PO'OLEKA O HAWAII







The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 75

July 2003

Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

JULY 2003

07/06	Hawai'i Quarterly Stamp & Coin
07/14	H.P.S. Regular Meeting
07/18-20	Hawaii All Collector's Show '03
07/19	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club
07/21	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.
07/28	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 10AM - 4PM St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM Blaisdell Exhibition Hall Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

AUGUST 2003

08/11	H.P.S. Regular Meeting
08/16	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club
08/18	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.
08/25	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

SEPTEMBER 2003

09/08	H.P.S. Regular Meeting
09/13	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club
09/15	Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.
09/22	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

St. Louis Alumni Assoc. Club House, 7 PM – 9:30 PM Victoria Bannan's House, Honolulu. 1 PM - 3 PM Lois Opedal, 14 Aulike St, #403, Kailua, 7:30 PM Linda Starr's House, Honolulu, 7:30 PM (Board Meets at this time)

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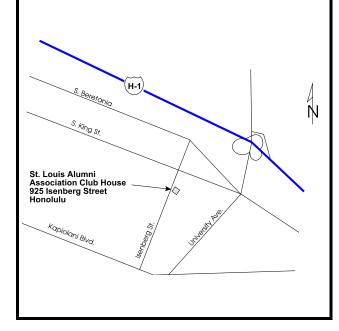
Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the Editor, C/O The Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816-0115 or by e-mail at <u>GCHANG@ASTOUND.NET</u>. Contact the editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for submittal. It's easy to do.

Cover Illustration: Postcard and stamps depicting King Kamehameha I

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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.



PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 75

July 2003

Editor's Notes By Greg Chang, Editor

E Komo Mai! Wow, welcome to the 75th issue of the PO'OLEKA O HAAII! Guess this is milestone of sorts.

Once again, this issue has a borrowed article from *Possessions*, the journal of the United States Possessions Philatelic Society. Editor Geoffrey Brewster presents a 5 cent numeral with puzzling manuscript.

Marshall Island folk tales is the subject of the next article. The stamps are designed by Hawaiian artist, Herb Kawainui Kane.

Details the recent releases from Hawai'i Post. A single stamp noting the crash of NASA's Helios airplane and a set of stamps depicting butterflies and a moth from Hawai'i are described in detail.

To close out this issue, the potpourri section has a few odds and ends with some interesting information.

Once again, many thanks for your support. As always, I look forward to hearing from you as well as any articles you may have to submit to the PO'OLEKA.

Until next time.....

Greg Chang Editor



What's Inside

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New Manuscript Cancel?

By Geoffrey Brewster Reprinted from POSSESSIONS (Issue Nos. 76 – Q2 2000)

Editor's Note: POSSESIONS is the journal of the United States Possessions Philatelic Society, USPPS. The USPPS is devoted to all aspects of possessions philately, and is a non-profit organization. It was formed in July 1978 with 176 charter members who recognized the need for a United States based possessions society that would issue a quarterly journal and other literature on all possessions, meet at stamps shows, and conduct mail sales. For further information, Contact Robert C. Hoge, 138 Heathertree Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45249-1324

F igure 1 shows a 5¢ "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" Numeral, Scott No. 21, Westerberg 9-A-V, used, with 11-bar grid cancel (Davey No. 22) in black, and manuscript in blackish brown ink across the top one-third. Can you identify the manuscript, or at least suggest some good possibilities? **Figure 1** is an enlargement, but not a very large one because it may help you to see the writing close to its acture size. **Figure 2**, on the other hand, is a substantial enlargement, because it may help you to decipher the letters.



Figure 1 Unidentified manuscript Near the top of a used Scott No. 21, Enlarged.

Is the manuscript the cancel of a post office, settlement, postmaster, postal worker, ship, private person, or something/someone else, and is the language Hawaiian, English, or something else? To me, the first letter seems a capital "R" or "P", perhaps even an oldstyle "K" or "Q"; and I think the writing ends with "aeleu" or aelea", but I am reasonably certain only about the "a" near the middle and the "I", just guessing on the rest. The second vertical stroke from the right does *not* have a manuscript dot above it – the dot (under the first "A" of "HAWAIIAN" at the right) is part of the black grid cancel; and I see no manuscript



Figure 2 – Same stamp as in Figure 1, but much greater enlargement.

dot above any letter, so there may not be any "i" in it, although it is possible there is one, or even more of them, but just not dotted. For me, a big puzzle is the letter(s) between the first one and the "a" (if it is an "a") near the middle: perhaps "m", "w", "n", or a combination of two of these? Or is this a second capitol letter, either all by itself or together with a small case letter? Or is the whole thing a meaningless doodle? I think a doodle is unlikely because to me the writing seems to be of a rather carful and neat penmanship – which make it even more puzzling and frustrating that it seems to be so difficult to decipher. The manuscript cancels, expecially of post offices or places, are recorded on the Numerals, although there are only a vey few of them, and thus they are rare. The one here may be a new one that can be added to this record, and it thus important to try to identify the manuscirpt. For the record, the stamp has corners missing at the upper right and lower left, and has other faults, so for condition it is no gem, But the manuscript may make it a special copy.

Please write me, the Editor, with your comments.



Marshall Islands Folktales

Information from Unicover.com



n January 29, 2003, the Marshall Islands Postal Service issued a block of four 50 cent stamps featuring Marshallese Folktales. They were issued to raise awareness of Marshallese culture and tradition, each stamp includes an individual tab with text retelling the legend illustrated on the corresponding stamp. The designs are the same as the 32 cents set of Marshallese folktales stamps issued in 1995. The set comes with a thumbnail narrative explaining the four myths chosen for the stamps

Inedel's Magic Kite tells the tale of a sad and lonely boy from Ebon Atoll. A young child named Inedel was devastated by the death of his mother. Although his father soon remarried, the boy's life went from bad to worse. His father and stepmother mistreated him, neglecting his care and feeding him the worst fish of their catch. One day, while on a fishing expedition, the boy was startled by a nearby bird calling to him in the voice of his mother. For three days the bird appeared to Inedel, always imploring him to follow it. On the third day the boy's father also experienced this strange occurrence. Realizing that his son desperately missed his mother, the man tried to console the boy by offering him all of his fish. However, Inedel refused. The next day he joined his mother, and the boy -- magically carried by his kite -flew away with the bird.

The legend of Lijebake serves as an explanation for the turtle islands that exist among the northern atolls of the Ratak chain of the Marshall Islands. Lijebake's daughter - who was married to an *irooj* (chief) of the Kiribati people -- died leaving behind a daugher named Limañinpit. Eventually the *irooj* remarried. However, his new wife was cruel to his daughter and treated her like a servant. When the girl unintentionally

allowed her stepmother's sleeping mat to become soaked by rain, she was banished from her home. When Lijebake learned of her granddaughter's fate, she transformed herself into a giant turtle and changed her husband into a frigate bird to help Limañinpit flee. Eventually they made their way to Jemo Island -- an area that is still a popular breeding site of both turtles and frigate birds.

Jebro's Mother Invents the Sail tells of a story, many years ago, when a canoe race was held among 10 brothers to determine who would become the head chief of their people. Because the sail had not yet been invented, the boys used only paddles to power their vessels. While the race was in progress, Loktanur -- the mother of the contestants -- waited at an island on the course. Although she lived in the sky, the boys' mother had come to Earth to ask her sons for a ride. Tumur, the oldest, was in the lead and declined his mother's request, saying that a large bundle she was carrying would jeopardize his chances of winning. In fact, all but one of the sons refused. Although he was far behind the others, Loktanur's youngest, Jebro. warmly welcomed her aboard. His kindness was quickly rewarded, for to his surprise, her package held a sail. She quickly taught Jebro how to use it and the young boy won the race, rightfully becoming the leader of his people.

Limajnon Escapes to the Moon is a delightful fable about a young female rat who was enamored of the Moon. Intent on marrying the object of her affections, Limajnon asked her father to invite the Moon down to Earth. The dutiful parent did so, however, the Moon declined saying that clouds were capable of concealing him, thus he was not worthy. Limajnon then requested that her father ask a cloud to become her betrothed. The cloud, too, refused by saying that he was unimportant, for a windbreak could hamper his movement. When she pursued the windbreak, he said that rats had the power to tear him apart, thus he was also unworthy. Although Limajnon finally married a rat, she later realized that the Moon was indeed her true love. Magically her great sorrow transformed her into a human woman and she flew to the Moon. Thus it is Limajnon's face that appears to stare back to Earth from the Moon.

The set of stamps were designed by Hawaiian artist and writer Herb Kawainui Kane (pronounced KAH-ney). Born in 1928, Kane holds a masters degree from the Art Institute of Chicago and the University of Chicago. Past clients have included the Hawaii State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, the National Park Service and National Geographic magazine. Kane's work also includes six postage stamps for the United States and four for French Polynesia. As a design consultant, Kane has worked on resorts in Hawaii and the South Pacific, and a cultural center in Fiji. In 1984 he was elected a Living Treasure of Hawaii. In the 1987 Year of the Hawaiian Celebration. Kane was one of 16 persons chosen for outstanding accomplishment as Po'okela (Champion). "I'm a storyteller," says Kane. "My work carries the same discipline as a historian but instead of words I work with pictures." One of Kane's critics noted, "He has the respect of native Hawaiian society because of his own respect for that society, a respect that has led him to create a body of artistic and historical research which has contributed greatly to the world's understanding of Polynesian culture."

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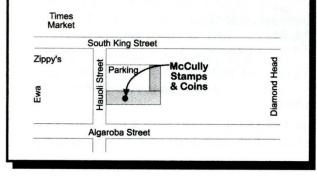
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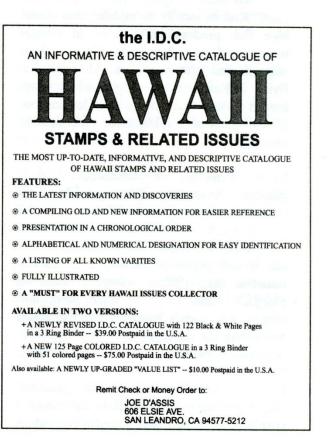
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Hawaii Post Recent Releases

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

Crash of the Helios off Kauai



On August 13th 2001, the "Helios", NASA's solar-powered remote-controlled pilotless aircraft, took off from the U.S. Navy Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kaua'i in the Hawaiian Islands. A few hours later, it soared to 96,500 feet and broke two aviation records, one for the highest altitude ever reached by a non-rocket powered aircraft. The other for the highest altitude ever reached by a propeller-driven aircraft.

Named after the Greek Sun God, "Helios" was funded by NASA and built by Aero-Monrovia. California. Vironment in Originally, it had 65,000 solar cells which generate electricity to power 14 propeller motors. It weighed 1,600 lbs, had 5 landing gear pods and a wingspan of 247 feet. On the June 26 2003 flight, "Helios" had been modified with only 10 propeller motors. The flight was to test an innovative hydrogen fuel-cell system which had been added allowing the "Helios" to remain aloft overnight.

It's main mission was to study the high atmosphere and perhaps to serve as a cheaper alternative to space satellites. The Earth's atmosphere at 100,000 feet is similar to that on the planet Mars. Research done by "Helios" was supposed to aid in the future exploration of the red planet.

On June 26 2003 the "Helios" took off from the runway at the U.S. Navy Barking Sands Pacific Missile Range Facility on Kaua'i. It soared to about 3,000 feet and then started to break apart before it crashed into the Pacific Ocean about half an hour after take-off. Parts of the crashed aircraft have been salvaged, but it is not known if the Helios will be rebuilt.

One stamp was issued in memory of this event. The \$8 stamp is the same as the \$8 stamp issued on August 13 2001 except "CRASHED JUNE 26 2003" in red letters has been added. Also, the date on the stamp (center bottom) has been changed from 2001 to 2003. This stamp prepays the Same Day rate. It shows the "Helios" above Ni'ihau (left of stamp) and Lehua Island (bottom right of stamp) which is a small uninhabited islet. The Helios crashed in the Kaulakahi Channel between Ni'ihau and Kaua'i.



Ni'ihau, known as the "Forbidden Isle" lies southwest of Kaua'i. and is owned by one family with a small population of Hawaiians. It is one of the last places in Hawai'i where the Hawaiian language is spoken in every day use. Ni'ihau is known for its shells which can be found on its pristine and largely unvisited beaches. There are no hotels on the island and visitors to Ni'ihau are by invitation only.

Technical details of the stamps:

Colors: Multicolored Size: 32mm x 48mm. Stamp sheet size: 30 (5 across, 6 down) Perforation: 12. Stamp designs: Enelani. Photos: Courtesy of NASA. 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: HAWAI'I POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2003 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.

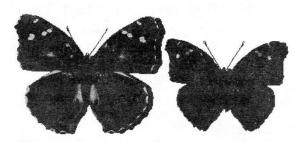
Hawai'i Butterflies and Moths



Three stamps are to be issued on July 29th 2003 depicting butterflies and moths that are endemic to Hawai'i. Only two butterflies are endemic to Hawai'i - Blackburn's Blue and the Kamehameha Butterfly. The only moth in this stamp issue, the Fabulous Green Sphinx, is also endemic to Hawai'i.



The \$2 stamp prepays additional services, such as extra weight. It shows the Blue Blackburn's Butterfly (Udara blackburni). The Hawaiian name is "Koa Pulelehua" as this butterfly is mostly found in the vicinity of Koa trees (Acacia koa) on all the Hawaiian Islands except Kaho'olawe. It is a small butterfly and usually measures about an inch across. The upper wings are usually brown-gray in color. The one depicted on the stamp is from the island of Kaua'i where they are known with shades of purple. The underside of the wings are iridescent green - shown inset on the stamp.



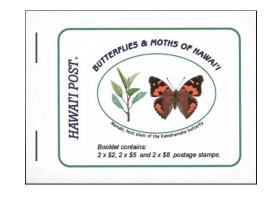
The \$5 stamp prepays the Overnight rate. It shows the Kamehameha Butterfly (Vanessa tameamea) named after King Kamehameha I of Hawai'i. The Hawaiian name is "Lepelepe o Hina". It measures up to 3 inches across and has a colorful design to the wings in reddish brown and orange. The male and female vary only slightly in color which is most pronounced in the color of the upper wing's spots. The female's spots are white or light orange as depicted on the stamp. The spots on the male are all orange. This butterfly is found on all the Hawaiian Islands except Kaho'olawe. It's host plant is Mamaki, the native nettle (*Pipturus albida*) found on the sides of mountains. The

Mamaki plant is depicted on the booklet cover.



The \$8 stamp (above right) prepays the Same Day rate. It shows the Fabulous Green Sphinx moth (*Tinostoma smaragditis*). The Hawaiian name is "Wahine Omao" which translates as "Green Woman". It is only found on the island of Kaua'i and is an endangered species, with only a few sightings over the last 100 years. It is a large moth measuring about 3 1/2 inches across. The upper wings are green and sometimes have a black spot on each side (as depicted on the stamp). The lower wings are dark brown. The antennae is very large. The host plant is unknown.

A Booklet consisting of 3 panes containing 2 x 2x and 2 x 8 stamps was also issued. Each pane consists of 2 stamps and has a white margin all around. "© 2003 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 stapled twice at the left side.



It is interesting to note that the first postage stamp in the whole world with a butterfly on it was issued by the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1891. The 2 cents stamp (above) shows Queen Lili'uokalani with a butterfly brooch in her hair.

Technical details of the stamps:

Colors: \$2, \$5 and \$8 multicolored. Size: 32mm x 48mm. Stamps sheet size: 30 (6 across, 5 down) Perforation: 12. Stamps 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: HAWAI'I POST (top middle), "Traffic Light" showing 4 colors used in printing (lower left side), © 2003 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.

Potpourri

Odds and ends submitted by various members. Answers can be submitted to the editor c/o HPS or by e-mail at GREGGC353@YAHOO.COM

National Postal Museum Lecture

As noted on the front page of the July 28th issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, on October 18th, the National Postal Museum in Washington, DC, will host a special lecture on the 1851 Hawaiian Missionaries stamps. This will include some insights on the controversial Grinnell Missionary stamps.

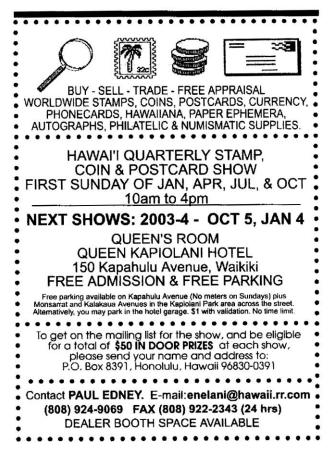
The lecture will be delivered by David Beech. He is the head of the philatelic collections at the British Library as well as the chairman of the Stuart Rossiter Trust Fund (a philatelic charity) and president of the Royal Philatelic Society in London.

Currently, the expert committee of the Royal Philatelic Society has been studying the authenticity of the Grinnell Missionaries since February 2002. No opinion has been rendered at this point.

Beech's lecture will not likely make any conclusion regarding the authenticity of the Grinnells. Information on the National Postal Museum can be found on the WEB at:

www.postalmuseum.si.edu





Captain Cook Monument



On the Big Island of Hawaii, you can frolic in Kealakeua Bay, then step ashore on British soil. How is this possible? The 5,682 square foot parcel along the bay where the Capitan Cook Monument stands belongs to Great Britain. On January 6, 1877, Princess Mariam Likelike and her husband, Archibald Scott Cleghorn, who served as British consul, deeded the land to England for \$1. The instructions said that it was to be used to "keep and maintain a monument in memory of Captain Cook"

Sailors in Her Majesty's Service stop by Kealakekua Bay once a year, usually on their way home from a training mission in Australia, to scrub the 27-foot-tall white concrete obelisk, which supposedly marks the spot where the intrepid explorer was killed by Hawaiian warriors on Feburary 14, 1779.

Canceled-to-Order

What government, in what year, first canceled to order stamps? Perhaps this is debatable, with no absolute proof forthcoming, by - A.N. Ridgely, writing in Meekeel's in 1915 (September 18, page 320), made a bid as being the man to first persuade a government to sell canceled-to-order stamps.

It was in 1887, and Mr. Ridgely was traveling in several foreign countries, buying stamps as he went and selling most of them to his friends (among them R.R. Bogert, a Mr. Baitzell, and a Mr. Wattern).

It seems that Mr. Ridgely had stopped in the Hawaiian Islands, on his way to Australia, and was paying a visit to the Postmaster at Honolulu. The Postmaster explained to him "that a larger number of \$1 stamps were on hand than would ever be used for postage and they were being utilized as tax stamps on opium cans - also, that there were many thousands of the 18, 25, and 50 cent, and the obsolete 2 cent unperforated," whereupon he suggested the post office could realize a profit out of what was otherwise waste paper, by canceling them and disposing of them to him at the rate of 10,000 stamps for \$100. This was done and Mr. Ridgely sailed to Australia with thousands of canceled-toorder stamps of Hawaii, and so Hawaii may have been the originator of canceled-toorder stamps of Hawaii, in 1887 may have been the first year it was so done, and Mr. A. N. Ridgely may be able to go down in history as the first man to buy canceled-toorder stamps from any government.

Winick Snippets

The following is reprinted from the American Philatelic Socitey's CAC website, www.stamps.org/cac, authored by Les Winick :

Many cities had some form of private carrier who issued "stamps" to cover the local post fees. Capt. John R. Floyd established Floyd's Penny Post in Chicago, with a fee of one cent to bring letters to and from the post office. Stamps were printed in three colors, blue, brown and green. Chicago was a growing city and large quantities of the stamps were printed and used.

The U.S. passed an act in 1861 which gave the government a monopoly to carry the mail and effectively put the local independent posts out of business. In conformity with this act, Floyd discontinued his penny-post service on June 20, 1861. The Floyd stamps currently catalog for \$50 to \$100 each, up to \$1,400 if used on an envelope.

The widow of Captain Floyd stated in an interview in a 1900 stamp newspaper that "if it had not been for the great fire of 1871, the stamps would be common." The Great Chicago Fire destroyed many valuable stamps and covers that would be in collectors' hands today.







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