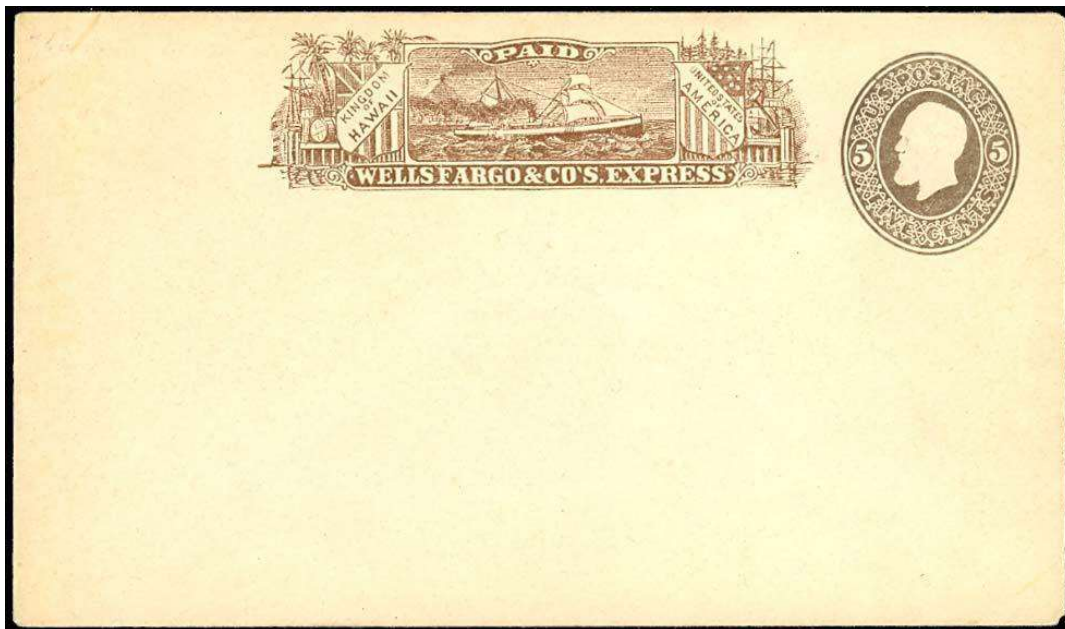


PO'OLEKA O HAWAII



The Semi Annual Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 83

January 2017

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Editor's Notes

By Greg Chang, Editor

Happy New Year 2017! Yes, slowly we are getting back on track in issuing the PO'OKELA.

The first article was submitted by Jonathan Humble on counterfeit Hawaiian post cards. Jonathan provides very detailed information on what to look for in determining if Hawaii UX9 post card is real or a counterfeit.

The second article is by J. Lee on phantom Hawaiian stamps. The stamps that are featured are well designed with the look of stamps of from that era.

Next article covers a few more stamps from the Hawai'i Post. Many of the Hawai'i Post stamps that have been issued as still available for sale even though the delivery service has ended.

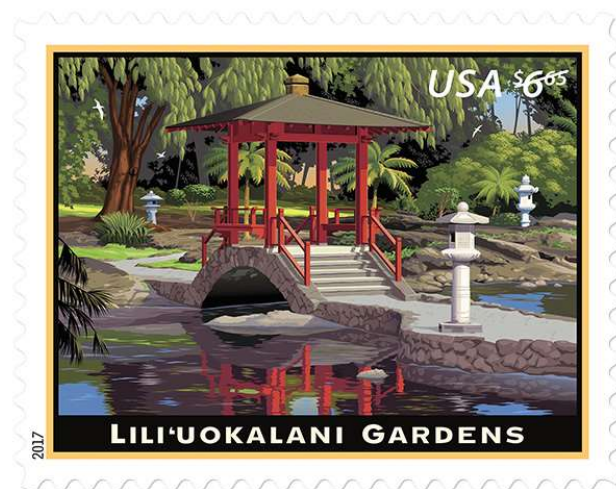
Finally, the last article gives details for a set of stamps issued by the Post Fiji depicting various triggerfish. They are similar to ones found native to the Hawaiian Islands

Until next time, Aloha!

Greg Chang
Editor

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*\$6.65 Priority Mail Stamp Issued January 22, 2017
honoring the Queen Lili'uokalani Gardens in Hilo.*

A Study of Counterfeit Hawaiian Postal Cards

By Jonathan Humble
Life-APS, Life-HPS, & Life-PSS, USSS

This article reports on further varieties of what is commonly referred to as the reproduction of Hawaiian postal cards. Given only a paragraph of notoriety in the “Postal Stationary of Hawaii” [1], the correctly identified “counterfeits” have been found to have been reproduced in two versions rather than one as originally identified by the Society [1].

When looking for the history of Carl Schleicher & Schüll one can find numerous references to this company in the German language, and a few passages were in the English language. For example on www.stampprinters.info [2] that “...In 1862, Carl Viktor Schleicher and Ludolph Schüll registered the company Carl Schleicher & Schüll in the town of Düren, ...” Germany. We further found that this company was quite diverse where “...In 1873 they participated at the Vienna World Fair with their range of stationary, legal forms, books, and drawing paper...[and]...In the 1920’s (at least), they printed banknotes....” From these few appearances, and when viewing the company’s sample work, it is not surprising to find that they were a capable company who were able to produce a remarkable reproduction of a Hawaiian postal card.

In the book [1] we find that the Society had found effectively one variety. This was identified on pages 23 and 24 in both text and images of the sample counterfeit postal card. The passage read:

“Note: (1) Sometime after its issue, a remarkable reproduction of the 2¢ green postal card (it classes as a counterfeit) was reported to have been made in Germany. It was distributed by a firm of stamp dealers who specialized, to some extent, in postal stationary. The reproduction, fortunately, was printed in black on a gray card stock. (See figure 16a.) The reproduction has a printed inscription on the lower face, “Ungültig. Muster,” (invalid sample) and at the bottom, instead of “American Bank Note Co., N.Y.,” there is substituted, “Carl Schleicher & Schull, Duren.,” with some of their advertising matter printed on the reverse side. (see figure 16b.)”



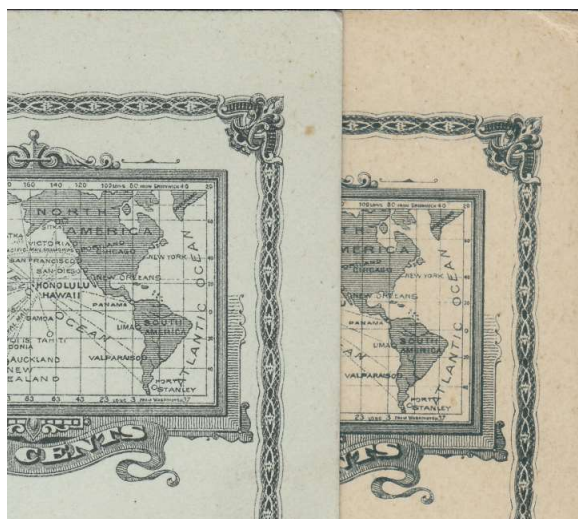
Figure 1: Front View of Reproduction

The authors were correct in their praise for the manufacture of the postal card as being “...a remarkable reproduction....” (See Figure 1). If one has a sample of this company’s works one can easily see the fine work that was put into the design to imitate the original Hawaiian postal card Scott Catalog number Hawaii UX9.

Based on the number of samples found, known are at least two (2) varieties of the reproduction cards, as follows:

	Version #1 Originally reported information	Version #2
Card Stock Color	Light Green	Very Light Beige
Card stock size (L x H)	144.5 mm x 94.25 mm	144.5 mm x 94.25 mm
Card stock face	Dull	Shiny
Color of Ink	Black (Under magnification)	Black-green (Under magnification)
Border dimension (L x H)	132 mm x 74 mm	132 mm x 73.5 mm (May be shrinkage related)
Name of manufacturer	Yes	Yes
“Ungültig Muster”	Yes	Yes
Price list on the reverse side	Yes	Yes

Notice in figure 2 the color difference. The author assess from the Society’s (1) description that the card on the left (Version 1) is the grey card stock they had cited in the book, and that the right card represents a variety not mentioned previously.



**Figure 2: Color difference of card stock of reproductions
Version 1 on the left and version 2 on the right.**

Figures 3a and 3b illustrate the differences in printing quality. One can only speculate why version #2 was produced and why it is different in more than one way. One interpretation may be that the version #1 as described above may have been the first run. This might explain the differences in the printing where version #1 the ink appears as a clean printing, whereas version #2 the ink appears to be visibly blotchy when examining the ornament and border design. If it were simply the manufacturer running out of one color card stock one

might expect to visibly see a reasonably consistent printing. We will emphasize that without further documentation that this is merely speculation.

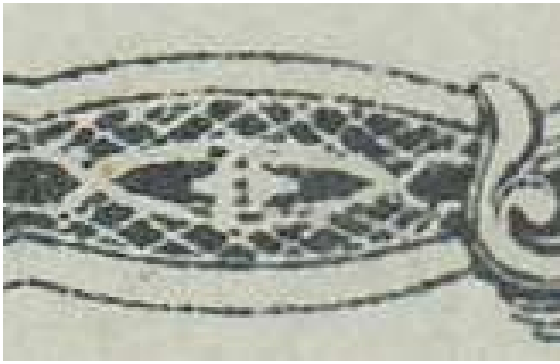


Figure 3a: Version 1 the inking appears relatively clear.

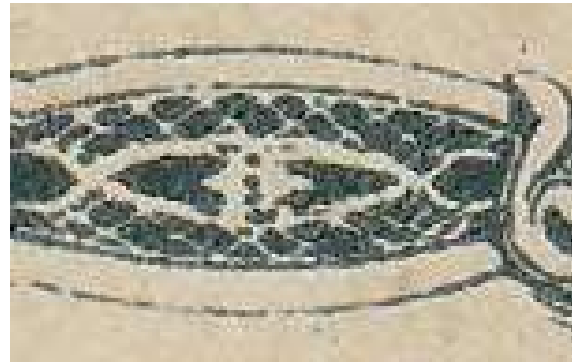


Figure 3b: Version 2 the inking appears blotchy.

We are also aware of an altered reproduction. In this case it is version #1 type card without the “Ungültig Muster” on the front and without the price list on the rear of the card. Noticeable is the fact that the uniform sheen of the card stock is interrupted in those regions where one would expect to see both printed items. It is therefore our opinion that this is a version #1 where, through some alteration process, those characteristics appear to have been removed after-the-fact.

As for a comparison of the reproduction with genuine Hawaiian postal card, there are a number of obvious differences between the Scott Hawaiian UX9, UX9a, and the reproduction. Some of these differences include the following:

	Scott Hawaii UX9	Scott Hawaii UX9a	Reproduction
Card stock color	White	White	Light Green or Light Beige
Color of ink	Green	Green	Black or Black-Green
Name of mfg.	Amer. Bank Note Co.	American Bank Note Co.	Carl Schleicher & Schüll, Düren
Card dimensions (L x H)	139-141 mm x 80-82 mm	139-141 mm x 80-82 mm	145 mm x 95 mm
Border dimensions (L x H)	131.5 mm x 72.5 mm	132.5 mm x 74 mm	132 mm x 73.5-74 mm
Border design – corner ornamentation	8 white ribs each side of ornament. Border design intersects corner ornament at mid-point of design.	8 white ribs each side of ornament. Border design intersects corner ornament at mid-point of design.	9 white ribs one side, 8 white ribs opposite side. Border design intersects corner ornament at three-quarter point of design.
Map	“Melbourne” below 40 degree latitude line. “Singapore” touches 0 degree latitude line. The “c” of “Atlantic” does not touch the latitude or longitudinal border.	“Melbourne” below 40 degree latitude line. “Singapore” touches 0 degree latitude line. The “c” of “Atlantic” does not touch the latitude or longitudinal border.	“Melbourne” intersects with 40 degree latitude line. “Singapore” above 0 degree latitude line. The “c” of “Atlantic” touches the latitude and longitudinal border.
“Two Cents” banner under map frame	Shadow-line follows accurately the letters of “two cents”	Shadow-line follows accurately the letters of “two cents”	Shadow-line does not follow accurately the letters of “two cents.”

For the benefit of the readers a photographic comparison of the differences is provided below to graphically illustrate the unique differences, and to also demonstrate the quality of the reproduction.



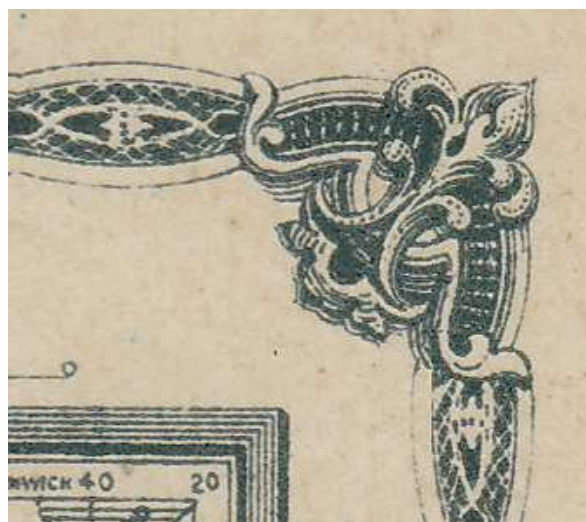
**Genuine UX9
Bottom of frame**



**Reproduction
Bottom of frame**



**Genuine UX9
8 white ribs each side of ornament.
Border design intersects corner ornament at
mid-point of design.**



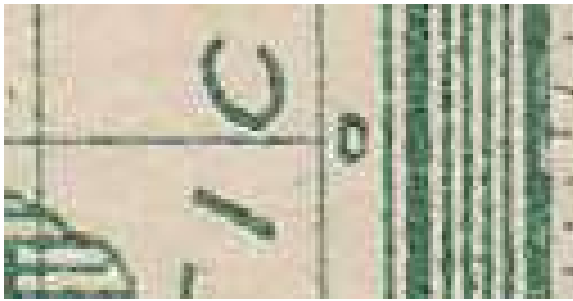
**Reproduction
9 white ribs one side, 8 white ribs opposite
side.
Border design intersects corner ornament at
three-quarter point of design.**



**Genuine UX9
Map – Left Side
“Melbourne” below 40 degree latitude line.**

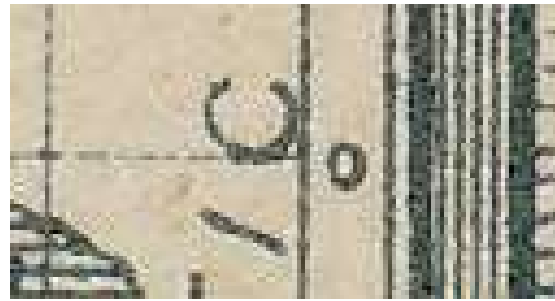


**Reproduction
Map – Left side
“Melbourne” intersects with 40 degree
latitude line.**



**Genuine UX9
Map – Right Side**

The “c” of “Atlantic” does not touch the latitude or longitudinal border.



**Reproduction
Map – Right Side**

The “c” of “Atlantic” touches the latitude and longitudinal border.



**Genuine UX9
Banner under corner map**
Shadow-line follows accurately the letters of “two cents.”



**Reproduction
Banner under corner map**
Shadow-line does not follow accurately the letters of “two cents.”

Bibliography:

[1] Schwaim, A. J., Bozarth, T. W., Gill, C. C., Horton, B. B., “The Postal Stationary of Hawaii,” United Postal Stationary Society, Redlands, CA 92373, 1982, Library of Congress Catalog Number 82-83412.

[2] http://www.stampprinters.info/SPI_County_Germany.htm, All material Copyright © 2000, Glenn H Morgan FRPSL.

[3] Scott Catalog of United States Stamps & Covers, Scott Publishing Co/Amos Hobby Publishing Co., Sydney, OH, 2015.

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Phantom Hawaiian Stamps

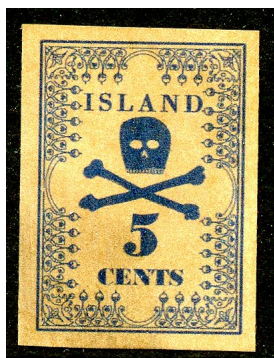
By J. Lee

Recently I acquired several vintage looking Hawaiian stamps from Global World through their store on E-Bay.

Global World not only sells genuine postage and revenue stamps, but specialize in creating and producing their own line of vintage local post or stamps that they call Phantoms.

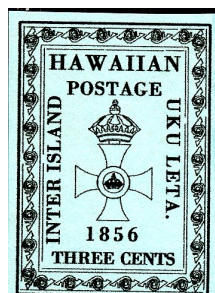
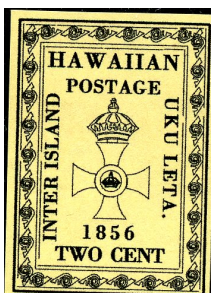
A Phantom stamp is defined as a stamp that never existed before and is usually in the form of a non-existent local post.

Below is the Five Cent Island Skull and Cross Bones Issue. Its skull and cross bones is surrounded by a Missionary like border.



This stamp takes on the elements of design and characteristic of the 1850 Missionary Stamps.

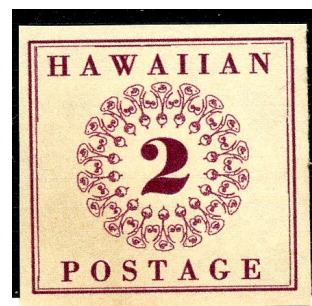
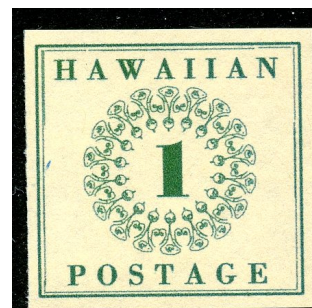
The two Cross and Crown stamps two and three cent stamps each with the cross and crown symbols.



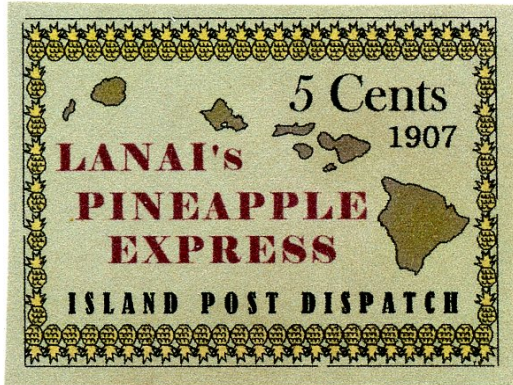
Next is the 1865 Circle Extended Issue. Designed in a similar style to the Missionary Stamps, a number 5 is inside a circular border.



Another set of two 1 and 2 cent stamps have a similar design to the previous issue, but designed in a square format.



Below is a set of two Lanai's Pineapple Express Island Local Post. Each depict the Hawaiian Islands with a patterned border.



Another one of my favorites is the 1955 Big Island Wailili Special Delivery Issue. It shows an exploding volcano and is printed in several colors.



Finally, there is a set of six postage due stamps.



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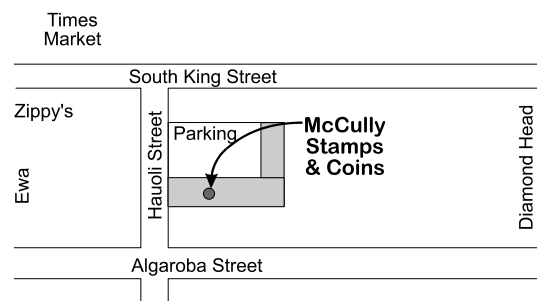
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Hawai'i Post Releases

Information from Hawai'i Post website www.hawaii-post.com

June 11th 2005 - 50th Anniversary of the Grand Opening of the Princess Ka'iulani Hotel, Waikiki.

Two stamps were issued on June 11th 2005 to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Grand Opening of the Princess Ka'iulani Hotel in Waikiki. To understand why this hotel is so named requires a little history.



Born on October 16 1875, and named "Victoria" after the British Queen, she was the only daughter of Princess Likelike (King Kalakaua's sister) and Archibald Cleghorn (a merchant from Scotland via New Zealand - later Governor of O'ahu). Her full name was Victoria Ka'iulani Kalaninuiahilapalapa Kawêkiui Lunalilo. There was great joy throughout the Kingdom of Hawai'i as there was now another heir to the throne. She grew up in Waikiki at 'Ainahau, her ten acre estate, which was a gift from her godmother, Princess Ruth. Her pets included peacocks, a giant turtle and her white pony "Fairy". Princess Ka'iulani liked to take care of the many peacocks at 'Ainahau and this gave rise to the term "The Peacock Throne". Her father,

Archibald Cleghorn, an avid botanist, planted many varieties of flowers, shrubs and trees and even built oriental-style bridges over the lily ponds.

Robert Louis Stevenson arrived in Honolulu with his family in January of 1889 and spent some time at 'Ainahau reading and entertaining the young Princess Ka'iulani and attending tea parties at the estate under the famed banyan tree. (The original stone bench where the Princess and Robert Louis Stevenson sat and read stories under the Ainahau banyan tree is now located in the hotel's lobby). Four months after Stevenson's arrival, she left Hawai'i to finish her education in Europe. RLS even penned a poem for her prior to her departure ([see poem](#)). In 1891, Princess Ka'iulani was named by her aunt, Queen Lili'uokalani, as Heiress Apparent to the Kingdom of Hawai'i. However, Queen Lili'uokalani was dethroned in 1893.



A letter addressed to The Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Inahau (misspelled) from England, postmarked March 29 1899. The black border and date suggest that it was a condolence letter about the death of his daughter, Princess Ka'iulani.

After 8 years of education in Europe, Princess Ka'iulani returned to Hawai'i in

1897 where she was greeted very enthusiastically by Hawaiians and, for many days, received well-wishers at 'Ainahau. In 1899, while horseback riding in a rainstorm on the Big Island, she caught a fever. She returned to 'Ainahau and died there March 6 1899. Her father, Archibald Cleghorn, died of heart failure at 'Ainahau on November 1st 1910. His will gave the 'Ainahau estate to the City of Honolulu as a park in perpetuity but with strict provisions for its upkeep etc. The will had an alternative in which it would go back to the family. The City decided it could not live up to the restrictions, so 'Ainahau reverted to the Cleghorn family. The Cleghorn descendants subdivided 'Ainahau and sold it off to investors. 'Ainahau was destroyed by fire in the 1920's. When the Ala Wai river was dredged and made into a canal, the streams that ran through parts of Waikiki all dried up. The 'Apuakehau stream which used to run past 'Ainahau also dried up. The city paved it over with a street and named it Ka'iulani Avenue. The original Princess Ka'iulani Hotel, Waikiki Beach in 1955



Part of the estate was eventually bought by Matson Lines who built the 11-story Princess Ka'iulani Hotel there in 1955, right across Kalakaua Avenue from the Moana Hotel. It was just one building at first (see photo above). In 1960, a small

Diamond Head wing and the 29-story Ainahau Tower were added. It is now a 1,152 room resort operated by Sheraton Hotels.



The \$5 stamp shows an aerial view of the Princess Ka'iulani Hotel, as it appears today. The left corner is Kalakaua Avenue, the right corner is Ka'iulani Avenue.

The \$8 stamp shows a portrait of Princess Ka'iulani. In the upper right hand corner of the stamp is 'Ainahau, her home on her estate in Waikiki in 1899 . The Princess Ka'iulani Hotel was built on part of her previous estate in 1955 and aptly named after her.



The postmark for this issue shows a peacock, like the ones that used to roam 'Ainahau, her Waikiki estate. Upon Princess Ka'iulani's death, it is said that a mighty screech was heard in Waikiki from her beloved peacocks.

Technical details of the stamps:

Colors: Multicolored.
Size: 38mm x 50mm
Stamp sheet size: 16 (4 across, 4 down).
Perforation: 12.
Stamp design: Enelani.

Layout & Pre-press: Enelani.
 Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers,
 Honolulu, Hawai'i.
 Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan, Magenta,
 Yellow and Black).
 Sheet margin markings: HAWAI'I POST (top
 middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors
 used in printing (lower left side), ©
 2005 Hawai'i Post (lower right side) &
 Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu,
 Hawai'i. (bottom middle)
 Paper: GPA coated white stock with water-
 activated gum on the back.



June 13 2005 - Fifth Anniversary of the First Postage Stamps issued by Hawai'i Post.

A set of 3 postage stamps (in a triptych)
 and a mini-sheet were issued on June 13
 2005 to celebrate the fifth Anniversary
 of the first postage stamps issued by
 Hawai'i Post.



All three stamps (above) reproduce the
 original postage stamps issued on June
 13 2000 by Hawai'i Post. Many stamps
 have been issued since the first set and
 Hawai'i Post has prospered, and the
 philatelic press has been mostly positive.

The \$2 stamp (left) prepays additional
 charges - such as extra weight. The \$5
 stamp (middle) prepays the overnight
 rate. The \$8 stamp (right) prepays the
 same day rate.

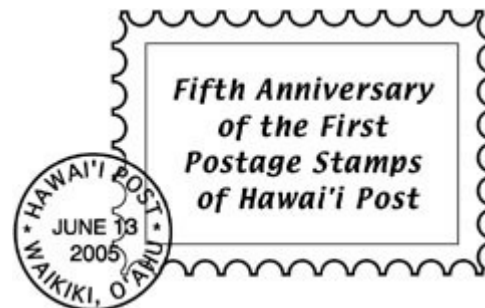


The mini-sheet (above) reproduces an
 original First Day Cover of the mini-
 sheet issued on June 13 2000.

The \$8 mini-sheet (above) prepays the
 same day rate.



An Official Hawai'i Post **First Day
 Cover** was also issued with a special
 cachet and postmark for the occasion.



The special postmark for this issue (above) shows a simulated stamp and postmark. Black ink was used.

Technical details of the stamps and mini-sheet:

Colors: \$2, \$5 and \$8 stamps and \$8 minisheet - Multicolored
Stamps sheet size: 2 triptychs across and 4 down. Mini-sheet - 83mm x 58mm.
Perforation: Triptych - outer edges, perf 12. The two vertical divisions within the triptych are rouletted 5. Mini-sheet - imperforate.
Mini-sheet and triptych design: Enelani.
Layout & Pre-press: Enelani.
Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i.
Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black) Thermal printing process.
Sheet margin markings: HAWAI'I POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2005 Hawai'i Post (lower right side) & Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (bottom middle)
Paper: GPA coated white stock with water-activated gum on the back.

July 18th 2005. 125th Anniversary of the Kingdom of Hawai'i Bank Notes (Hawaiian Money Part II in a series).

Four stamps, a minisheet and a booklet will be issued on July 18th 2005 celebrating the 125th Anniversary of the Kingdom of Hawai'i Bank Notes. Money in Hawai'i has a very colorful history and this is the second in a series of stamps depicting this theme.

Hawaiian paper money began with scrip. The earliest known scrip was printed for Ladd & Company, a sugar plantation established in 1835 near Koloa on the island of Kaua'i. The original scrip was small and crudely printed in Honolulu on old amateur theater tickets. It came in 3 denominations - Hapawalu (12.5 cents), Hapaha (25 cents) and Hapalua (50 cents). In 1839, a much improved scrip was printed by the Boston Bank Note

Company in Boston, Massachusetts. It was in two denominations, \$3 and \$5. This scrip was in circulation for about 5 years until November 1844, when the plantation went bankrupt. This was followed by several other scrip issues.

In 1859, in the reign of King Kamehameha IV, the first "Certificate of Deposit" was issued by the Kingdom of Hawai'i. It was very similar to a regular check and did not have the appearance of a bank note.

In the reign of King Kalakaua, several banknotes, or more correctly "Certificates of Deposit" were issued by the Kingdom of Hawai'i, Department of Finance in 1879-1880. These were very colorful banknotes which were printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York (ABNC) in 5 denominations - \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500. However, with the exception of the \$500 note, they mostly depicted generic scenes from South America (the ABNC printed bank notes for several countries there). They were backed 100% by deposits of silver coins. The rear of the notes depict the coat of arms of the Kingdom of Hawai'i.

The \$2 stamp (above top left) shows the \$10 bank note issued in 1879-1880. The note depicts a sailing ship, a cowboy roping steer and a railroad locomotive. The \$3 stamp (top right) shows the \$20 bank note issued in 1879-1880. The note depicts a girl holding puppies, a paddle steamship, a woman, a railroad locomotive and a ship's anchor.

The \$5 stamp shows the \$50 bank note issued in 1879-1880. The note depicts a ram, a woman in a garden holding a bird and a portrait of a female.



The \$8 stamp shows the \$100 bank note issued in 1879-1880. The note depicts a horse, a paddle steamship, a globe, a railroad locomotive and a cow.

All four stamps are imperforate, so as to more closely resemble actual bank notes.



The \$8 Minisheet (above) shows the \$500 bank note issued in 1879-1880. The note depicts a portrait of King Kalakaua, a steam/sailboat, a railroad locomotive, a sailing ship and a worker gathering sugar cane. Only 200 were originally printed - none survive. Only one proof exists today.

A Booklet consisting of 4 panes containing 2 x \$2, 2 x \$3, 2 x \$5 and 2 x \$8 stamps was also issued. Each pane consists of 2 stamps and has a white margin all around. "© 2005 Hawai'i Post" is printed vertically on the lower right side margin & Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. is printed on the bottom margin of each pane. The booklet cover is of white card stock and is stapled twice at the left side. The

booklet cover shows the bank notes of this issue. The back cover explains the postage rates of Hawai'i Post.



The postmark for this issue (above) shows the number "50" which is from the upper left and right hand corners of the \$50 bank note on the \$3 stamp.



Technical details of the stamps:

Colors: \$2, \$3, \$5 & \$8 stamps - Multicolored
Size: Stamps 82mm x 40mm. Minisheet 94mm x 60mm.
Stamps sheet size: 12 (2 across, 6 down).
Perforation: Stamps and minisheet are all imperforate.
Stamp design: Enelani.
Layout & Pre-press: Enelani.
Printer: Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i.
Printing Method: 4-color (Cyan, Magenta, Yellow and Black) printing process.
Sheet margin markings: HAWAII POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2005 Hawai'i Post (lower right side) & Hawai'i Security Printers, Honolulu, Hawai'i. (bottom middle)
Paper: GPA coated white stock with water-activated gum on the back.

Fijian Triggerfish

From the Post Fiji Website *www.stampsfiji.com*

Known generally in Fijian as "Cumu" (pronounced 'Thumu'), Triggerfish are closely related to Leatherjackets or File Fish. They differ though, as Leatherjackets have a more pointed snout, flatter bodies and most species can change their colour - something Triggerfish cannot do. Triggerfish (Family Balistidae) are a comical looking group of fish that seem to hover a coral head as they hold themselves in position with transparent fins.

Never far from their hiding place, they only move quickly to dart into their hole or crevasse when they feel danger is approaching. A further defense mechanism, once in their hole, is to lock in an erect position their first dorsal spine with the second smaller spine. This makes it impossible to remove the fish from its tight fitting hole. The locked dorsal first spine can be unlocked by pressing down on the second spine and this is why they are called "Triggerfish". Another possible defense is a clearly audible 'grunt' which is sounded if attempts are made to pull the fish out of its hole. This grunting sound only adds to its comical looks with long tapering snout, small mouth and eyes set up high on its head.

Triggerfish also have no pelvic fins. Instead they have a single spinous knob at the end of its long depressible pelvic bone. This also helps him lock himself in this escape hole. Triggerfish may have relatively small mouths but divers should beware of this comical and harmless looking fish. His mouth is full of closely set chisel-like teeth and quite strong jaws. Triggerfish guard their nests and egg; and some species will attack a diver who approaches too close and can inflict a painful bite.

Another possible defense is their skin which, instead of the usual scales, is composed of modified non-overlapping scales making its skin quite tough and rough providing a sort of chain mail armour. Triggerfish are usually solitary and most species stay close to home. They sleep in their holes in the same locked position as when alarmed.

Most Triggerfish are carnivorous although some species feed on algae also. They eat all sorts of animal life around the reef from tiny zooplankton to sea urchins to crabs and molluscs. This is why they have such powerful jaws and strong teeth - to break apart hard molluscs, sea urchins and crabs. When a Triggerfish is ready to lay her eggs, some species make a shallow depression in the sand. This nest holds her eggs which she defends fiercely.

On April 27, 2005, the Fiji Post issued a set of 4 stamps each depicting a triggerfish native to the country.



Whitebanded Triggerfish – 58c
Rhine canthus aculeatus

This is a smaller species of the group and is only up to 20cm in length. It is common and often seen by divers in very shallow water. It is also known as the Lagoon Triggerfish, as its favorite habitat is the sandy lagoon reef flat. It eats a variety of food available in this sort of environment. It is omnivorous, eating algae and invertebrates.



Yellow Spotted Triggerfish – 83c
Pseudoblastics fuscus

This Triggerfish is larger, reaching 55cm. It is deep-blue to grey-blue depending on age with yellow spots and bands. Younger fish are a brighter turquoise blue with larger yellow spots. This species has a range from Samoa in the South Pacific to the Red Sea in the Middle East. It is an especially aggressive defender of its nest and is known to attack and bite divers.



Orange-Lined Triggerfish - \$1.15
Balistapus undulatus

An especially attractive fish with its contrasting orange and green diagonal stripes. Like most Triggerfish it possesses peduncular spines (at the base of its tail), is common in Fiji and lives in a variety of habitats. Its menu includes a variety of reef and sea creatures including live coral fish, brittle stars, worms and sponges. It grows to 30cm.



Clown Triggerfish - \$2.00
Balistodes conspicillum

The large contrasting spots on the mature Clown Triggerfish certainly shows how it got its name. This is another large species reaching up to 50cm. It has a very large range from East Africa to the Central Pacific. This fish is less likely to be seen by recreational divers as it is only found in outer reef areas.



Official First day Cover

Technical details

Title: Fiji Triggerfish

Values: 58c, 83c, \$1.15, \$2.00

Artist: George Bennett

Text: George Bennett

Printer: Southern Color Print - NZ

Process: Offset Lithography

Lithography

Stamp Size: 30.00 x 48.00 mm

Paper: 103g yellow/green phosphor

Stamp Format: Landscape

Mailbox

Here are a couple of items from my mailbox....

Gerald Lang (langvalchs@hotmail.es) writes:

Dear friends of philately,

I'm a German historian and I'm researching on Spanish forger Plácido Ramón de Torres (1847-1910). Torres, a lithographer, made the stamp illustrations for most European catalogues and reviews, even for some American! Later he used the stones to make forgeries. As he was not yet known as the engraver, some of those forgeries, when discovered, were attributed to Moens who had spread the illustrations in his world-wide read journal.

When Torres published in 1879 his own stamp album, he put all his previously used illustrations in this album. Nine Hawaiian stamp-illustrations can be found there. I could find a forgery of one of them.

I'd like to contact some experts who might be interested in this research. I would appreciate you could forward this mail to some possible "candidates".

Thank you in advance

Timothy McGinnis Oregonstamps@comcast.net writes:

Greetings from Oregon:

My name is Timothy McGinnis and I am one of the editors for the Christmas Seal and Charity Stamp Society.

In 1955 the Easter Seals Charity printed a seal that looked like this:



The Easter Seals destined for Hawaii were delayed that year and didn't make in time for distribution. The Hilo Tribune Herald printed provisional seals for distribution that looked like this.



We are trying to find examples of seals printed by the Hilo Tribune Herald that are tied to cover. We tried the Hilo Tribune Herald with no success. I was wondering if you had any suggestions as to whom we could inquire with next.

Thank you

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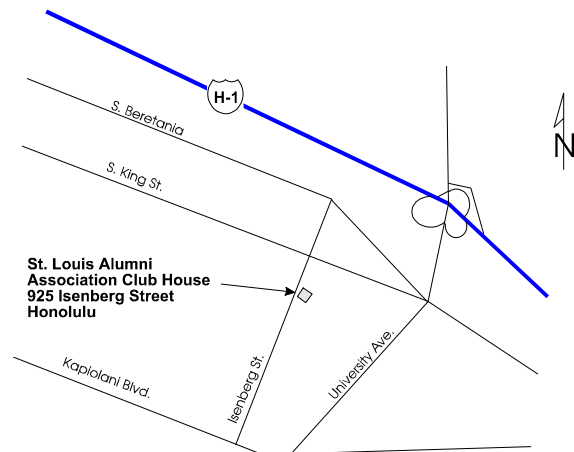
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Monthly Meeting

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets from 7 PM to 9:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the St. Louis Alumni Association Club House in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. 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.



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Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the Editor, C/O The Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0115 or by e-mail at GREGG353@GMAIL.COM. Contact the editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for submittal. It's easy to do.

Cover Illustration: Wells Fargo Express Stamped Envelopes (U222 and U5)

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