

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Aroab
7 March 1919

Okahandja
3 February 1920

Outjo
21 April 1916

O.H.M.'s.S.



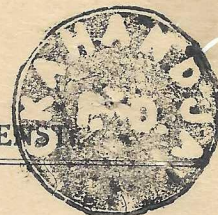
The Director of Posts & Tels.,

Postal Sect

G.P.

POST CARD.
POSTKAART.

ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—OP AKTIEVE DIENST



6 APR 1916

HUBERT JANSON
FRANZFONTein und HUBERTSBURG.
Post-Station Outjo
Deutsch Südwest-Afrika.



AND TELEGRAPHS

HOEK

*Au Bureau international
de la paix*



Berne
Switzerland.

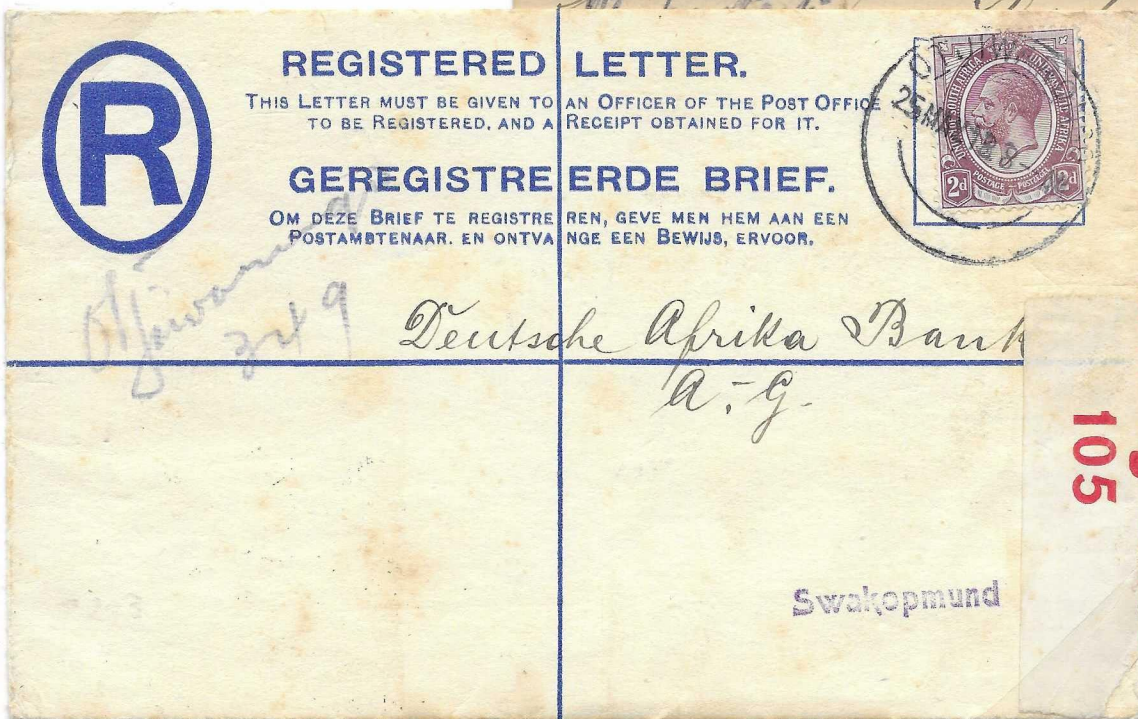
These examples were postmarked with unusual negative seals, with two upper cards being used in official service. Lower cover franked at the UPU 2-1/2d letter rate as addressed to the International Peace Bureau in Switzerland.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Windhoek
2 October 1918

Swakopmund
25 November 1918

Otjiwarongo
25 May 1918



Postal stationery of the Union was used in Southwest Africa along with the stamps. Shown here are domestic and international postal cards as well as a registration envelope.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

South African Occupation

Okahandja
25 August 1916

Kub
5 July 1918

This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter.

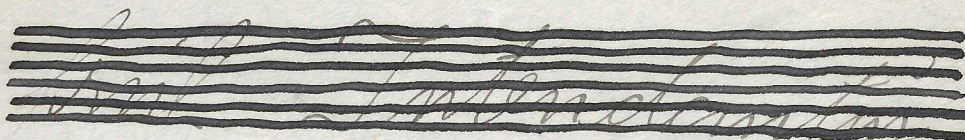
Deze Band mag slechts gebruikt worden voor Koeranten of voor zodanige documenten als als Drukwerk mogen worden verzonden. Brieven of mededelingen van de aard van brieven (hetzij afzonderlijk of anderszins) mogen niet worden ingesloten. Indien deze regel wordt overtreden, wordt het pakket als een brief belast.



Bookpost

DEUTSCHE AFRIKA-B.
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

Professor Gué's



Box 120

Windruck.

Examples of mail sent at the printed matter rate. Above is an imprinted 1/2d newspaper wrapper used from Okahandja to Windhuk. Cover below is endorsed "Bookpost" and sent at 1/2d rate from Kub to Windhuk. Mail of this class is seldom seen.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Luderitzbucht
18 September 1917

Windhoek
2 April 1918

Official Mail

SERVICE.

U. 12.



Mr. R. Schurig

Luderitzbucht

Mr



Official letters of the Protectorate Authorities were sent free of postage providing that an appropriate official imprint or cachet was clearly shown, as in the examples above.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Aroab
25 September 1916

Omaruru
10 May 1917

Official Mail

Mr. G. J. Hesselmann

Krutmanshoek



On His Majesty's Service.

The Deutsche Afrika Bank G.

Swakopmund

Additional examples of official letters of the Protectorate Authorities sent free. Note cachets of Magistrates 27 and 21 in their respective districts.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Capetown
8 February 1916

Prisoner of War Mail

Bern
18 July 1917



An

Herrn Postdirektor Thomas

in

Windhuk

Deutsch-Südwestafrika.

Durch Vermittlung des Prisoner of War
Information Bureau in London nach Capstadt
zur Weiterbeförderung



This cover contained a message that originated in Berlin, was transmitted to Capetown by the International Red Cross in Switzerland and then sent by letter to Windhuk.

This example originated in Wurttemberg, was sent via the International Peace Bureau in Bern on to Southwest Africa, where it was forwarded from Windhuk to Karibib. Somewhere during its journey, it was marked "Detained."

J. H.

Via Cape Town

Fehr. Baron v. Bönitz

Etiro

Post Karibib

in Windhuk

DETAINED.
J. W. Afrika

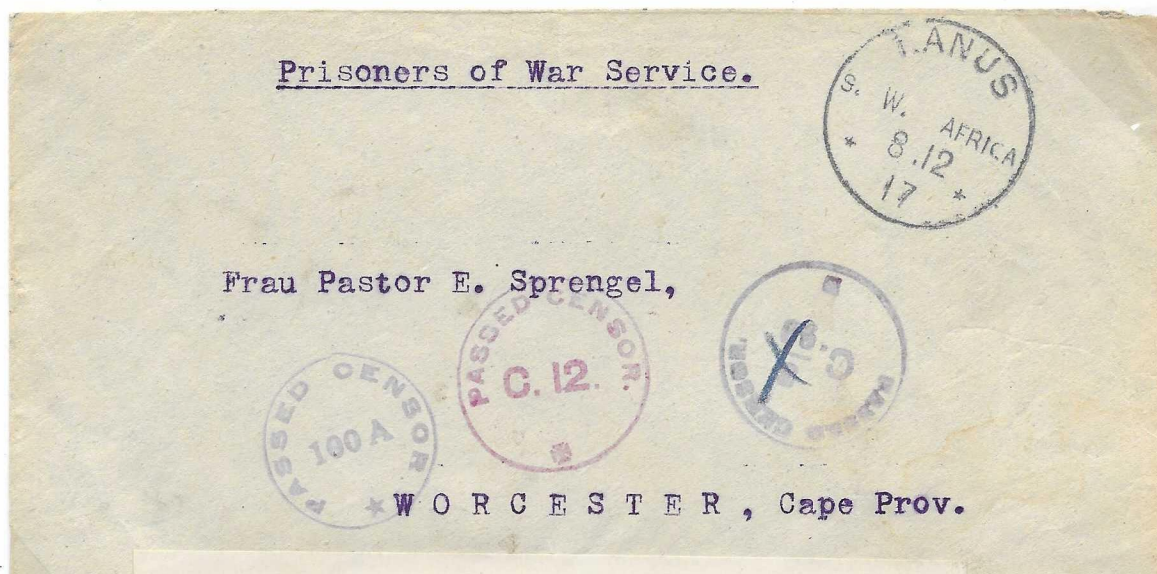


GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Kanus
8 December 1917

Windhoek
28 March 1917

Prisoner of War Mail



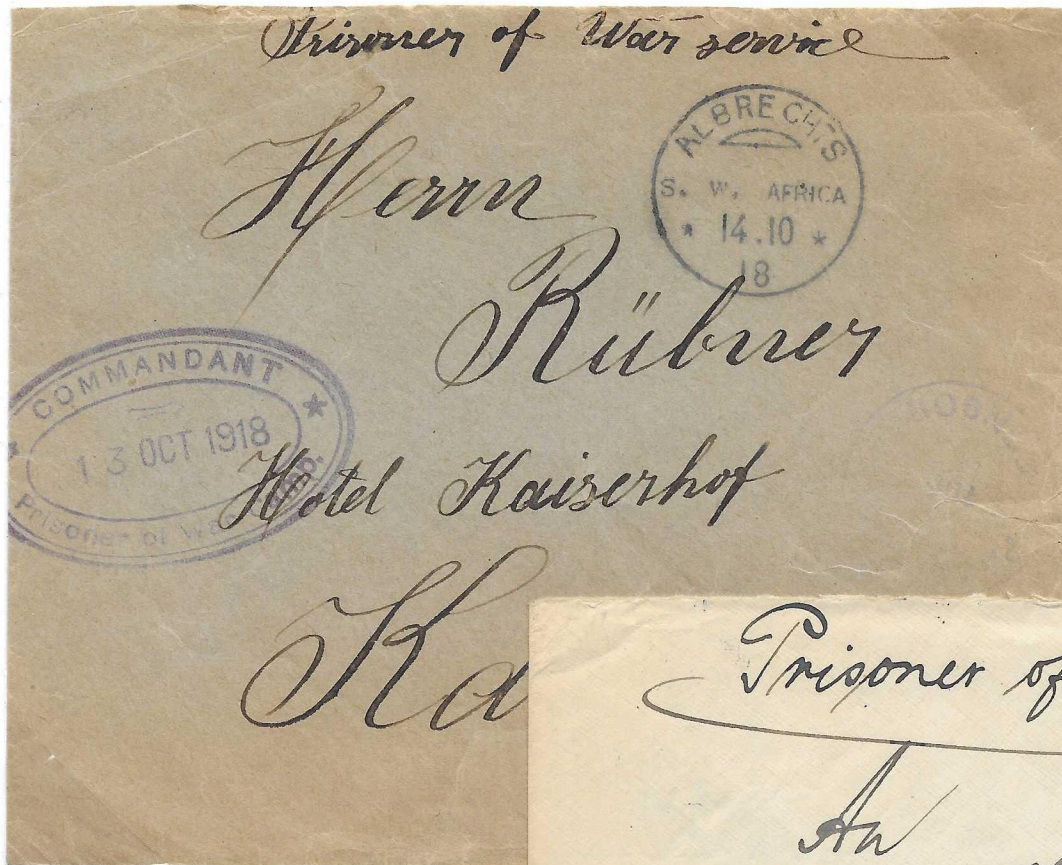
The Germans had sufficient troops in GSWA to resist for some months. As a result, there were POWs being held by the South Africans. Upper cover in outbound from Pastor Sprengel (designated as POW No. 60) at Kanus to his wife in Cape Province. Lower example is from a POW in Swakopmund to the former staff administrator of the *Schutztruppe* in Windhuk. The cachet of the Commandant of the POW Camp has been applied.

GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA
South African Occupation

Albrechts
14 October 1918

Aus
12 March 1918

Prisoner of War Mail



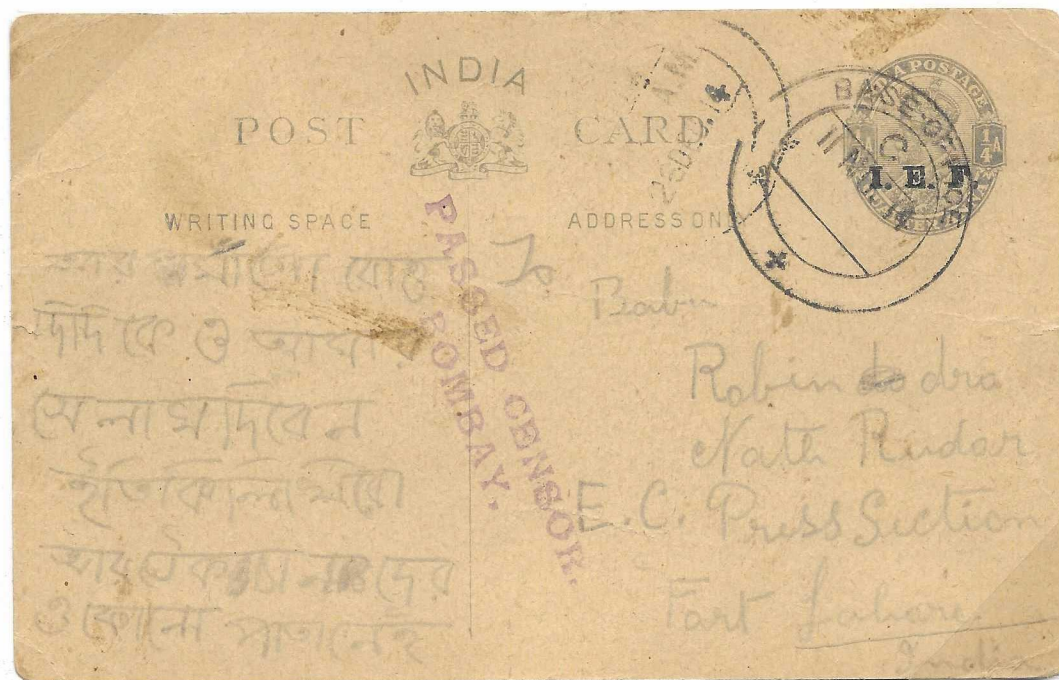
These covers sent by POWs in the camps at Albrechts and Aus to other Germans in Karibib and Windhuk. Note cachets of POW Camp Commandant with upper and lower case letters at the bottom of the ovals.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

BRITISH OCCUPATION

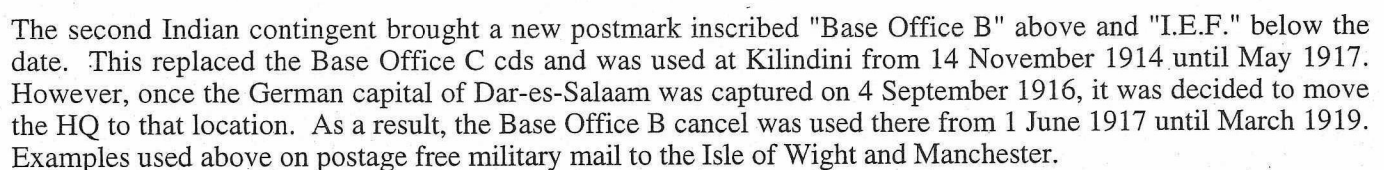
The campaign in East Africa was the most complicated and longest-lasting of the Allied efforts against the German colonies. There were several phases, involving troops from various British territories and three foreign countries. At the onset of the war, additional British forces were unavailable, so a contingent of the Indian Army was sent to British East Africa (Kenya). Initial action was largely defensive until additional forces from South Africa arrived in late 1915 following the end of the successful campaign against South West Africa. The British, aided by Belgian forces from the Congo, then advanced and captured the railway lines and major towns as the Germans retreated to the southeastern part of the colony at the end of 1916. At that point, the Germans remained in the countryside, living off the land and conducting a guerrilla campaign until final surrender on 22 November 1918. Shown for East Africa is mail processed by the Indian Army Postal Service and that of the Nyasaland Field Force, followed by the Belgians (mostly in Ruanda-Urundi) and the Portuguese (in Kionga), plus French Liaison officers.

Base Office C
11 November 1914



The first Indian troops arrived in BEA on 14 September 1914, with the second contingent coming in the following month. The initial fieldpost marking, inscribed Base Office C, was used at HQ in Mikindini from 16 October to 13 November 1914, when it was superseded by the Base B marking. Thus, covers with this cancel are seldom seen. Example above is an I.E.F. (Indian Expeditionary Force) overprinted postal card written in Hindi and sent to Fort Lahore -- censored on arrival at Bombay.

Base Office B
27 July 1917
30 August 1917



GERMAN EAST AFRICA

British Occupation

FPO No. 22
21 August 1915

FPO No. 24
22 November 1915

FPO No. 25
30 May 1915



The Indian Postal Service opened 32 field post offices during the East African campaign, starting in late October 1914. All of the early offices were in British East Africa as the troops were in defensive positions north of the German border. Most of these stations had numbers below 100. Later, as German territory was occupied in 1916 and 1917, additional offices were opened -- mostly with numbers in the 300 series. Examples here are from towns in BEA: FPO 22 at Voi, FPO 24 at Nairobi and FPO 25 at Kajaido Railhead. The postmarks were large double-circle types with a bridge for the date; on covers they were customarily applied to the reverse. Some offices were also supplied with a two-line handstamp inscribed "I.E.F."B" - F.P.O. No.____/Postage Free." Note that middle card was sent by Major General Tighe, then the British Commander in Chief in East Africa.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
British Occupation

FPO No. 52
16 February 1917

FPO No. 71
22 November 1916



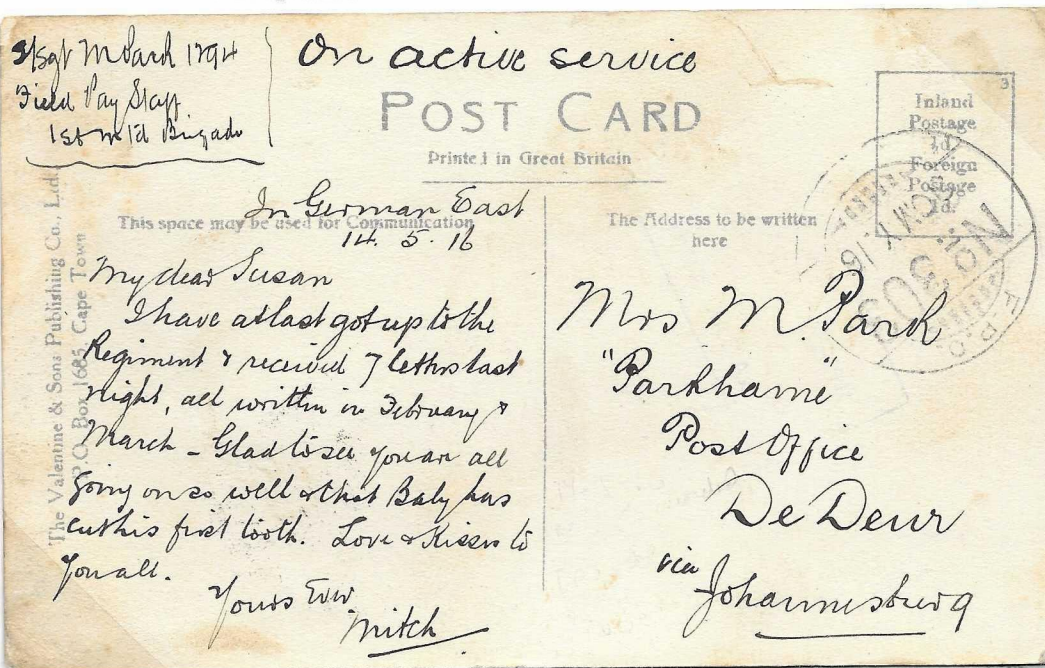
Some of the field post offices moved into former German territory following the occupation. FPO 52 was shifted into the Ruvu area in September 1916 and is shown here on a cover from a member of the West African Field Force to London in 1917. Below is a cover to Johannesburg via FPO 71 then located at Morogoro in GEA.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
British Occupation

FPO No. 303
30 May 1916

FPO No. 304
23 May 1917

FPO No. 306
26 November 1917



OPENED BY
CENSOR.

There were no FPOs with numbers between 74 and 301, but a number of stations in the 300 series were opened in GEA. Postcard sent from 303 by a member of the 1st South African Mounted Brigade is the earliest recorded use from Moschi, which had been captured in March 1916. Cover sent via 304 was from the Custodian of Enemy Property at Tanga (occupied in July 1916) to Amsterdam. Picture postcard sent via 306 in Morogoro, which was captured in August 1916.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
British Occupation

FPO No. 320
16 April 1916

FPO No. 321
26 September 1916

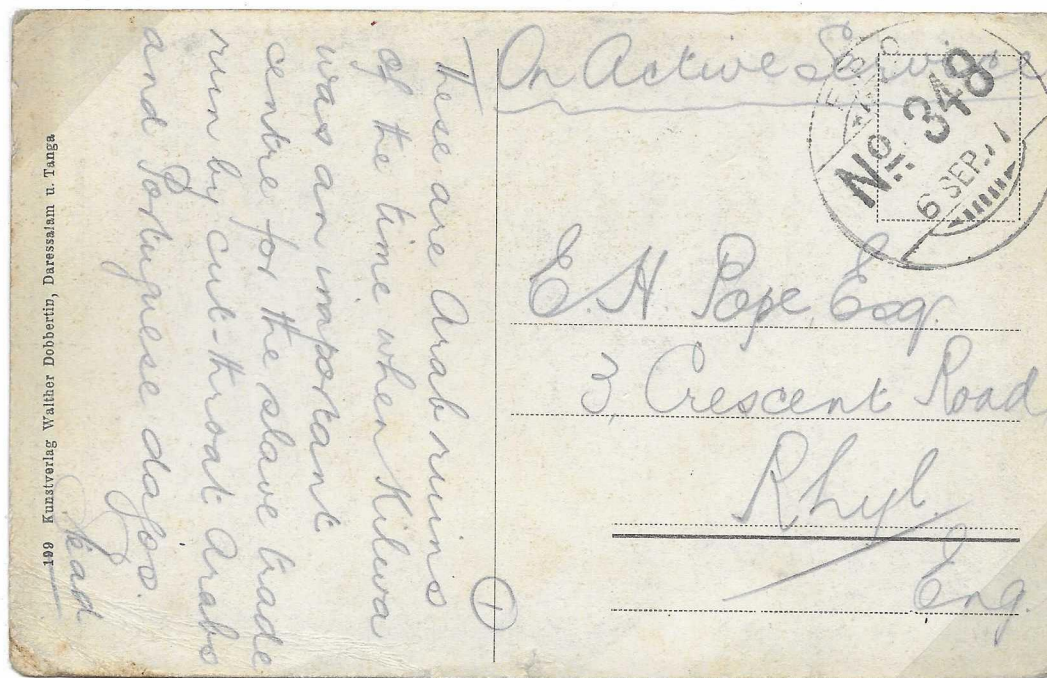


Additional FPO numbers in GEA were in the 320s. Shown are #320 on a picture postcard of Mt. Kilimanjaro, from Tabora to Paris on the earliest recorded date. Lower card via FPO 321 used on the second day from Iringa.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
British Occupation

FPO No. 348
6 September 1917

FPO No. 350
25 July 1918



The highest number for an Indian FPO in GEA was 350. Upper picture postcard of Kilwa (captured September 1916) sent via 348 to England. Cover below sent from Lindi (also occupied September 1916) to England by a Lieutenant in the King's African Rifles to England.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA
British Occupation

Mail Agency No. 5
8 September 1917

Mail Agency No. 9
28 September 1918



Very few examples exist of a mystery postmark inscribed "Mail Agency" used in GEA. It is believed that they were used by mail agents in charge of various points along the Central Railway line. Above are the discovery examples of No. 5 on a cover from the Dodoma area to England and No. 9 on a cover to a member of the BEF in France, where it was received at APO S.17 on 22 December 1918. Manuscript endorsement in red "not known at Mombasa" is blacked out. Only four "Mail Agency" examples recorded, including No.1 and No.3.