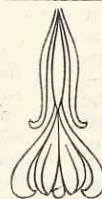


tests, but at the same time giving sufficient tests to enable the average collector to detect the many forgeries that may be encountered.

The following list gives practically all the necessary clues to the forgeries likely to be met with in old collections and stocks of Hawaiian stamps.

Value	Ink	Paper	Process	Clues.
1 2 5 13		20 combinations wove and laid.	Electrotype	Broken E.
1	Black	Gray and white wove	Engraved	HAWAHAN.
1	Black	Blue-grey and white wove.	Lithograph	Curved ends of line, sketch "4."
1 2 5	Blue	White wove.	Photo-lithography	Thick paper and blue ink too light.
13	Blue	Blue laid.	Lithograph	HAWAHAN.

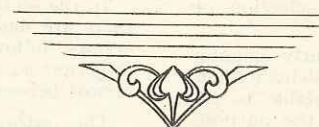


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"P.M." REPRINT No. 2.

## HOW TO DETECT HAWAIIAN FORGERIES





# HOW TO DETECT HAWAIIAN FORGERIES

BY WILLIAM J. DAVEY

(With acknowledgments to "Stamps," New York)

The genuine Hawaiian plain-bordered numerals were printed direct from ordinary printer's type. The plates were made up of ten separate set-ups of such type, with the result that each cliché differed in the joining of the corners or there were slight variations in the type itself.

It can easily be seen that these stamps afforded the counterfeiter unlimited scope, and judging by the quantity of forgeries of them in present-day collections and stocks, the counterfeiters must have taken full advantage of the opportunity for producing a fairly safe forgery, free from the casual detection of the average collector.

In the early days of philately detection was made more difficult by reason of the fact that various authorities differed as to the exact number of plates used for the genuine stamps, the colour of paper used, or the colour of the ink. Luff listed eighteen plates, some of which he gave sub numbers. Crocker listed nineteen plates, Scotts sixteen and the Rev. Earee, author of *Album Weeds*, recognized only fourteen plates. Since the appearance of Crocker's work (1909) specialists have taken his number of plates as being correct.

Nineteen plates, plus ten varieties on each, makes 190 different impressions. Many of these stamps were scarce from the time of issue and have always been among the higher priced items in the standard catalogues. To-day they range from \$10 to \$250 each, so it is any wonder that countless collections of last century contained a goodly selection of counterfeits?

With these old collections constantly coming on to the market a simple method of identification for forgeries of them should be available to all collectors of Hawaiian stamps. It is the purpose of this article to supply such a clue, but it is imperative before attempting this to do a little pulling down of previous efforts by others and to make a clear, step by step reconstruction.

It has been mentioned that Crocker lists 190 impressions, so with this figure in mind we turn to the work of the Rev. Earee, *Album Weeds*, the final court of appeal for many experts in making their final decision as to the status of doubtful numerals. One feels a certain amount of diffidence in making criticism of the findings of this painstaking philatelist, but facts are facts.



Sketch 1. Broken E.

In the section dealing with the numeral forgeries there are many pages concerned with the genuine stamps followed by a very detailed list of the forgeries, so much detail, in fact, that the reader almost becomes confused.

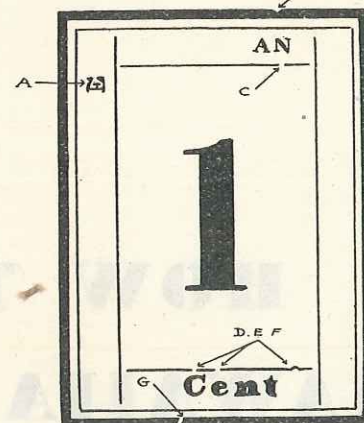
The author admitted in many cases that he did not own a genuine stamp, but proceeded to give the details of the forgeries of that stamp. The description in some cases would fit certain plate positions of the genuine, and one can only infer that the Rev. Earee has in these cases mistaken the genuine stamp for a forgery. At the end of the Hawaiian section a list is given of bogus stamps, described as—"stamps which do not exist as genuine stamps."

It is my intention to show that many of these individually described forgeries and the entire list of bogus stamps were printed from the same set of plates, and that each plate and each impression contains a flaw, which is the clue to the entire series of forgeries.

I have examined three fairly representative collections of these numeral forgeries, and taking my own collection as a fourth, it is safe to say that eighty per cent. of the 1c. value, ninety-seven per cent. of the 2c. and ninety-five per cent. of the 5c. forgeries show this one constant flaw, namely, a broken top bar in the letter E of POSTAGE, (see sketch 1). For convenience I shall refer to these forgeries as the BROKEN E Type.

From the quantity of material which has been made available to me for this study I have reached the following conclusions: that the person or persons responsible for these Broken E forgeries first set up a single cliché of printers' type, and from this a number of impressions were obtained by the

Sketch 2. TYPE FLAWS.



- A - Broken 'E' of POSTAGE
- B, C - Flaws over and under 'AN'
- D, E, F - Flaws in line over 'Cent'
- G - Flaw under 'C' of Cent.

electrotype method, forming a plate containing an unknown number of clichés, (possibly fifty, see later). This original printers' type, used for the master die, contained the E with the broken top bar and certain other flaws to be described later, thus all these flaws were transmitted to each and every impression on the plate. I have called such flaws "Type Flaws."

The finished plate, being made of copper, soon developed other flaws such as scratches, dents and wear. Such flaws I have called "Plate Flaws." For the collector who wishes only to prevent forgeries from creeping into his collection these "Plate Flaws" will be of no interest, so I shall merely mention that at the time of this writing I have identified twenty-six different plate positions from these plate flaws. This, and the fact that I have a strip of five in my collection, are the reasons for assuming that the original plate was probably 5 x 10—fifty impressions.

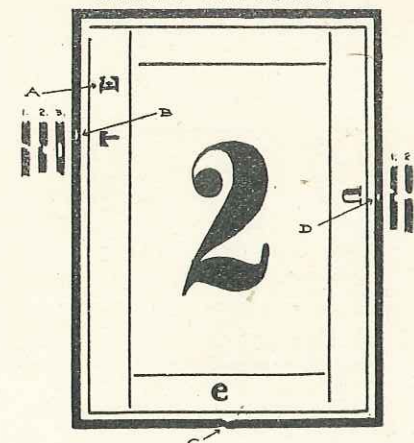
In examining specimens for the Type Flaws it must be borne in mind that these, like the "Plate Flaws," were subject to the same wear. This is especially true regarding the "Type Flaws" B and D of the 2c. value (see sketch 3). The class of paper used and the quantity of ink used must also be taken into consideration, for on many of the 5c. values a soft blue paper was used, which with a heavy application of dark blue ink, almost entirely filled the break in the broken E.

Separate plates were prepared for the different values, but in each instance the same type was inserted for the word "POSTAGE," and therefore the broken "E" is the only constant flaw in all the values. In these other plates, different rules were used for the borders, thus creating separate type-flaws for each value (see sketches 2 and 3).

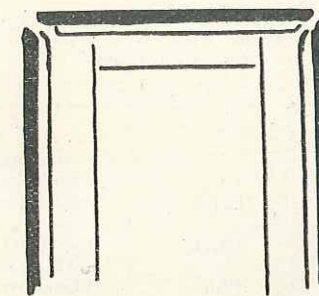
The genuine plain border numerals were only issued in three values—the 1c., 2c. and 5c. I have, however, a specimen of a 13c. value showing the "broken E," so a plate must have been prepared for this bogus value.

These "broken E" forgeries were printed on many classes of papers in different inks. I have located twenty different combinations of inks and papers. As these forgeries were produced

Sketch 3. TYPE FLAWS.



- A - Broken E of POSTAGE.
- B - Flaw over T. and diff. stages.
- C - Flaw under e of Cents.
- D - Flaw over second U of Uku and diff. stages.



Sketch 4. End of inner  
rules bend outward.  
Either at top or bottom.

around the 1880's, it is likely that the counterfeiters did not know the exact number of combinations of ink and paper used in the genuine stamps, with the result that several of their products were identical so far as the colour of the ink and class of paper goes with a genuine stamp. It is these that the Rev. Earee has listed as forgeries of such stamps, while all those that fell short of the correct combination he has listed as bogus.

To sum up in a few words: if a numeral has the "broken E" it is a forgery. But on the other hand, the absence of the "broken E" does not guarantee the stamp to be genuine, for there are other types of forgeries. However, as already mentioned, the percentage of other counterfeits is very small. With a little care taken in their examination these also can be easily identified.

There is a 1c. black on grey wove, engraved. This forgery can be tested by the spelling of the word Hawaiian as HAWAHAN. A second engraved forgery of the 1c. can be identified by the extremely narrow central figure of value and the fact that all the inner lines either join or cross the side lines.

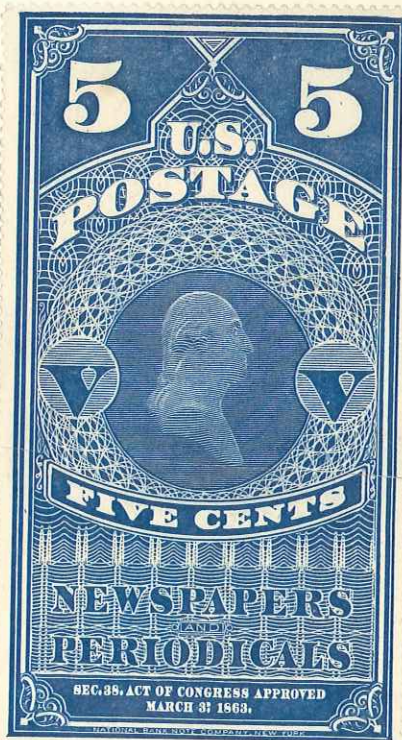
There is a lithographed forgery of the 1c. black on white and black on blue-grey wove. It is a very good forgery, but in those corners that do not join, the inner lines turn outwards at their points (see sketch 4).

The last forgery worth mentioning is that produced by photo-lithography. From a specimen in my collection I have been able to trace the source of the plate from which these were printed. The original plate was prepared for the book by Kenyon, entitled *Advanced Catalog for Collectors*, in which complete plates of the genuine numerals were pictured. As these plates were prepared from photographs of genuine stamps, the ten varieties on each plate are plainly shown.

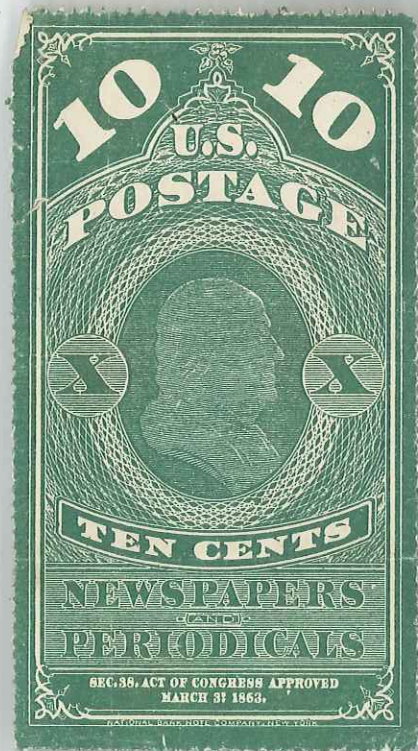
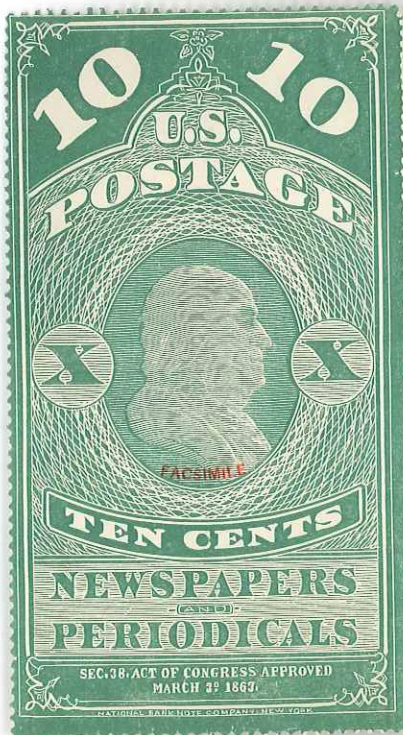
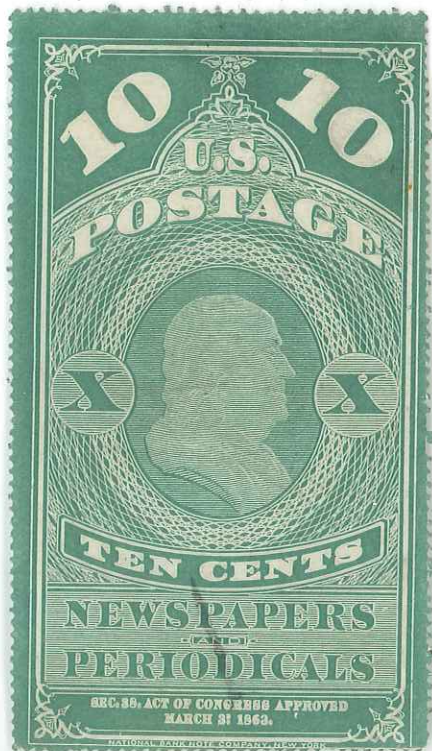
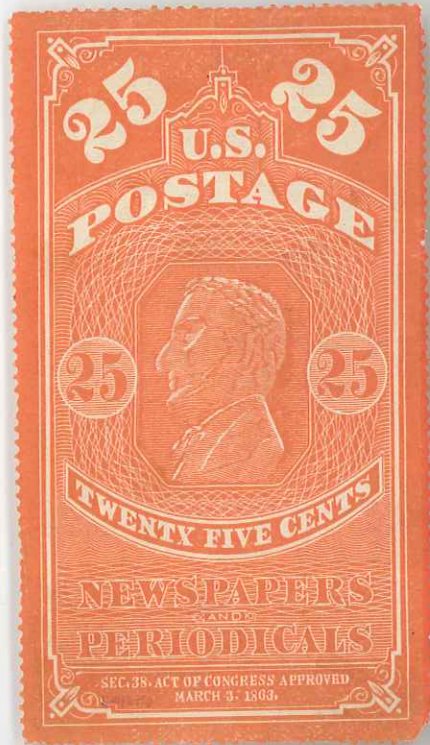
What became of these plates after the book had been printed is not known, but it is evident that printings were made and cut up into single stamps, many of which have been found in collections. These must be considered as dangerous forgeries, for they stand up to all the tests so far as the wording and frames are concerned. But, once again, the forger has missed the finer details of paper and ink. The paper is too thick and has very smooth surface, while the ink is the wrong colour of blue, being too light in shade. The stamp can almost be said to resemble a blue-print, blue on white. I have specimens of all three values in this type of forgery.

I have endeavoured to keep these notes as brief as possible with the one idea of presenting the minimum rather than the maximum amount of

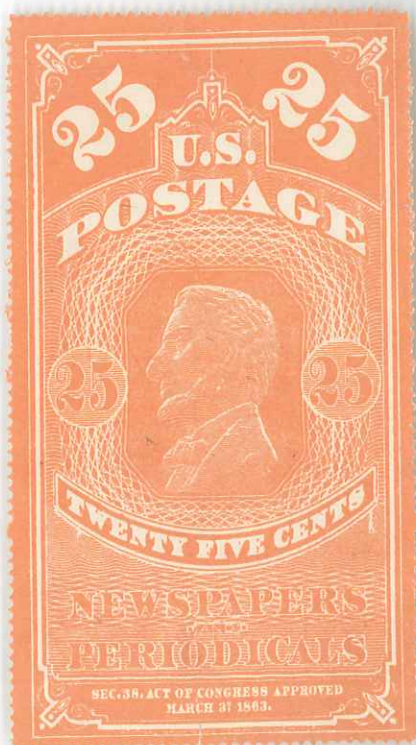
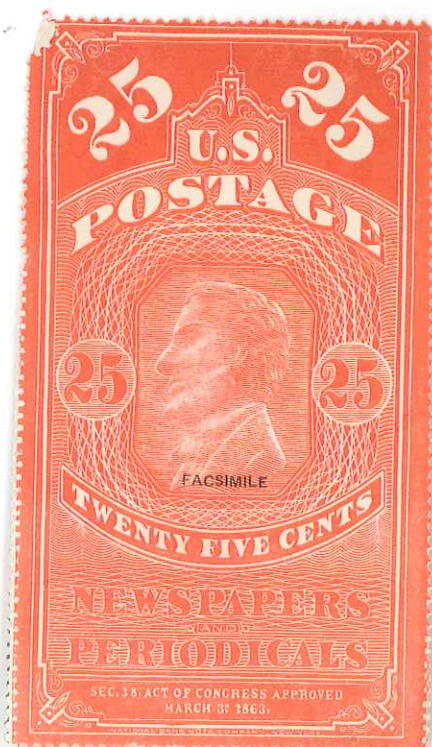
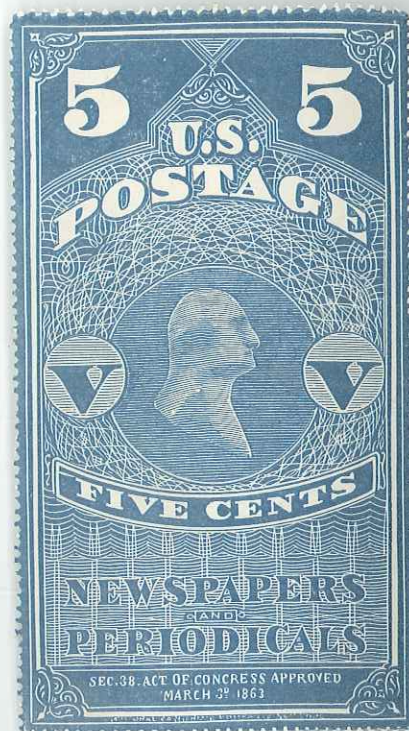
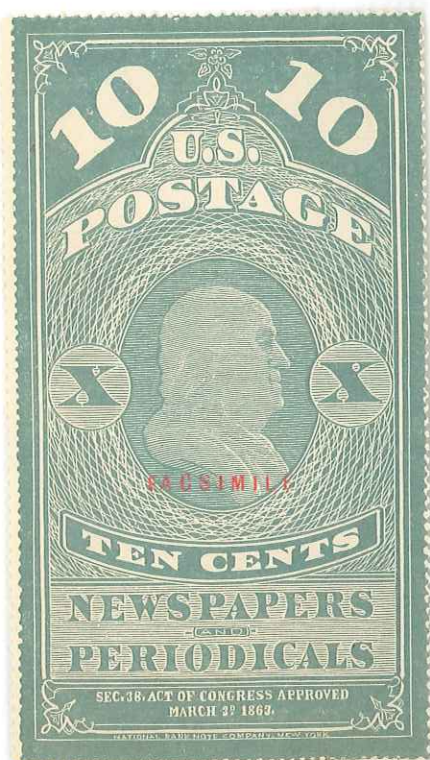




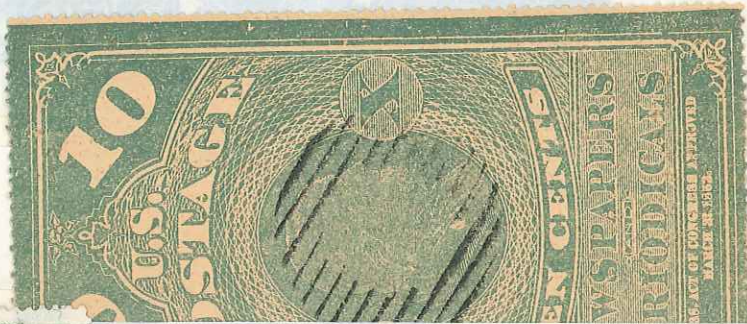
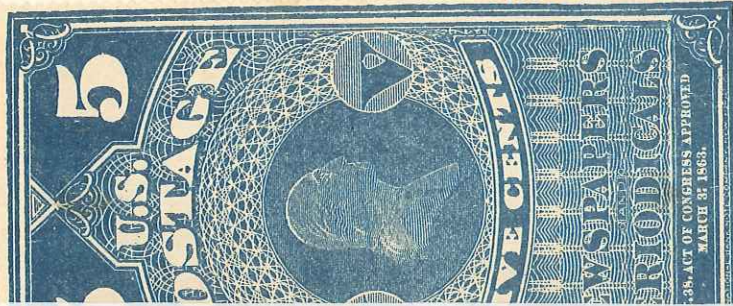














Falsifikat



Färgat  
papper



Kemisk  
färgförändr.



Falsk  
"Grill"



Original  
Avklippt tandn.



Original  
Avklippt tandn.



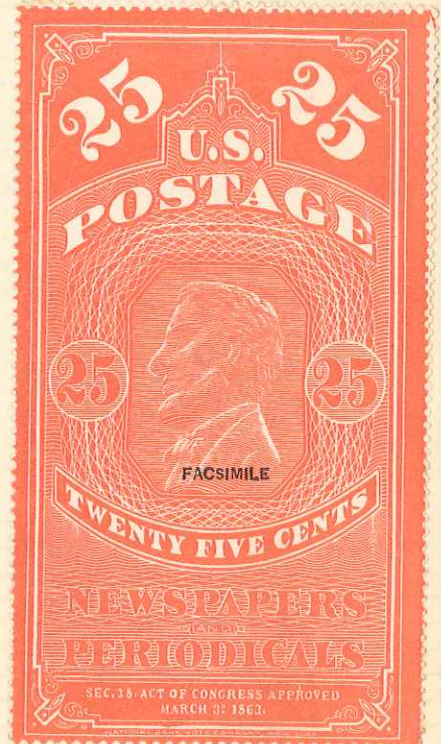
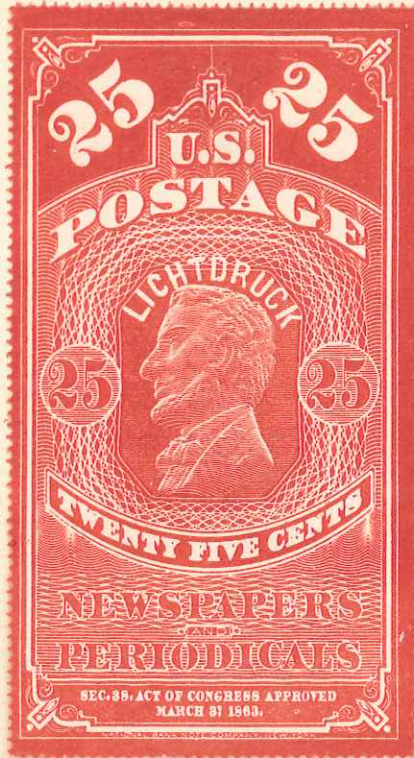
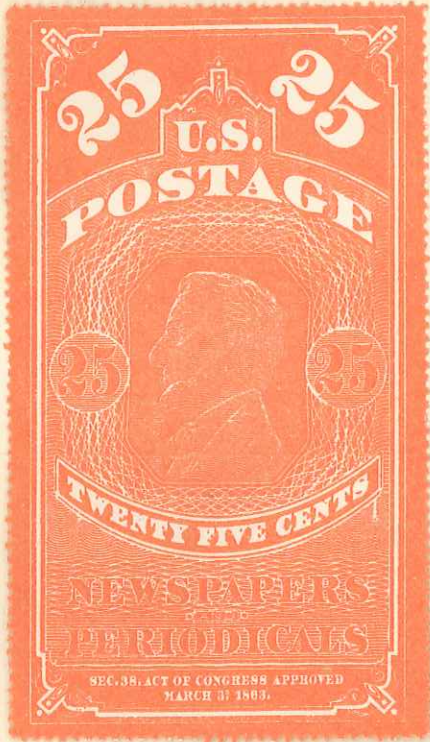
Original  
Avklippt  
tandn.



Nytryck  
Falsk  
stämpel



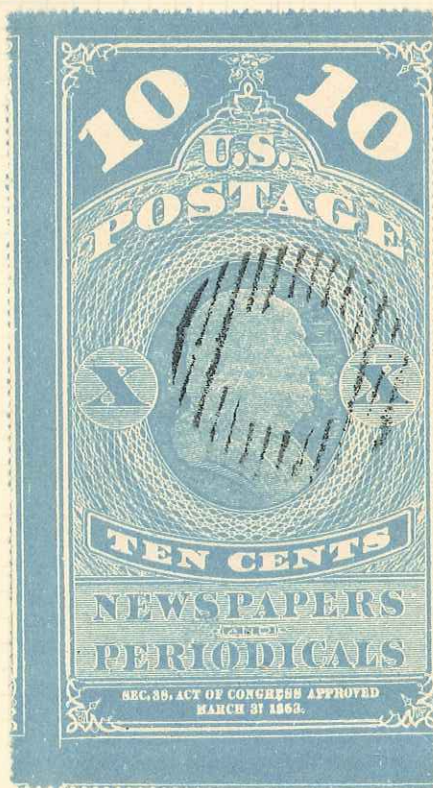
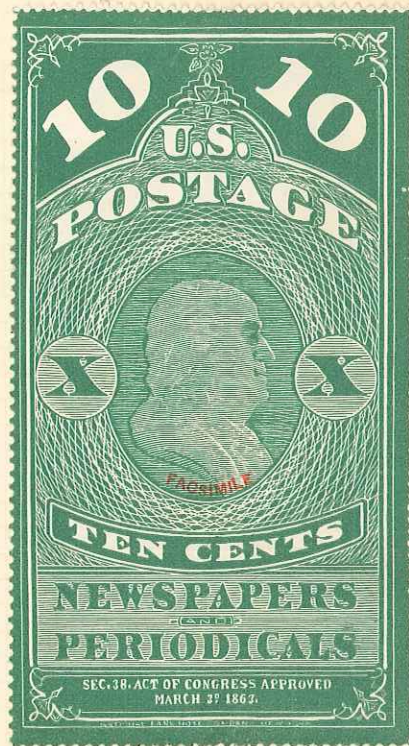
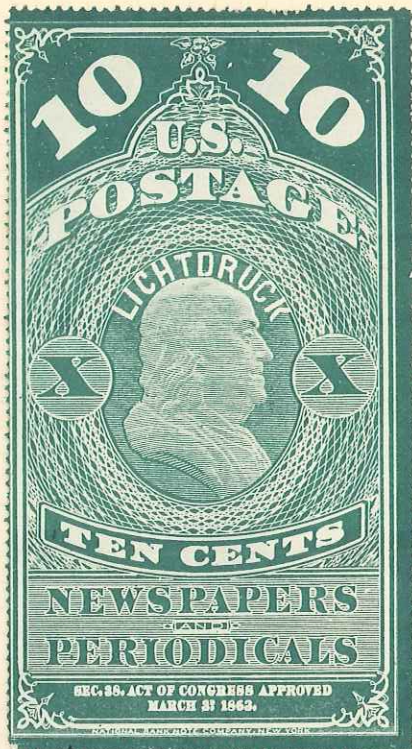
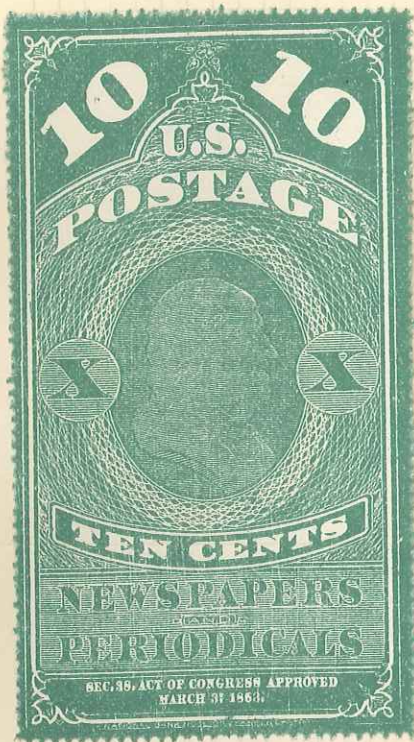
Falsifikat



Original  
Akklippt  
bande.



Falsifikat



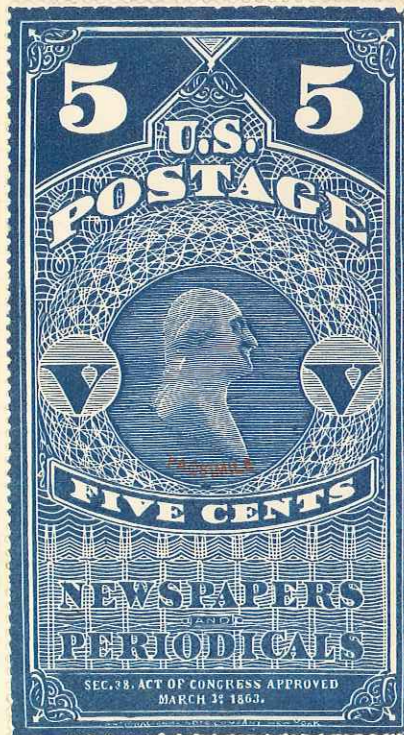
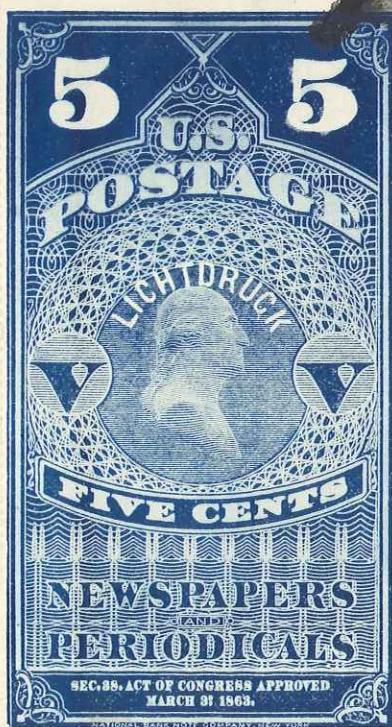


Falsifikat

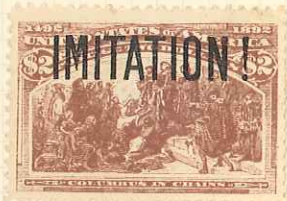
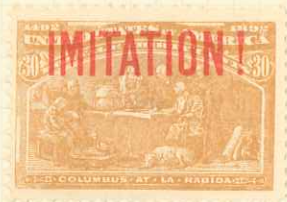


Marka falsch  
Stempel falsch

T.11









Falsifikat



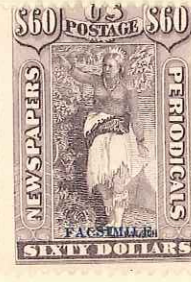
"FALSCH"

Falsifikat





Falsifikat



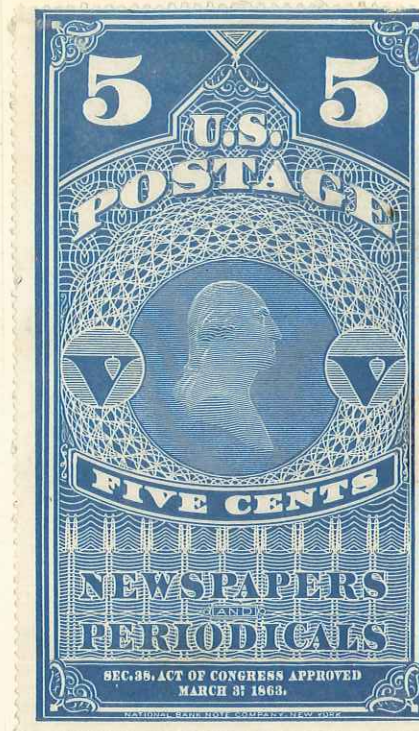




Polsifikat

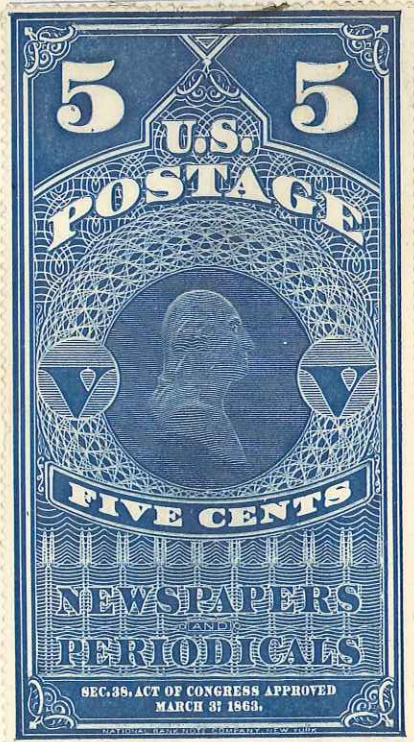


1865  
National Bank Note Co.



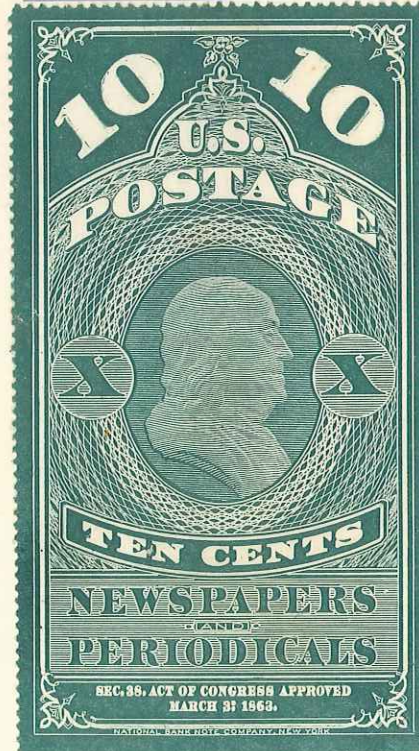
Original T. 12.  
Med gummi

1875  
Continental Bank Note Co.



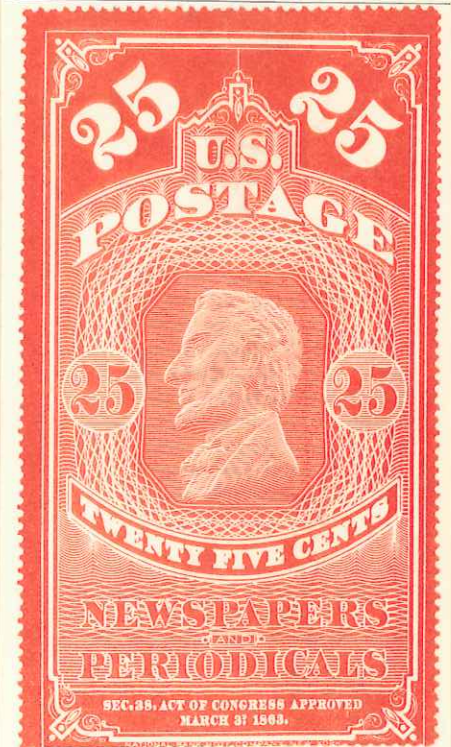
Nytryck  
Hårt hvitt ppr  
Utan gummi

1875  
Continental Bank Note Co.



Nytryck  
Hårt hvitt ppr  
Utan gummi

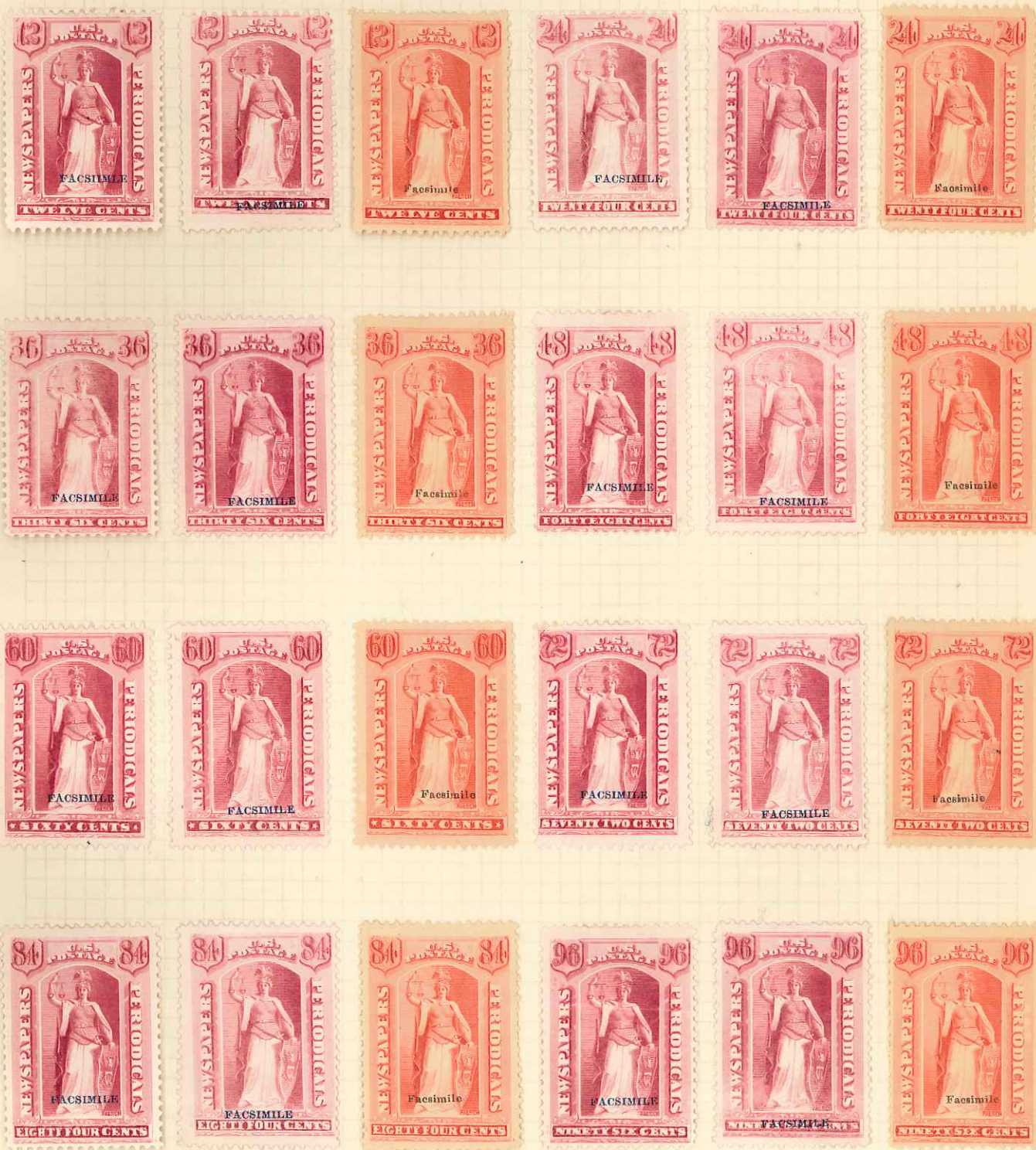
1875  
Continental Bank Note Co.



Nytryck  
Hårt vitt papper  
Utan gummi



Falsifikat





Falsifikat





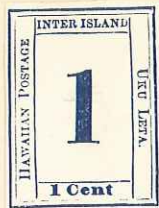
Blått  
tryck



Falsifikat



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cent



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cent



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cent



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cents



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cents

Svart  
tryck



Falsifikat  
Stora H.o.F



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cent



Falsifikat  
Saknar punkt  
efter Cent

Blått  
tryck



↑ V  
Original  
Crocker plåt  
XVI  
No. 1  
[skadadt "e"]



Falsifikat





← ----- Helfalsifikat ----- →



Falsifikat  
Litografi



Falsifikat  
Litografi



Helfalsifikat



Helfalsifikat  
Gravyr

- a : platt 3 (=orig.)  
b : kort t (=orig.)  
c : enkel linie  
[hos orig. dubbel]

Se:  
Farée: sid. 473  
Hanciau: S. G. M. J. XI  
sid. 159



Dito

Se även artikel:  
"The Boston Forgery"  
av W. J. Eckhardt.  
"Stamps" No. 806  
21/2/48 p. 320



Original  
Apflißt landn



Falsifikat  
Litografi



Hawaii 1861 2 cents (Kamehamea IV)

1861. Original. Litografi på horisontalt eller vertikalt strim-  
mint papper. 2 tryckupplagor: 1861 och (?) 1863.

1869. Nytryck. Gravyr. Gravyrplåten framställd efter original-  
gravyren till de litograferade märkena. Denna tredje  
upplaga kom flera år efter det att 1864 års tandade  
2 c.-märke emitterats och måste därför betraktas såsom  
n y t r y c k (Munk s.813).  
Största delen af upplagan öfvertrycktes CANCELLED

1885. "Amtlicher Nachdruck". (Munk s.814). Både tryckplåten  
och originalgravyren hade förkommit. American Bank Note  
Co. framställde en ny gravyr, som skiljer sig från den  
föregående i flera detaljer.  
Äfven med öfvertryck SPECIMEN.

1889/90. "Amtlicher Nachdruck". (Munk sid.815). Man hade åter-  
funnit den originalgravyr, som begagnats både för de li-  
tografiska emissionerna och 1869 års nytryck i gravyr.  
American Bank Note Co. "restaurerade" originalgravyren  
och framställde en ny tryckplåt.  
Äfven med öfvertryck SPECIMEN och REPRINT.

Kännetecken (de viktigaste)

<u>Nytryck 1869</u>	<u>"Nachdruck"</u> <u>1885</u>	<u>"Nachdruck"</u> <u>1889/90</u>
karmin	orangeröd	karmin
a) Midtstrecket hos "A" i "ELUA" står högre	midtstrecket står lägre	lika med nytr.1869
b) "K" i "KENETA" har kortare undre stapel	"K" har annan form	lika med nytr.1869
c) "E" i "KENETA" hafva öfre och undre tvär- strecken lika långa	de nedre strecken hos "E" äro längre än de öfre	lika med nytr.1869
d) utan konturering af näsan	utan konturering af näsan	längs näsan löpa tre skarpa, paral- lela linjer från in- re vinkeln af vän- stra ögat ned till mustaschen
e) svaga konturlinjer kring "2" i bägge öfre hörnen	kraftigare kontur- linjer	kraftigare kontur- linjer





"Nachdruck"  
1889



e →



↑↑↑  
abc

Nytryck  
1869



Falsk  
stempel



e →

↑↑↑  
abc

"Nachdruck"  
1889



e →

↑↑↑  
abc

"Nachdruck"  
1889

e →



↑↑↑  
abc

"Nachdruck"  
1885



Hawaii 1853 13 cents (Kamahamea III)

Nytryck 1867/8. Den andra tryckupplagan af detta märke inträffade i Honolulu långt efter det att valören å 13 c. satts ur kurs. Den är alltså att anse såsom n y t r y c k. (Munk s.748).

Tryckt med originalplåten (utan några som helst ändringar) å 20 märken (5 hor. x 4 vert.)

En stor del af upplagan öfvertryckt SPECIMEN (efter 1869, se Ohrt s.146).

"Nachdruck" 1889. I olikhet mot hvad fallet var med 5 c. framställdes en helt ny moderstämpel, med hvilken en ny plåt fabricerades. American Bank Note Co.

Efter år 1892 öfvertrycktes dessa märken med REPRINT (Munk s.811).

Afbildning: se Hanciau, S.G.M.J. XI 161.

Kännetecken.

Original resp.  
nytryck 1867

"Nachdruck"  
1889

- a) hos "13" i öfre vänstra hörnet har "3" den undre bågen tillplattad
- b) kort "t" i "Cts" upptill till vänster
- c) dubbel omramningslinje till höger

"3" har rund undre båge  
  
"t" af samma längd som "C"  
  
lika med original och nytryck 1867 x)

x) Ohrt och Serrane uppgifva i sina arbeten, att dessa "Nachdrucke" hafva enkel linje till höger, hvilket är oriktigt. Förmodligen har en sammanblandning skett med den fina förfalskningen i gravyr, som endast har en linje tillhöger.

Dessutom flera andra smärre afvikelser (Hanciau, S.G.M.J. XI 159). Jämför äfven Earée band II, s.474 ("Sixth /Government/ Forgery").







Nytryck 1867/8. Den fjärde tryckupplagan af detta märke inträffade i Honolulu först e f t e r det att de nya märkena å 5 c. (Kamehamea V) tagits i bruk, något som skedde i Maj 1866 (Munk s.748). Den fjärde upplagan är alltså att anse som n y t r y c k.

Tryckt med originalplåten (utan några som helst ändringar) å 20 märken (5 hor. x 4 vert.). Beskrifning af de olika undertyperna se Hanciau, S.G.M.J.XI 131.

En stor del af upplagan öfvertryckt SPECIMEN (efter 1869, se Ohrt s.146).

"Nachdruck" 1889. Eftergraverad moderstämpel och ny tryckplåt framställd hos American Bank Note Co. (Munk s.810).

Ark som förut å 20 märken (5 x 4).

Efter år 1892 öfvertrycktes dessa märken med REPRINT (Munk s.811).

Afbildning: se Hanciau, S.G.M.J.XI 161.

Kännetecken.

Original resp.  
nytryck 1867

"Nachdruck"  
1889

a) 2 punkter framför "5" i  
öfre högra hörnet

Utan punkter

b) punkterna under T och S  
i valörfältet äro mindre

punkterna större

c) små färgfläckar utskjutande  
från valörfältets öfre in-  
fattningslinje, snedt ofvan-  
för F och T x)

lika med original resp.  
nytryck 1867 x)

Dessutom flera andra smärre afvikelser uppkomna genom eftergraveringen (Hanciau: S.G.M.J.XI 159)

x) Dessa färgfläckar uppkommo på följande sätt. Original-gravyren till 5 c. framställdes från 13 c. De bägge "protuberanserna" hos 5 c. äro kvarvarande spår efter ofullständigt aflägsnande af de bägge vertikala strecken i valörfältet hos 13 c. - Att "Nachdruck" har just dessa samma fläckar bevisar, att det är originalets moderstämpel, som eftergraverats för framställandet af 1889 års "Nachdruck".