | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|
| Gelib | 40 | | 3.2 |
| Genale | 1924-27 | | 3.2 |
| Hafun / Hordio /Dante | 1924-27; 40 | | 3.2 |
| Haradera | | | 3.2 |
| Irademi | 1924-27 | | - |
| Itala | <24; 40 | | 2.32, 3.2 |
| Lamascillindi | 40E opened | | - |
| Lugh (Ferrandi) | <24; 40 | | 2.20, 3.2 |
| Mahaddoi | <24 | | - |
| Margherita | | | 2.1, 3.2 |
| Merca | <24; 40 | | 2.2, 2.15, 2.18, 2.19, 2.20, 2.31, 3.2 |
| Mogadiscio | <24; 40 | 1.1, 1.5, 1.9 | 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 2.15, 2.17, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.23, 2.24, 2.27, 2.28, 2.29, 2.30, 2.31, 2.33, 2.36, 2.37, 3.2 |
| Idem Cassa Portale | | | 3.2 |
| Idem Filatelico | | | 2.18, 2.27, 3.2 |
| Idem Succ 1 | | | 2.20, 2.24, 2.36, 3.2 |
| Idem Succ 2 | | | 2.23, 3.2 |
| Idem Succ 3 Aeroporto | | | 2.33, 3.2 |
| Idem Telegrafo | | | 3.2 |
| Idem Vaglia | | | 2.1, 3.2 |
| Mogadishu | | 1.9, 1.12, 1.14, 1.15, 1.16, 1.17 | - |
| Mustahil (Gode) | E | | - |
| Nil | 1924-27 | | - |
| Obbia | <24; 40 | | 2.24, 3.2 |
| Oddur | <24; 40 | | 3.2 |
| Rocca Littoria (=Gal(la)caio) | 40 | | - |
| Sassabaneh | 40 reopened | | - |
| Somali Customs / Dogana Somalia | | | 2.5 |
| Susciaban | | | 3.2 |
| Tigieglo | | | 3.2 |
| Uanle Uen | | | 3.2 |
| Uarder / Uarderé | 40E | | - |
| Uegit | | | 3.2 |
| Villaggio Duca (degli) Abruzzi/ Villabruzzo | <24; 40 | | 3.2 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|----|---------------|---|
| Vittorio d'Africa | 40 | | - |
| E.A. A.P.O 2 | | 1.1 | - |
| E.A. A.P.O.74 | | 1.1, 1.4, 1.9 | - |
| E.A.C. P.O.W. | | 1.4 | - |
| P.W. East Africa 002 | | 1.1 | - |
| Idem 006 | | 1.1 | - |
| Idem 010 | | 1.4 | - |
| Idem 021 | | 1.1 | - |

<24 already existed before 1924
 1924-27 established during the 1924-1927 period
 40 existed in 1940
 40E existed in the Italian Somalia part of Ethiopia during the 1937-1941 period

A note on 'ghost' post offices:

See: <https://www.lafilatelìa.it/forum/viewtopic.php?t=8678>

"Approfitto della vostra pazienza per lanciare un appello a tutti i visitatori, anche casuali, del Forum: da venti anni studio la storia postale della Somalia nel periodo dell'Amministrazione fiduciaria italiana (AFIS) ma continuano a sfuggire alle mie ricerche gli annulli di ben undici piccoli uffici postali. Non solo non li possiedo, ma non li ho mai visti neanche in altre collezioni ne' su materiale esposto o circolante sul mercato. Non e' per me essenziale possederli ma semplicemente averne notizia e poterne vedere una riproduzione.

L'invito e' quello di guardare non solo i documenti di storia postale AFIS eventualmente posseduti ma anche i francobolli sciolti (gia' un'impronta parziale sarebbe importante); e non solo i francobolli del periodo Afis ma anche quelli della Repubblica Somala, perche' gli annulli AFIS (con poche eccezioni) hanno continuato ad essere usati per una quindicina d'anni almeno dopo l'indipendenza del 1960

Ecco l'elenco degli uffici dagli annulli "fantasma":

Aden Jaballa' (ufficio di terza categoria aperto nel 1955)

Beles Cogani (ufficio secondario dal 1958)

Bender Beila (ufficio secondario del 1958)

Cabo' (ufficio secondario dal 1958)

El Dere (ufficio di terza classe dal 1955)

enale (ufficio di terza classe dal 1954)

Harardera (ufficio secondario dal 1958)

Hordio (ufficio di terza classe dal 1957)

Tigieglo' (ufficio secondario dal 1958)

Uanle Uen (ufficio di terza classe dal 1954)

Uegit (ufficio di terza classe dal 1955)

Nel corso di questi anni ho già identificato e classificato una trentina di annulli diversi apposti a Mogadiscio e succursali nonché gli annulli dei seguenti uffici: Afgoi, Afmadu', Alula (due tipi), Baidoa (3 tipi), Balad, Bardera, Belet Uen (3 tipi), Bender Cassim – Bosaso (3 tipi), Brava, Bulu Burti, Bur Hacaba, Candala, Chisimaio (3 tipi), Dinsor, Dolo, Dusa Mareb, Eil, Elbur, Galcaio (3 tipi), Gardo', Garoe, Gelib, Hafun, Itala, Lugh Ferrandi, Margherita, Merca (4 tipi), Obbia, Oddur (2 tipi), Scusciuban, Villabruzzi. Ogni aiuto per allungare la lista sarebbe dunque benvenuto. Riccardo Bodo”.

3.2 Postmarks, incl. on cards without postage stamps:

<http://forum.aicpm.net/viewtopic.php?f=21&t=3177>

“La mia ricerca sugli annulli postali del periodo dell'AFIS in Somalia - generosamente ospitata dall'AICPM - non ha attirato sinora nessun intervento con la segnalazione di annulli inediti. Secondo me è l'effetto di uno scarso interesse per la storia postale dell'ex colonia che dura da decenni e decenni. Eppure il Corpo di Sicurezza inviato in Somalia a tutela dell'AFIS fu la prima missione oltre frontiera delle nuove forze armate della Repubblica Italiana e coinvolse in primis reparti dell'esercito e dei carabinieri ma anche personale dell'aviazione militare, della Marina Militare e della Guardia di Finanza. Comunque, essendo io un po' testone, ho deciso di insistere, mostrando questa volta un po' di materiale postale AFIS con vari annulli; tra l'altro un parte notevole di questo materiale viene da aste AICPM”.

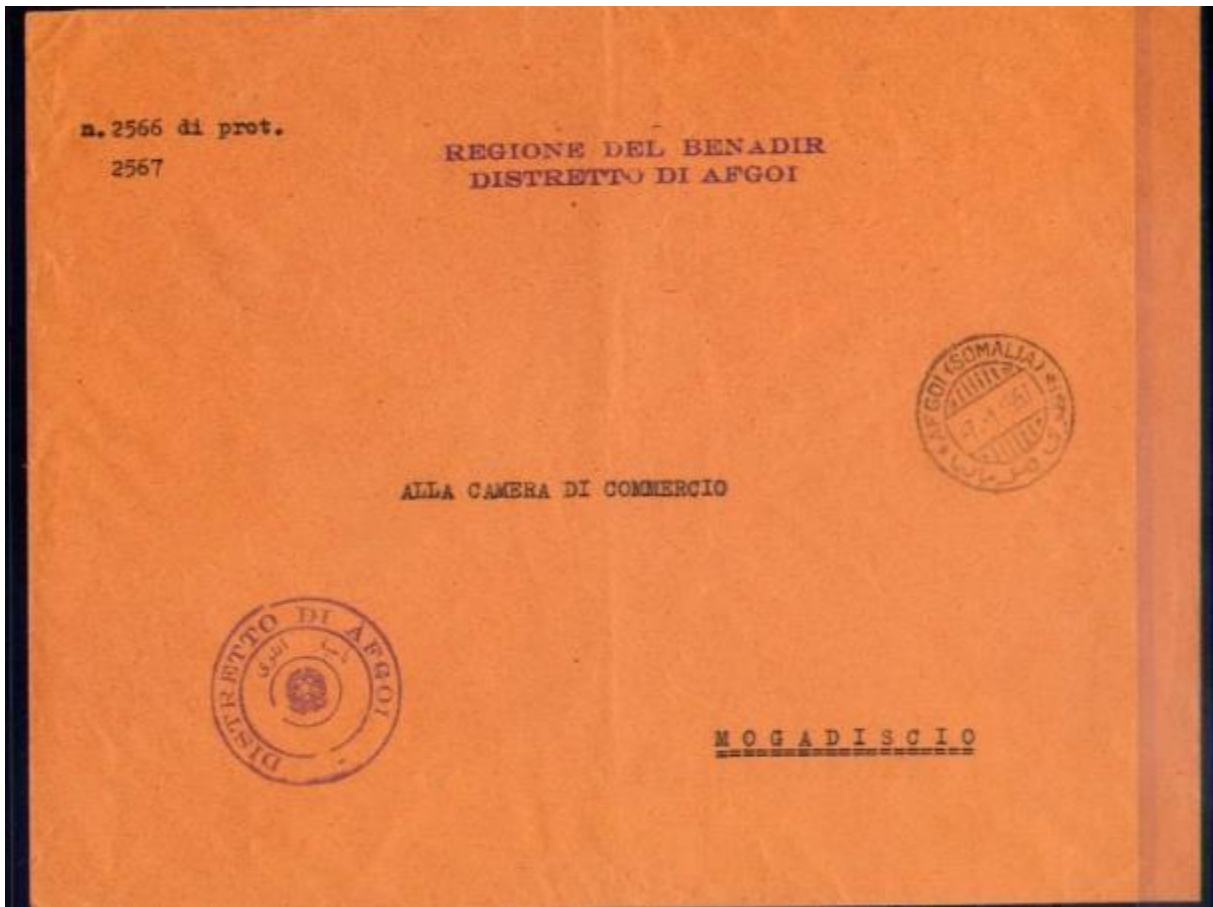
Aden Jaballa'

“ufficio aperto nel 1955; annullo sconosciuto”.

Afgoi



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5228>: "ufficio secondario sin dal 1950"

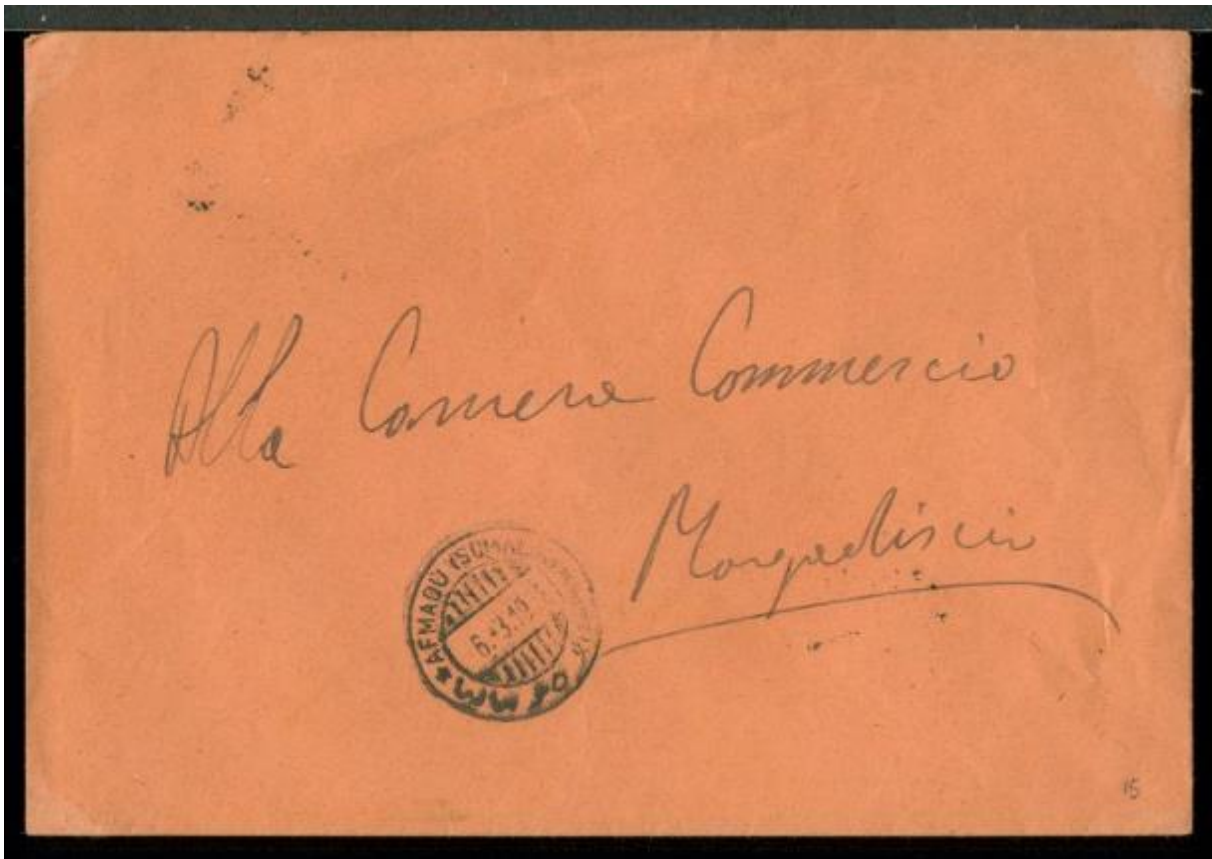


<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6475&t=1>

Afmadu



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5229>: "Afmadu': ufficio secondario dalla seconda meta' del 1950"



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6481>

Alula



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5230>: "Alula; ufficio secondario dall'1-4-1950".

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5231>: "E' noto anche un annullo a cerchio semplice riscontrato dopo l'Indipendenza (impronta parziale in viola)."



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6477&t=1>

Baidoa



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5232>: "Baidoa: dal 1950 ufficio principale. Annullo – primo tipo"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=8038>



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5233>: “Annullo – secondo tipo (noto a partire dal 1958)”



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5234>: “Esiste, ma e’ noto solo su documenti postali successivi all’Indipendenza, un annullo a cerchio semplice "ISHA BAIDOA (SOMALIA)".

Balad



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5235>: “Balad: dal 1953 figura nelle mappe come ufficio di III classe”.

Bardera



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5236>: "Bardera: ufficio postale secondario dal 1950".

Beles Cogani

"dal 1958 ufficio postale secondario; annullo sconosciuto"

Belet Uen



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5237>: "ufficio postale principale dal 1950 . Annullo - primo tipo"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5238>: "Annullo - secondo tipo"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5239>: "Annullo - terzo tipo"



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5240>: "Annullò - quarto tipo"

Bender Beila

"ufficio secondario dal 1958; annulli sconosciuti".

Bender Cassim/Bosaso



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5241>: "il nome originario di Bender Cassim e' stato cambiato in Bosaso nel 1954; dal 1950 ufficio principale. Annullò - primo tipo (in uso sino al 1954)"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5242>: "Annullò - secondo tipo".



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5243>: "Anullo - terzo tipo"

Brava



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5244>: "-Brava: ufficio postale aperto dal 1950".



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6483>. Postmark Brava.

Bulo Burti



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5245>: “-Bulo Burti: ufficio postale secondario dal 1950”.

Bur Hacaba



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5246>: “-Bur Hacaba: ufficio postale secondario dal 1950”.

Cabo'

“ufficio secondario dal 1958; annulli sconosciuti”.

Candala



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5247>: “ufficio secondario dalla seconda meta' del 1950”

Chisimaio



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5249>: “Annulli - secondo tipo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5248>: “-Chisimaio: ufficio postale principale dal 1950. Annullo - primo tipo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5250>: “E’ noto anche ma su materiale successivo all’indipendenza un annullo a cerchio semplice”.

Dinsor



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5251>: “-Dinsor: l'ufficio postale di III classe figura nelle mappe dal 1954”.

Dolo



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5252>: “-Dolo: ufficio di III classe aperto nel 1953. L’annullo (cerchio semplice) DOLO (SOMALIA) e’ noto solo su materiale successivo all’Indipendenza”.

Dusa Mareb



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5253>: “Dusa Mareb: ufficio secondario dal 1950”.

Eil



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5254>: "Eil: nel 1952 viene aperto un ufficio postale secondario"

El Bur



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5255>: "El Bur: ufficio secondario aperto dal 1950".

El Dere

"ufficio postale di III classe aperto nel 1955; annulli sconosciuti".

Galcaio

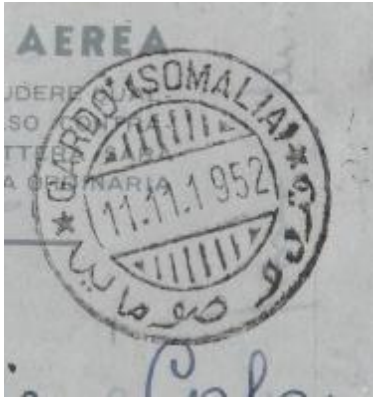


<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5256>: "ufficio principale dal 1950. Annullo - primo tipo"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5257>: "Annullo - secondo tipo"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5258>: "E' noto anche un annullo a cerchio semplice GALCAIO (SOMALIA) trovato su francobolli sciolti emessi dopo l'Indipendenza".

Gardo



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5259>: "Gardo': dal 1950 ufficio secondario".

Garoe



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5260>: "Garoe: ufficio di III classe dal 1953".

Gelib



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5261>: "Gelib: ufficio aperto nel 1955".



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6482>. Postmark Gelib, 1956. No stamp attached.

Genale

"dal 1954 ufficio di III classe; annullo sconosciuto"

Hafun



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5262>: “localita' sulla penisola della Migiurtinia che una volta era indicata come Dante; non figura negli elenchi e nelle mappe postali; annullo preparato dall' Afis ma probabilmente mai utilizzato postalmente in modo regolare (NB: riproduzione da A.Giumanini, “Nuovo Corriere Filatelico”)”.

Harardera

“ufficio postale secondario dal 1958); annullo sconosciuto”

Hordio

“ufficio di III categoria dal 1957; annulli non riscontrati”.

Itala

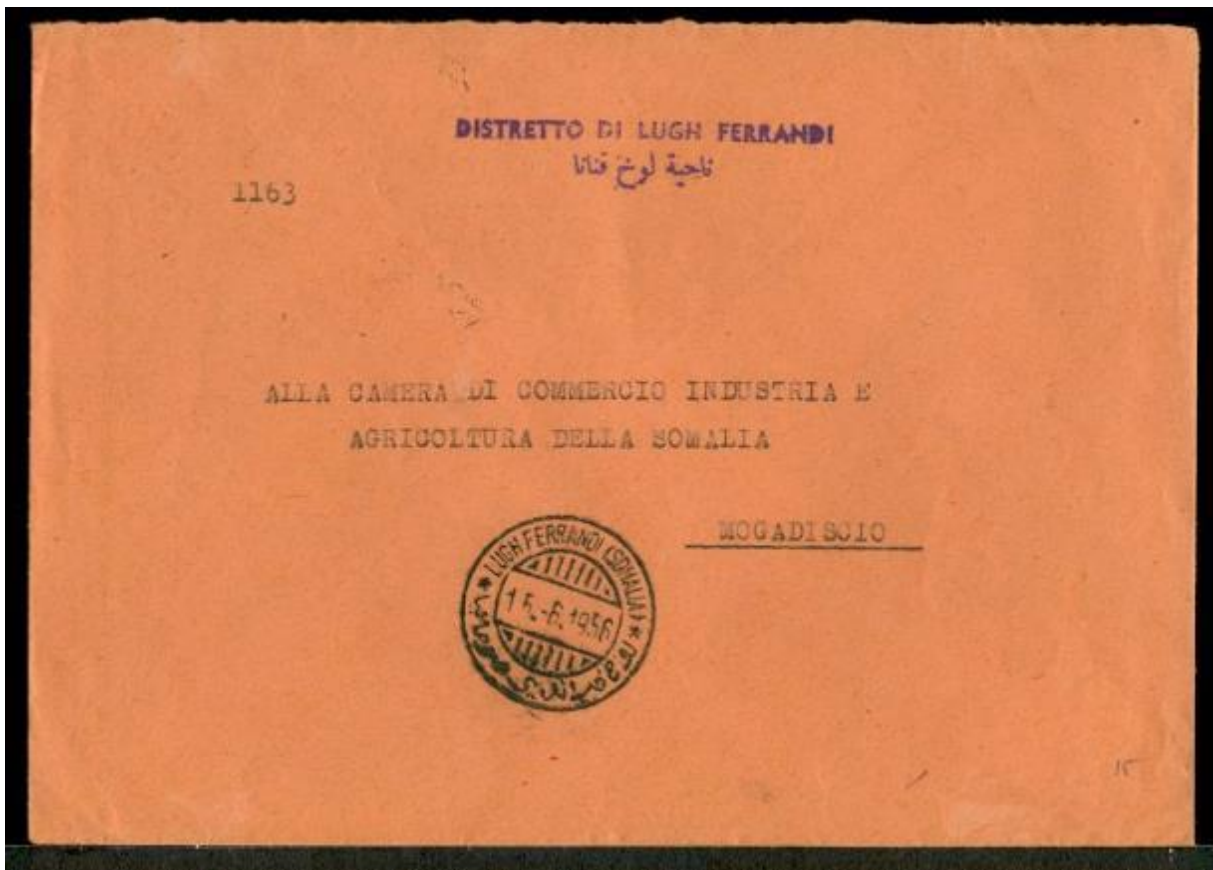


<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5263>: “Itala: ufficio secondario dal 1950”.

Lugh Ferrandi



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5264>: "Lugh Ferrandi: ufficio postale secondario dal 1950".



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6485> Postmark Lugh Ferrandi, 1956

Margherita



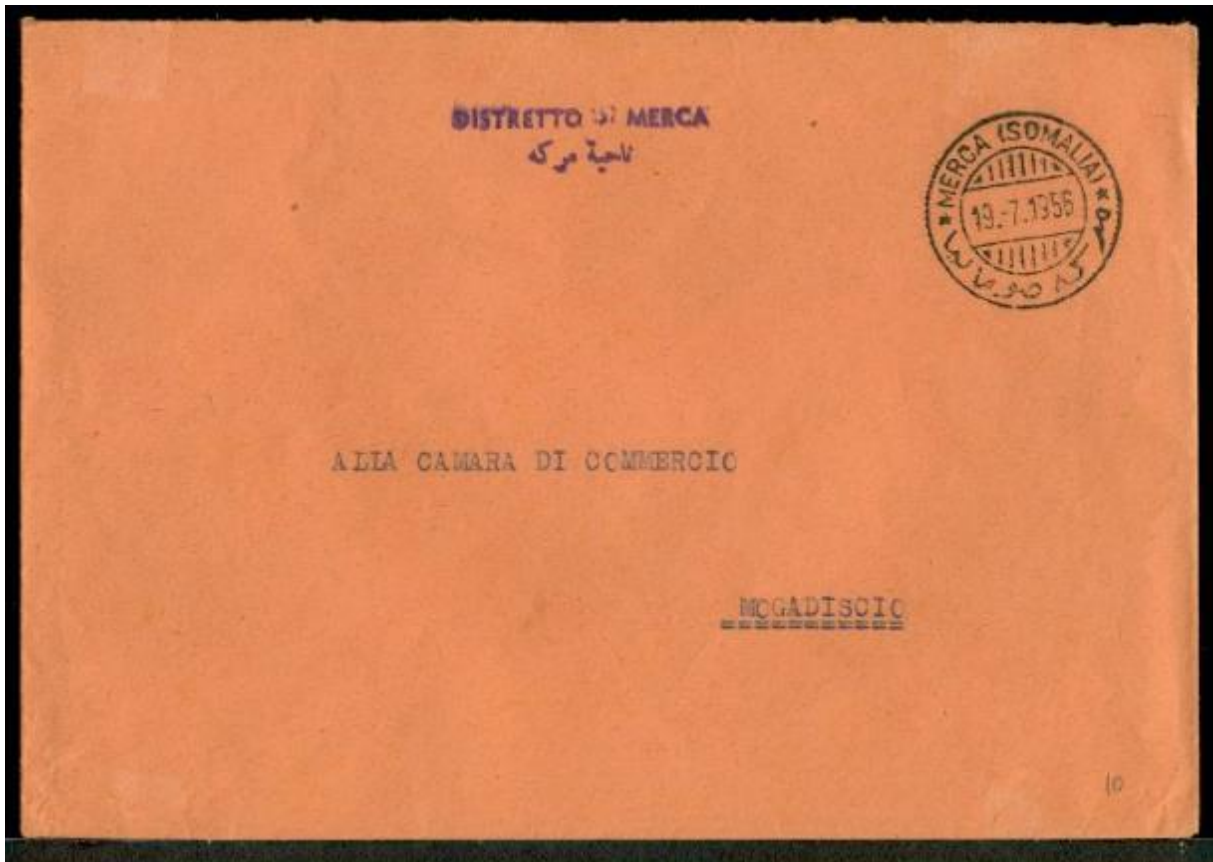
<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5265>: "Margherita: ufficio secondario dal 1950".

Merca

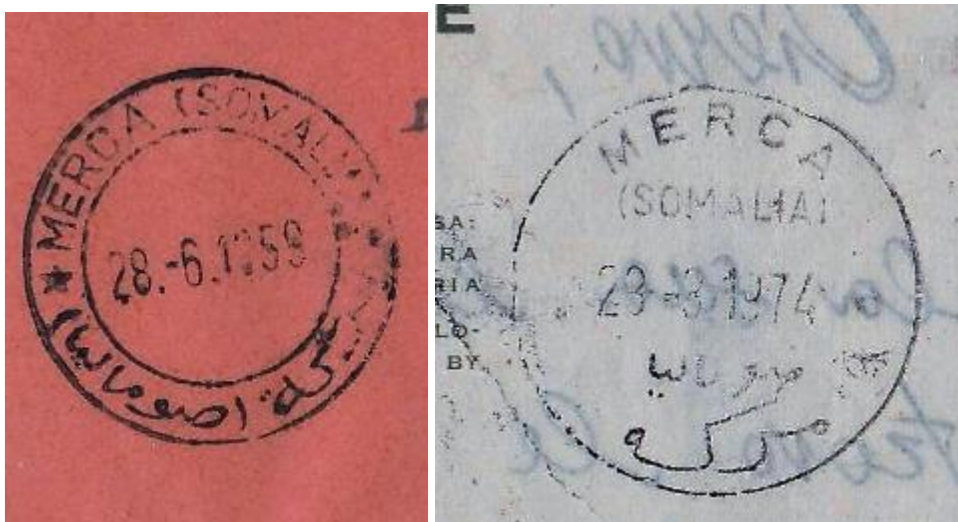


<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5266>: "Merca: ufficio postale principale dal 1950.
Annullo - primo tipo"

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5267>: "Annullo - secondo tipo (noto dal 1956)"



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=6484>. Postmark Merca, 1956.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5268>: “Annullò - terzo tipo (noto dal 1952)”

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5269>: “E’ noto anche un annullò a cerchio semplice MERCA (SOMALIA) su documenti postali successivi all’Indipendenza”

Mogadiscio Corr.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5270&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:
"MOGADISCIO CORRISPONDENZE. Annullo - primo tipo, anno nel datario espresso in due cifre".

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5271&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:
"Annullo - secondo tipo, l'anno e' espresso in 3 cifre".



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5272&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:
"Annullo - terzo tipo: l'anno e' espresso in 4 cifre; questo annullo si presenta anche con una diversa disposizione delle cifre nel datario".

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5273&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>

Mogadiscio Corr. Pacchi



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5274&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:
"MOGADISCIO CORRISPONDENZE E PACCHI. Annullo - primo tipo; stelline, anno espresso in 4 cifre (utilizzato sui bollettini pacchi)".

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5275&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo - secondo tipo: idem ma con l’anno espresso in due cifre”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5276&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo - terzo tipo, senza stelline”



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5277&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo - quarto tipo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5278&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo - quinto tipo: come sopra ma le diciture in arabo sono di foggia differente”

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5279&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo - sesto tipo: stessa dicitura ma caratteri diversi sia per le scritte in italiano, sia per quelle in arabo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5280&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“nnullo - sesto tipo”.

Mogadiscio Succ 1, 2 and 3



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5295>: “Mogadiscio Succursale 1: ufficio classificato come principale dal 1950. Annullo - primo tipo (usato sino al 1957)”

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5296>: “ Annullo - secondo tipo (in uso dal 1958)”

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5297>: “ -Mogadiscio succursale 2. Annullo in uso dopo il 1956”.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5298>: “ -Mogadiscio succursale 3: Annullo noto dal 1959”

Mogadiscio Posta Aerea



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5281&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “MOGADISCIO POSTA AEREA. Annullo - primo tipo, anno espresso in 2 cifre”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5282&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “Annullo - secondo tipo: le cifre dell’anno (3 o 4 cifre) non sono separate da quelle del mese”

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5283&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5284&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “Annullo - terzo tipo: idem ma con l’anno espresso in 4 cifre chiaramente separate da quelle del mese”.

Mogadiscio Racc. Ass.



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5285&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“MOGADISCIO RACCOMANDATE ASSICURATE (nel periodo AFIS questo annullo venne usato solo nel 1950-51; riutilizzato dopo l’Indipendenza)”

Mogadiscio Ufficio Filatelico



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5286&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“MOGADISCIO UFFICIO FILATELICO. Vista l’importanza degli introiti filatelici per il bilancio del paese, l’Ufficio Filatelico risulta al centro di un’intensa corrispondenza di tipo ordinario. Annullo - primo tipo (1953-54)”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5287&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo – secondo tipo (1954-57)”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5288&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:

“Annullo - terzo tipo; in uso dal 1957”.

Mogadiscio Vaglia



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5289&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “-
VAGLIA Annullo - primo tipo anno espresso in 4 cifre”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5290&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>:
“Annullo - secondo tipo: anno espresso in 2 cifre”

Mogadiscio Cassa Postale



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5291&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “-
CASSA POSTALE (riscontrato solo su francobolli sciolti)”.

Mogadiscio Telegrafo



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5292&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea> :
MOGADISCIO TELEGRAFO. Non e' stato sinora riscontrato alcun uso degli annulli del telegrafo in
periodo Afis. Qui sotto sono indicati gli annulli visti su materiale successivo all'Indipendenza: -primo
tipo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5293&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “-
secondo tipo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5294&sid=8aabea862ff19c793170ff270f1359ea>: “-
terzo tipo”.

Obbia



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5299>: “-Obbia: ufficio postale secondario dalla seconda meta' del 1950”.

Oddur (also: Hoddur)



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5300>: “-Oddur/Hoddur: ufficio postale secondario dal 1950. Annullo - primo tipo”.

<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5301> : “Annullo - secondo tipo (in uso dal 1958)”.

Scusciuban



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5302>: “-Scusciuban: ufficio secondario dal 1950”.

Tigieglo

“ufficio di seconda classe dal 1958; annullo ignoto”.

Uanle Uen

“ufficio di III classe dal 1954. Annullo sconosciuto”.

Uegit

“un ufficio di III classe dal 1955; annullo ignoto.”

Villabruzzi



<http://forum.aicpm.net/download/file.php?id=5303>: “ufficio aperto dal 1950”

4 A Note on Sources

References:

Vincent Prange: 'De geschiedenis van Somalia AFIS', Filitalia 17/1, February 2014, p. 2-5, referring to:

- Bodo, R. & D. Bogoni, 2010, Amministrazione Fiduciaria (A.F.I.S.), Poste Italiane.
- Bonacina, no date, L'AFIS con una lente diversa. Vaccari Magazine No. 44.
- Italia Ed., 1993, Immagini di Storia.
- Sirotti, Luigi, 2005, Le occupazioni britanniche delle colonie italiane 1941-1950. Sassone.

Also see the Sismondo collection: http://risorse.issp.po.it/dbcollezioni/1457_sismondo.pdf

And the Valenzano collection: http://risorse.issp.po.it/dbcollezioni/1222_valenzano.pdf

For this APH paper a lot of internet sources have been used: general ones, like Ebay, Delcampe, Blogspot, Catawiki, Hipstamp, Picclick, Wikipedia/Wikimedia, but also philatelic websites, like the archives of stampworldhistory (Gerben van Gelder), and:

<https://www.asteap.com>

<https://cdn.philasearch.com>

<https://www.cedarstamps.com>

<https://www.cibafil.com>

<https://collezionealtobelli.it>

<https://www.collitshop.com>

<https://www.compustamp.com>

<https://ethiopianphilatelicsociety.weebly.com>

<https://www.fleetwoodmac.net>

<http://www.francovass.info>

<http://pictures.auktionen-gaertner.de>

<https://www.filateliafischer.it>

www.filatelianegri.it

<https://www.freestampcatalogue.nl>

<http://gbos.org.uk>

<https://i.burda-auction.cz>

<https://www.ilpostalista.it/>

<https://italiacoloniale.files.wordpress.com>

<http://www.italianstamps.co.uk/colonies/somalia/index.html>

<http://kayatana.com>

<https://www.lacasadellecollezionista.it>

<https://laserinvest.bidinside.com>

<https://www.ma-shops.nl>

<http://morawino-stamps.com>

<https://www.partenophil.com>

<https://www.stampboards.com>

<https://upload.forumfree.net>

and of course: <https://cdn.philasearch.com>

- 81st UPA Auction
- Chris Rainey
- Christ-Stamps
- Christoph Gärtner
- Compustamp
- Corinphila
- Eastern Auctions
- Ferrario
- filSam
- François Feldman
- Gazzera
- Mazzini
- Mirko Franke 99th Auction
- Quattrobajocci 37th Auction
- Schlegel
- Sommer
- Srl Auction Gallery

- Toselli
- Ulrich Felzman
- Vaccari
- Veuskens
- Viennafil (65th and 66th Auction)



<https://www.ilpostalista.it/djana/imm/42.jpg>