

Notes:

These Specialized pages include spots for all major varieties. They also include spots for most plate flaws, overprint flaws, etc.

Vorläufer and mitläufer (forerunners) are not included. I anticipate providing a separate file for those in the future.

All watermarks are as viewed from the rear of the stamp. Unless otherwise noted, all plate flaw positions are for partial issues, meaning the plate flaws appear at the position noted on some, but not all, printed sheets.

On pages with stamp photos included, there may be some stamp photos missing due to my inability to find suitable images of those stamps.

At the end of each set is a blank page for each page style used in the set. If you would like additional pages that include custom boxes, text, etc., in a style that exactly matches the existing pages, or if you would like further customizations (odd-size stamp, additional boxes, etc.) to the existing pages, please send me a note through the "Contact Admin" form that's in the footer of every page on my website.

NOTE ON PRINTING: If, when printing, you have the option to print the pages actual size or shrink them to fit the paper, do not select shrink to fit! Doing so will shrink all content, including the stamp boxes, resulting in them being too small. The pages should print correctly at actual size, regardless of any warnings your printer might give.

Cheers,

PostmasterGS



In the 1850s, German traders first established a foothold on the northern and eastern coasts of New Guinea, as well as on the surrounding smaller islands.

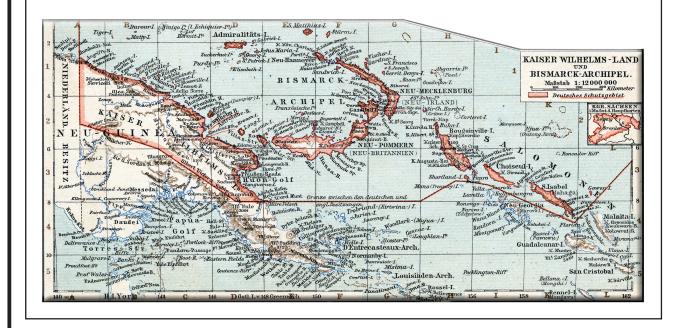
In May 1885, the German government entered into an agreement with the Neu Guinea Compagnie (New Guinea Company), under the terms of which the Company was authorized to acquire further lands as it saw fit. In return, the Company was to expand German influence within the area, and to build and maintain the local governmental institutions.



Flag of the German Colonial Office

On 1 April 1899, the German government formally took control of the area formerly administered by the Neu Guinea Compagnie, as it had become cost prohibitive for the privately funded Company to develop and maintain the colony. An Imperial Governor was appointed to govern the colony, and in a reorganization of the German holdings in the South and Central Pacific, administration of the German colonies in the Carolines (1899), Marianas (1899), and Marshalls (1906) was eventually transferred to the Imperial Governor of German New Guinea.

German New Guinea was quickly conquered by Australian forces at the outbreak of WWI, and as with all of Germany's colonial possessions at the time, it was not returned to German control following the war. Instead, it became a League of Nations Protectorate under Australian control.



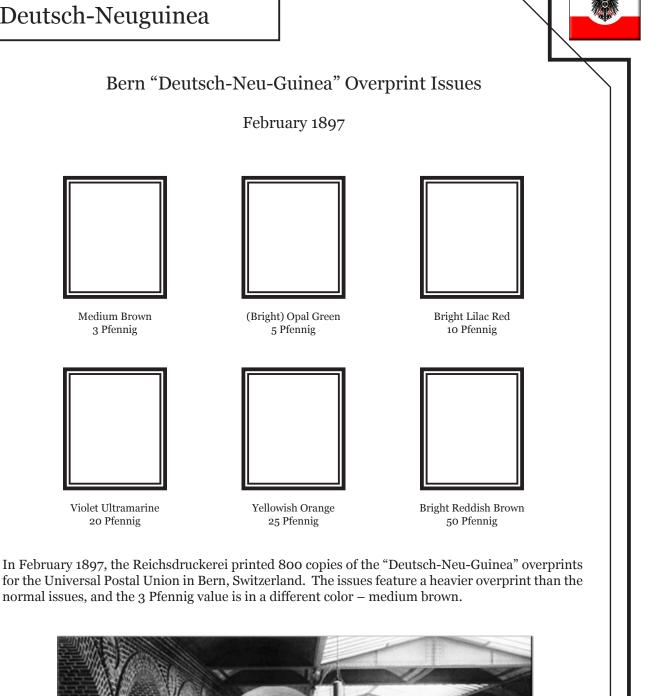


Neu Guinea Compagnie Card

15 February 1888

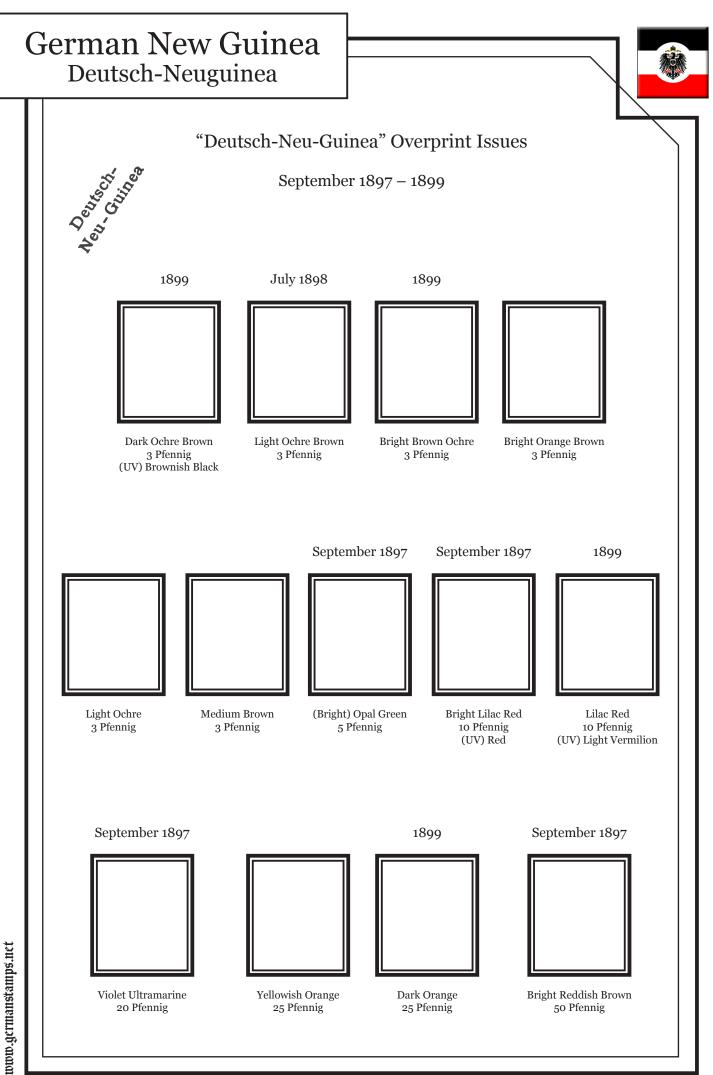
www.germanstamps.net

On 15 February 1888, the Neu Guinea Compagnie introduced this 2 Mark packet card for use in Deutsch-Neuguinea. The packet card fell out of use with the introduction of German forerunners as the primary form of postage in 1889.

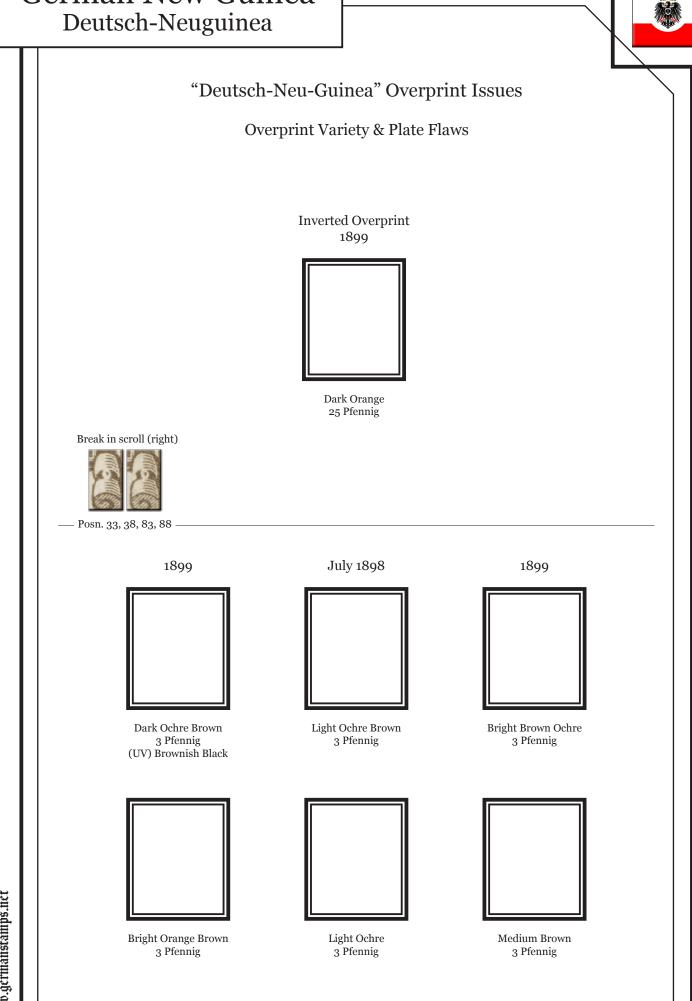


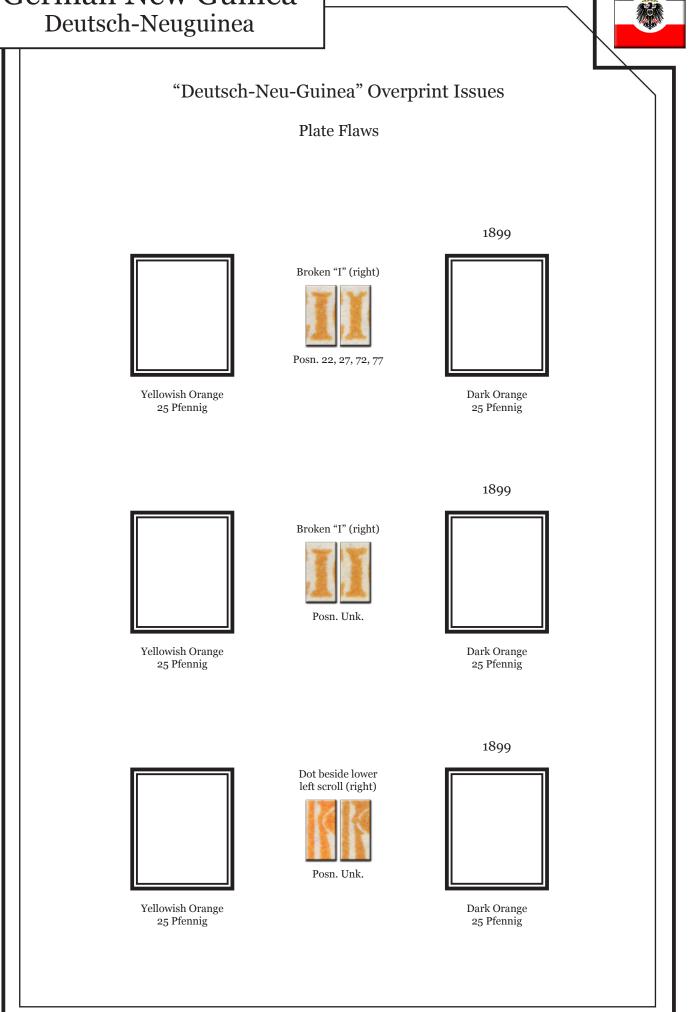


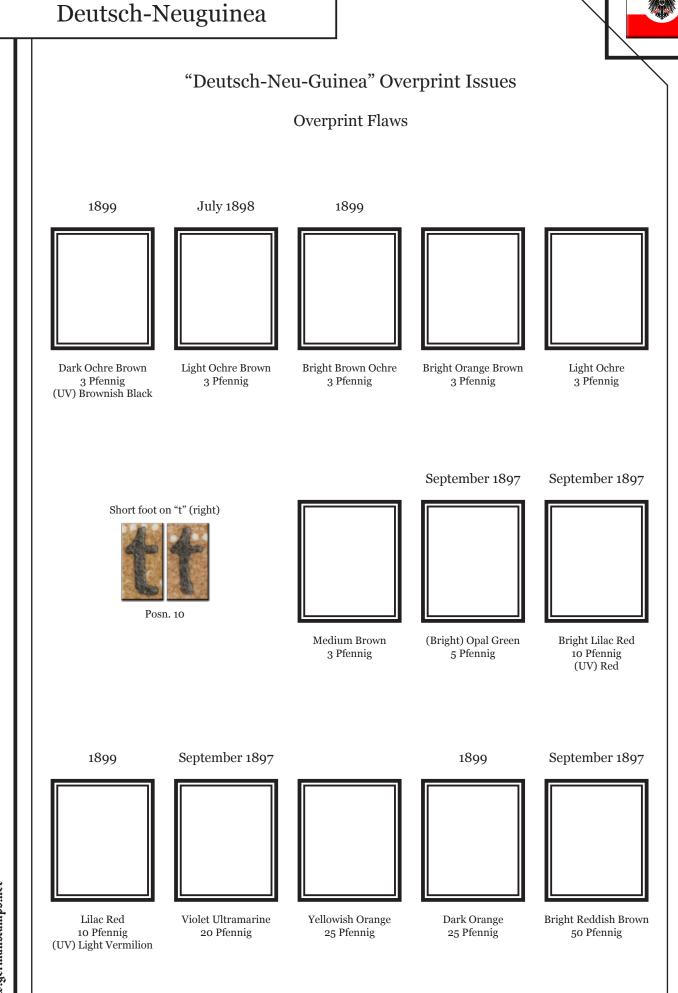
Printing presses at the Reichsdruckerei

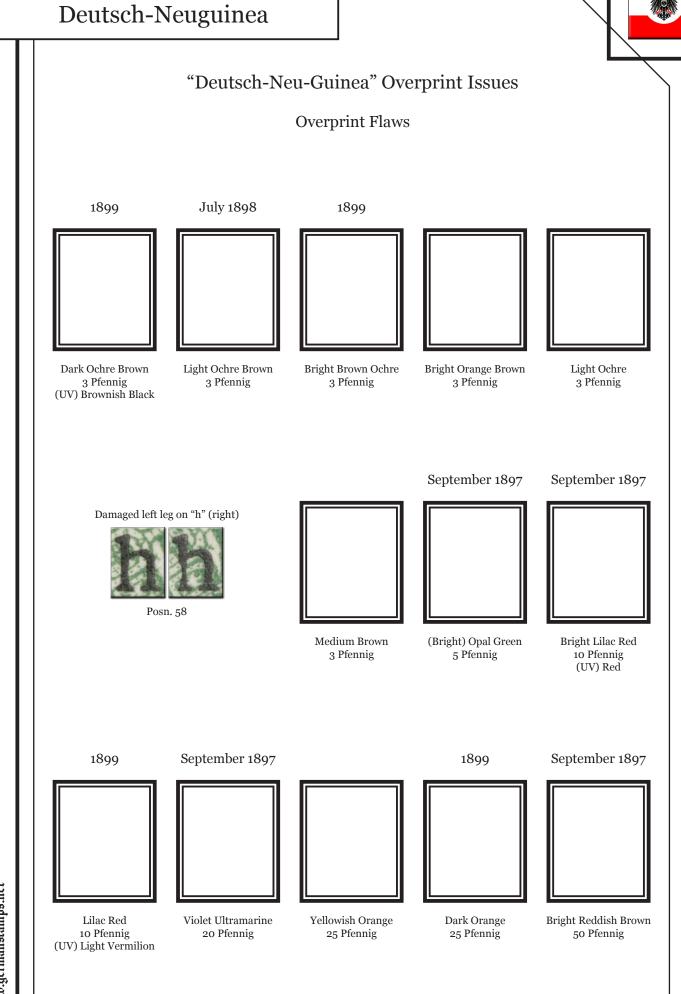


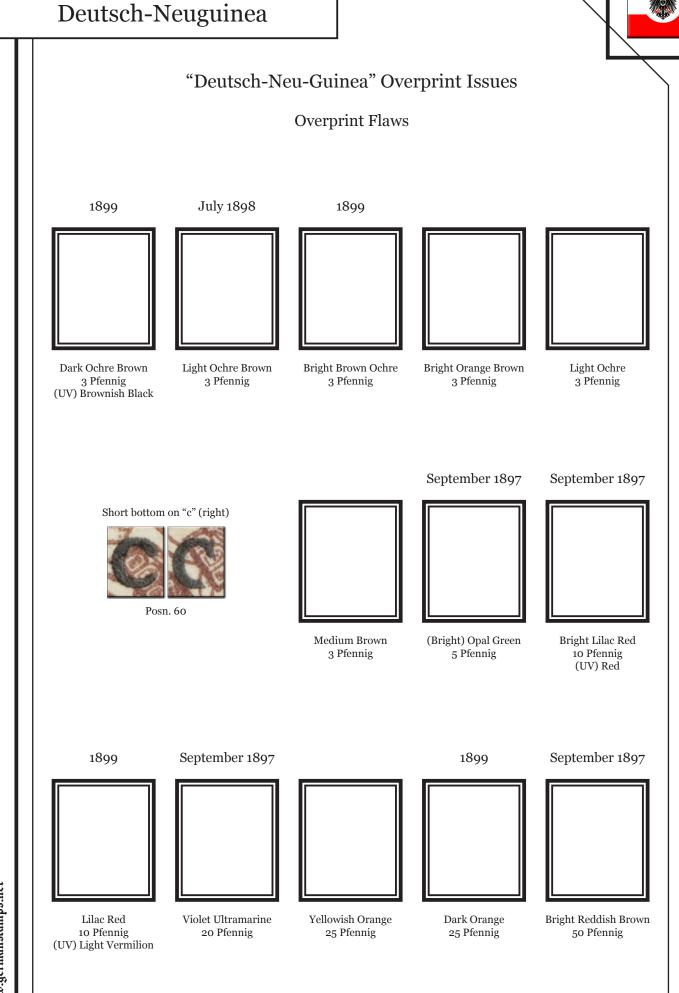


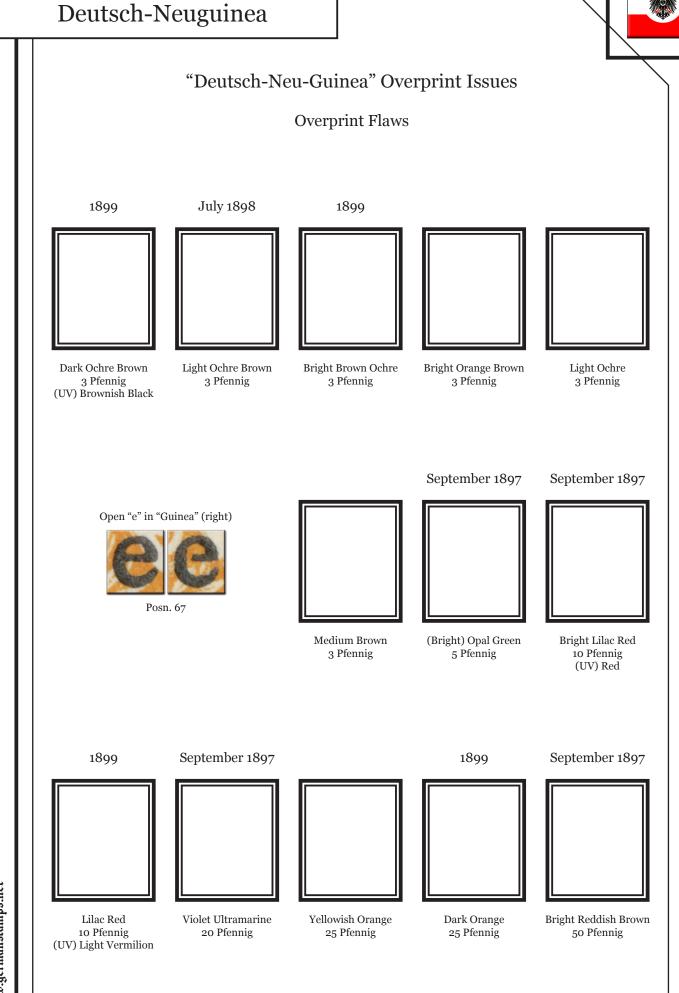


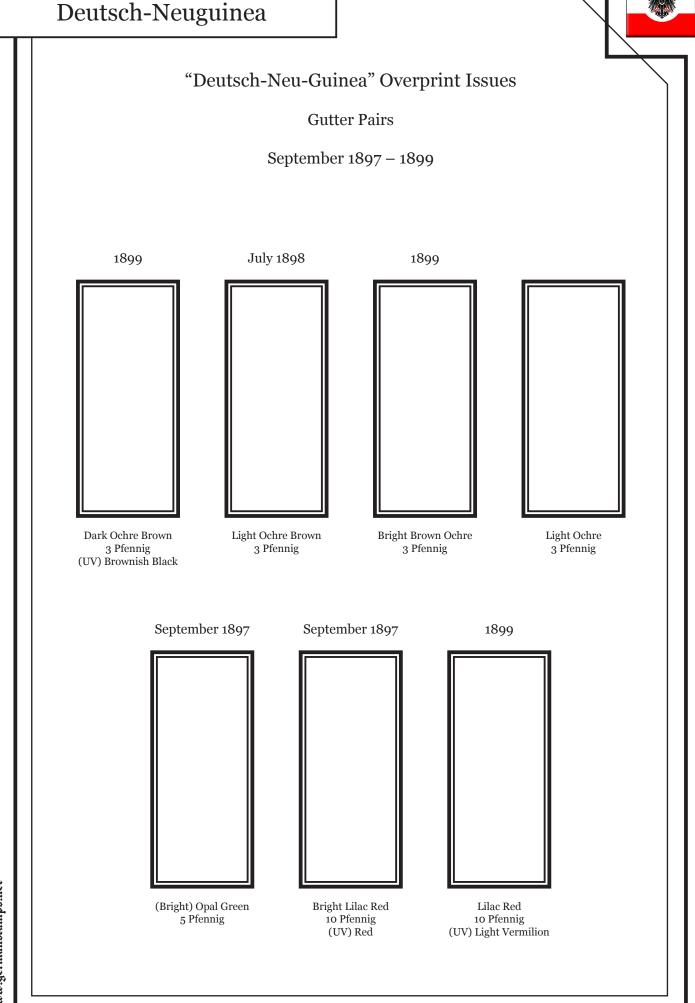




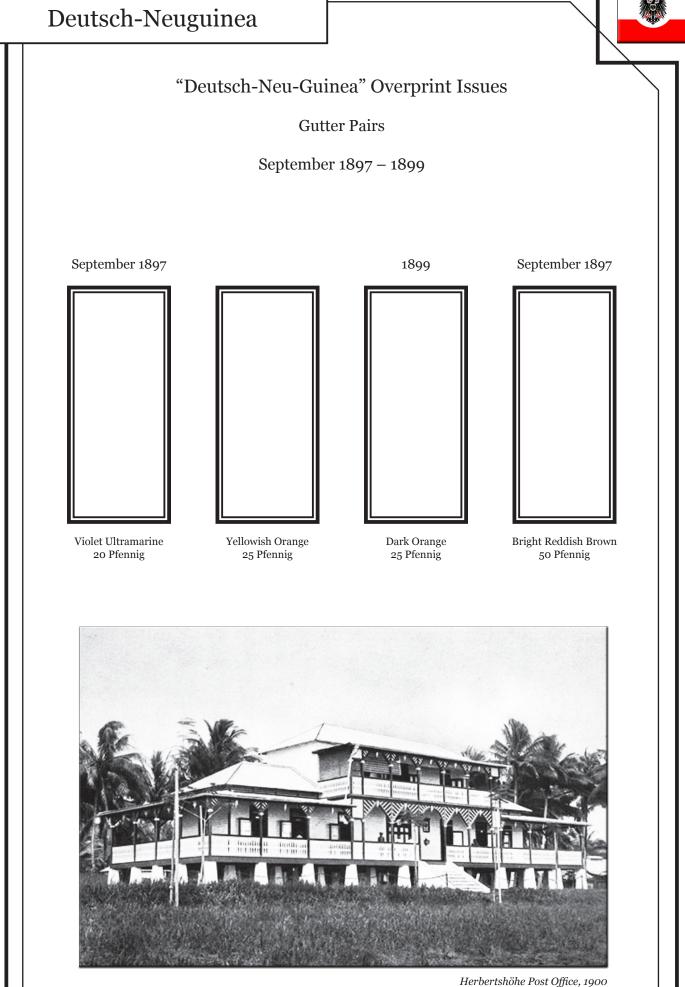


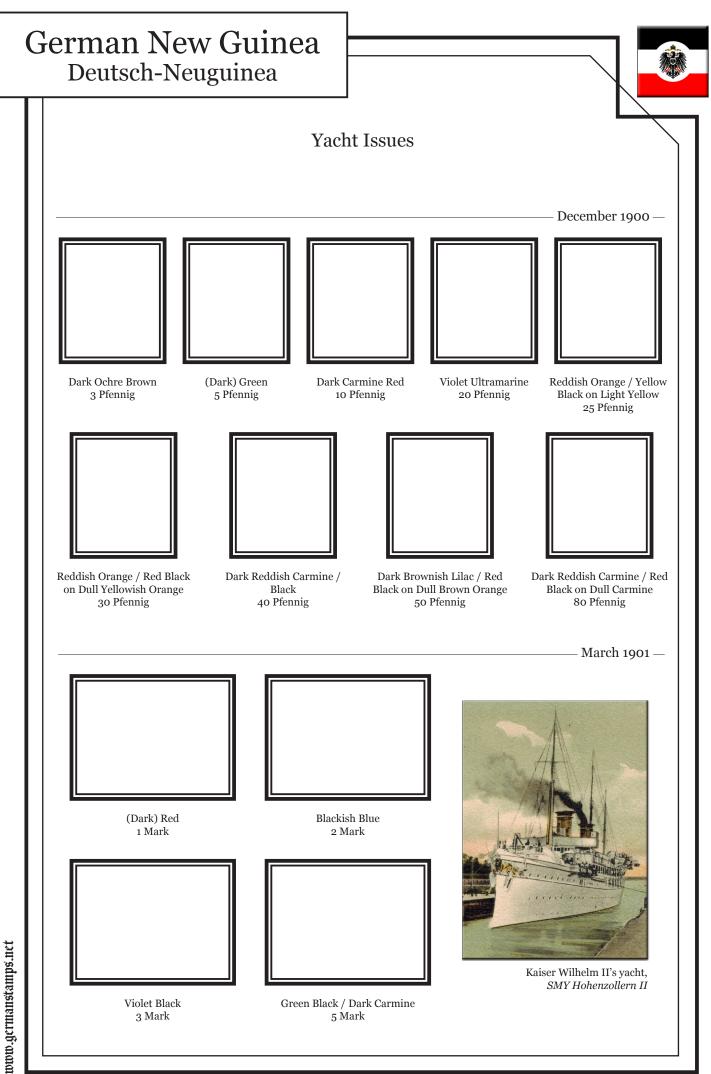


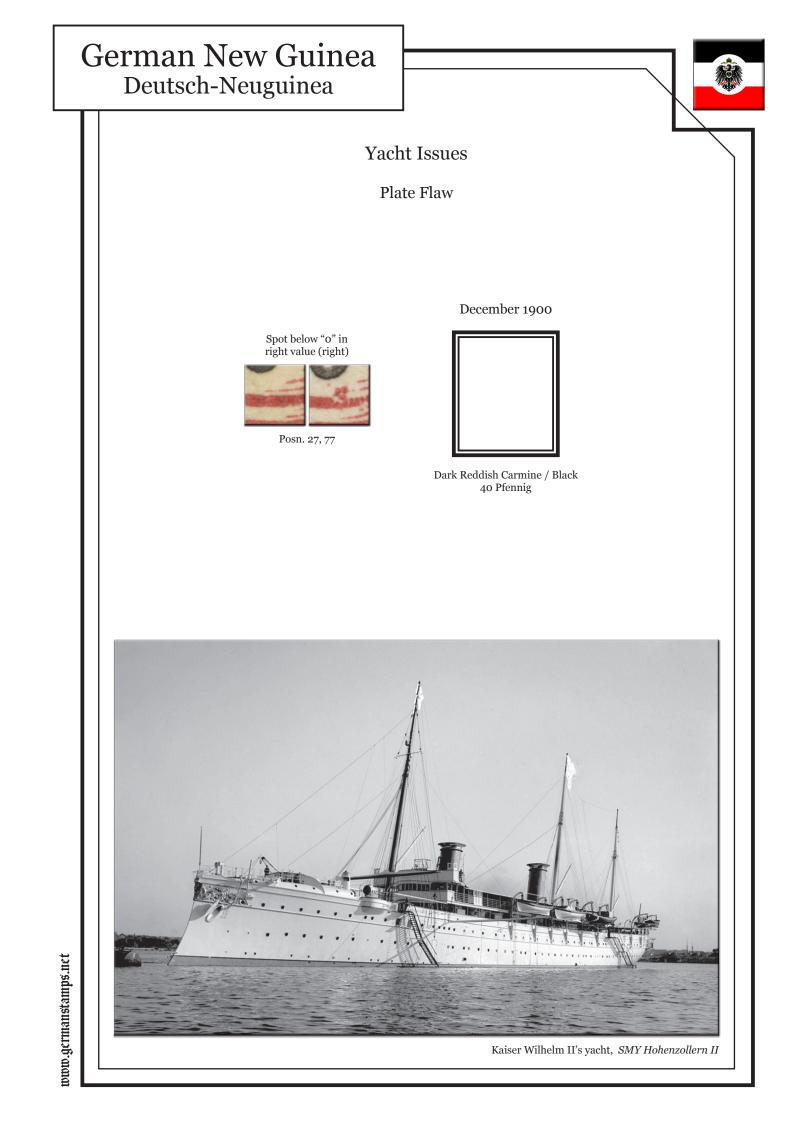


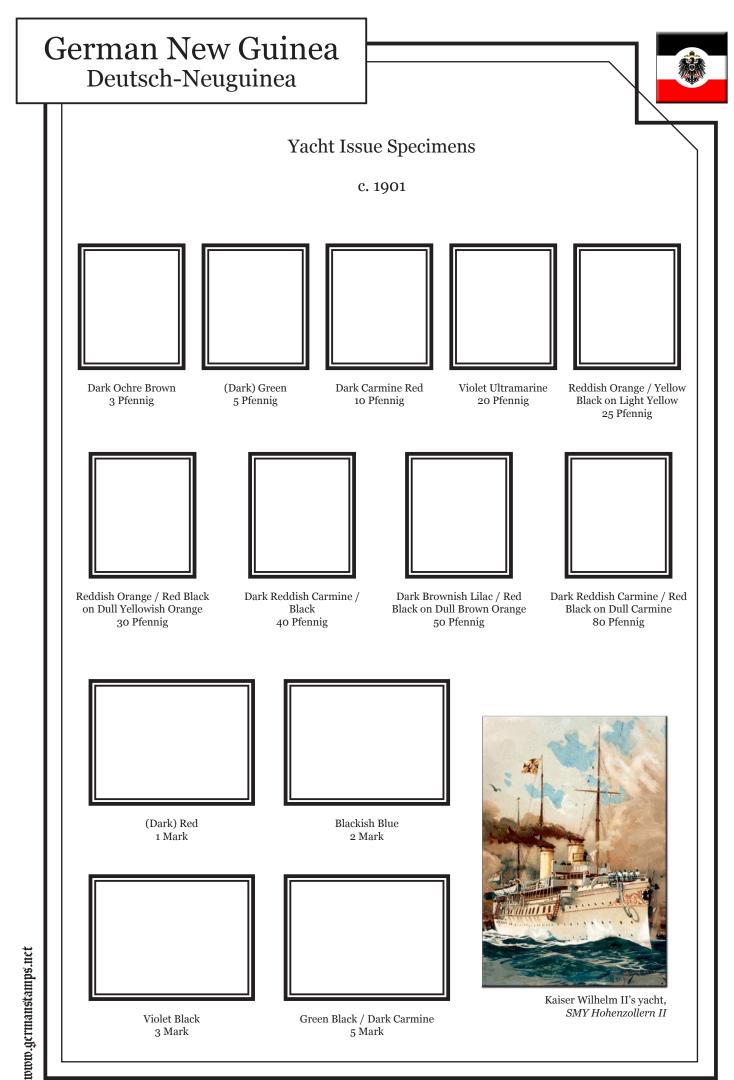


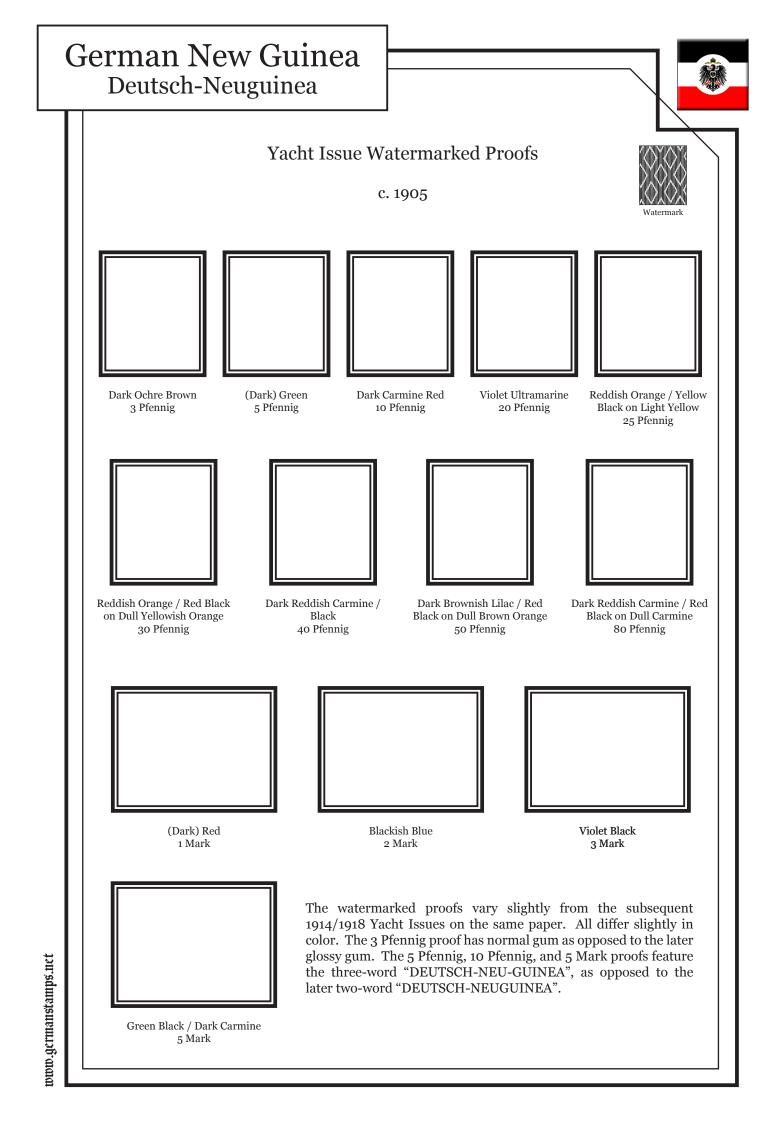
German New Guinea







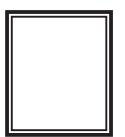






Yacht Issue 2 Pfennig Proof

c. 1899 – 1900



(Dark) Gray Blue 2 Pfennig

Following the Reichspost's selection of the design for the Yacht Issues, several blocks of 16 were printed as proofs. The proofs are in a face value and color that were not used on the final, released issues.

The blocks of 16 contain 4 stamps each from Deutsch-Südwestafrika, Samoa, Kamerun, and Karolinen, arranged as follows:

DSWA	DSWA	Samoa	Samoa
DSWA	DSWA	Samoa	Samoa
Karolinen	Karolinen	Kamerun	Kamerun
Karolinen	Karolinen	Kamerun	Kamerun

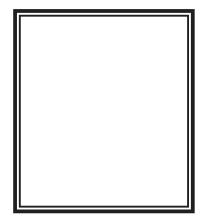


Proofs of the same design were also printed for Deutsch-Neuguinea, though the specific details of the printing are unknown.



Kieta Provisional

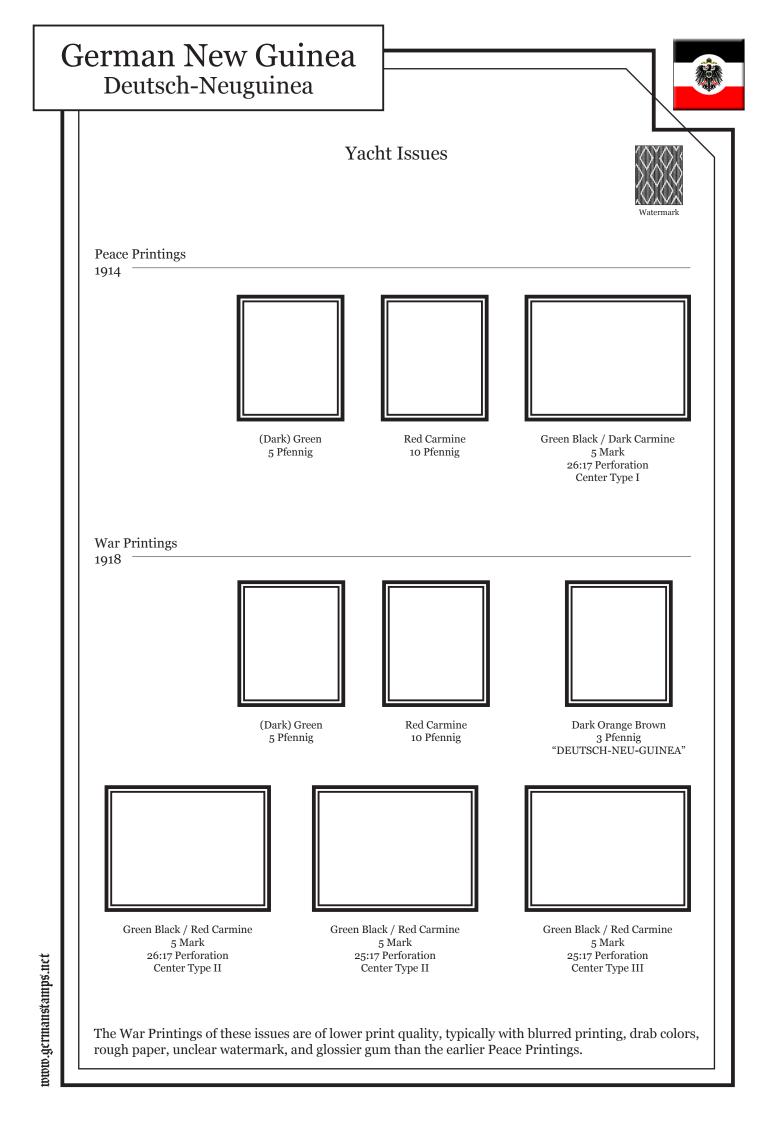
8 February 1908

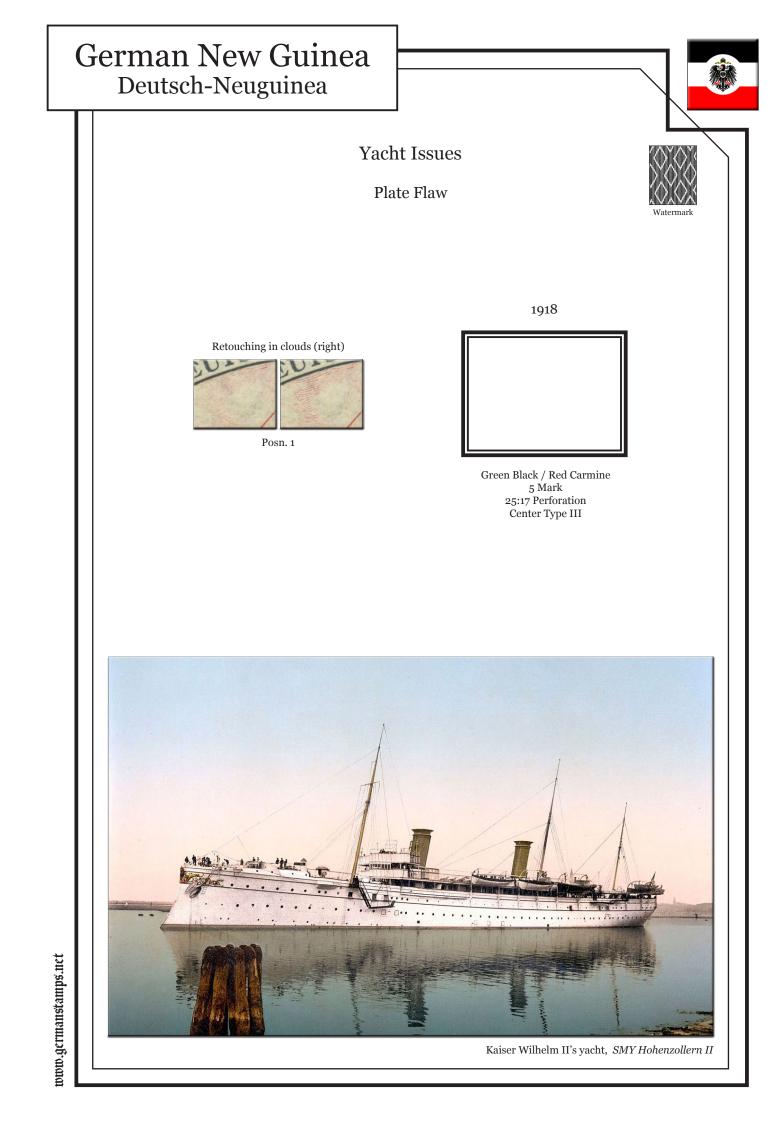


(Dark) Green 3 Pfennig on 5 Pfennig

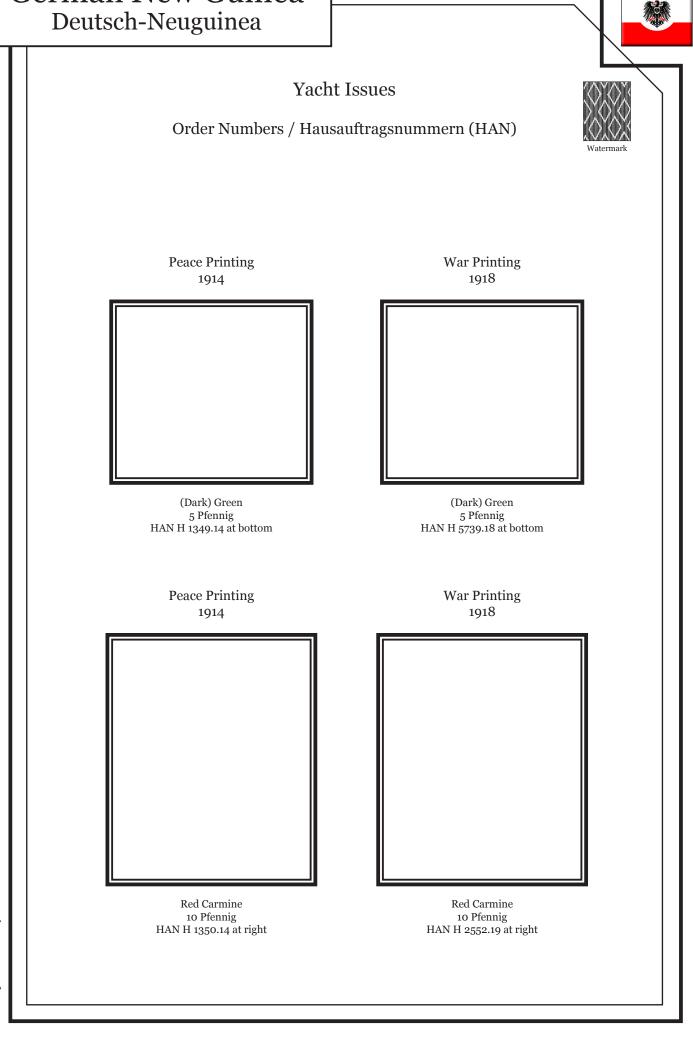
During the German colonial period, official postal regulations required that, in the event a post office exhausted its supply of a particular denomination of stamp, payment of postage was to be indicated using a cash franking procedure. On occasion, however, postal clerks resorted to unauthorized means such as bisecting larger-denomination stamps or applying handstamps to re-value existing stocks.

In 1908, the postal agent in Kieta, Deutsch-Neuguinea, created several unauthorized 3 Pfennig provisionals by applying a "3" handstamp over the "5" value of several 5 Pfennig stamps. This was purportedly done to meet an increased demand for 3 Pfennig stamps caused by the crew of the survey ship *SMS Planet* sending large quantities of postcards at the printed matter rate. However, these provisionals are now believed to be unofficial private creations of purely philatelic origin which were created for speculative purposes. Approximately 5 or 6 on piece are known to still exist, with no fully-intact covers or postcards known.

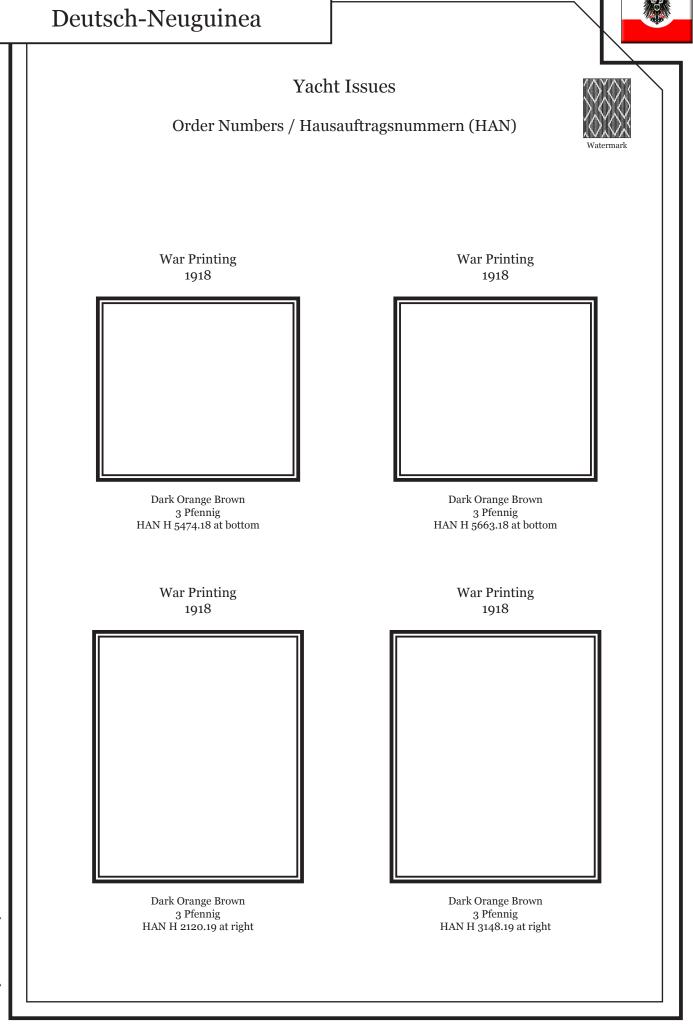




German New Guinea



German New Guinea





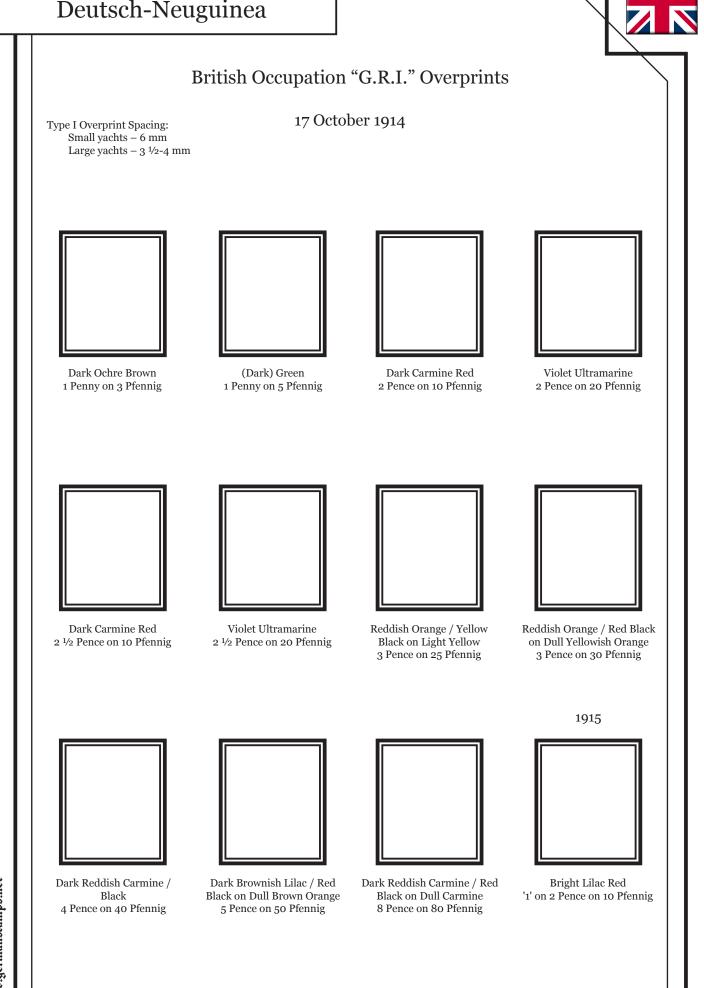
Feldpostkarte

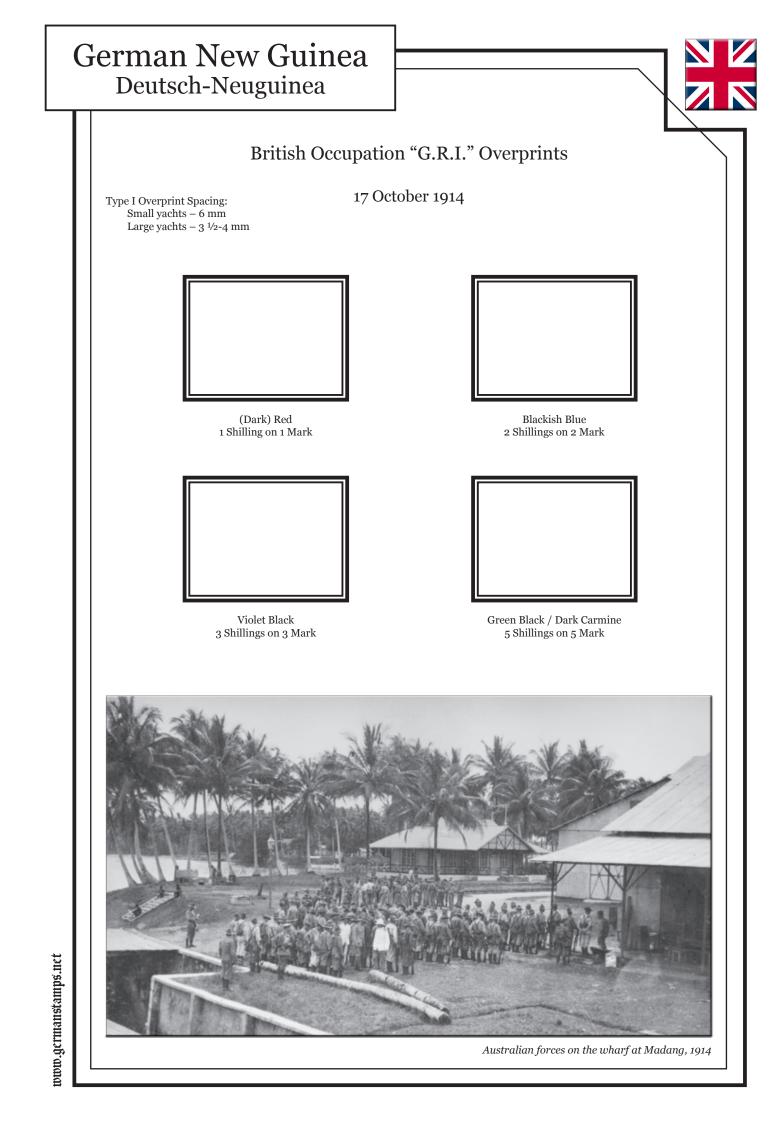
August 1914

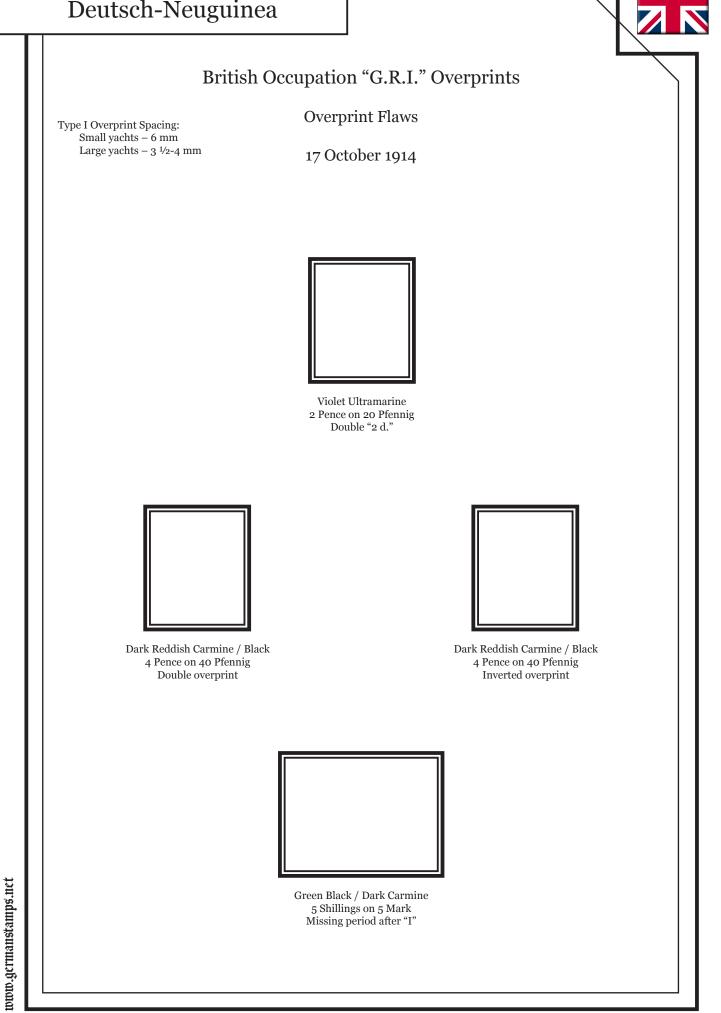
Upon receiving word on 6 August 1914 that war had begun, a feldpost service was quickly organized to serve the postal needs of local German military and police forces. The service was limited to postcards weighing no more than 50 grams, and had no postal facilities of its own. Approximately 1,000 postcards were handstamped with a rubber stamp "Feld-[Postkarte]", "Absender Dienstgrad" (sender's rank), and the instructions "nur für die Wehrabteilung und für die Expeditionstruppe" (only for the Defense Corps and the Expeditionary Force). These postcards were then authenticated by the addition of a rubber stamp of the official seal of the Rabaul post office.

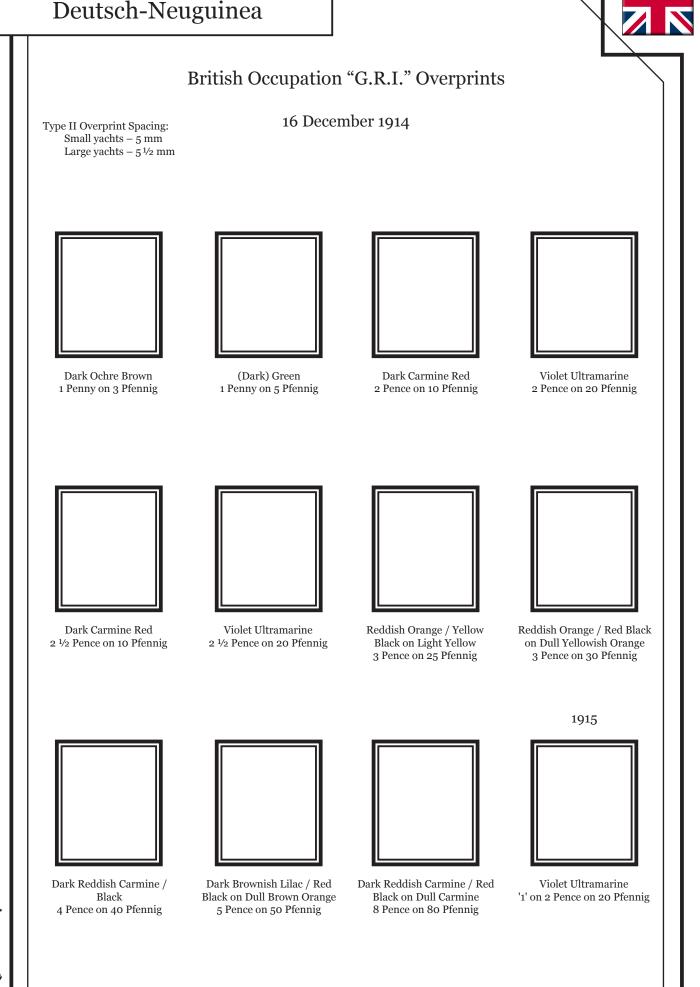
Most of these feldpost cards were sent to the post offices in Rabaul and Herbertshöhe for distribution to the forces, with a few sent to Bitapaka and Toma. On 12 August 1914, Australian forces destroyed portions of the post offices in Rabaul and Herbertshöhe, but did not occupy the towns. The post offices remained open until mid-September 1914, but no additional feldpost cards could be created during the intervening weeks, as the Rabaul official seal had been destroyed. Any feldpost cards after approximately 12 September 1914 were created simply by handwriting "feldpost" on a postcard.

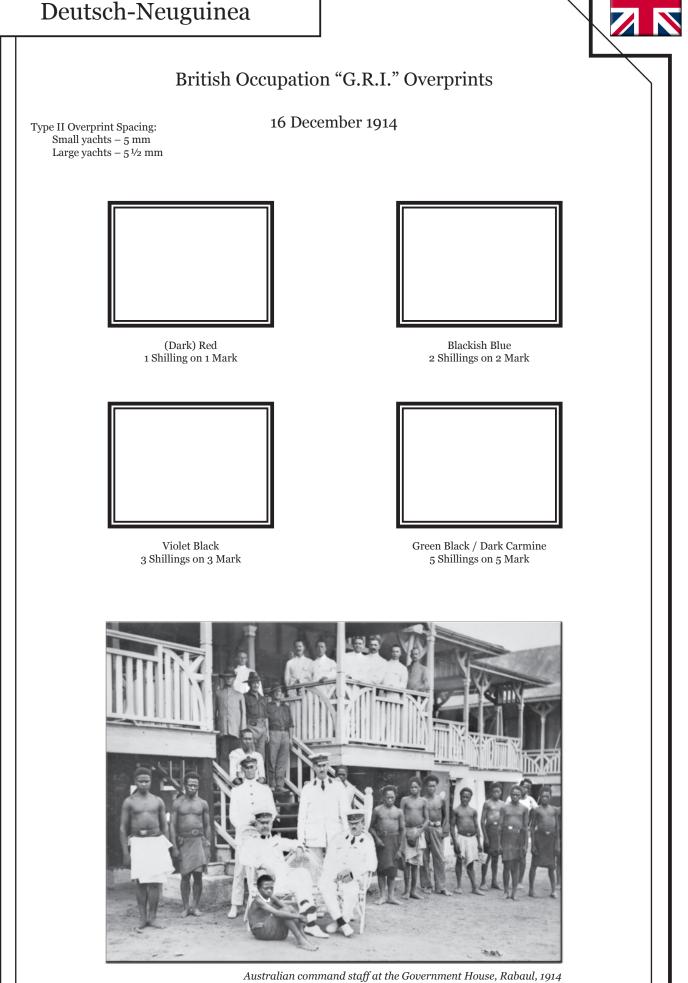
However, the normal cancellers were not destroyed on 12 August 1914, and the then-existing feldpost cards could still be used until the closing of the last German post offices in mid-September 1914.

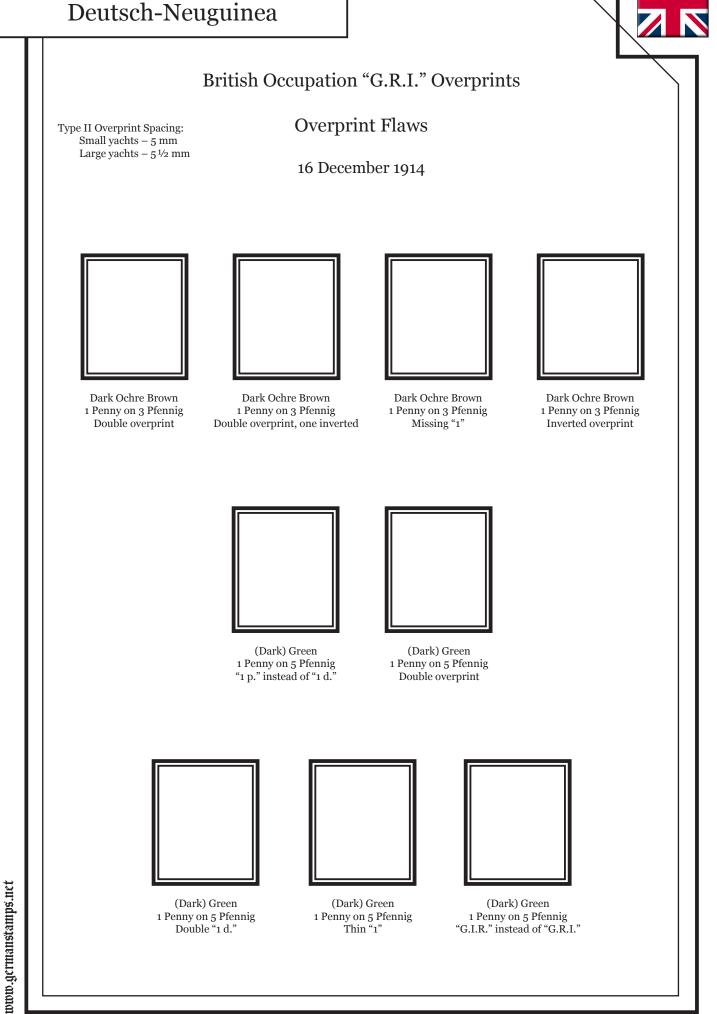


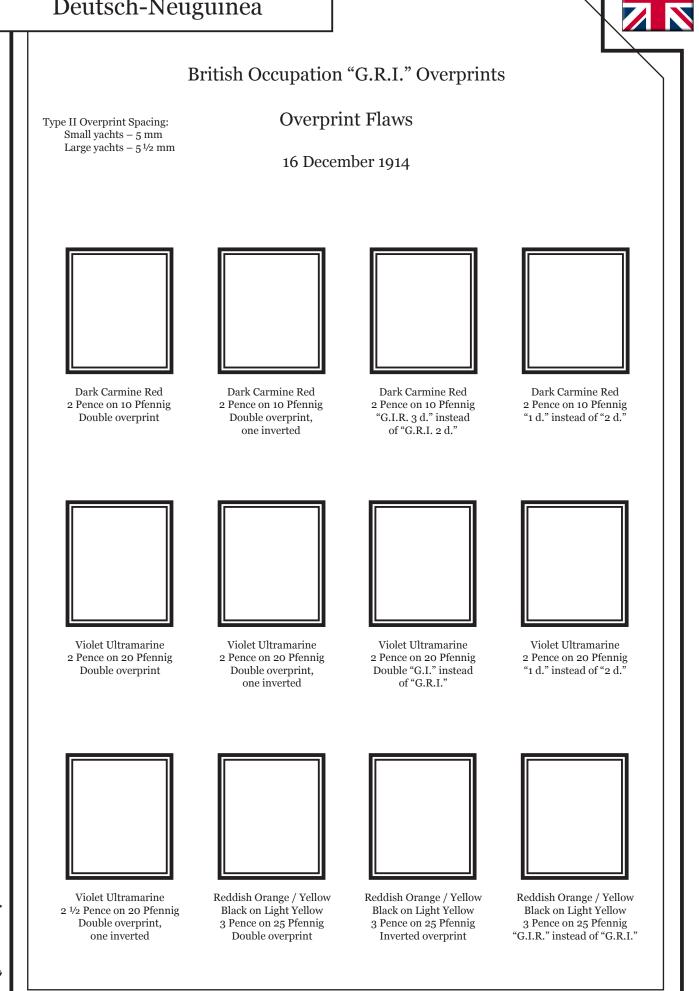


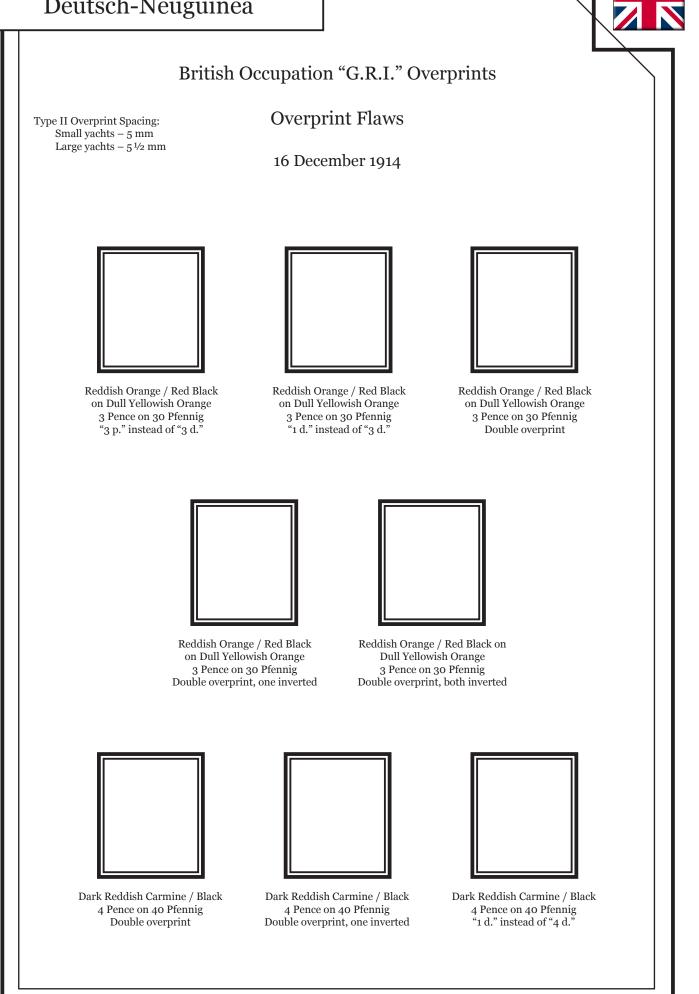


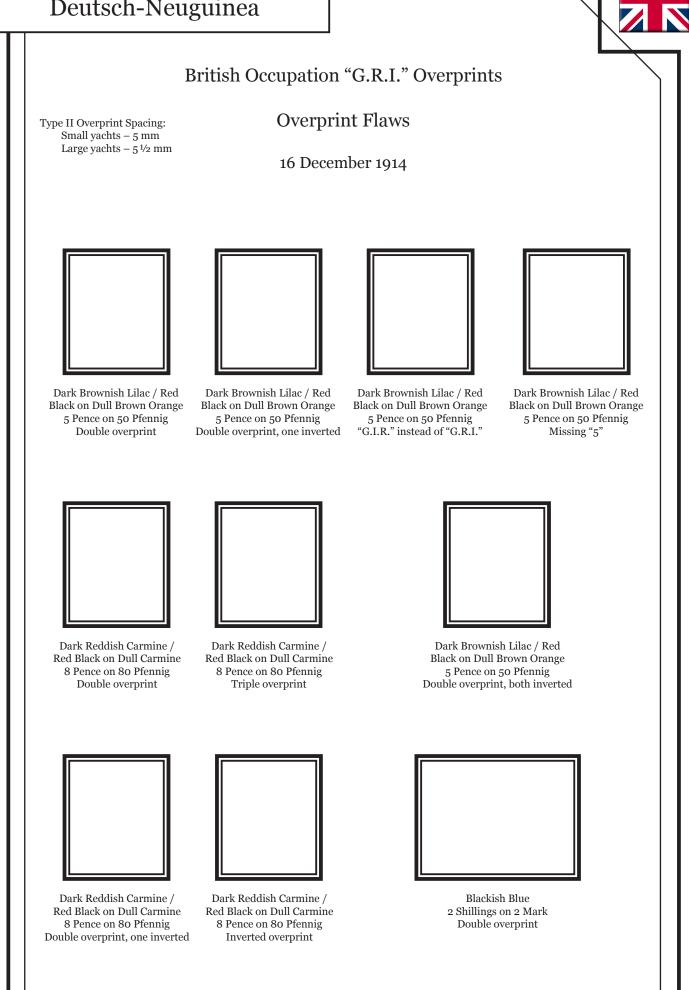


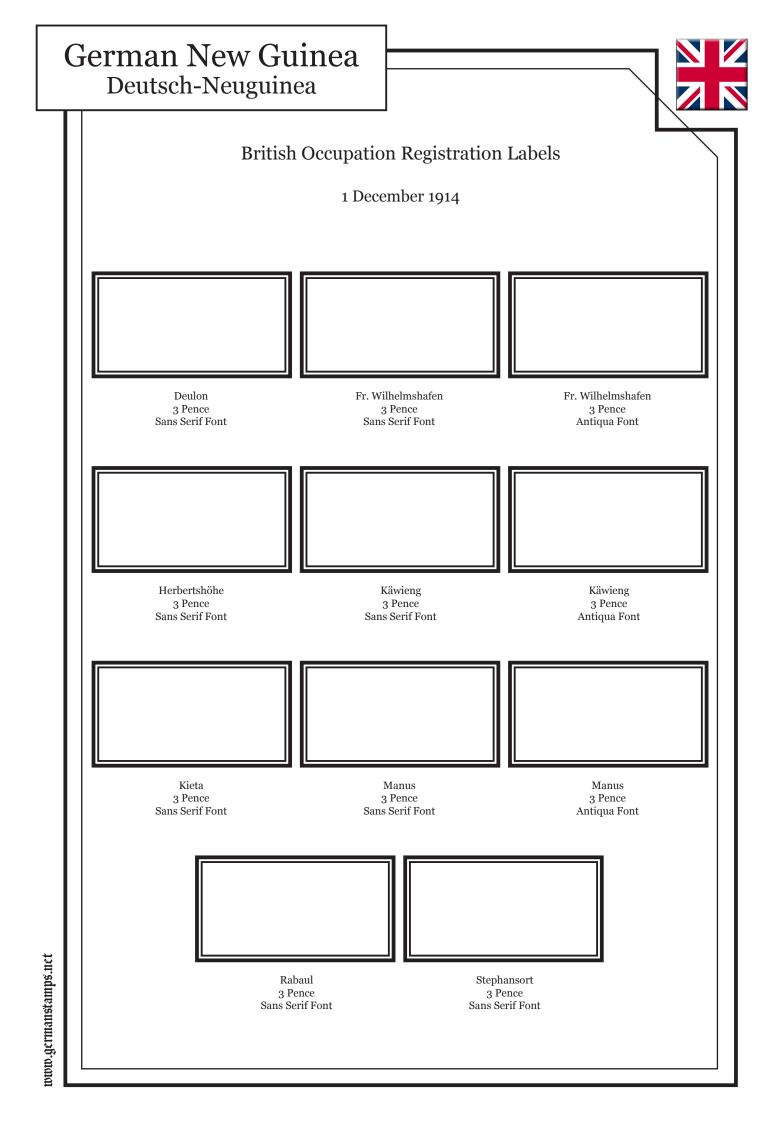






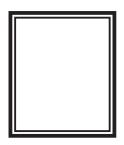




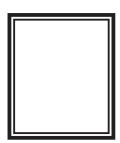


British Occupation Official Issue Overprints

October 1914



Dark Ochre Brown 1 Penny on 3 Pfennig



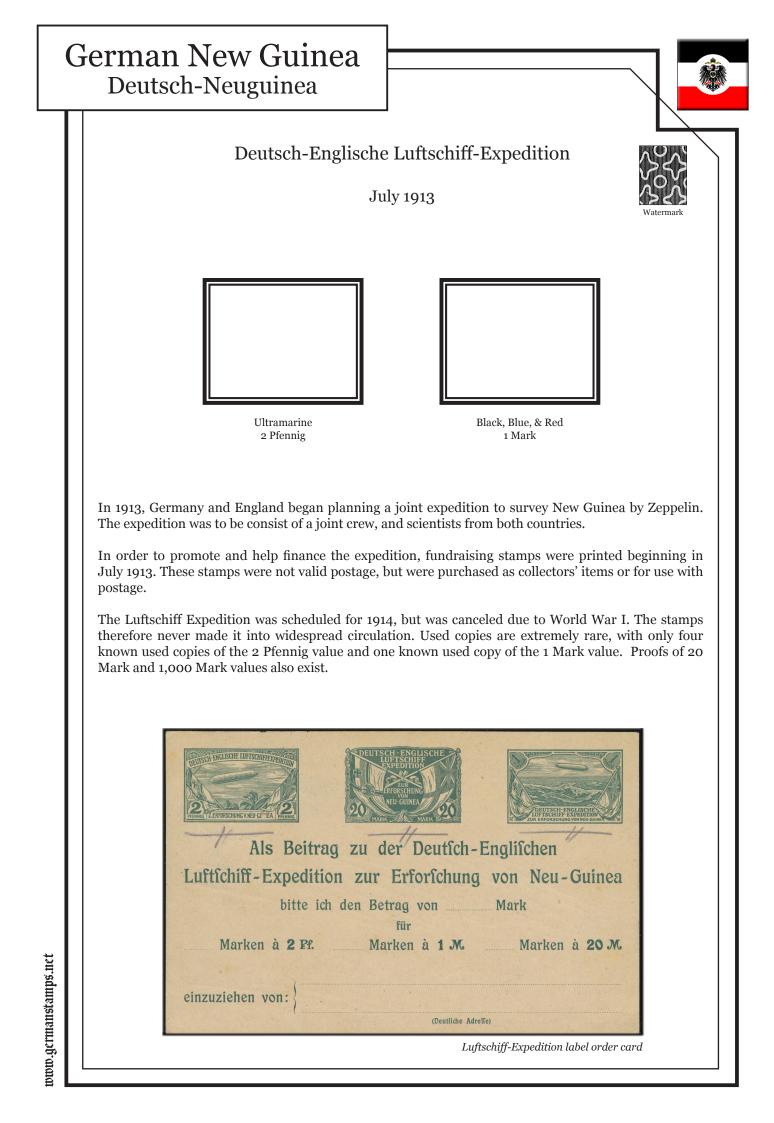
(Dark) Green 1 Penny on 5 Pfennig



An Australian sentry guards the Government House, Rabaul, 1914

Following their occupation of German New Guinea, the British overprinted the 3- and 5 Pfennig Yacht Issues for use as official issues.

The text is "O.S. / G.R.I. / 1d" (Official Stamp / Georgius Rex Imperator, 1 penny).



German	New	Guinea
Deutsc	h-Neug	guinea



German	New	Guinea
Deutsc	h-Neug	uinea





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