

SAMOA

Salailua



The last post office to be opened on Savaii Island, Salailua was located on the southwest coast. Only a single postmark was used from the opening date until World War I.

Postmark used from 14 January 1905 to 29 August 1914

Malua



This post office was on the North coast of Upolu. As with the other smaller offices, it used only one cds from inception to closing.

Postmark used from 24 April 1909 to 29 August 1914.

SAMOA

Aleipata



Hermann Marggraff
 Rechtsanwalt
 Berlin W 35., Potsdamerstr. 46, II.
 Fernspr. Amt VI. No. 6621.

Postkarte

An

Scap Mahanauay
Joh. Senf
Leipzig



R Aleipata (Samoa)
 No 52



Eingeschrieben

591
 Herrn Lurt A. Nocke

299
Borna & Leipzig

Bad Kissingen

(Bayern)

Villa Wahnfried

abs.
H. Gebauer
Apia

592

Postmark used from 9 August 1909 to 28 August 1914

The last post office to be opened in Samoa was Aleipata, located at the far eastern end of the island of Upolu. It utilized a single postmark from the opening date until its closing.



Usage from 1886 to 1900

John Davis, who was confirmed as postmaster of Apia by the King of Samoa in December 1886, issued a set of stamps in a palm tree design. However, these had no franking power outside the islands. Thus, mail addressed to the home country required German stamps, although a local was sometimes added as a souvenir. Above example is cancelled by the shipboard post office of the *S.M.S. Cormoran* in 1899.

SAMOA

Censored Mail

On 12 August 1914, under decree of the Imperial Governor of Samoa, Dr. Schultz, the postal officials in Apia began to censor mail. The only recorded incoming mail delivery after the war was declared arrived from Pago Pago in American Samoa on 20 August.



Handwritten note on a small white slip of paper:
Pluto Bignault Gifford

Mr. H. J. Moors,
Apia,
Samoa.

U. S. Naval Station,
Tutuila, Samoa.

Photocopy of complete seal used on reverse of cover.



The letters were appropriately backstamped, corners cut at one end and the envelopes slitted in order to remove contents. After inspection, the envelopes were closed with an official seal and a handwritten notation "opened under Martial Law" applied. Nine examples of such mail have been recorded.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

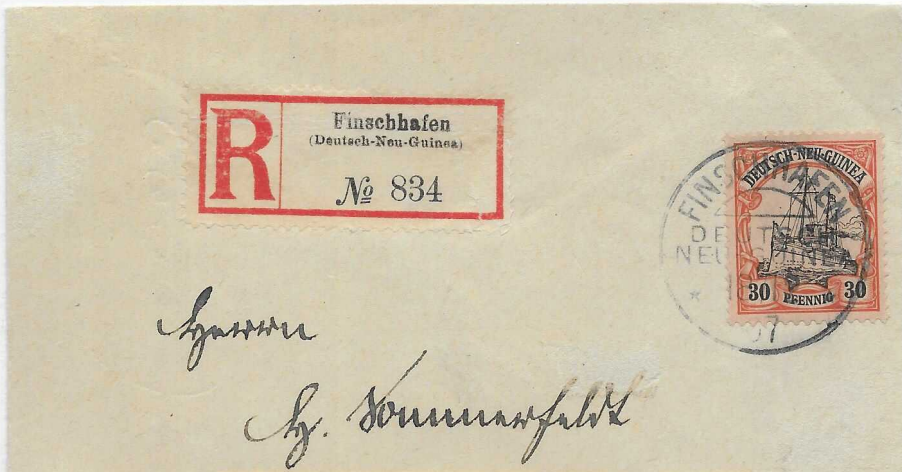
The Hamburg trading company, Godeffroy & Son, established its first trading post on Matupi Island in the Bismarck Archipelago in 1873. Subsequently, Dr. Finsch and Capt. Dallmann acquired land from the natives on the northeastern coast of New Guinea. On 17 November 1884, the German flag was raised, and in 1899 an Imperial Governor was appointed to take control of the colony. In early 1888, Finschhafen, a port on the Huon Gulf in eastern Kaiser Wilhelmsland, was the site of the first post office opened in German New Guinea.

Finschhafen



Postmark used from 15 February 1888 to 19 March 1891

In 1891 the entire white population of this settlement, including the doctor, succumbed to malaria, thus ending all commercial activity there for more than a decade.



Postmark used from 15 July 1904 to December 1914

When the Finschhafen post office reopened in 1904, it received a new type of postmark with the name of the colony in the center. This remained in use until the occupation of German New Guinea by Australian forces at the beginning of World War I.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Hatzfeldhafen



Postmark used from 1 April 1888 to 30 September 1891

The second post office to be opened in New Guinea was located on the north central coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. Post offices in the colony were closed if economic conditions changed or health reasons required. As a result, Hatzfeldhafen had a very short service life of only 42 months. Thus, stamps and covers with its postmark are particularly elusive and sought after by collectors.

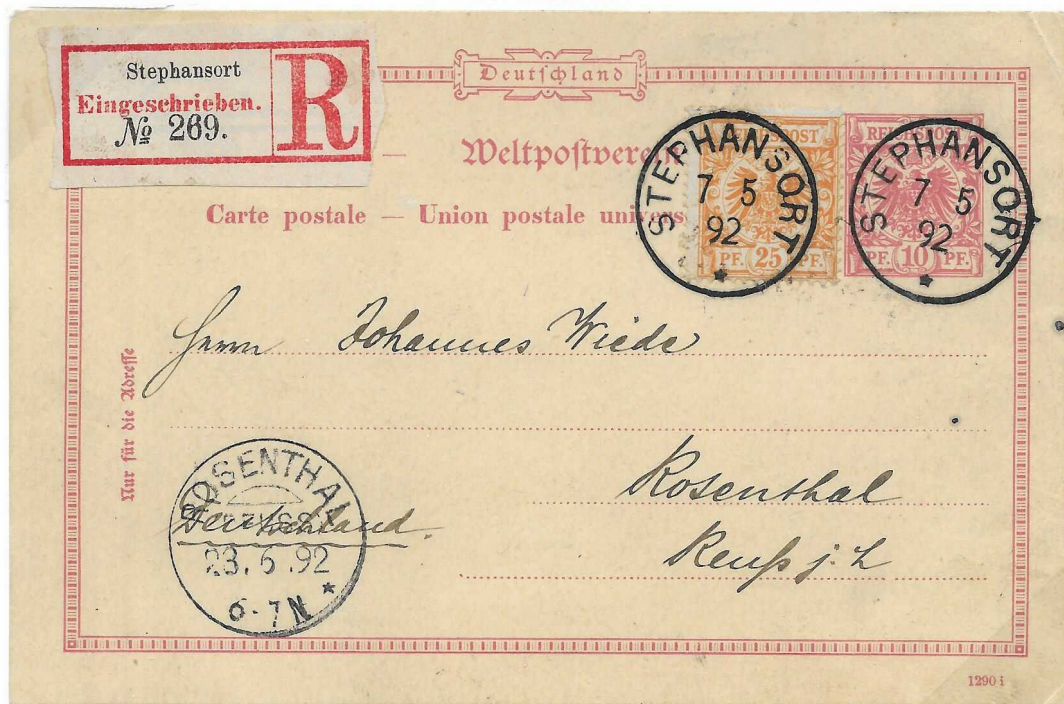


Postmark used from 15 May 1888 to 30 September 1891

The third post office to be opened along the coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland, Konstantinshafen also had a very short service life. It was in operation for just over 40 months. Thus, stamps and covers with its postmark are among the more elusive from German New Guinea.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Stephansort



Postmark used from 14 December 1889 to 30 June 1914.

Stephansort was one of the active ports on the northern coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. Due to the absence of a suitable official of the Neu-Guinea-Kompagnie, this office was closed down between 30 July 1892 and 14 February 1893.



Postmark used from 1 January 1898 to 30 June 1914

The first Stephansort cancel became worn and a new, slightly larger version with three stars at the bottom of the circle was sent out as a replacement. The old cds was sent back to Germany for refurbishing on 20 August 1898 and returned at the end of December with instructions that it be used as a reserve cancel. This was ignored and the * * * marking appears to have been relegated to reserve status instead.



Postmark used from January 1891 to 22 April 1900

The first post office to be opened on the island of New Pomerania. The above was the first of two postmarks used from the opening date until World War I.

ATTEST

DR. FRIEDRICH F. STEUER

Verbandsprüfer

des Bundes der philatelistischen Prüfer e.V. im BDPH und APHV

A-1010 Wien, Stubenring 6, Tel. 02 22/51 21 880

Nr. 161

Datum 15.12.94

Der zur Beurteilung vorliegende Einschreibebrief

VORLÄUFER DEUTSCH-NEUGUINEA

frankiert mit vier Stück
MiNr.V47c, 10 Pfg. bräunlichrot
mit Entwertungen:
"HERBERTSHÖH 19/12/94"
i s t e c h t .

Der portogerecht frankierte Brief besitzt den zugehörigen R-Zettel No.599. Die vier Einzelmarken sind durch drei Stempelabdrücke entwertet, die alle Merkmale echter Abstempelungen und einer zeitgerechten Verwendung aufweisen. Das Stück hat den Postweg nach Deutschland korrekt zurückgelegt, rückseitiger Ankunftsstempel HANNOVER vom 10.2.95. Es hat ein Rötelkreuz in der Art der Kenntlichmachung englischer Einschreibbriefe. Der Brief wurde am Unterrand geöffnet und ist trotz seines dünnen Wasserzeichenpapiers gut erhalten, die zur Frankatur verwendeten Marken gut gezähnt und qualitativ vollkommen einwandfrei. Keine Signatur, Abbildung auf dem zweiten Blatt dieses Attestes.



Dr. F. STEUER

Prüfgebiet: Vorläufer Deutsche Kolonien

Die Prüfung erfolgte auf Grund der Prüfforderung des Bundes der Philatelistischen Prüfer e.V.

Einschreiben.



Frau Marie Demme

Hersfeld (Hessen)

R Herbertshöhe
Deutsch Neu-Guinea
№ 422

253 ****

934. Herbertshöh magne. Zum

anbei *mit* Zahl der
 Ci-joint *photographie* Inhaltsert.

Wertangabe *Mark 120.* Nombre de décl.

Nachnahme
Remboursement

An
A *Frau Max Grosser*
Unterwiesingstr.

(Bestimmungsort) in *Frankenberg in. Ostf.*
 (Lieu de destination) a *Wohnung*
 (Straße und Hausnummer)

Postgewicht <i>2 1/2</i> kg g Poids <i>2 1/2</i> "	Zollgebühren.*) Droits de douane.(*)	Post-Leitvermerk: Achsamenent:
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*) Von der Grenz-Eingangs-Postanstalt des Bestimmungslandes auszufüllen.
 (*) Cadre à remplir par le bureau d'échange d'entrée du pays de destination.

A. 20.

Postmark used from 22 April 1900 to 10 September 1914

It was decided that the correct spelling of the name for this settlement should have an "e" on the end. Thus, a new postmark was prepared and used until the Australian occupation.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen

One of the two main ports on the northern coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. Due to the serious illness of the postal agent, Stephansort took over the postmark of Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen on 5 April 1897 until the office reopened on 3 December 1897.

Postmark used from
1 March 1892 to
September 1914



Matupi

The second post office on New Pomerania, Matupi used a single cds from inception until its closing.

Postmark used from 1 November 1894 to 31 January 1906.



GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Berlinhafen



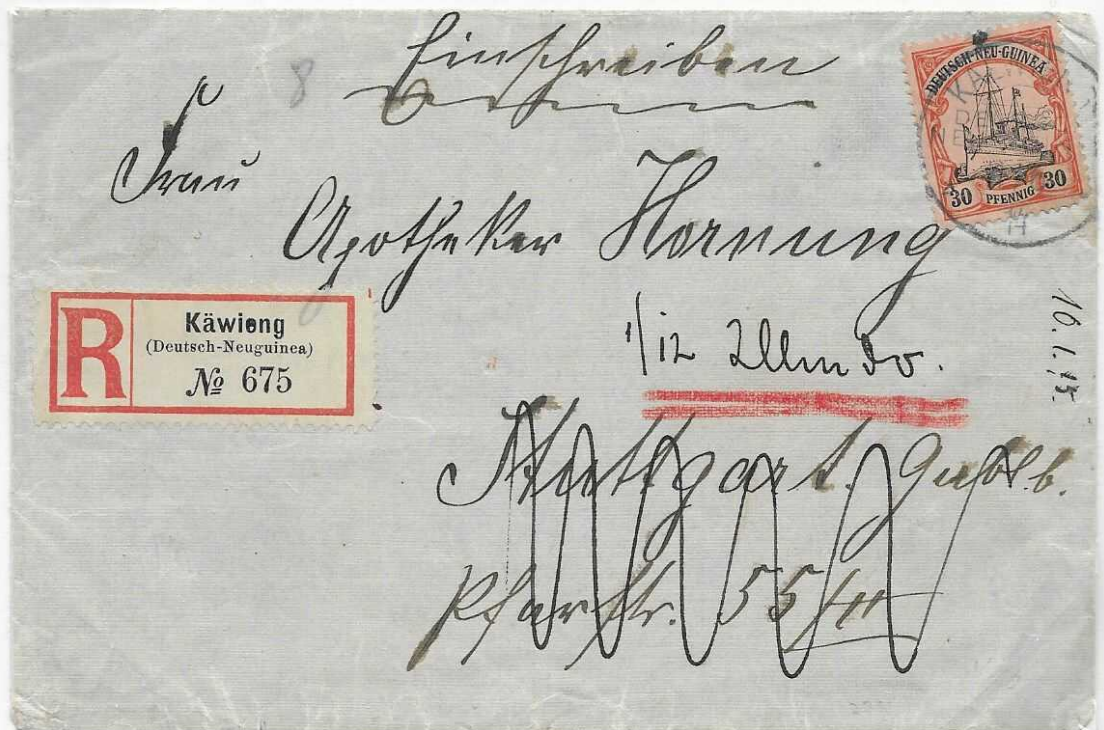
This post office opened on the northwest coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland. In 1912, the settlement was given its native name of Eitape.

Postmark used from 22 May 1898 to 30 September 1912

Käwieng

The first post office to be opened on the island of New Mecklenburg. Only a single cds used from inception until the Australian occupation.

Postmark used from 1 January 1904 to 17 October 1914.





Postmark used from 1 February 1906 to 31 March 1910

In 1906, Simpsonhafen, on New Pomerania, was named as the capital of German New Guinea and a post office opened there. In 1910, the town was given its native name of Rabaul.

Deutschland.

Administration des postes d'Allemagne.

Meldung wegen unbestellbarer Pakete.
Avis de non remise de colis.

Nicht Zutreffendes streichen. — Biffer les indications dont il n'est pas fait usage.

Das (Die) zu anliegender Postpaketadresse gehörige(n) Paket(e) Nr. 18 aus Kieta
Le (les) colis dont ci-joint bulletin d'expédition n° originaire(s) de
abgesandt am 13/4 an Gouverneur a. I. R. v. Bennigsen
expédié(s) le 4 à l'adresse d
in Berlin-Schöneberg ist (sind) hier unbestellbar geworden aus folgendem Grunde:
à est (sont) en souffrance à mon bureau pour le motif suivant:

- a. Die Sendung(en) ist (sind) vom Empfänger verwelgelt worden.
Le(s) colis a (ont) été refusé(s) par le destinataire.
- b. Die Sendung(en) ist (sind) nicht abgefordert worden.
Le(s) colis n'a (n'ont) pas été réclamé(s).
- c. Der Empfänger ist unbekannt, verstorben.
Le destinataire est inconnu, décédé.

Stempel der Aufgabe-
Anstalt.
Timbre du bureau d'origine.



Unterschrift der Aufgabe-Anstalt.
Le bureau d'origine.

Postagentur Kieta
[Signature]



- 1) Adresse möglichst genau anzugeben.
Indiquer l'adresse aussi exactement que possible.
- 2) In diesem Falle ist eine neue Nachnahme-Postanweisung, die auf den herabgesetzten Betrag lautet, beizufügen.
A ajouter, dans ce cas, un nouveau mandat de remboursement établi pour le montant réduit.
- 3) In diesem Falle ist ein Zollfranzosettel beizufügen.
A ajouter, dans ce cas, un bulletin d'affranchissement.

Parcel inquiry form related to the non-deliverability of a package originally mailed on 13 April 1912 at Kieta in the German Solomon Islands to a Governor von Bennigsen in Berlin-Schöneberg. On 11 July, the Berlin W9 post office sent this form to the postal agent at Kieta (where it was received on 31 October) requesting instructions, as the addressee had passed away. The agent directed that delivery be made to the Natural History Museum. A manuscript notation indicates that the form arrived back in Berlin on 30 December. We can only hope that the museum eventually received the specimens or whatever was contained in the parcel.)