

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



PUBLISHED BY: HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P. O. Box 10115
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Issue No. 5

October 1976

1976

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"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

Editor - Mr. Ferd Brown
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Subscription Price: \$3.00 per year (4 issues)

Advertising Rate: \$5.00 per issue (half page)
\$10.00 per issue (full page)

Checks payable to:
HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
P. O. Box 10115
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HAPEX-76

TO HONOR 125th ANNIVERSARY OF MISSIONARIES

This fall, a vacation in the tropical island paradise of Hawaii will have an extra attraction for philatelists. The HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY will present HAPEX-76 on Saturday and Sunday, October 30-31, 1976, in the Pacific Ballroom of The Ilikai Hotel in Waikiki.

Co-chaired by Hal Strong and H.P.S. Vice President Gil Lewis, the state-wide exhibition will celebrate the 125th anniversary of the issuance of Hawaii's first stamps, the world-famous "Missionaries", and the 65th anniversary of the HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The exhibit will be opened by Honolulu Mayor Frank F. Fasi in ceremonies at 10:00 A.M. Saturday. A series of lectures on Hawaii Postal History will be sponsored by The Hawaii Postal Museum, which will also kick off its initial fund drive during the show.

Other presentations will be sponsored by the Historic Hawai'i Foundation and the Polynesian Voyaging Society. The "Surfboard Mail", a popular local post in which appropriately cacheted covers are carried between the exhibition site and the Waikiki Post Office by volunteer surfers, will again be featured.

The Honolulu Post Office will have a special cancel available at its portable Post Office. Over fifteen foreign postal administrations will also participate.

The HAPEX-76 Court of Honor will display the largest gathering of Hawaii "Missionary" material in the world, including the international award-winning collection of the Honolulu Advertiser, being shown

for the first time in Hawaii since Interphil. A special section of the exhibit floor will be reserved for use by the Hawaii Chapter #1 of the Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society.

A 23-table bourse, including both mainland and island dealers, and a special auction of Hawaiian and world-wide stamps and covers, conducted by Aiea Stamp and Coin Company, will round out an excellent philatelic weekend.

Further information can be obtained from the Chairman, HAPEX-76, P. O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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ADVERTISEMENT

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN AND DEPENDENCIES

By A. M. Tracey Woodward

Although the current enthusiast has information that was not available to Woodward when his THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN AND DEPENDENCIES was originally published in 1928 (in a limited edition of 100 bound copies), few of the author's findings have been invalidated and the work of later scholars rests upon, and was made possible by, the firm foundation laid by Woodward. The introductory chapters are devoted to details of paper, perforation, and gum. The remaining chapters cover the issues of 1871-1927, including those of Korea and Taiwan. The book's strong point is the exhaustive treatment of the regular issues of 1871-1876.

This 768-page hardcover edition contains the complete text of the original (the type has been reduced slightly to fit the 7x10" format) with the addition of a Foreword by Robert M. Spaulding, Jr., and a section entitled "Author's Annotations" which contains previously unpublished changes and notations recorded by Woodward in his own copy of the original edition. Approximately 100 of the 246 illustration plates are substituted from other sources when better quality reproductions of the same stamps were available. Woodward's THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF JAPAN AND DEPENDENCIES is a fine example of philatelic scholarship and a practical and useful guide to the complicated subject of Japan's classic issues.

\$65.00 (Postpaid)

**Quarterman Publications, Inc.
5 South Union Street
Lawrence, Massachusetts 01875**

THE TYPESET STAMPS OF HAWAII

By Alfred J. Ostheimer, III
and

Thurston Twigg-Smith

(Co-curators, The Honolulu Advertiser Collection of
the Stamps and Postal History of Hawaii)

Both the first and third issues of Hawaiian stamps - the Missionaries and the Numerals - were printed in Honolulu using hand-set type and a rather primitive printing press. These were the only typeset Hawaiian postal issues. This fact, and their relative scarcity, have made them especially significant in Hawaiian philately.

On June 18, 1851, the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawaii officially approved a postal system for the young island kingdom at a time when the concept was still relatively new throughout the world. Postmaster H. M. Whitney, the young missionary descendant who five years later was to found Hawaii's present morning newspaper, The Honolulu Advertiser, put the first Hawaiian stamps on sale, October 1, 1851. These typeset stamps have become generally known as the Missionaries because they were most often found on correspondence from the American missionaries in Hawaii.

The Missionaries were replaced in 1853 by engraved 5¢ and 13¢ issues, providing Scott 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The inauguration of the first interisland postage rates of 1¢ and 2¢ on August 1, 1859, led to the first printing of the Numerals.

Both the Missionaries and the first issues of the Numerals were printed under the direction of Mr. Whitney the Missionaries at the Government Printing Office and the Numerals at The Advertiser. The Missionaries were

printed during 1851-1852 from a small form with only two stamps side by side. The type was that used some years before in printing The Friend, together with floral design ornaments later used in certain Catholic Mission Press publications. The Numerals were printed with a form of ten subjects and the same basic form was used during the entire seven years of issuance, 1859-65.

The Missionaries were produced in three denominations: 2 cents, 5 cents and 13 cents. The same basic form was used for all three printings except for the second issue of 13 cents where the wording at the top was changed from "Hawaiian Postage" to "H. I. & U. S. Postage" in an effort to explain its usage. The 13-cent rate covered five cents for Hawaiian postage, six cents for United States postage and two cents for the rate charged by ships carrying letters from the Islands to the Mainland.

Two stamps were printed side by side with each impression of the form. The subjects were very close together the space between them being only about $3/4$ mm. (Previous students have referred to this spacing as $1/2$ mm.) Therefore, the left hand subjects are always found cut close on the right side while the right hand subjects are always cut close at the left. The subjects were printed several times in a row on the same sheet of paper. The spacing between successive impressions apparently varied from $3/4$ mm to 2 mm. Good margins are therefore possible on three sides of a stamp. The successive impressions were not very well aligned with each other; each impression was usually a little higher or a little lower than the one before it.

The two subjects differed in certain details, especially in the relationship between the top two lines. The most striking difference is the fact that the left hand stamp (which has become known as Type I) always has the "P" of "Postage" under the middle of the "H" of "Hawaiian", while the right hand one (Type II) always

has its "P" under the left vertical stroke of "H". In printer's language, the left hand subjects had "Postage" indented, while the right hand subject had it flush left.

Knowledge of these printing details is largely due to a strip of three 13¢ stamps, two Types I and one Type II, formerly in the Atherton Collection and now in The Advertiser Collection, although border fragments of other Missionaries in The Advertiser Collection are the source of new information on the space between printings.

The unique strip shows 3/4 mm space between the stamps and a 2 mm gutter between printings. A 2¢, Type II, and a 5¢, Type I, used, have border fragments on both sides, confirming the 3/4 mm space between stamps but showing only a 3/4 gutter. The 3/4 mm space between stamps is further confirmed by an unused 5¢, Type I, and a 13¢, Type II. Less conclusively, the 1 mm right hand margin on the 5¢, Type II, on the famous 2¢ and 5¢ cover shows that in this case there was at least that distance between the next printing.

Surprisingly, the Missionaries were unknown to collectors until about 1864. The 2 cent stamp remained hidden until 1874 when a specimen was obtained by Count Ferrari who described his find in Le Timbre-Poste. At first, all the stamps were viewed with suspicion and it was not for some years that they were proved to be genuine. Even as late as 1892, at least one prominent philatelist considered the 2 cent stamp to be bogus and so stated in a book, Album Weeds.

A factor contributing to the scarcity of these stamps is the paper on which they were printed. It is as thin as tissue paper, so fragile that copies off cover are almost always damaged and most known copies have been repaired.

Only 15 copies of the 2 cent Missionary have been discovered. Four are in museums, although the copy in the Berlin Museum has not been seen since World War II, and eleven are in private hands, including five in The Advertiser Collection. The Meyer-Harris Census of 2¢ Missionaries in 1948 reported 15 certain copies and a sixteenth as a possibility. Evidence now appears conclusive that copy 15 and copy 12 in that census are the same stamp. The Advertiser Collection contains the full range now known of unused, used, and on-cover examples of each type of the four Missionaries.

* * * * *

REMEMBER

HAPEX - 76

AWARDS / INSTALLATION BANQUET

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1976

7:00 P. M.

THE ILIKAI BALLROOM

GUEST SPEAKER: The Honorable Spark Matsunaga
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THE HAWAII POSTAL MUSEUM

By John T. Nugent

"I'm sorry, the stamps are unavailable for public view at this time, since they are only displayed on one day each year."

Stamp collectors visiting Hawaii with hopes of viewing the world-famous Hawaii "Missionaries", or learning about the unique postal history of the Islands, usually receive this disappointing reply to their inquiries. The Hawaii Postal Museum, a non-profit, tax-exempt organization, founded by concerned philatelists in Honolulu, is attempting to change that reply to the positive.

Founded in October 1975 by nine members of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, The Hawaii Postal Museum has moved quickly from the concept stage to the beginning of reality for the stamp collectors of Hawaii. With the enthusiastic backing of Honolulu Mayor Frank F. Fasi, the Honolulu Advertiser publisher Thurston Twigg-Smith, and the Historic Hawai'i Foundation, the Museum's Board of Trustees is currently in the process of fostering the restoration by the State of Hawaii of the Royal Post Office building at the corner of Merchant and Bethel Streets in downtown Honolulu as the site of the proposed Museum.

The Royal Post Office, also known as the Kamehameha V Post Office, was built in 1870 and stands as one of the oldest buildings in downtown Honolulu. It is on the site of the first official post office in the Hawaiian Islands which was established in 1850. The building was the first in Hawaii, and one of the first in the United States, erected using precast ashlar concrete blocks and is listed in the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Hawaii Postal Museum Board of Trustees is chaired by Lt. John Nugent, USN, President of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society. Acting as Vice Chairmen are Edward Burns, a former President of H.P.S., and Gilbert Lewis, Vice President of H.P.S. Clarence McIntosh, a former President of H.P.S. and currently President of the Ryukyu Philatelic Specialist Society, acts as Treasurer and Mrs. Virginia May Lewis, Secretary of H.P.S., doubles as Secretary to the Board. Other Trustees include Harold Strong, Capt. Ronald Russell, USAF, Kay H. Hoke, and Ronald Southard.

In its initial proposal to the State of Hawaii Historic Preservation Office's feasibility study of the Royal Post Office, the Board set out three broad goals: restoration of the building, establishment of a museum complex, and the establishment of a U.S. Post Office contract station. Expanding on this, the proposal sets forth the Museum's desires to cooperate and work closely with City, State, and Federal agencies, and individuals or organizations interested in restoring the Royal Post Office as part of the culture and history of Hawaii, and, additionally, to assist and encourage the renewal project of Merchant Street and the entire downtown area of Honolulu in order to transform this district into an attractive and more pleasant place in which to work and visit.

In establishing a museum complex, the Trustees plan it to be a depository for collections of stamps and postal history items of Old Hawaii, including research papers, documents, and photographs of historic significance related to the postal system of Hawaii. This would provide the community with an educational facility, as part of the Hawaii system of historic sites, for people interested in Hawaiiana which will foster greater interest in the unique heritage of Hawaii. As part of its active program, the Museum intends to conduct continuing research into the history of ancient Hawaiian and Polynesian communications as part of the total cultural history of the Islands.

THE HAWAII POSTAL MUSEUM
P. O. Box 4083
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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(Contributions are tax-deductible)

The Trustees have been encouraged by the reception and support it has received from the community, and plans to kick off its first fund drive at HAPEX-76 in October. Anyone desiring further information on The Hawaii Postal Museum, or wishing to make a tax-deductible contribution, should write to either the Chairman or Secretary, Board of Trustees, The Hawaii Postal Museum, P. O. Box 4083, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

* * * * *

STAMPS OF OLD HAWAII

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LET'S TACKLE A NEW TOPICAL

By Mrs. "Ginny" Howard

(This article appeared in the September-October 1966 issue of TOPICAL TIME, an A.T.A. publication.)

Stamps and coins have been partners for a long, long time, but in truth STAMPS and PAPER MONEY should be the ones to "go steady" because many countries use a design on their stamps similar to what is used on their banknotes, and in some cases the designs are identical. Furthermore, the American Bank Note Company, Thomas De La Rue and Company, and Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, are names familiar to all philatelists for the handsome printing and engraving done on foreign and domestic issues of stamps. These same firms are the leading companies to contract for the banknote trade.

When combined, stamps and paper money make a knock-out topical!

It takes a bit of leg-work to track down banknotes that are in crisp clean condition but it is well worth the effort. A soiled and crumpled bill with torn and frayed edges looks very shabby when mounted, while one that has had limited circulation, or none at all, will contain beautiful colors and every detail will stand out clearly, in the same manner as does a lightly cancelled or mint stamp.

Nearly all dealers have some stock of paper money and there are several who specialize in it. Coin club members often have banknotes in their possession and are willing to trade for something else. Friends or relatives may have a few bills they have been hoarding for years and never knew exactly what to do with them, until you came along. The foreign exchange

department of banking institutions is another source. These will be negotiable notes as they still have purchasing power. They can be secured at the current rate of exchange plus a slight commission. Then, there are your stamp collecting friends scattered all over the world who will swap their countries' bank-notes for stamps or other items.

The most readily available piece of currency is the U. S. dollar bill whose reverse carries at the right, The Great Seal of the United States. To match this bill stamp-wise one could use the Malaria Eradication Issue (#1194), the two Air Post Special Delivery stamps (#CE1-CE2) and/or the imperforate variety (#771). The bill, when mounted, occupies one third of the page, allowing the balance to be used for pertinent comments and the mounting of whatever matching stamps one wishes. It so happened that I did not have duplicates of the latter three stamps but did have a mint plate block of the Malaria Issue which balanced the page nicely.

My main interest is TO HAVE FUN WITH STAMPS..... not to become frustrated because certain ones are difficult to locate or in some instances too costly. I also feel it unnecessary to display every stamp having matching possibilities in order to consider a page complete; my aim being for a pleasing, stream-lined effect rather than a cluttered one.

Mexico's one-peso bill depicts on the obverse the Aztec Calendar Stone, perhaps the most famous work of science left anywhere by primitive America. It can now be seen in the National Museum in Mexico City. In 1934, a 20-peso airmail stamp was issued (#C61) showing a Mexican girl standing in front of the Aztec Calendar Stone. Alas! This stamp catalogs \$300.00 and since I did not have it in my collection, and probably never would, I simply turned the bill over and found to my delight a picture of the tall 150-foot granite and marble Independence Monument

topped by a gesturing angel (who fell to earth in the great earthquake of 1957 and is now restored). Delighted indeed, because easily available are Mexican stamps of the monument (#713, 771, 911, 912) at nominal prices. The same monument also appears on the reverse of the 5-peso bill.

Another easily acquired banknote is Thailand's one baht value. The obverse features the ruler, King Phumiphon Aduldet, who was crowned as Rama IX on May 5, 1950. His watermarked profile is in an oval at the right. (Many foreign countries use a watermark as an anti-counterfeiting device which consists of a design within the paper itself which can be seen when the paper is held to the light. The design may be of a ruler, an animal, scenery, allegorical figures, etc. Other stratagems to discourage counterfeiting are to incorporate silk or metal threads, colored rag pulp or colored paper dots into the paper.) There are a number of stamps bearing the King's likeness but the set which matches the best is that issued from 1951-1960 embracing 14 stamps (#283-295). Since royal elephants appear near the bill's border, one could also use the War Elephant set (#304-308) which commemorated the 400th anniversary of the birth of King Naresuan.

The one-peso banknote of the Philippines shows on the obverse the portrait of Apolinario Mabini, one of the leaders of the nationalist young "Filipino Party" who led the rebellion against the regime of the Spanish Friars toward the end of the 19th century. Identical matching stamps are #591, 855 and 873. Instead of using stamps and in order to create a bit more variety I mounted a First Day Cover below the bill bearing a pair of the 3s stamps of Mabini (#855), with a few comments underneath concerning this great name in Philippine history.

It is important to have one's facts correct, and I find the best information is contained in various

encyclopaedias in our branch library's reference section. First however, Scott titles most illustrations and from them I am usually able to identify what's on the currency.....then proceed to locate the corresponding stamp(s), sometimes, luckily, among duplicates. I also "lift" needed ones from global albums wherein sets are incomplete.

On the reverse of the above one-peso Philippine bill is a picture of the Barasoain Church. In 1935 when the Philippines was still a dependency of the U. S., a series of fourteen stamps were issued with the one-peso value portraying this historical church (#393).

For ten more years this series carried overprints of "Commonwealth" and "Victory". To my surprise I was unable to discover any information whatsoever concerning this apparently famous church. Finally, I wrote to a stamp collector in Manila who replied that this particular Catholic Church had served as the Session Hall of Congress when the Filipinos declared their independence from Spain on June 12, 1898. To receive this information, at long last, gave me tremendous satisfaction, and just goes to show how one can get "hooked" putting together a collection such as this.

My Manila friend sent me a fifty-centavos (1/2 peso) bill whose central design is the Mayon Volcano located in southeastern Luzon and considered one of the most symmetrical volcanic cones in the world. Its normal condition is continuous mild activity. Reported outflows and eruptions since 1616 number over thirty, including four great destructive ones between 1766 and 1897. The beautiful cone has never been destroyed and the conduit has always been in the center. I was especially happy to receive this small unit of money because sometime during 1963 it was withdrawn from circulation and replaced by hard cash. (Other countries are doing away with their smaller units of currency too.) I used the bill at the top of the page with three "Mayon" stamps below (#618, 619, C77) and

a lovely view card at the bottom showing the volcano. The post card is in soft shades of blue and green, as is the bill, and the colors of the stamps blend in superbly. By using plate blocks, FDC's, view cards, or anything else of a postal nature, variety is achieved and the sameness of the pages minimized.

There are hundreds of obsolete notes dating from the late 19th century until after World War II that are extremely interesting and inexpensive. The term obsolete means only that the note is no longer issued. It may still be negotiable, however. An obsolete, non-negotiable note is one that is out of issue and has no bank exchange value. Unfortunately, some carry geometric or allegorical designs, or pictures of people and places which have never been used on a stamp, thus making them useless for comparison purposes. Others have a wonderful tie-in with stamps particularly those once used as legal tender in nations no longer existing or in countries where the monetary units have been "reformed".

In the Fall of 1923, the German Mark was quoted in Cologne at four trillion to the dollar! In the same year, stamps were issued in amounts from five thousand to ten billion marks. (The German billion is equivalent to the American trillion.) It follows that from the immense lot of money available, no two collections of stamps and money would contain exactly the same items. Also, one could specialize by collecting only those notes picturing royalty, or statesmen, or buildings, or monuments or even trains.....simply endless subject matter from which to choose and all of it tempting.

An obsolete Japanese 50-sen bill issued in 1942 bears in the center of the obverse a picture of Yasukuni, a Shinto shrine on Nudan Hill in Tokyo with its colossal torii in the foreground. Yasukuni was founded June 29, 1869, as a memorial to those whose lives had been lost in Japan's wars and ironically enough, in

World War II, it was itself destroyed. In the upper right hand corner of the bill is a dove in flight, symbolical of 'May thou rest in peace'. The stylized chrysanthemum is at top center along with Japanese characters similar to what we see on stamps of that period. I used #337, 339, 348 and 359. Another note issued in 1946 shows at the left the Japanese Diet Building in Tokyo which is easily matchable.

The double-headed eagle was the imperial symbol of Russia until 1917 and appeared on her Coat of Arms, her stamps, and her paper money. In fact, the eagle, noted for its size and strength, its powerful flight and keenness of vision has figured in the emblems of all European empires, and was brought to the new world as well, the United States and Mexico to name only two.

Argentina's Coat of Arms consists of a blue and white oval shield over which two hands, symbolical of peace and friendship, grasp a staff carrying a Cap of Liberty. A laurel wreath, partly obscuring a golden sun, surrounds the shield. A look at Scott's #A182 will graphically show you what it looks like. Speaking of the Cap of Liberty, it also is a part of Nicaragua's Coat of Arms and is found on both her money and her stamps. Most of the Chilean bills I have in my possession bear the likenesses of famous men such as Bernardo O'Higgins, Arturo Prat, Anibal Pinto, etc. who are also on Chile's postage stamps. Bolivia has Simon Bolivar and Brazil the Duke of Caxias.

Stamps themselves have been used in place of money from time to time. Witness the eleven Russian money stamps issued in 1916-1917 (but contrary to regulations were often used for postal purposes). An inscription on the back of the stamps reads, "Having Circulation on Par with Silver Subsidiary Coins" (#105-107; #112-116; #139-141). The stamps are made of thin cardboard without gum. In 1918, the Ukraine issued five stamps (#67-71) for the same purpose. In the Fall of 1963, Herman Herst Jr. reported in

his "Outbursts" the discovery of the Bundi money stamps. Until August 15, 1947, Bundi was a Feudatory State in the Rajputana Agency of India. When World War II broke out, Bundi was using postage stamps issued in 1915. As is usual in war, the hard cash was hoarded and without coins, business came to a standstill. The problem was solved by issuing 20,000 stamps on heavy paper to be used as coins. To identify them, they were surcharged "CASH COUPON BUNDI STATE" and on the back of each stamp was printed a number, a precaution against counterfeiting (like Bundi illustration #A6).

In our own United States, postage stamps were used singly and in multiples during the early days of the Civil War to replace minor coins that had disappeared from circulation. On July 17, 1862, Congress authorized the printing of Postage Currency. Nor should we forget the Encased Postage Stamps as patented by J. Gault in 1862. Detailed accounts of the last two items may be found in Scott's "Specialized" U. S. catalog.

I have been able to locate only one general catalog regarding international currency, namely, "Catalog of Paper Money Around the World" by Dr. Walter M. Loeb, Universal Publishing Company of Port Washington, New York, 1961. I have seen others devoted to one specific country but when a person has only a single banknote from that country it hardly pays to invest in such a publication. Perhaps there are paper money specialists among our members who will come forth with information regarding other catalogs embracing the WORLD'S banknotes.

* * * * *

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FIRST DAY OF ISSUE IN KOREA

By John T. Nugent

(Written in Korea and published in the Korea Herald on
May 15, 1976)

On Saturday, May 8, Korea joined the growing number of nations around the world who this year are honoring the Bicentennial of the American Revolution with a set of five 100-won stamps and a souvenir sheet. For the visiting American philatelist, the first day sale of stamps in Korea provides an interesting study in contrasts between first days of issue here and in the United States.

The issue of a new stamp in Korea is accompanied usually only with an announcement in the newspapers that a new stamp is available at all Post Offices. In the United States, the first day of issue of a stamp is accompanied with much pomp and ceremony and a single city is designated by the U.S. Postal Service to be the first day city. Bands play, flags fly, speeches are made, and special albums are presented to high officials. The issued stamp is available in that city only on the first day of issue. Stamp collectors in other parts of the country must wait until the next day to purchase the newly issued stamps. When the ceremony is completed, the postal workers settle down to the enormous task of servicing first day covers. The U.S. Postal Service provides only the stamps and souvenir cancellation for first day covers. Special souvenir envelopes are manufactured by private concerns and philatelic societies. As an example of the load placed on a single U.S. Post Office, postal employees in Honolulu serviced over 500,000 first day covers for the new U.S. International Airmail stamps in January.

One thing which does not vary between our respective countries is the interest displayed by stamp collectors

in the new issues of stamps. The long lines of collectors and dealers crowding the philatelic counters of the Honolulu Post Office in January were repeated Saturday at the Central Post Office in Seoul. Judging from the crowds Saturday, it would be wise for those who have not yet purchased a set of these Bicentennial stamps to head for their nearest Post Office immediately.

The five stamps feature designs of the "Stars and Stripes", the Statue of Liberty, the Liberty Bell, Mount Rushmore, and the U.S. Moon Landing. They are very tastefully done and are excellent examples of work produced by the Ministry of Communications' four color photogravure press.

For the average American stamp collector intent upon putting together a topical collection of stamps honoring the American Bicentennial (as I am doing for my three-year-old daughter), this issue is a welcome relief. Considering the deluge of questionable, expensive philatelic "tributes" to the Bicentennial (including some items from even the U.S. Postal Service), from postal administrations intent only on extracting a maximum of American dollars from philatelists, the relatively low price of the Korean set is indeed truly refreshing. That these stamps are issued by a country which is a true friend of the United States and are meant to symbolize the strong bonds of friendship which have existed between Korea and the United States since the Yi Dynasty, is of a significance which will not be lost on stamp collectors throughout the world.

* * * * *

GOLD RUSH STEAMERS OF THE PACIFIC

By Ernest A. Wiltsee

First published in 1938 in a limited edition of 500 copies, GOLD RUSH STEAMERS OF THE PACIFIC has long been regarded as a classic in its field. Based upon his studies of newspaper accounts, propaganda hand-stamps used by the steamship companies, and other sources, Wiltsee discusses all the ships to California from 1848 to 1869 in chronological order. Also covered in detail are the gold rush period of 1848, the inauguration of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Law's line of Pacific steamers, the Empire City Line, and the three additional competing lines put into operation during 1850 and '51. The 17 plates illustrating steamships and important personalities included in the original work are printed as extremely fine halftones in this facsimile reproduction. 5 illustrations of steamships and scenes of San Francisco and Hawaii have also been added to this Quarterman edition.

Also included in this 496-page Quarterman edition are the 35 covers illustrated in the original and approximately 90 new photographs of covers supplied for this edition by interested collectors. A foreword by Basil C. Pearce has also been added. This work is a valuable contribution to the early history of the United States and should be in the library of every collector, postal history student, steamship buff, and western history enthusiast.

\$35.00

**Quarterman Publications, Inc.
5 South Union Street
Lawrence, Massachusetts 01875**

