

Postmark used from 24 April 1907 to December 1914

The first post office on Bougainville in the German portion of the Solomon Islands and one of the last settlements to be occupied by the Allied forces.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Rabaul



Postmark used from  
1 April 1910 to 11  
September 1914

Postmark used from  
6 April 1913 to 11  
September 1914



This was the new name given to Simpsonhafen in 1910. The initial version of its postmark had "stars" on both sides of the dial and saw relatively limited use in spite of the administrative activity conducted in Rabaul. A second version of the postmark was introduced three years later. It showed the name of the colony in parenthesis and had the code letter "a" on the right side of the dial. Both types were used contemporaneously.

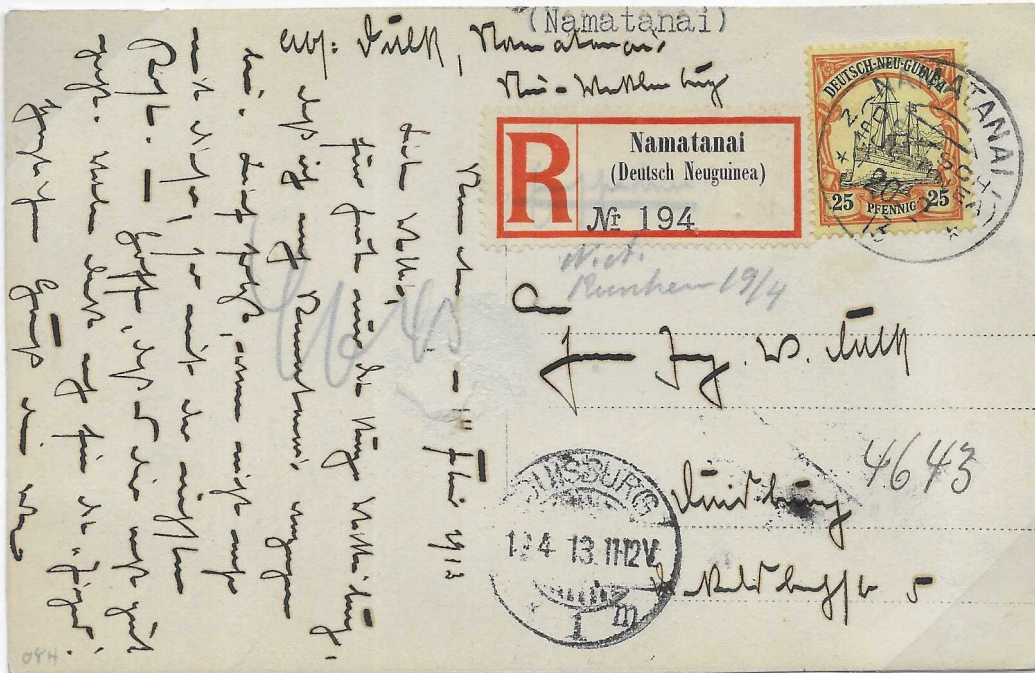


Postmark used from December 1910 to November 1914

The first and only post office opened to serve the Hermit Islands to the west of the Admiralty Group. Only one postmark was used from opening day up to the occupation.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Namatanai



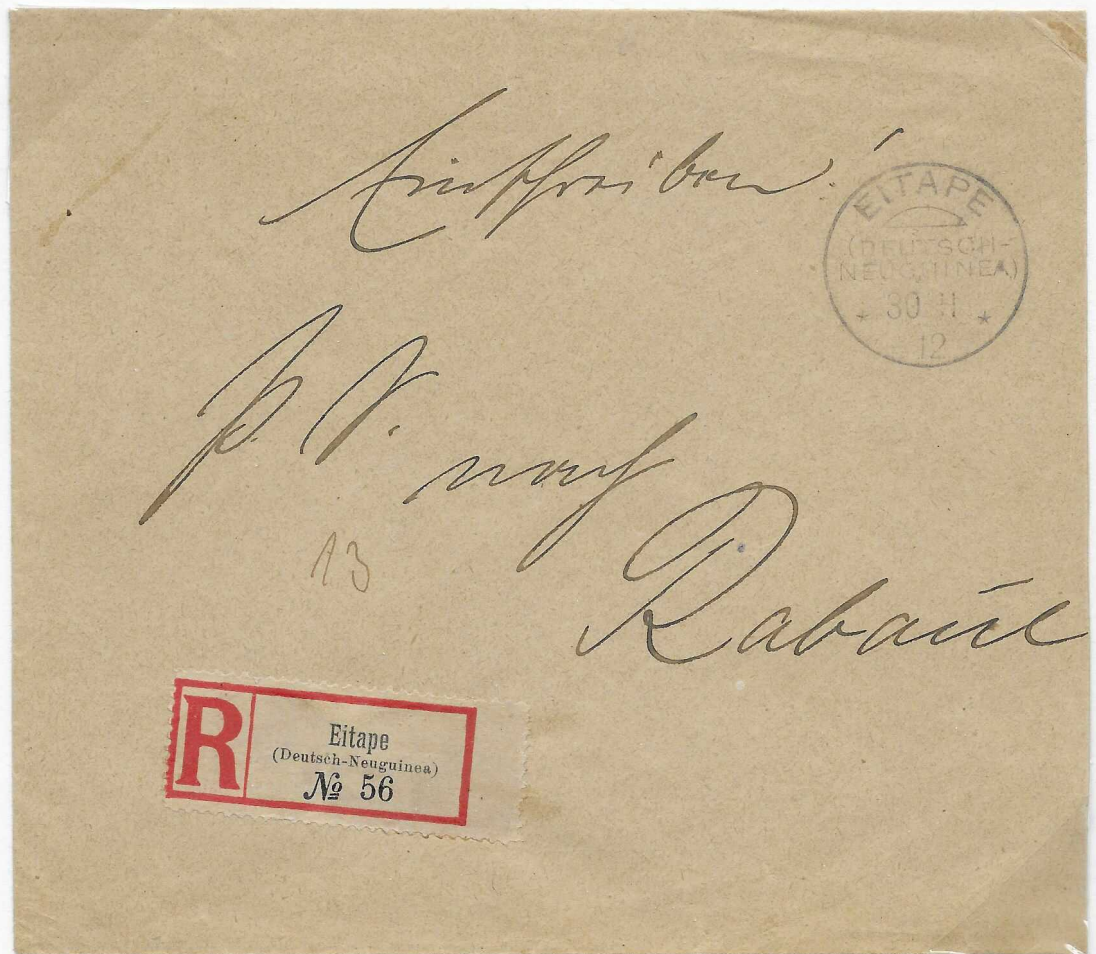
The second and final post office opened on the island of New Mecklenburg. Only one postmark was used from opening day up to World War I.

Postmark used from December 1911 to November 1914

Eitape

This was the new name given to Berlinhafen, the westernmost post office in German New Guinea. Its cds was in use for less than two years prior to the Australian occupation

Postmark used from 1 October 1912 to September 1914.



GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Manus



This post office was opened to serve the Admiralty Islands to the north of New Guinea.. It was not occupied by the Australians until early December 1914.

Postmark used from  
6 December 1912  
to December 1914

Deulon



This post office on the north central coast of Kaiser Wilhelmsland was the last to open in the colony. Its cds was in use for less than 9 months prior to the Australian occupation.

Postmark used from  
1 January to 20  
September 1914.

## GERMAN NEW GUINEA

### Kerawara

Postmark used from May 1888 to December 1890



### Morobe

Postmark used from 20 January 1913 to 11 January 1915



### Buka

Postmark used from 26 July 1913 to January 1915



Other post offices in German New Guinea included Kerawara, the first agency opened on New Mecklenburg. From 4 April to mid-May 1888, it used the Matupi cds. Thereafter, its own postmark was used until closing in June 1890. From July to December 1890, the Kerawara cds was used at Herbertshöh.

Morobe was the southernmost post office in the colony, located quite near the Papuan border with Kaiser Wilhelmsland, and had relatively limited postal business.

Buka is the northernmost of the Solomon Island group, and its post office also saw limited use.

# ATTEST

**DR. HORST W. LANTELME**

Bundesprüfer

des Bundes der philatelistischen Prüfer e.V. im BDPH und APHV  
D-8011 Baldham, Heideweg 11a, Tel. 08106/7498

Nr. 356

Datum 10.4.1989

## DEUTSCH-NEU-GUINEA

1901, Schiffszeichnung 1 Mark rot, mit  
vorschriftsmäßiger doppelter Entwertung  
"BUKA 3.3.14".

Der Stempel ist echt.

Die Marke befindet sich in tadelloser  
Erhaltung.

Das Briefstück trägt die Altsignatur "Bothe  
BPP" doppelt und wurde "Dr. Lantelme BPP"  
signiert.

Die Identität ergibt sich aus der Fotokopie  
auf dem Attest.

Die Haftung aus diesem Attest ist auf fünf  
Jahre ab Ausstellungsdatum beschränkt.



*H. Lantelme*

Prüfgebiete: Deutsche Kolonien Neuguinea, Karolinen,  
Marianen, Marshall-Inseln, Samoa

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



Postmark used from May 1893 to July 1914

Seapost markings exist on stamps of New Guinea from several of the lines serving the German Pacific possessions. Above postmarks of the New Guinea Branch Line have the identifying marks "b" and "c" in their cds, indicating that they were mailed on the Steamers *Stettin* and *Prinz Waldemar*, respectively.



GERMAN NEW GUINEA

Neu-Guinea-Zweiglinie (Hong Kong) Seepost



Postmark used from 25 July 1900 to December 1901

The above Seapost marking exists as a variation of the New Guinea Branch Line. It has the identifying mark "a" in the cds and was mailed on the Steamer *Nuen-Tung*.



Postmark used from 19 July 1900 to the end of 1904

The above Seepost marking is a variation of the New Guinea Branch Line. Code letter "a" is known used from August 1900 until 1901 and from February 1902 to the end of 1904. Code "b" was used from the end of 1901.



Usage from 1903 to 1909

Although trading vessels in the Marshall Islands were obliged to pick up and deliver mail at small islands on their routes, no such regulation applied in New Guinea. However, the captain of the steamer *Siar* provided a similar "Atoll Mail" service whereby he cancelled stamps by manuscript and delivered the letters to addressees along his route. As an example, the stamp on the above cover was endorsed with the ship's name and the date, 25 March 1909, before delivery at the small island of Selen, which is located near Eitape.

# Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Sammler Deutscher Kolonialpostwertzeichen

Gegründet 1923 in Berlin

EINGEGANGEN  
13. MAI 1969  
Erl

Leiter: **Hans Bothe**  
1 Berlin 42  
Marienhöher Weg 34  
Telefon: 75 85 50

Geschäftsstelle: **Willy Harms**  
1 Berlin 44, Bouchéstraße 51  
Telefon: 621 25 00  
Postscheck: Berlin West 1254 69

PRÜFUNGSBEFUND Nr. 591

den 9. Mai 1969

DEUTSCH - NEUGUINEA

Handschriftliche Entwertung "SIAR" 25/3/09

Den vorgelegten Brief mit einer handschriftlichen Entwertung des Postdampfers "SIAR" der Neuguinea-Kompanie halte ich für

E C H T   u n d   O R D N U N G S M Ä S S I G

im Zuge einer gelegentlichen und gefälligen Postmitnahme zugestellt. Die handschriftliche Entwertung zeigt die Handschrift des Kapitäns der "SIAR", wie sie von korrekten und bedarfsmäßig beförderten Briefen bekannt geworden ist. Der Brief erhielt keine Absender- oder Aufgabevermerke, er ist nach Selen, einem Ort ohne Postanstalt, gerichtet.



Abschnitt zur Packetadresse.  
Coupon of the Parcel Address.

Packetadresse.  
Parcel Address.

Anbei durch Dampfschiff der Neu Guinea Compagnie  
Herewith by steamer of the Neu Guinea Compagnie



Name und Wohnort des Absenders:  
Name and residence of sender:

Zu beachten die Bemerkungen auf der Rückseite.  
Notice the instructions on the other side.

An  
To

in  
in

abzuliefern in  
to be delivered in

bei der Stationsverwaltung bzw. bei der Agentur lagernd.  
to be deposited at the office of the station or respectively at the agency.

Gewicht:  
Weight

kg  
kg

Angenommen  
Received

von dem Stationsverwalter in  
by the office of the station

von dem Capitain des Dampfschiffes  
by the captain of the steamer

von der Agentur in  
by the agency in

In 1888 the New Guinea Company commissioned the design of an essay (as above -- in green) for a proposed parcel address card with an imprinted value of 2 marks. In November, the Reichsdruckerei in Berlin was authorized to print the actual cards. However, since it was difficult to finance the necessary development of the territory from private sources, an Imperial Commissioner took over the administration of New Guinea in early 1890. Thus, the parcel cards were never used for the intended purpose, although a few are known with a blue station marking of the New Guinea Company at Finschhafen.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

German-English Airship Project



Project envisioned in 1912-13

One of the most exotic colonial schemes was a joint Anglo-German proposal to use an airship for exploration of the interior of New Guinea. Special vignettes were produced for fund-raising purposes, two of which became available philatelically even though the project had to be abandoned because of the outbreak of World War I.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA

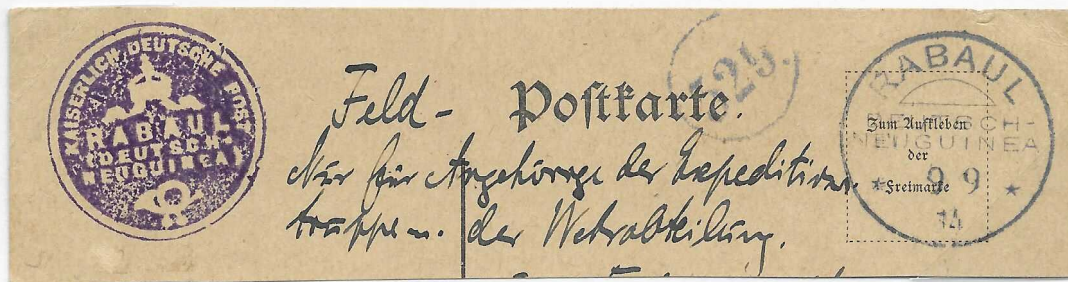
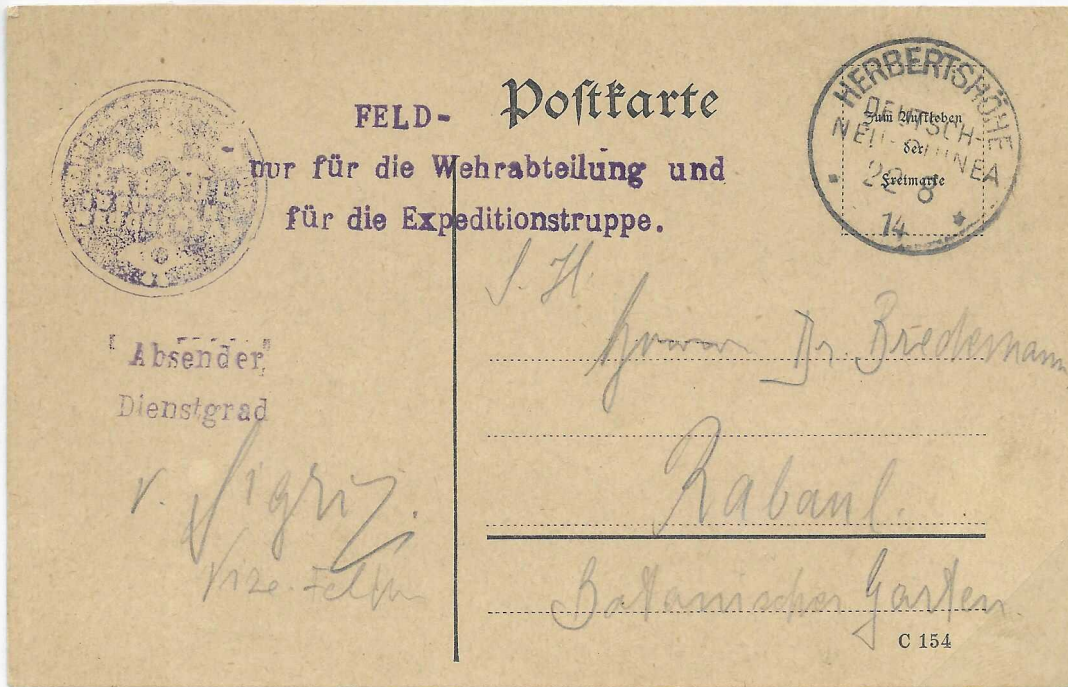
"Deutsch-Neuguinea"



Marking shown for 1914

Around the end of 1906 (as determined from the spelling on newly-issued postmarks) it was decided that the German name of the colony should be spelled with two words instead of three, i.e. Deutsch-Neuguinea rather than Deutsch-Neu-Guinea. This was not reflected on the stamps until 1914, when three values of the "Kaiser's Yacht" stamps were prepared with the new inscription. However, by the time the stamps were ready, most of the principal settlements in the colony had been occupied by the Allies. Thus, the new issue never saw New Guinea although they were placed on sale at the philatelic window in Berlin in the fall of 1914.

As shown, an unrecorded (and presumably unofficial) marking with the new-style name was used on several of the high values in conjunction with the Maron postmark.



Usage in August and September 1914

New Guinea was declared to be on war status on 6 August 1914, and a small force was created to defend the radio station and other facilities. About 1,000 post cards were prepared for use by the troops in the field without payment of postage, being imprinted with a rubber handstamp reading "FIELD-/only for the Defense Corps and for the Expeditionary Troops." This special handstamp became lost during an Australian raid on Rabaul on 12 August, so later supplies were validated in manuscript, although still receiving the official seal. The acting governor of the colony surrendered on 17 September 1914. (c.)



# ATTEST

**DR. HORST W. LANTELME**

Bundesprüfer

Mitglied im Bund der philatelistischen Prüfer e. V. des BDPH und des APHV

D-8011 Baldham, Heideweg 11 a, Tel. 08106/7498

Nr. 398

Datum 13.12.1989

## DEUTSCH-NEU-GUINEA

1914, August, Postkartenvordruck C 154 als Feldpostkarte an die Truppen ausgegeben und durch einen Typenstempel "FELD-(Postkarte) nur für die Wehrabteilung und für die Expeditionstruppe" sowie "Absender Dienstgrad" deutlich gemacht. Zusätzlich ist das "Dienstsiegel von Rabaul" angebracht.

Die Karte ist im innerkolonialen Verkehr verwendet und trägt den echten, in Gebrauch befindlichen Stempel "HERBERTSHÖHE 22/8 14".

Die Karte wurde doppelt signiert "Dr. Lantelme BPP".

Die Identität von Vorder- und Rückseite ergibt sich aus der Fotokopie auf der zweiten Seite des Attestes.

Die Haftung aus diesem Attest ist auf fünf Jahre ab Ausstellungsdatum beschränkt.

Prüfgebiete: Deutsche Kolonien Neuguinea, Karolinen,  
Marianen, Marshall-Inseln, Samoa

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



Usage in August and September 1914

Although opportunities to send mail out of the colony were quite limited, censorship was imposed after 6 August 1914 when New Guinea was declared to be on war status. One censor marking is recorded, reading "Opened by the Government under right of war/Rabaul, - September 1914/Inspecting Officer."



Mailed in July 1914

Letters addressed to the colonies were being mailed right up to the outbreak of the war. However, due to the British blockade and capture of German ships on the high seas, there was no opportunity for delivery. Thus, mail already in the postal system was marked "Return due to the state of war" and sent back to the writer.