

8410

MRT

MAURITANIA

2

France issued its first stamps for Mauritania in 1906, using the common design for French West Africa, inscribed "Mauritanie". The first issues (pictured) honored Louis Faidherbe, the first administrator of French colonies in West Africa. Colonial stamp production continued until 1944. After the war, use of French West African stamps resumed, until Mauritanian Independence was achieved on 1/20/1960. Slavery was abolished in 1981 and slave holding made a criminal offense in 2007.



Mauritania

France Colony  
1906 – 1944



Mauritania

Mauritania Independent  
1960 – Present

8420

MLI

MALI

5

The first issues specifically for the French Sudan were the French colonial omnibus Navigation and Commerce issues of 1894. The "Soudan Français" colony of the time was a large administrative area only partially under French subjugation, which in 1899 was then divided into the various colonies of Dahomey, French Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegambia and Niger. Senegambia and Niger was split in 1904 into the two new colonies of Senegal, with its administrative center in Dakar and "Upper Senegal and Niger" with its administrative center in Bamako. Given ongoing conflict and organized opposition to French rule, this vast colony was then split in two smaller colonies in 1919 with the creation of Upper Volta. The remaining portion of Upper Senegal and Niger was then split into the colonies of French Sudan (approximating modern-day Mali) and Niger in 1921.

In 1959, with preparations underway for independence, the two colonies of Senegal and French Sudan adopted self-rule under the new name of the Federation of Mali. Full Independence was achieved for the Federation of Mali on 6/20/1960, under the presidency of Leopold Senghor and with its new capital in Dakar. This union lasted sixty days, with political forces in Dakar and Bamako unable to come to agreement, representing the first failed attempt at a pan-African federalism. Following a tense standoff, Senegal declared its independence on 8/20/1960 and the former-French Sudan then elected to retain the name of Mali. No new stamps were issued during that interim period.



1. French Sudan

France Colony  
1894 – 1900



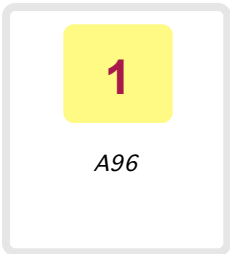
2. Upper Senegal and Niger

France Colony  
1906 – 1914



3. French Sudan

France Colony  
1921 – 1942



4. Federation of Mali

France Colony  
1959 – 1960



5. Mali, Republic

Mali Independent  
1961 – Present

8430

BFA

BURKINA FASO

3

In 1919 the French territory of Upper Volta was detached from the southern section of Upper Senegal and Niger and made a separate colony. In 1933 the colony was divided among its neighbors: French Sudan, Cote d'Ivoire and Niger Territory. The Republic of Upper Volta was proclaimed 12/11/1958, and the name changed to Burkina Faso under Thomas Sankara in 1984.



1. Upper Volta

France Colony  
1920 – 1931



2. Upper Volta

Upper Volta Independent  
1959 – 1984



3. Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso Independent  
1984 – Present



8440

NER

NIGER

2

Niger was separated from the colony of Upper Senegal & Niger in 1922. The first stamps were overprints reading Territoire du Niger, though the regular colonial emissions stated simply Niger. Along with the rest of French West Africa, common stamps were used from 1944 until independence. Niger became independent following a plebiscite on 12/18/1958 as a member of the French community. Full independence was granted by France on 8/3/1960.



Niger

France Colony  
1921 – 1945



Niger

Niger Independent  
1959 – Present

8455

CPV

CABO VERDE

2

A post office in Cabo Verde was established in Praia in 1849. Portugal released its first colonial stamps for Cape Verde with the omnibus colonial issues of 1877.

Cape Verde achieved independence in 1975, along with the other four Portuguese colonies in Africa following the end of the Salazar regime. Today Cape Verde is the only nation in the world that uses Google Open Location Codes in lieu of street addresses for home delivery.



Cape Verde

Portugal Colony  
1877 – 1975



Cape Verde

Cape Verde Independent  
1975 – Present

8460

SEN

SENEGAL

5

France Colonies stamps were surcharged for use in Senegal from 1887, with the first regular issues, Navigation and Commerce being released in 1892, inscribed Senegal and Dependencies. The colony was attached to the administrative unit of Senegambia and Niger in 1902. This colonial administrative unit was dissolved in 1904 and spun off into the two colonies of Senegal and "Upper Senegal and Niger", which is roughly the modern-day Mali and Burkina Faso.

Senegal produced colonial stamps from 1906 to 1944, after which time all French colonies adopted the common postage of French West Africa. Senegalese independence was achieved on 6/20/1960 and the nation of the "Federation of Mali" under Léopold Senghor, was born comprising the former colonies of Senegal and French Sudan. This federation lasted just 60 days, with Senegal deciding to go its own way in August 1960, representing Africa's first failed experiment in postcolonial unification.



1. Senegal and Dependencies

France Colony  
1887 – 1903



2. Senegambia and Niger

France Colony  
1903 –



3. Senegal

France Colony  
1887 – 1939



4. Senegal, Vichy Government

France Colony  
1941 – 1944



5. Senegal

Senegal Independent  
1960 – Present



8470

GMB

THE GAMBIA

2

After a long history of British adventurism in the Gambia region, The Gambia became a formal colony in 1843. Postage stamps were issued from 1869. Gambia achieved independence in 1865 and became a republic in 1970.



1. Gambia

2. Gambia

Great Britain Colony  
1869 – 1964  
#1, gen.

The Gambia Independent  
1965 – Present  
First Issue

8480

GNB

GUINEA-BISSAU

2

Stamps of Cape Verde were overprinted for use in Guinea in 1881, with the first definitives printed in 1886. The nation of Guinea-Bissau achieved independence from Portugal Sept. 1974



1. Portuguese Guinea

2. Guinea-Bissau

Portugal Colony  
1881 – 1974

Guinea-Bissau Independent  
1974 – Present

8490

GIN

GUINEA

2

French Guinea used stamps from the Navigation and Commerce issue of 1892 until about 1944 when they were replaced by stamps of French West Africa. The Republic of Guinea achieved independence in 1958, the first of the French colonies in Africa to reject entry into the French Community and opt for full independence.



French Guinea

Guinea

Guinea, Vichy Govt

France Colony  
1892 – 1944

Guinea Independent  
1959 – Present

France Colony  
1942 –

8500

SLE

SIERRA LEONE

2

Sierra Leone had a long uninterrupted history of colonial issues, leading to its independence in 1961. Sierra Leone was the first country to make self-adhesive "sticker" stamps, in 1964, employing playful cutout shapes for its sticker stamps.



Sierra Leone

Great Britain Colony  
1859 – 1956



Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone Independent  
1961 – Present

8510

LBR

LIBERIA

2

Liberia has been an independent country since 1847, producing postage stamps since 1860. In 1916, regular issues were overprinted LFF for use by the Liberian Frontier Forces. These military issues are recognized by the major catalogs.



Liberia

Liberia Independent  
1860 – Present



Liberian Frontier Forces

Liberia Military  
1916 –

8510

LBR-L

LIBERIA, REGISTERED LOCALS

5

The 1924 regular issue of five stamps for Registered Mail included the names of five cities for which distribution was intended.



Buchanan

Liberia Registered Local  
1924 –



Greenville

Liberia Registered Local  
1924 –



Harper

Liberia Registered Local  
1924 –



Monrovia

Liberia Registered Local  
1924 –



Robertsport

Liberia Registered Local  
1924 –



8520

CIV

COTE D'IVOIRE

3

France established its first post office in the Ivory Coast from 1847 at the trading fort of San Pedro, using French Colonies stamps on international mails. The first stamps inscribed for Cote D'Ivoire were the omnibus Navigation and Commerce issues, delivered to Cote d'Ivoire in 1892, a few months ahead of the formal declaration of the French colony.

In 1932, the French colony of Upper Volta was dissolved and territory assigned to its neighboring colonies. In territories newly attached to Cote d'Ivoire, existing stocks of Upper Volta stamps were overprinted "Cote D'Ivoire". Stamp production ceased in 1944, along with the other French West African countries, and general stamps for French West Africa were used until Ivoiren independence in 1959. The country was generally called Ivory Coast in English, but in 1985, Boigny decreed that the official English name should match the French name of Côte d'Ivoire.



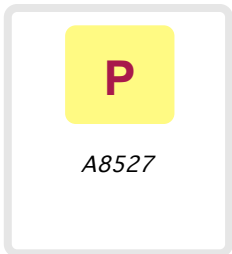
Cote d'Ivoire

France Colony  
1892 – 1941



Cote d'Ivoire

Cote d'Ivoire Independent  
1959 – Present



Cote d'Ivoire, on Upper Volta

France Colony  
1932 –

8530

GHA

GHANA

2

Gold Coast became a British Crown Colony in 1874, following successful military campaigns into the interior to quash the Ashanti Kingdom. The first British post office was established at Cape Coast in 1853, administered through the Sierra Leone colony. The Gold Coast colony included the British port of Lagos (modern-day Nigeria) from 1874-1886. The first stamps for the Gold Coast, featuring Queen Victoria were released on July 1, 1875.

During World War I, British and French troops invaded and occupied the German colony of Togo, entering from the Gold Coast and Dahomey respectively. In 1922 Togoland was partitioned and the British Mandated territory (the western half) was administered by the Gold Coast. Togoland, was administratively attached to the Gold Coast by plebiscite in 1956, a year prior to Ghanaian independence in 1957. The name was changed to Ghana upon independence. Ghana was an early and prolific emitter of cheaply made postage stamps for collectors, and was the first client of the IGPC.



1. Gold Coast

Great Britain Colony  
1875 – 1954



2. Ghana

Ghana Independent  
1957 – Present  
*First issue*

8540

TGO

TOGO

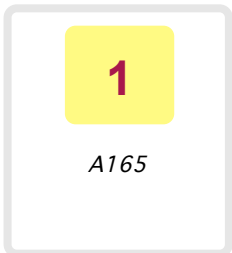
6

Togo was a German colony until the first days of World War I when it was quickly overrun by British and French troops. There were 17 German post offices in the colony at the time of the invasion, and the main post office was closed and seized stamps were overprinted in both French and English with "TOGO Anglo-French Occupation". In 1915 other British and French colony stamps were similarly overprinted. The colony was split into French Togo and British Togoland, which was confirmed by a League of Nations mandate in 1922. French Togo achieved self-government in 1956 and changed its name to the Autonomous Republic of Togo, and full independence in 1960.



1. Togo

Germany Colony  
1897 – 1919



2. Togo, Occupation

Great Britain Occupation  
1914 – 1916



3. Togo, Occupation

France Occupation  
1914 – 1917



4. Togo

France Colony  
1921 – 1956



5. Togo, Autonomous Republic

France Self-Government  
1956 – 1960





6. Togo

Togo Independent  
1960 – Present

8550

BEN

BENIN

8

The first stamps for the French territory were handstamped overprints of French Colonies stamps marked Bénin. The 1893 Navigation and Commerce series were initially inscribed Golfe de Benin, but that changed in 1894 to just Bénin. In 1895, the coastal possessions were combined with conquered lands in the interior to form the new colony of Dahomey. At independence, the nation retained the name Dahomey, but this was changed by a socialist government in 1975 to Benin (not to be confused with the Nigerian State of Benin).



1. Benin

France Colony  
1892 – 1895



2. Gulf of Benin

France Colony  
1894 –  
#21



3. Dahomey et dependences

France Colony  
1899 – 1906



4. Dahomey

France Colony  
1906 – 1940



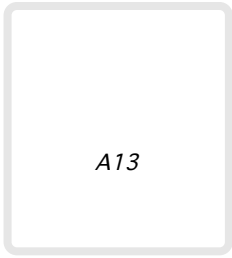
5. Dahomey, Vichy Republic

France Colony  
1940 – 1944



6. Dahomey

Dahomey Independent  
1958 – 1975



7. Benin, Peoples Republic

Benin Independent  
1975 – 1990



8. Benin, Republic

Benin Independent  
1990 – Present

8560

NGA

NIGERIA

4

Nigeria was united into a single colony on 6/1/1914, following the gradual amalgamation of the various British territories in the region. Nigeria attained independence on 10/1/1960, becoming a republic in 1963.



1. Nigeria

Great Britain Colony  
1914 – 1959  
First issue



2. Nigeria, Self-Government

Nigeria Independent  
1959 – 1960



3. Nigeria, Federation of

Nigeria Independent  
1960 – 1963



4. Nigeria, Republic

Nigeria Independent  
1963 – Present



8560

NGA-B

NIGERIA: BIAFRA

1

Biafra declared its independence on 5/30/1967. 68 regular stamps were issued from 1968, plus dozens of sets of philatelic overprints that did not see postal use. Stamps were used internally and on some external mail sent by air via third countries, but for the most part they were produced for the philatelic market. For many years their use was not recognized by the major catalogs.



Biafra

Nigeria Breakaway Republic  
1968 – 1970

8560

NGA-N

NIGERIA, PRE-UNIFICATION

5

Lagos Colony issued the first stamps in 1874. The Oil Rivers Protectorate was established in 1891 and changed its name to the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1898 the Niger Coast Protectorate was joined to territory chartered by the Royal Niger Company, to form the Southern Nigeria Protectorate. It was adjoined to the Southern Nigeria Protectorate in 1906.



Lagos

Great Britain Colony  
1874 – 1905



Niger Coast Protectorate

Great Britain Colony  
1893 – 1898



Northern Nigeria Protectorate

Great Britain Colony  
1900 – 1912



Oil Rivers Protectorate

Great Britain Colony  
1892 – 1893



Southern Nigeria Protectorate

Great Britain Colony  
1901 – 1912

8560

NGA-P

NIGERIA, LOCALS

1

A crude one penny local stamp was produced in the city of Borgu in 1905 for an additional surcharge for local mail. More information desired.



Borgu

Nigeria Local  
1905 –



8600 CMR CAMEROON

13

Kamerun was a German colony until 1922. At the outset of WWI, Allied troops routed the Germans out of the colony, setting up British and French military governments. British forces overprinted seized German stamps with C.E.F., indicating Cameroon Expeditionary Forces, and French forces overprinted French colonial stamps with "Corps Expeditionnaire Franco-Anglaise Cameroun". The 1916-17 overprints indicated a civilian administration to the French portion of the colony. The British portion of the colony, adjacent to Nigeria, used stamps of Nigeria. After French Cameroon attained independence in 1960, plebiscites were held in the British colony with Northern Cameroon voting to join Nigeria, and Southern Cameroon voting to join the Republic of Cameroon. During this interim period, stamps of Nigeria were overprinted Cameroons U.K.T.T. for use in the region, valid in both regions until the separation was finalized.



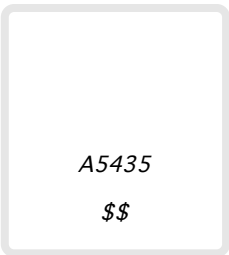
01. Cameroon

Germany Colony  
1897 – 1918



02. Cameroon Expeditionary Forces GB

Great Britain Occupation  
1915 –



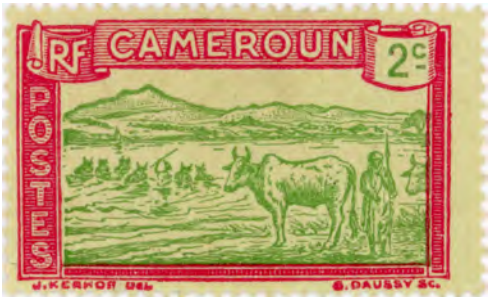
03. Cameroon Expeditionary Forces RF

France Occupation  
1915 –



04. Cameroon, French Occupation

France Occupation  
1916 – 1917



05. Cameroon, French Mandate

France Colony  
1921 – 1958



06. Cameroon, Free France

France Colony  
1940 – 1944



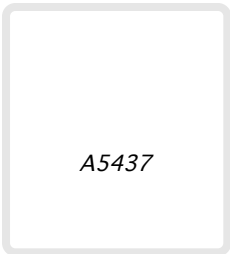
07. Cameroon, Vichy

France Fantasy  
1941 –



08. Cameroon, Autonomous Government

Cameroon Independent  
1960 – 1960



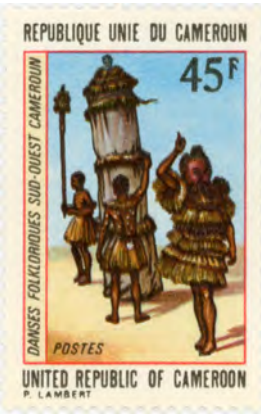
09. Cameroon, Republic

Cameroon Independent  
1960 – 1961



10. Cameroon, Federal Republic

Cameroon Independent  
1961 – 1972



11. Cameroon, United Republic

Cameroon Independent  
1972 – 1984



12. Cameroon, Republic of

Cameroon Independent  
1984 – Present



Cameroons U.K. Trust Territory

Great Britain Trust Territory  
1960 – 1961

8610 TCD CHAD

2

Chad was formerly part of Ubangi Chari, Chad became a separate French colony in 1920. Stamps of French Equatorial Africa were used from 1934 to independence in 1958.



Chad

France Colony  
1922 – 1931



Chad

Chad Independent  
1958 – Present



8620CAF

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

6

The French began a military postal service at Bangi (Bangui) in 1894, using stamps of the Middle Congo. The vast territory north of the Ubangi River was formed into a separate colony, named Ubangi-Chari, in December 1903. In 1906, the colony was extended into the Chad, as Ubangi-Shari-Chad, and Chad was separated again in 1920. The first stamps are overprints of the Middle Congo issues for Oubangi-Chari-Chad in 1915 and Ubangi-Chari in 1922. A number of these stamps were further overprinted Afrique Equatorial Française or A.E.F. From 1936-59 stamps of Afrique Equatorial Française, combining the colonial administration of Chad, Ubangi-Shari, Gabon, and French Congo, were used. Independence was attained in December 1958. From 1976-1979, the country was renamed the Central African Empire under the rule of the madman Bokassa. Modern stamps are inscribed with the shorthand Centrafrique.



1. Ubangi-Shari-Chad

France Colony  
1915 – 1931



2. Ubangi-Shari

France Colony  
1915 – 1936



3. Central African Republic

C.A.R. Independent  
1959 – 1976



4. Central African Empire

C.A.E. Independent  
1977 – 1979



5. Central African Republic

C.A.R. Independent  
1979 – Present



6. Centrafrique

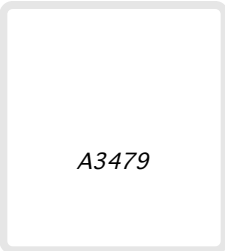
C.A.R. Independent  
–

8620CAF-P

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, LOCALS

1

Mentioned in Hurt & Williams (Billig VI).



Haut-Ubangi

Central Africa Private Post  
1888 –



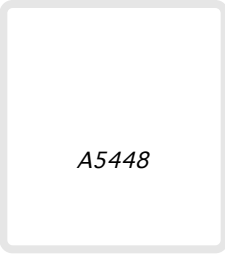
8630

GNQ

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

5

Equatorial Guinea was formed in 1968 upon the independence and merger of the Spanish colonies of Rio Muni, and Fernando Po. The earliest stamps were issued by Spanish authorities for the island colonies of Fernando Po (1868), and Elobey, Annobon and Corisco (1903). From 1902 to 1909 stamps were issued for the mainland (Rio Muni) as Spanish Continental Guinea, although the first issue (A1) was simply inscribed Spanish Guinea. From 1909 the Spanish possessions were administratively merged, and stamps were issued for the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea (1909-1949) and later Spanish Guinea (1949-1959). From 1959-1968, the colonies were treated as overseas provinces of Spain, but that ended with the 1968 independence. One of the world's worst genocides ensued under the rule of the first president, Macias Nguema, who murdered about 25% of the population including everyone with any formal education.



1. Spanish Guinea

Spain Colony  
1902 –



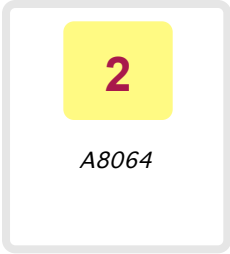
2. Spanish Continental Guinea

Spain Colony  
1902 – 1909



3. Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea

Spain Colony  
1909 – 1949



4. Spanish Guinea

Spain Colony  
1949 – 1959



5. Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea Independent  
1968 – Present

8630

GNQ-E

ELOBEY, ANNOBON & CORISCO

1

Stamps of Fernando Po were used from 1868-1903. In 1909 the islands were attached to Spanish Guinea.



Elobey, Annobon, & Corisco

Spain Colony  
1903 – 1910

8630

GNQ-F

FERNANDO PO

2

Fernarndo Po was a Spanish possession after 1844, issuing its first postage stamps in 1868. From 1959-1968, the island was administered as an overseas province of Spain in an effort to forestall independence.



Fernando Po

Spain Colony  
1868 – 1909



Fernando Po

Spain Overseas Province  
1960 – 1968



8630

GNQ-R

RIO MUNI

1

For early stamps of Rio Muni, see Spanish Continental Guinea, above. From 1959-1968, the territory was administered as an overseas province of Spain in an effort to forestall independence.



Rio Muni

Spain Overseas Province  
1960 – 1968

8630

GNQ-V

EQUATORIAL GUINEA, LOCALS

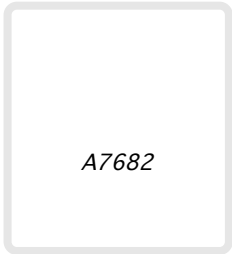
2

Locally applied overprints on stamps of Elobey, Annobon and Corisco were used in two port cities on the mainland. More information is needed.



Assobla

Spain Local, misc.  
–



Bata

Spain Local, misc.  
–

8640

STP

SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

2

Sao Tome e Principe is an island nation in the Gulf of Guinea. Stamps were continuously produced by the Portuguese colonial government from 1869-1973. Since independence, STP has become a prolific issuer of topical stamps for collectors, currently produced by Philatelic Agency Stamperija.



Sao Tome e Principe

Portugal Colony  
1869 – 1973



Sao Tome e Principe

Sao Tome Independent  
1975 – Present

8650

GAB

GABON

2

Gabon was one of the four French colonies comprising French Equatorial Africa. Gained independence in 1958.



Gabon

France Colony  
1886 – 1936



Gabon

Gabon Independent  
1958 – Present



8660

COG

CONGO-BRAZZAVILLE

5

French Congo was comprised of the territory occupied by France north of the Congo River including variously, Ubangi, Shari, Chad, Congo, Gabon. In 1906 the administration was broken into Gabon and Middle Congo. In 1924, Middle Congo was attached to French Equatorial Africa, with stamps issued in that name from 1936 to independence in 1960.



1. French Congo

France Colony  
1891 – 1906

A102

2. Middle Congo

France Colony  
1907 – 1936

A37

3. Congo Republic (Braz.)

Congo Independent  
1960 – 1970



4. Congo Peoples Republic (Braz.)

Congo Independent  
1970 – 1991



5. Congo Republic (Braz.)

Congo Independent  
1992 – Present


8670

ZAI

CONGO (KINSHASA)


6

The Congo Free State was declared in 1885 at the initiative of Leopold II of Belgium. It was not formally associated as a colony of Belgium until the human rights scandals cased parliament to act in 1907 and begin formal governmental colonial administration as Belgian Congo. Independence was attained in 1960, but with the overthrow of Lumumba, Mobuto changed the name to the Congo Democratic Republic in 1964 and to Zaire in 1971. The name reverted to D.R. Congo with his passing in 1997.




1. Congo Free State

Belgium Colony  
1886 – 1908



2. Belgian Congo

Belgium Colony  
1908 – 1960



3. Congo, Republic (Kinsh.)


Congo Independent  
1960 – 1964

1

A5444


4. Congo, Dem. Republic (Kinsh.)

Congo Independent  
1964 – 1971



5. Zaire

Zaire Independent  
1971 – 1997



6. Congo, Dem. Republic (Kinsh.)

Congo Independent  
1997 – Present

8670

ZAI-B

ZAIRE, BREAKAWAY REPUBLICS

2

South Kasai overprinted stamps of the Belgian Congo in 1960-1961 as part of a secessionist revolt. The State of Katanga fought a three year war of secession and issued numerous pictorial stamps that are generally not known to be used postally.



Katanga

Congo Breakaway  
1960 – 1962



South Kasai

Congo Breakaway  
1961 –



8670

ZAI-L

ZAIRE, LOCAL OVERPRINTS

3

Overprints of "CONGO" were locally applied on the issues of 1960 and on confiscated stamps of Katanga. More information is needed.



Albertville

Congo Liberation  
1961 –



Leopoldville

Congo Liberation  
1961 –



Stanleyville

Congo Liberation  
1961 –

8670

ZAI-R

BELGIAN CONGO RAILWAYS

1



A5446

Belgian Congo Railway (BCK)

Belg. Congo Railway  
1942 – 1970

8700

EAF

EAST AFRICA

6

This section contains the numerous permutations of British issues for their East Africa colonies, namely Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, when stamps were produced for multiple administrative units. The British East Africa Forces occupation stamps "E.A.F." were used in Italian Somaliland under British military occupation.



1. East Africa & Uganda Protectorate

Great Britain Protectorate  
1903 – 1921  
*first issue*



2. Kenya and Uganda

Great Britain Colony  
1922 – 1935  
*First issue*



3. Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika

Great Britain Colony  
1935 – 1963



4. Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika & Zanzibar

KUTZ Independent  
1964 –



5. Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania

KUT Independent  
1965 – 1976



East Africa Forces

Great Britain Occupation  
1943 – 1950



8710

KEN

KENYA

3

The first posts were set up by the Imperial British East Africa Company in Mombasa and Lamu in 1890. Prior to that, letters were sent through the Indian post office in Zanzibar. From 1895, stamps of the company as well as from India were overprinted British East Africa, as the protectorate joined the UPU that year. This was followed by a single definitive set inscribed British East Africa Protectorate. In 1903 the territory reformed as the East Africa and Uganda Protectorate (see Section 8700). Kenya attained independence in 1963.



1. British East Africa Company
- Great Britain Colony  
1890 – 1903
2. British East Africa Protectorate
- Great Britain Colony  
1895 – 1903
3. Kenya
- Kenya Independent  
1963 – Present

8710

KEN-L

KENYA, LOCALS

1

Germany ceded its remaining claims to the Kenya coast (Swahililand) in 1890 to the British, in exchange for a settlement over disputed claims on Heligoland and Tanganyika. Stamps for the Sultanate of Malakote had been printed in Germany, but were never shipped and were only discovered years later in the estate of Dehnhardt. Witu stamps were crude designs exclusively in Arabic that probably saw only light use as postage stamps prior to the German exit.



- Malakote
- Germany Local, misc.  
1889 –  
j
- Swahililand (Witu)
- Germany Local, misc.  
1889 –

8720

UGA

UGANDA

2

The Uganda Cowries were stamps typewritten by E. Millar of the Church Missionary Society in 1895. They are among the most sought-after stamps in British philately. From 1890, stamps of the British East Africa Company were used, but as with Kenya, the post was brought under colonial administration in 1895. The first stamps were inscribed Uganda Protectorate. From 1903-1962 stamps of East Africa and Uganda Protectorate were used (8700). The colonial post issued one set of four stamps for Uganda a few months prior to full independence in 1962.



1. Uganda
- Great Britain Private Post  
1895 –
2. Uganda Protectorate
- Great Britain Colony  
1895 – 1903
3. Uganda
- Great Britain Colony  
1962 –
4. Uganda
- Independent  
1962 – Present



The first German post office was established in Lamu (Kenya) in 1885. With the Heligoland-Zanzibar treaty, Germany ceded its claims to Kenya and established the German East Africa colony, comprising newly-conquered lands in present-day Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. German East Africa produced the omnibus German colonial issues through 1916, when the territory was occupied by Belgian and British forces. For Belgian occupation, see Rwanda (8740). Following the British occupation, Tanganyika came under civilian colonial authority in 1921. Two sets of stamps were issued in this period, the 1922-1925 series inscribed Tanganyika, and the 1927-1931 series inscribed Mandated Territory of Tanganyika. Subsequently stamps of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika were used until independence in 1961. Tanganyika united with Zanzibar in 1964 following a violent upheaval and changed its name to Tanzania in 1965.



1. German East Africa

Germany Colony  
1893 – 1916



2. German East Africa, Brit. occupation

Great Britain Occupation  
1916 – 1917



3. Tanganyika

Great Britain T. Terr  
1921 – 1927



4. Tanganyika, Mandated Territory of

Great Britain T. Terr  
1927 – 1931



5. Tanganyika & Zanzibar, United Rep.

Tanzania Independent  
1964 –  
first issue



6. Tanzania

Tanzania Independent  
1965 – Present  
first issue

Zanzibar was a protectorate of Great Britain from 1895-1963. Prior to 1895, Indian stamps were used in the colony, and French and German post offices were also maintained. Its independence was marked by an intense period of violence after which the island joined with mainland Tanganyika in a loose association to form the United Republic of Tanzania. Zanzibar still maintains a high degree of autonomy in its internal and external affairs.



Zanzibar

Great Britain Protectorate  
1895 – 1963



Zanzibar

Zanzibar Independent  
1963 – 1965



Zanzibar and Tanzania

Zanzibar Independent  
1965 – 1967



8730

TZA-J

GERMAN EAST AFRICA, OCCUPATION LOCALS

3

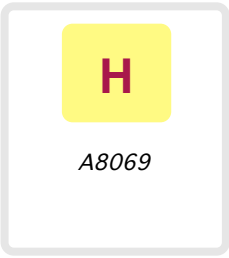
The British took the island of Mafia from German forces in 1915. Confiscated stamps of German East Africa were overprinted “Mafia” or “GRI Mafia”. It's also possible that new stamps were made by British authorities using the German omnibus designs and Mafia overprints for propaganda purposes.

In 1916, Nyasaland stamps were overprinted N.F. for use by British field forces in field post offices during the invasion of German East Africa. I've treated this as a regional issue, as the Nyasaland Rhodesian Field Force only occupied some cities in the south.



Mafia

Great Britain Occupation  
1915 – 1918



Nyasaland Rhodesian Field Force

Great Britain Military  
1916 –

8730

TZA-L

GERMAN EAST AFRICA, OCCUPATION LOCALS

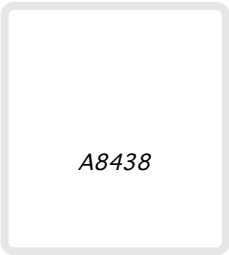
5

German East Africa was invaded during WWI by British, Portuguese and Belgian troops. Belgian troops, entering from the west occupied towns in present day Rwanda, Burundi and western Tanzania. Michel mentions that Belgian Congo stamps were overprinted for at least five cities as Belgians established control. Stamps from the campaign were also printed Ruanda or Urundi.



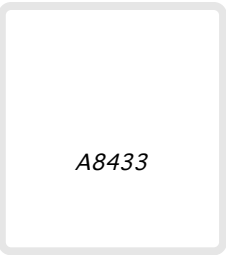
Karema

Belgium Occupation Locals  
1916 –



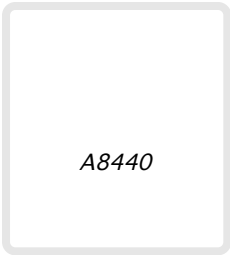
Kigali

Belgium Occupation Locals  
1916 –



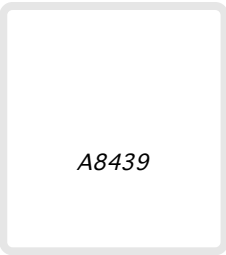
Kigoma

Belgium Occupation Locals  
1916 –



Kigoma

Belgium Occupation Locals  
1916 –



Tabora

Belgium Occupation Locals  
1916 –

8740

RWA

RWANDA

2

The Belgian colony of Ruanda-Urundi was created from territory captured from Germany during the first world war, under a League of Nations mandate. In 1962, Rwanda and Burundi achieved independence as two different nations.



1. German East Africa, Belgian Occ.

Belgium Occupation  
1916 – 1922



2. Ruanda-Urundi

Belgium Colony  
1924 – 1960



3. Rwanda

Rwanda Independent  
1962 – Present



8750

BDI

BURUNDI

1



Burundi, Kingdom of

Burundi Independent  
1962 – 1966



Burundi, Republic of

Burundi Independent  
1967 – Present  
*first issue*