

PO'OLEKA O HAWAII



The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 49

October 1994

Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

NOVEMBER, 1994

11/6	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10.00AM - 5:00 PM
11/10-13	H.S.N.A. Annual Coin Show	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. See Ad for Times
11/14	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.
11/19	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1:00-3:00 PM.
11/21	Windward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua 7:30 PM.
11/28	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.

DECEMBER, 1994

12/4	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10.00AM - 5:00 PM
12/12	H.P.S. CHRISTMAS Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.
12/17	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1:00-3:00 PM.
12/19	Windward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua 7:30 PM.
12/26	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.

JANUARY, 1995

1/8	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10.00AM - 5:00 PM
1/9	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.
1/14	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1:00-3:00 PM.
1/16	Windward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua 7:30 PM.
1/23	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.

THE HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY 1994 Officers

President	Mr. Wayne T. Yakuma
First Vice President	Mr. Peter W. Burk
Second Vice President	Mr. Raymond M. DeHay
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PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

Editor	Mr. Louis Loucks
Associate Editor	Mr. Peter W. Burk Ms. Victoria Bannan

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Half Back Cover \$50.00. Deadline for ads is the last day of March, June, September or December. Submit ad copy with remittance to the Editor.

Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the editor. Send a #10 SASE to the Editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for submittal. It's easy to do.

Cover Illustrations

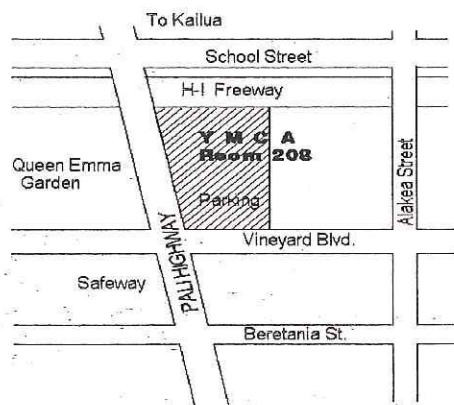
WONDERS OF THE SEA, Courtesy U. S. Postal Service

MANUSCRIPT COVER, KAPOHO TO CHINATOWN, Floyd Fitzpatrick Collection

MAKENA CANCELLATION, H & P Sales

Monthly Meeting and Monthly Swapmeet

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets at 7:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the Nuuanu YMCA in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. A Swapmeet and board meeting is held at 7:00 PM on the fourth Monday of each month at the same location. We invite you to attend, meet your fellow members, enjoy the program and talk stamps. The public is welcome at all our meetings and we encourage you to become a member.



PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society
Number 49

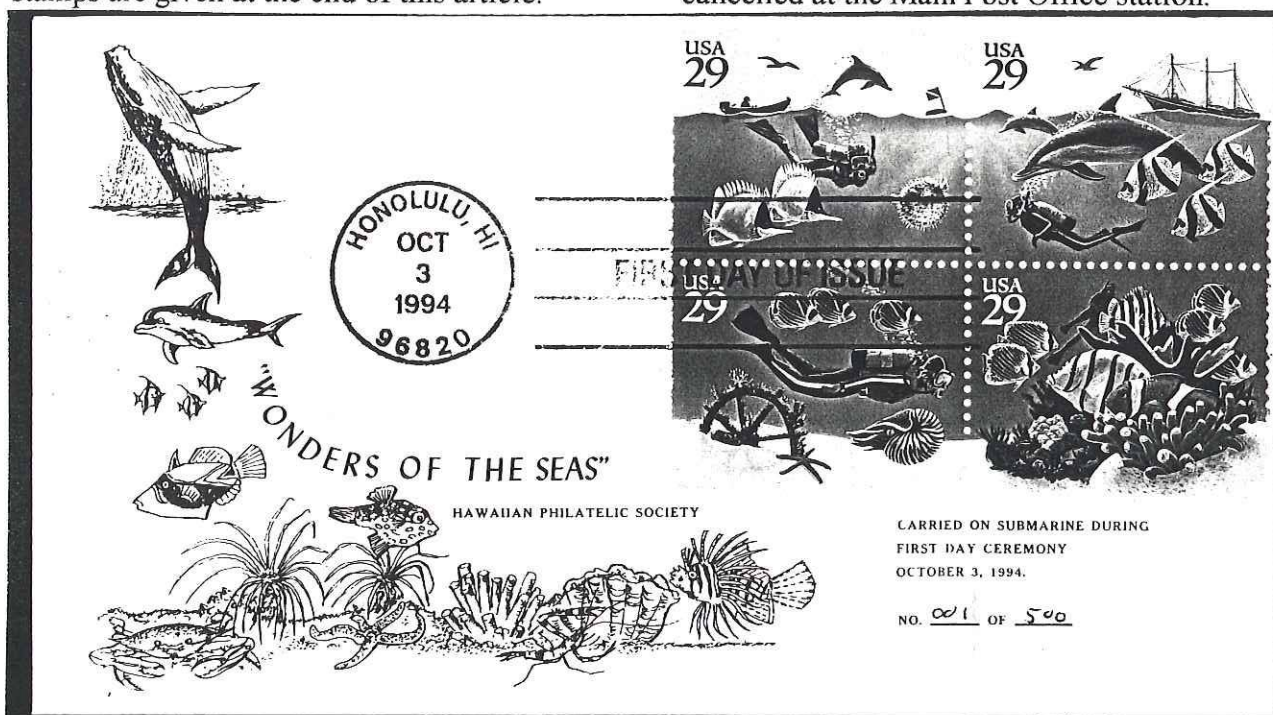
October 1994

The Wonders of the Sea Stamps

First Underwater Cancellation Ceremony Splashes Off Stamp Collecting Month

On Monday, October 3, 1994, Honolulu was host to the first day ceremonies for the United States Postal Service "Wonders of the Sea" stamps and the inauguration of National Stamp Collecting Month. The event featured a submarine voyage by invited guests and participants to a site on the Waikiki reef and the underwater first day cancellation of a U. S. stamp. Details of the stamps are given at the end of this article.

At 5:00 AM, Wayne Yakuma and Kay Hoke arrived at the main post office to obtain the first stamps sold. With the assistance of other members whose dedication to the cause was greater than their objections to the taste of USPS gum, some 550 blocks were then affixed to special covers to be carried on the submarine for the ceremony. Additional first day covers were franked and cancelled at the Main Post Office station.

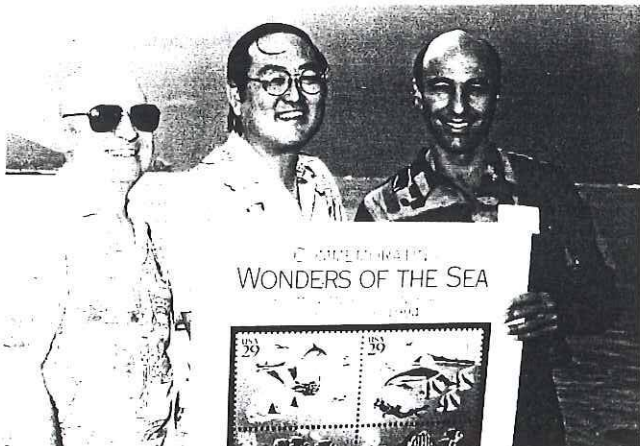


For the Honolulu Philatelic Society preparations included the creation of a cachet cover designed by graphic illustrator Charles Matsuda, assistance with preparations for the ceremony itself, and the franking of covers to be carried on the submarine and cancelled for society members and other collectors.

At 8:30 AM, Wayne and Kay were at the waiting area for the submarine Atlantis, which was crowded with postal service officials, guests and media representatives. Soon after 9:00 AM, everyone moved to the dock, where photographs were taken with Charles Lynn Bragg, designer of the stamps. Everyone received a plastic priority mailbag

containing a special tee shirt with a reproduction of the stamps, an information folder and a program.

There were two submarines, one for officials and guests, one for media and more guests. All seats faced the large portholes outside which was a fine view of the reef and the divers. The place looked like a diver's convention. There were the divers to cancel the stamp and affix the plaque to the reef; divers to video tape the cancellation; divers to manage the many cables strewn around by the video divers; divers to photograph all the other divers and probably a few divers just looking on.



Kay Hoke, Wayne Yakuma, Charles Lynn Bragg

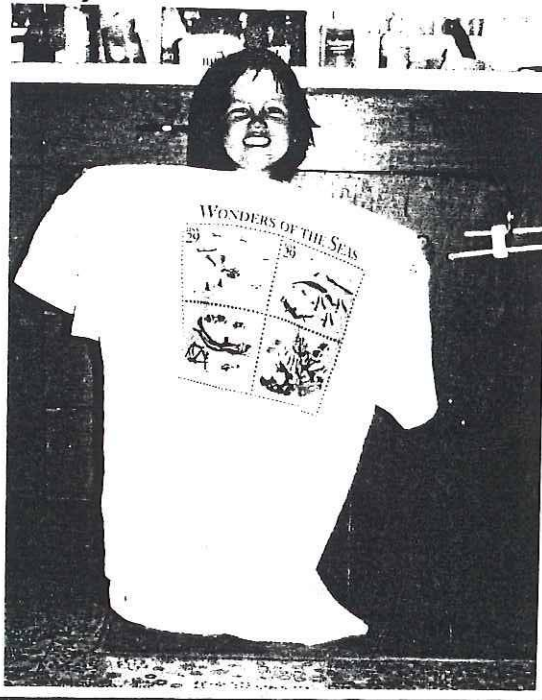
The official cover was designed by John Pitre of Wyland Galleries and placed inside a plexiglass underwater case with the canceller attached. During a trial run, the case leaked and the first cover was destroyed, but during the ceremony everything worked perfectly. The cover and apparatus will be given either to the National Postal Museum or to Bishop Museum in Honolulu as a memorial of the first underwater first day ceremony in the United States.

Underwater dedicatory remarks were made by the divers and the site and plaque were blessed by the Rev. William Kaina of Kawaiahao Church.

Upon the return of the submarines, a well attended ceremony was held at the Hawaiian Village Resort Hotel. Remarks by Governor John Waihee and other officials, dedication

of the stamps and an the winning Youth Contest Essay by Dale Tamayose of Maoanlua School, brought things to a happy conclusion. Colorful programs with cancelled blocks were presented to all attendees.

First Day Cancellations were available at the Downtown Post Office, the Waikiki Aquarium and the Hawaiian Village ceremony site. The Society has both cancelled and uncanceled cacheted envelopes available and details of costs will be announced in the monthly bulletin. The covers carried on the submarine will be available to members only.



Technical Details:

Issue:	Wonders of the Sea, 29¢ Block of 4, Commemorative sheet of 24 stamps.
Designer:	Charles Lynn Bragg, Los Angeles CA.
Typographer:	John Boyd, New York NY
Art Director:	Carl Herman, Ponte Vedra Beach, FL
Modeler:	Ron Sentra
Printing:	Offset Lithography
Printer:	Banknote Corp. of America at Barton Press, West Orange N.J.
Image Area:	1.225 x 1.56 inches / 31.1 x 39.6 mm
Overall Size:	1.225 x 1.56 inches / 31.1 x 39.6 mm
Plate Nbrs:	1111, 2222, 3333
Marginal	
Markings:	©USPS 1993, Plate position diagram, Price.

Reflections On Old Chinatown - Part 1

Karen Awong

In Hawaii there are many places to visit, most with interesting history that makes them more intriguing.

Before I start my work day, there are times when I will break the routine by stopping in downtown Chinatown. I step off the bus and an exotic and mysterious atmosphere envelops me as I start my walk towards the crowded markets. Torch Ginger, Bird of Paradise and purple, pink and red Antheriums poke out of their containers vying for attention in front of a market place crowded with people. Life in Chinatown begins early in the day. Everyone is busy inspecting vegetables, roots, herbs and spices of such strange origins that their names elude me. Each bin offers a variety of food, tins of teas, and an array of chinaware and utensils, many of which I have never seen before.

As I take my purchase to the counter, two men sitting comfortably at the register are engrossed in a conversation, speaking rapidly in Chinese. One is obviously the proprietor and the other appears to be a friend who has stopped by to pass the morning. In this store the atmosphere is comfortable and laid back and, no, the owner doesn't drink tea so he can't tell me anything about the tins I have selected. He is friendly and I like the looks of the containers and the price is right and so I buy several different types.

During the late 1800's this type of store would have been a center of activity among the oriental inhabitants of Chinatown. It was a place you could go to on your Sunday off from the plantation. You could buy some type of treat and meet and talk with others as you shared your purchase among those gathered there. If you

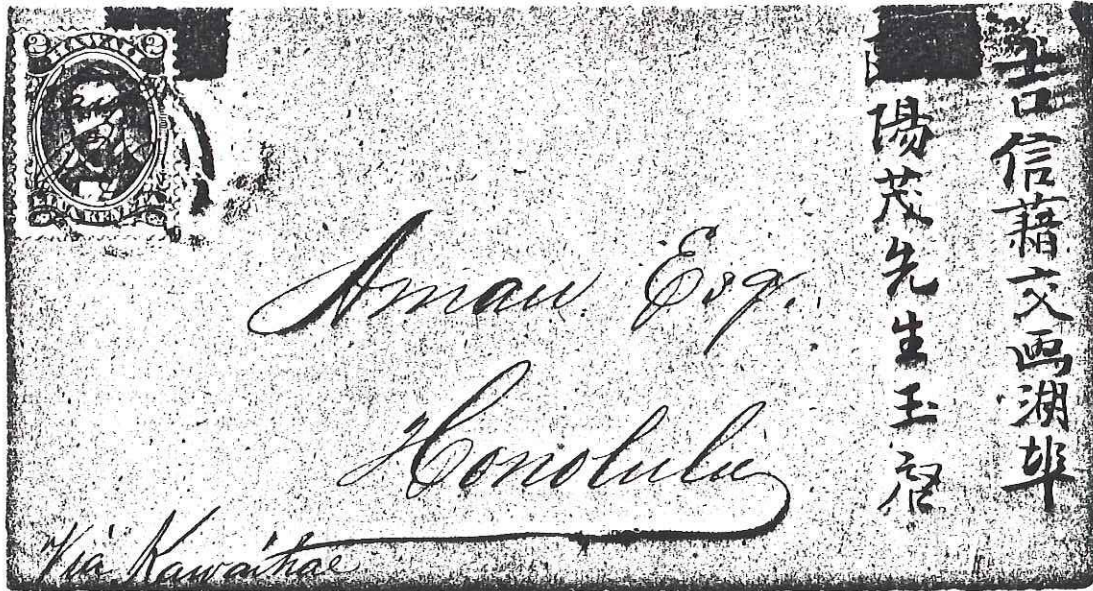


Figure 1 The Fitzpatrick Collection

Inside a dim and crowded store I stand in a quandary as I slowly look over the rows of teas packed in colorful tins with Chinese characters running up and down the sides. The attractive containers, densely packed row upon row, make my decision a hard one.

were so inclined you might be able to get into the back room where there were gambling and card games taking place.

The store served as more than a place to buy food. It was also a bank and post office. If you were from the same village in China as the owner of the store, you were more than likely to get a meal and a place to stay. One such establishment was Wing Sing Wo ("Chinatown" by

Francis Carter). They had a branch store in Ha Chak Hee, a market town in See Dai Doo province, China. If need be, you could go there to communicate with family living in that district. The Honolulu store's connections with China meant trade was going back and forth to Hawaii and letters were sent both ways with the goods. In the back of the store there would be a wire rack with many letters attached from relatives in China. Many immigrants were illiterate. The stores often had professional letter writers to read your mail and compose a reply using just the right words to communicate the perfect sentiment. The store could receive the customer's money and enclose it with the letters sent back to the homeland.

This mail was not a part of the normal postal system and it was sent without stamps or cancels. However, when Chinese in one Hawaiian town wrote to those in another, the letters needed to be addressed in English so the post office staff could read them. Often an accommodation agent was used who would read the Chinese address and forward the mail to the right place. Such a cover is shown in Figure 1, mailed in Kapoho Maui via Kawaihae, Hawaii to Mr. Amau in Honolulu. Note that the cover has a manuscript cancel, the only Kapoho cancel known.

Chinese immigration was heavy in the later years of the last century and the cause of much controversy and legislation. While Chinese had been present in Hawaii since 1794, the main immigration began with the rise of major plantations in the 1870s. The population of Hawaii had declined to the point where adequate labor was not available. It was feared that the population would decrease so much that other countries would not recognize the legitimacy of the Hawaiian government. Beginning in 1874 the government made contracts with Chinese firms to import laborers. This started off modestly with about 200 immigrants in the first two years. Immigration quickly became a flood as word got around of opportunities in Hawaii. By the end of 1882 almost 15,000 had come, resulting in a glut of labor. The Chinese tended to immigrate as single males, few women being induced to come. As they did not bring their families,

many intended to make their stake and return to live well in the homeland. They found conditions on the plantations hard, but not worse than in China. Plantation labor was governed by contracts for a term of years, after which the laborer could remain or move away. A serious and industrious people, the Chinese tended to leave the plantations as soon as their contracts expired and to seek greater opportunity in the towns. Many of them came to Chinatown in Honolulu. Many of them never went back to the homeland, but chose to make their lives in Hawaii.

Among Immigrants, gambling wasn't the only vice. Opium smoking was commonly accepted. The importation of opium had been prohibited, but in 1886, despite tremendous opposition in the legislature, a bill was finally passed and signed by the king which permitted the sale of a license to a single Chinese merchant. Annual auctions were held by the government to control the importing and selling of opium. The distribution of opium was restricted. It was illegal to sell it to native Hawaiians except on perscription. Hawaiian postage stamps were used as revenue stamps on legal certificates of importation, cancelled with a Maltese Cross (See Figure 2). The attempt to confine this vice gave rise to corruption and bribery and only proved to increase the smuggling of the drug. It wasn't until the 1930s that this problem was brought under control.



Fig. 2 Revenue Cancels for Opium Imports

By the late 1800's, the crowded conditions in Chinatown, combined with the sanitary problems of garbage and inadequate or non-existent sewers, would pose more of a problem than that of opium. There were many fires, including a great one in 1886 that leveled much of the district. This was almost the beginning of the end for the old Chinatown.

Hawaiian Collectors Forum

Louis D. Loucks, Editor

You will notice that I have changed the name of the column. A lot has happened and needs to be brought to your attention, but it isn't all town cancels.

The last two months have been a fascinating and productive time for me and I hope you will find something of interest in the column. I would like to thank everyone who has responded to my appeal for advice and information and to ask that you keep it up if you find the column useful.

THE POST OFFICE HANDBOOK

The first installment of the handbook is included as the center pages of this issue. In order to make up the manual pages, pull out the sheets, cut them apart and then cut each one in half resulting in 5-1/2" x 8-1/2" pages. I haven't numbered the pages, as I will be issuing them in a somewhat random fashion as material is ready. I include the Town and Island name at the bottom of each page and you can arrange them to suit yourself, by Island or Town. The pages will fit into a small 3-ring notebook (I use a Wilson Jones #364-10). If the Society makes printed covers available, they will be in this size and with this arrangement of holes.

This installment includes some general information about Kauai and listings for the first five post offices. Next issue, we will be starting the cancellations for Honolulu and, after those are complete, we will return to Kauai and then continue with the other islands.

The cancels for this installment are furnished by Mr. Floyd Fitzpatrick, who has studied and collected Hawaiian material for more than fifty years. Mr. Fitzpatrick was a major collaborator with Edward Burns in his researches on Hawaiian Postmarks. He owns what is probably the definitive collection of

townmarks and cancellations which he has generously agreed to share with the Society.

Bert Matsuura of McCully Stamp and Coin Company, has also been very forthcoming with information and help. He has lent us lists of towns and postmasters, slides, tape recordings of conversations between town cancel collectors working on the Burns books and a complete run of Mitchell's Hawaiian Philatelist from 1978-1983. All good stuff and he has my thanks.

Julius Lichtenstein, James Tahata, Gerald Kwock, Stanley Miyagi and others have contributed useful information. It will be appearing in future issues.

TOWNS AND POSTMASTERS

As part of the handbook, the Society is compiling a new list of all the town names and postmasters known in the Kingdom, Provisional Government and Republic. The earlier listings follow Burns but, from 1874 to 1900, the listing has been updated by reference to Thrums Hawaiian Annual, which listed all active offices and postmasters every year. The list is being checked and will be made available to interested members. I also have a listing which includes many towns not previously recorded and which may or may not have been post offices (no cancels so far). Finally, I have a list of all post offices up to 1959 and including Guam, Midway and the Philippines, but I can't personally vouch for the information.

MAIL RATES AND ROUTES

I am looking for information on mail routes on each island, the days on which they were serviced and the towns along the route. Particularly for the early dates, I am not sure just where to start. Can anyone suggest a source of information? I want to

draw a map of each island with all the towns and routes indicated. Thrums gives information for the years after 1874.

NEW CANCELLATIONS

Since the Society stopped publishing notices of new findings, we have sort of lost track of things. The following were sent to us recently. Please send your comments to PO'OLEKA and I will get them to the right place. If you send notice of other discoveries, please include a good copy illustration so we can include that in the column.

Alan Dillon reports a Kahului strike of MH 271.017 dated Feb. 6, 1900, an unquestionably clear strike.

Alan Dillon also reports a Honolulu strike of MH 223.029 dated June 4, 1878, a clear strike.

HELP NEEDED FOR BANKNOTE OVERPRINTS RESEARCH

Joe Dassis has written to the Society asking for help with research he is doing into Overprinted Banknote issues. Here is what he needs:

"We have evidence that suggests that position 36 has an "S" of "PROVISIONAL" without a top serif, occurring in the State IV and State V overprintings. We believe that this sans-serif occurs only in these last two states of overprinting. We need to research the condition of position 36 "S" of "PROVISIONAL" in both the earlier and later overprintings. (See the I.D.C. "Hawaiian Stamps and Related Issues" for reference). We need to contact Hawaii Banknote collectors who may have multiple blocks of overprinted Banknotes that contain position 36."

If anyone can help here, either write to the Society or directly to Joe Dassis at 606 Elsie Avenue, San Leandro CA 94577-5212. Your Kokua will be appreciated. Joe is a prolific researcher and writer. His "I.D.C. CATALOG OF HAWAII STAMPS AND RELATED ISSUES" probably contains

more industrial-strength information than anything outside of Meyer-Harris itself. If you don't have a copy, you owe it to yourself to invest in one. My copy has a price of \$20.00 but that was in 1983 so it may not be correct 10 years later.

SUBMITTING YOUR HAWAII TOWN CANCELS FOR AUCTION

Hawaiian stamps and Town Cancells are the lifeblood of your society auction. We have been seeing extremely active bidding and excellent returns on lots submitted for the auctions. Unfortunately, not all auction preparers are experienced Town Cancel Collectors, so we need a little help and some more information on the bid sheet.

When you prepare a lot, please give us all the information you would like to see on the list if you were bidding. The number of the stamp, condition, Meyer-Harris cancel number, rarity and color of cancel should all be indicated. It would also be useful if you would include your assessment of the strength of the cancel and what letters are visible. The standard format is to give the town and Island name (if visible) with the visible letters in upper case as kahULUi, mAUi. Finally, give the date of the cancel if appropriate.

We are going to a system of preparing the auction with several people each doing the part they know best. Your help will assist us in getting the lists out accurately, and in a timely manner and result in the highest realizations to to you as the vendor.

Please remember that the May Auction is our ALL HAWAIIAN offering and every type of Hawaiian material is welcome. We include postcards, letters, autographs, guide books and other quality material. You need to get your lots to us at least 90 days early to be sure of having them included in the May auction. We will again be holding a mail only auction in late summer, so you should also be considering joining with us for that one.

Louis D. Loucks, Editor

INTRODUCTION

**POST OFFICES and CANCELLATIONS
of the
KINGDOM OF HAWAII (1851-1893)
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (1893-
1895)
and the
REPUBLIC OF HAWAII (1895-1898)**

**The Hawaiian Philatelic Society
P. O. Box 10015
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0015**

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society offers this manual for the enjoyment and assistance of collectors of Hawaiian stamps, covers and related materials. Previous works have described the stamps in detail and have established the catalog numbering system and the classification system for cancellations. This manual will describe the post offices themselves, with dates of operation, postmasters, illustrations of the town or post office, and illustrations of known town marks and related cancellations. In offering this book, we realize that it is a maiden effort and welcome any contribution that would make it more complete.

It is our intention to publish approximately eight to twelve towns in each issue of PO'OLEKA, the quarterly journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society. Upon completion, the manual will be offered in looseleaf form by the Society.

The comprehensive presentation of townmarks in this manual would not be possible without the assistance of Mr. Floyd Fitzpatrick. He has agreed to give us the benefit of his knowledge, experience and research over a period of more than fifty years and to make available examples from what is most probably the definitive collection of Hawaiian Cancellations. Mr. Fitzpatrick began collecting and dealing in Hawaiian stamps, covers and cancellations in the the 1940s when he bought the business of the late F. W. Reed at the Hawaii Theater Building in Honolulu. He funded extensive research in the then Territorial Archives to establish the town names, dates of operation and postmasters for the Kingdom, Provisional Government and Republic of Hawaii. Mr. Fitzpatrick collaborated closely with Edward Burns in the preparation of the two volumes of "Additions to Hawaii Postal History" and many of the citations and illustrations in those volumes are from his collection.

Most of the cancellations in this volume are from Mr. Fitzpatrick's collection. Many are on loose stamps and all have been scanned and the underlying stamp image suppressed. Where a satisfactory cancel is not on hand, we have left the space blank for the first publication. Collectors with fine cancels are encouraged to send them for review and inclusion in later issues of the pages.

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10/18/94

10/18/94

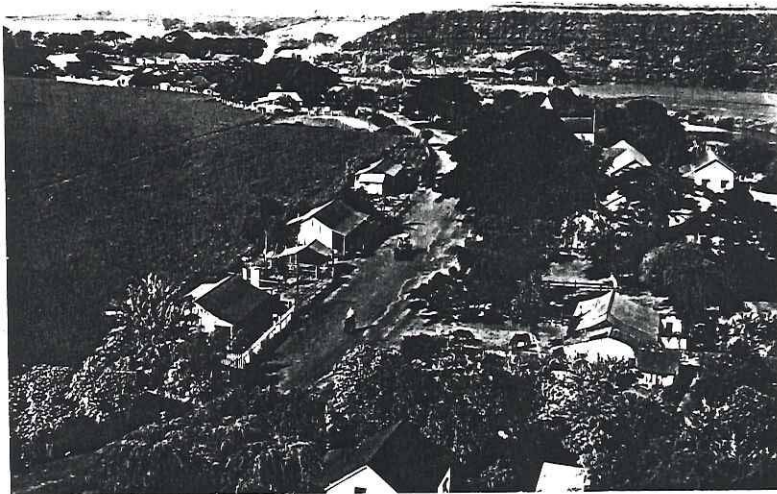
HANAPEPE, KAUAI

Dates of Operation: 1858-1866, 1893-1900

Postmasters:

1893-1894	J. B. Kahaleole
1895-1896	C. D. Pringle
1897-1900	H. H. Brodie

Hanapepe was a well established settlement before the coming of Europeans with some 700 residents in 1820. The valley was well watered and offered extensive areas for taro cultivation. Disease reduced the population until in the 1870's only a tiny village remained. Early Chinese rice farmers recognized this site as ideal for their crop and by the 1880's the town was almost entirely Chinese. In the 1890's further growth took place because it was one of the few towns where land could be bought fee simple. With a bank, 5 merchants, hotel, restaurant, pool hall, theaters, Chinese school, temple and opium hall, Hanapepe was the commercial and entertainment center of south Kauai. In the early 1900's many Japanese arrived. Prosperity continued until the early 1930's when Nawiliwili became the deep draft harbor making Lihue the business and government center, and the highway was re-routed away from the main street of the town.



Hanapepe about 1881

Bishop Museum

10/16/94

HANAPEPE
Kauai

KAPAA, KAUAI

Dates of Operation: 1880-1893

Postmasters:

1880-1881	G. H. Dole, Mgr. Makee Sugar Company
1882	G. H. Kaiwi
1883	J. B. Grant
1884	G. C. Potter
1885	G. H. Dole, Mgr. Makee Sugar Company
1886	J. T. Herapath
1886-1893	R. C. Spaulding

Located on the east coast, Kapaa had two initial advantages. The land was swampy and owned by the government. Chinese growers were able to get leases here and rice was always one of the crops. Sugar planting began in 1877 and there was a mill at Kapaa until it was consolidated with the Makee plantation in the early 1890's. The post office moved to Kealia in 1893, following the consolidation. As sugar leases expired, the government sold land to homesteaders, making Kapaa one of Kauai's few non-company towns and the commercial center of east Kauai. Relocation of Kealia Mill grinding to Lihue and the growing importance of that town reduced Kapaa to secondary status.



General View to the South

Bishop Museum

10/16/94

KAPAA
Kauai

KAPAA, KAUAI



282.013 R7 (FWF)
32-33 mm Dia., Purple or Black
10/82-2/91

KAPAA
Kauai

10/16/94

HANAPEPE, KAUAI



Image not Satisfactory
Will appear on next printing

281.013 R5 (FWF)
29-31 mm Dia., Purple
12/94-3/00

253.01 R4 (FWF)
27 mm Dia., Purple
1/00-5/00

HANAPEPE
Kauai

10/16/94

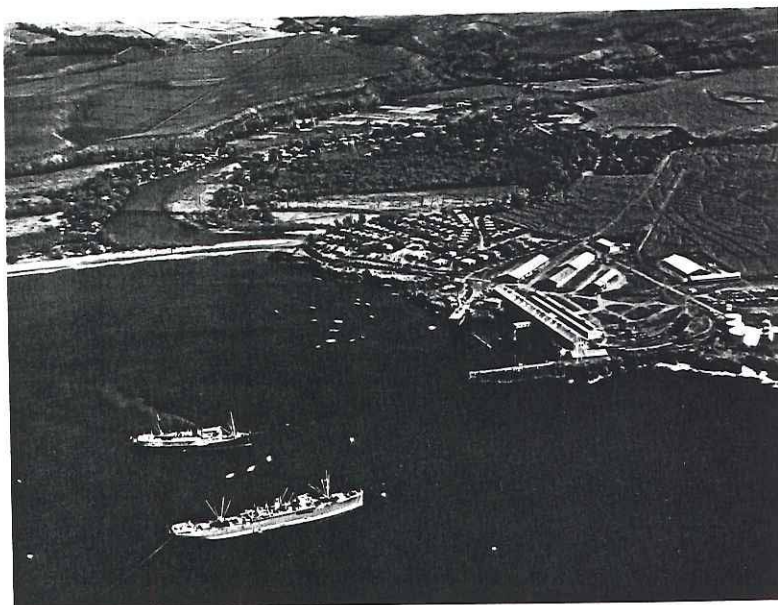
ELEELE, KAUAI

Dates of Operation 1898-1900

Postmasters:

1899-1900 E. E. Connant , Mgr, Kahuehonu Sugar Co.

Located at the mouth of the Hanapepe River and adjacent to the shipping roadstead, Eleele was the headquarters of the McBryde Sugar Company and the shipping center for all the south coast Kauai plantations. Judge McBryde started planting sugar in 1875 and his enterprise became Eleele Plantation. Organized in 1899 by Benjamin F. Dillingham, McBryde Sugar Company was a combination of Eleele Plantation, Koloa Agricultural Company and Wahiawa Ranch. In 1906, the Kauai Railway was built, connecting Makaweli, Eleele and subsequently Koloa; and making Eleele the sugar shipping point for all these plantations. The Eleele Terminal was renamed Port Allen in 1909, but Eleele town remains as the residential and administrative center.



Port Allen in Foreground, Eleele on headland, Hanapepe in the background, about 1930

Bishop Museum

10/16/94

ELEELE
Kauai

HANALEI, KAUAI

Dates of Operation: 1856 - 1900

Postmasters:

1858 -1863	A. Wilcox, Teacher
1866	A. White
1875-1876	John Ross, Owner, Kilauea Plantation
1877	A. Conradt, Mgr, Princeville Plantation
1878-1882	C. Koelling, Mgr. Princeville Plantation
1883-1884	J. M. Gibson, Storekeeper
1885-1888	J. C. Long, Cashier, Princeville Plantation
1889-1891	C. Koelling, Mgr, Princeville Plantation
1892	J. M. Radway
1894-1900	C. H. Willis

A mission station was established at Waioli, adjacent to Hanalei, in 1834. The large protected bay made this the shipping center for north Kauai. The land was marshy, well suited to taro and later to rice. Other crops were also tried, including silkworms, coffee, tobacco, citrus fruits and vegetables. Robert Wyllie began Princeville Plantation in 1853 and built his elaborate sugar mill in 1863. His business went bankrupt in 1867, but sugar continued to be grown in the area for another twenty five years. In the main, however, small farming was the standard at Hanalei.



Hanalei Valley looking to Village, 1890s

Bishop Museum

10/16/94

HANALEI
Kauai

HANALEI, KAUAI



238.02 R 2 (FWF)
30 mm Dia. Black
9/81-4/86



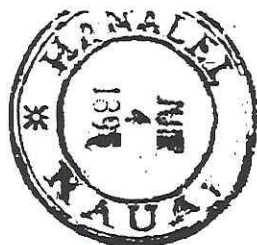
282.013 R 1R (FWF)
32-33 mm Dia., Black or Blue
1/84-8/87



255.12 R 3 (FWF)
29 mm Dia. Purple or Black
4/88-10/92



281.01 R 4 (FWF)
29-31 mm Dia., Purple,
3/91-5/98



282.011 R 6 (FWF)
32-33 mm Dia., Purple
1/93-11/96



253.01 R 5 (FWF)
27 mm Dia., Purple
1/98-6/00

ELEELE, KAUAI



253.01 R 1 (FWF)
29mm Dia. Purple
10/99-6/00

Acknowledgements

In a publication of this sort, where the material is produced on a continuing basis over a long period of time, the problem of properly recognizing those who have made contributions can be very complex. We have adopted the system of identifying each item with the initials of the contributor. A revised copy of this page will appear periodically, listing citations added since the previous printing. If you don't find yourself listed below, we will list you in the next printing and we want to thank in advance everyone who is contributing information to make the manual a success.

- (AH) Archives of Hawaii
- (BM) Bernice P. Bishop Museum Collections
- (FWF) Floyd W. Fitzpatrick Collection
- (HHS) Hawaiian Historical Society
- (HMS) Hawaiian Mission Society
- (LH) Library of Hawaii

10/16/94

Acknowledgements

ANAHOLA, KAUAI

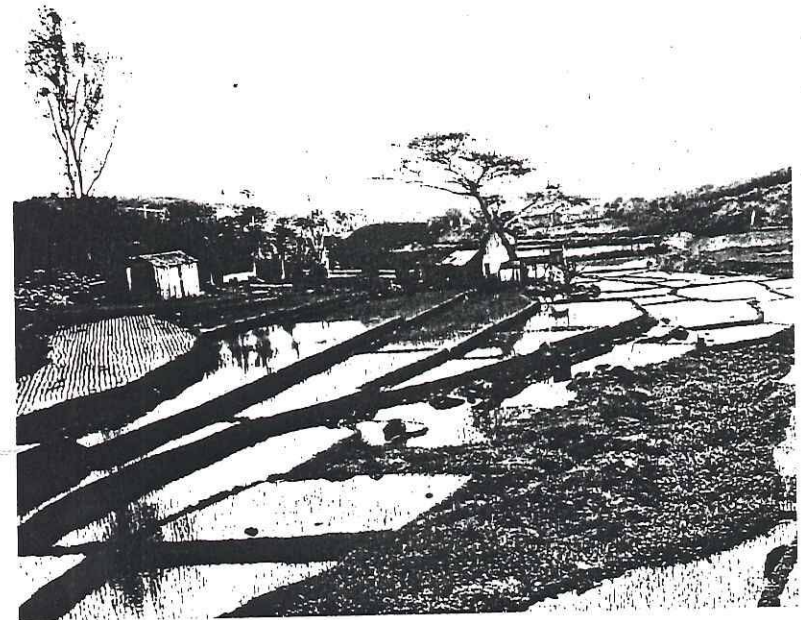
Dates of Operation: None Listed

Postmasters:

1858-1864 G. Griffith

1874-1900 No post office listed in Thrums.

Located on the northeast coast at the mouth of the Anahola River, the area was the site of a Hawaiian taro farming and fishing village. It was a rest stop on the trip round the island from Koloa to Hanalei. In the late 1800s, the Chinese used the plentiful water and fertile soil for rice farming. In 1921 the Ahukini Terminal & Railway Company extended its line to a wharf at Anahola Bay but no real community developed during the Nineteenth Century.



Anahola about 1915

Ray Jerome Baker Photo

Bishop Museum

10/16/94

ANAHOLA
Kauai

ANAHOLA, KAUAI

No Known Cancellations.

REPERFORATION - PART TWO

By the Expert Committee, the Philatelic Foundation

This two part article is being presented by the kind permission of the Philatelic Foundation. Part One discussed the various types of reperforations that are undertaken to improve the appearance of a stamp and thus to enhance its value. Part Two deals with reperforations performed to falsify the stamp in order to market it as another and more valuable item.

The last type of perforations we will discuss may or may not be considered reperforation. Since the basic stamp's identity is changed, it is the most fraudulent and therefore the most dangerous type of counterfeit perforations a collector can expect to confront. The intended result is a more valuable stamp, in terms of both the catalog and the market value.

Up to now we have concentrated on reperforation or the adding of new perforations on one or more sides. The basic stamp's identity remained the same, and only the market value of its worth was affected. A fully perforated or well-

remains there has always been more of a market for perforated coils than for imperforate ones. The perforations shown in the left pair in Figure 10 are too small and sharp, unlike those found on genuine coils. A genuinely perforated coil pair is shown on the right for comparison. Note that the genuine holes are larger and rougher than those on the faked pair at left. This is an example of a typical faked coil. A general rule will serve

the reader here. If an early flat plate coil stamp is well-centered and never-hinged, it is probably bad. Or, at best, it needs a certificate. While this statement may sound pessimistic, it is more often right than wrong.



Fig. 10

centered fault-free specimen will be worth more than its straight-edged, off-center or slightly defective counterpart. But now we face a whole new situation! What can reperforators do? Let us examine a few cases and explain the "whats" and "whys".

Figure 10 shows, on the left, a line pair of a 1-cent flat plate coil. While the stamps are genuine and this pair was issued by the U.S. government, the perforations have been added to an imperforate coil pair. A number of stamps were issued imperforate at the request of bulk mailers, companies that did large mailings back in the 1910s and 1920s. These companies used the coils either imperforate as issued or added their own perforations so they could use the coils in their affixing machines. Whatever the reason, the fact

The block of four stamps in figure 11 is listed in the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue as No. 519, or at least it claims to be Scott No. 519. This stamp, perforated 11, is quite rare since the basic stamp was issued during the period when the government was using 12-gauge perforations. A number of imperforate, double-line watermarked sheets were found and turned in for destruction by the New York postal authorities a dozen years after they were issued. The government, though, perforated and re-issued these sheets. They used the 11-gauge perforator then in use and the only one available. Since these No. 519s are limited in number, and there was no announcement of their issuance, they are quite scarce and command far greater prices than their imperforate or perf 12 counterparts. the imperforate stamps from which the government made

the original 519s are readily available and are still being used to create dangerous imitations.

Also in Figure 11 is a defective but genuine pair of Scott No. 519 from the PF's John N. Luff

PF's Expert Committee has examined, and found to be fraudulent, some excellent top and right side plate number blocks. This leads to the final point. All Scott No. 519s should have a certificate from a recognized authority.



Fig. 11

Reference Collection. On the surface, there is little to distinguish between the block and the pair. However, the photo points up some slight differences between the perforations. The perforation holes on the block are a trifle larger, are rougher, vary slightly in alignment and gauge differently, although ever so slightly, from the genuine Scott 519 pair. The block is not genuine.

A few other quick pointers on this tricky stamp should be mentioned. Because the sheets sat around for a few years before being returned and perforated, they tend to be a little toned, especially on the gum. This toning can vary, though, depending on where in the stack of sheets a stamp may have been located. In any case, the gum is usually more yellowish than normal for stamps of the period.

Second, it would appear that all sheets used to create Scott No. 519 were lower left panes of 100, having straight edges at top and right. The

Like Scott No. 519, the 2-cent single-line watermarked issue of 1915, perforated 11, was issued with little fanfare. Listed by Scott as No. 461, it has always been far scarcer than its modest catalog value would suggest. Because of the relative ease with which counterfeits can be made, the hobby abounds



Fig. 12

with them. The single copy shown in Figure 12 is part of the PF's reference collection. It was donated to get it off the market, as it is not genuine. The plate number block, however, is a genuine example of this scarce issue.

While identifying genuine copies of this stamp can be difficult, there are certain characteristics that help. Most important is color. Scott No.

imperforate stamp from which most counterfeit examples are made very rarely comes in the same shade. Most copies of Scott No. 409 are in deeper carmine and less red shades. The perfo-



Fig. 13

ration holes on a genuine Scott No. 461 are sharply punched and often appear very slightly oval-shaped along any row. Additionally, the opposite side corresponds closely since it was punched at the same time and at the same speed.

The reason for this elongation of perforation holes is attributable to perforation pins puncturing the paper and pulling out as the paper is moving. This results in a perforation hole that is pushed down slightly on one side where the pin enters the paper, and raised slightly on the opposite side of the hole as the same pin leaves. This raised effect is caused by the paper moving away from the perforating pin. This raised side is often left a bit ragged since tiny paper fibers remain attached to the higher side of the hole. These fibers left in the same areas of each perf hole along that row result in the optical effect of making the holes appear to be slightly oval shaped, rather than round. Often this rough side is at an angle rather than at the top, bottom or a side of the holes.

Figure 12 shows the difference between the perforations on the single and block of Scott No. 461. On the bad single stamp, the perforation holes are slightly larger and the gauge differs from the genuine block. The poorly centered block shows typical examples of Scott No. 461, while the single is well centered and has large margins. Copies do not come this way, and when they do, one has to be doubly careful to avoid something made for the individual who demands a condition that does not exist.

The pair of 2-cent stamps illustrated in Figure 13 was issued both perforated and imperforate. A very small number of the perforated stamps was also issued as shown, without vertical perforations. In this pair the stamps are real but the perforations at top and bottom are counterfeit. The horizontal perfs have been added to the issued imperforate stamps. The pair is shown to point out that more than 20 pairs, exactly like this one, have been submitted for opinion in the last two years, all of them bad! Genuine examples of this rare error, seldom encountered, are centered differently. A genuine example has not been submitted to the PF's Expert Committee for an opinion in the last six years.

Another problem is pictured in Figure 14. This time the stamp is one of the scarcer varieties, Scott No. 425d, perforated 12 by 10. Like many of the other stamps shown, it is not genuine. The perforations at top and bottom have been added to a horizontal coil stamp, Scott No. 444.



Fig. 14

The last type of perforation problem to be addressed is illustrated in Figure 15. The \$5 Columbian is not a stamp but a plate proof fraudulently perforated all around. Plate proofs come from imperforate sheets of trial impressions made from new printing plates before the issuance of actual stamps. A close examination of the perforations shows them to be too sharp, too large, and just too regular to be genuine for the American Banknote issues, which tend to have perforation holes more irregular than this. Above this proof is a genuinely perforated stamp

of the same issue. The proof from a new plate appears far sharper and clearer. Regularly issued stamps are printed from plates that wear during printing, and stamp impressions reflect this wear by appearing slightly blurrier than proofs. In addition, proofs are usually far cheaper than the corresponding high value stamps regularly issued during this period. Since there is less demand for proofs, the reason for this kind of manipulation becomes obvious.

Every type of perforation problem examined here comes from actual cases presented to the PF's Expert Committee for an opinion. This short survey is not intended to make a perforation expert out of the reader. It is intended to help warn the novice of possible problems he might encounter and suggest aids in

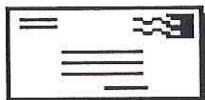
both identifying and solving them. Try to remember sheet formats, use comparison copies and a good perforation gauge, and know when to ask for help. Most dealers and auction houses are honest. Mistakes they make are usually not intentional.

Reperforation is not as hard to detect as some might think. This discussion should give those who use the techniques mentioned a much better understanding of how to look at stamps for possible problems

of reperforation. If any doubts remain after one uses these techniques, an expertizing service will usually be able to resolve them.



Fig. 15



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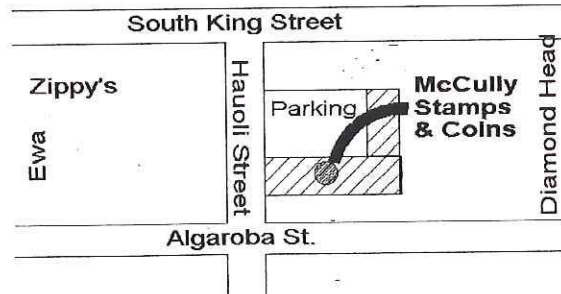
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THE THRILL OF DISCOVERY

A New Hawaiian Town Cancel

Kay Hoke and Richard W. Power

How many of you have bought a lot of Hawaiian town cancels hoping to discover an unknown or unreported town mark? Most likely this applies to all serious town mark collectors who have checked over cancels trusting that he or she might be the lucky one.

Recently a collector contacted our business offering to sell a large lot of common Hawaiian stamps. We said that we would be happy to look at them and evaluate the lot. Our first view was a little discouraging. The three hundred Scott #73 to #81 stamps were pasted to rice paper pages and many were brown from mildew. We negotiated an acceptable price for the lot.

Then the fun began. We began carefully checking each stamp. Most were canceled with no town marks, but there were a number with a rarity factor ranging from 3 to 6, based on the Meyer-Harris scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is rarest.



Fig. 1 Town cancel on stamp, 50% Enlargement

Near the bottom of the third page a nice strike showed up. The name definitely looked like MAKENA (see Figure 1) but that COULD NOT BE because Meyer-Harris stated "no postmark known". We next turned to "Additions to Hawaiian Postal History, Volumes I and II", written by Edward J. Burns and published by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society in 1972 and 1980 respectively. Volume I was no help as MAKENA was not listed. However, in volume II, page 26, there was the following entry. "No postmark known.

(M.H.) 281.011 4/5/98 on cover back as receiving cancel. New Marking. 2nd b/s strike reported by correspondent, 1899".

We were jubilant because it looked like we had hit the jackpot with a new discovery.

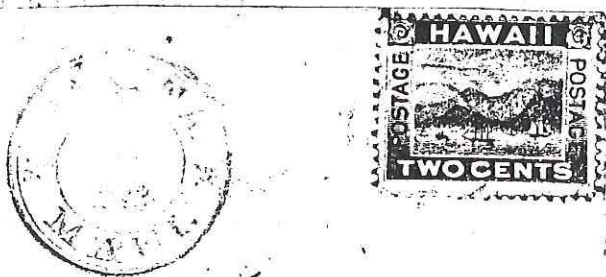


Fig. 2 Makena Receiving Mark.

The owner of the two reported stamped covers was contacted and photo copies were obtained (see figures 2 and 3). The cancel was then confirmed by two local authorities as genuine.

The grapevine, or should we say the coconut wireless worked fast. Two purchase offers were made and within a week the stamp was sold. We retained several photo copies for use as reference and of course to illustrate this article.

So it all proves you never can tell what might turn up when you acquire that next accumulation of town cancels that may pass your way. Keep looking and Happy Hunting!

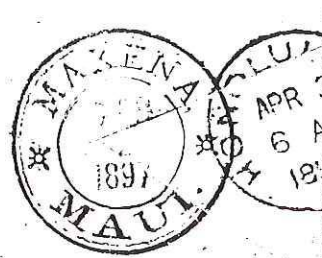


Fig. 3 Makena Backstamp

Kay Hoke and Dick Power are the principals of H&P Sales, a prominent local dealer in stamps, cards, coins, Hawaiiana and related material.

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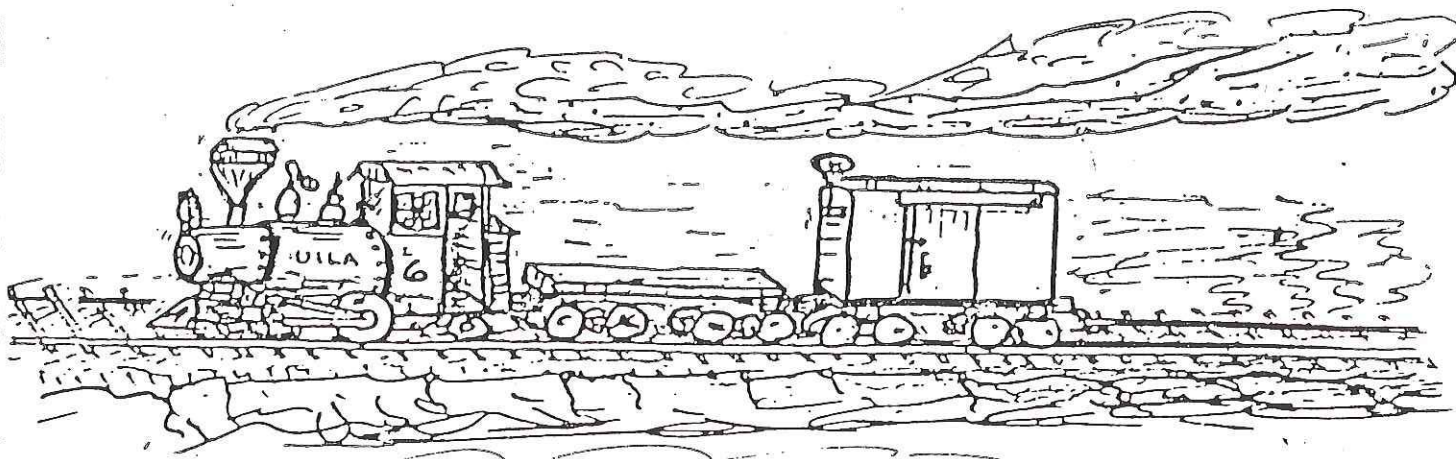
Victoria #19 Used

Japan # 140a Mint

Belguim #3 and #13 Used

HAWAIIAN REFLECTIONS

By Peter Burk



The WILIKI, he pulls the whistle rope
And the little engine with a shiver and shake,
Starts huffing and puffing across the slope
Pulling string of cars along in its wake.

From Iwilei and around Pearl Harbor,
Across the trestle and past the swamp,
Through a shady green tree arbor,
Then a whistle for Waipahu with decorous pomp.

Here the whistle! The train is coming!
Around the bend and drawing near.
See the Keikis hurry and running
To admire the Wiliki, the envied engineer.

A Different
"WILIKI"



29 APR 1950

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Mr. Dillingham, however, was not the hero of the Keiki; nor the engineers and surveyors who struggled to locate and build the system across swamps and ravines, over solid lava fields, and through the shifting sand dunes of Kaina Point. The HERO was the locomotive engineer, the envied driver of the monster, the "Wiliki" who by skill and daring and appointment had earned the coveted right to pull the whistle cord.

[Handwritten signature]

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