

MARSHALL ISLANDS

As a result of agreements with several native chiefs, the Marshall Islands were declared a German Protectorate on 15 October 1885, with the administration of the territory left to the Jaluit Company, a private trading group which transported the occasional letters in its sailing ships. However, in 1888 the Reichspost ordered that an Imperial postal agency be opened at Jaluit, which was done in the following year.

Jaluit



ATTEST

DR. FRIEDRICH F. STEUER

Verbandsprüfer

des Bundes der philatelistischen Prüfer e.V. im BDPH und APHV

A-1010 Wien, Stubenring 6, Tel. 02 22/51 21 880

Nr. 65

Datum 8.7.91

Der zur Beurteilung vorliegende Einschreibebrief

VORLÄUFER MARSHALL-INSELN

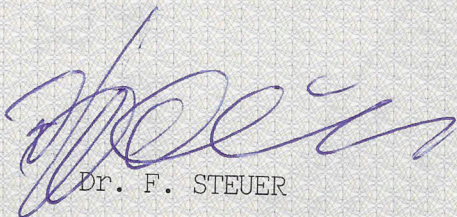
frankiert mit waagr. Paar + zwei Einzelstücken

MiNr.V48b, 20 Pfg. blau, Entwertung:

"JALUIT MARSCHALL-INSELN 13/12/94"

ist in jeder Hinsicht e c h t .

Der großformatige Bedarfsbrief ist als Einschreibebrief der dritten Gewichtsstufe mit 80 Pfg. portogerecht frankiert und besitzt einen zugehörigen R-Zettel No.344. Die Abstempelungen erfolgten zeitgerecht. Der Brief hat den Postweg nach Deutschland korrekt zurückgelegt, rückseitiger Ankunftsstempel Berlin vom 23/2.95. Es handelt sich hier um amtliche Korrespondenz Hr. Irmers an das Auswärtige Amt. Eine Besonderheit der Vorlage liegt darin, daß zufällig nur Marken der 5. und 6. Bogenreihe mit anhängenden Zwischenstegen verwendet wurden. Die Erhaltung entspricht einem derartigen Bedarfsstück. Zähnung siehe Abbildung auf Blatt zwei dieses Attestes. Keine Signatur.



Dr. F. STEUER

Prüfgebiet: Vorläufer Deutsche Kolonien

Die Prüfung erfolgte auf Grund der Prüfordnung des Bundes der Philatelistischen Prüfer e.V.



When it was determined that the islands were named for Captain Marshall, an English seafarer who explored the area in 1788, it was clear that it had been improper to "Germanize" the title. Accordingly, a new postmark and overprinted stamps with the corrected name was introduced. This cds remained in service until the Japanese occupation at the start of World War I.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Jaluit Provisional Franking



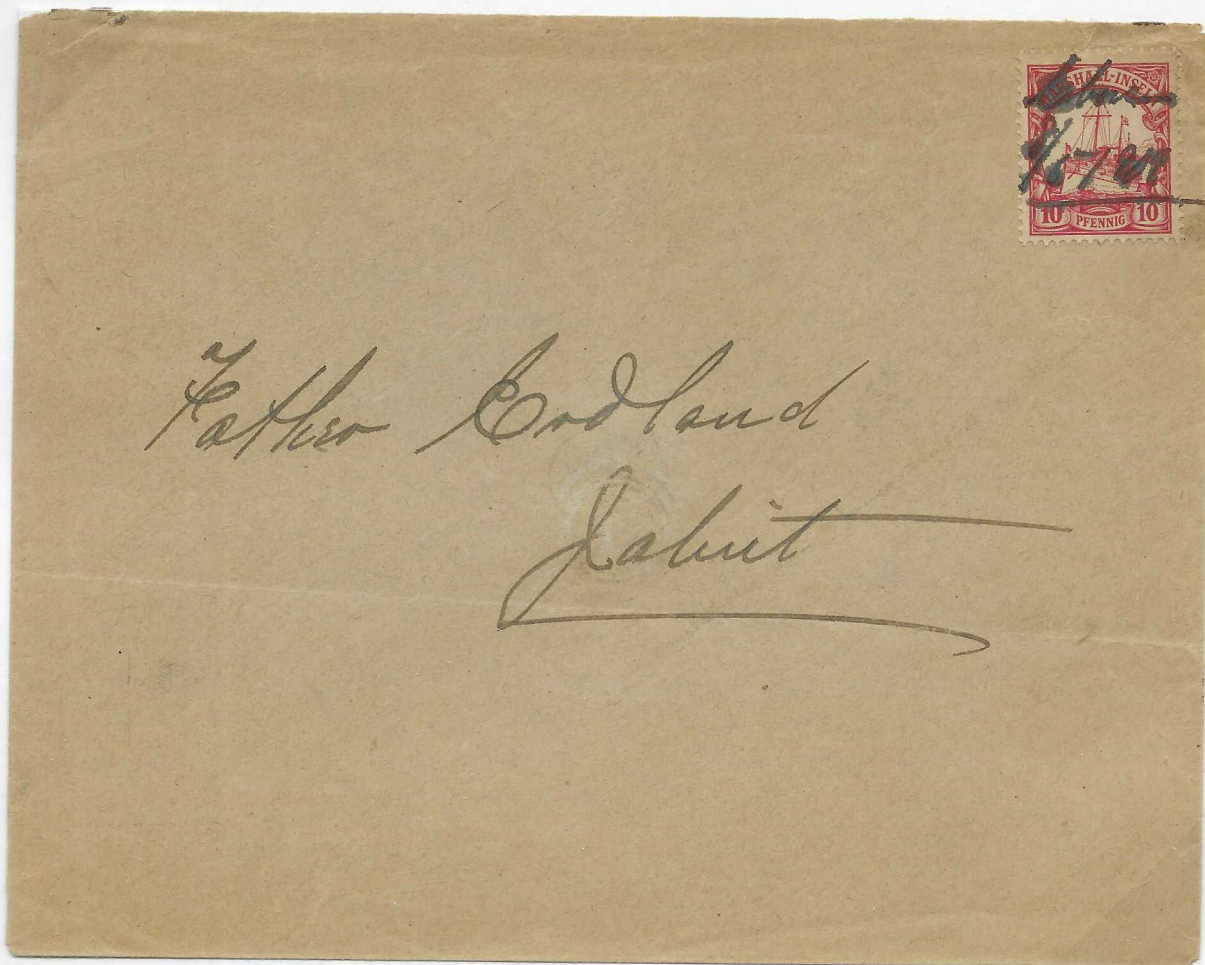
Usage from 2 to 10 December 1900

In early December 1900, supplies of 5 pfennig stamps (which paid the rate for post cards to German destinations) were out of stock at the Jaluit post office. As a result, 240 copies of the 10 pf. value were bisected and used provisionally until additional supplies of the 5 pf. were received. Proper usage was on post cards but the postal agent, Captain Domnick, fabricated some printed matter envelopes. Above example has Jaluit cancel dated 5 December 1900 with Ponape receiving mark of 13 January 1901 on the reverse.



Postmark used from 14 July 1908 to 8 November 1914

The second post office in the Marshall Islands was opened at the site of the Pacific Phosphate Company's mining operation. It utilized a single postmark from the opening date until World War I. Under an agreement between the Allies, Japan would administer the German islands north of the Equator and Britain those to the south. Thus unlike the rest of the Marshalls, Nauru fell under the latter stipulation and was occupied by Australian troops.



Usage from June 1902 to 1913

On 25 June 1902 the government of the Marshall Islands ordered trading vessels to pick up and deliver mail at small islands along their routes. Stamps were to be cancelled in manuscript by the ships' captains. Above cover, was mailed at Ebon on 8 May 1909 by James Milne, the Postal Assistant on the island, It was received at Jaluit on 13 May, where it was delivered to the addressee at the station of the American Missionary Society of Boston.



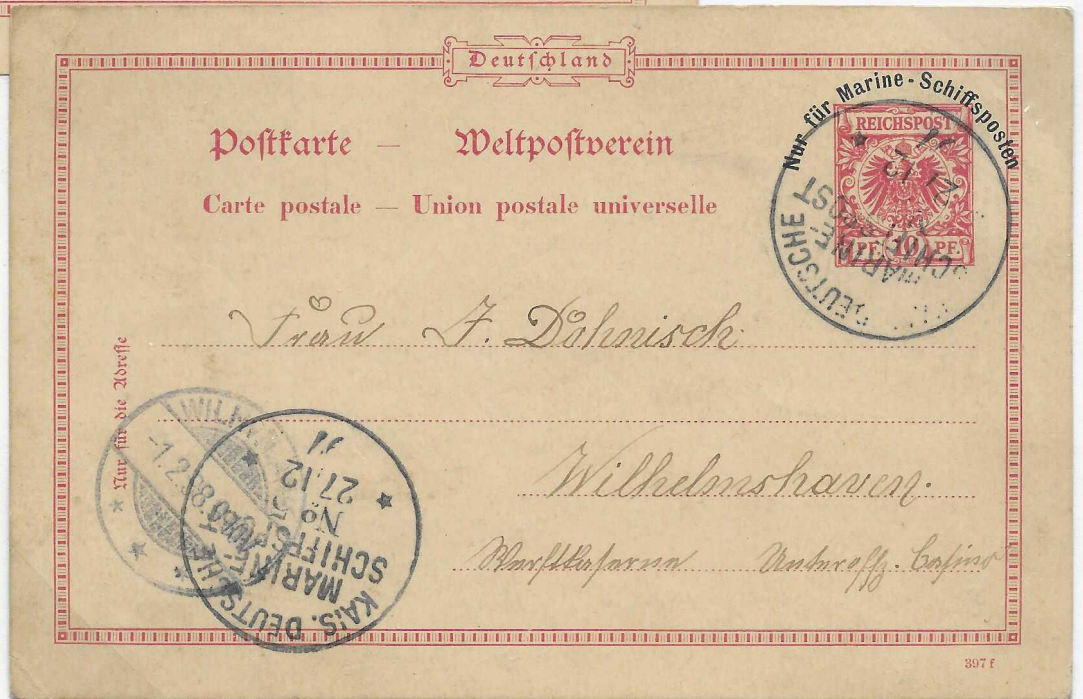
Postmark used from February 1905 to July 1914

Seapost markings exist on stamps of the Marshalls from several of the lines serving the German Pacific possessions. Above items have the identifying mark "b" in the cds, indicating that they were mailed on the Steamer *Germania*.

KIAUTSCHOU

Reacting to the murder of two German missionaries by a Chinese mob, some 700 marines and sailors from three warships occupied the fishing village of Tsingtau on 14 November 1897. Until the opening of the shore-based Naval Fieldpost office on 26 January 1898, mail could only be processed at the shipboard post offices. On 27 April 1898, Kiautschou was declared a German protectorate.

Marine-Schiffspost



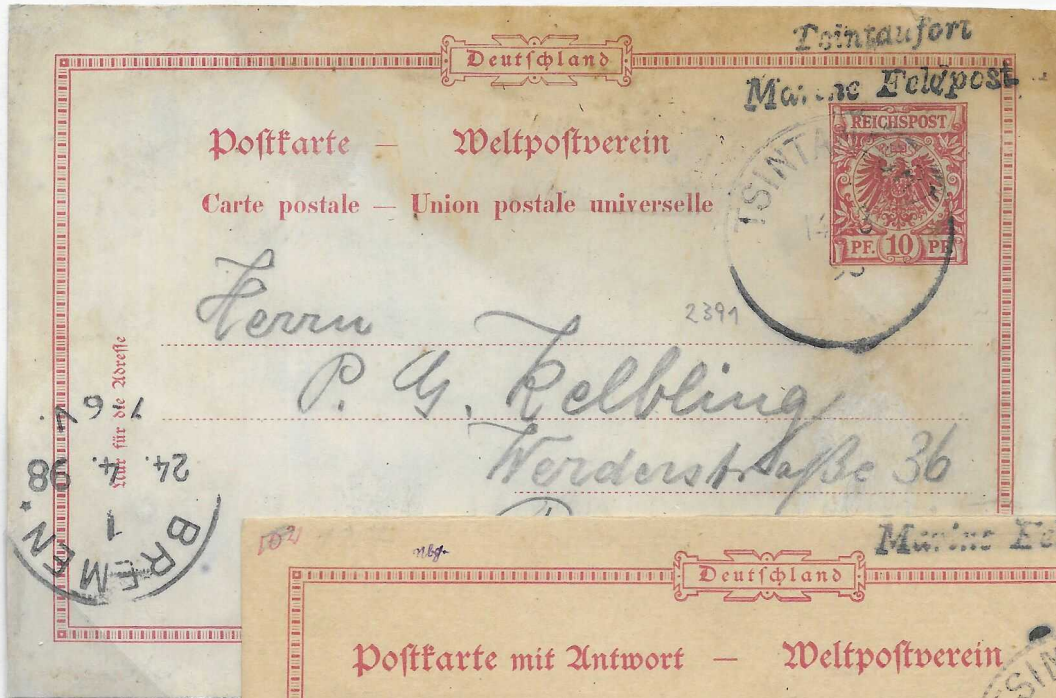
Usage from 14 November 1897 to 25 January 1898

Note that the overprint "Only for Naval Ship's Post," enabled the special cards to be sold for a 5 pf. concession rate.



Postmark used from 26 January 1898 to 12 March 1899

The first shore-based postal facility in Kiautschou was designated as a Naval Fieldpost office as its early clientele consisted almost exclusively of German sailors and marines. Note the misspelling of "Tsingtau" in the cds.

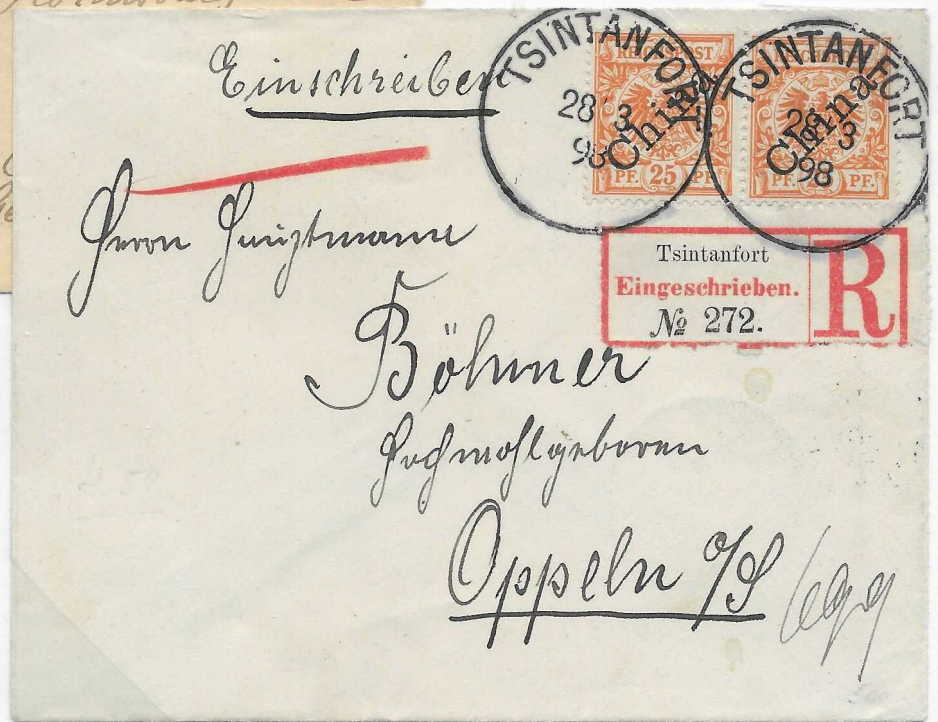


Marking observed used in February and March 1898

Shipboard supplies of the 10 pf. overprinted cards, which were sold to sailors and marines for 5 pf., ran out due to heavy demand, so an auxiliary two-line marking was applied to normal cards. Friedemann ascribes the origin of such cards to the S.M.S. Irene.

KIAUTSCHOU

Tsintanfort



Postmark used from 12 March to 15 May 1899

To indicate that the post office was available for commercial as well as military mail, the "Naval Fieldpost" portion of the inscription was excised from the postmark less than two months later.



Postmark used from 16 May 1898 to early May 1899

Correction of the official misspelling "Tsintan" was ordered on 30 March 1898, and a new standardized postmark inscribed "Tsintau" was introduced. As Kiautschou had not been declared a protectorate when this device was ordered, it was properly inscribed "China" at the foot.

ATTEST

DR. FRIEDRICH F. STEUER

Bundesprüfer

des Bundes der philatelistischen Prüfer e.V. im BDPH und APHV

A-1010 Wien, Stubenring 6, Telefon 521880

Nr. 40

Datum 16.7.90

Die zur Beurteilung vorliegende Ganzsachenkarte
P1 "Nur für Marine-Schiffsposten"

KIAUTSCHOU

mit Zusatzfrankatur MiNr.V4I, 20 Pfg. lebh.ultramarin

Entwertung: "TSINTAU CHINA 16/5/98"

ist in jeder Hinsicht e c h t .

Es handelt sich um eine in Lizum geschriebene
Bedarfs-Einschreibe-Karte mit zugehörigem R-Zettel.
Sie hat den Postweg nach Deutschland korrekt durch-
laufen und besitzt vorderseitig den Ankunftsstempel
"EMDEN 28.6.98". Karte und Zusatzfrankatur sind
gut erhalten, kleine Stockflecken beim R-Zettel
und der MiNr.4I rechts sind belanglos. Die Vorlage
wurde nicht signiert und ist auf Blatt zwei dieses
Attestes abgebildet.



Dr. F. STEUER

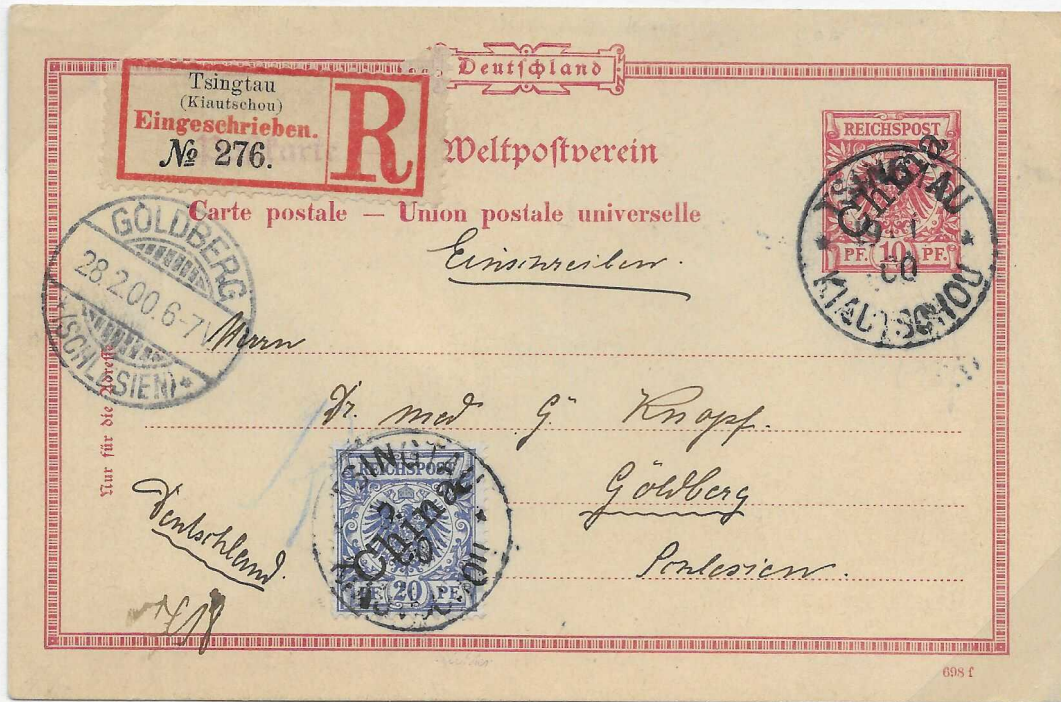
Prüfgebiet: Vorläufer Deutsche Kolonien

Die Prüfung erfolgte auf Grund der Prüfordnung des Bundes der Philatelistischen Prüfer e.V.



Postmark used from early May to 23 December 1899

On 27 April 1898 Kiautschou was declared a German protectorate. As a result, another new datestamp was ordered, this time inscribed with the name of the colony rather than "China" at the bottom.



Postmark used from 19 December 1899 to 6 November 1914

Eventually it was decided that the name of the main town should be more appropriately spelled with a "g" in the middle. Thus, the final version of the wording on the postmarks of Tsingtau was settled. Note that the first cds with this spelling had "stars" on both sides of the device.

KIAUTSCHOU

Tsingtau

Deutsch - Chinesische Seiden - Industrie - Gesellschaft, Kolonial - Gesellschaft
Tsingtau.

Einschreiben.



Edw. de Z. Kelley Esq-

care Adams Express Coy.

59650

BOSTON . Mass.



EINSCHREIBEN.



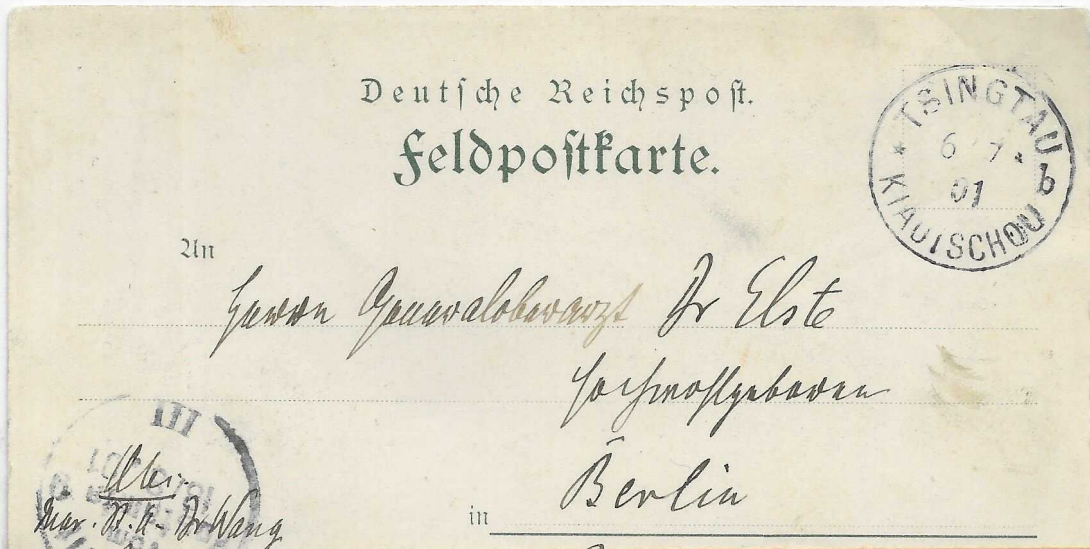
Jean Lajos Richter

*Budapest.
Andrassu Str. 3.*

Europa.

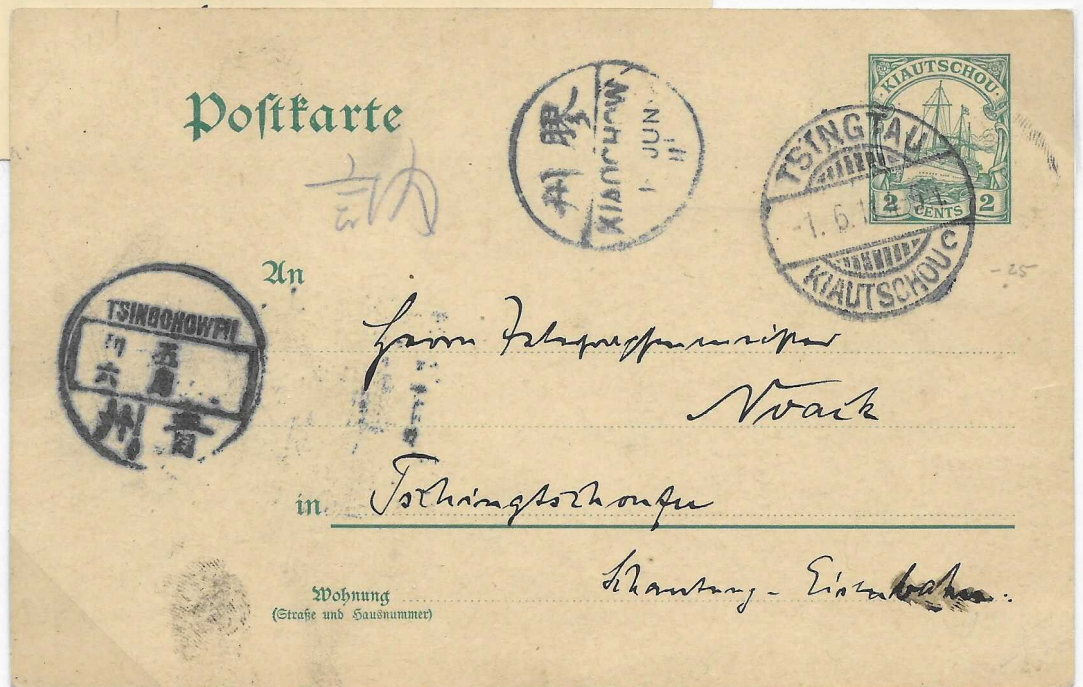
Postmark used from 5 January 1900 to 6 November 1914

In the following month, a similar postmarking device was introduced. This cds had the code letter "a" on the right-hand side of the outer ring. It was the most widely used of any of the cancels from the colony.



Postmark used from 1 April 1901 to 6 November 1914

Another similar postmarking device was placed in service in the following year. In this case, it had the code letter "b" on the right-hand side of the outer ring.



Postmark used from July 1906 to 6 November 1914

A further type of postmark was introduced in 1906, with "bridges" in the crescents above and below the date line. This marking was used contemporaneously with several other devices up to the beginning of World War I.