

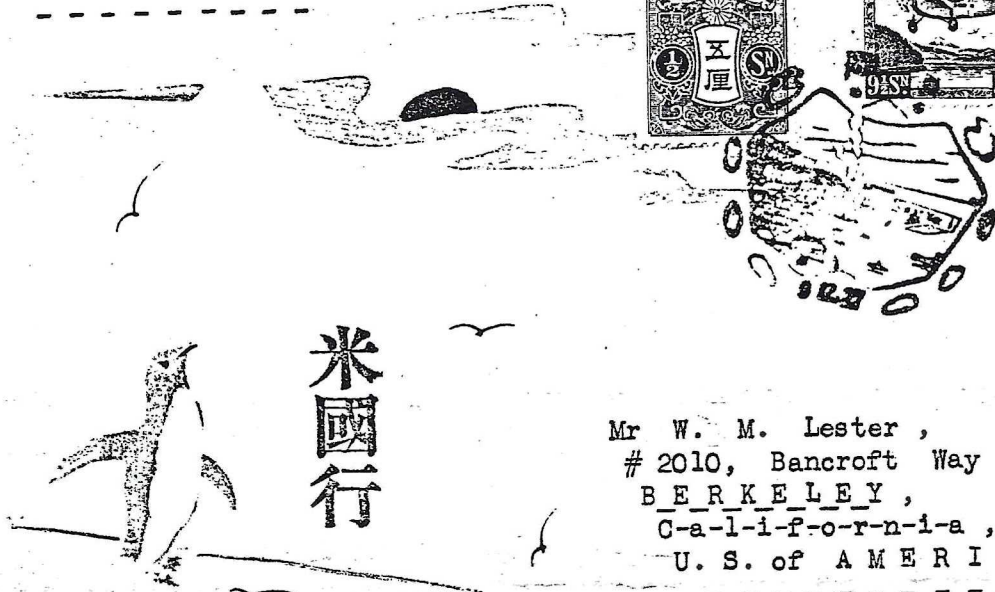
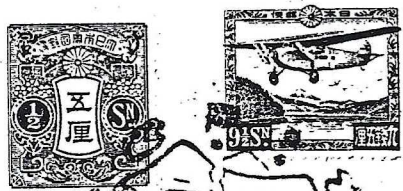
Later version of the Japanese cancels, without "Karafuto" in the lower ring.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AFTERMATH  
Sakhalin

Maoka  
27 December 1934

15 November 1935

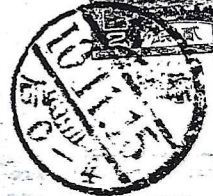
MAOKA,  
Island of Saghalien.



Mr W. M. Lester,  
# 2010, Bancroft Way,  
BERKELEY,  
C-a-l-i-f-o-r-n-i-a,  
U. S. of A M E R I C A .

MISSIO INDEPENDENS  
DE KARAFUTO  
(JAPONIA)

樺太豊原大通南四天主公會



*Rev. Krawowski Wladyslaw*

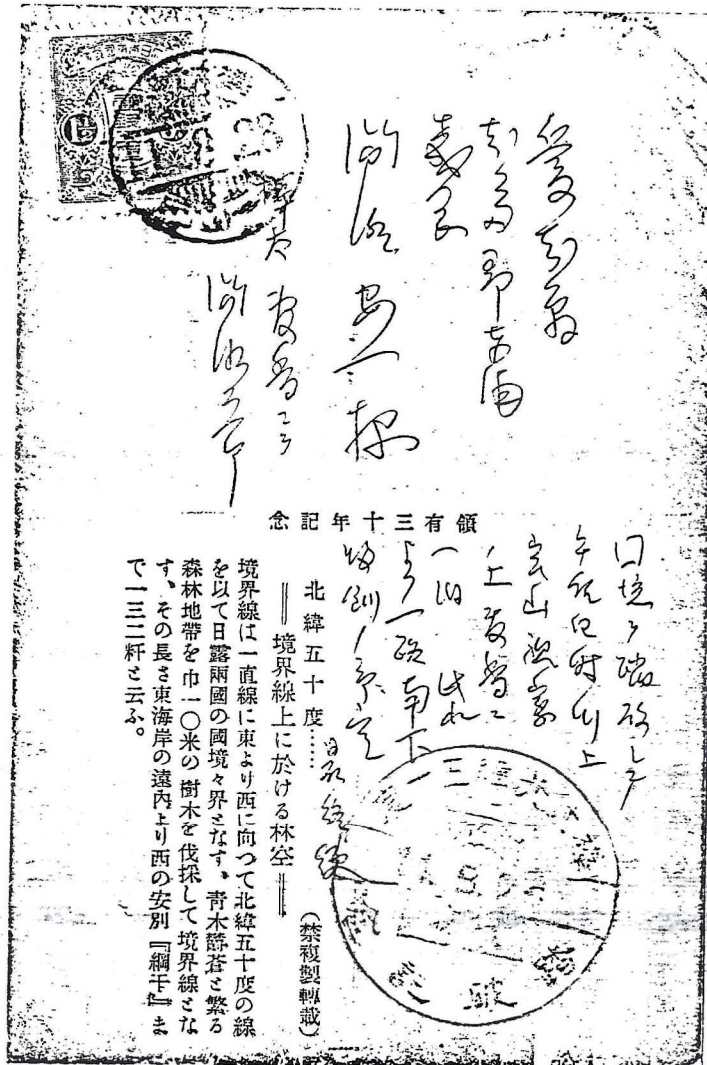
*米  
3  
中*

*Bay City 915 S. Grand St.*

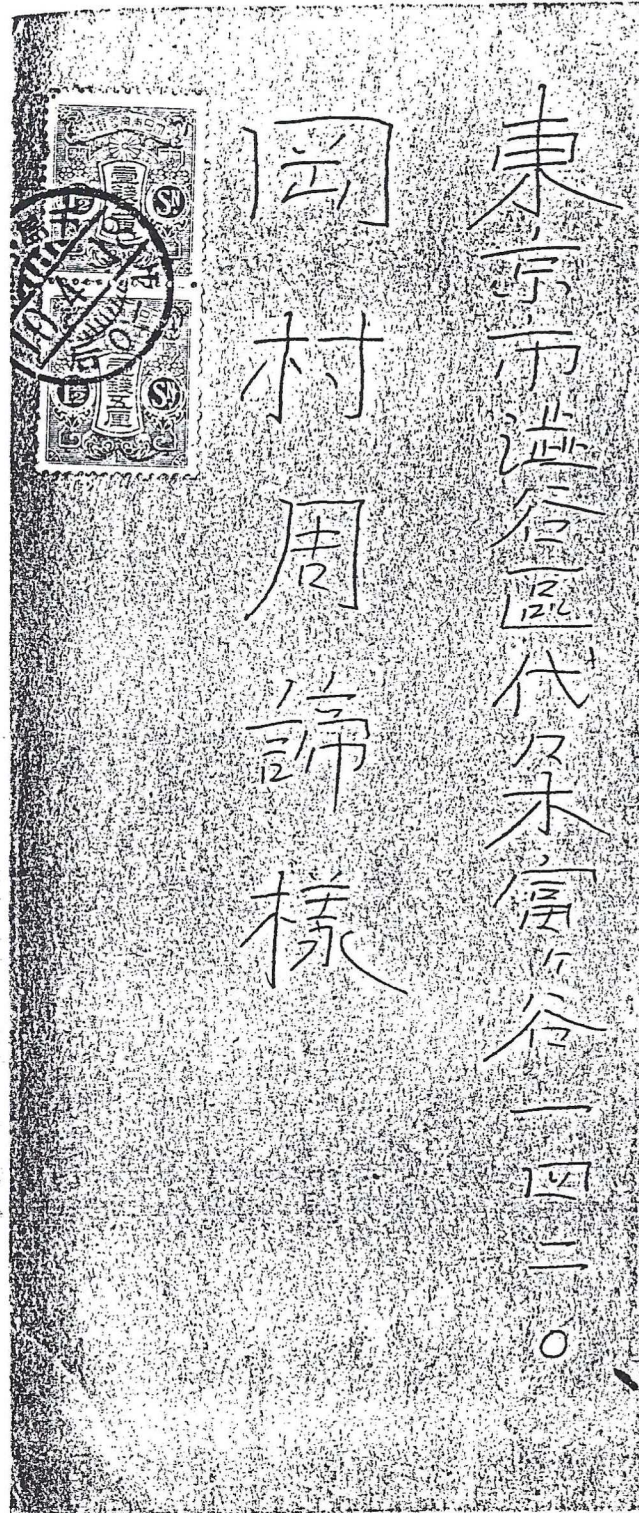
*Michigan*

*U. S. A.*

Commemorative postmark used on "Karl Lewis" illustrated cover -- a very unusual example used from Sakhalin.



Picture post card with special handstamp "Karafuto N. Lat. 50 Boundary Exploration" and dated two days before posting. A very unusual usage.

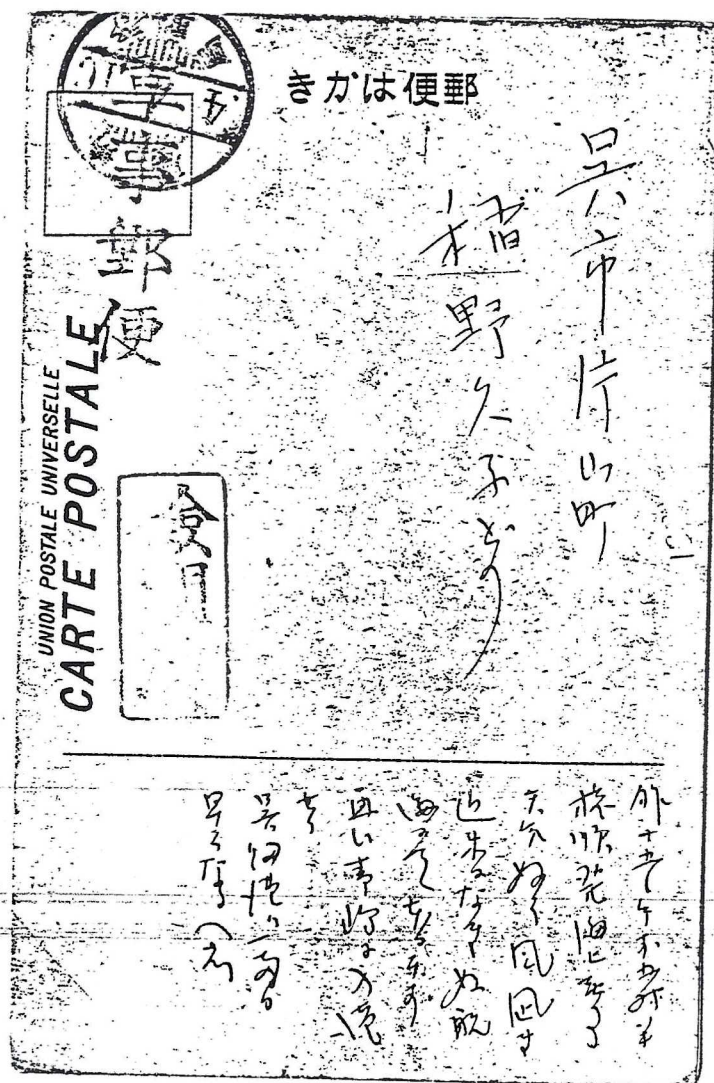
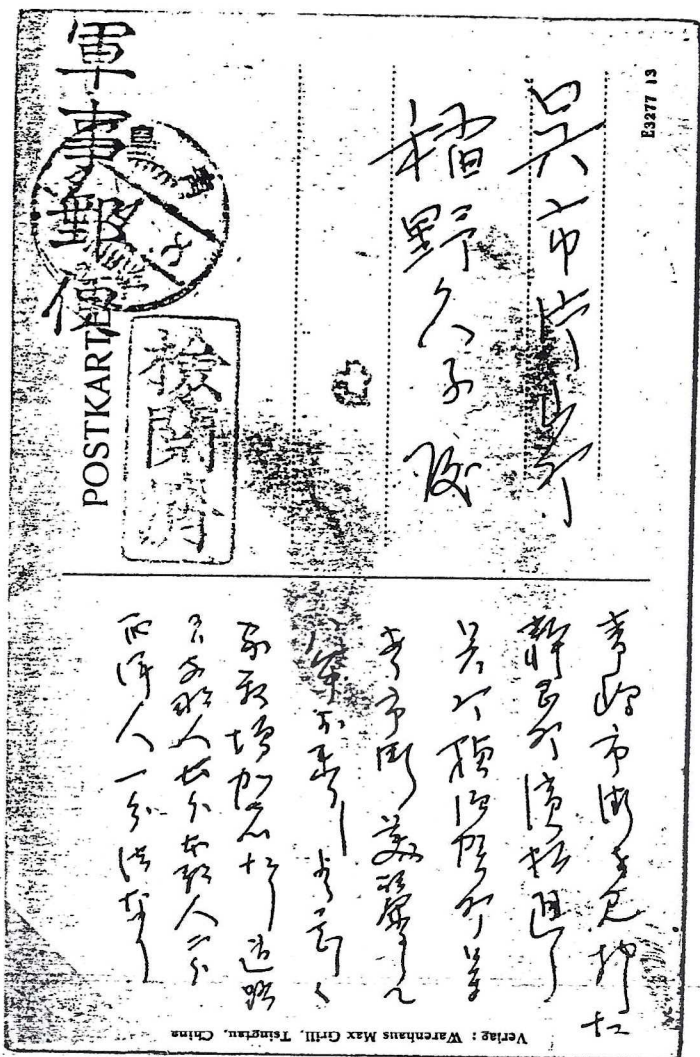


The Kurile Islands, known in Japanese as Chishima, lie between Hokkaido and the Kamchatka Peninsula and have been the subject of dispute between Japan and Russia for over a century. In 1875, the Japanese took possession of the islands in return for giving up their claim to the southern half of Sakhalin. However, as a result of the successful outcome of the war, they were able to exercise control over both territories (until Russia won them back in 1945).

# WORLD WAR I

Kiauchau

Tsingtau  
8 April 1915  
16 April 1915



Foreign policy under the Taisho reign was less aggressive than it had been during the Meiji period. However, when World War broke out in Europe, the Japanese decided that they could seize the German territories in China and the Pacific Islands at little cost and declared war on Germany on 23 August 1914. An expeditionary corps was sent to the Shantung Peninsula where it attacked the German colony of Kiauchau on 2 September. The defenders were greatly outnumbered and surrendered on 7 November 1914.

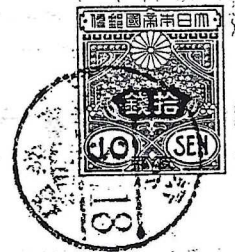
Under an agreement with Great Britain, Japan was assigned the task of capturing the German island colonies north of the Equator (Carolines, Marianas and Marshalls, except for Nauru) while the Australians and New Zealanders attacked those to the south (Nauru, New Guinea and Samoa).

WORLD WAR I  
Kiauchau

Tsingtau  
7 November 1915  
18 March 1916



荷 ZIJLSTRA & CO.  
華 TSINGTAU.  
洋



Военная Цензура.

*Via Siberia!*

*Dez. Haring Revert. Co.*

*Amsterdam*

*Post Box 128*

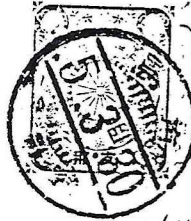
*(Holland)*

Civil mail was subject to payment of postage, with the stamps being those overprinted for the Japanese post offices in China at the rate of 10 sen for international letters.

WORLD WAR I  
Kiauchau

Tsingtau  
30 March 1916  
10 October 1916

POST CARD  
POSTKARTE (FOR ADDRESS ONLY)



Herrn  
Ernst Rosenbrock  
Bremervörde, Post. Hammon  
Germany.

ツカハ便

Mr. Dittmer, Tsingtau, China

Handwritten notes in German, including names like 'Dittmer', 'Rosenbrock', and 'Bremervörde'. The text is written vertically on the left side of the postcard.



Handwritten name: Carl Rofse

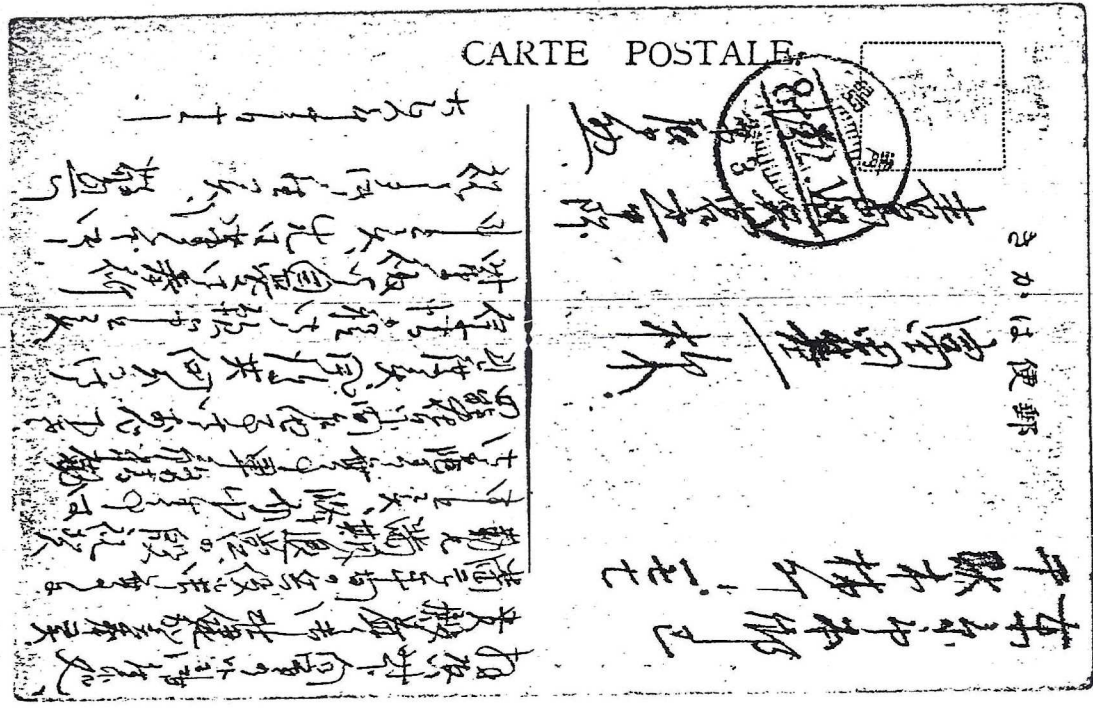
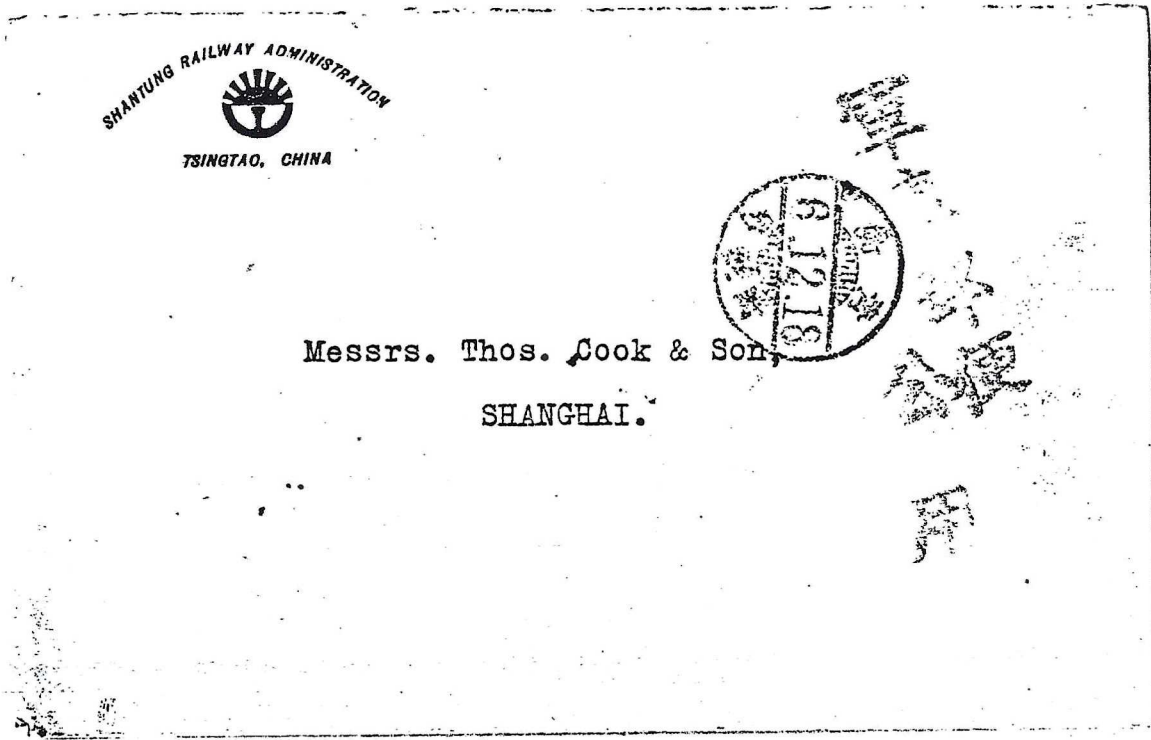
Gafslar 9 Harz  
Am der Tebziicht 18

Handwritten name: Buchland

Mail could even be sent to Germany by civilians in Kiauchau in 1916, presumably with a Trans-Pacific routing and across the United States, which was still neutral at that time.

WORLD WAR I  
Kiauchau

Tsingtau  
18 December 1917  
12 December 1919



Mail sent by the Shantung Railway Administration was treated as official correspondence and it, as well as field post (above card from a member of the 1st Company at Asahi Barracks) could be sent unfranked.



WORLD WAR I  
Kiauchau

Tsingtau  
28 May 1919  
28 October 1919

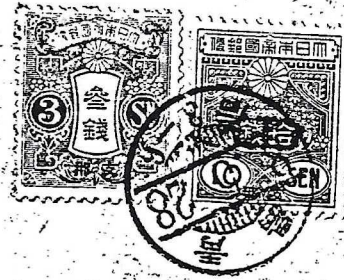
for permission.

Registered



PASSED BY CENSOR

I. J. P. O. TSINGTAU



To

the Consul General  
of the Netherlands

114, Bubbling Well Road

Shanghai

Frau

Josephine Meier  
qu. Furbeiden

Münster i. Westfalen  
Kunzeplatz 16

Deutschland



A special censorship marking in English was introduced for international mail, shown above in bright carmine and orange ink. This marking was only in use for a short time and is very elusive.

WORLD WAR I  
Caroline Islands

Ponape  
7 October 1914  
11 December 1915

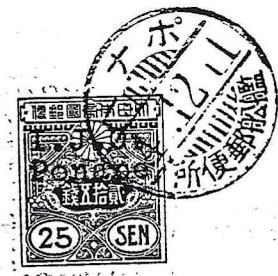


Mr.

Carl Fiedler

Shanghai-China

adwan



*Handwritten signature*

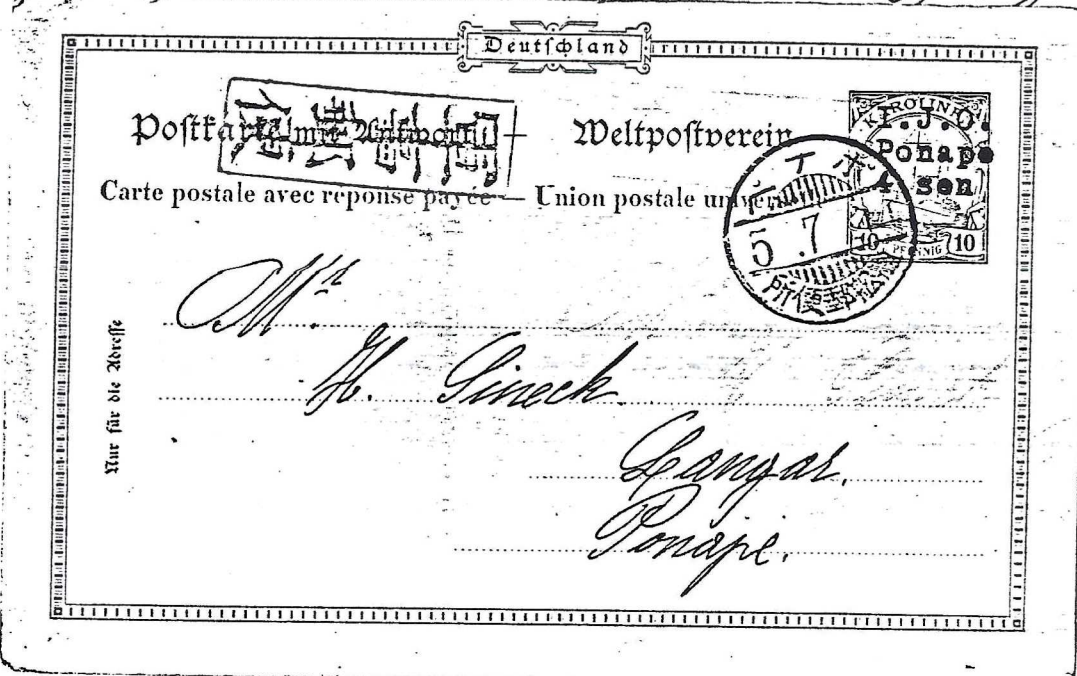
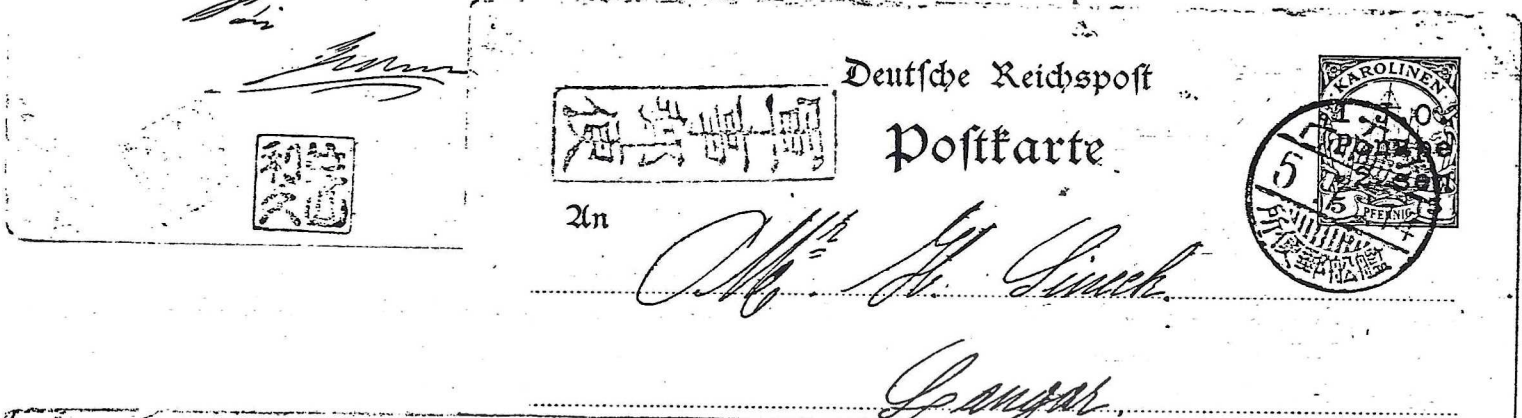
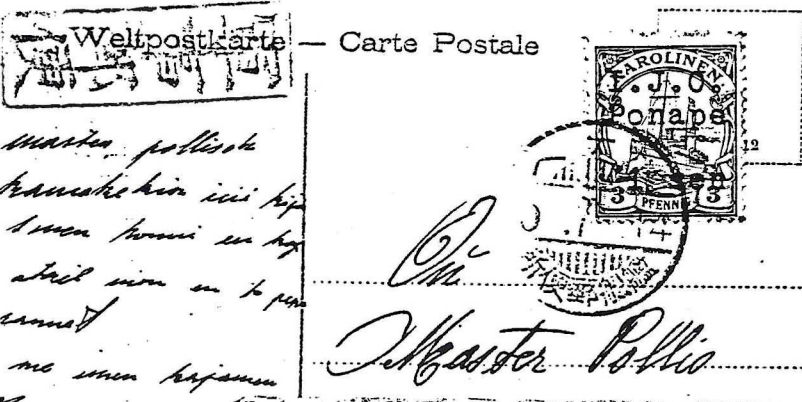
*Lap en Pam*

*Langer*

艦  
六

As agreed with the other Allies, Japan sent naval expeditionary forces to capture the German Pacific Island colonies north of the Equator. There was no resistance and the takeover of the Carolines on 7 October 1914 went smoothly. Mail from this campaign is scarce and sought after by both German and Japanese collectors.

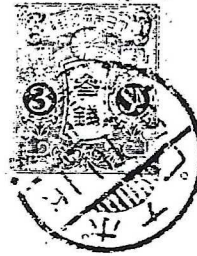
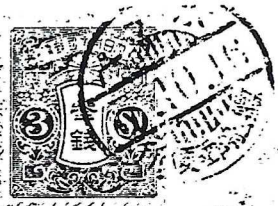
Card above is considered to be a souvenir of the first day of the Japanese administration. The "I.J.O. Ponape" typewritten on the stamp on the cover is unofficial. The postmark reads "Ponape/Imperial Naval Post Office."



Occasionally, philatelically-produced items involving the typewritten "I.J.O. Ponape" and new value in sen on stamps and postal stationery of the German Carolines are encountered. These was apparently tolerated locally by the Naval Officer Commanding but discontinued at the request of the Department of Communications. They should be regarded only as souvenirs of the occupation.

WORLD WAR I  
Caroline Islands

Ponape  
16 October 1916  
21 July 1917

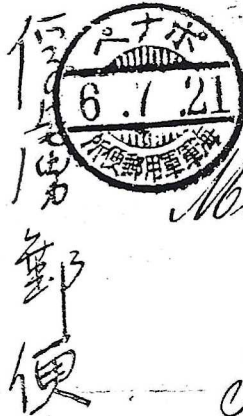


Herren

O t t o R e i m e r s & C o .

埃  
爾  
路

Y o k o h a m a .



*Matrose Georg Tipon*

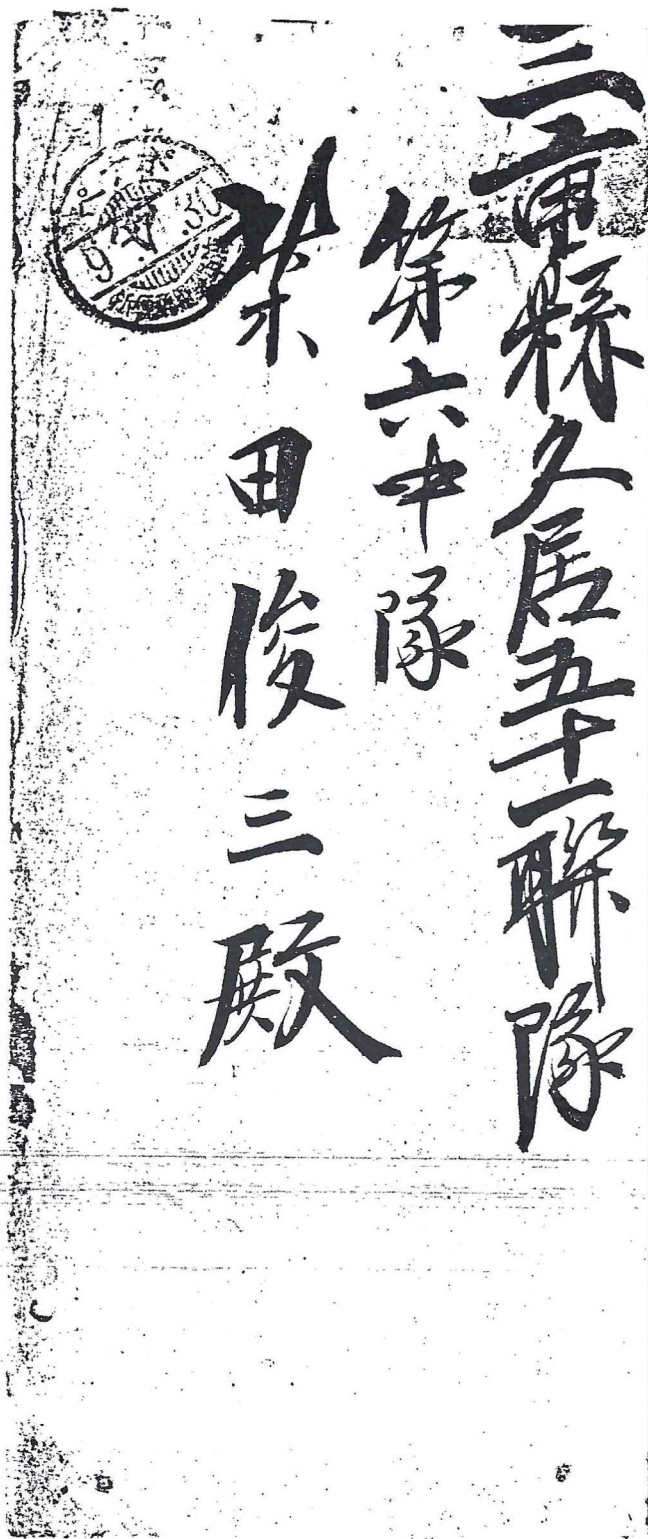
*S. M. S. "Jaguar"*

*Narashino Tokyo*

*Japan*

牛  
草  
手  
持  
り  
の  
留  
り  
郵  
便  
信  
封  
は  
収  
容  
所  
監  
査  
官  
官  
印  
の  
下  
に  
入  
り  
て  
お  
り  
ま  
す

Upper cover shows commercial mail from the Carolines to Japan. Lower example shows postage-free registered cover to a German sailor from S.M.S. Jaguar, then a POW at Narashino Camp in Japan, an extremely unusual usage unseen previously by the exhibitor.



Censored field post cover from Ponape/Imperial Naval Post Office. Unusual inter-unit military mail from member of South Pacific Defense Corps, Ponape (per return address on reverse) to soldier of the 51st Regiment, 6th Company in Mie, Japan.

Truk-Station der Jaluit-Gesellschaft, Truk.

留書

Registered R

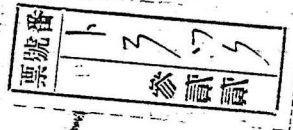


Memo.

Otto Reimers & Co.

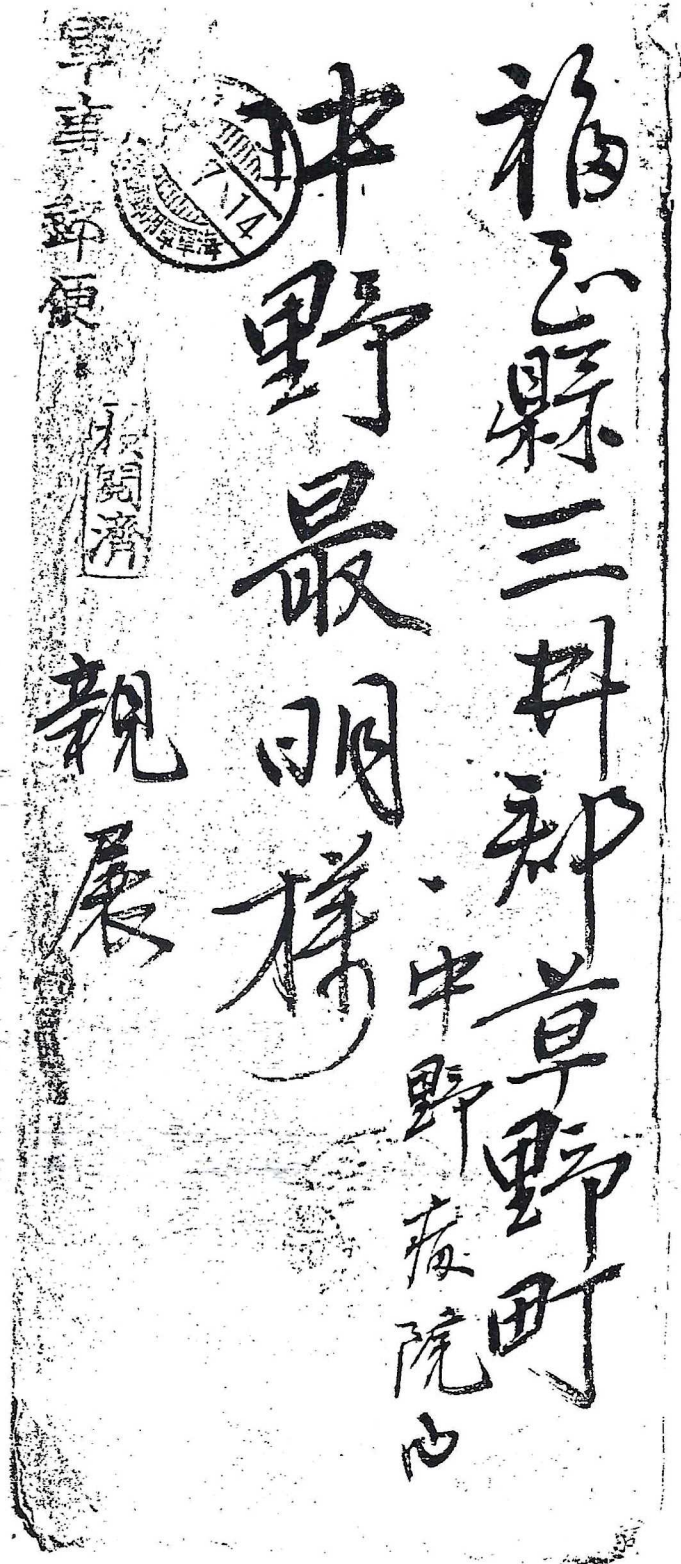
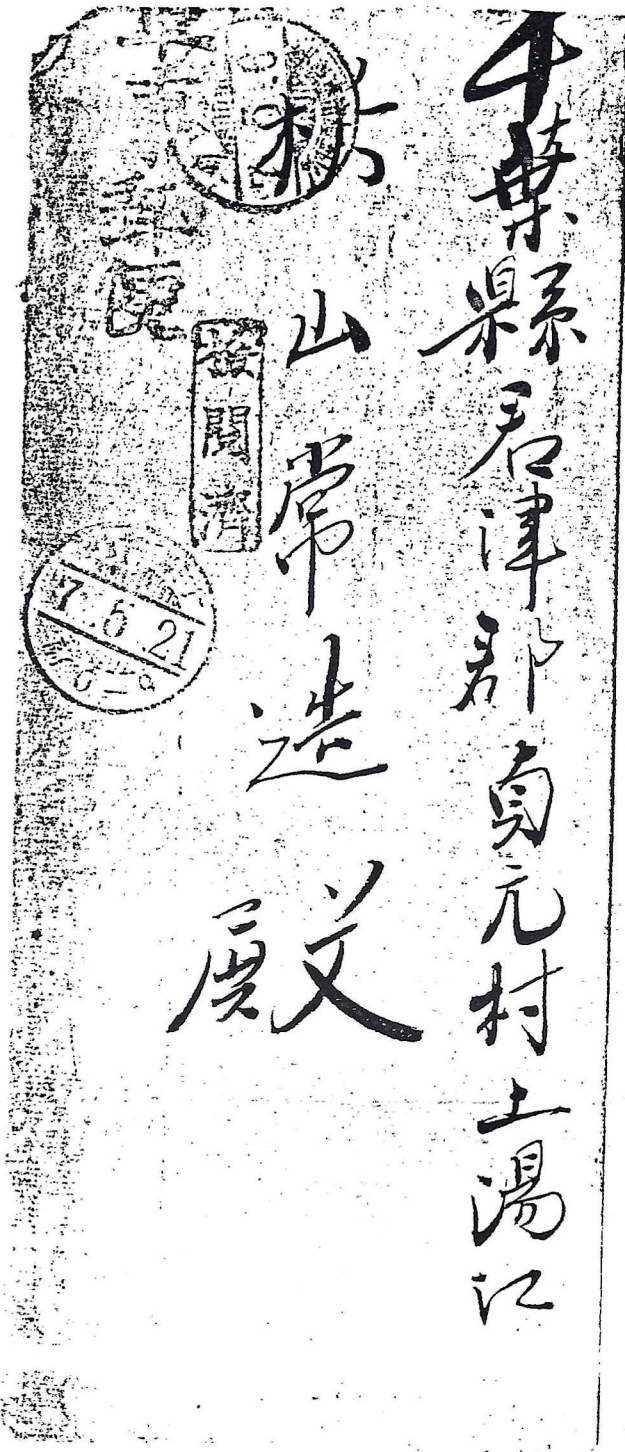


横濱行



Yokohama

Unusual example of commercial registered cover to Japan. Postmark reads "Truk/Imperial Naval Post Office."



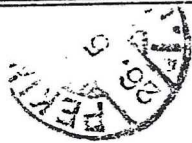
Military covers with Gunji Yubin (to secure free franking) and censor markings in vermilion. Both are postmarked Truk/Imperial Naval Post Office. Cover on right has return address on reverse of "Ship Post Office Mogami, c/o Yokosuka."

WORLD WAR I  
Caroline Islands

Yap  
1 May 1916

WEST-KAROLINEN GESELLSCHAFT M. B. H. JAP.

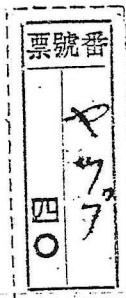
Via Japan.



REGISTERED.

Fritz Werner Esqre,  
c/o Imperial German Legation,

支那北支  
フリッ・ワーナー



PEKING.

C h i n a.



Unusual example of commercial registered cover to China. Postmark reads "Yap/Imperial Naval Post Office."