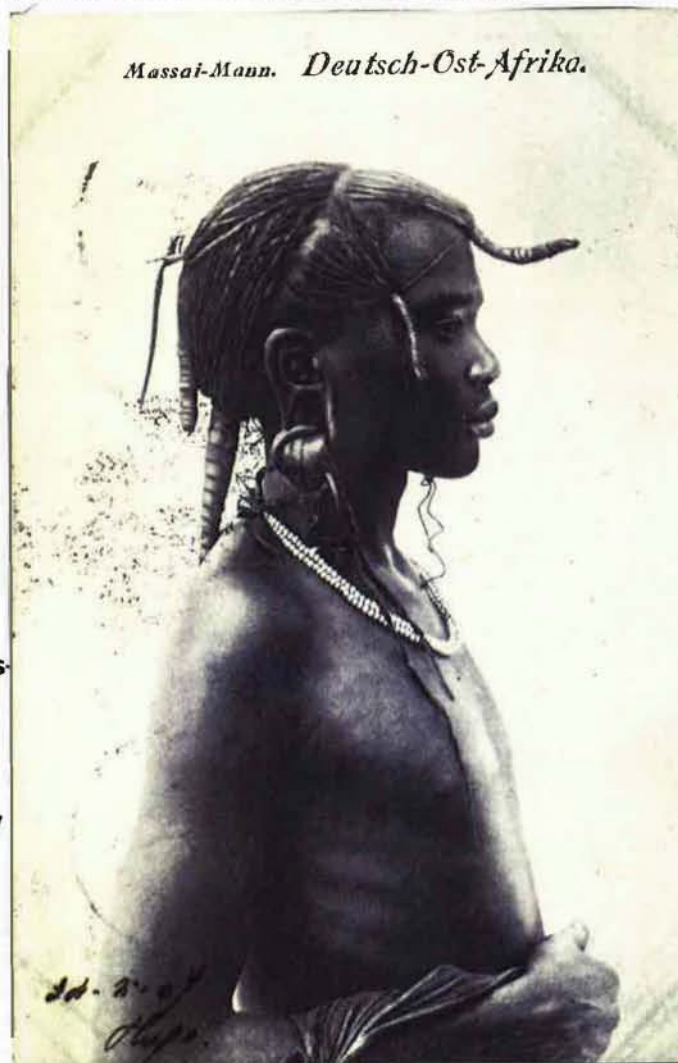


GERMAN REPLY CARDS USED BACK TO GERMANY FROM GERMAN POST OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

This exhibit shows examples of properly used German reply cards from the German post offices in East Africa back to Germany, including cards used from the short-lived German post offices at Lamu and Zanzibar as well as cards used from the German post offices in German East Africa ("GEA") proper. Germany's formal efforts to colonize East Africa began in 1885, when Carl Peters was granted an Imperial Charter by Otto von Bismarck for the German East Africa Company. In 1890, pursuant to the Heligoland-Zanzibar Treaty, the Germans gave up existing claims to Lamu and Zanzibar, while the British acknowledged Germany's claim to what became German East Africa. The German government took over the administration of this area from the German East Africa Company in 1891, and the colony of German East Africa ("GEA") was born.

During the German the German post reply cards for Ger- allowed the sender Germany to pay for response via postal sender. Message-sanctioned by the consisted of a "mes- attached "reply half." write a message on address the message recipient, with the attached. The recip- intact message-reply reply half and mail it the sender with a mes- the postage for the time the sender pur- reply card from the Occasionally the reply the sender with the attached. Properly this era are highly used from German Germany are very sizeable percentage



administration of GEA, office issued message- many proper which of a postal card in the addressee's card back to the reply cards were first UPU in 1878. They sage half" and an The sender would the "message half" and half to the intended unused reply half ent, after receiving the card, could detach the without cost back to sage. The sender paid message half at the chased the message- post office. card was returned to message half still used reply cards from collectible. Reply cards colonies back to difficult to find. A of the existing used

reply cards sent back to Germany from German colonies were created by philatelists, often sent without messages or with a short "greetings" message. Non-philatelic reply cards with full messages are even more difficult to find. All examples shown in this exhibit have messages, and nearly all have full messages.

Sent From the German Post Office at Lamu



The German post office at Lamu was established as a German post office abroad on December 21, 1888. It closed on March 31, 1891.

Above is a German 10pf "Pfennig" reply card with a full message written in Lamu on July 17, 1890 and mailed from there one week later to Dresden, Germany. The "Pfennig" postal cards, first issued in 1880, were replaced in Germany with "Crown and Eagle" postal cards first issued in late 1889. These "Pfennig" cards retained postal validity through January 31, 1891. German reply cards used from Lamu are exceedingly rare.

Sent From the German Post Office at Lamu



When the German Empire was officially formed in 1871, Bavaria retained the right to issue its own postage stamps, even though Bavaria became part of the German Empire. Bavaria issued its own stamps valid for international postage, including message-reply cards, until 1920.

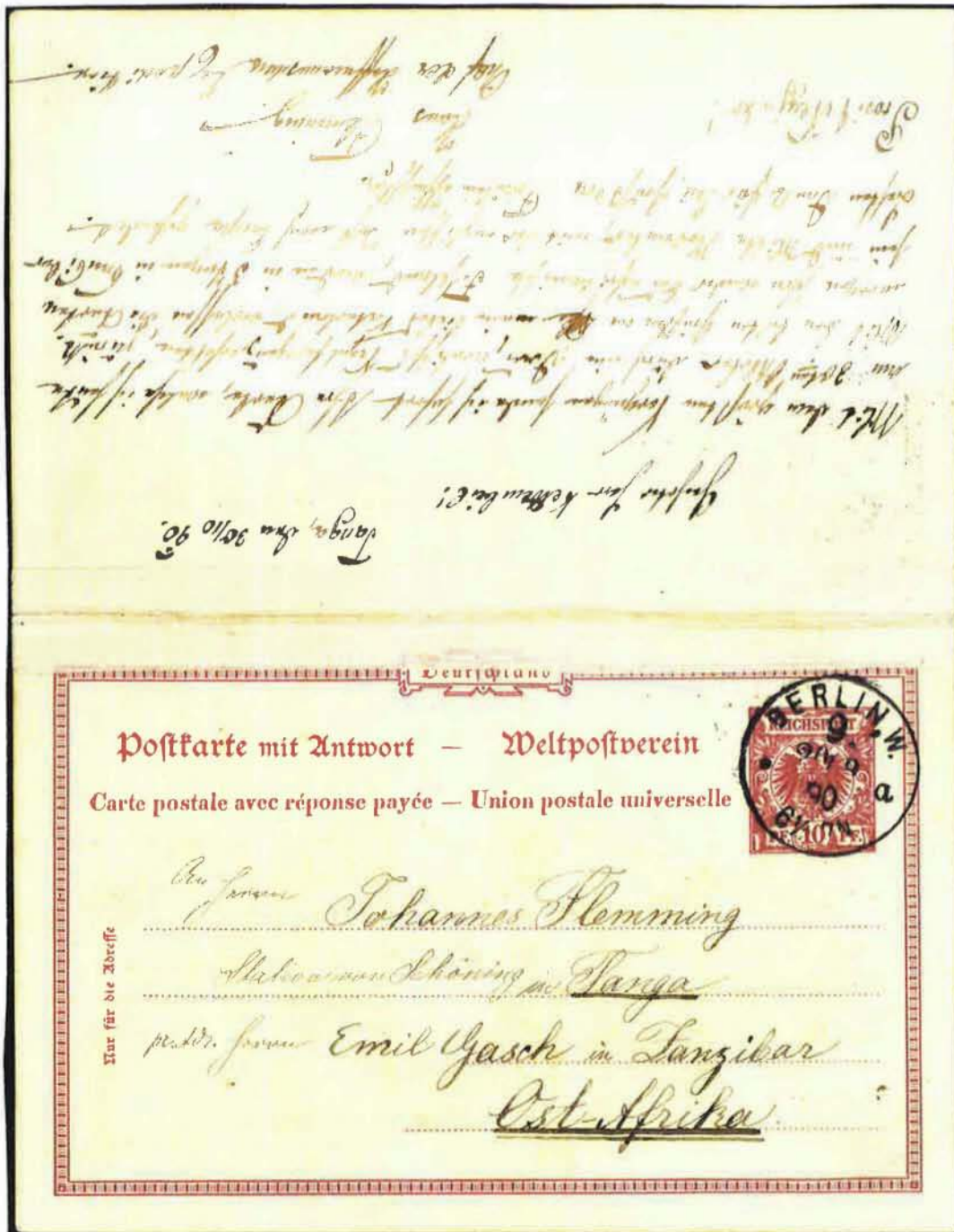
Above is a Bavarian 10pf "Coat of Arms" reply card, first issued in 1886, mailed from Lamu to Weissenburg auf Sand, Bavaria, on February 3, 1891, with message. Bavarian reply cards used back to Germany from all German colonies and post offices abroad are very elusive. The use of this Bavarian reply card from Lamu may be unique.

Sent From the German Post Office at Zanzibar



The German post office at Zanzibar, established as a German post office abroad, was opened on August 31, 1890. It closed on July 31, 1891. Above is the reply half of an intact German 10pf + 10pf Crown and Eagle message-reply card used both ways between Germany and Zanzibar. It was returned intact to Berlin from Tanga via Zanzibar on November 17, 1890. There are full messages on both cards. The message half is shown on the next page.

Sent From the German Post Office at Zanzibar



The message half was mailed from Berlin to Tanga via Zanzibar on September 20, 1890. This is likely the only existing intact message-reply card sent to Tanga and back to Germany through the German post office at Tanga. The German post office at Tanga did not open until May 5, 1891.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Bagamoyo



an Wilhelminenhof
 Auf Ihre gefällige Postkarte vom 28/1 92
 erwidere ich Ihnen herzlichst
 dankend. Ich bin sehr erfreut,
 dass Sie sich für die
 Expedition interessieren. Sie
 werden in der Expedition
 sehr willkommen sein.
 Ich bin
 sehr
 herzlich
 Ihr
 Dr. Schröder
 in Berlin

The first post office to open in what became GEA opened at Bagamoyo on October 11, 1890. At that time, this post office was officially a German post office abroad. On January 1, 1891, it became a colonial post office in GEA, but it retained the "Kaiserl. Deutsches Postagentur" postmark until late 1892. The post office at Bagamoyo remained open until August 22, 1916.

Above is a German 10pf "Crown and Eagle" reply card sent from Bagamoyo on January 4, 1892 to Greiz, Germany, with a full message. The card has transit markings from the British post offices in Zanzibar and Aden, along with a French seapost "Ligne N" marking.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Bagamoyo



Above is a German 10pf "Crown and Eagle" reply card sent from Bagamoyo to Wilhelminenhof, Germany on April 4, 1892, with a full message. This card has a French "Reunion a Marseilles" seapost marking, so the card took a different route back to Germany than the previous card. The routing of mail in this time period varied depending on shipping schedules of the various lines that served this part of the world. The later establishment of regular German postal steamer service between Germany and GEA allowed mail between Germany and GEA to be carried almost exclusively on German ships.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Bagamoyo



Above is a Bavarian 10pf "coat of arms" reply card sent from Bagamoyo on November 8, 1899 to Wuerzburg, Germany, with message. The card has a transit marking from Dar es Salaam and a receiving marking dated December 16, 1899, along with a Bavarian mail carrier marking.

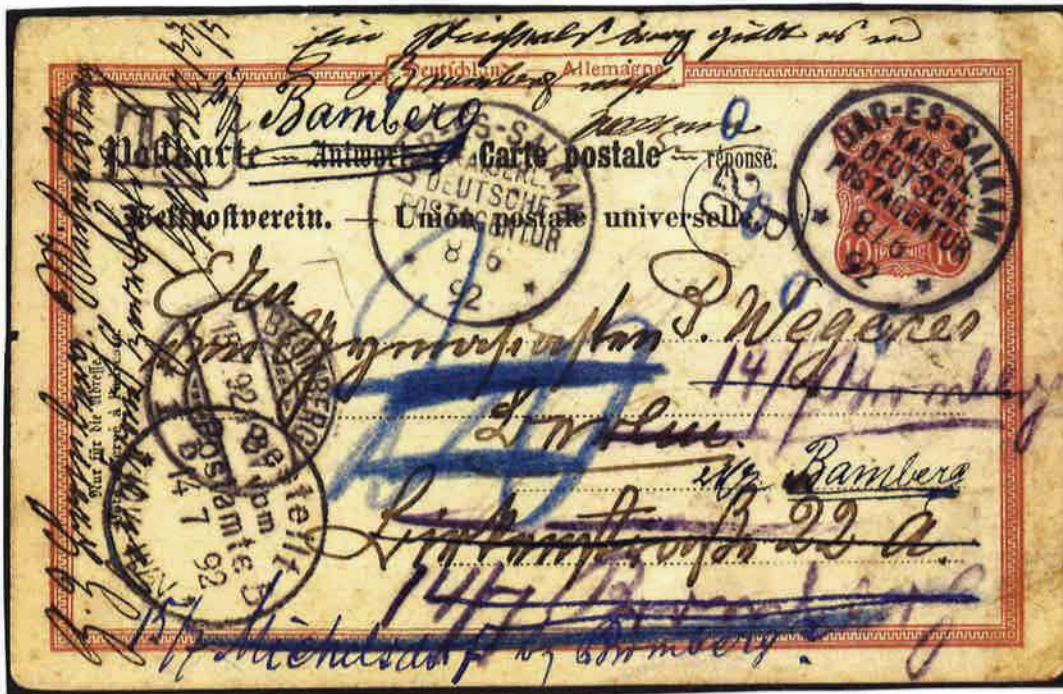
Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Dar es Salaam



The second post office to open in what became GEA opened at Dar es Salaam on October 14, 1890. At that time, this post office was officially a German post office abroad. On January 1, 1891, it became a colonial post office in GEA, but it retained the "Kaiserl. Deutsches Postagentur" postmark until September of 1892. The post office at Dar es Salaam remained open until September 1, 1916.

Above is a German 10pf "Crown and Eagle" reply card mailed from Dar es Salaam on December 3, 1891 to Altona, Germany, with full message. The card was received in Altona on Christmas Eve, December 24, 1891.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Dar es Salaam



The card shown above is a German 10pf "Pfennig" reply card mailed from Dar es Salaam on June 8, 1892 to Berlin, with a full message. "Pfennig" stamps and cards, which were replaced by the "Crown and Eagle" stamps and cards in late 1889, were only sent to the German Post Offices in Lamu and Zanzibar. They were not sent to the German Post Offices that opened in GEA at Bagamoyo and Dar es Salaam. Furthermore, "Pfennig" cards lost their postal validity as of January 31, 1891. Thus, the use of this card is remarkable.

The reverse of the card shows a Zanzibar receiving mark dated November 2, 1890. Thus, the message half of this card was mailed to Zanzibar long before the reply half was mailed back to Germany. Why the recipient of the message card mailed the reply card to Germany many months later is unknown.

The card was forwarded from Berlin, with instructions to send it to Bamberg (in Bavaria), but the post office mistakenly sent the card to Bromberg. The card was delivered in Bamberg, as evidenced by the Bavarian postal carrier's marking.

The mailing of the "Pfennig" reply card after these cards had lost their postal validity created a dilemma for the German post office. They initially treated the card as being completely unpaid, as shown by the "20" written in blue crayon. Someone in the post office later decided to not charge postage due, as evidenced by the crossing out of the "20" in blue crayon. This is very likely a unique usage. The message side is shown on the next page.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Dar es Salaam

Lieber Junge. Ich bin zu Hause
gesund. Ich bin mit stets von
dir zu hören. Ich bin mit
jeder möglichsten Post. Ich bin mit
über dem Meer. Ich bin mit
sicheren und blauen in mylischer
schönheit mit. Ich bin mit
Ich bin mit

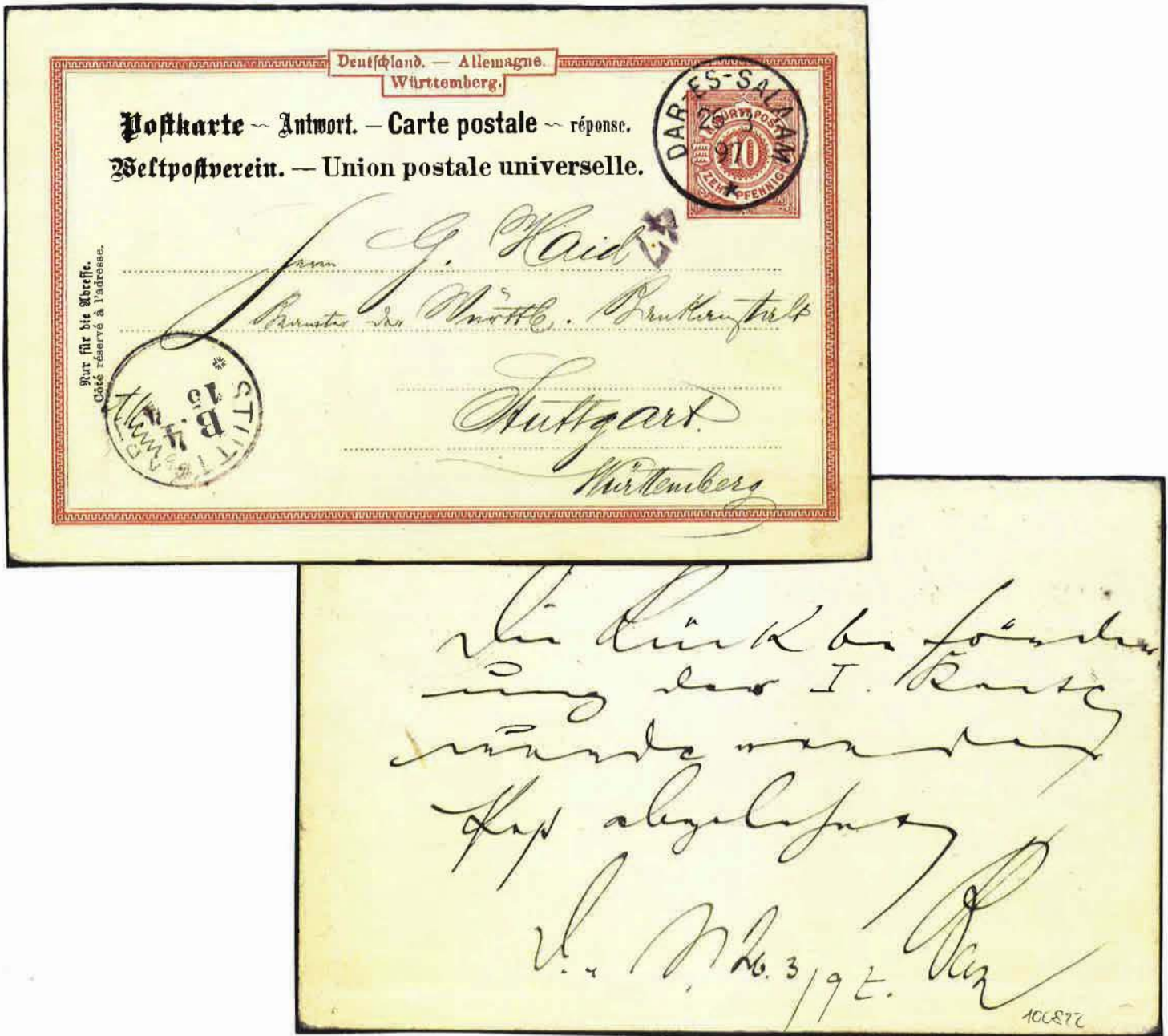
Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Dar es Salaam



Dar es Salaam den 9 März 1894.
 Einem Grohe. Aufbau Dank für Ihren Brief,
 jenseits, die ich nun ganzem Verständnis
 auf die Marktverhältnisse. Ich habe mich
 darüber und nicht ungenügend Sechellen-Merkmal
 die ich selbst, meine Substanten für andere
 nicht zur Verfügung gestellt. Günstig alle
 Dinge werden um mir Windelband, Heilbringend
 das besondern Sie mit der Heilung. Abgesehen davon
 ist der Lärm der Zeit großartig, jenseits der
 von dem Lärm der Zeit. 519
 Mit dem besten Wunsche für ein
 Glück.

Above is a German 10pf "Crown and Eagle" reply card sent from Dar es Salaam on March 10, 1894 to Furstenwalde, with full message. By this time the prior postmark device had been replaced with a new device. This new device remained in use until February of 1909.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Dar es Salaam



When the German Empire was officially formed in 1871, Wurttemberg, like Bavaria, retained the right to issue its own postage stamps, even though Wurttemberg became part of the German Empire. Wurttemberg issued its own stamps valid for international postage, including message-reply cards, until 1902.

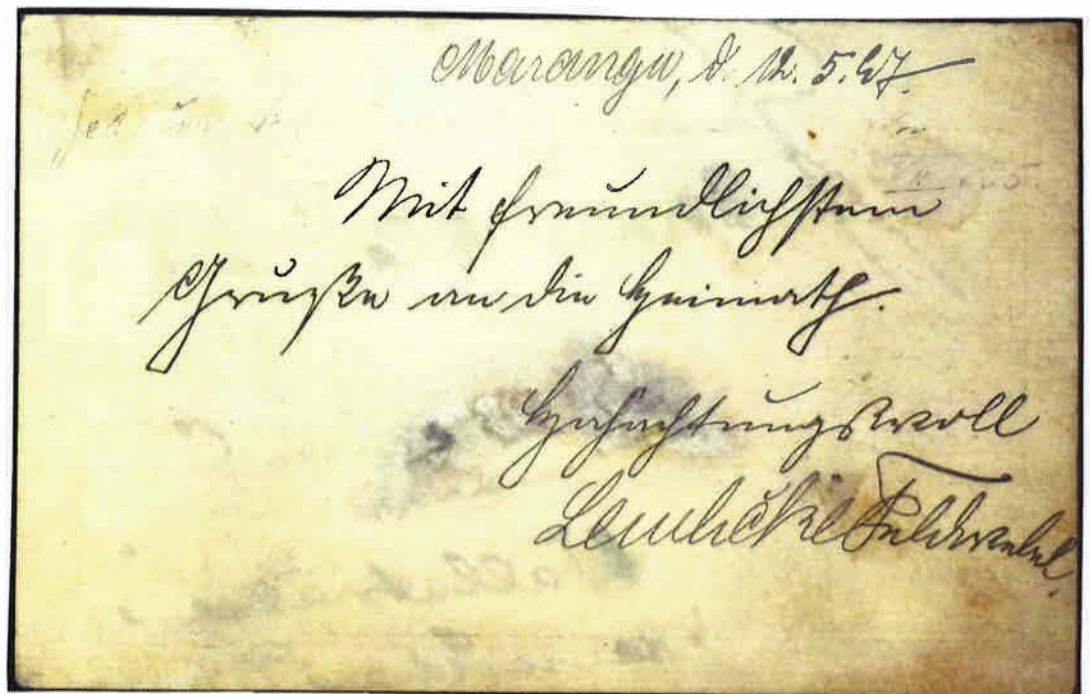
Above is a 10pf Wurttemberg "Numeral" reply card, first issued in 1887, sent from Dar es Salaam on March 26, 1897 to Stuttgart, with message. The card was received in Stuttgart on April 15, 1897. Wurttemberg reply cards used back to Germany from all German colonies and post offices abroad are rare.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Lindi



The German Post Office at Lindi was the fourth post office to open in GEA on May 17, 1891. (Tanga was the third, opening on May 5, 1891.) Above is a German 10pf "Crown and Eagle" reply card sent from Lindi on April 4, 1892 to Wilhelminenhof, Germany with a full message. The card transited Dar es Salaam on April 8.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Marangu



The German Post Office at Marangu opened on June 29, 1895. It closed on May 18, 1901. Mail from this post office is difficult to find.

Above is a German 10pf Crown and Eagle reply card sent from Marangu on May 12, 1897 to Hamburg, Germany, with message. The card was received in Hamburg on July 2, 1897.

Sent From the German East Africa Post Office at Ujiji



The German post office at Ujiji was opened on April 8, 1898. This post office remained open until July of 1916.

Above is a German 2pf Germania reply card, Michel P66A, originally issued in 1902 to pay the local intra-city postal card rate in effect at that time, uprated to pay the normal rate between GEA and Germany. The card has a full message. The sender of the message card apparently affixed a 3pf Germania stamp, which, with the 2pf card, would have been sufficient to pay postage back to Germany. The sender of the reply card, however, affixed a 4 heller yacht stamp, perhaps in the belief that additional postage was required. Any such belief was mistaken. The 4 heller stamp was not needed. On May 1, 1899, the German post office had lowered the rates of all first class mail between Germany and GEA from the international UPU rate to the German domestic rate.