

BRITISH WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE

THE POSTAL HISTORY OF TOGO: 1914 - 1922

An account of the Allied Occupation from a British standpoint.

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PREFACE

As a result of the publication in English of "The Postal Service in Togo during the Anglo-French Occupation of 1914 - 1972" translated from "La Documentation Francaise" (by permission of Henri Tristant, the author) and a meeting in March 1969 of the British West Africa Study Circle, the Circle decided to examine the Stamps and Postal History of Togo.

We have only dealt with the British side of the occupation and the period 1914 - 1922. The notes are mainly concerned with the postal history but, in addition, include information on such subjects as "Specimens" which do not appear to have received full listing previously.

It is not our intention to deal in any great detail with the stamps of the period and the particular printings and settings. We have, however, set out additional information. In due course, it is hoped to deal with the stamps in another circular.

My thanks are due to members of the B. W. A. S. C. for their help and encouragement and to Sue Elliott for preparing the illustrations.

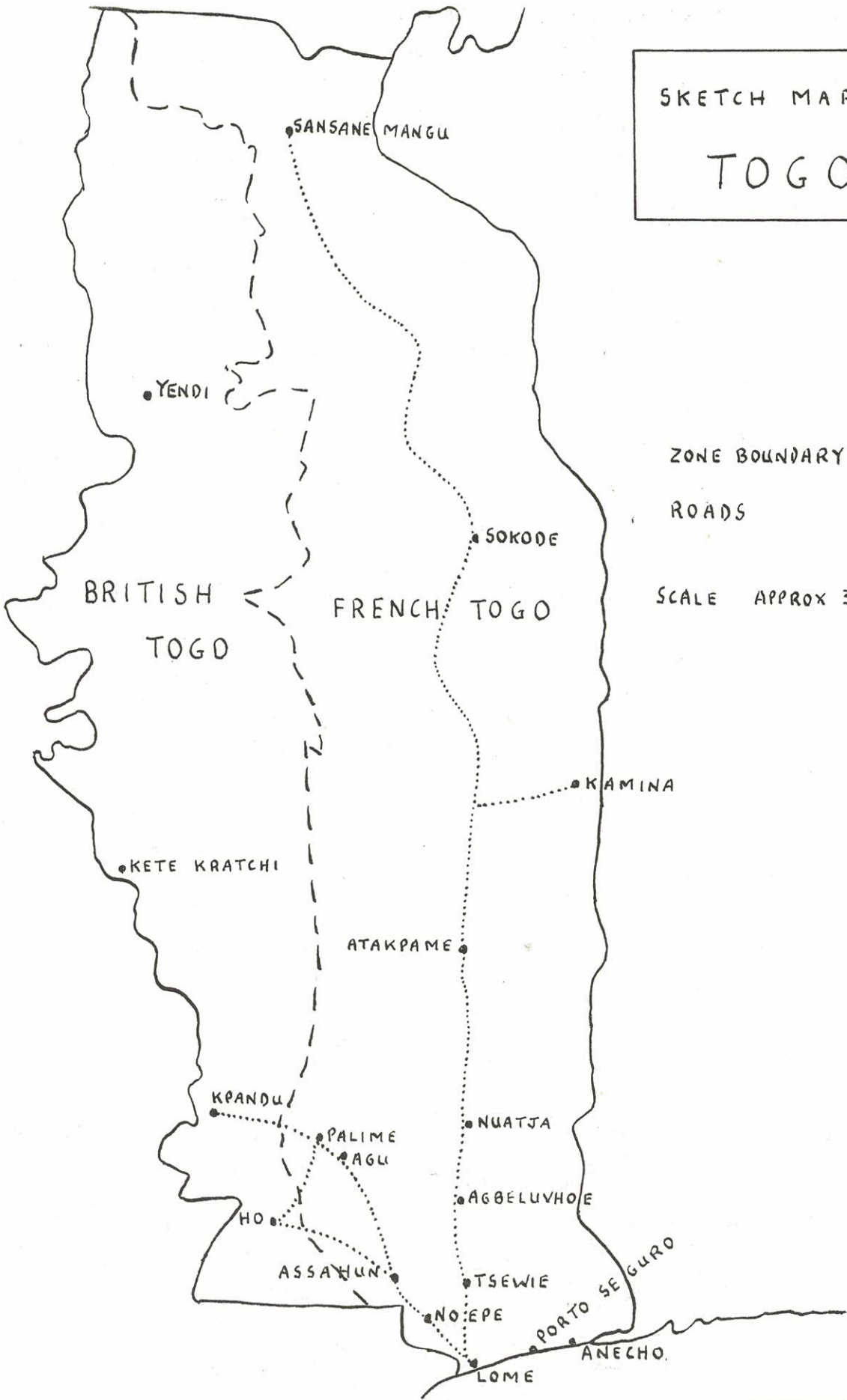
J. J. Martin.

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The Reference Numbers used in the text refer to the above Publications.

SKETCH MAP OF
TOGO



ZONE BOUNDARY - - - - -

ROADS

SCALE APPROX 32 MILES = 1 INCH

SANSANE MANGU

YENDI

SOKODE

BRITISH TOGO

FRENCH TOGO

KAMINA

KETE KRATCHI

ATAKPAME

KPANDU

NUATJA

PALIME

AGLU

AGBELUVHOE

HO

ASSAHUN

TSEWIE

NOEPE

PORTO SEGURO

LOME

ANECHO

The possibility of war between Germany and her Anglo-French neighbours in West Africa first arose in 1911 when the Kaiser sent a gun-boat to Agadir in Morocco in defiance of international agreements. British troops of the then Gold Coast Regiment held manoeuvres (7) near the Togo border in 1912 and again in 1913 and as a result were well prepared when war was declared on August 4th, 1914.

The campaign in Togo was brief. Lome, the capital, surrendered to Captain Barker of the Gold Coast Regiment on August 7th. Lt. Col. F. C. Bryant assumed command of the Allied forces on the 12th and made for Kemina where the German force surrendered on August 26th, 1914.

An Anglo-French agreement signed on the 30th August 1914 fixed the boundaries of the areas occupied by the British and the French. Under the Treaty of Versailles (7th May 1919) Germany gave up her colonies including Togo. A new agreement was signed on 10th July 1919 between France and Britain altering the areas controlled by them. (See the introduction to 'The Postmarks').

On the 20th July 1922, the League of Nations confirmed the July 1919 agreement placing the eastern part of Togo under French mandate whilst the western part remained under Gold Coast administration.

In anticipation of postal needs, a stock of unoverprinted Gold Coast stamps had been brought with the expedition and these were put into use immediately since no German stamps were found at Lome. Unoverprinted stamps of Gold Coast have been noted (1) cancelled at Lome on the 8th August with the German "LOME TOGOGEBIET" postmark.

R. E. R. Dalwick (1) also has recorded the use of German official seals in place of postage stamps (middle of August) and, during a temporary shortage of Gold Coast stamps on the 9th September, correspondence was marked in manuscript "No stamps available" and postmarked with the "LOME TOGOGEBIET" canceller.

This would also account for the scarcity of covers from British troops bearing the familiar "On active service". "No stamps available" that emanated from other campaigns.

Unoverprinted Gold Coast stamps continued to be used during shortages of overprinted stamps. Shortages occurred at Lome (November 1914; Palime (April 1915); Anecho and Assahun (May 1915); whilst Gold Coast "locally" overprinted stamps were awaited) and Lome (August 1915, October 1916 and December 1916). Unoverprinted stamps used subsequent to the 30th September 1920 have not been recorded here since, by that time, Gold Coast stamps were circulating in that part of Togo administered by Great Britain.

THE FIRST PERIOD: 26th August 1914 when fighting ceased until 30th September 1920 when the Anglo-French agreement was implemented.

Great Britain controlled the post offices of LOME, AGBELUVHOE, AGU, ASSUHUN, HO, NOEPE, PALIME and TSEWIE.

France controlled ANECHO, ATAKPAME, NUATJA, PORTO-SEGURO, SANSANE-MANGU and SOKODE.

THE SECOND PERIOD: From 30th September, 1920 to the 20th July 1922 when the respective civil administrations took over.

The Anglo-French agreement of July 1919 meant that, from the 30th September 1920, France administered the Post Offices of LOME, AGBELUVHOE, AGU, ASSAHUN, HOEPE, PALIME and TSEWIE as well as ANECHO, ATAKPAME, NUATJA, PORTO-SEGURO, SANSANE-MANGU and SOKODE.

This left Great Britain with a wide strip of territory, bordering the Gold Coast, whose most important towns were HO, KPANDU and YENDI.

It should be noted that in the seven Post Offices taken over by the French in September 1920, the overprinted stamps of the Gold Coast continued to be valid during 1920 and 1921. The latest date seen: ASSAHUN 24. 8. 21 (5)

- TYPE B. Single Circle, 26 mm diameter; half moon; inscribed "TOWN/TOGO" with two-line date and " * " on either side.
- TYPE B (i) As Type B but 27 mm diameter and inscribed "LOME/TOGOGEBIET".
- TYPE B (ii) As Type B but with "TOGO" in brackets.
- TYPE C Double Circle with bars, 24½ mm diameter with single line date in central panel and no time. The "bars" often show as a solid block due to over-inking and/or wear.
- TYPE D Double Circle 30/19 mm diameter; inscribed "LOME TOGO" with two-line date in inner circle.
- TYPE E As Type C but 28 mm diameter and date includes time.
- TYPE F Single Circle "skeleton" type, 30 mm diameter; inscribed "TOWN" and "TOGO". Two-line date and with code letter.
- TYPE F (i) As Type F but inscribed "HO" and "TOGOLAND" and without a code letter.
- TYPE G Single Circle, 30 mm diameter; inscribed "STATION PALIME" with * * between the two-line date.

- TYPE H Double Circle 28/18 mm diameter: with "TOWN GOLD COAST" and in inner circle CROWN and two-line date.
- TYPE H (i) As Type H but "GOLD COAST" blanked out.
- TYPE I Double Circle 30/20 mm diameter: name of office and two-line date within inner circle.

NOTES:

- Types B, B (i), B (ii) and C were German cancellers.
- Type A Used only on French overprinted stamps.
- Type B ANECHO has a stroke between the date and month.
- Type F AGBELUVHOE. The code letter "A" appears as " A ". Also, the spelling has been reported (5) as AGBELUHVOE on a stamp, not cover, dated 10. 1. 19.
- Type F (i) HO exists with the day plug missing
- Type G PALIME has been recorded the year plug either missing or apparently replaced by new "thin" type.

A cover from HO has been noted with a manuscript cancellation HO 12/4/16 and then cancelled with "STATION PALIME" Type G.

Illustrations



TYPE B



TYPE B (i)



TYPE B (ii)



TYPE C



TYPE D



TYPE E



TYPE F



TYPE F (i)



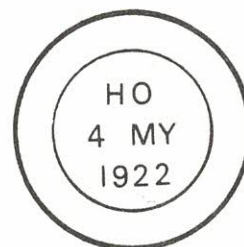
TYPE G



TYPE H



TYPE H (i)



TYPE I

CHECK LIST

All black unless otherwise noted. The listing only applies to British overprinted and to Gold Coast stamps, and stationery.

<u>TOWN</u>	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>OVERPRINTED STAMPS</u>		<u>UNOVERPRINTED STAMPS</u>	
		<u>Earliest recorded date</u>	<u>Last recorded Date</u>	<u>E.R.D.</u>	<u>L.R.D.</u>
LOME	B (i)	7. 9. 14	5. 12. 15	7. 9. 14	20. 12. 16
	C	9. 14	9. 9. 20	21. 11. 14	20. 9. 20
	D	30. 6. 15	29. 10. 15		
	E	24. 9. 16	3. 5. 20	29. 5. 18	- 9. 20
AGBELUVHOE	F	15. 1. 20	18. 2. 21		
AGU	F	4. 10. 18		19. 7. 18	
ANECHO	B	28. 11. 14		31. 5. 15	
ASSAHUN	B Black	16. 8. 15	24. 8. 21 ⁽⁵⁾	18. 5. 15	
	B Blue	8. 10. 14			
HO	Manuscript	12. 4. 16			
	F (i)	5. 12. 17	14. 7. 21	31. 3. 20	4. 5. 22
NOEPE	B (ii)	12. 10. 15	1. 8. 20		
PALIME	G	22. 12. 14	25. 9. 20	18. 11. 14	29. 8. 15
TSEWIE	H	9. 3. 17	- 12. 18	24. 2. 20	
	H (i)	10. 11. 15	26. 7. 16	9. 3. 17	

The following unoverprinted Gold Coast Stamps have been recorded as being used in Togo:

Edward VII	1903	Postal Stationery 1d postcard (postmarked Lome Type B(i) 28. 10. 15 and 19. 1. 16).
	1904	Postal Stationery Registered Envelope Size G, (postmarked Lome Type C 24. 10. 16 and 26. 10. 16)
	1907-13	2d greyish-slate, 2½d blue 3d purple/yellow, 6d dull and bright purple.
	1908	1d red

A report in "Stamp Collecting" dated 7. 8. 1915 stated that "stamps of the King Edward issue have been supplied to the authorities at Lome for use in Togoland. It is therefore evident that a supply was kept on hand at Accra in case of emergency".

George V	1913-23	½d green, 1d red, 1d scarlet, 2d grey, 2½d bright blue, 3d purple/yellow, 6d dull and bright purple, 1/- black/green, 1/- black/ blue-green.
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CENSOR MARKS

The normal mark used (Type 1) was a violet three-line hand-stamp "PASSED BY CENSOR/AT/LOME (TOGO)". This measures 37 mm x 12 mm.

Dates recorded are from 7. 7. 1915 to 28. 10. 1916

Monsieur Tristant (5) has recorded another mark, also struck at Lome, in block capitals 82 mm long "CONTROLLING OFFICER GERMAN FIRMS/ BRITISH ZONE TOGOLAND".

This has been seen on a letter dated 28. 2. 1916.

Letters opened by the censor in England were re-sealed with the wrapper "OPENED BY CENSOR" accompanied by the number of the reader. Numbers 459 and 478 have been seen. (5)

A cover from Lome dated 10, 11, 14 routed via the Gold Coast to the Canary Islands has been opened and re-sealed with an 'OPENED BY CENSOR' label. This could have been done in Togo or the Gold Coast (there is no reader's number on the label) or in London since the cover arrived in the Canary Islands on 9, 12, 14 and probably travelled via London although there are no transit marks.

P. O. W. MAIL

So far only one item has been recorded. This is a picture postcard of Dodowah, Gold Coast sent by presumably, a P. O. W. to his parents at Lome, Togo.

The card was postmarked at Accra on January 5th 1916 and also received a blue oval cachet measuring 48 x 32 mm and with wording

'PRISONER OF WAR LETTER'

CENSOR

ACCRA

FREE'

It reached Lome on January 9th receiving the Type C cancel and also the normal Type 1 violet censor cachet.

It is possible that some prisoners were taken to Sierra Leone and detained there but, as yet, there is no definite proof of this. The author has seen correspondence from a German captured in Togo and it would seem that he was interned in Sierra Leone before being transferred to the U. K. There were no markings which could be ascribed definitely to Sierra Leone.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKINGS

Gold Coast O. H. M. S. envelopes were used in Togo with the wording 'POST OFFICE/GOLD COAST' in the bottom left corner over-stamped 'LOME (TOGO)' in violet. The cachet measures 47 x 6 mm. It has also been noted falling on the stamp.

Dates noted: 4. 12. 1915 - 11. 4. 1916

An O. H. M. S. envelope used on 18. 7. 1918 does not have this cachet.

A cover franked with two $\frac{1}{2}$ d 'Local Overprint' stamps, the stamps cancelled by the "London F. S. 62" c.d.s. dated 21st July 1915, has been recorded with "PAGUEBOT" struck in violet across the front. This is similar to Robertson Type 28 used at Liverpool. There are no Togo markings.

LOME cancellation Type C has been seen on a Nigerian stamp dated 7th July 1915. This is almost certainly a 'per favour' item. "Stamp Collecting" (4.9.1915) states that "Neither Nigerian stamps, nor those of any other Colony are valid, and none such have been allowed to frank letters. Any such letters will, and have been, surcharged and not date-stamped in Togo".

A 3d London Overprint stamp has been noted postmarked in the Gold Coast at DANOE, 6th April, 1918. A picture postcard franked with a $\frac{1}{2}$ d London Overprint has an Accra Type 15a cancellation dated 16.4.1919.

RATES

At the outbreak of War, 5 pfennigs was the equivalent of $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 10 pfennigs 1d. Initially, all German overprinted stamps, irrespective of face value, were treated (6) as being worth 1d. This was on the 17th September 1914 so that it is possible to find, for example, an 80 pfg. stamp used for a 1d rate.

When the stamps were officially issued towards the end of September 1914, 10 pfg. was treated as a 1d stamp and others at their relative value in sterling. Thus a 25 pfg. stamp would be used for a $2\frac{1}{2}$ d rate. It should be noted that the 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. stamps were additionally overprinted "HALF PENNY" and "ONE PENNY" respectively instead of the 5 pfg. and 10 pfg. respectively since more of the lower values were found than the 10 pfg.

At the beginning of the campaign, rates within the Empire were 1d per oz., 2d for 2 ozs etc. for postcards and letters. The foreign rate was $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per oz. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d for each additional ounce or part thereof. Registration was an additional 2d.

According to Robson Lowe (3) in the Gold Coast Section "during 1915-16 the (Inter-Empire letter) rate was raised to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d and later to 2d per oz". No proof can be found for this reported increase.

In 1917 rates were :-

	<u>Letters</u>	<u>Newspapers etc.</u>
U.k. Colonies		
Agencies and Inland	1d per oz	$\frac{1}{2}$ d per 2 oz.

	<u>Letters</u>	<u>Newspapers etc.</u>
Foreign and British Agencies in China	2½d per oz.	½d per oz.

On 1st April 1921 the Empire rate was increased to 2d per oz. and on 14th May, 1923 reduced to 1½d. By 1924, it was down to 1d per oz. again.

A registered letter to the Canary Islands, dated November 1914, was franked 4½d representing 2½d for Foreign letters and 2d for registration. A 1915 letter to Dahomey was stamped 2d and another 1915 letter, also to Dahomey, has been recorded bearing a 25 pfg. overprinted German stamp for a 2½d Foreign letter rate.

A 1920 registered letter to the U.K. was franked 4d and another in 1922 franked 5d. More information is required.

Philatelic covers abound, mostly bearing stamps having a value much in excess of the correct rate. One thing in their favour is that some do provide postmarks of the less common places.

ROUTES

Mail to the U.K. and Europe went (5) via the Gold Coast and London or Plymouth taking from ten to thirty-five days between Lome and the U.K. port.

From Lome to Dahomey, the route was via Anecho. It took two days to reach Cotonou.

Letters from Ho went to Lome (two days) and Accra (seven days) in 1920. In 1922, the route could have been direct, taking four days.

In 1924, mail from Lome (9th August) was routed via Quittah (12th August) to Accra (14th August).

THE STAMPS

As mentioned in the preface, it is not intended to deal with the stamps, their printings and settings in any great detail. Of some considerable interest, however, is the date of release of the German overprinted stamps. Stanley Gibbons (8) indicates the 1st October 1914 for the Wide Setting and the end of October for the Narrow Setting. R.E.R. Dalwick (1) mentions that the stamps were put on sale on September 17th but withdrawn after four hours upon instructions from the Gold Coast. J.A. Williams says that this occurred on September 18th but at least one cover (9) has been recorded postmarked 17th September.

The Wide Setting 25 pfg. has been noted cancelled on September 28th and numerous other values cancelled on October 1st. A Narrow Setting 40 pfg. has been recorded postmarked September 1914 but unfortunately the "day" missed the stamp. The 3 pfg. and 5 pfg. Narrow Setting with "Value Added" have both been seen cancelled October 4th and the 25 pfg. cancelled October 14th.

As a matter of interest, September 17th, 1914 was a Thursday, September 28th a Monday and October 1st a Thursday. Thus it is conceivable that September 28th was the authorised date of release of the Wide Setting. The Narrow Setting was certainly released at the beginning of October, if not earlier.

Turning next to the overprinting, of Gold Coast stamps, Stanley Gibbons (8) states that the May 1915 Local Overprint has "OCCUPATION" 14½ mm long and the April 1916 London Overprint has "OCCUPATION" 15 mm long with heavy type and thicker letters showing through on the back of the stamp. C. H. Greenwood (2) states that there were several printings of the Local Overprint. At least one of the early printings was in a very light, broken type but later ones were of better quality with heavier type and "OCCUPATION" 14¾ mm long.

The latter Local and the London printings are often confused. To be the London printing, "OCCUPATION" must measure a full 15 mm.

Listing of Earliest Recorded Dates

Wide Setting	28. 9. 14	(25 pfg.)
	1. 10. 14	(Many)
Wide Selling with Value Added		
Narrow Setting	9. 14	(40 pfg.)
	14. 10. 14	(25 pfg.)
Narrow Setting with Value Added	4. 10. 14	(3 & 5 pfg.)
January 1915 Setting	Issued 7. 1. 15	(8)
Accra Overprinting	According to "STAMP COLLECTING" dated 10. 7. 1915 Placed on sale at Lome on or about 19. 5. 15	
London Overprinting	April 1916	

Robson Lowe (3) records the following

Envelopes Gold Coast envelope overprinted "TOGO/ANGLO-FRENCH OCCUPATION".

EP1 1 penny carmine (Size (C) 133 x 107 mm.

Registered Envelopes Gold Coast registered envelopes overprinted as EP 1.

RP 1 3 pence brown (i) Size F 133 x 83 mm *
 (ii) Size G 151 x 94 mm *
 (iii) Size H 201 x 126 mm *

Postcards German cards overprinted "ANGLO-FRENCH/OCCUPATION"
 140 x 90 mm

CP 1 "ONE HALF PENNY" on 5 pfg. green *

CP 2 As CP 1 but reply paid

CP 3 "ONE PENNY" on 10 pfg. carmine *

CP 4 As CP 3 but reply paid

Gold Coast cards overprinted as EP 1 139 x 88 mm

CP 5 ½ penny green *

CP 6 1 penny carmine *

Different type settings were used for both German and Gold Coast overprinted stationery which differ from settings used for the stamps.

In the 1959 Marquess of BUTE "1914-18 War Stamps" sale, reference is made to two different types of ½d on 5 pfg. postcards.

* Checked or seen by members of B. W. A. S. C.

Used items have been recorded as undernoted:

RP 1	Size F	26. 7. 1916	(TSEWIE)	
	Size G	26. 3. 1920	(LOME)	
	Size H	16. 9. 1920	(LOME)	
CP 1		26. 8. 1915	(LOME)	14. 9. 1915 (LOME)
CP 3		10. 11. 1915	(TSEWIE)	

CP 5			28. 3. 1920 (LOME)
CP 6	2. 6. 1916 (LOME)		23. 2. 1920 (LOME)

A note in "Stamp Collecting" dated 30th October 1915 reports that the German overprinted Togo postcards ".... were issued in Togoland on 26th August, and that so few were available that they were all sold out very quickly".

Robson Lowe (3) shows 1917 as the date of issue of the Gold Coast overprinted stationery but this is certainly incorrect. The earliest recorded use (see above) is June 2nd 1916. A possible theory is that the overprinting was carried out in London at the same time as the stamps which would suggest April 1916 as the date of release.

The following Edward VII unoverprinted stationery has been recorded:

1903	Postcards	1d	28. 10. 1915 (LOME)
			19. 1. 1916 (LOME)
1904	Registered Envelopes		
	Size G		24. 10. 1916 (LOME)
			26. 10. 1916 (LOME)

REGISTRATION LABELS

Many variations of the German and British types can be found. Rather than attempt a listing (of doubtful philatelic value), some of the varieties will be noted.

The basic German label had an orange frame with the town name in black. In some cases, the name had another handstamped over it.

Blank labels were also used with the name either inserted in manuscript or by handstamp. At Palime, the Type G canceller was used instead of the handstamp.

In due course, the standard blue frame British Type came into use.

1915 LOCAL OVERPRINTS. The 5/- value with manuscript "Specimen" was auctioned by Vessey Auctions of Whitstable about 1969. This is almost certainly a fake.

1916 LONDON OVERPRINTS. The whole set of twelve stamps exists with machine printed "SPECIMEN" in black except for the 1/- and 2/6 values, which are in red.

POSTAL STATIONERY The K. G. V Gold Coast registered envelope, size F, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d Gold Coast postcards all exist overprinted "TOGO/ANGLO-FRENCH/OCCUPATION" ("OCCUPATION" 15 mm LONG) and, in addition, "SPECIMEN" diagonally in large seriffed capitals 91 mm long.

POST OFFICES AND AGENCIES : 1920 - 1945

This listing is included for reference purposes although most offices and agencies were opened after 1922 when our study ends. The opening dates are shown where known and the list continues up to 1945.

POST OFFICES

HO continued from the occupation		KETE KRATCHI	27. 12. 22
HOHOE	3. 9. 25	KPANDU	27. 5. 21
KADJEBI	3. 9. 25	YENDI	6. 6. 22

AGENCIES (POST OFFICE IN BRACKETS)

AGOTIME KPETOE (HO)	28. 5. 30	BAGLO (HOHOE)	
AHAMANSO (KADJEBI)		BIMBILLA (YENDI)	
AKPAFU MEMPEASEM (HOHOE)		BORADA (HOHOE)	16. 5. 30
AMEDJOFE (HO)		BOWIRI AMANFORO (HOHOE)	
ANFOETA TSEBI (HO)	20. 1. 28	BUMBULA (KPANDU)	
ANFOEGA AKUKOME (No record)		DODI PAPASE (seems to have opened as a P. O.)	
APESOKUBI (JASIKAN)		DODO AMANFOROM (KADJEBI)	
ASATO (KADJEBI)		DYOLO KPUITA (HO)	
AVEME DANYIGBA (KPANDU)		DYOLO - BUEM (HOHOE)	
AVE DAKPA (HO)		FODOME XELU (HOHOE)	
AVENVI AWUDOME (HO)			

AGENCIES (POST OFFICE IN BRACKETS)

GBEFI (KPANDU)	OKAGYAKROM (HOHOE)
GBI BLA (HOHOE)	OLD AYOMA (HOHOE)
GBI WEGBI (HOHOE)	PAI APASO (KETE KRATCHI)
GOLOKWATI (KPANDU) 1. 3. 34	PAMPAWIEE (KADJEBI)
GUAMAN (JASIKAN)	POASI (KADJEBI)
GYINGYINSO BUEM (KADJEBI)	SABOBA (YENDI)
HAVE (HO)	SANTROKOFI BENUA (HOHOE)
HAVE ETOE (HOHOE) 20. 1. 30.	SHIA (HO)
HLEFI (HO)	SOKODE GBOGAME (HO)
JASIKAN (HOHOE) 11. 11. 29	SOVIE DYIGBE (KPANDU)
KOLOENU (HOHOE)	TANYIGBE (HO)
KPANDAI (YENDI)	TAPA ABOTOASE (KPANDU)
KPANDA AGBENOHAE (KPANDU)	TAPA AMANYA (KPANDU)
KPEDYE AWLIME (HO) 5. 11. 29	TAVIEFE AVENYA (HO)
KPEVE (HO) 4. 4. 22	TETEMAN (HOHOE)
KWAMIKROM (KPANDU)	TETI (HO)
LEKLEBI DAFO (KPANDU)	TOKOKOE (KPANDU)
LIATI AGBONYRA (KPANDU)	TSINDERI (KETE KRATCHI)
LIKPE BAKUA (HOHOE)	TSRIEFE (HO)
LIKPE BALA (HOHOE)	TSRUKPE TOTA (KPANDU)
LIKPE KUKURANTUMI (HOHOE) 23. 11. 29	TSYOME (KPANDU)
LIKPE MATE (HOHOE) 10. 2. 40	VAKPO AFEYI (KPANDU)
LOGBA ALAKPETI (KPANDU) 22. 12. 31	VANE (HO)
LOGBA TOTA (KPANDU)	WEGBE (HO)
LOLOBI KUMASI (HOHOE)	WUSUTA (KPANDU)
MATSE (HO)	VE DEME (HOHOE) 25. 4. 29
NEW AYOMA (HOHOE)	WORA WORA 26. 12. 30
NKONYA AHENKRO (KPANDU)	
NKONYA WURUPONG (KPANDU)	
NSUTA BUEM (KADJEBI)	

This listing has been produced by Mr. C. E. Kidd. There may be discrepancies in that various Postal Agencies are now Post Offices and vice versa.