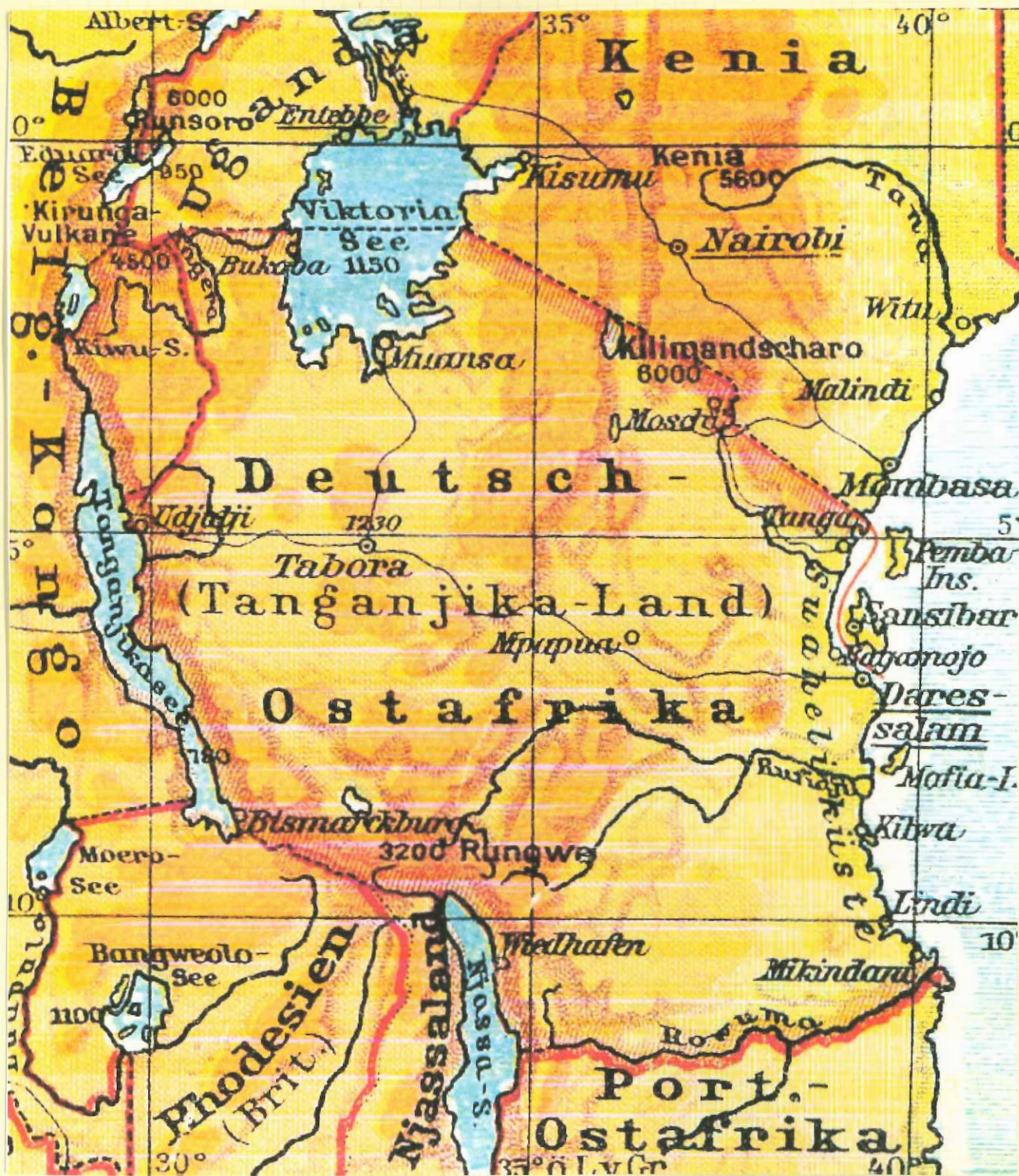


German East Africa

Map of the Territory



An old German map, purporting to show a German colony, but evidently produced just after the end of the war. The area marked 'Kiwu-S.', now Rwanda and Burundi, was an integral part of the colony.

German East Africa.

German stamps used in GEA

From 1889-90, when the GEA postal service began, until the local currency surcharges of 1893, contemporary German stamps were used. The practice continued for some time after for the higher values.



Tanga, Jun 98



Dar, Mar 99

March 1893 cover from Pangani

- 24 March : PANGANI
- March : French P.O. Zanzibar transit
- 5 April : French maibock transit mark
- 24 April : Berlin arrival backstamp

German East Africa.

1893 German stamps surcharged with new values in 'Pesa'



π



b
Fig. 14

c

1

1



German East Africa.

1896 Stamps of Germany overprinted and surcharged



c



b



b



d



a



b/c



b



d



b



a



a

German East Africa

1900

Yacht keytype

No watermark P.114



German East Africa

1900

Yacht keytype

No watermark

Perf 14



Kaiser Wilhelm D^{ts} yacht
'Hohenzollern'

German East Africa.

1905 : Currency changed : 100 Heller = 1 Rупie.

1905 Colonial 'key type': values expressed in Heller No Watermark



German East Africa

Yacht Key-type

1905

Change of currency : 100 heller = 1 rupie

No watermark



German East Africa

Yaeké key-type

1906-15

Watermark: lozenges.



German East Africa

Yacht key-type

1906-15

Watermark: lozenges



stafrika



Yacht key-type

1916-20 Rupie values, 'Kriegsdruck', Watermark: lozenges

Only the 3 rupie value on watermarked paper was issued in the colony before war was declared. A tiny quantity of the 1 rupie made it through the British blockade while hostilities continued. But printings continued to be made, the so called Kriegsdruck or war printings, until 1920. By definition these were never issued.

A. Perforation: 26 x 17 holes.



B. Perforation: 25 x 17 holes.



variety: sky retouched above
bow of yacht: position 1.

German East Africa

Yacht key-type
Watermark: lozenges

1913

Booklet panes



German East Africa

Yacht key-type

1906-15

Watermark: lozenges.

Of the rupie values, only the 3R was put on sale before 1914. Small quantities of the 1R made it through the British blockade, but they are of the highest order of rarity in used condition.



(1911)



(1909)



(1906)

German East Africa

The War in East Africa

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION

TAVETA

A prime German objective was to disrupt the Uganda railway. They did not succeed in doing so, but they captured Taveta across the border from Moschi, in September 1914 and held it until August the following year.



Taveta Fieldpost.
25.2.15
expertised Bothe.



in use
1.10.1914 - 31.7.1915

German East Africa

The War in East Africa

GERMAN ADMINISTRATION

Use of German stamps salvaged from the Königsberg

Having sunk the British cruiser in the early days of the war, the Königsberg was held up in the Rufiji delta from early 1915 and eventually scuttled on 11 July. In the interval most objects of any value, including a supply of German stamps, had been taken ashore.

These stamps were pressed into service in early 1916, in most cases being the last stamps used by the light offices from which they have been recorded before they fell to the advancing allied forces in the second half of that year.

DODOMA



4.4.1916

KOROGWE



MALAKOTE

Im sogen. Capriví-Vertrage wurde über die kolonialen Ansprüche Englands und Deutschlands Ende 1889 eine Einigung erzielt. Deutschland trat sein unter Bismarck zum deutschen Schutzgebiet erklärtes Suaheliland an England ab, Deutschland erhielt dagegen Helgoland. Auf Sansibar sowie das heutige Deutsch-Ost-Afrika erhoben beide Großmächte Ansprüche; Sansibar

Malakote



fiel an England, Ost-Afrika an Deutschland. Deutschen Kolonialpionieren war die deutsche Gebietserwerbung nicht weitgehend genug, sie versuchten, im Hinterlande der heutigen britischen Kenya-Kolonie ein neues Gebiet für Deutschland — „Malakote“ — zu erwerben. Das Unternehmen, von vornherein vom Unglück verfolgt, scheiterte. Eine Briefmarkenausgabe, für den neu einzurichtenden Postverkehr vorgesehen, gelangte nie zur Ausgabe.

Malakote never existed. In the 1890s and despite the Anglo-German agreement of 1890 delineating the borders of their respective colonial interests, German pioneers dreamt of extending their country's influence by establishing a new colony in the interior of what is today Kenya. It did not work and the idea collapsed. Malakote was not to be.

In the interval, a set of four stamps was prepared to meet expected postal needs. By definition the postal service never materialised and the stamps were never issued.