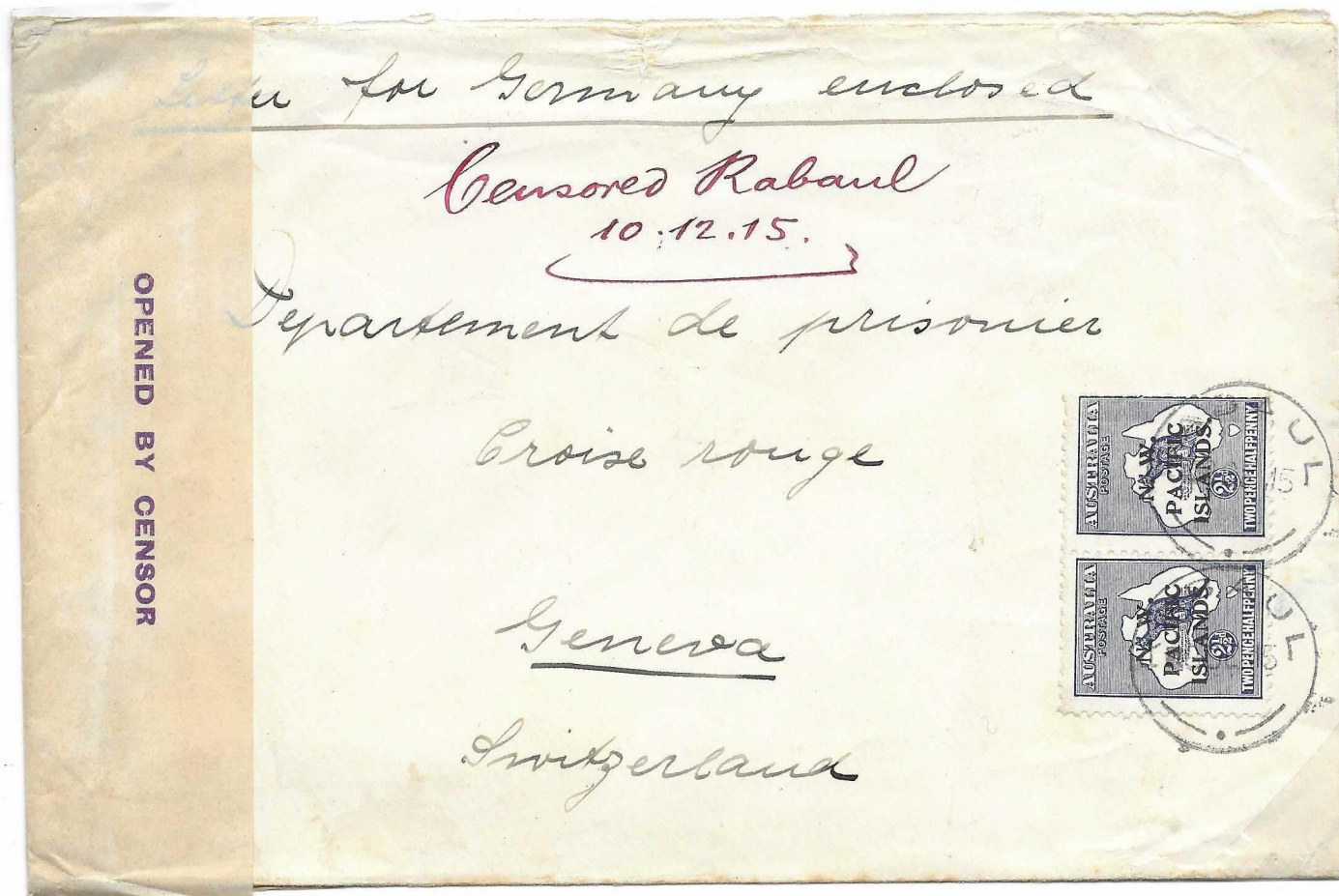


GERMAN NEW GUINEA
Australian Occupation

Rabaul
10 December 1915

Prisoner of War Mail

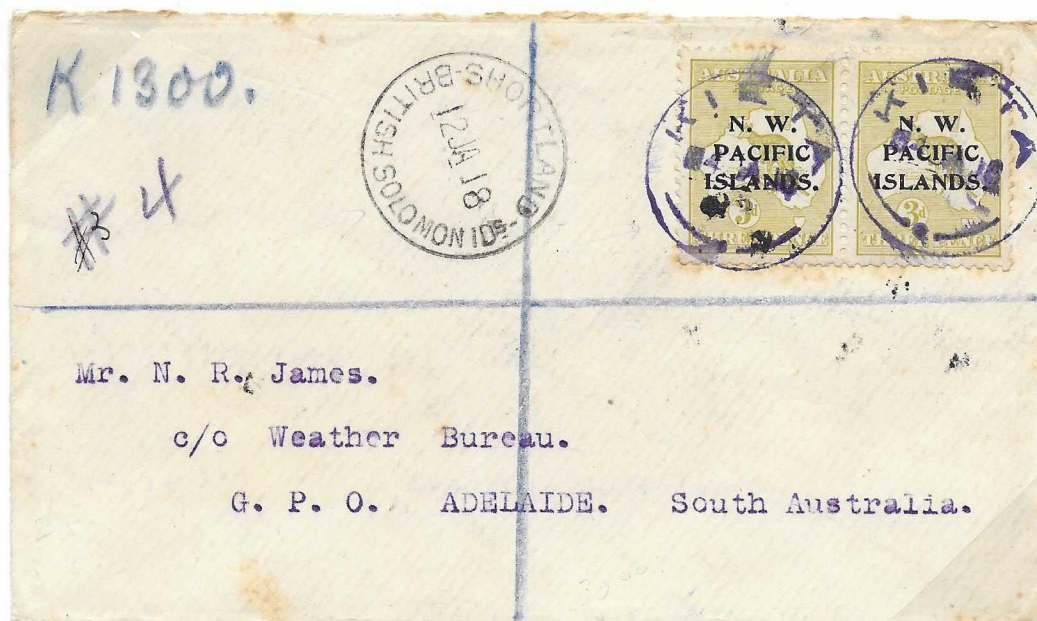


This cover contained a message from a German POW in New Guinea to relatives in the home country. It was censored in Rabaul and then transmitted to Geneva. There the letter was enclosed in another envelope and sent on to the ultimate addressee in Germany. This cover must have been double weight, thus requiring 5d postage.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA
Australian Occupation

Kieta
4 January 1918

Kokopo
2 September 1915

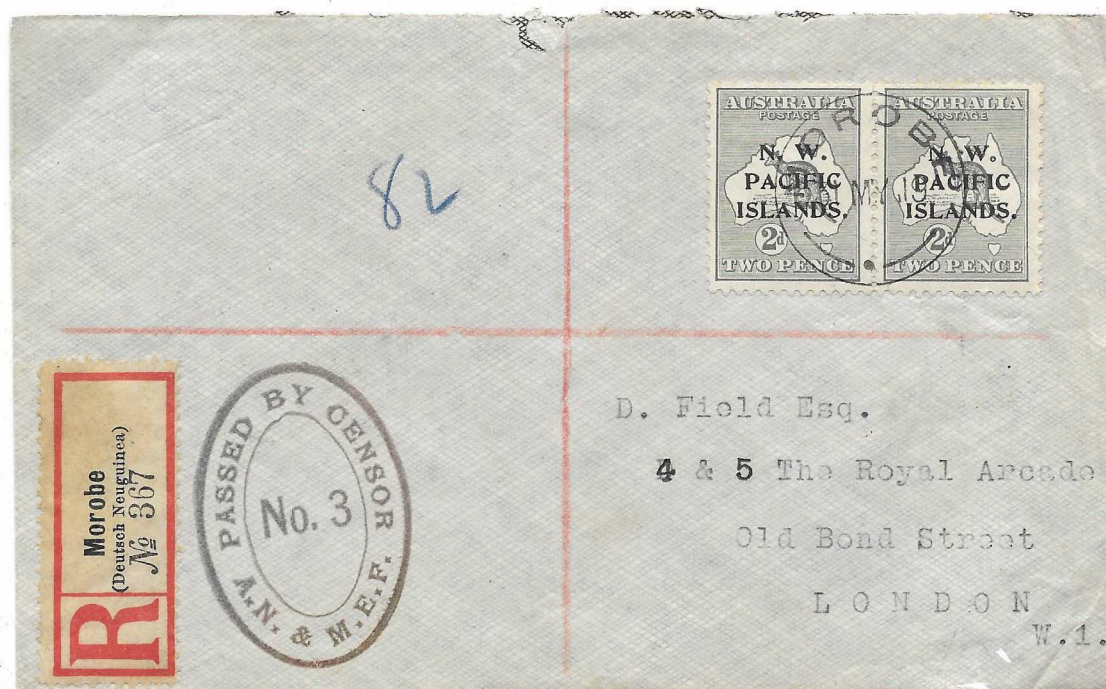


Registered letter from Kieta to Adelaide is a highly unusual example of a routing from Bougainville in the former German Solomon Islands southward via Shortland and Tulagi in the British Solomons to Sydney; a spectacular and non-philatelic usage. Lower cover from the village of Kokopo to Melbourne.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA
Australian Occupation

Manus
1 November 1916

Morobe
31 May 1919



Upper registered letter sent from the Island of Manus to England with unusual censor marking. Lower example sent from Morobe, the southernmost post office in German New Guinea -- just north of the border with Papua -- to London.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA
Australian Occupation

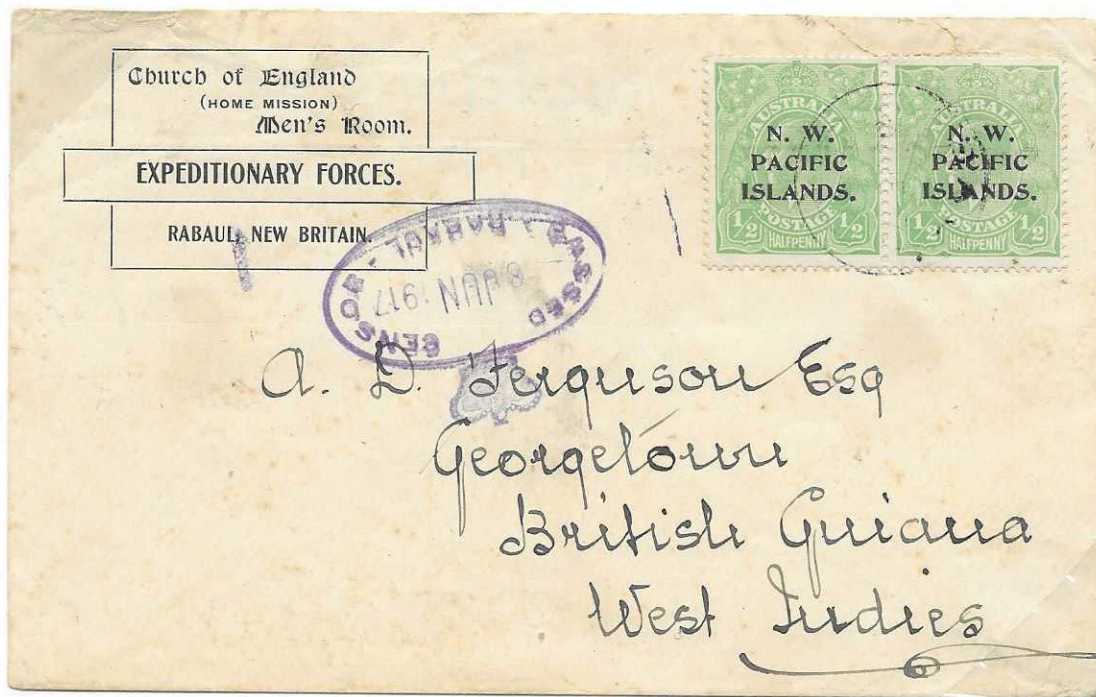
Namatanai
19 December 1918



Commercial registered cover from a missionary on Namatanai to his bishop (?) in Switzerland. This small village was located on the Island of New Mecklenburg and was still using the old German registration labels even after the end of the war. A very elusive usage.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA
Australian Occupation

Rabaul
June 1917

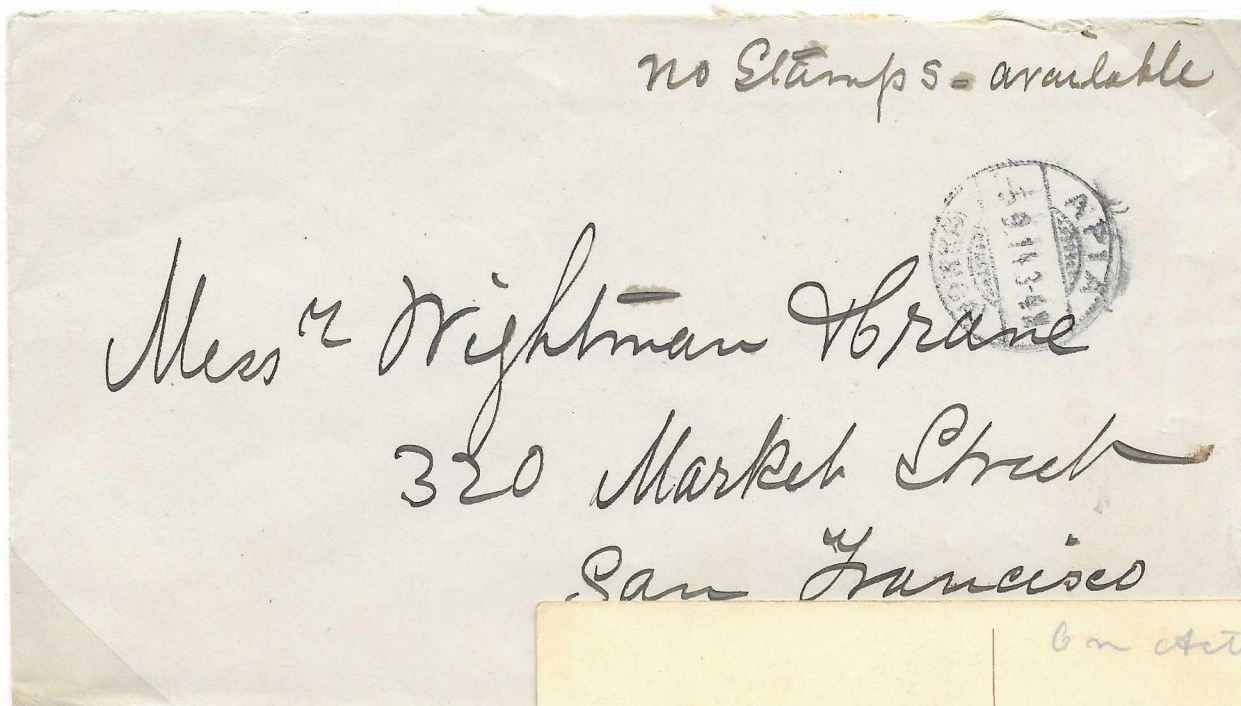


Extraordinary use of envelope provided by a service organization in New Guinea (only example seen by exhibitor) to send a letter to the even more extraordinary destination of British Guiana in South America. On the reverse is a transit marking of Sydney dated 19 June and receiving mark of Georgetown on 15 August.

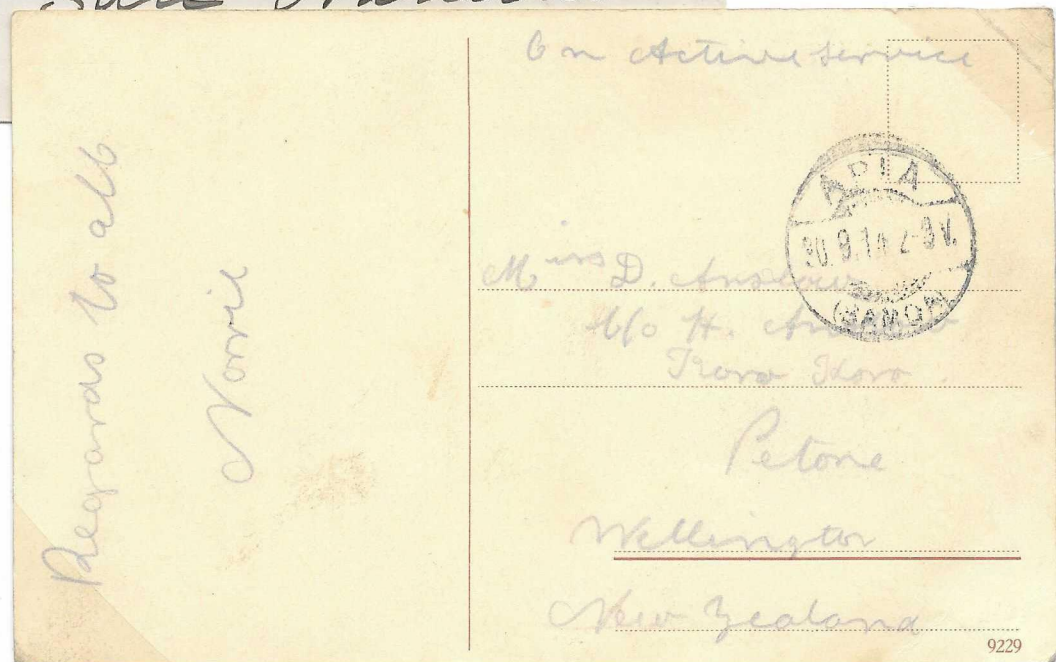
SAMOA

NEW ZEALAND OCCUPATION

In the South Pacific, the German territory of Samoa was assigned to the New Zealanders. It consisted of the Western Samoan islands of Savaii and Upolu, plus two smaller islets, totaling 1,133 square miles. (The Eastern Samoan islands were and are a U.S. territory.) An expeditionary corps was assembled and transported to the capital of Apia. The Germans put up no resistance and the colony surrendered on 29 August 1914. The stock of stamps found in the post offices was confiscated and overprinted "G. R. I. (for George King-Emperor)" and surcharged with new denominations in sterling. These were put on sale on 3 September, and were later replaced by New Zealand stamps overprinted "Samoa." The German postmarks continued in use until December, when new ones were provided.



Apia
5 September 1914
30 September 1914



Fieldpost mail from Samoa is quite elusive. As there was no resistance from the Germans, most of the troops were superfluous to any military requirement and were soon shipped out to Egypt where there was a need. Postage for military personnel was free, with all that was required was an endorsement "no stamps available" or that the soldier was "on active service."

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

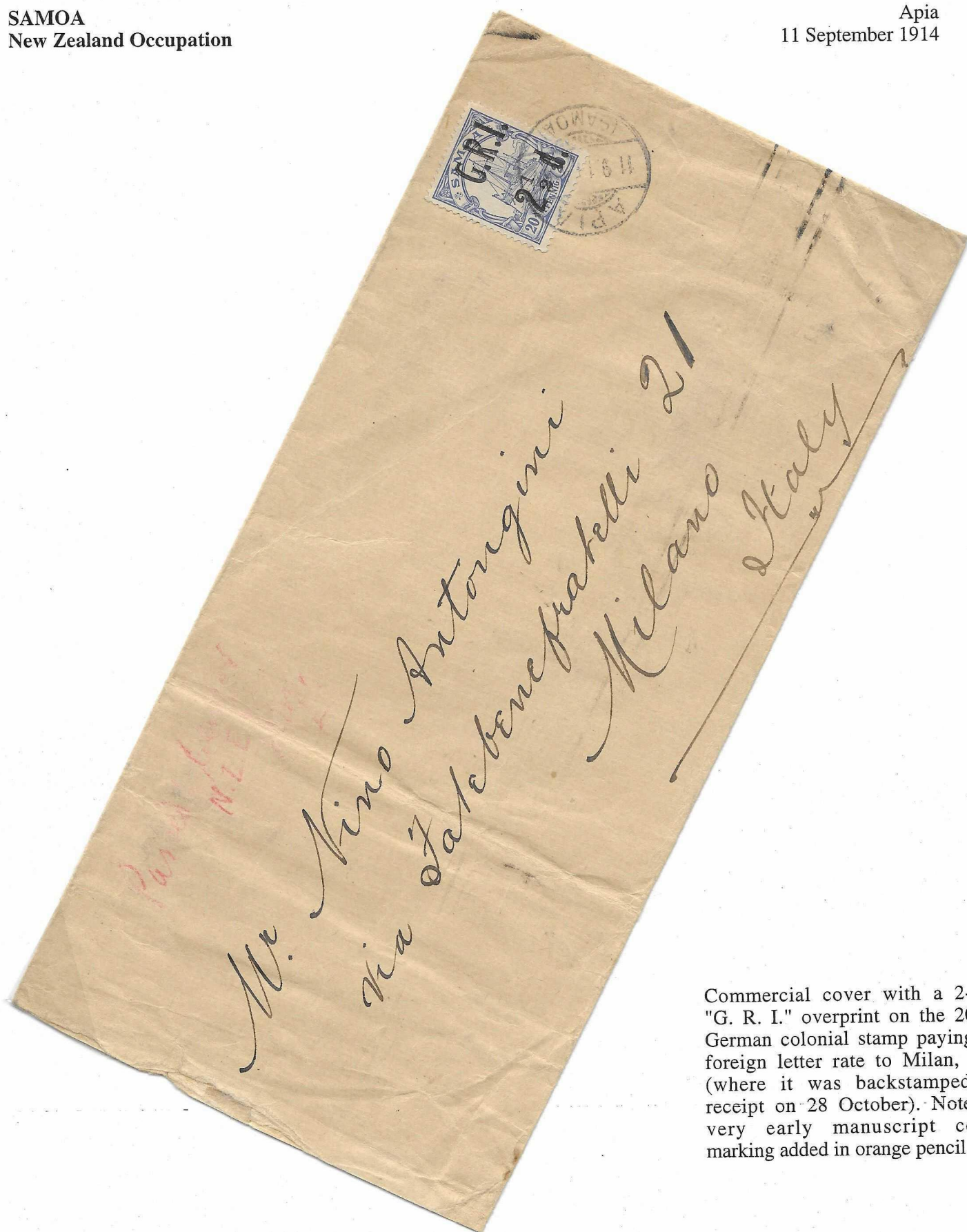
Apia
12 September 1914
13 September 1914
24 November 1914



The first issue for Samoa consisted of overprints reading "G. R. I." on German colonial stamps and postal cards, placed on sale on 3 September 1914. Supplies were limited, with none of the denominations having as many as 20,000 copies. As a result, they were quickly replaced with New Zealand stamps overprinted "Samoa."

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
11 September 1914



Commercial cover with a 2-1/2d "G. R. I." overprint on the 20 pf. German colonial stamp paying the foreign letter rate to Milan, Italy (where it was backstamped for receipt on 28 October). Note the very early manuscript censor marking added in orange pencil.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
14 April 1915

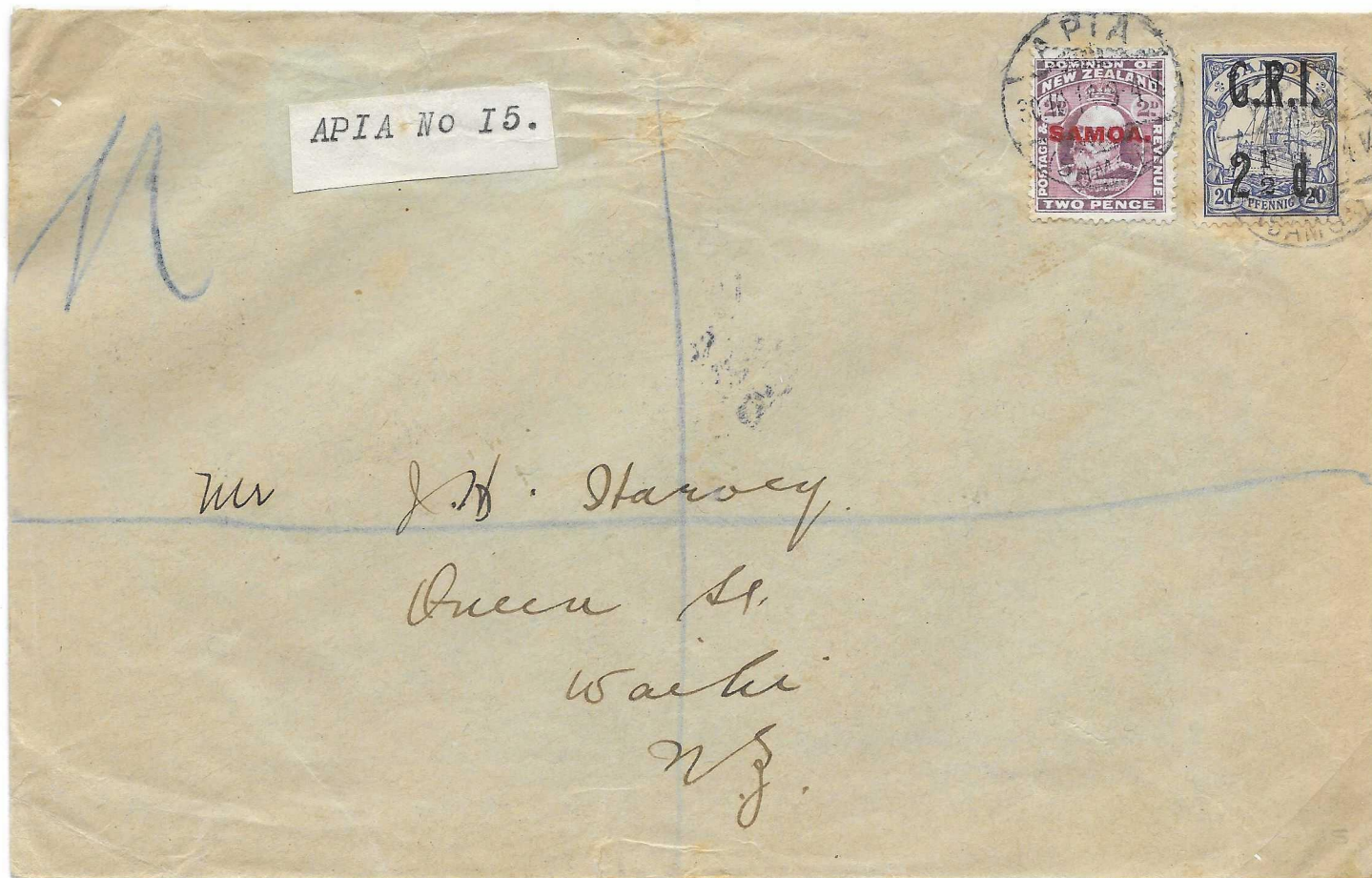


The "G. R. I." overprints were applied to the entire set of German definitives, including denominations of 3 and 5 shillings. The printings of these two values consisted of 458 and 534 pieces, respectively. There was no commercial use for the high values but, fortunately, collectors did prepare a few covers franked with them. Note the addition of a 40 pfennig unoverprinted stamp which was cancelled along with the rest. *Billig's Philatelic Handbook* states that covers with the overprinted German stamps "all are rare, the majority philatelic."

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
30 October 1914

Mixed Franking



The first five denominations of the "Samoa" overprints on New Zealand were issued on 29 September 1914. Although the German overprints remained valid, mixed franking of the two series is unusual -- as above paying the proper 4-1/2d rate for a registered letter, to New Zealand. Note the provisional Apia registration label.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
7 January 1916
11 March 1916



Examples of overprinted New Zealand stamps and postal stationery. Note the unusual marking of "Radio . Apia" at the lower left of the cover below.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
9 August 1916
12 December 1918

Official Mail

Although military mail has not been seen by exhibitor except from the early days, official cachets were used during the later military administration. Examples below are two different versions of oval markings inscribed "British Military Occupation/Samoa," one with "Chinese Dept." and the other "Justice Dept." Such markings are highly elusive and sought after by specialists.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Mr W. J. Harker,
92 York Place,
Sydney.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE



Mr Witenz,

S.K.C. Saluafata.

Passed by General

% P.P. Box.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
7 January 1916
11 March 1916

Official Mail

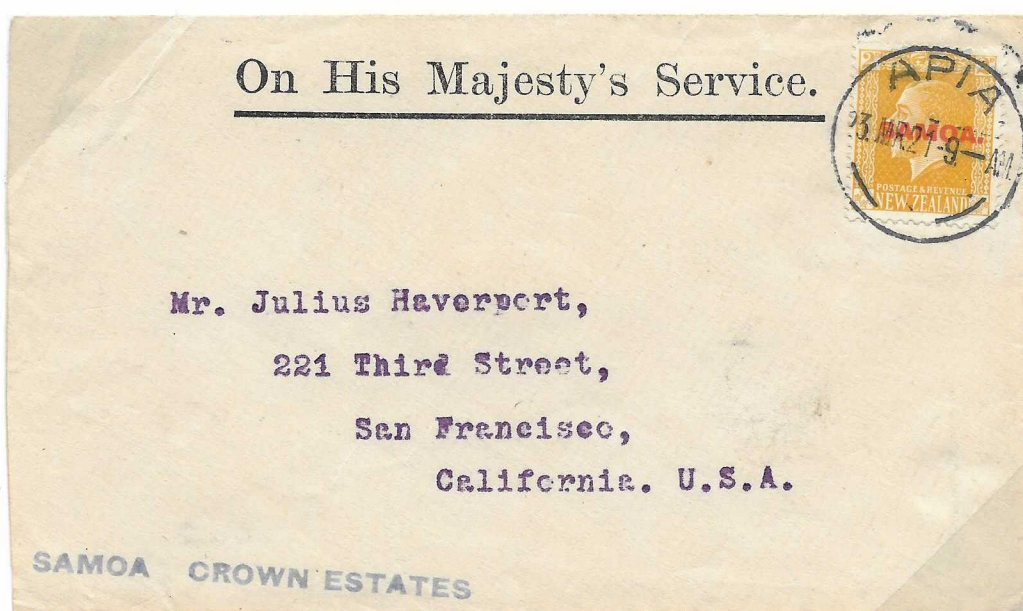


Additional examples of official covers with cachets of "Administrator's Office" and "Government House." Note that upper letter was sent to San Francisco, where the official free frank was not recognized and a double deficiency postage due of 10 cents was charged.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
23 March 1921

Official Mail



Late usage of official mail in the occupation period. This example sent from the "Samoa Crown Estates," which administered confiscated enemy property. Postage was required since the cover was sent to the U.S.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Matautu
26 November 1917

Palauli
31 January 1919

Tuasivi
25 March 1919

Messrs.

J. C. Fabricius



PASSED BY
CENSOR
SAMOA



Registered



Registered.



F. F. Flatter,
Jubil'zh. 52
Berne
Switzerland



F. F. Flatter,
Jubil'zh. 52
Berne
Switzerland

Mail from any of the post offices other than Apia is scarce and seldom seen. Upper cover is commercial use from Matautu to Apia and was censored even though it was internal mail. Although cover from Palauli is philatelically overpaid, there was so little mail that it bears "Registered 2" in manuscript. Lower cover from Tuasivi to Switzerland is philatelic but properly franked with 4-1/2d for international registration.

SAMOA
New Zealand Occupation

Apia
10 August 1920



The only commemorative stamps issued during the occupation period occurred in June 1920 when the New Zealand set commemorating the victory in the war was overprinted "Samoa." There were 38,000 sets so treated. The islands became a League of Nations mandate to New Zealand in 1920.

No. 57771

11 JAN 1965

The Royal Philatelic Society, London

EXPERT COMMITTEE

We have examined the enclosed *United States of America: Parcel Post Postage-Due Stamp: 1912 5c. green, wmk. single line "U.S.P.S.", perf. 12, S.G. PD3, pair used on cover.*
Stamp, sent by *F. B. Howard-White, Esq.*

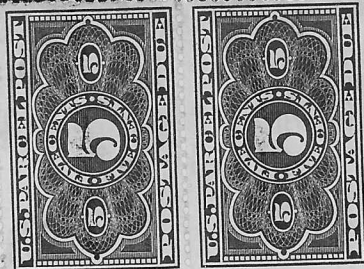
of which a photograph is attached hereto, and are of opinion that it is genuine so far as one can say.

FOR THE EXPERT COMMITTEE

John Threlton

CHAIRMAN

57771



H.M.S.



Messrs Lno.

Rothschild Co

San

Francisco

**U.S. CHARGE
TO COLLECT 10 CENTS**



57771