

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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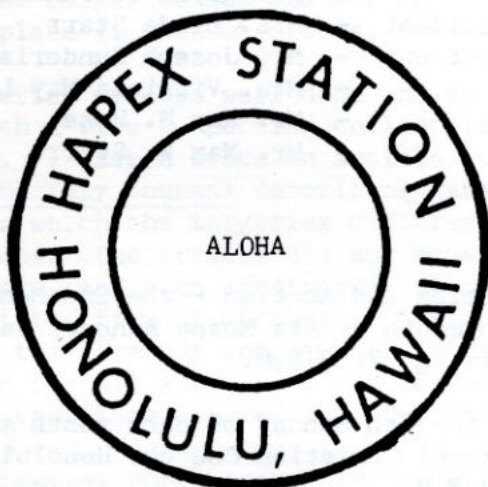
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January 1983

Fellow Philatelists:

The word is: HAPEX - 83 !



We welcome all of you to the Pacific Ballroom
in The Ilikai Hotel, Waikiki, on:

January 14th: Noon to 8:00 P.M.

January 15th: 10:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M.

January 16th: 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Another year is behind us, and the Hawaiian
Philatelic Society wishes all its members and
friends a sincere "HAU^oOLI MAKAHIKI HOU".

Aloha,

Wayne T. Yakuma
Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1983

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EARLY LISTINGS OF HAWAIIAN STAMPS

II. SCOTT STAMP CATALOGUE OF 1905

By L. J. Crampon and William Crampon

In the last issue of PO'OLEKA O HAWAII, the 1890 Scott Catalogue listing of Hawaiian stamps was discussed. Our attention is now turned to 1905, and on the following pages the complete 1905 Scott Catalogue listing of Hawaiian stamps is reproduced.

By 1905, much had occurred that influenced the stamp collecting community and, therefore, catalogue listings. The Hawaiian Monarchy fell in 1893, being replaced, first, by a Provisional Government and then, by a Republic. In 1898, the islands were annexed to the United States and soon the Territory of Hawaii was established. The last Hawaiian stamps, issued after Hawaii had become part of the United States, were placed on sale in 1899 to be used until June 1900, when these and all other Hawaiian stamps were replaced by those of the United States. Stamps and stationery in the hands of the public could be exchanged for those of the U. S. until December 1900, and on February 9, 1901, all remaining post office stocks were destroyed.

Much more was known about Hawaiian stamps, thanks to the works of such men as Edward Carpenter, Henry Crocker, Walter Giffard, J. E. Gray, H. L. Hanciau, C. A. Howes, Brewster Kenyon, John Luff, J. B. Moens, and Thomas Thrum. By 1905, this knowledge had found its way to the stamp community as evidenced by the completeness of the 1905 Scott Catalogue. Of the postal adhesives listed by Scott in 1982, 95% were also listed by Scott in 1905.

Catalogue values had skyrocketed. Between 1890 and 1905 the average annual growth rate in the value of mint stamps had increased 10.5%, being topped by the



A12



A13



A14



A15



A16

Wove Paper.

1864-71 Perf. 19.

50 A12	1c purple	20	30
	a. 1c violet	20	30
51 A13	2c vermilion	75	40
52 A14	5c blue, <i>bluish</i>	1.50	70
53 A15	5c yellow green	50	80
	a. 1c green	18	75
54 A16	18c dull rose	1.25	1.25



A17



A18

1875

55 A17	2c brown	20	10
56 A18	12c black	1.50	1.50



A19



A20



A21



A22

1893

57 A19	1c blue	10	15
58 A17	2c lilac rose	60	25
59 A14	5c ultramarine	60	5
	a. Import, variety		
	b. Import, horizontally		
60 A20	10c black	1.25	1.25
61 A21	12c red brown	2.00	2.00



A23



A24



A25

1888-86

62 A19	1c green	5	5
63 A17	2c rose	40	4
64 A20	10c red brown	1.50	15
65 "	10c vermilion	1.25	1.25
66 A18	12c red lilac	2.25	2.50
67 A22	25c dark violet	3.50	3.00
68 A23	50c red	8.00	7.00
69 A24	\$1 rose red	12.00	10.00
	Maintain cross cancellation	1.0	

1886

60 A13	2c rosy vermilion	25	50
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1899

Imperf.

62 A12	2c red, <i>slight wavy</i>	75	
	This stamp is a wavy.		

1889-91

Perf. 19.

59 A25	2c dull violet	10	5
58 A14	5c black blue	1.50	2.50

1893

Stamps of the issues of 1864 to 1891
Surcharged

Provisional
GOVT.
1893

Red Surcharge

58 A12	1c purple	20	40
	a. "18" instead of "1893"		
	b. No period after GOVT		
	c. Double surcharge		
64 A19	1c blue	20	40
	a. Double surcharge		
	b. No period after GOVT		
65 "	1c green	5	5
	a. Pair, one without surcharge		
	b. Double surcharge		
66 A17	2c brown	20	50
	a. No period after GOVT		
67 A25	2c dull violet	5	5
	a. Inverted surcharge		
	b. Double surcharge		
	c. "18" instead of "1893"		
68 A14	5c black blue	40	50
	a. No period after GOVT		
69 "	5c ultramarine	20	10
	a. Inverted surcharge		
	b. Double surcharge		
60 A15	5c green	50	60
	a. Double surcharge		
61 A20	10c black	40	70
	a. Double surcharge		
61a "	10c red brown		
62 A18	12c black	60	75
	a. Double surcharge		
63 "	12c red lilac	5.00	
64 A22	25c dark violet	1.50	2.50
	a. No period after GOVT		

Black Surcharges.

65 A15	9c rosy vermillion	5.50	
	a. No period after GOVT		
66 A17	2c rose	12	20
	a. Double surcharge		
	b. No period after GOVT 1.50		
66c A15	6c green		
67 A20	10c vermillion	40	75
	a. Double surcharge		
68 "	10c red brown	40	60
69 A18	18c red lilac	16.50	
70 A21	15c red brown	75	1.25
	a. Double surcharge		
71 A18	18c dull rose	60	1.00
	a. Double surcharge		
	b. Pair, one without surcharge		
	c. No period after GOVT		
	d. "15 4" instead of "10 34"		
75 A25	50c red	2.00	
	a. Double surcharge		
	b. No period after GOVT		
75 A24	\$1 rose red	3.00	
	a. No period after GOVT		



A15



A17



A15



A20



A20



A21

1894

74 A26	1c yellow	4	4
75 A27	2c brown	8	4
76 A28	5c rose lake	15	5
77 A29	10c yellow green	25	15
78 A30	12c blue	30	
79 A31	25c blue	60	50



1899

80 A26	1c dark green	3	3
81 A27	2c carmine rose	5	4
	a. to salmon	16	4
82 A32	b. imperf. horizontally	12	5
	5c blue		

OFFICIAL STAMPS.



O1

1896

101 O1	2c green	60	20
102 "	5c black brown	1.00	1.00
103 "	6c deep ultra-marine	1.00	1.00
104 "	10c bright rose	1.00	1.00
105 "	12c orange	1.00	1.00
106 "	25c dull violet	1.00	1.00

Perf. 12.

14.4% increase in used values, rates that were exceeded only infrequently during the inflation-plagued years of the 1960's and 1970's.

In contrast, the 1905-1950 period was one of little change. During these 45 years, inflation, the investor-speculator mania, and the never-hinged, original-gum craze had no significant impact on demand or prices. Although these years were marked by an 80% increase in the population of the United States and probably a slightly greater increase in the number of Hawaiian collectors, the average annual growth rates of 1.3% in mint values and 1.5% in used values were recorded. During these 45 years, 6.8%

of the Hawaiian stamps actually registered a decline in value with an additional 8.7% registering no change.

The 12¢ red lilac Provisional Government overprint in black led the 1905-1950 declines. Apparently this stamp was, in 1905, considered scarcer than it actually was, resulting in an unrealistically high 1905 price tag. The \$1.00 and 50¢ Bank Notes (without overprints) also declined in catalogue value in both mint and used conditions. When valid for postage, stamps at the high end of the face-value scale tend to carry high prices, due not to philatelic demand but to postal value. Such may have carried over for these two until the early 1900's. (The Provisional Government overprints of these two experienced a very low growth rate in value.) Stamps with a very high average annual 1905-1950 growth rate in value are shown in the following tabulation:

LISTINGS WITH HIGHEST AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES
1905-1950

<u>Stamp</u>	<u>Growth Rate</u>
5¢ manuscript overprint on 13¢, used	5.56%
2¢ green, Official, used	5.05
5¢ blue, issue of 1899, used	4.73
5¢ ultramarine, issue of 1882, used	4.42
1¢ dark green, issue of 1899, mint	4.31
1¢ purple, P.G. overprint, used	3.64
2¢ carmine, issue of 1899, mint	3.64
1¢ light blue, Numeral, used	3.48
2¢ green, Official, mint	3.44

The 2¢ green Official was listed, in 1905, at far below the values of the other Officials in both mint and used conditions but by 1950 had moved up to the level of the other five. The three 1899 stamps appear to have been under-valued in 1905, probably due to the 1905 view that these recently available stamps were very common. The 5¢ manuscript overprint, however, provides an interesting story. The value of a used copy of this stamp jumped from \$35

in 1905 to \$400 in 1950. In 1905 no mint value is reported.

In 1853, a 13¢ engraved stamp, featuring a portrait of Kamehameha III, printed in deep red on thick, yellowish-white wove paper, was issued. The stamp paid both the 5¢ Hawaiian postage to the Mainland plus the 8¢ U. S. postage. In 1855, the U. S. postage rate was changed, making this 13¢ stamp almost worthless for postal purposes. However, the companion 5¢ blue Hawaiian was in great demand and the supply soon exhausted. To fill the need, copies of the 13¢ deep red were surcharged with a manuscript "5" in black ink. And such manuscript surcharged stamps were used to prepay postage. But this was not always known, or at least accepted by the stamp community.

In 1862, J. E. Gray stated that proof was available that this manuscript provisional was sold at the post office in Honolulu for 5¢, and Thomas Thrum quotes Gray's statement in his 1875 article. However, collectors - especially those in Hawaii - were not convinced. Walter Giffard, in 1894, admits that copies existed but insists that no records were available from the post office to establish that they had been officially issued. In the major work of Brewster Kenyon in 1895, the manuscript surcharge is ignored. In 1902, John Luff appears to question the validity of this stamp and wrote that it "has been claimed by some to be a provisional issue, while others assert that the figure is merely an accountant's mark". If the stamp was a fake or carried only an accountant's mark, then collectors would either avoid it or pay only a very low price. In other words, the demand would be significantly less than that of a valid stamp. These factors account for the low price quoted by Scott in 1905.

After 1905, writers began to change their views or reverted to the early position of Gray. By 1909, Henry Crocker seems to have established that the stamp was a provisional, issued and used by the Honolulu post office, and in the same year, Kenyon

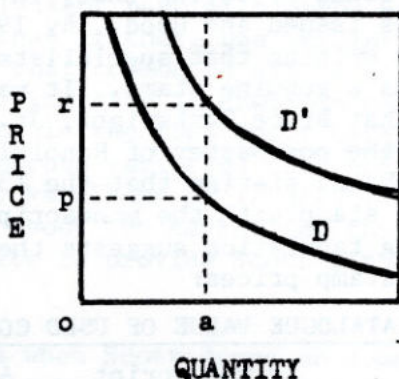
changes his stand by saying that, in his opinion, the stamp was issued and used. By 1916, Charles Richards was writing that specialists then agreed that this was a genuine stamp. It was, however, not until 1945 that Bruce Cartwright, Jr. uncovered a letter from the postmaster of Honolulu to the postmaster of Lahaina stating that the 13¢ stamp had been sold as a 5¢ stamp with the manuscript surcharge. The following tabulation suggests the impact of these findings on stamp prices:

CATALOGUE VALUE OF USED COPIES

<u>Year</u>	<u>5¢ Manuscript on 13¢ Stamp</u>	<u>All Hawaiian Stamps*</u>
1895	\$ 25	\$ 9.25
1900	30	16.25
1905	35	23.50
1910	50	24.00
1915	50	24.25
1920	200	23.75
1925	300	27.00
1930	400	35.00
1935	400	36.25

* Excluding Missionaries and P.G. overprint errors.

As in the preceding article, a hypothetical example may help explain what has happened. On the following graph the quantity or supply of this stamp is portrayed on the horizontal axis as o-a. This represents the quantity of stamps issued less the quantity that has been lost or destroyed. In other words, o-a represents the quantity that has survived. Between 1905 and 1950 this quantity probably did not change significantly. One or two may have been lost and one or two that were not known to exist may have been found. D here represents the demand, shown as a declining curve. The number of collectors who will and can purchase a stamp varies inversely with the price that they will or can pay. If a given stamp sold for \$1.00, 10,000 collectors might buy copies.



However, if the price were only \$0.50, the number that would buy might jump to 23,000 or 24,000. On the other hand, at \$5.00 per copy, sales would be only 1,200 or 1,300. In the case of the 5¢ manuscript surcharge, the demand, say in 1905, was D, as shown on the graph. As more collectors became interested in this stamp the demand shifted from D to D'. And the price, as well as the catalogue value, jumped from \$25 to \$400 for a used copy.

Two other stamps warrant comment, the 2¢ Boston lithographs listed in the 1905 catalogue as #27 and #28. First, a word of background about these two stamps is needed. In 1861 (Kenyon and Giffard say 1855, but most now agree that they were in error) a lithographed imperforate stamp featuring a portrait of King Kamehameha IV was issued, the color - pale rose - printed on white laid paper. Depending upon how the paper was fed into the press, the lines of the laid paper run vertically or horizontally on the stamp, best seen from the back. This gives the "horizontally laid" and "vertically laid" varieties identified here by Scott. In 1863, a second printing was issued with the color changed from pale rose to carmine rose, a distinction noted in some pre-1900

albums and Gray's Catalogue.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN
OF SURVIVING 2¢ LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS

	Horizontally Laid Paper	Vertically Laid Paper	Totals
Pale rose, 1861	34%	34%	68%
Carmine rose, 1863	7	25	32
Totals	41%	59%	100%

Should these all be considered as a single stamp? Thrum (1875) and Luff (1902) do. Should they be considered as four separate stamps? Kenyon (1895) and Meyer-Harris (1948) do. Or are there two stamps? According to Gill (1944), Munk (1942), and Gibbons, New York (1948), there are two major varieties, a pale rose and a carmine rose, each having a vertically laid and a horizontally laid sub-variety. According to others, such as Scott and Gibbons, London, there are two major varieties, a stamp on vertically laid paper and another stamp on horizontally laid paper, each having two sub-varieties, a pale rose and a carmine rose variety.

Using the Scott catalogues, the average annual growth rates in prices can be estimated as in the following tabulation:

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE IN MINT CATALOGUE VALUES
2¢ MINT BOSTON LITHOGRAPHED STAMPS

	1905-50	1950-82
Vertically laid paper:		
Pale rose	0.6%	7.7%
Carmine rose	0.7*	9.3
Horizontally laid paper:		
Pale rose	1.6	8.2
Carmine rose	1.0**	8.9
All Hawaiian mint stamps	0.9%	8.8%

* Growth rate, 1920-1950

** Growth rate, 1910-1950

In terms of retail price, these Boston lithographed stamps merely kept pace with other Hawaiian stamps, indicating that if there was any increase in demand, it was only that common to all Hawaiian stamps, such as a general increase in Hawaiian collectors. Absence of quotations in the 1905 Scott Catalogue for the two 1896 carmine rose varieties does not indicate a lack of collector knowledge or interest; merely that the information about the market for this stamp in 1905 was inadequate to provide Scott with a basis for reporting.

What happens when Scott drops or downgrades a stamp listing? That has happened. We can examine that when we turn our attention to the 1920 Scott Catalogue in a later article. But note #50 in the 1905 Scott Catalogue.

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* * * * *

"A HISTORY OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII: 1851-1900"

This informative history contains eight full-color 5x7 photos of all Hawaii issues; a price comparison between 1970 and 1980; and a rarity list of sixty Hawaiian stamps. Available for \$5.00 postpaid.

Also For Sale: Hawaii #5 to #82; all Officials; all Revenues; all Kahului Railroads; all the Envelopes and Postal Cards; a large stock of Envelopes and Cards postally used; a large stock of Hawaii Town Cancells, stamp varieties, proofs and essays.

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GUAM PRISONER-OF-WAR COVER

By Lloyd H. Flickinger

In 1914, the German light cruiser SMS Cormoran found itself alone in the Southwest Pacific with enemy ships all around it. It was low on fuel (coal) and no German coal ships were in the area. Nor were there any friendly land bases within sailing distance.

World War I began on August 1, 1914. The main countries were Great Britain and Russia against Germany. The United States did not enter the war until 1917.

On December 12, 1914, the SMS Cormoran sailed for the neutral port of Guam, hoping to obtain coal from the Americans. It arrived on December 14th but was able to obtain only a token supply of coal. So, the captain had no choice but to submit to the internment of his ship and the 373-man crew.

For almost 2-1/2 years the Cormoran lay at peace, her crew becoming part of Guam's social scene. They lived on board their ship but were free to visit the Island of Guam. During this time, the "internees" were free to write letters to their homes in Germany.

Following is a copy of one such letter, front and back. It was sent via Manila. Also, it was censored either on Guam or in the Philippines. The letter is dated January 25, 1917, about 2-1/2 months before the United States entered the war.

On the morning of April 7, 1917, the Naval Governor of Guam received a wire informing him that the U.S. had declared war on Germany. A military detail was sent to the Cormoran with a request that the ship be surrendered.

The captain of the Cormoran refused. As the boarding party was returning to shore, the Cormoran was rocked

by an explosion and sank in San Luis D'Apra Harbor.

The officers and crew were transferred to the continental United States at the first opportunity. At the end of the war, the men of the Cormoran were returned to their homeland on October 7, 1919.

* * * * *

Burning Obsolete Stamp Issues is a Popular Ceremony on Pitcairn Island

Pitcairn Island's own stamps were only introduced in 1940, but since then they have become increasingly popular as collector's items. Sales of postage stamps now represent Pitcairn's number one export and chief money earner.

Postage stamp revenue is sufficient to pay the wages of all the Island's "civil servants", from the Magistrate and Postmaster to the tractor drivers and nurses. Pensions and educational fees are also covered.

Commemorative stamps are only on sale for a period of three months, and at the end of that time, although it may seem sacrilegious, all unsold stock must be destroyed.

The destruction takes place in the Square and must be witnessed by the Island Magistrate, the Secretary, the Postmaster and the Auditor. Frequently, many other members of the community attend the destruction, and every stamp must be accounted for and be seen to be destroyed by burning in an old oil drum.

* * * * *

The Philatelic Foundation
announces the publication of a revised edition of
HAWAII
Its Stamps and Postal History



This popular book, originally published in 1948, has been long out of print. The revision of the Meyer-Harris original will incorporate new facts and finds brought to the attention of The Foundation over the years. Under the editorship of Richard Graham, well-known philatelist and writer, Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History is expected to be off the press in late 1984.

The Philatelic Foundation would welcome your participation in this revision. If you know of an item or event you feel should be included in this book, we would like to know about it. The areas to be covered in this revision range from postal history prior to 1850, to all postal and revenue issues as well as postal stationery.

Please complete the form below and return it to us.

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☐ I believe that I have a new item for your Hawaii book: (Give brief description) _____

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Name _____

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BENJAMIN, SARPY AND JEFFRYES,
NOTORIOUS STAMP FORGERS, CONVICTED
(14th March, 1892)

(Excerpts from The Philatelic Journalist, August 1981)

To most modern philatelists, Benjamin, Sarpy, and Jeffryes are merely three names of little significance. In the late 1880's, those men, through their activities, constituted a real menace to philately.

These three men had some experience of forgery before they decided to work together, and Jeffryes had gained no little reputation as a faker, his activities having been exposed in a philatelic journal as early as 1883.

The trio opened a shop at 1 Cullum Street, London, and it was there that they offered most of their wares for sale. It was a poky little shop, ill-lit, and not too clean. There was a partition between the back of the shop and the part in which customers were served. Behind the partition, many 'varieties' would be made by Sarpy while Benjamin entertained customers in the front of the shop.

The partners seem to have been proud of their business. They even printed a trade card, which, for sheer audacity, it would be difficult to beat.

BENJAMIN & SARPY

Dealers in all kinds of facsimiles,
faked surcharges, and fiscal postals

1, CULLUM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Fakes of all descriptions supplied on the shortest notice

Visitors to the shop included some of the prominent philatelists of the day, and even the great Ferrary, on a visit to London, appears to have purchased some choice surcharged 'varieties' at 1 Cullum Street.

Jeffryes specialized in engraving the plates from which the forgeries were printed. One of the most successful forgeries was the New South Wales "Sydney Views", plate 1, without clouds.

The forgeries were so well done and so dangerous, that, with a view to putting collectors on their guard, M. P. Castle wrote an article in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal describing carefully the points in which the forgeries differed from the genuine stamps. The article did not escape the eyes of the forgers, and soon afterwards, when Sarpy met a member of the firm of Gibbons at a stamp auction, he was told to "give our compliments to Mr. Castle and thank him for his article on the "Sydney Views". We have had the plate altered and they are all right now".

Other forgeries which proved remunerative to the gang were some of the fiscal types of Grenada overprinted for postal use, some Victorian 1/ blue, St. Vincent 4d on 1/, and some Hawaiian stamps, showing the statue of Kamehameha I, which were completely bogus.

The trio were becoming more and more audacious, and their products ever more dangerous. At last, in December 1891, the philatelic world was relieved to learn that the three men had been arrested at the instigation of the Philatelic Protection Association.

One of the chief points of argument between opposing Counsel was the definition of a stamp. In order for the charge of forgery to be substantiated, it was necessary for the prosecuting Counsel to prove that a stamp was a document. This point was eventually made by the prosecution, and from that stage the prisoners had but little hope of an acquittal.

After only a few minutes, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty", and the three men were sentenced to up to six months.

After their release from prison, Benjamin and Sarpy continued to trade as stamp dealers from the little shop at Cullum Street, but seem to have confined their attention to genuine stamps.

* * * * *

UNUSUAL MAILMAN

From 1883 to 1886, a hairy individual faithfully delivered the Christmas mail, etc. between the silver-mining town of Calico, California, and nearby Bismarck.

His name was Dorsey and he was a shepherd dog. A weary stray, he had been taken in by Jim Stacy, the local postmaster, and when Stacy delivered the mail on foot, his new pet went along.

Then his master fell ill, and Dorsey delivered the mail by himself, with a crude harness and double saddlebags. An explanatory note included a request to place return mail in the saddlebags.

Dorsey became famous. In 1973, the story was told in "Go West, Young Dog" on TV's "Wonderful World of Disney".

In 1980, Dorsey was installed in the Character Hall of Fame at Calico.

* * * * *