

VORLÄUFER

Whole Number 191

December 2019

Journal of the German Colonies Collectors Group

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A Color Histogram Analysis – see page 23



For the Beginner: Offices and more – see page 6





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<p>VORLÄUFER is published twice a year by the German Colonies Collectors Group.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Study Group of the Germany Philatelic Society American Philatelic Society Affiliate No. 236 An Associated Group of the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society</p>																						
<p>For membership information and address changes, please contact Oliver Wyrcki at the address below. Annual subscription:</p> <p>USA and Canada: \$16 Airmail to the World: \$26 €24</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Table of Contents</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Masthead and Table of Contents</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Editor's Notes</td> <td style="text-align: right;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GCCG News</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Wyrcki 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For the Beginner – An Introduction to German Colonial Philately</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Sugimura 6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Side Trip into Postal History</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Czopek 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>The German-Dutch Telegraph Station on Yap</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Brekenfeld 14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lilac-brown vs. Red in UV: A Color Histogram Analysis</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Lyerla 23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Letter to an Officer of the EMDEN</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Dotzauer 28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Auctions Under Glass</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Robertson 31</td> </tr> <tr> <td>German Colonial History</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Biedzynski 38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADLETS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">39</td> </tr> </table>	Masthead and Table of Contents	3	Editor's Notes	3	GCCG News	Wyrcki 4	For the Beginner – An Introduction to German Colonial Philately	Sugimura 6	A Side Trip into Postal History	Czopek 12	The German-Dutch Telegraph Station on Yap	Brekenfeld 14	Lilac-brown vs. Red in UV: A Color Histogram Analysis	Lyerla 23	Letter to an Officer of the EMDEN	Dotzauer 28	Auctions Under Glass	Robertson 31	German Colonial History	Biedzynski 38	ADLETS
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<p>Back issues of VORLÄUFER and the Index are available to members on our website. https://germancoloniescollectorsgroup.net/. A limited number of recent issues are available in paper format. Contact the publisher for more information.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Editor's Notes</p> <p>Welcome to the latest edition of the VORLÄUFER. This issue continues with our 'For the Beginner' series, as well as the promised articles from German publications. We also have some new contributors and a new histogram article from Tim Lyerla. In fact, with our usual columns I have had to expand to 40 pages to get everything in. Sorry, but a number of excellent articles from Jerry Miller, Gannon and others will have to wait until next year!</p> <p>Above all we wish you a Fröliche Weihnachten, and health, happiness and much joy in our hobby in the New Year! ☐</p>																						
<p style="text-align: center;">VORLÄUFER Staff</p> <p>Oliver Wyrcki, <i>Editor, Publisher</i> 203 Mill Crossing Yorktown, VA 23693 germancoloniescollectorsgroup@gmail.com</p> <p>Gannon Sugimura, <i>Assistant Editor and Columnist</i> gannon86@outlook.com</p> <p>Melanie Rogers, <i>Webmaster</i> mrogers93@hotmail.com</p> <p>Jed Dorman, <i>Archivist</i> postmaster@germanstamps.net</p> <p>David C. Robertson, <i>Columnist</i> dcrobert @comcast.net</p> <p>James Biedzynski, <i>Columnist</i> jamesbiedzynski@gmail.com</p> <p>Paul Czopek, <i>Columnist</i> axnut @ att.net</p>																							

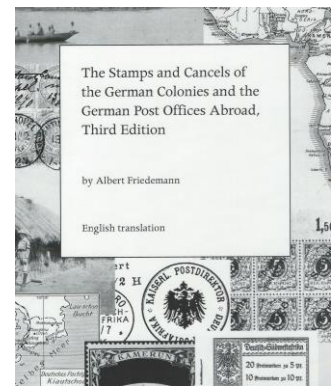
German Colonies Collectors Group News

We are making great progress. In the last six months we have added six new members, added great material to the website, and had the opportunity to meet across the country. Thank you to all who have taken an active interest in the GCCG and are helping to keep our hobby going. As I said, as long as we have members willing to help, we will have a GCCG. Even if its ten of us!

I would like to highlight the **EVENTS** tab on the main menu of our website. Here you can find any new announcements or happenings with the Group or our collecting area. Please check it often as every few weeks there will be more news you can use.

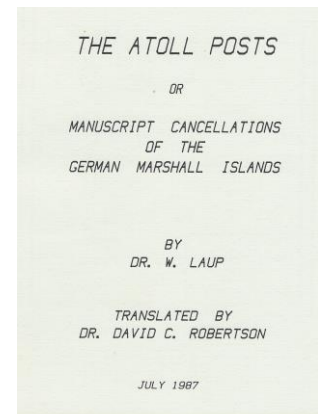
Friedemann Guide/Handbook

After much discussion we have decided to post the Friedemann Guide translation to the GCCG Resources web page for access to all current members of the Group. I believe the Friedemann Guide is an essential pillar to our collecting area, and that to support the hobby, collectors need to have access to it. This will also provide access as a benefit of membership to help gain and retain members. Like the past issues of the VORLÄUFER, the handbook is searchable, but not “downloadable”. Jed has provided instructions here: <https://www.germanstamps.net/vorlaufer-search-guide/>



The Atoll Posts – Manuscript Cancellations of the Marshall Islands

I am also excited that Dave Robertson has agreed to allow us to post his translation of the Atoll Posts translation to the GCCG Resources web page for access to all current members of the Group. After reading Peter Weisensel’s article in the October German Postal Specialist, I thought this would be a great resource. Thanks for your generous contribution Dave!



Shows and Events

I had the opportunity to meet some of you at NAPEX and SESCAL this year. Additionally we have members who have organized events at WESTPEX and NOJEX. I would like to set up a list of shows, with a contact person, where members could meet. Even if only one or two people show up, we should continue our informal meetings, and as word spreads, so will attendance. So far we have the following:

ARIPEX – Paul Czopek (axnut@att.net)

WESTPEX - Marty Klein (mklein@sexed.org)
NAPEX - Gannon Sugimura (gannon86@outlook.com),
APS StampShow in Hartford – Oliver Wyrcki (okeeper@hotmail.com) and Lou Pataki
SESCAL – Lavar Taylor (lavartaylor@cox.net)
NOJEX – Lou Pataki (louis.pataki@nyu.edu)
COLPEX – Van Siegling (sieglinge@yahoo.com)
CHICAGOPEX – Melanie Rogers (mrogers93@hotmail.com)

Finances – Small Overseas Increase in Dues

The current finances look good, though we are relying on the donations to pay part of our bill. Something I would like to avoid in the future. I will increase overseas dues one dollar/euro to account for the increased postage of going from 32 pages to 40 pages. Where we are “losing” money is in the eight complementary subscriptions we give to various philatelic libraries, at about \$160/year. They are listed below:

American Philatelic Research Library*
Germany Philatelic Society Library*
National Postal Museum Library
Western Philatelic Library
National Postal Service Library (UK)
Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society Library (UK)*
RPSL Library (UK)
Philatelistische Library-Bibl. Stadtbibliothek Munchen (Germany)*

Some years back, I had delayed sending the above libraries their copies as I had run out of postage. Then life took over and I forgot to send it out. Those libraries marked by an asterisk (*) were the only libraries to notify me that they had not received a copy. That said, is this something we wish to continue? Please give me your thoughts.

As postage costs continue to climb, which also limits the size of the journal, I can see dues rates slowly increasing over the next few years. I would anticipate US/Canada dues to go up to \$18 and overseas to \$28 in the next few years. As costs rise, so will dues.

A Digital Issue ?

Also we have been discussing going to a digital issue for a lower dues amount (about \$10) to help offset rising costs. I know this has become popular with other journals, especially with our overseas members and those who wish to keep copies for reference but no longer have the bookshelf space. I would appreciate your comments.

For the Beginner- An Introduction to German Colonial Philately

By Gannon Sugimura

[Ed: This is the second in a series of articles introducing the key aspects of collecting the German Colonies and Offices. The entire article will cover the separate colonies and offices, key terms and distinctions, and concepts particular to our collecting area, such as *Vorläufer* and *Mitläufer*. These articles will form the basis of our 'new collector' area on the website.]

Welcome to the world of German colonial philately! Our particular corner of the philatelic world deals with the postage stamps of the ten colonies and three overseas postal networks operated by the German Empire beginning in 1870 and ending with the First World War in 1919. This information is designed to introduce anyone with an interest in this area with some of the background of its' postal history, key vocabulary and unique variations. This issue we will continue with maritime and train mail, and then the German Post Offices. Enjoy!

Seepost & Bahnpost

In German philately, special terms exist for postmarks and facilities that could travel. In German colonial philately, two of these apply: *Seepost* and *Bahnpost*. *Seepost* facilities were those which existed aboard ships, while *Bahnpost* facilities existed aboard trains. Each had distinctive postmarks and associated with them, and are highly collectable in their own right.

Seepost cancels can be found on nearly all German colonial issues. All of the German colonies had a sea coast, and most relied on ships to transport mail between the colonies and to / from Germany at one point or another. Most Seepost cancels show the name of the ship line on which they were applied. This was particularly true in the Pacific; these shipping lines could be the primary link between the colonies and the outside world. Examples of lines with colonial connections include the New Guinea line (as seen at right) and the Jaluit line. Although individual colonies did not have their own Seepost markings, the German Offices in China did operate Seepost facilities between Shanghai and Tientsin, to speed up mail deliveries between different parts of China.



Bahnpost, on the other hand, was a bit more limited. The most extensive German-built railroads were installed in German Southwest Africa, German East Africa, and Kamerun (as seen at right). The other colonies did not have any rail facilities except for Kiautschou. The Germans built a railroad in China's Shandong (formerly Shantung) province connecting the city of Weih sien in China with the



Kiautschou colonial capitol at Tsingtau, which would eventually provide rail connections between Kiautschou and Germany via Russia's Trans-Siberian Railway. All of these used oval cancel devices similar to those used on board trains in Germany proper for the length of colonial administration, except in German Southwest Africa where the use of such cancels ended in 1903.

Military Mail

Feldpost, or military field mail, is also a facet of German colonial philately. Military mail facilities were in place in northern China during 1900 and 1902, during and shortly after the "Boxer Rebellion." Ten military post offices were established (see example at right), some of which eventually became civilian post offices after combat was over. Military mail in China during this period also led to some unique aspects of German colonial philately, particularly provisional cancels and provisional cancels applied on trains.



One other colony, German Southwest Africa, had military post offices. Four of these facilities were created in the period 1904-1906 during the "Ovaherero Uprising" in this colony. Most of the *Feldpost* examples are stampless, as the military could use the post for free—but the cancels are known to have been applied to stamps and postal stationery as well.

With regard to the First World War, fewer explicitly military related topics exist. *Feldpost* facilities did exist in German East Africa, and cancels associated with the town of Taveta—in British East Africa, but occupied by the Germans—are documented.

But as most of the colonies were occupied by the Allies within months of the start of the War, the Germans had few opportunities to establish such facilities. Most of the military mail associated with the First World War is associated with specific ships which happened to be in a colony rather than with the colony itself.



Instead of collecting military-related mail from the colonies, most German colonial collectors focus instead on “War Date” mail or censored mail, i.e. mail which clearly shows a date of posting after the start of the war on 28 July 1914. For some colonies, (Togo and all of the Pacific colonies) War Date cancels are exceedingly scarce as Germany lost control of these between August and November of 1914. Collectors of such material usually look to German East Africa and German Southwest Africa, where German control lasted until 1915 or later, or the German Offices in China (1917) and Morocco (1919).

The German Offices

Imperial Germany ran three networks of post offices in countries outside of the Empire, located in Turkey (then the Ottoman Empire), Imperial China, and Morocco. Post offices abroad did offer a means of communication in countries that were not part of the Universal Postal Union, particularly in commercial areas. If a German happened to live in a city with a German post office abroad, it was a cheap, reliable way of keeping in touch with people at home. But in the 19th century, one country was only ever able to open a post office on another country’s territory because it was powerful enough to force the other country to allow it. Germany never opened offices in, for example, London, Paris, or New York. That would have been an imposition that the UK, France, and the US would never have allowed—but it was one that Turkey, China, and Morocco were not able to deny.

Additionally, the post offices abroad were occasionally a precursor to actual colonization. German post offices abroad were established at Apia (Samoa), Bagamoyo, and Dar-Es-Salaam (East Africa) before both of those areas were officially German colonies. Occasionally, a German post office abroad would not lead to colonization. Germany also established short lived post offices at Lamu and Zanzibar, both in East Africa, and neither area was colonized—at least by the Germans.

After their *Vorläufer* periods ended, the various German offices abroad would issue stamps printed for use in Germany proper which had received overprints to show either the stamp’s equivalent value in the local currency, the name of the country in which the stamp was overprinted for use, or both. Germany never issued stamps with designs specific to use in its’ foreign offices the way that some countries (France, Russia, etc.) did at the same time, although colonial issues had a distinct design from 1900/1901.

The Ottoman Empire

The first German post office anywhere outside of Germany was opened in Constantinople (Istanbul) in March of 1870 by the North German Confederation. Imperial Germany would eventually open three offices in Constantinople, as well as one each in Smyrna (Izmir), Beirut, Jerusalem, and



Jaffa (Tel Aviv), all of which were inside the Ottoman Empire at the time.

Like all of the other offices, German issues for their Offices in Turkey were overprinted first with “*Lateinschrift*” inscriptions, in this case, an inscription which restated the stamp’s face value in Turkish lira. Later overprints were applied in *Fraktur* to “Germania” series stamps printed on both ordinary and watermarked paper.

Vorläufer Period: 1870-c. 1884

Kriegsdruck: n/a This was the only German colonial outpost for which *Kriegsdruck* printings were never made of any denomination.

Postal Stationery: Postal cards, newspaper wrappers

Final Closure: 30 September 1914

Areas unique to this colonial outpost:

This was the only colonial postal system which never had a country name other than Germany’s associated with their stamps. In the case of all colonial issues and the other two offices abroad, the overprint includes the name of the country in which the stamps were prepared for use. German Offices in Turkey issues show only a new value in Turkish currency (paras or piasters) or in French currency (centimes; as seen at right) and nothing else. The issue of stamps in two different non-German currencies was also unique to the offices in Turkey. It required the Germans to keep their books in three currencies, rather than just two as was the case in every other instance.



This was also the only colonial facility for which no wartime stamps were ever produced. The Ottomans viewed all the foreign post offices as an infringement on their sovereignty, and had been trying to close them down for years. The Germans, having sought to ally themselves with the Ottomans, were not about to antagonize them by planning to reopen their offices in Turkey. Although the civilian offices closed in September 1914, Germany operated numerous military mail post offices throughout Ottoman territory. As military mail did not require stamps, this sort of mail can only be collected as stampless entires; the cancels for such mail typically include Turkish inscriptions in Arabic script which make for visually very interesting items.

Imperial China

German postal operations in Imperial China began with a postal agency insider Germany's Shanghai consulate in August 1886. Over time, additional offices would open at nearly two dozen locations, primarily at coastal or river ports. A few offices also had some connection to the German build railroad in Shandong province in the vicinity of the German colony of Kiautschou.

Stamps prepared for use in China would first appear in 1898, with an overprint reading "CHINA" applied diagonally across the face of 1889 series German definitives. These overprints exist in two settings, with the overprint set at 45 degrees or 56 degrees across the face of the stamp.

In 1902, 1900 series "Germania" stamps (inscribed "REICHSPPOST") with the word "CHINA" overprinted horizontally across the bottom of the stamps in Lateinshrift. Face values of these issues were in pfennig and marks, with the entire range of face values available in Germany proper also available at the German offices in China. When Fraktur overprints appeared on 1902 "Germania" stamps (inscribed "DEUTCHES REICH"), these overprints also included face value equivalents in Chinese currency. As several values had neither easy nor useful conversions into Chinese currency, several values were discontinued when this change was made.

Vorläufer Period: 1886-1898

Kriegsdruck: *Kriegsdruck* printings were made for all stamps except the 2¢ on 5 pf, 4¢ on 10pf, 10¢ on 20pf, and 20¢ on 40 pf values.

Postal Stationery: Postal cards, including paid reply cards

Final Closure: 17 March 1917

Areas unique to this colonial outpost: Due the Boxer Rebellion (August 1900-late 1902), a number of provisional issues were created which have no equivalent in other parts of the German colonial empire. Either the local supply of stamps was insufficient, or stamp stocks were exhausted and could not be replenished by additional stamps sent from Germany. The German Offices in China also accepted un-overprinted 1889- and 1900-series German definitives without overprint. As a result, military and civilian cancels can be found on all of these issues. The Peking (Beijing) office also issued stamps from the 1901 "Yacht" issue prepared for use in Kiautschou, which were not technically valid at German installations in China proper except during this short time period. Collectively, these are known as "Petschili" usages, and are actively sought by specialists.



In addition to the Petschili uses, other provisional issues were also created during this time period elsewhere in China. At the Tientsin office, provisionals were created by handstamping the word “CHINA” diagonally across the face of Germania stamps, resulting in a nearly full set of denominations. At the Futschau office, 5 pfennig stamps were created at the Futschau office by handstamping that value over the bottom of 10 pf stamps. These are routinely confused with the first issue of Kiautschou, which is also a 5 pf on 10 pf stamp. The difference here is that the value on the Futschau issue is stated as “5 Pf”, whereas the value on the Kiautschou overprint is stated as “5 pfg.” Most (but not all) of the Kiautschou issue also includes a blue or purple crayon line applied to “cancel” the stamp’s original face value; this feature is missing from the Futschau provisional.

The China offices were also the only ones which extensively provided Seepost and Bahnpost facilities, i.e. postal services on board ships and trains. Distinctive cancels for both types of services are known.

Morocco

The final German Office Abroad opened in Morocco on 20 December 1899. German postal facilities opened in roughly a dozen locations throughout the country. Morocco at the time was divided into French and Spanish zones of influence, as well as an international zone around the northern city of Tangiers. Germany operated postal facilities in all three. Stamps for the German Offices in Morocco were always issued only with overprints giving face value equivalents in Spanish pesetas and centimos, which were used at all the German facilities regardless of the zone in which they operated. No overprints stating just “Morocco” without a peseta equivalent were ever regularly issued, although unissued stamps and postal stationery that fit this description were prepared.



Vorläufer Period: n/a. Distinctive issues for Morocco were provided to all German facilities from their first day of operations.

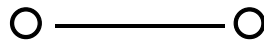
Kriegsdruck: *Kriegsdruck* printings were made for the equivalents of the 25- and 50-pfennig values, as well as those equivalent to 1 mark or higher. Unlike the other offices and colonies, the low value 3 pfennig issue is not recorded as having a *Kriegsdruck* version.

Postal Stationery: Postal cards, including paid reply cards.

Final Closure: 5 August 1914 (French Zone), 12 June 1919 (Spanish Zone) and 19 August 1919 (Tangiers).

Areas unique to this colonial outpost: With the possible exception of some military facilities in German East Africa, the German post offices in the Spanish zone were the last colonial outposts of Imperial Germany anywhere in the world. By the date of the Armistice (11 November 1918), Germany had already lost control of all her other colonies and overseas post offices except for small areas in German East Africa which held out for a few weeks longer. The five German post offices in the Spanish zone remained open until 11 June 1919, when the Treaty of Versailles took effect.

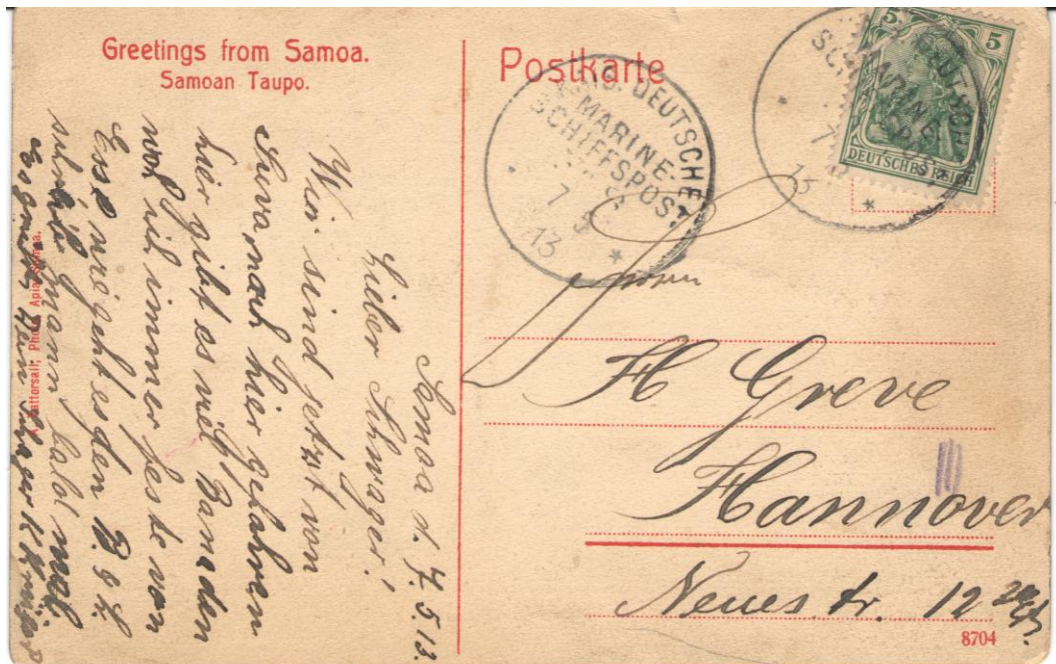
Next Issue: The Colonies



A Side Trip into Postal History

By Paul Czopek

As a Marine Schiffspost cancel collector, I am seldom concerned with the message written on the backside of the postal card. One reason is that I am not that fluent in German. But I sometimes have a need to check the message side to verify dates or destination to be sure the MSP has been correctly identified. The card below is an example of an MSP cancellation that is somewhat difficult to read. By examining the date of the message and the fact that the ship is arriving from Suva confirms that this is indeed the SMS “Cormoran”.



An den besten Empfänger Darmstadt, den 10/6/88.
 Lieber Herr! Ich würde meinen Brief schon viel
 früher senden mit mir sind in solch großer Gefahr die
 wir in Shanghai, in der Provinz aufkommen sollen.
 Heute haben wir nur noch 36 Meilen zu fahren.
 Unsere Reise war bis zur Übergabe außerordentlich
 mit der Reise fast bis zum Durchbruch fortgesetzt
 sind geglaubt. Unmöglichlich bestanden sind wir in
 der Zeit der Gefahr für gefährliche Zeiten der Gefahr.
 Ihre Absicht, aber es wird wohl noch einige Zeit
 unsere Fahrt glücklich ablaufen. Die Columbus mit
 Begleitern, die in Singapur haben wir für einen
 vollen Tag aufgeschickt genommen, das natürlich
 unangenehm sind. Ihre Singapur sind wir
 wieder alle zusammen nach dem Durchbruch
 geht auf der Philippinen, nach Manila gehen
 wir nunmehr der Blockade durch unsere
 Flotte die Befreiung unserer Zeit nur durch die
 guten Dienste der Kaiserin Elisabeth und
 demgemäß sind wir. Die Gefahr von Manila
 haben wir in Gefahr & Gefahr gelassen, die Gefahr
 aber nicht weniger der unangenehmsten
 Lage zu sein. Ihre mit dem Späteren
 Gott von Ihnen allen
 NK 276

The second example again shows a poorly cancelled date and it was necessary to check the message side to verify the correct date. But it also demonstrates that, sometimes, there is more than a simple “Grus auf” message on the other side.

In this case the writer gives us a little insight into a “historical side trip” (Figures 2 & 3). The Darmstadt was carrying relief crews for the cruisers “Irene” and “Cormoran”. The exchange of crews would normally have taken place in Shanghai, but Admiral Dewey’s blockade of Manila caused the liner to be rerouted to Manila where the two German cruisers were “observing” the situation.

So, sometimes an item that we call “postal history” can really be considered “Postal History”.

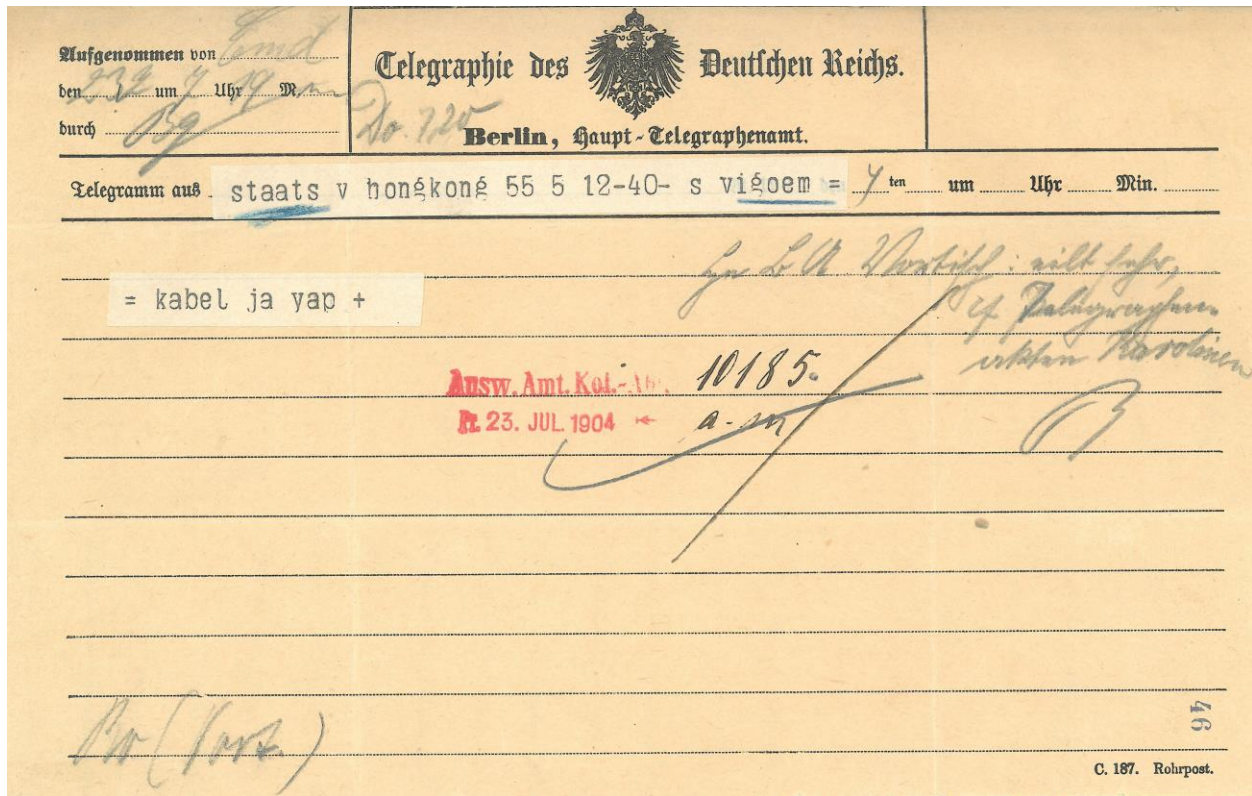


The German-Dutch Telegraph Station on Yap

By Carsten Brekenfeld

[Ed: The following article is a favorite of mine since I read it. This article originally appeared in the *Berichte für Kolonialbriefmarken-Sammler* Nr. 141 of November 2015 and appears courtesy of the author and the editor, Philipp Ruge. Translation by Hans Pohlmann with a few changes for this format.]

On July 23, 1904 the main telegraph office in Berlin received an official telegram for the Colonies Division of the Foreign Office transmitted from Hongkong. It consisted of only three words: “kabel ja yap” (Ill. 1)



Ill. 1: Telegram of the district official Senfft in Yap via Hongkong to the Colonies Division of the Foreign Office of July 23, 1904 with the text: “kabel ja yap (cable yes yap)” (1).

This telegram originated with the district official of Yap, Arno Senfft, who asked the German Consulate in Hongkong by letter to inform Berlin. It was possible to transfer messages that arrived there on the steamer “Oceana” of the Sydney-Hongkong Line directly to Berlin via the English cable link of the Eastern Telegraph Company. However, this cable link was an English

institution. In a critical case, the “enemy”, which potentially was England when Bismarck changed the alliances, was able to read German messages. The German government and particularly the Navy did not like this dependency on a sea cable of a nation in a hostile alliance. However, Germany was not able to use a cable link from East Asia or the South Sea that was not operated by a nation potentially part of a hostile alliance.

The Development of Telegraph Connections in the 19th Century

All the colonial powers were anxious to connect the motherland with her colonies in such a way that important messages could be quickly transmitted. At that time the only feasible way was telegraphy whereby message could be sent electromagnetically by a code. This way messages could be sent as electrical impulses via conducting cables to the recipient where they could be decoded. All this almost instantaneously if one ignores the time lost because of connections at the telegraph stations.

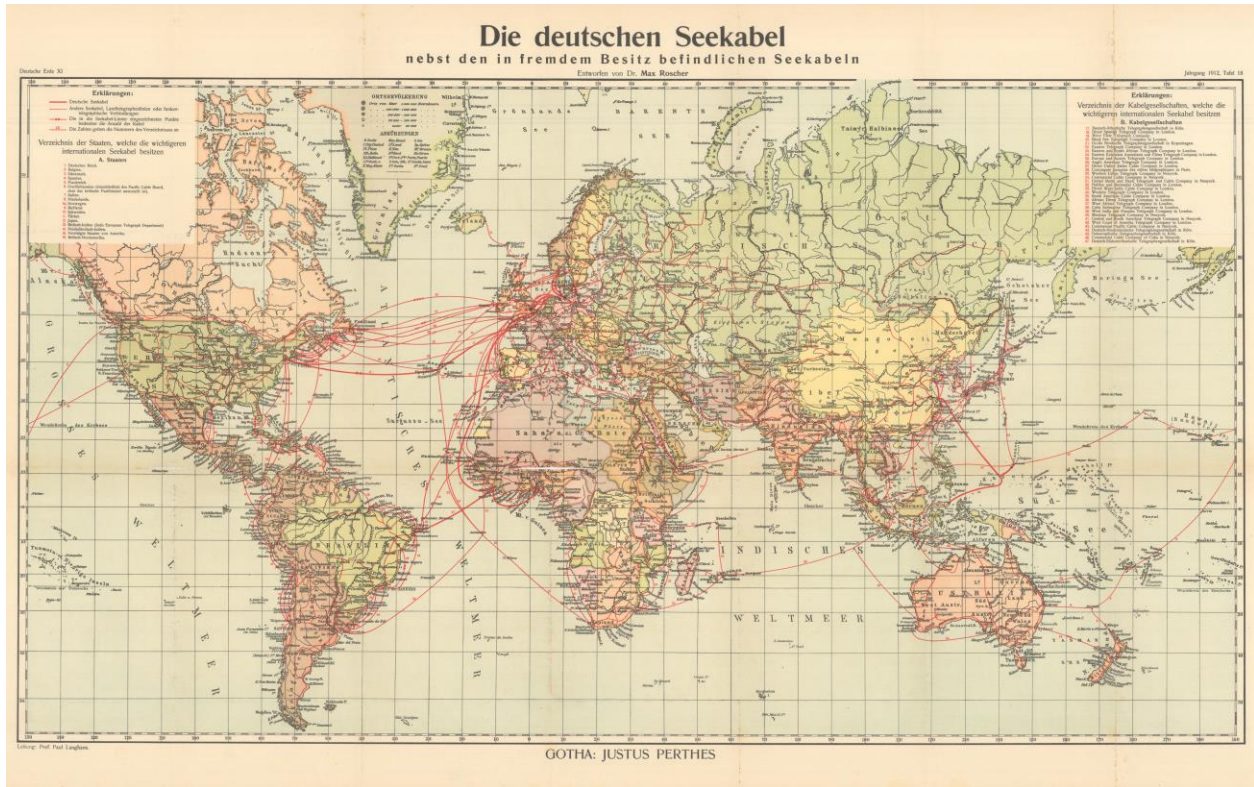
The Bavarian natural scientist Carl August Steinheil had significantly contributed to the development of the principle of electromagnetism, particularly with the discovery of the principle of grounding which he found in 1838 during experiments along the rail line from Nuremberg to Fürth. Shortly thereafter Samuel Morse invented the writing telegraph and developed a language (“Morse Code”) that greatly simplified the codifying of texts. To make this practicable, cable connections between the sender and receiver had to be created. Until about 1880 thousands of kilometer of cable were installed in Germany, and by 1910 almost the whole country was covered by telegraph stations. However, there were no government owned cables to foreign countries and overseas.

Before the advent of radio signals it was necessary to lay long distance cables by which messages could be sent from one cable station to the next.

To connect continents, under-water cables were necessary. As early as the middle of the 19th century telegraph companies began to cover the world with a dense cable network to transmit telegraphic messages worldwide.

As early as 1866 a permanent telegraph connection via an undersea cable was established between Ireland and Newfoundland. Egypt became an important switching station for sea cable telegraphy. By 1870 England was connected with India via Malta and Egypt. In 1884 a treaty for the protection of undersea telegraph cables was concluded, also ratified by Germany.

Thus there existed a dense network of worldwide cable connections which, however, were mostly in the hands of English, American or Russian companies. Germany had slept through this development and depended on telegraph connections operated by other countries (Ill. 2).



Ill. 2: Map of the World Sea Cable Connections (from: *Deutsche Erde, Zeitschrift für Deutschkunde*, year 11), 1912

This was fatal for secret messages from the colonies to Germany.

Until 1904 a telegram sent from Berlin to East Asia could only be delivered via two routes. Either one could use the unreliable cable of the Great Nordic Telegraph Company – a Russian-Scandinavian consortium – via Siberia to Vladivostok and from there with cables of other companies via Nagasaki to Hongkong or one could use the English cable via Malta, Egypt, India and Singapore through the Indian Ocean.

A Chance in the Pacific Ocean

After the acquisition of German colonies in China and in the Pacific Ocean, Germany considered it to be increasingly problematic to be dependent on English cable connection when transmitting important messages.

When the United States decided in 1899 to install an American Pacific cable from San Francisco via Hawaii and Guam to Manila, to connect the home country with the Philippines and Guam, this became an opportunity for the colonial powers Germany and Holland to join this effort and thus escape English control over the transmittal of messages.

But initially there appeared to be a seemingly insurmountable difficulty for Germany: When the islands of the Carolinas and Marianas were bought from Spain the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company informed the Imperial Post Office by letter on June 7, 1899 that by a concession of March 28 1898 the Spanish government had given them the exclusive right to install and operate undersea cables for the connection of all Spanish islands in the Pacific Ocean among each other and to other countries (2).

The state secretary of the Imperial Post Office von Podbielski forwarded the letter to the Foreign Office with the remark that this was not the right time “to air a difference of opinion” with the Eastern Company. In any event this should not be done until the landing rights for cables on the Azores were in the hands of the German-Atlantic Telegraph Company. By that Podbielski hinted at an 1889 project by Germany to install an independent sea cable from Borkum via the Azores to New York.

The agreement between Germany and Portugal concerning the installation of a cable station on the Azores was reached shortly thereafter. On September 1, 1900 the German cable to the USA began operation and messages from East Asia could be sent to Germany by a different route as soon as the 14,519-km American Pacific cable was installed and could be accessed. However, the Americans had a similar problem with accessing the new territories – the Philippines and Guam had been Spanish possessions and subject to the same treaty of March 28 1898.

Legal Shenanigans

The Foreign Office was surprised by this message. Initially information was collected, such as contacting the German ambassador in Spain Prince zu Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst who secured copies and translations of the treaty and inquiries were made from the government of the United States how they viewed this problem.

Finally legal arguments were considered. One employee of the Foreign Office argued that a cable via the Palau Islands would not violate the treaty because Spain never effectively controlled them. But that would not apply to a cable station on Yap.

After further legal considerations the Secret Government Counsel Rose (who had been the former governor in New Guinea) the head of the Colonies Division of the Foreign Office told the interim ambassador in Madrid, von Radowitz, on December 3, 1901 that the Eastern Company had no claims against Germany. Because “the negotiations between Spain and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company” should “only be considered as a working relationship”. It was therefore “only a treaty between Spain and the company without any effective character and not transferable to Germany upon acquisition of the islands” (4).

This was a final position, and the matter was closed for Germany – as well as for the Americans. The Eastern Telegraph Company never received an answer, and the cable project proceeded full speed.

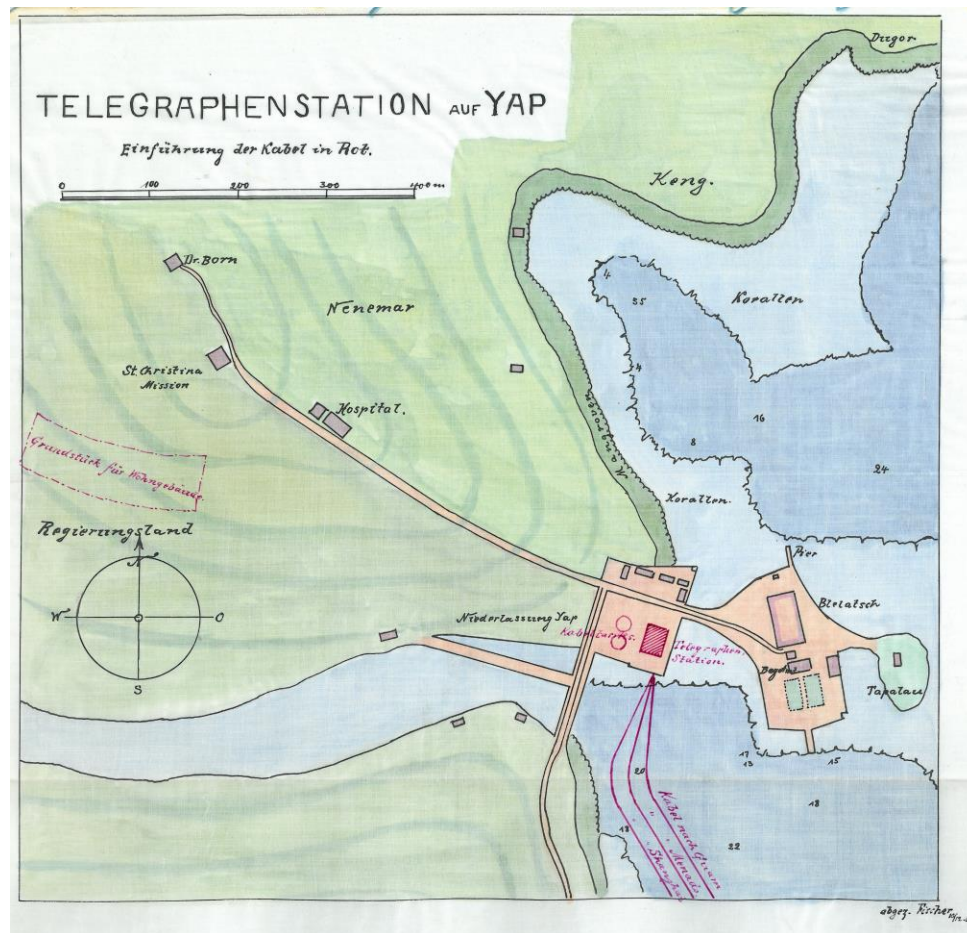
Plans and Agreements

Germany and Holland had continued to negotiate and concluded a treaty on July 24, 1901 that codified the joint activities in the Pacific. There is a file of August 23, 1901 in the Colonies Division of the Foreign Office which states that the imperial delegate in Den Haag had been sent a proposal for a “pre-concession” for the installation of a German-Dutch cable “Menado, Palau-Islands, Yap, Shanghai”. As soon as June 10, 1902 Germany and the Dutch government concluded another treaty-like agreement that finally concluded the project. Preparatory work now began.

At first Guam was included in the plans because that is where the Americans wanted to install their Pacific cable which began operation on July 4, 1903. Then depth measurements were ordered. On January 3, 1903 the Imperial Postal Administration informed the Foreign Office that the ship “Edi” would leave soon to take measurements between the Sunda Islands, the Carolinas and Shanghai.

By coincidence the district officer of Yap, Arno Senfft, happened to be in Berlin and he made it cleverly plausible why the branching cable station to Guam, Shanghai and Menado should be placed at Yap (6). Kraetke, who was Podbielski’s successor as state secretary of the Imperial Postal Administration, therefore informed the Foreign Office that Yap should be the “Main Telegraph Location” and the Palau Islands should only be “A Minor Location”. A little more than a year later the Imperial Postal Administration announced on April 16, 1904 that on the basis of depth measurements their engineers had finalized a plan for the German-Dutch joint project. Because costs had escalated considerably it was decided to skip the station on the Palau Islands to keep the government costs down, particularly since there was no real need for a cable connection on these islands (8).

The Imperial Postal Administration calculated that a supervisor, nine telegraph officials and one telegraph technician should be stationed on Yap, later to be supplemented by additional personnel. Therefore suitable buildings for housing the officials had to be built. The engineers on location negotiated with Dr. Born, who sat in for the district manager, about government-owned real estate for the erection of the cable station, living quarters and general buildings. On that basis they drafted a first plan for the cable station that appears in the files of the Colonies Division (III. 3).



Ill. 3: Layout of the planned telegraph station on Yap. (10) (BA, RKA, R 1001/2700, page 66)

Finally, the Imperial Postal Administration informed the Foreign Office of their intention to lay the Menado-Yap-Guam cable in the winter of 1904/05 and the Yap-Shanghai cable in the winter of 1905/06 (9).

All this led the supervisor of the Colonies Office in the Foreign Office Stuebel to send a note on April 27, 1904 to the district official Senfft on Yap, asking him to transfer the real estate for the symbolic price of one mark per hectare. If he agreed, said Stuebel, he should telegraph him “Kabel ja (cable yes)”. The clever district official naturally agreed and sent the corresponding cable (Ill. 1).

Shortly before that on July 19, 1904 a Dutch consortium the German-Dutch Telegraph Company located in Cologne was established with a capital of 14,250,000 marks through Felten & Guillaume Karlsruweg AG and J.J. le Roy. On July 16, 1904 the founders were granted a concession by the German and Dutch governments that allowed them to lay the planned sea cable and operate a cable station on Yap. The German-Dutch Telegraph Company authorized the North

German Cable Works in Nordham to lay the cables that were insulated with gutta-percha and were particularly stable since they sank to great depths. That company, an affiliate of Felten & Guillaume, had previously demonstrated its competency by laying the sea cables from Borkum via the Azores to New York. When completed, Germany would possess a secure telegraph connection from Asia and the South Sea via the American Pacific Cable Company and its American land connection to New York, thus bypassing English and Russian companies.

The Countdown continues

Senfft had formulated the telegram with the required wording not to jeopardize the project. However, the sites selected by Dr. Born were not what he had in mind. He was of the opinion that the projected site on the Bleladsh peninsula for the cable station was unsuitable and interfered with government installations because it was needed for military exercises (sic!) (11). He proposed a different site not far away but not located on the peninsula that was undeveloped except that a few native huts had to be removed. Senfft also saw to it that a return agreement was in place in case the cable station would not be completed. All these conditions were accepted by the concessioners thus removing all obstacles for the project.

As reported by the Imperial Postal Administration on November 26, 1904, the official architect Fürth, who was to supervise the building project, was en-route to Yap by the end of November 1904. The building material was scheduled to follow with a specially chartered steamer “Gladestry” in December (12).



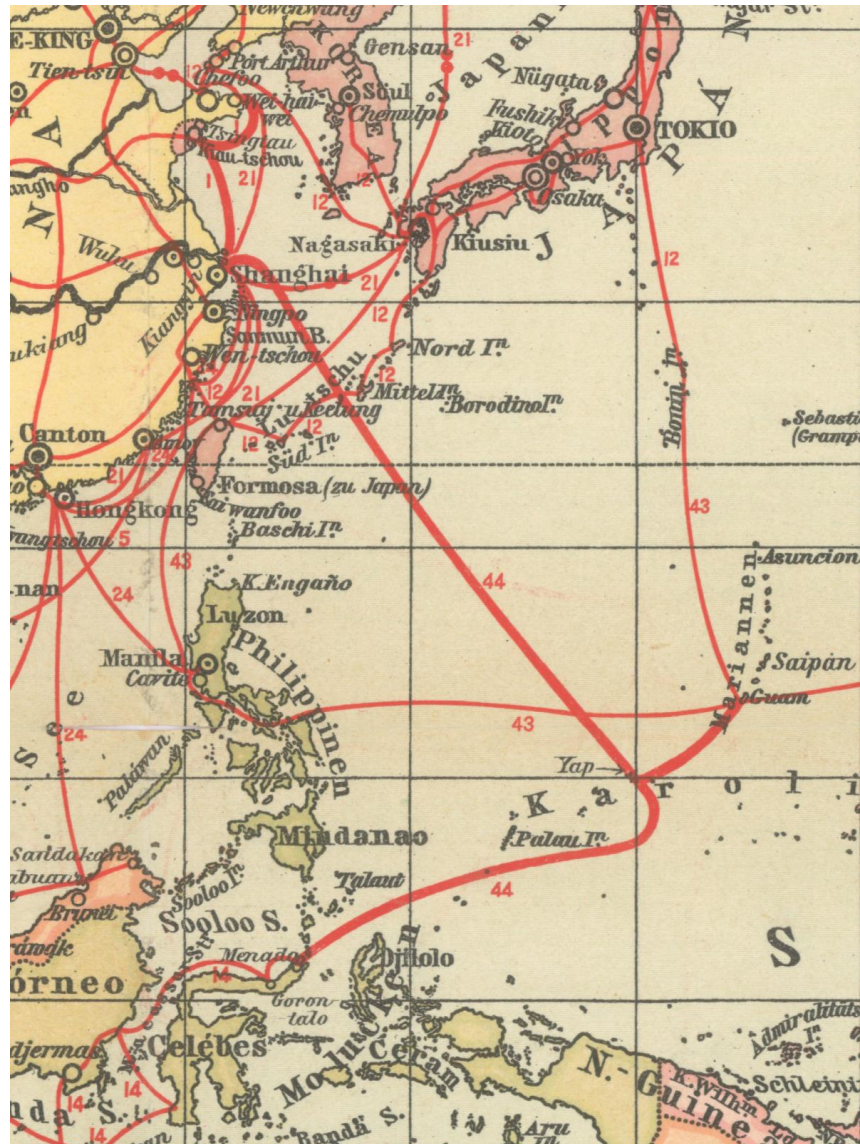
Ill. 4: The cable steamer “Stephan” while laying cables off Yap 1905, painting by Alex Kircher in the postal museum. (Source: Archiv für Deutsche Postgeschichte (Archive for German Postal History), 1/1982, page 28)

The cable steamer “Stephan” (Ill. 4) left Nordenham on January 7, 1905 to install the first section of cable. It got to Menado first, but it was decided to install the section Guam – Yap – Menado first. The cable installation from Guam started in February 1905 and reached Yap on

March 8, 1905. On board of the “Stephan” was not only a large group of engineers, but also a representative of the Imperial Postal Administration, of the Dutch-German telegraph administration, the first head of the cable office on Yap, Hummrich, and three employees of the German-Dutch Telegraph Company. Another 10 employees were expected on the next postal steamer (13).

The cable installation was a social event in Germany. On April 9, 1905, the “Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne Newspaper)” dedicated a long article to the international cable policy and the cable connections and described impressively how disadvantageous the English cable monopoly had been for the international news transmittal.

Ill. 5: Section of the map of world sea cable connections (Ill. 2) with the cables of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company in New York (No. 43: San Francisco – Honolulu – Guam – Manila), of the German-Dutch Telegraph Company in Cologne (No. 44: Menado – Yap, Yap – Guam and Yap – Shanghai) and of Germany (No. 1: Shanghai – Tsingtau – Tshifu).



To be continued...

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- (1) BArch: Reichskolonialamt R 1001/2700, page 46
- (2) BArch: Reichskolonialamt R 1001/2699, page 3 and following page
- (3) *ibid.* p. 60 and following page
- (4) *ibid.* p. 72 and following page
- (5) *ibid.* p. 60 and following page
- (6) BArch. Reichskolonialamt R 1001/2700, p. 29 and following page
- (7) *ibid.*
- (8) BArch. Reichskolonialamt R 1001/2700, p. 38 and following pages
- (9) *ibid.*
- (10) BArch. Reichskolonialamt R 1001/2700, p. 66
- (11) *ibid.* p. 54
- (12) *ibid.* p. 62 and following page
- (13) *ibid.* p. 80

Lilac-brown vs. Red in UV: A Color Histogram Analysis

By Tim Lyerla

As readers of this journal undoubtedly have noticed, the listings of German Offices and Colony stamps in the Michel® Germany Specialized catalog are far richer than those listed in the Scott® Classic Specialized Postage Catalog. A case in point is that of the 10-Pfennig (or -Para, -Heller, or -Cent values, depending on the Office or Colony currency at that time) watermarked red Germania and small format yacht stamps produced for the Offices and some of Colonies early in the twentieth century before World War I, and even during the war.

Both Scott and Michel show that these stamps were printed for all three Offices and seven of the ten Colonies during these times, but that's where their listings essentially end in their similarities (Tables 1 and 2). The shade descriptions given by Scott are simple and without any indication of UV-responsiveness. Also, the dates of production differ somewhat from those given in Michel's, and curiously, show a range of production (and use?) only for the Offices and German Southwest Africa.

Table 1

UV responsive--

Offices in China (1911)	40a Bright to dark carmine-red (lilac-brown in UV) 40b Bright to dark red-carmine (red)
Offices in Morocco (1911)	48a Bright carmine-red (lilac-brown in UV) 48b Bright red-carmine (red in UV)
Offices in Turkey (1913)	37a Bright carmine-red (lilac-brown in UV) 37b Bright red-carmine (red in UV)
German East Africa	32a Bright carmine-red (lilac-brown in UV) (1906) 32b Bright to dark red-carmine (red in UV) (1906)
German Southwest Africa	26a Bright carmine-red (lilac-brown in UV) (1906) 26b Bright to dark red-carmine (red in UV) (1911)
Cameroon	22a Bright carmine-red (lilac brown in UV) (1906) 22b Bright to dark red-carmine (red in UV) (1912)
Kiauchau	30a Bright carmine-red (lilac-brown in UV) (1906) 30b Bright to dark red-carmine (red in UV) (1912)

UV unresponsive--

German New Guinea	22I Red-carmine: Peace printing (1914) 22II Red-carmine: War printing (1918)
Samoa	22 Bright carmine-red: War printing (1919)
Togo	22 Dark red-carmine: Peace printing (1913)

Table 1. Michel® Germany Specialized catalog listings of the watermarked 10-value Germania and small format yacht stamps of the Offices and Colonies early in the twentieth century. Catalog numbers appear to the left of the shade descriptions in column two.

Table 2

Offices in China	49 Carmine (1906-1913)
Offices in Morocco	35 Carmine (1906-1911)
Offices in Turkey	44 Carmine (1906-1912) 56 Carmine (1908)
German East Africa	33 Carmine (1906)
German Southwest Africa	28 Rose (1906-1919) 28a Red
Cameroon	22 Carmine (1906)
Kiauchau	35 Carmine (1909)
German New Guinea	22 Carmine (1919)
Samoa	72 Carmine (1915)
Togo	22 Carmine (1914)

Table 2. Scott® Specialized Stamp Catalog listings of the watermarked 10-value Germania and small format yacht stamps of the Offices and Colonies early in the twentieth century. Catalog numbers appear to the left of the shade descriptions in column two.

The scanty descriptions of Scott's detract from the overall value of the issue as a complex one with a variety of red shades, including those that are UV-responsive. That is, they exhibit unique shades under UV that distinguishes two different productions of the same stamp for the Offices and German East Africa, German Southwest Africa, Cameroon, and Kiauchau.

The colonies that are not listed as exhibiting UV-responsiveness include German New Guinea, Samoa, and Togo. Interestingly, the stamps of Samoa and Togo show similar shades of red as those of the stamps of the Offices and Colonies that exhibit UV-distinctive varieties, *i.e.*, "bright carmine-red" and "dark red-carmine", respectively. Their shade descriptions are indicative of the possibility that they were printed using dye and pigment mixtures similar to, or even the same, as those used for the stamps of this variety sent earlier to the Offices and other Colonies. Why then, isn't there also the UV-responsive variety, lilac-brown, in these two printings, and why aren't these listings as bright carmine-red and dark red-carmine given a UV-responsive shade?

In the absence of expert advice or the records of how these issues were made, I have attempted to answer these questions with the use of color (or tonal) histograms taken from paper-free regions of mint copies of these stamps. The methods for obtaining the histograms are described in a 2015 paper available on the website of the Institute for Analytical Philately¹.

Color histogram arrays for the Samoa and Togo issues of this stamp are shown in Figure 1. Note that the arrays of the two stamps photographed with visible light are very similar, although the stamps differ somewhat visually. This is true for their comparisons under ultraviolet light as well, but not surprisingly, their histograms arrays are quite different than those derived from the visible light samples. On the other hand, the arrays from the ultraviolet samples appear almost identical with one another and the stamps themselves easily seen as red in UV.

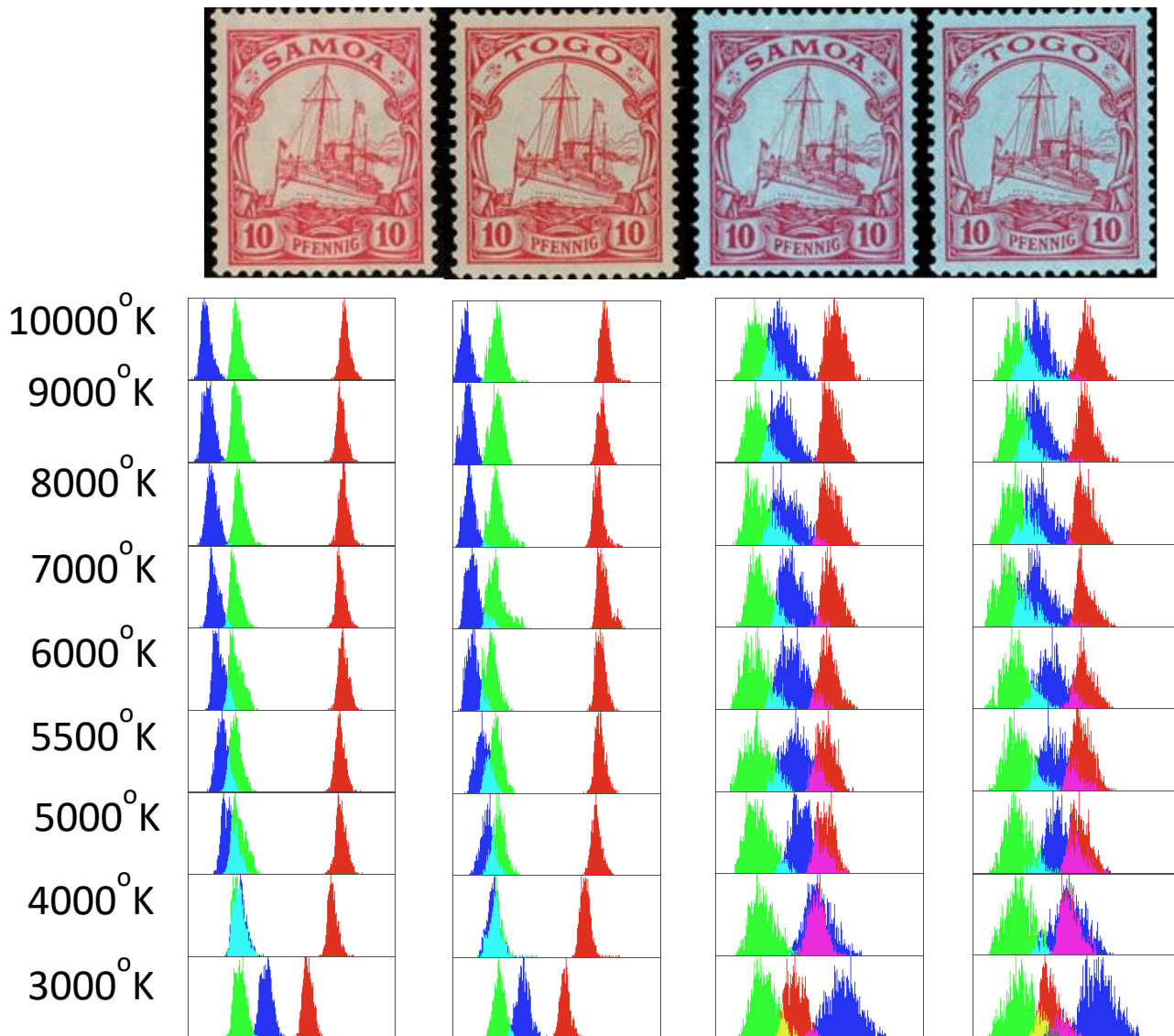


Figure 1. Photographs of the Samoa and Togo 10-Pfennig small format watermarked red yacht stamps. The two left most are from pictures taken using visible light, and the two right most are those taken with ultraviolet light. The color histogram arrays are shown below each stamp, which exhibit red, blue, and green curves and their distributions along the bottom, X-axis, as the color temperature is changed from 10,000°K (high red), to 3,000°K (high blue) at 1,000°K intervals. The 5,500°K result is also given, as this is considered close to the color temperature of human vision under normal viewing conditions. The arrays seen under the ultraviolet light items are essentially identical and show how these stamps respond to this illumination in the absence of UV-responsiveness.

These results can be compared with those found from the pair of small format 10 Pfennig red yacht stamps bearing the lozenge watermark that was sent to German East Africa (Figure 2). Note that the stamps appear as the Samoa and Togo pair when viewed under visible light, but differ considerably under ultraviolet light. One has the characteristic red in UV seen in both the Samoa and Togo stamps, but the other exhibits the so-called lilac-brown shade in UV as described in Michel. The color histogram array for the red in UV item is essentially the same as that seen in both the Samoa and Togo samples, indicating that these are not UV-responsive

items, as they do not differ from that of other red stamps of the issue. UV-responsiveness infers that there is a shade change in ultraviolet light that is not normal for the issue. The Samoa and Togo stamps establish how this issue appears in UV when there are no dyes or pigments in the printing ink that confer a unique shade.

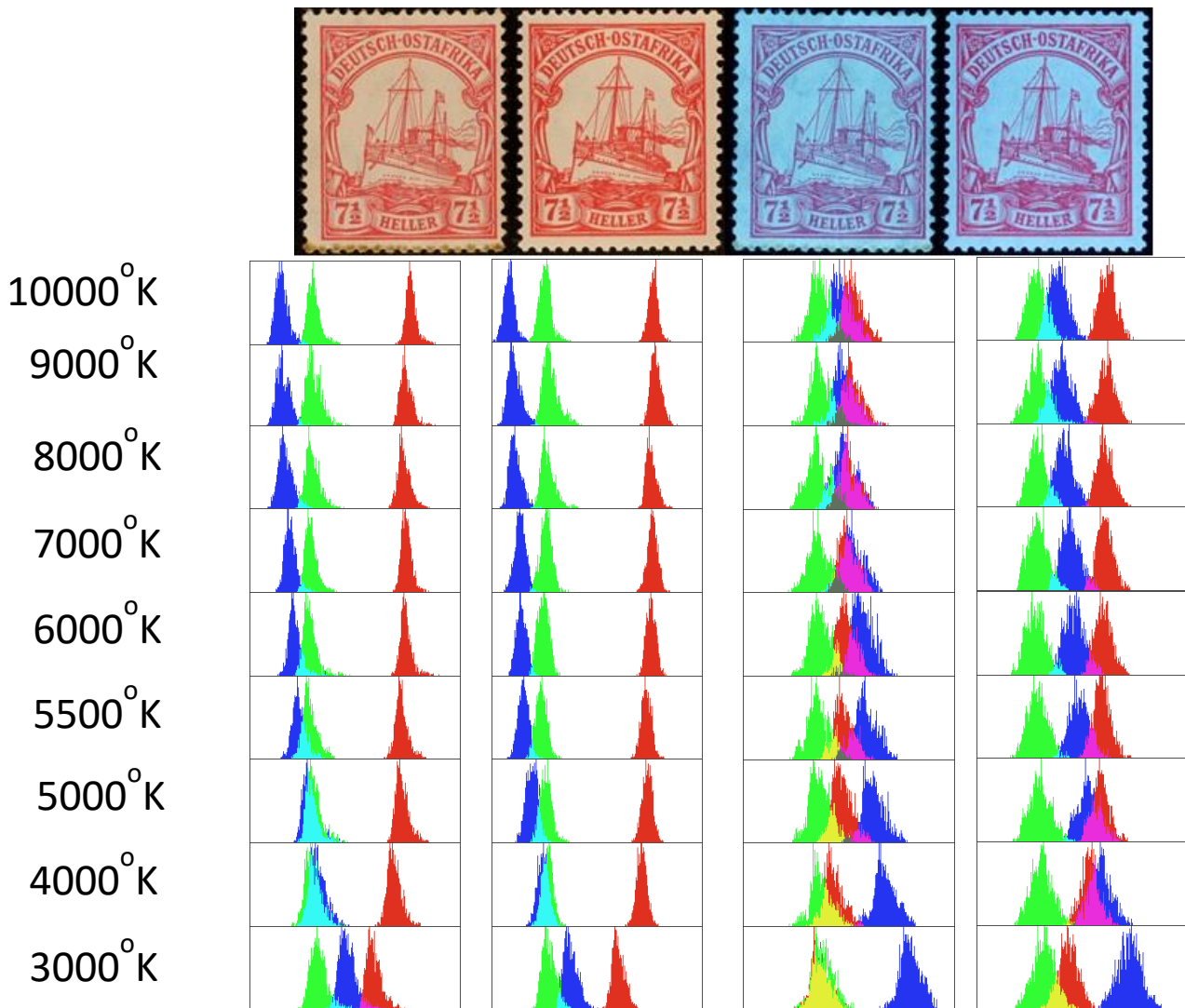


Figure 2. Photographs of the German East Africa 10-Pfennig small format watermarked red yacht stamps. The two left-most are from pictures taken using visible light, and the two right-most are those taken under ultraviolet light. Color histogram arrays are shown below each stamp, which exhibit red, blue, and green curves and their distributions along the bottom, X-axis, as the color temperature is changed from 10,000°K (high red), to 3,000°K (high blue) at 1,000°K intervals. The 5,500°K result is also given, as this is considered close to the color temperature of human vision under normal viewing conditions. The arrays seen under the ultraviolet light items are unique and indicative of the UV-responsive lilac-brown stamp on the left of the UV-unresponsive red stamp on the right. That is, the stamps under UV are visibly different, and the color histogram arrays accurately portray their differences.

As an example, to illustrate this point, the color histogram arrays are provided for the pair of German East Africa stamps of this issue--Michel numbers 32a and 32b (Figure 2). While the two stamps are slightly different when viewed under visible light, their color histogram arrays are quite similar. However, when viewed under ultraviolet light, their differences are readily apparent, and this difference is seen in their color histogram arrays.

Note that the array seen for the 32b stamp described as red in UV, is essentially the same as those found for the Samoa and Togo items which are given no description for their appearances under ultraviolet light (Table 1 and Figure 1). Presumably, this is because there are no UV-responsive stamps accompanying these two issues.

This study has found that the designation of "red in UV" is probably an unnecessary descriptor for those areas in which the lilac-brown in UV item is present. That is, a red stamp will take a red in UV appearance when viewed under ultraviolet light in the absence of any UV-responsive dyes in the printing ink used in its production. There is no harm in its inclusion, of course, as the lilac-brown in UV descriptor automatically makes the collector exam these stamps with ultraviolet light. But he or she should realize that red in UV is not a description limited to these issues. All red stamps will exhibit a red shade in ultraviolet light, unless it is UV-responsive and has a distinctly different color in ultraviolet light.

Reference

1. Lyerla, Tim. "Shade Verifications Using Tonal Histogram Analyses", [*Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Analytical Methods in Philately* 2015](#), pp. 87-95 analyticalphilately.org, article. Accessed 2 February 2019.



Do You Know the Answer?

Can you help identify and give us some more information on this cancel? Perhaps a ship name and the dates of use? We have an idea but want to see what you come up with. Happy hunting!



Letter to an Officer of the EMDEN with “Killed in Action” Sticker and “Return to Sender”

by Reinhard Dotzauer

[Ed: I found the following article compelling. It originally appeared in the Berliner Protokolle Nr. 138 of February 2016 and appears courtesy of the author and Wolfgang Hermann, Herausgeber.. Translation by Hans Pohlmann with a few changes for this format.]

The merchant raiding campaigns of the light cruiser S.M.S. EMDEN after the start of World War I are generally known. For your information just a few lines about the time from leaving Tsingtau to the destruction of the vessel after the battle with the Australian cruiser SYDNEY near the Cocos Islands.

- On July 31, 1914 the EMDEN and an accompanying steamer ELSBETH left Tsingtau to avoid the blockade of the harbor.
- On August 4, 1914 the passenger steamer RJÄSAN of the Russian volunteer fleet was hijacked in the Straits of Tsushima.
- The merchant raider campaign proceeded from the Marianas to Dutch India, India, Siam, Ceylon, the Maldives, Diego Garcia, India, Malaysia and India to the Cocos Islands on November 9, 1914. The literature reports the great success of the cruiser in this merchant war.
- During the battle near the Cocos Islands on November 11, 1914 with the Australian cruiser SYDNEY the EMDEN was heavily damaged and Captain Karl von Müller ordered her to be scuttled off the island of North Keeling. Many sailors died during the battle.
- Among them was the Pay Master Arthur Woytschekowsky.

It must have been several days after the end of the EMDEN was noted by the Navy Office in Berlin that the list of survivors was reported by the Red Cross.

On November 28, 1914 mail which had not been delivered because of the outbreak of the war was sent back to the relatives of deceased sailors of the DRESDEN (Illustration 2; next page)

This also happened with a letter of July 27, 1914 which police inspector Woytschekowsky had sent to the pay master of the EMDEN. Illustration 1a.

The Naval Office had the addresses of the relatives. The sticker with black edges “Killed-in-Action for the Fatherland. Navy Postal Bureau” is interesting and rare. Illustration 1b.



Illustration 1a. Mail addressed to the killed members of the crew of the EMDEN was returned to their relatives on November 28, 1924. Such was the case with the letter of July 27, 1914, franked with two 5-Pfennig Germania stamps, that police inspector Woytschekowsky had sent to the treasurer of the EMDEN. The letter was stamped “back” on November 28.

What happened to the mail of the captured crew of the EMDEN?

Was it also sent back to their relatives or was it forwarded to the captured crew?



Illustration 1b. Back side of the letter of July 27, 1914. The relative known by the Naval Office was noted by hand of the back side: Woytschekowsky, police inspector, Elberfeld, Prinzenstreet 21, also with a sticker “Killed-in-action for the fatherland Naval Postal Bureau.

The Crew of S.M.S. EMDEN (1914)

Half of the crew was on board from May 1913, the other half from June 1914

I. Upon Leaving Tsingtau on July 31, 1914.

1. Officers

Captain v. Müller, Karl	Commanding Officer
Commander v. Mücke, Hellmuth (L)	1. Officer
Commander Gropius, Hans (+)	Navigation Off.
Commander Gaede, Ernst (+)	
Lt. Commander Witthoef	
Lt. Commander v. Levetzow, Ernst (+)	
Lt. Commander Geerdes, August	
Lt. Commander Lauterbach, Julius	
Lieutenant v. Guérard, Albert (+)	
Lieutenant Fikentscher, Erich	
Lieutenant Zimmermann, Fritz Karl (+)	
Lieutenant Franz Joseph Prince von Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen	
Lieutenant Schall, Robin Vidal	
Naval Head Engineer Ellerbroek	
Naval Engineer Andresen, Fritz	
Naval Engineer Haass, Hugo	
Naval Engineer Stoffers, August (+)	
Naval Staff Physician Dr. Luther, Johannes	
Naval Pay Master Woytschekowsky, Arthur (+)	

(+) killed-in-action on November 9, 1914 or died of wounds later

(L) landing detail and “Ayesha”

(+L) killed-in-action during landing detail

Illustration 2. Partial list of crew members and officers who were killed during different campaigns. Those killed-in-action are marked with a +. From R. K. Lochner: *The Merchant Raider Campaigns of the Light Cruiser EMDEN*, Munich 1980, p. 436.



Auctions Under The Glass

by David C. Robertson,
dcrobert @ comcast.net

The 107th auction of Peter Vogenbeck, Auf dem Sand 18, D-54568 Gerolstein-Müllenborn, Germany (petervogenbeck.de), was held on November 2nd.

Offices in China: Lot 2 Mi. PVa, 3 Pf. brown on Δ. Cancelled 'PEKING 7/6 01' (Fr. 12). R. Steuer certificate. Mi. € 300, Est. 75, PR 75+20%.

Lot 9 Mi. PVf, 40 Pf. on large Δ, cancelled 'PEKING 2/1 01' (Fr. 12). Jäschke-Lantelme (J-L) certificate. Mi. € 400, Est. 110, PR 110+20%.

Lot 20 Mi. PVIId, 20 Pf. on Δ, cancelled 'PEKING 17/5 01' (Fr. 12). Expertized vonWillmann. Mi. € 550, Est. 140, PR 140+20%.

Lot 21 Mi. PVIf, 30 Pf. on Δ, cancelled 'PEKING 18/6 01' (Fr. 12). R.Steuer cert. Mi. € 1200, Est. 320, PR 320+21%.

Lot 43 Mi. 30, 36A, 4c/10Pf and 1½ Dollar/3 Mark on registered cover with money enclosed and sent to Augsburg, Germany. Cancelled 'TIENTSIN b 8/2 06' (Fr. 26) with 5 wax seals on the back and transit cancels from Naples, Italian railway, Munich and Augsburg. Est. € 2200, PR 2800+20%.

Offices in Morocco: Lot 115 Mi. 58IA M, 6Pes 25Cts/3 Mk. on Money order Δ. Trial printing with black for the outer frame. Cancelled 'CASABLANCA 19.07.13' (Fr. 7). R. Steuer certificate. Mi. € 1100, Est. 280, PR 280+20%.

German New Guinea: Lot 147 Mi. 12&13, 30, 40 Pf. on large registered cover front. Cancelled 'KIETA 11/11 10' (Fr. 13). Mi. € 53 (225 as cover), Est. 300, PR 300+22%

Lot 150 Mi. 12, 30 Pf.(2) on registered cover to Mannheim, Germany with company seal on the back. Cancelled 'RABAU a 14/4 13' (Fr. 21). Mi. € 225, Est. 240, PR 300+20%

German East Africa: Lot 255 Mi. 32 & 33, 7½, 15 Heller on cover to Freiberg, Germany. Cancelled 'DARESSALAAM a 1/5 11' (Fr. 13). ArGe. € 100, Est. 140, PR 190+20%.

Lot 277 Mi. 4, 10 Pesa/20 Pf. on cover to St. Julian, Bavaria.. Cancelled 'MARANGU 20/9 95' (Fr.34) with transit cancels from Tanga, Zanzibar and Aden. Non-philatelic covers from Marangu are rare. ArGe. € 400, Est. 800, PR 1200+20%.

German Southwest Africa: Lot 337 Mi. P5, 5 Pf. PC to Windhoek and forwarded to Gibeon and Malthöhe. Cancelled with manuscript 'Otavi 31/12 99' (Fr. 116). ArGe. € 900, Est. 1100, PR 1400+20%.

Caroline Islands: Lot 568 Mi. P7, 5 Pf. PC to Friedrich-Wilhelmshafen, DNG. Cancelled 'PONAPE 2/11 08' (Fr. 3). Mi. € ~60, Est. 150, PR 150+20%.

Kiautschou: Lot 598 Mi. VP25 10 Pf. forerunner PC to Kiel, Germany. Cancelled 'TSINTANFORT 8/5 98' (Fr. 13). Mi. € 150, Est. 70, PR 75+20%.



2



20



9



21



115



147



150 - 1913, NGC-Firmenbrief



43



277



337

Lot 605 Mi. P5, 2 Cent PC to Augsburg, Germany. Cancelled 'TAITUNGTSCHEEN 30.4.12' (Fr. 9). ArGe. € 125, Est. 100, PR 100+20%.

Togo: Lot 720 Mi. P15A, 5 Pf. Reply PC with message to Anecho, Togo. Cancelled 'AGOME PALIME 16/10 08' (Fr. 2). Mi. --, Est. € 70, PR 70+20%.

Lot 742 Mi. P16, 5 Pf. PC to Glogau, Germany. Cancelled 'SOKODE 3/4 10' (Fr. 22). ArGe. € 70, Est. 60, PR 60+20%.

The 727th auction of Daniel F. Kelleher Auctions, 22 Shelter Rock Lane, Unit 53, Danbury, CT 06810, (kelleherauctions.com) was held on 13-15 August 2019. These lots are from the collection of Michael Hauber, a GCCG member.

Offices in China: Lot 745 Mi. 7 II, **5pf./10 Pf**, *. Steuer certificate. Mi. € 700, Est. \$200, PR 190+19%.

Lot 746 Mi. 7 I B, **5pf./10 Pf**, used. Cancelled 'FUTSCHAU 26/? 00' (Fr. 5). Hartung certificate. Mi. € 1200, Est. \$350, PR 400+19%.

Lot 747 Mi. 8, 3 Pf. *, with China hand overprint.. Expertized Bothe. Mi. € 750, Est. \$200, PR 300+19%.

Offices in Turkey: Lot 763 Mi. 3a, 1 Pi./20 Pf, * lh, blue overprint. Expertized J-L and Steuer. Mi. € 600, Est. \$200, PR 120+19%.

Lot 764 Mi. 23 I/I, 25 Pi.5 Mk., *. R.Steuer certificate. Mi. € 850, Est. \$250, PR 470+19%

Caroline Islands: Lot 783 Mi. 10 H, 10 Pf. bisect on Δ. Cancelled 'PONAPE 12/7 10' (Fr. 5). Expertized Bothe. Mi. € 3000, Est. \$800, PR 1300+19%

Lot 784 Mi. 7 Pv, **5 Pf./3 Pf.** on Δ. Cancelled 'PONAPE 12/7 10' (Fr. 5). Brekenfeld and R.P.S.L. certificates. Mi. € 3500, Est. \$1000, PR 1600+19%

Kiautschou: Lot 812 Mi. 25A, \$ 1, ** nh. J-L certificate. Mi. € 1000, Est. 250, PR 500+19%.

Lot 814 Mi. 25B, \$ 2½ Mk, used, cancelled 'TSINGTAU a 17/7 06' (Fr. 19). J-L certificate. Mi. € 4200, Est. 1000, PR 650+19%.

Mariana Islands: Lot 823 Mi.2 I, 5 Pf., *. A.P.S. certificate. Mi. € 3000, Est. 750, PR 475+19%.

Lot 827 Mi.5 I, 25 Pf., *. Expertized Bothe. Mi. € 3200, Est. 800, PR 800+19%.

Sale 1203 from Robert A. Siegel (siegelauctions.com), 6 West 48th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10036 was held on June 18, 2019. The sale had about 120 lots of the Anglo-French occupations of Togo and Cameroon from the collection of Gernot Reiners, a long-time member of the GCCG.

Togo, British Occupation: Lot 6 Mi. 3 IK, 10 Pf. inverted, first setting, on Δ. Cancelled 'LOME'. Expertized Killian and Bühler. Mi. € 4500, Est. \$ 1500, PR 2400+18%.

Lot 9 Mi. 8 I, 50 Pf., First setting on Δ. Cancelled 'LOME 19.2.15'. BPA certificate. Mi. € 10,000, Est. \$ 4000, PR 4250+18%.

Lot 15 Mi. 10 I, 1 Mk., First setting used with narrow spacing between Anglo and French. Cancelled 'LOME 28/9 14'. Holcombe certificate. Mi. € 8000, Est. \$ 4000, PR 2300+18%.

Lot 17 Mi. 11 I, 2 Mk., First setting on Δ. Cancelled 'LOME 13.12.14'. BPA certificate. Mi. € 12,000, Est. \$ 5000, PR 10,000+18%.



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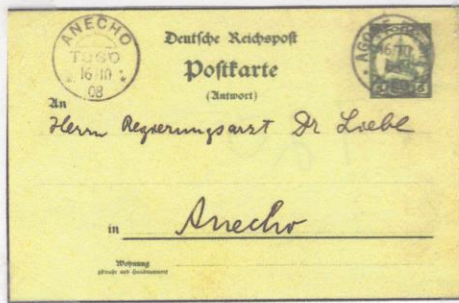
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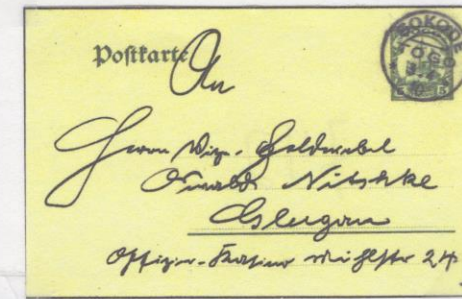
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Lot 27 Mi. 7 II, 40 Pf., 2nd setting on Δ. Cancelled 'LOME 26.11.14'. BPA certificate. Mi. € 1700, Est. \$ 750, PR 1100+18%.

Lot 43 Mi. 3 I F, 10 Pf., without watermark, first setting (Ib), on Δ. Cancelled 'ASSAHUN 10/1 15'. BPA certificate. Mi. € 10,000, Est. \$ 5000, PR 5000+18%.

Togo, French Occupation: Lot 98 Mi. 10 K, 51f., inverted overprint on Δ. Cancelled 'ANECHO 4/1 (15)'. RPS certificate. Mi. € 9000, Est. \$ 5000, PR 6250+18%.

The Württembergisches Auktionshaus, Relebenstr. 78, D-70174 Stuttgart, Germany, (www.briefmarkenauktion.de) held their 135th auction on November 8-9. Although it had 3000 lots of Colonies and Post Offices. These examples are from the Bredeney collection (Part 4).

German East Africa: Lot 160 Michel 38 IAb with 32b, 1 Rupie and 7½ Heller watermarked, used on packet card. Cancelled 'KILOSSA 4/7 16' (Fr. 21) and backstamped 'TABORA 8/7 16' (Fr. 65). Stamp has been removed for watermark verification. This is copy VL14 in the GCCG census. Drahn and Provinsky certificates. Michel Cat. € 65,000, Est. 30,000, PR 30,000+20%.

Lot 175 Mi. 3 I, 5 Pesa/10 Pf., on Δ. Cancelled 'KILIMATINDE 11/12 96' in blue (Fr. 20). ArGe. € 60, Est. 60, PR 60+20%.

Lot 183 Mi. P18, 4 H., local PC with message. Cancelled 'MIKINDANI 16/1 07' (Fr. 37). ArGe. € 80, Est. 80, PR 70+20%.

Lot 184 Mi. P22, 4 H., inland PC with message. Cancelled 'MKALAMA 5/3 12' (Fr. 38). ArGe. € 250, Est. 150, PR 180+20%.

Lot 194 Mi. 32, 7½ H., on Δ, with blue rubber stamp 'Rufiji' (Fr. Sch E I) to indicate it was picked up by the *Rufuyi* and delivered to the next PO. Cancelled 'TANGA 26/11 06' (Fr. 66). Mentioned in the Friedemann Handbook. Certificates from Ebel and Bothe. ArGe. € 1000 (cover), Est. 500, PR 600+20%.

German SW Africa: Lot 293 Mi. VO40 II, 5 Pf. on Δ. Cancelled 'OTYIMBINGUE 25/11 88' (Fr. 120). Expertized Grobe and von Willmann. Mi. Cat. € 850, Est. 500, PR 1200+20%.

Lot 312 Mi. VS50d, 50 Pf. on Δ. Cancelled 'WINDHOEK 30/3 98' (Fr. 164). Mi. Cat. € 75, Est. 30, PR 40+20%.

Lot 346 Mi. 26, 10 Pf. on Δ. Cancelled 'GRÜNDORN 7.6 (14)' (Fr. 40). ArGe. Cat. € 1800, Est. 1200, PR 1700+20%.

Lot 347 Mi. P5, 5 Pf. on PC to Hannover, Germany. Rubber cancel 'HARIS 18. 2. 00' (Fr. 42) with additional cancels Windhoek (Fr. 164) and Hannover. ArGe. Cat. € 2000, Est. 1500, PR 1300+20%.

Lot 368 Mi. 13, 10 Pf. on Δ. Cancelled 'KUIS 04' (Fr. 84) without date when used in KUB. ArGe. € 90, Est. 50, PR 80+20%.

Lot 374 Mi. P13, 5 Pf. PC. Violet rubber cancel and manuscript date 'Okahandja 30.1.07' (Fr. 100 I) with Altenburg arrival postmark. This cancel was only used for two days. Expertized von Willmann. ArGe. Cat. € 1200, Est. 1500, PR 1650+20%.

Lot 378 Mi. 16, 30 Pf. used, cancelled 'OLUKONDA 28/5 (15)' (Fr 109). Expertized J-L. ArGe. € 75 (150x½), Est. 80, PR 90+20%.



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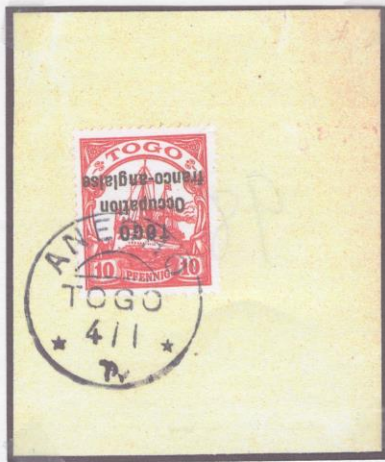
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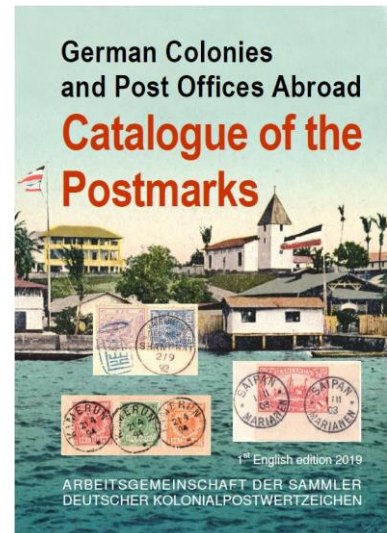
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**German Colonies and Post Offices Abroad –
Catalogue of the Postmarks, 1st English edition 2019**

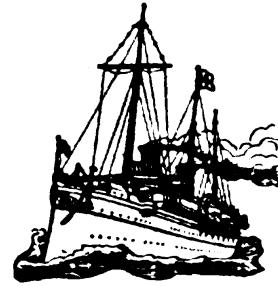
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**German Colonial History:
W. E. B. Du Bois and the German
Colonies**

by James C. Biedzynski,
jamesb1619 @ portal.middlesexcc.edu



This column is devoted to Black American intellectual and activist W. E. B. Du Bois's activities regarding the German African colonies. Du Bois (1868-1963) was the foremost Black American leader of the early twentieth century. He was the first Black to obtain a Ph.D. degree from Harvard University and wrote an incredible number of books and articles. Du Bois helped found the NAACP in 1909 and edited its Magazine *The Crisis* from 1910 to 1934. He studied in Germany during the 1890s and developed a long love affair with everything German. Du Bois' interest in Africa was intense and went back to about 1906.

During World War I, Du Bois believed the war began with African issues. He came up with a plan wherein Black Americans would create an African super-state consisting of several German African colonies plus the Belgian Congo. This proposed state would then train Africans for self-rule. The Allied powers were uninterested, but Du Bois lobbied the League of Nations on its mandates policy for years afterwards. In 1931, Du Bois tried to begin a study of German colonialism in Africa but did not get very far with it. In his final years, Du Bois settled in Ghana and died there in 1963.

The literature on Du Bois is immense but little has been written about his interest in German colonies. A good place to start is Kenneth Barkin's "W. E. B. Du Bois' Love Affair with Imperial Germany", *German Studies Review*, 28(May 2005), pp.285-302. Interested Readers should also look at W. E. B. Du Bois, *The Autobiography of W. E. B. Du Bois*. (New York: International Publishers Company, Inc.,1968). Also of note is Shamoon Zamir, ed., *The Cambridge Companion to W. E. B. Du Bois*. (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2008. Du Bois' World War I era writing also deserves scrutiny. The main article is : W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, "The African Roots of War", *Atlantic Monthly*, 115 (M ay 1915), 707-714. Also various articles in *The Crisis* from 1910 to 1922 are worth consulting.

There is still room in Du Bois scholarship for a full-length study of Du Bois and Germany from the 1890s to 1963.

In my next column, we will look at education policy in the German African colonies. We will look at which Africans went to school and what job opportunities they had afterwards. This is a very important topic in colonial history. In Germany's case, it is not that well developed. ■

ADLETS

WANTED – Looking for town cancel of **TENDAGURA** from German East Africa or during the British East Africa period. Contact Van Sieling at sieglinge@yahoo.com

CONTACT – Looking to connect with others who collect German Post Offices in China. Contact John Schalow at schalow@umd.edu

OFFERING – No longer collecting but have remainder of collection. If you are interested and in the Washington DC area, contact Alan Lauer at lauerbunch4@yahoo.com

OFFERING – Colonial Stamp Company, 60 years of expertise. Send us your want lists and be pleasantly surprised what we can do for you! See ad on page 2.

WANTED – Seeking German colony to colony mail, Colony Feldpost and Boxer Rebellion Feldpost. Contact Phil Miller at millerphil@hotmail.com

SEEKING – German mail to and from Hawaii, 1860 to 1918 to document German immigrant connections. Contact Oliver Wyrtki at okeeper@hotmail.com.

WANTED – MSP cancels and shipping routes. Special interest in covers to/from the SMS Cormoran, SMS Konigsberg and all the WW1 Imperial German Navy Far East Squadron vessels. Contact Vince Guinee at coldrain7562@yahoo.com

WANTED – Seepost on piece or cover; esp. interested in German-area cancels on foreign stamps, such as Inhambane, Liberia, etc. Contact Marty Klein at Dr_Marty_Klein@yahoo.com

OFFERING – Postal History, Revenues and Stamps; German Colonies plus more! www.zirinskystamp.com or contact Steve at szirinsky@cs.com

MEET OTHER COLLECTORS – German Colonies collectors meet regularly in the Washington DC and greater Virginia area at GPS meetings. Contact Gannon Sugimura at gannon86@outlook.com or Oliver Wyrtki at okeeper@hotmail.com for a schedule of upcoming meetings

WANTED – German Post Offices in Morocco covers. Contact Larry Gardner at l.d.gardner@juno.com



In the Next Issue of VORLÄUFER -

**German Kiautschou-
Russian Double-Franking
...and more !**



GERMAN COLONIAL RAILWAYS



Top: final stage of construction of the line at Palime in 1907

Right: the building of the narrow gauge line between Lome and Klein-Popo in 1903.

Amongst other interesting articles, a pictorial history on the planning and construction of the railway lines in Togo between 1895 and 1914 can be viewed on: <https://petervogenbeck.de> under „articles and literature“.



**PETER
VOGENBECK**

Auf dem Sand 18
D-54568 Gerolstein-Müllenborn
Germany

Phone: (0049)-6591-7125

Fax: (0049)-6591-985984

Email: PVogenbeck@t-online.de

Internet: www.petervogenbeck.de

The date of our forthcoming auction will be announced on our internet site.