

PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

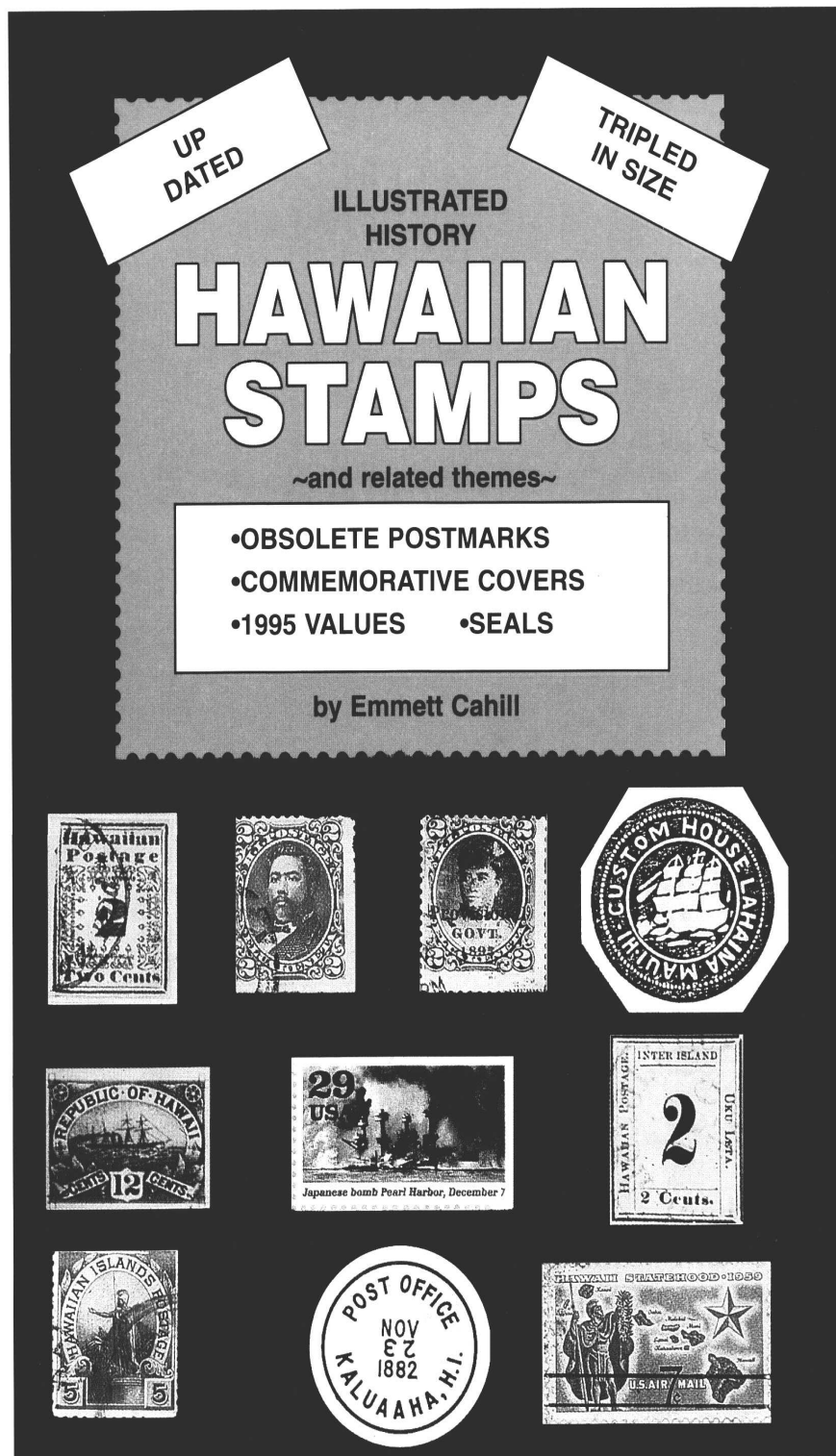


The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 57

JANUARY 1999

A COLLECTORS ITEM!



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Editor's Notes

By Greg Chang, Editor

Aloha and Happy New Year 1999! Hope you all had a nice holiday and have started the new year right. We've started to get some cold winter weather here in the San Francisco Bay Area (with some rare snow flurries). This makes me think of the warm tropical weather I enjoyed during my visit to Oahu and Maui this past August.

Anyway, to start thing off, I thought it would be appropriate to have several of the new year's stamps on the front cover of this publication. This year is the year of the rabbit, lunar new year 4697 which begins on February 16th. One is designed by Honolulu's Clarence Lee and was issued on January 5th in Los Angeles.

Have a few interesting articles in this issue. First article reprinted from *The Informer* which discusses the stamps from the German occupied Carolina Islands currently known as Palau. There were only 29 different types of stamps issues. The basic set, which consists of 22 stamps, appears to be reasonably affordable.

Next, there is a reprinted article from *The London Philatelist* on the King Kamahamaha III issues of Hawaii by Joseph Wester. King Kamahama III was featured on 14 stamps as well as on three proposed essays.

To fill out the rest of this issue, there is a potpourri section on the Volcano House cancellation and a few other various things.

I would like to thank Warren Crain for providing me with various short stories that I will from time to time include in the PO'OLEKA O HAWAII. Keep those articles coming in!!

Until next time....

Greg Chang
Editor



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Karolien

Frank Ceraso

Reprinted from The Informer, Gall 1998, Vol. 61, No. 4, Pg. 107
Philatelic Journal of the Society of Australasian Specialists / Oceania

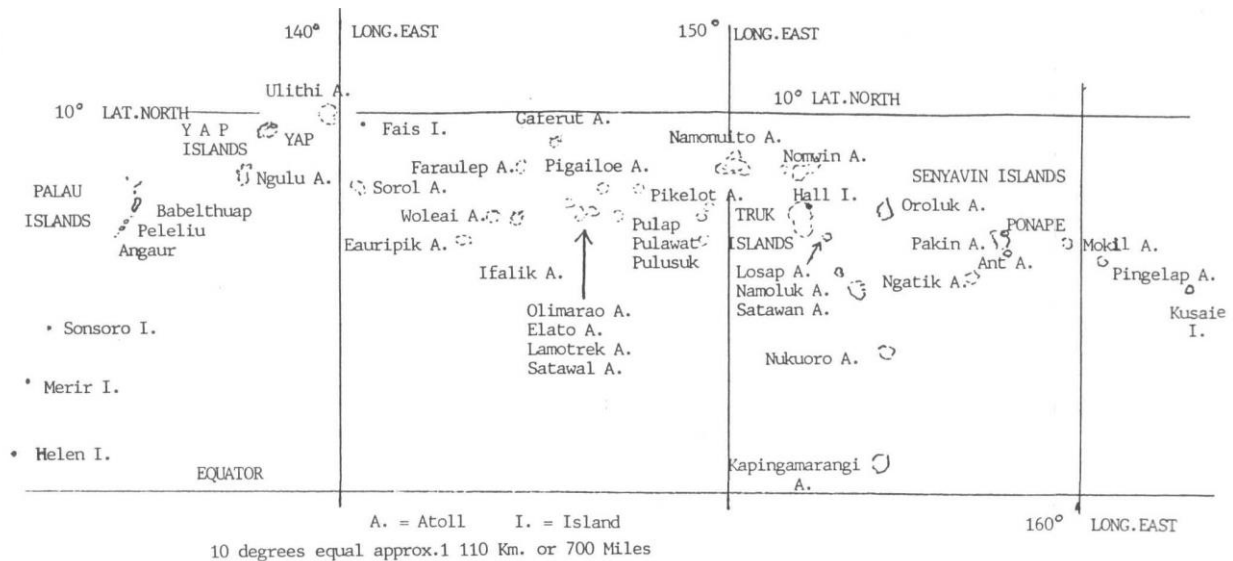


Figure 1

Scattered across a stretch of blue water almost as broad as the continental United States, there lies in the north-western Pacific a spray of 550 islands with a land area of as many square miles.

Ranging from low lying coral islets barely above the waves to the 2,600 feet of Ponape's highest point, four main clusters stand out: from west to east, the Palau islands and the Yap, then some twenty atolls disseminated along 800 miles of open ocean, then the Truk and the Senyavin with more atolls to the east and south.

According to travelers and to judge by the pictures I have seen, the atolls are the most striking feature, dotting this vast corner of the widest ocean on Earth like green necklaces cast upon a cobalt cloth. Tiny ones, a few hundred yards across; huge ones like Truk's lagoon, large enough with its 30 miles of diameter to hold all the land in the territory. Some have names as short as the Micronesian ANT, others as long as

the Polynesian *KAPINGAUARANGI*, southernmost landfall of the group. (**Figure 1: Map**)

Some of the Carolines were discovered in 1527 by the Portuguese navigator Diego da Rocha and called by him "*Ilhas Sequeira*". Renamed *CAROLINAS* in 1686 by the Spanish Admiral Francisco Lazeano in honor of King Carlos II of Spain, they were bought by Germany in 1899.

Between 1875 and 1899, stamps of the Philippines were used in the territory: **Figure 2** shows two stamps bearing the portrait of King Alphonse XIII, the one at the left issued in 1890, the other in 1898.



Figure 2

The first German issue consisted, as for most other dominions, of Reichspost stamps of 1889-90 overprinted diagonally with the name of the colony - in this case **Karolinen** - at two different angles, 56 degrees and 48 degrees.

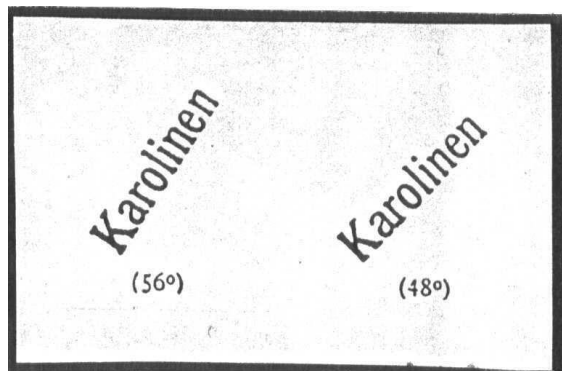


Figure 3

Figure 3 shows the two overprints side by side; there are only 8 degrees of difference but it is easy to see that the 56° is more upright than the 48°. Of these two sets, the 48° was issued first,



Figure 4

in 1899; it is the scarcest, ranging from \$150 for Scott #4a used to a hefty \$1,750 for #6a used.

Figure 4 shows Nos. 4a and 6a.

The 56° set of 1900 goes from \$180 mint to



Figure 6

about \$220 used; **Figure 5** shows #2 and #3, the first with 'S.O.N. PONAPE' cds.



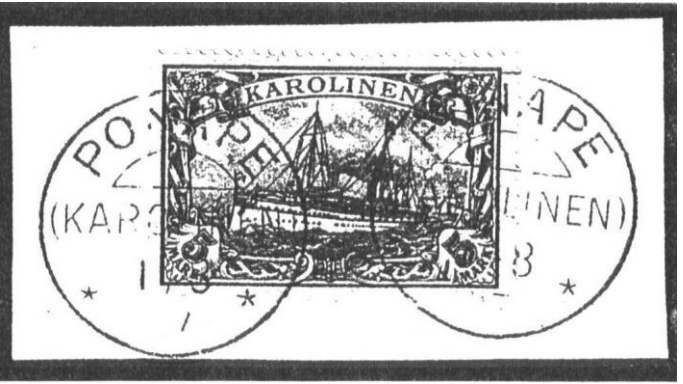
Figure 5

The first regular issued appeared also in 1900, thirteen values picturing the Imperial yacht 'Hohenzollern'. The ship is shown from the port side by the bow on the Pfennig values (3,5,10,20,25,30,40,50,80 Pf.), almost full side by the port on the Mark values (1,2,3,5 Mk.).

Figure 6 shows: #7 with 'YAP' CDS., 26/6 097; by the number on the top selvage it is possible to know the sheet position of the stamp, in this case line one, column seven. #10 with 'ANGAUR / PALAU INSELN' cds., 14/2 14. #12 with 'YAP' cds., 4/1 08. #15 with part 'ANGUAR'/(PAL)AU INSELN' cds., 15/--.

The scarcest stamps of this set are the four Mark values used (\$60 to \$550), as well as the 5 Mark mint (\$150). **Figure 7** shows #18 and #19 with neat 'binocular type' cancels 'PONAPE', 1/8 07.

In 1905 appeared the so-called 'typhoon provisional', Scott #9a; it consists of #9 (the 10 Pf. carmine) cut in half (diagonally ?) and used



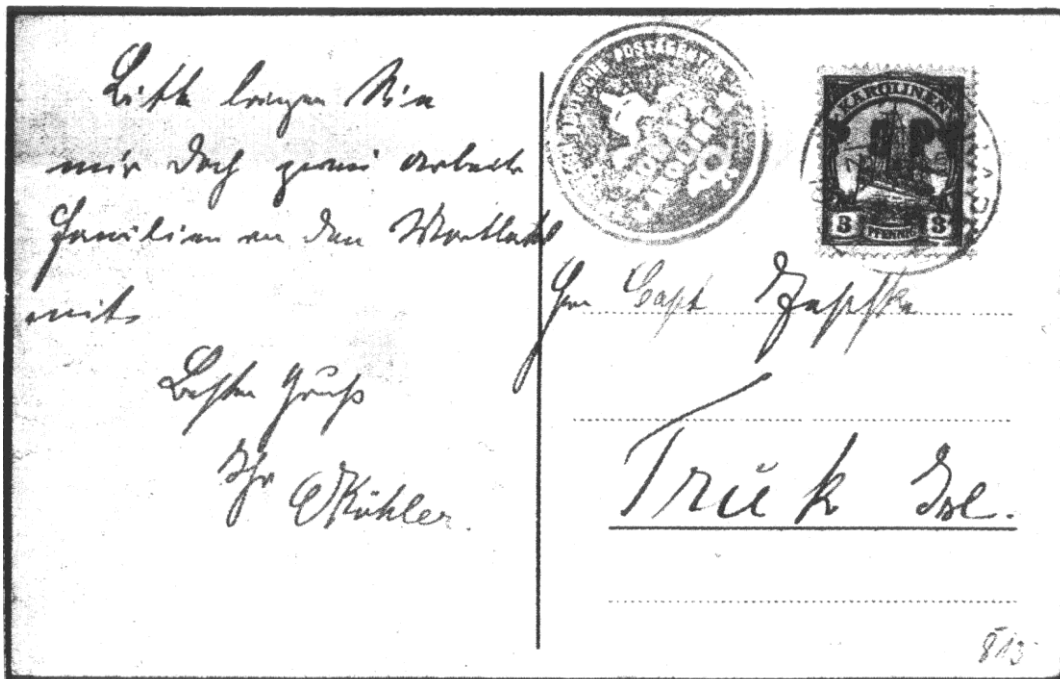
as 5 Pf. on cover, backstamped in 'JALUIT' (Marshall islands). This was valued \$110 in Scott '97, up from \$90 the previous year; covers and cards without backstamp are worth \$60 to \$90. The stock of 5 PF. had been destroyed during a typhoon. In 1910 the 20 Pf. was cut in half- where ? - and used as 10 Pf. On cover: \$9,000(!!!) in 1997, up from \$6,250 in 1996 (Scott #10a).

surcharge (#20b, \$5,500). **Figure 8** shows the surcharge, **Figure 9** shows a scarce interisland



usage 'POSAPE' to 'TRUK', tied by the seal of the '*KAISERLDEUTSCHE POSTAGENTURE*' - Imperial German Post Agency - and dated 12/7 10.²

Between 1915 and 1919 three more stamps were



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issued, same ship design as before but watermarked 'lozenges'; they were never sent to the colony.

Figure 10 shows the watermark, **Figure 11** shows #23, the 9 Mk. slate & carmine, mint, centered bottom left.

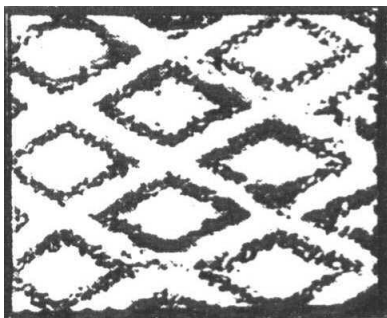


Figure 10

Scott's current catalogue value (\$US) of these stamps is shown in **TABLE 1**.

I don't have access to the German 'MICHEL' catalogue, but I suspect that its evaluations are well above Scott. If anyone has further information, commentaries, corrections, etc..., please contact me as 'Area Specialist' for the German Pacific. I need all the help I can get!

Notes:

- (1) These values are for stamps tied to cover; stamps on piece are valued 30% to 40% less.
- (2) This particular postcard was auctioned in Germany as recently as May 1997, as lot #1106 in Auction 22 of the Reinhardt Fischer House of Bonn; the starting bid was 5,800 Deutsch Mark, approx. US\$3,625. It apparently went unsold.

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National Geographic, Vol.131 #5, May 1967.
R. Fischer auction catalogue, Bonn 17.05.97.
Scott catalogue, 1996 & 1997, Volume 2.
Yvere & Tellier Catalogue, 1972, Vol. III.

Table 1

	#	1996		1997	
		mint	used	mint	used
A. Issue of 1899 (48" overprint)	1a-6a	2,650	4,825	3,700	6,350
B. Issue of 1900 (56" overprint)	1-6	111	114	181	218
C. Issue of 1900 (Yacht)	7-19	126	727	183	835
D. Issue of 1910 (Surcharged)	20	—	4,750	—	5,250
E. Issue of 1915-19 (Watermarked)	21-23	22	—	33	—
Total		2,909	10,412	4,097	12,653

To be noticed:

- @ The " basic " collection - sets B,C and E - catalogs for less than \$ 400 mint, about \$ 1,050 used.
- @ The average overall increase in value, 1997 over 1996, is roughly 40% for mint, 20% for used.



Figure 11

Kamehameha III Issues of Hawaii

Joseph G. Wester

Reprinted with permission from *The London Philatelist*, Vol. 107, No. 1254, Pg. 93

Kamehameha III, the second son of Kamehameha the Great, was born on March 17, 1813 in Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii in the Kingdom of Hawaii. Following the short reign of his brother (King Kamehameha II), he inherited the throne in 1825 and ruled until 1854. At this young age, Kaahumanu, a widow of Kamehameha the Great, acted as regent until her death in 1832. Following her death, Princess Kinau assumed the regency.

As the young king matured, he advanced his kingdom in many ways. He permitted the return of banished Catholics and recognized religious freedom which had been earlier banned by his regents. Before dying at a young age, the king had developed a civil and criminal justice system and, by the way of a constitution (dated June 14, 1852), provided the beginning of representation by his own people. He is well remembered for the Great Mahele, the division of crown lands among chiefs and commoners, as well as the king and government. Kamehameha III preferred annexation with the United States, largely out of fear of a takeover by Great Britain or France. Kamehameha III died in December, 1854, before the annexation agreement could be signed. Kamehameha III made his mark on this tiny kingdom and left behind an era of progress that lay the foundation for his successors.

Significant to the philatelist is that Kamehameha III was the ruler when in 1850 the Hawaiian Postal System was adopted. A year later Hawaii's first postage stamps, the 'Missionaries', were first issued.

1853 First Printing (Scott 5 and 6)

The first printing in the Kamehameha III series of 14 stamps (including the 1857 Provisional, Re-Issues, and Official Imitations) was ordered by Postmaster Henry M. Whitney. The issue

consisted of a 5¢ stamp for Hawaiian postage and a 13¢ stamp for a rate of Hawaiian and United States postage combined (5¢ Hawaii, 2¢ ship fee, and 6¢ U.S. continental rate). The recess print engraved 5¢ and 13¢ denominations arrived from Boston in April 1853 and were put on sale in Honolulu in May 1853. The dies of the Kamehameha III issue were engraved by Nathaniel Dearborn (or possibly another printer named Holland) in Boston, hence it is sometimes called *Boston Engraved Issue* (**Figure 1**).



Figure 1: Boston engraved issues

Dearborn engraved the die for the 13¢ denomination first and then transferred the portrait of Kamehameha III and the word POSTAGE to another piece of steel and engraved the 5¢ denomination. Evidence of this sequence is assumed to be residue of the vertical lines of the country name on either end of the 13¢ denomination which the engraver did not completely remove for fear of damaging the line below Kamehameha III's bust. This residue is in the form of two dots; one above the space between the F and the I of FIVE, and the second above the space between the ^T and the ^S of C^{TS} (**Figure 2**).



Figure 2: Detail of residual marks on 5c issue

All 5¢ denomination stamps printed from the original plate also show two dots of color (blue) to the left of the numeral (close to the left frame line of the value tablet) in the upper right-hand value tablet. In the 13¢ issue, the right frame is made up of two adjacent lines and the top 13 figures are also double. The base of the figure 3, top left, is flattened slightly; the dot after **Cts**, in the left tablet is touching the figure framework; the one after **Cts** in the lower right corner is thin and is touching the right frame.

The number 2 position of the 5¢ Blue sheet shows evidence of a burnished out misplaced entry and is commonly known as the "line through Honolulu variety". A line also shows through **Hawaiian Is.** on this stamp (**Figure 3**).



Figure 3: Line through Honolulu variety

Additionally, position 7 has a plate flaw underneath the s of **Hawaiian Is**, as is illustrated in **Figure 4**.



Figure 4: Position 7 plate flaw

The plates were arranged 4 X 5 with twenty imperforate subjects and contained no marginal inscriptions. The 5¢ stamp (19mm wide X 24.5

mm high) was printed in dark blue (ranging from blue to Prussian blue) on very thick wove paper (0.005 inches or 80 to 100 microns thick). The 13¢ stamp (18.75 mm wide X 24.5 mm wide) was printed in a deep red on equally thick wove paper with a slight yellow tint. The surface of the paper often has a grayish patina.

The 5¢ stamp remained in use until 1865, and were ordered as needed by each of the postmasters that held office during this period.

1857 Manuscript Provisional Surcharge (Scott 7)

On April 1, 1855, the postage rate from California to the eastern states was raised from 6¢ to 10¢, thereby raising the full postage rate from Hawaii to the U.S. East Coast to 17¢. Using mixed franking of Hawaiian and U.S. postage, as well as the 13¢ issue with 4¢ cash paid the new rate. Supplies of the 5¢ issue became frequently depleted, and complications by Postmaster Whitney's resignation in June 1856 interfered with the prompt replenishment of the 5¢ denomination.

The 5¢ provisional was surcharged with the numeral **5** in black ink on each stamp. It is believed that, since there was uncertainty as to the replenishment rate of the 5¢ issue, the surcharges were added to the 13¢ value on an as-needed basis (**Figure 5**).



Figure 5: Manuscript surcharge

It is widely believed that the stamps were surcharged as a sheet of twenty stamps, since

frequently the flag of the 5 extends onto the adjacent stamp to the right. It has also been generally accepted that there are two (possibly 3) different types of surcharges, as distinguished by their shape and the position of the flag of the number 5. While the identity of the person who surcharged the stamps is uncertain, it is believed that it occurred during Postmaster Joseph Jackson's term and that Jackson and Assistant Postmaster Alva K. Clark were responsible for the surcharges. Jackson's is believed to have the vertical shaft of the 5 typically curved inward and Clark's to have the vertical shaft straight and the overall appearance to be neater.

Based on existing covers with the manuscript provisional, it seems the provisional was in use in Honolulu from at least February 12, 1857 to August 31, 1857, but probably not long beyond the following month.

1857 Second 5¢ Printing (Scott 8)

A change in postal rates in April, 1855 made the 13¢ stamp virtually useless. The demand for the 5¢ value increased dramatically and supplies were soon short, making a second printing necessary. It was sufficiently different from the first printing (color shade and paper) and therefore created a new variety for collectors.

In July or August, 1857, the second shipment of stamps was placed on sale and remained available for use until 1862. This issue was the 5¢ blue on thin white wove paper (0.002 to 0.003 inches) with a re-entry in position 2. The shade of blue is slightly lighter than that of the first printing.

1861 Third 5¢ Printing (Scott 9)

Again, by 1860, the supply of the 5¢ Blue was nearly exhausted and a third printing was ordered and as the most recent, this printing had sufficient differences constituting a new variety for collectors.

The Third Printing consists of the 5¢ blue on thin wove paper (thinner than the second printing -

0.0017 to 0.002 inches) with a distinctive bluish color, which is very easy to distinguish from the first and second printings. The stamps probably arrived in Hawaii in September, 1861 and were still in use until late 1865 or early 1866.

Despite their availability for more than four years, used Third Printing stamps are quite scarce, yet the unused stamps are relatively common.

1867-68 Fourth Printing - Re-Issues (Scott 10, 11, 10S, 11a, and 11Sb)

In late 1867 or early 1868, the Honolulu post office authorized a re-issue of the 5¢ and 13¢ Kamehameha III stamps. It is widely believed that there was no postal need for the Fourth Printing since in 1866 the 5¢ greenish-blue Kamehameha V stamp was issued. The stamps were primarily re-issued for philatelic purposes, in large part due to the interest in the exotic Hawaiian Islands. Uses included exchange with foreign postal administrations, collectors, and dealers.

The re-issues, printed from the original plates, show the same characteristics as earlier printings, but are distinguishable from the earlier printings made for postal use by their shade and paper. The paper of the re-issues is medium-thick, thinner than the white paper of 1853, yet thicker than the sheet of bluish paper of 1857, and 1861. The paper color of the re-issues is not a pure white, but a grayish white to, in some cases, a light brownish. Also, the ink of the 13¢ re-issue is much lighter than the originals, more toward that of dull or pale rose.

After the initial supply was released, the remainder was overprinted **SPECIMEN** to prevent postal use and were sold in Honolulu until 1896 to dealers and collectors. There are two types of **SPECIMEN** overprint on the 13¢ red stamps. The small overprint was made from a 20 subject setting while the tall overprint was made from a 10 subject, 2 X 5 setting (Figure 6).



**Figure 6: Examples of SPECIMEN overprint
1889 Official Imitations (Scott 10R, 11R,
10RS, and 11RS)**

The last of the series of Kamehameha III, the Official Imitations, were printed in 1889 from new 20 subject (4 X 5) plates made by the American Bank Note Company of New York from the retouched 5¢ die and a new 13¢ die. They were then overprinted on August 19, 1862 at the print shop of the Robert Grieve Publishing Company in Honolulu. The retouched die and the recess plate of these last official imitations, together with all other plates and dies for Hawaiian stamps, were destroyed by the American Bank Note company on March 27, 1894.

There are several distinguishing features that illustrate differences in the original plates and those of the new dies. In the original plates, the 5¢ Blue and 13¢ Red are printed on white wove paper with Kamehameha's moustache shaped like handlebars. In the 5¢ Blue, 2 dots appear to the left of the upper right 5 and in the 13¢ Red, the **t** of **Cts** after the **8 Cts** is shorter than the **C**. The retouched 5¢ Blue and re-engraved 13¢ Red are printed on medium white wove paper with Kamehameha's moustache ending with points downward. In the 5¢ Blue, no dots appear in the



Figure 7: Example of REPRINT overprint

upper right box and in the 13¢ Red the **t** of **Cts** after **8 Cts** is as tall as the **C** (Figure 7).

Kamehamea III Essay

Kamehameha III is also pictured on an Essay, designed in late 1860. On November 4, 1860, Postmaster General Alva K. Clark wrote to John S. Marsh of Boston, MA, inquiring whether he would be able to procure a new supply of 1¢ and 2¢ stamps. An unknown engraver and printer prepared dies for 1¢, 2¢, and 3¢ stamps and struck off color trials. It is believed that the response to Clark's letter contained the proofs. In March 1861, Postmaster Clark canceled the order and the stamps never went beyond the proof stage. Apparently the design was rejected because the engraver modeled the portrait shown them from the 5¢ issue. At the time these proofs were submitted, Kamehameha IV had been on the throne for 6 years and was now 27 years old. Apparently the wording Honolulu was also unsatisfactory. Examples of these essays are illustrated in **Figure 8**.

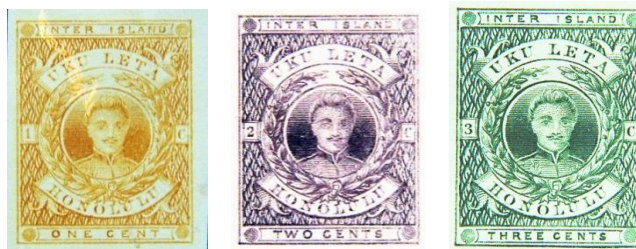


Figure 3: Kamehameha III Essays

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Constitution, Granted by His Majesty Kamehameha III, King of the Hawaiian Islands, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Nobles and Representatives of the People Legislative Council Assembled, June 14, 1852



Portrait of Kamahema III

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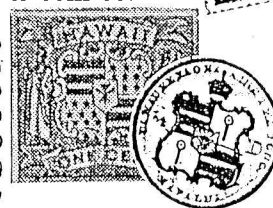
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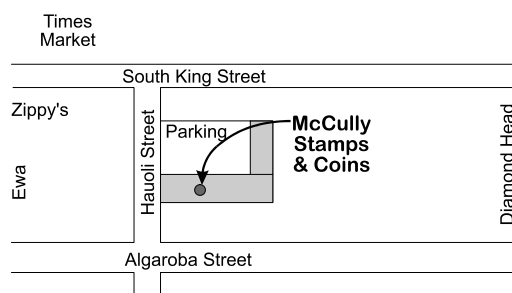
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Volcano House Cover

Volcano House, Hawaii is a famous tourist hotel on the island of Hawaii in the Hawaii National Park, on the rim of the crater of Kilauea, considered one of the most active volcanoes in the world and believed to be the home of the goddess Pele, according to the islanders (**Figure 1**).

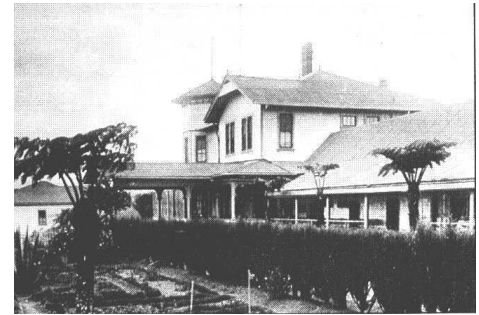


Figure 1: Volcano House circa 1890's

In 1898, a post office was established at Volcano House and a special cancellation employed. A cover with cancellations is shown on Figure 2. It exists as a circle town mark, with a double-lined outer and single-lined inner circle. The Volcano House name is above and the name of the island, Hawaii, below. The date is in the center of the inner circle.

This cancel was used only from November, 1898, to June, 1900, as a different postmark was employed after June 13, 1900, when Hawaii commenced using U. S. postage stamps. It was quite unusual for a hotel to be given its own cancel and covers bearing the Volcano House cancel are very scarce and much sought after by collectors of Hawaiian material.

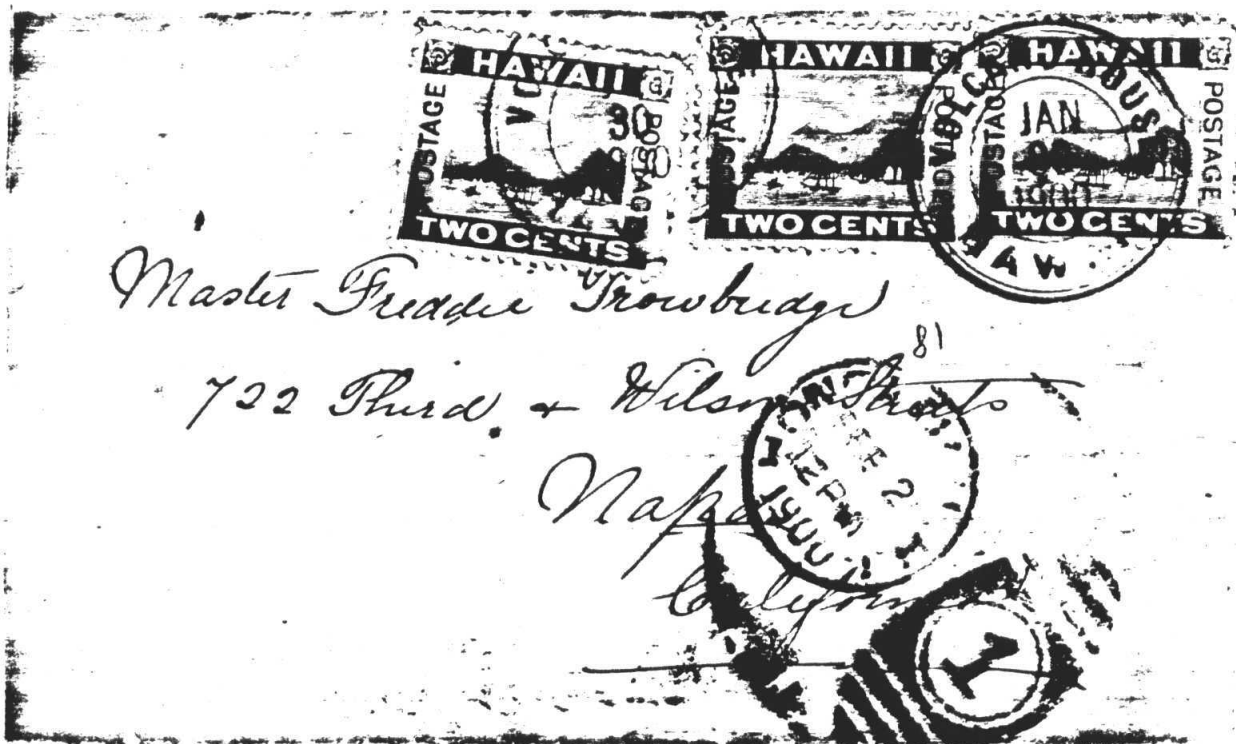


Figure 2: Volcano House cancellation cover

Refelections

Sandwich Island Postcards.



- 1 Cent, deep orange.
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3 " green.

These Postcards are most exquisitely engraved, and perfect works of art, superior to any other Postcards in the world. The border of each is a different device, the designs in the corners, which are masterpieces of engraving, are roughly shown by the above woodcuts.

The one cent. card bears a miniature portrait of one of the Royal Family—Princess Liliuokalani—surmounted by Royal Crown and Insignia, and has the whole of the inscription in the Hawaiian Language.

The two cent. card has a view of Diamond Point.

The three cent. card has the Insignia of the Hawaiian Royalty.

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Traditional Fijian Chief's Costumes

Information from Post Fiji Philatelic Bureau web site (<http://www.stamps.ifiiji.com>)

During the nineteenth century, the advent of Christianity and westernisation brought many changes to the traditional way of life. The acceptance of the new religion and order meant an end to warfare, and new technologies and their products rendered obsolete, or nearly so, many traditional skills such as pottery and barkcloth manufacture, victims of the ready availability of iron pots from Birmingham and printed cloth from Manchester.

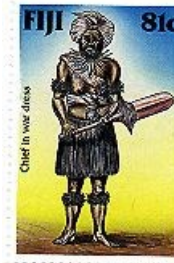
For Fijian men, the most common article of clothing was the malo or masi, a strip of plain white barkcloth wound around the waist and between the legs, with the length of the train being a measure of chiefly status. Fijian barkcloth is made by women by soaking and then pounding the inner bark of the paper mulberry tree (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

For women, the typical everyday dress consisted of a skirt (liku) of vegetable fibre, most commonly the bast of the vau (beach hibiscus, *Hibiscus tiliaceus*).

Both sexes often supplemented their dress with various ornaments, such as qato (bracelets), vesa (armbands and legbands) and itaube (necklaces).

Traditional modes of dress are no longer seen in everyday use, but survive in modified form in men's dress for meke (dances) and important ceremonies such as kau matanigone (formally presenting a child to his or her mother's people) and veibuli (installation of a chief).

This set of stamps, released on January 20, 1998, commemorates the splendour of the elaborate traditional Fijian dress as worn by chiefs around the middle of the nineteenth century.



81 cents - A chief in war dress

This chief wears a turban (ivauvau) of very fine white barkcloth and a necklace of carved ivory (wasekaseka), with a sash (iwabale) of white barkcloth over his right shoulder. The waistband of his loincloth is wound high up, around the lower ribs, as a signal of challenge. His kilt is made of the shiny black fibrous roots of the waloa. Around his upper arms and calves he wears ornaments (vesa) of bundles of black threads with small white beads. He is armed with a distinctively-shaped culacula club, which is also an insignia of rank. Note that the last joint of the little finger of his right hand is missing, having been cut off as a gesture of mourning on the death of a senior relative or chief.



87 cents - A chief in formal dress

This chief wears the Tongan-influenced dress that was in vogue in parts of coastal Eastern Fiji, where Tongan influence was strongest in the mid-nineteenth century. It was commonly worn by Cakobau, the leading chief of Eastern Fiji, after his conversion to Christianity. The main component is a single large sheet of gatu ni Toga (Tongan barkcloth) extending from the

waist to the ankles, with plain white barkcloth folded or twisted and wound around the waist to help hold it in position. A hair-styling pin (iqueu) of balabala (tree fern) wood protrudes at the left temple. The chief's rank is confirmed by the necklace of a single bulikula (the rare golden cowry, *Cypraea aurantium*).



\$1.12 - A chief in presentation dress

The "costume" worn by this chief of Nadrau, in the central highlands of Viti Levu, is in fact a large quantity of plain white barkcloth which he wears only temporarily as a means of formally presenting it at a solevu (ceremonial exchange of valuable property). After the formal presentation in front of the assembled recipients, the cloth is untied and unwound and handed over to them. The chief's earlobe is pierced, as used to be the case with all Fijian men, and plugged with an ivory cylinder (sau). He also wears on his arms a pair of white qato (shell armbands). He is missing two joints from the little finger of his left hand, amputated as a sign of mourning.



\$2 - A highland chief in war dress

This chief is from Nasaucoko, in the central highlands of Viti Levu. His chiefly standing is

confirmed by the long train of white barkcloth with fringed edges, originating from a large bow at the small of his back, and also the relatively long "apron" of barkcloth at the front. The blackening of part of his face and forehead, as well as the wearing of a belt of barkcloth high up, around the lower ribs, indicate that he is about to enter battle. The club he carries is a vunikau (rootstock club), the head of which is part of the root system of the plant from which the club was fashioned. He also wears a batinivuaka (boar's tusk pendant) around the neck, a pair of qato (shell armbands) just above the elbow, and vesa (legbands) of fern leaves just below the knees. Both his little fingers have been amputated in the traditional Fijian expression of mourning.

Technical details

Title: Traditional Fijian Chief's Costumes
Values 81c, 87c, \$1.12, \$2; Designer: Mr. Muni Deo Raj; Printer: The House of Questa Ltd.;
Process: Lithography; Stamp Size: 28.45 x 42.58 mm; Stamp Format: Portrait; Perforation Gauge: Approx. 14 per 2cm; Paper: CA Watermarked

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Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

JANUARY 1999

1/03	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad Pg. 15	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave., 10 AM - 5 PM
1/10	HSCDA Coin & Stamp Show	YWCA, 1040 Richards St., 3 rd Floor, Honolulu
1/11	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7 PM
1/16	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM
1/18	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua, 7:30 PM
1/25	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7PM, Board Meets around 7:15 PM

FEBRUARY 1999

2/05-07	Hawaii Stamp Show	Ilikai Hotel, 1777 Ala Moana Blvd., Waikiki
2/08	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7 PM
2/14	First Sunday Bourse	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave., 10 AM - 5 PM
2/15	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua, 7:30 PM
2/19-21	Hawaii Collectors' Expo '99	Blaisdell Exhibition Hall, Honolulu (See Ad Back Inside Cover)
2/20	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM
2/22	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7PM, Board Meets around 7:15 PM

MARCH 1999

3/07	First Sunday Bourse	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave., 10 AM - 5 PM
3/08	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7 PM
3/14	HSCDA Coin & Stamp Show	YWCA, 1040 Richards St., 3 rd Floor, Honolulu, 9:30 AM - 3:30 PM
3/15	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua, 7:30 PM
3/20	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM
3/22	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7PM, Board Meets around 7:15 PM

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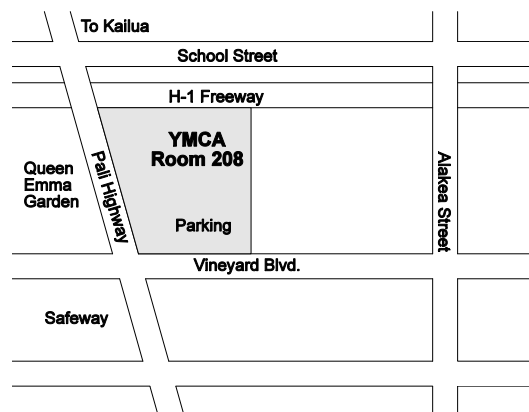
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Cover Illustration: Lunar New Year 4697 Stamps

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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 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.



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