

VORLÄUFER



THE GERMAN COLONIES
COLLECTORS GROUP

NUMBER 5
LATE SUMMER - 1973

This Late Summer edition is being put together in July just after sending out the Early Summer edition. Hence there has been no time to receive comments, questions, or answers to any of the material therein. As stated in that previous issue, your Editor will welcome correspondence and contributions of items for the next issue which will be assembled on Nantucket and printed and distributed upon his return to Wilmington in early October.

A rather enthusiasm-dampening development has taken place in our Group's relations with ARGE. Our liaison man, Dr. Detering, has written that the Editor of the ARGE publication "Berichte" has ruled that any article in that publication which your Editor wants to reprint in "Vorläufer" must first have the permission of the author. It seems that that editor is worried about copyright complications. Blanket permission to reprint any item of Dr. Detering's or the Editor's (He is Herr Schlingen, a prolific writer-expert) has been given, but that does not help in the cases of the many other authors. The correspondence, address, and language barriers make writing for this permission from individual authors a most time consuming and difficult task. Herr Schlingen has also ruled that the exchange of our publications is not specifically authorized in ARGE's by-laws, and to receive copies your Editor must become a member. This is being done under the sponsorship of Dr. Detering who has sent, as part of this transaction, copies of the December 1972 and April 1973 "Berichte". Further correspondence is being conducted concerning special consideration for reprinting "Berichte" articles in "Vorläufer" since it is not a commercial publication.

Apologies are due author Ludwig Meyer and all Group members for the mental lapse of your Editor in misnumbering some of the pages in Ludwig's fine POW Camps article in the previous issue. Since this is a valuable reference article which many members will want to retain in their philatelic libraries, the pages quite properly should be in proper numerical order. Accordingly, attached to this issue are two replacement pages. They should be substituted for the next to last two pages of the article and then it will be complete and in proper sequence.

Some members of our Group do respond, some happily with literary contributions (or promises), but so far we have what has been called in another field a "silent majority". Some letters contain questions or answers, most welcome, which find their way into that column of "Vorläufer". A few - not enough - have requested Group auctions. Others make comments or take exceptions to previous articles. In order to avoid becoming a referee in these differences of opinion, your Editor proposes that dissidents write the authors directly, requesting the address beforehand from him, or write an unaddressed letter and enclose it in an envelope to your Editor who will forward it.

As many of you know by now, the 1973 annual ICS Convention will be held in conjunction with SEPAD in Philadelphia at the Sheraton Hotel October 19-21. Our member Jerry Newman is publishing under the aegis of SEPAD a comprehensive study, "The Philately of German East Africa" which will go on sale at the SEPAD show. Your Editor has been trying to get details from SEPAD so our members may order the book by mail. They are not available at this writing, but hopefully will be for the next issue.

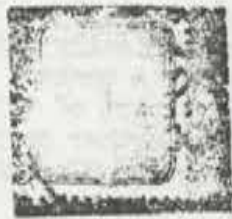
Your Editor is indebted to Stanley Spurgeon of Oakland, California for this fine article and for the loan of some of his actual Witu pieces to illustrate it.

THE PHILATELY OF THE GERMAN WITU PROTECTORATE

by
Stanley Spurgeon

During the 19th century European trading companies often had their own protectorates independent of the colonies claimed and administered by their governments. Company officials would secure exclusive trading rights from local native chiefs. These arrangements were made notably in Togo and Kamerun. In the East African area Clemens Denhardt so secured the Witu Protectorate (Swahililand) on the coast of present Kenya. This private treaty of 8 April, 1885 was superseded by Imperial Letters of Protection of 27 May, 1885 giving official blessing to Denhardt's company's activities without involving Government resources at the time.

Such company activity would require good communication with the homeland. Even though German ships had no scheduled departures to East Africa at the time, Germany opened a post office at Lamu, the principal town of the Witu Protectorate, on 22 November, 1888. This agency was really an Office Abroad and was made the responsibility of the German Witu Company. It was concerned only with mail between Lamu and Germany. Since German ships coming in and out of Lamu were very infrequent, mail was sometimes franked and then sent privately south to British Zanzibar where the German stamps were cancelled at the British Zanzibar post office and sent to Europe on British steamers. This reproduction of a photograph from the Lamu section of the Friedemann Handbook illustrates such a cover.



The German stamps sold in Lamu Post Office were the 5, 10, 20, and 50 pfg denominations of the 1880 "Eiffelturm" series (MI 40-42 and 44) plus the 2 mark MI 37c. The 3 pfg and 25 pfg values are known with Lamu cancellations but they were never sold there. It was formerly thought that the 1889 "Eagle" series was not sold in Lamu, but this was disproved some 10-12 years ago. All six values were sold there from 1st February 1889 until the office closed on 21 March, 1891. The large numbers of the 1880 series available greatly limited their use, however.

This article is principally concerned with the unusual, short-lived stamps of Swahililand (Witu Protectorate) itself. Sultan Ahmed Simba of Swahililand was favorably impressed with the postal services of Britain and Germany, and wanted to establish his own to promote trade and prosperity. He died early in 1888, but his successor, Sultan Fumo Bakari, followed through on the idea. He wanted to order postage stamps from the German Government printing office. His advisor, Clemens Denhardt, co-founder of the Witu Company, suggested local production to save money. An oriental method of authenticating documents was to use an impression of a facsimile rather than a handwritten signature. Printing postage stamps by hand from hand-carved dies could be done by the Sultan's own staff. So this was done. The same script design was used for all values, with the difference being expressed by the color of the paper. There were two sets of stamps— one for regular mail and one for official mail. Arabic die carvers worked without a model and their early efforts were not satisfactory. Postal service was to open on 1 July, 1889 and stamps were needed by that date.



So, even if it did not meet all of the Sultan's specifications, each new die was used until a better one became available. The several designs considered as different sets in the Michel catalogue were really issued proofs and each was used until a better one became available. Hence there were five "issues" between July 1 and August 18, 1889 for the regular stamps and three "issues" between July 13 and August 8 for the officials. The entire process of dies and proofs, done behind doors in Western countries, was visible to all in Witu.

Colored paper was ordered from Bombay, India after samples were submitted. Suppliers' stock in the colors selected for the 2 and 7 pesa stamps however, was insufficient. Since the stamps were required immediately, paper differing slightly in tone was used to fill out the order. Hence there are two shades of these two values in all issues. Each value, whether regular or official, had its own distinctive color of paper. For instance, all 1 Rupee stamps were printed on blue green paper.

Regular Issues



First Issue (Mi 1)
with circular cancel



Second Issue (Mi 1b)
with circular cancel

Official Issues



First Issue (Mi 2)
with circular cancel



Second Issue (Mi 13)
with bar cancel with 7

Each "issue" consisted of 12 values. The first came out in early July with the inscription in Arabic, "Insignia of the Posts of the Sultan of Swahililand" in three lines. The second series issued in late July was inscribed "Posts of the Sultan of Swahililand" in four lines. The third set a week later had the same inscription in three lines. The mid-August set had wording identical to the previous two but in vertical format in four lines. The final set a few days later had the same inscription in three lines. The official stamps have distinctive features even for those unable to read Arabic. The first set issued in mid-July is much larger, being 18x35 mm compared to 21x18 mm for the first three series of regular stamps. There is also a distinctive five-pointed star in the center of the stamps. The second official set came out in late July but is only 18x22 mm. The star is superimposed on the three line inscription. The final official set in early August has a four line diagonal inscription from upper left to lower right.

All stamps were issued imperforate and un gummed. There was sufficient space between stamps so that full margins are the rule. My 20 odd used stamps have one of

two cancels. The most frequent is the single line 20 mm circle with "WITO" at the top, the date in the center, and a line of Arabic at the bottom. The other cancel is an 18x24 mm rectangle of 10 bars with a large "W" in the center. The numbers of these stamps known to exist are very small. They range from only a dozen or so of some 2 and 7 pesa varieties, up to about 150 of the more "common" varieties. Postal validity extended until the takeover of Government functions by the British East Indian Company under the provisions of the Anglo-German Agreement of 1890, or about a year's total use.

While these short lived stamps of Suahililand are scarce, their value is not yet consistent with their rarity. They are perfectly legitimate issues of a government interestingly entwined with the early, brief history of Germany in this part of East Africa.

- Based on a 1951 translation of the Dr. Zy Handbuch by Erich Heide as furnished by Sam Fuzin.

EDITORIAL EPILOGUE

After submission of this article for "Vorläufer" by Mr. Spurgeon, a remarkable coincidence took place. Your Editor received a copy of the Heinrich Köhler auction catalogue of his auction of 5-8 June. In this auction was offered and illustrated in the catalogue a collection of every stamp issued by the Witu Protectorate cancelled on piece! The descriptions and illustrations of these lots can well serve as a catalogue of these issues. For this reason, and because of the data given on the number of used copies known and the "schätzpreis" given for each stamp (well above Michel) these Witu lots and illustrations are reproduced below. The translation of the introductory remarks in the auction catalogue is included.

"The following are (96) lots of a complete collection of the Witu Protectorate which has been exhibited many times. The figures in parentheses indicate the number of known cancelled pieces from the Denhardt legacy. All of the pieces are authenticated by the signature of Behrens and Richter. An interesting territory, closed scarcely after it opened. Lots 5121-5217 will be closed and consigned as a whole to a higher bid (than the total of the individual bids)."

Nachfolgend die Auflösung einer kompletten Sammlung des Witu-Schutzgebietes, die auf Ausstellungen vielfach ausgestellt wurde. Die Ziffern in Klammern bedeuten die Auswahl der seinerzeit im Nachlaß Denhardts aufgefundenen gestempelten Stücke. Sämtliche Stücke sind signiert von Behrens und Richter. Ein interessantes Gebiet und geschlossen kaum noch zu bekommen. Die Lose Nr. 5121-5217 werden bei Übergabot geschlossen abgegeben.

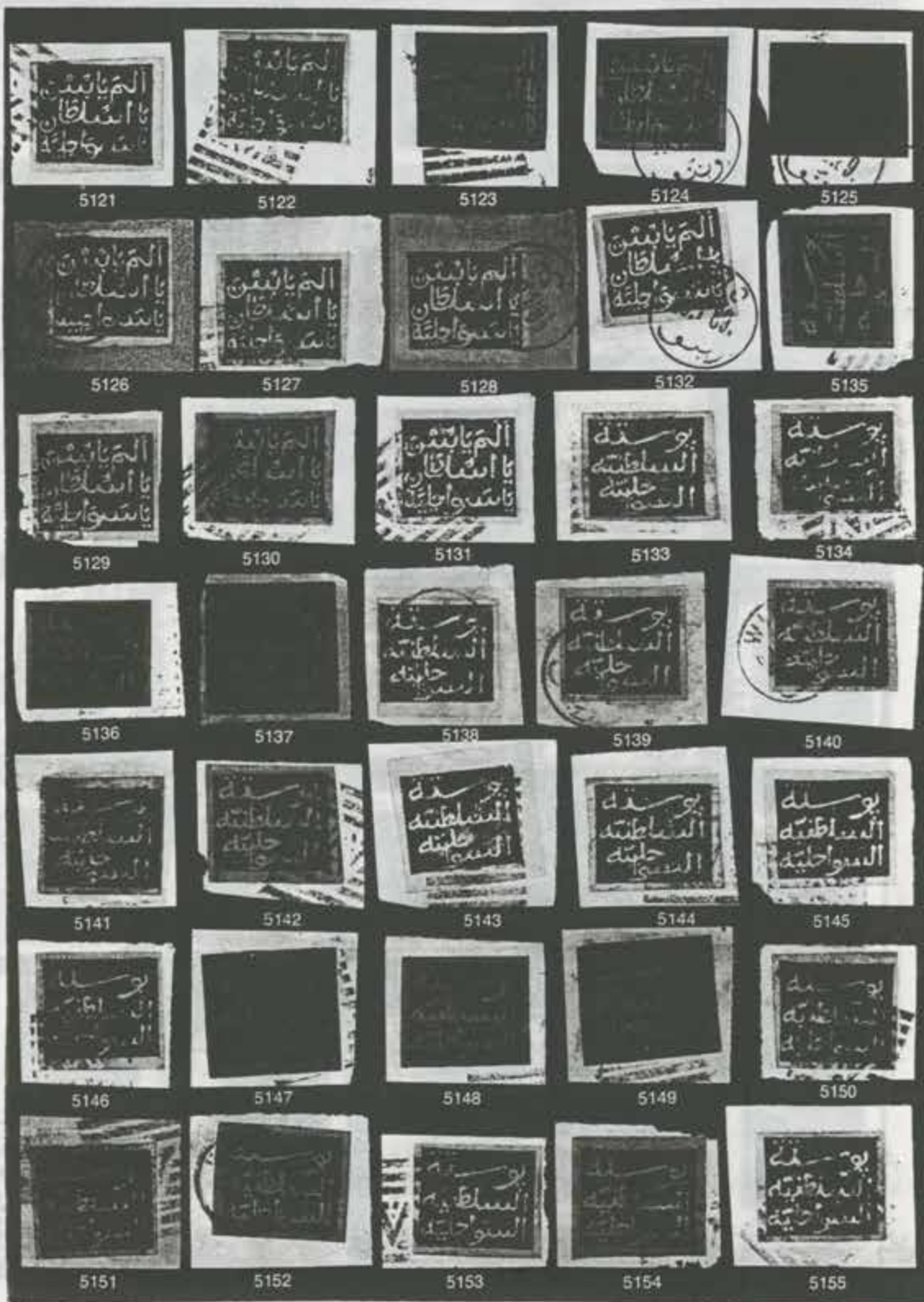
WITU-SCHUTZGEBIET

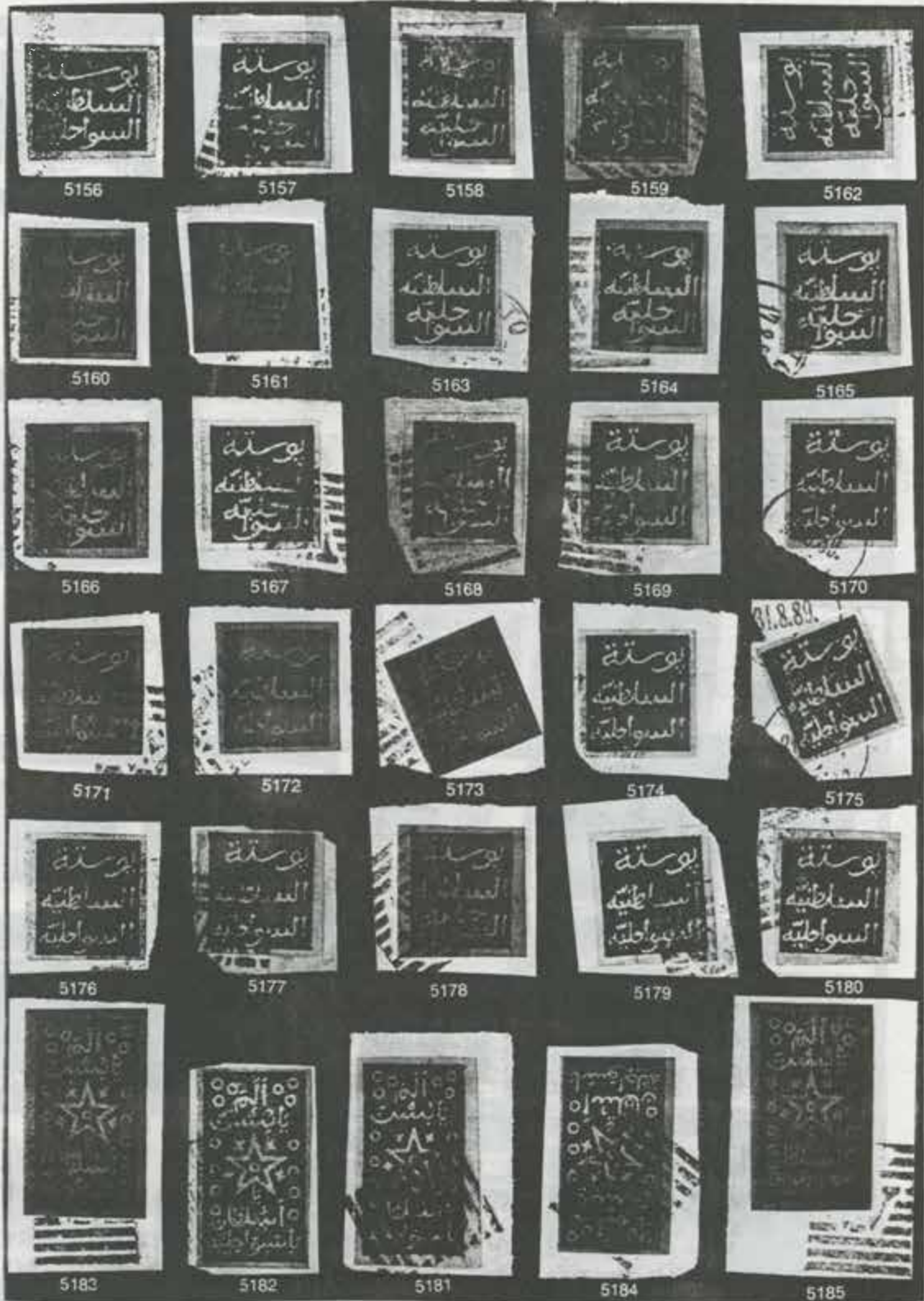
P 5121°	1889, 1 Juli, 1 Pesa a. graugrün, Kabinettbriefst. (15)	1	△	240,-
P 5122°	2 Pesa a. bräunlichgelb, Kabinettbriefstück (13)	2	△	450,-
P 5123°	3 Pesa a. ziegelrot, breitrandiges Luxusbriefstück (22)	3	△	160,-
P 5124°	4 Pesa rosa, Kabinettbriefstück m. Stpl. „WITO 15. 7. 89“ (25)	4	△	140,-
P 5125*	5 Pesa dunkelkarmin, Kabinettbriefstück, „WITO 18. 8. 89“ (27)	5	△	100,-
P 5126°	6 Pesa a. grau, Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 20. 7. 89“	6	△	140,-
P 5127°	7 Pesa a. hellblau, feinstes Kabinettbriefstück (17)	7	△	180,-
P 5128°	8 Pesa a. dunkelblau, Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 28. 7. 89“ (21)	8	△	160,-
P 5129°	1/4 Rupie a. lachsfarben, kleines Kabinettbriefstück (26)	9	△	140,-
P 5130°	1/2 Rupie a. braun, breites Kabinettbriefstück (27)	10	△	140,-
P 5131°	3/4 Rupie a. grün, feinstes Kabinettbriefstück (24)	11	△	140,-
P 5132°	1 Rupie a. blaugrün, Luxusbriefstück „WITO 20. 7. 89“ (22)	12	△	140,-

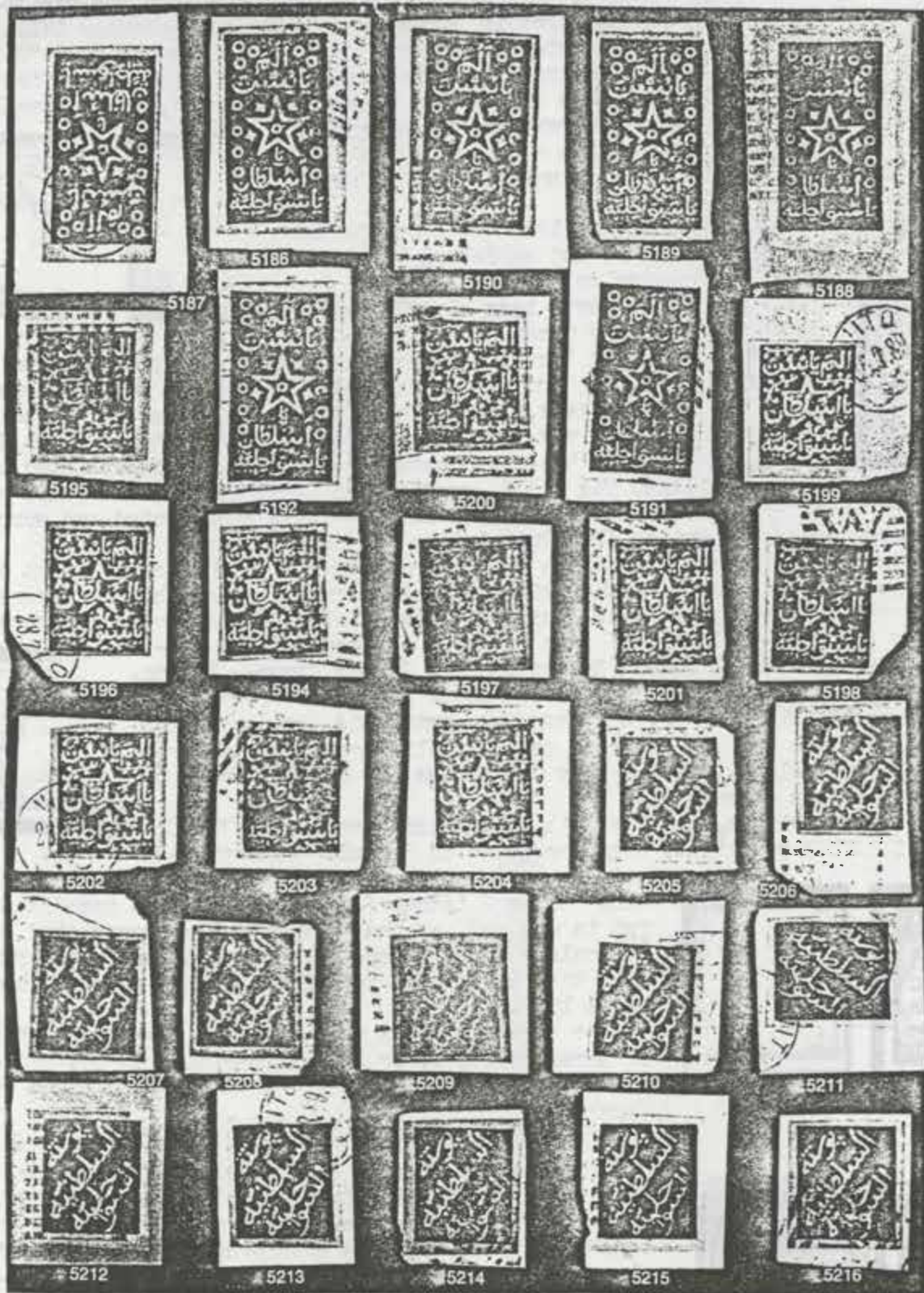
Los-Nr.		Mt.-Nr.	Schätzpreis DM
P 5133	II. Ausgabe 26. Juli 1889 1 Pesa a. graugrün. Kabinettbriefstück (23)	13	140.-
P 5134	2 Pesa a. braungelb. Kabinettbriefstück (23)	14	150.-
P 5135	3 Pesa ziegelrot. feinstes Kabinettbriefstück (30)	15	△ 140.-
P 5136	4 Pesa a. rosa. Kabinettbriefstück (25)	16	140.-
P 5137	5 Pesa a. dkl.-karmin. breites Kabinettbriefstück (28)	17	140.-
P 5138	6 Pesa a. grau. Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 27. 7. 89“ (28)	18	△ 140.-
P 5139	7 Pesa a. hellblau. Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 27. 7. 89“ (20)	19	180.-
P 5140	8 Pa. a. dunkelblau. Luxusbriefstück „WITU 28. 7. 89“	20	△ 140.-
P 5141	1/4 Rupie a. lachsfarben. Kabinettbriefstück (16)	21	140.-
P 5142	1/2 Rupie a. braun. breites Kabinettbriefstück (9)	22	140.-
P 5143	1/4 R. a. grün. riesenrandiges Luxusbriefstück (27)	23	△ 140.-
P 5144	1 R. a. blaugrün. breitrandiges Kabinettbriefstück (24)	24	160.-
P 5145	III. Ausgabe, 2-13. August 1889. 1/2 P. a. graugrün. Kabinettbriefstück (21)	25	160.-
P 5146	2 P. a. gelb. Kabinettbriefstück (17)	26	△ 250.-
P 5147	3 P. ziegelrot. breites Kabinettbriefstück (28)	27	140.-
P 5148	4 P. a. rosa. breites Kabinettbriefstück (17)		180.-
P 5149	5 P. a. dunkelkarmin. Kabinettbriefstück (27)	29	△ 140.-
P 5150	6 P. a. grau. Prachtbriefstück (winzige Stockpünkten) (23)	30	150.-
P 5151	7 P. a. hellblau. Kabinettbriefstück, Balkenstpl. doppelt aufgesetzt (24)	31	140.-
P 5152	8 P. a. dunkelblau. Kabinettbriefstück „Witu 5. 8. 89“	32	△ 140.-
P 5153	1/4 R. a. lachsfarben. Kabinettbriefstück (26)	33	140.-
P 5154	1/2 R. a. braun. Kabinettbriefstück (27)	34	140.-
P 5155	1/4 R. a. grün. feinstes Kabinettbriefstück (30)	35	△ 140.-
P 5156	1 R. a. blaugrün. Prachtbriefstück (schwacher Ortsstpl.) (22)	36	150.-
P 5157	IV. Ausgabe, 14-17. August 1889 1 P. a. gelbgrün. Kabinettbriefstück (17)	37	180.-
P 5158	2 P. a. gelb. Kabinettbriefstück (26)	38	150.-
P 5159	3 P. a. ziegelrot. Kabinettbriefstück (24)	39	△ 180.-
P 5160	4 P. a. rosa. Kabinettbriefstück (17)	40	180.-
P 5161	5 P. a. dunkelkarmin. Kabinettbriefstück (31)	41	130.-
P 5162	6 P. a. grau. Kabinettbriefstück (35)	42	△ 120.-
P 5163	7 P. a. hellblau. Kabinettbriefstück m. Ortsstpl. (27)	43	160.-
P 5164	8 P. a. blau. Kabinettbriefstück (23)	44	160.-
P 5165	1/4 R. a. lachsfarben. Kabinettbriefstück WITO 17. 3. 89	45	△ 160.-
P 5166	1/2 R. a. braun. Kabinettbriefstück (23)	46	140.-
P 5167	1/4 R. a. grün. Kabinettbriefstück (24)	47	△ 140.-
P 5168	1 R. a. blaugrün. Kabinettbriefstück (23)	48	160.-
P 5169	V. Ausgabe, 18. 8.-10. 9. 1889. 1 P. a. gelbgrün. Kabinettbriefstück (21)	49	160.-
P 5170	2 Pa. a. gelb. Kabinettbriefstück WITO 24. 8. 89 (22)	50	180.-
P 5171	3 P. a. ziegelrot. Prachtbriefstück (28)	51	140.-
P 5172	4 P. a. rosa. breites Luxusbriefstück (28)	52	140.-
P 5173	5 P. a. dunkelkarmin. Kabinettbriefstück (35)	53	120.-
P 5174	6 P. a. grau. Kabinettbriefstück (24)	54	△ 140.-
P 5175	7 P. a. hellblau. Kabinettbriefstück doppelt aufgesetzt „WITO 27. 3. 89“ (22)	55	140.-
P 5176	8 P. a. blau. Kabinettbriefstück (23)	56	160.-
P 5177	1/4 R. a. lachsfarben. Kabinettbriefstück (31)	57	120.-

Unsere Schätzpreise sind keine Limite, nur wenige Lose wurden von Einlieferern limitiert.

Los-Nr.	Mi.-Nr.	Schätzpreis DM
P 5178° 1/2 R. a. braun, breites Kabinettbriefstück (28)	58	△ 140,-
P 5179° 3/4 R. a. grün, Kabinettbriefstück (26)	59	△ 140,-
P 5180° 1 R. a. blaugrün, Kabinettbriefstück (24)	60	△ 140,-
P 5181° DIENSTMARKEN, I. Ausgabe 13. 7.–24. 7. 1889: 1 P. a. gelbgrün, Kabinettbriefstück (17)	D 1	△ 190,-
P 5182° 2 P. a. gelb, kleines Kabinettbriefstück	D 2	△ 200,-
P 5183° 3 P. a. ziegelrot, Luxusbriefstück (22)	D 3	△ 180,-
P 5184° 4 P. a. rosa, Prachtbriefstück (unten etwas knapp) (26)	D 4	△ 150,-
P 5185° 5 P. a. dunkelkarmin, Kabinettbriefstück (23)	D 5	△ 180,-
P 5186° 6 P. a. grau, Luxusbriefstück (25)	D 6	△ 180,-
P 5187° 7 P. a. hellblau, Luxusbriefstück „WITO 16. 7. 89“ (25)	D 7	△ 180,-
P 5188° 8 P. a. dunkelblau, breites Luxusbriefstück (26)	D 8	△ 180,-
P 5189° 1/4 R. a. lachsfarben, Prachtbriefstück m. spätem Stpl. „WITO 12. 8. 89“	D 9	△ 160,-
P 5190° 1/2 R. a. braun, Luxusbriefstück (20)	D 10	△ 180,-
P 5191° 3/4 R. a. grün, Kabinettbriefstück	D 11	△ 180,-
P 5192° 1 R. a. blaugrün, Kabinettbriefstück m. „WITU 18. 8. 89“ (15)	D 12	△ 220,-
P 5193° II. Ausgabe 23. 7. 1889, 1 Pesa a. gelbgrün, Kabinettbriefstück (25)	D 13	△ 140,-
P 5194° 2 Pesa a. bräunlichgelb, Kabinettbriefstück (12)	D 14	△ 170,-
P 5195° 3 Pesa a. ziegelrot, Kabinettbriefstück (30)	D 15	△ 140,-
P 5196° 4 Pesa rosa, kleines Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 28. 7. 89“ (31)	D 16	△ 140,-
P 5197° 5 Pesa dunkelkarmin, Kabinettbriefstück (22)	D 17	△ 140,-
P 5198° 6 Pesa a. grau, Kabinettbriefstück (34)	D 18	△ 140,-
P 5199° 7 Pesa hellblau, Luxusbriefstück „WITO 30. 7. 89“ (36)	D 19	△ 150,-
Ⓢ 5200° 8 Pesa blau, Stpl. doppelt aufgesetzt, Kabinettbriefstück a. Leinenumschlag (32)	D 20	△ 140,-
P 5201° 1/4 Rupie a. lachsfarben, Kabinettbriefstück (35)	D 21	△ 120,-
P 5202° 1/2 Rupie a. braun, Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 28. 7. 89“ (29)	D 22	△ 140,-
P 5203° 3/4 Rupie a. grün, Kabinettbriefstück	D 23	△ 130,-
P 5204° 1 Rupie a. blaugrün, Kabinettbriefstück	D 24	△ 140,-
P 5205° III. Ausgabe 2. 8. 1889, 1 Pesa a. gelbgrün, Kabinettbriefstück (17)	D 25	△ 160,-
P 5206° 2 Pesa a. gelb, Kabinettbriefstück (14)	D 26	△ 200,-
P 5207° 1 Pesa a. ziegelrot, Kabinettbriefstück (19)	D 27	△ 150,-
P 5208° 1 Pesa rosa, Prachtbriefstück (18)	D 28	△ 150,-
P 5209° 1 Pesa dunkelkarmin, Luxusbriefstück (23)	D 29	△ 140,-
P 5210° 6 Pesa grau, Prachtbriefstück (17)	D 30	△ 150,-
P 5211° 7 Pesa mattblaugrau, Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 10. 8. 89“ (23)	D 31	△ 150,-
P 5212° 8 Pesa dunkelgrau, Luxusbriefstück (14)	D 32	△ 220,-
P 5213° 1/4 Rupie a. lachsfarben, Kabinettbriefstück „WITO 6. 8. 89“	D 33	△ 160,-
P 5214° 1/2 Rupie a. braun, Prachtbriefstück (12)	D 34	△ 200,-
P 5215° 3/4 Rupie a. grün, Kabinettbriefstück	D 35	△ 250,-
P 5216° 1 Rupie a. blaugrün, Kabinettbriefstück (14)	D 36	△ 160,-
5217° Ausstellungsreif aufgemachtes u. wissenschaftlich bearbeitetes Album der mehrfach prämierten Witu-Luxus-Sammlung		150,-
5219° 1890, Brief an Clemens Denhardt in Zeitz aus Lamu (Stpl. sehr klar), frankiert m. Br. Indien in Mombasa, Liebhaberstück		✉ 350,-







Witu-Schutzgebiet (Suaheliland)

In Lamu wurde am 22. November 1888, in Zanzibar am 27. August 1890 eine deutsche Postagentur eingerichtet; siehe unter Deutsch-Ostafrika. Die Agentur in Lamu wurde am 31. März 1891, die in Zanzibar am 31. Juli 1891 geschlossen.

Das Suaheli-Sultanat unter Sultan Fumo Bakari stand unter deutscher Schutzherrschaft vom 27. Mai 1885 bis Juli 1890.

Währung: 1 Rupie = 64 Pesa

Die Markenbestände der von den Gebr. Denhardt, Freunden des Sultans, veranlassten Ausgaben wurden ein Jahr nach dem 1929 erfolgten Tode Konsul Denhardts in dessen Nachlass gefunden.

Preise ungebraucht (*)

(Alle Marken auf farbigem Papier ohne Gummi verausgabt)



1889, Juli. 1. Freimarken der Sultansregierung (a); □.

a) Dreizeilige Suaheli-Inschrift

1	1	Pesa	schwarz auf graugrün	140,—	340,—
2	2	P	schwarz auf braungelb	140,—	450,—
3	3	P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	140,—	220,—
4	4	P	schwarz auf rosa	140,—	220,—
5	5	P	schwarz auf karminrot	140,—	220,—
6	6	P	schwarz auf grau	140,—	220,—
7	7	P	schwarz auf hellblau	140,—	220,—
8	8	P	schwarz auf dunkelblau	140,—	220,—
9	¼	Rupie	schwarz auf lachsfarben	140,—	220,—
10	½	R	schwarz auf braun	140,—	220,—
11	¾	R	schwarz auf grün	140,—	220,—
12	1	R	schwarz auf blaugrün	140,—	220,—

Gültig bis 18.8.1889



1889, 26. Juli. Freimarken (b). 3. Inschriftzeile geteilt; □.

b) Dreizeilige arabische Inschrift

13	1	P	schwarz auf graugrün	140,—	220,—
14	2	P	schwarz auf braungelb	140,—	200,—
15	3	P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	140,—	220,—
16	4	P	schwarz auf rosa	140,—	220,—
17	5	P	schwarz auf karmin	140,—	220,—
18	6	P	schwarz auf grau	140,—	220,—
19	7	P	schwarz auf hellblau	140,—	220,—
20	8	P	schwarz auf dunkelblau	120,—	220,—
21	¼	R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	140,—	220,—
22	½	R	schwarz auf braun	140,—	220,—
23	¾	R	schwarz auf grün	140,—	220,—
24	1	R	schwarz auf blaugrün	140,—	220,—

Gültig bis 18.8.1889



1889, 3. Aug. Freimarken: Querrechteck (c). Arabische Inschrift in drei Zeilen. 3. Inschriftzeile nicht geteilt; □.

c

25	1	P	schwarz auf graugrün	140,—	220,—
26	2	P	schwarz auf hellgelb	140,—	300,—
27	3	P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	140,—	220,—

28	4	P	schwarz auf rosa	140,—	220,—
29	5	P	schwarz auf karminrot	140,—	220,—
30	6	P	schwarz auf grau	140,—	220,—
31	7	P	schwarz auf hellblau	140,—	220,—
32	8	P	schwarz auf dunkelblau	140,—	220,—
33	¼	R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	140,—	220,—
34	½	R	schwarz auf braun	140,—	220,—
35	¾	R	schwarz auf grün	140,—	220,—
36	1	R	schwarz auf blaugrün	140,—	220,—

Gültig bis 18.8.1889



1889, 15. Aug. Freimarken (d). 3. Inschriftzeile geteilt; □.

d) Dreizeilige arabische Inschrift

37	1	P	schwarz auf gelbgrün	140,—	220,—
38	2	P	schwarz auf gelb	140,—	220,—
39	3	P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	140,—	220,—
40	4	P	schwarz auf rosa	140,—	220,—
41	5	P	schwarz auf karminrot	140,—	220,—
42	6	P	schwarz auf grau	140,—	220,—
43	7	P	schwarz auf hellblau	140,—	220,—
44	8	P	schwarz auf blau	140,—	220,—
45	¼	R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	140,—	220,—
46	½	R	schwarz auf braun	140,—	220,—
47	¾	R	schwarz auf grün	140,—	220,—
48	1	R	schwarz auf blaugrün	140,—	220,—

Gültig bis 18.8.1889



1889, 18. Aug. Freimarken (e). 3. Inschriftzeile nicht geteilt; □.

e) Dreizeilige arabische Inschrift

49	1	P	schwarz auf gelbgrün	140,—	220,—
50	2	P	schwarz auf gelb	140,—	220,—
51	3	P	schwarz auf ziegelrot (LTI)	140,—	220,—
52	4	P	schwarz auf rosa	140,—	220,—
53	5	P	schwarz auf karminrot	140,—	220,—
54	6	P	schwarz auf grau	140,—	220,—
55	7	P	schwarz auf hellblau	140,—	220,—
56	8	P	schwarz auf blau	140,—	220,—
57	¼	R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	140,—	220,—
58	½	R	schwarz auf braun	140,—	220,—
59	¾	R	schwarz auf grün	140,—	220,—
60	1	R	schwarz auf blaugrün	140,—	220,—

Gültig bis 24.7.1890

Notizen:

Dienstmärken



1889, 13. Juli (Da); □.

Da) Vierzeilige Suaheli-Inschrift

1	1 P	schwarz auf gelbgrün	80,—	200,—	⊖
2	2 P	schwarz auf hellgelb	120,—	300,—	
3	3 P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	80,—	160,—	
4	4 P	schwarz auf rosa	80,—	160,—	
5	5 P	schwarz auf karminrot	80,—	160,—	
6	6 P	schwarz auf grau	80,—	160,—	
7	7 P	schwarz auf hellblau	120,—	200,—	
8	8 P	schwarz auf dkl'blau	80,—	160,—	
9	¼ R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	80,—	160,—	
10	½ R	schwarz auf braun	80,—	160,—	
11	¾ R	schwarz auf grün	80,—	120,—	
12	1 R	schwarz auf blaugrün	80,—	200,—	

Gültig bis 24.7.1889



1889, 24. Juli (Db); □.

Db) Suaheli-Inschrift

13	1 P	schwarz auf gelbgrün	80,—	160,—	
14	2 P	schwarz auf gelb	80,—	200,—	
15	3 P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	80,—	160,—	
16	4 P	schwarz auf rosa	80,—	160,—	
17	5 P	schwarz auf karminrot	120,—	160,—	
18	6 P	schwarz auf grau	120,—	120,—	
19	7 P	schwarz auf hellblau	120,—	160,—	
20	8 P	schwarz auf dunkelblau	80,—	120,—	
21	¼ R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	80,—	120,—	
22	½ R	schwarz auf braun	120,—	120,—	
23	¾ R	schwarz auf grün	80,—	120,—	
24	1 R	schwarz auf blaugrün	80,—	120,—	

Gültig bis 24.7.1889



1889, 8. Aug. (Dc); □.

Dc) Arabische Inschrift

25	1 P	schwarz auf gelbgrün	80,—	200,—	⊖
26	2 P	schwarz auf gelb	80,—	300,—	
27	3 P	schwarz auf ziegelrot	80,—	160,—	
28	4 P	schwarz auf rosa	60,—	160,—	
29	5 P	schwarz auf karminrot	60,—	160,—	
30	6 P	schwarz auf grau	60,—	200,—	
31	7 P	schwarz auf hellblau	80,—	200,—	
32	8 P	schwarz auf dunkelblau	80,—	300,—	
33	¼ R	schwarz auf lachsfarben	80,—	200,—	
34	½ R	schwarz auf braun	60,—	300,—	
35	¾ R	schwarz auf grün	50,—	300,—	
36	1 R	schwarz auf blaugrün	80,—	200,—	

Gültig bis 24.7.1890

☒ Alle Ausgaben des Landes —,—.

Zur Entwertung diente ein Kreisstempel mit der Inschrift WITO, darunter das Datum, z. B. 4. 8. 89 und zu unterst arabische Inschrift „Witu“ und ein Balkenstempel mit „W“.

☒ Von diesen Marken gibt es Fälschungen. Sie sind im Gegensatz zu den handgestempelten Originalen in Stdr. hergestellt.

Im deutsch/englischen „Vertrag über die Kolonien und Helgoland“ vom 1.7.1890 trat das Deutsche Reich die Schutzherrschaft über Wituland an Großbritannien ab.



Die sogenannte Malakote-Ausgabe ist keine jemals gültig gewesene Briefmarken-Ausgabe, da die Gebir. Denhardt zu keiner Zeit im Besitz des betreffenden Gebietes waren. Es handelt sich um ein reines Privatzeugnis.

MICHEL-Abartenführer

Anleitung zur Bestimmung von Abarten, Abweichungen und Fehlern auf Briefmarken.

In dieser illustrierten Broschüre werden Abarten, Abweichungen und Fehler auf Briefmarken eingehend beschrieben. Mit Erwerb des Abartenführers erspart sich der Philatelist manche Enttäuschung, aber auch viel Geld, wenn er den Kauf einer vermeintlichen Abart unterlässt. Erhältlich im Briefmarken- und Buchhandel.

Notizen:

Witu Protectorate (Swahiland)

German postal agencies were instituted in Lamu on 22. November 1888, and in Zanzibar on 27. August 1890; see German East Africa. The agency in Lamu was closed on 31. March 1891; the one in Zanzibar on 31. July 1891.

The Swahili sultanate under Sultan Fumo Bakara was under German protectoral governance from 27. May 1885 until July 1890.

Currency: 1 Rupee = 64 Pesa

Issues initiated by the brothers Denhardt, friends of the Sultan, were found in the estate of the consul Denhardt a year after his death in 1929.

Prices are for unused (*)

(All stamps were issued on colored paper without gum)



1889, July. 1. Regular issues of the Sultan's reign (a); □; ○.

a) three-line Swahili inscription

		(*)	○
1	1 Pesa black on grey-green	120,—	340,—
2	2 P black on brown-yellow	120,—	450,—
3	3 P black on brick-red	120,—	160,—
4	4 P black on rose	120,—	160,—
5	5 P black on carmine-red	80,—	120,—
6	6 P black on grey	120,—	160,—
7	7 P black on light blue	120,—	200,—
8	8 P black on dark blue	80,—	160,—
9	¼ Rupee black on salmon-pink	120,—	160,—
10	½ R black on brown	120,—	160,—
11	¾ R black on green	80,—	160,—
12	1 R black on blue-green	120,—	160,—

Valid up to 18.8.1889



1889, 26. July. Regular issues (b). 3rd inscription line divided; □.

b) three-line Arabic inscription

13	1 P black on grey-green	120,—	160,—
14	2 P black on brown-yellow	120,—	200,—
15	3 P black on brick-red	120,—	160,—
16	4 P black on rose	120,—	160,—
17	5 P black on carmine	120,—	160,—
18	6 P black on grey	120,—	160,—
19	7 P black on light blue	120,—	200,—
20	8 P black on dark blue	120,—	160,—
21	¼ R black on salmon-pink	120,—	150,—
22	½ R black on brown	120,—	160,—
23	¾ R black on green	120,—	160,—
24	1 R black on blue-green	120,—	200,—

Valid up to 18.8.1889



1889, 3. Aug. Regular issues: horizontal rectangle (c). Arabic inscription in three lines. 3rd inscription line not divided; □.

c

25	1 P black on grey-green	120,—	200,—
26	2 P black on light yellow	80,—	300,—
27	3 P black on brick-red	80,—	160,—

		(*)	○
28	4 P black on rose	120,—	200,—
29	5 P black on carmine-red	120,—	160,—
30	6 P black on grey	120,—	200,—
31	7 P black on light blue	120,—	200,—
32	8 P black on dark blue	80,—	160,—
33	¼ R black on salmon-pink	80,—	160,—
34	½ R black on brown	80,—	160,—
35	¾ R black on green	120,—	160,—
36	1 R black on blue-green	120,—	160,—

Valid up to 18.8.1889



1889, 15. Aug. Regular issues (d). 3rd inscription line divided; □.

d) three-line Arabic inscription

37	1 P black on yellow-green	80,—	200,—
38	2 P black on yellow	120,—	200,—
39	3 P black on brick-red	120,—	160,—
40	4 P black on rose	80,—	200,—
41	5 P black on carmine-red	80,—	160,—
42	6 P black on grey	120,—	120,—
43	7 P black on light blue	80,—	200,—
44	8 P black on blue	80,—	200,—
45	¼ R black on salmon-pink	120,—	200,—
46	½ R black on brown	120,—	160,—
47	¾ R black on green	80,—	160,—
48	1 R black on blue-green	80,—	200,—

Valid up to 18.8.1889



1889, 18. Aug. Regular issues (e). 3rd inscription line not divided; □.

e) three-line Arabic inscription

49	1 P black on yellow-green	120,—	160,—
50	2 P black on yellow	120,—	160,—
51	3 P black on brick-red (L7)	80,—	120,—
52	4 P black on rose	120,—	160,—
53	5 P black on carmine-red	80,—	120,—
54	6 P black on grey	80,—	160,—
55	7 P black on light blue	80,—	200,—
56	8 P black on blue	80,—	160,—
57	¼ R black on salmon-pink	80,—	160,—
58	½ R black on brown	80,—	160,—
59	¾ R black on green	120,—	160,—
60	1 R black on blue-green	120,—	160,—

Valid up to 24.7.1890

Official Stamps



1889, 13. July (Da); □.

Da) four-line Swahili inscription

			(*)	⊙
1	1 P	black on yellow-green	80,—	200,—
2	2 P	black on light yellow	120,—	300,—
3	3 P	black on brick-red	80,—	160,—
4	4 P	black on rose	80,—	160,—
5	5 P	black on carmine-red	80,—	160,—
6	6 P	black on grey	80,—	160,—
7	7 P	black on light blue	120,—	200,—
8	8 P	black on dark blue	80,—	160,—
9	¼ R	black on salmon-pink	80,—	160,—
10	½ R	black on brown	80,—	160,—
11	¾ R	black on green	80,—	120,—
12	1 R	black on blue-green	80,—	200,—

Valid up to 24.7.1889



1889, 24. July (Db); □.

Db) Swahili inscription

13	1 P	black on yellow-green	80,—	160,—
14	2 P	black on yellow	80,—	200,—
15	3 P	black on brick-red	80,—	160,—
16	4 P	black on rose	80,—	160,—
17	5 P	black on carmine-red	120,—	160,—
18	6 P	black on grey	120,—	120,—
19	7 P	black on light blue	120,—	160,—
20	8 P	black on dark blue	80,—	120,—
21	¼ R	black on salmon-pink	80,—	120,—
22	½ R	black on brown	120,—	120,—
23	¾ R	black on green	80,—	120,—
24	1 R	black on blue-green	80,—	120,—

Valid up to 24.7.1890



1889, 8. Aug. (Dc); □.

Dc) Arabic inscription

25	1 P	black on yellow-green	80,—	200,—
26	2 P	black on yellow	80,—	300,—
27	3 P	black on brick-red	80,—	160,—
28	4 P	black on rose	60,—	160,—
29	5 P	black on carmine-red	60,—	160,—
30	6 P	black on grey	60,—	200,—
31	7 P	black on light blue	80,—	200,—
32	8 P	black on dark blue	80,—	300,—
33	¼ R	black on salmon-pink	80,—	200,—
34	½ R	black on brown	60,—	300,—
35	¾ R	black on green	50,—	300,—
36	1 R	black on blue-green	80,—	200,—

Valid up to 24.7.1890

☒ All issues of the country —,—.

A circular cancel was used with the inscription WITO, under which was the date (e.g. 4. 8. 89) and at the bottom the Arabian inscription „Witu“ and a bar cancel with a „W“.

⚠ Some of these stamps have been forged. In contrast to the hand cancelled originals, they were produced by lithography.

In the German/English „Treaty on the Colonies and Heligoland“ from 1.7.1890, the German Empire ceded protection of Wituland to Great Britain.



The so-called Malakote issue was never a valid stamp, since the Denhardt brothers were never in possession of the area in question. It is a purely private production.

MICHEL Variety Guide

A guide for the identification of varieties, deviations and errors on stamps.

In this illustrated brochure, varieties, deviations and errors on stamps are described in detail. Philatelists can spare themselves many disappointments and also save a lot of money by avoiding bad purchases using the Variety Guide. It is available at stamp dealers.