

# PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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From: Lt. John T. Nugent, President  
HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

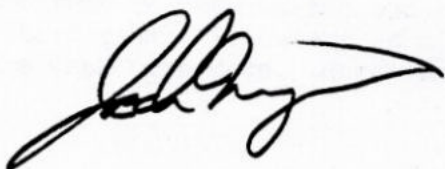
Members and Friends:

In what is by now a tradition, your Society proudly presents its second all-Hawaii edition with this issue, which also coincides with our 66th anniversary. The past few years have seen tremendous growth in the Hawaiian Philatelic Society - membership has nearly doubled; more projects have been initiated than ever before; and bigger and better HAPEX exhibitions have been held. All of this activity is due to only one factor - the interest which you, the members, have shown in your Society.

The next few years are likely to see even greater growth. The Society radio program, Hawaiian Philatelic Newsletter, has become a weekly feature on station KNDI (AM 1270) in Honolulu. The Hawaii Postal Museum draws ever closer to being a reality. HAPEX-78, under the direction of a new organization known as Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions, Inc., which was formed by the Society, will be held on January 20-22, 1978, in the Pacific Ballroom of The Ilikai Hotel, and will very likely feature First Day of Issue ceremonies for a Captain Cook Bicentennial stamp.

All of these activities will require a large investment of volunteer man-hours. If you want to get involved in the Society's activities, don't wait to be asked -- volunteer! Our hobby is sure to benefit from your efforts.

Aloha,



1977

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## A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII

By Col. Pat Hogan, USAF-Ret.

The stamps of Hawaii have been attractive to worldwide collectors for many years and for several reasons:

FIRST - Hawaii did not issue large amounts of stamps;

SECOND - When the United States took over the Hawaiian Postal System from the Republic of Hawaii in 1898 and when Hawaii became a Territory, all remaining Hawaiian stamps were destroyed by burning in February 1901.

Any stamps or covers that remained in the possession of native Hawaiians were customarily burned when the owner died, following the belief that the spirit then would have no reason to remain in the house;

THIRD - Collectors know that there will never be any more Hawaiian stamps issued; and FOURTH - The demand for Hawaiian stamps is increasing yearly so they consequently become scarcer and more valuable, and therefore collectors know their investment is protected.

Hawaii has had probably one of the oldest Post Office systems in the world which assisted both collectors and dealers in their hobby. Hawaii was the first country in the world that catered to both dealers and collectors by reprinting its obsolete stamps for sale for many years after their issue. For example, a reading of the book, "Hawaii - Its Stamps and History" by Meyer-Harris, tells us that Hawaii reprinted its stamps of 1853 and 1861 so as to be available for sale to all comers as late as the 1890's - 30 years or more after they were obsolete for postage. Some of these issues were overprinted "CANCELLED", "SPECIMEN" and "REPRINT" to prevent their postal use. However, some of these were postally used, and today they are highly prized items as they are very rare on covers or postal cards.

Before 1851, the Government of Hawaii took no responsibility for the mails, and letters were carried by

friends, travelers, ship captains and private companies. By 1851, the Government saw the need for a better system as the rising population and the growing number of businesses in Hawaii demanded it. So, the first Hawaii stamps were issued in 1851-52 and these were known as the "MISSIONARIES", and today are some of the most valuable stamps in the world. They are known as "MISSIONARIES" since they have been found mostly on the letters of missionaries mailed to the U.S. during the 1850's and 1860's.

There were four stamps in this series: a 2¢, a 5¢, and two 13¢ varieties. The second 13¢ stamp became necessary as there was an error in the first 13¢ stamp. The word "US" was not on this stamp so when letters reached the U.S.A., an additional charge was made for Postage Due as the Hawaii stamps were not recognized. The second 13¢ stamp was then issued which read "H.I. & U.S. POSTAGE" by agreement between the Kingdom of Hawaii and the U.S.A. in 1852. Of the four Missionary issues, the first, Scott #1, is by far the rarest and most valuable. A survey made by Meyer-Harris, on pages 114-115 of their book, estimated that only 16 of the 2¢ value have survived and that approximately half of these are in museums, thus leaving about 7 or 8 in the hands of private collectors. Of the few that have survived, there is only one unused variety known today and would probably sell for \$200,000 or more. It is in the Honolulu Advertiser Collection along with the only known copy on cover, which was listed among the "Aristocrats of Philately" at the Interphil Exhibition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1976.

In 1853 came the "Boston Engraved" issue of the 5¢ blue and the 13¢ red, both with a portrait of King Kamehameha III, and better known as Scott #5 to #11. There are many varieties among them, the most famous variety being the "Manuscript 5". This occurred because the Honolulu Post Office did not order enough of the 1853 5¢ blues and this created a problem in 1857. At the same time that the 5¢ blue ran out of



stock, the 13¢ red stamps had become obsolete due to a postal rate change between California and the East Coast. So, the thrifty Postmaster of Honolulu used the obsolete 13¢ stamp as a 5¢ stamp by writing on its face a large "5" with pen and ink and issued it as a 5¢ value. This provisional stamp (Scott #7) was in use for about 7 months - from February to August 1857. A Mr. G. N. Nowell-Usticke of Stanley Gibbons Co., New York City, made an estimate in the 1940's that about 1500 were issued. However, less than 100 survived, and today they rank in rarity right after the Missionaries and the Color Errors (more on the Color Errors later). The "Manuscript 5" today sells for around \$2,500 and is very highly priced on covers, especially if found on cover with a U.S. postal issue.

During 1859 to 1865 the regular issues ran out of stock from time to time, and provisional stamps known as the "Numerals" (Scott #12 through #26) were issued. The first and second issues were printed in Honolulu by the "Commercial Advertiser" in 1859-60, and all of the following issues were printed by the Hawaii Government Printing Office from 1860 to 1865.

The "Numeral" stamps were issued in small amounts as they were temporary stamps to be used while waiting for the engraved stamps from Boston or New York. These were very plain, small-sized rectangular stamps, 10 to a sheet, devoid of any design, and about the same size as U.S. regular stamps of today. With few exceptions, all were printed on white paper with black ink. However, when black ink or white paper was not available, other colors were used. For example, Scott #14 was printed on greenish paper; Scott #17 had dark blue ink; Scott #18 was printed on blue-gray paper, etc. Of all the Numerals, Scott #17 is the rarest and is priced from \$2,500 for a mint copy to over \$4,000 on a cover. For all those who wish to get more information on Numeral stamps, the best available reference is "Plating Hawaiian Numerals" by J. F. Westerberg of Mill

Valley, California. This book describes in greatest detail the story of the Numerals and is a "must" for all those who are interested in Hawaii's Numerals.

The "Pictorials" (Scott #27 through #52C) were issued from 1861 to 1891 and show the Kings, Queens and other Royalty of Hawaii. But a very strange and unexplained aspect of these issues is that neither King Kamehameha I nor King Kamehameha II were ever honored or portrayed on the Monarchy stamps. It wasn't until years later that the Republic of Hawaii finally did honor King Kamehameha I with a photo of his statue on a 5¢ red in 1894 and a 5¢ blue in 1899. His portrait also appeared on a \$1 blue revenue stamp in 1897. But King Kamehameha II had been completely overlooked. Also of note is the fact that none of the spouses of King Kamehameha I or King Kamehameha II were ever portrayed on the Monarchy stamps either.

In 1893, the Monarchy was overthrown and a Provisional Government was organized. This Provisional Government issued two sets of stamps (Scott #53 through #73) by using the Monarchy stamps and overprinting them - first with red ink and secondly with black ink - with the words "PROVISIONAL GOVT. 1893" in three lines.

It was at this time that the aforementioned "Color Errors" came into existence. When the red overprinting took place, one sheet of 10¢ red-brown (Scott #61B), which was to be overprinted in black ink, got into the red pile and was overprinted in red ink, and, when the black overprinting was done, a 6¢ green (Scott #66C) sheet, which was to be overprinted in red, got into the wrong pile and was overprinted in black ink. As both of these sheets were of 50 stamps, it was immediately recognized that these were extremely rare. To make them even more rare (as if that were now possible), a San Francisco dealer, named Mr. J. A. Makin, came to Hawaii and bought up as many of the Color Errors as he could find and took them to San Francisco where many were destroyed in the Great San Francisco Fire of 1906!



It is not known how many were destroyed or sold prior to the fire, but this event definitely reduced their number and increased their value, as indicated by the price of \$6,000 for a fine mint copy and over \$10,000 for a used stamp. If found on cover, one could expect the price to be three or four times the used value.

Hawaii collectors are indebted to Mr. Gary Peters of Honolulu for the following information on the only known Color Error (so far) on cover. It was sold in the "Hawaii" sale by Harmer Rooke Co. of New York when they sold the property of RADM F. R. Harris, USN, on April 27, 1954. It was lot #328 "6¢ green, tied on cover to Honolulu (backstamped "Honolulu") by Kahului town cancel. Few perf. gum stains. W.H.C. guarantees, extremely rare. See photo 66C: - \$400." This sold for \$210 and today it is estimated that it is worth fifty times that much. (The "W.H.C." referred to is Mr. Warren H. Colson, well-known Hawaii collector of the past 25 years or more. Also RADM Harris was the co-author of the Meyer-Harris book previously mentioned.) There is no information whether Scott #61B was ever found on cover, and if anyone has any knowledge of it, please contact this writer.

In the matter of forged overprints, the ones to be most concerned with are Scott #63, #65, #69, and the Color Errors #61B and #66C. These are the only overprints that will increase in value when overprinted. All the other overprints are reduced in value by overprinting. For example, Scott #49, the \$1 red, is valued at \$75.00, but if overprinted as Scott #73 it is only \$42.50. So, here again, the caution is "KNOW YOUR OVERPRINTS", especially the varieties of double overprints that change a 60¢ stamp, such as Scott #66 into a \$1,000 stamp if double overprinted as #66a; or Scott #68 worth \$3.00 into \$1,000 if double overprinted as Scott #68a. Here again, it is rarity that makes the price, as only 3,750 stamps of Scott #69 were issued; 7,500 of Scott #63; and only 6,200 of Scott #65. (Scott #61B and #66C have been covered earlier.)



Briefly, here is the list of the remaining Hawaii issues:

- 9 stamps by the Provisional Government and Republic of Hawaii, 1894-1899 (Scott #74-82).
- 6 revenue stamps by the Monarchy, 1877-1893 (Rev #1-6).
- 1 revenue overprint by the Republic of Hawaii, 1893 (Rev #8).
- 1 revenue overprint by the Provisional Government, (Rev #7).
- 3 revenues by the Republic of Hawaii (Scott #R9-11).
- 6 revenues by the Territory of Hawaii, 1901-1913, (Rev #12-16 plus the "Not Liable to Duty" stamp).
- 6 official stamps by the Republic of Hawaii, 1896, (Scott #01 through 06).
- 2 issues by the Kahului Railroad Co. of Maui:
  - 6 Kahului Railroad stamps, 1896, (5¢, 6¢, 15¢, 18¢, 50¢, \$1)
  - 3 Kahului Railroad stamps, 1898, (5¢, 10¢, 25¢)
- 14 stamped envelopes by the Monarchy, 1884-1885 (some overprinted 1893).
- 13 postal cards by the Monarchy, 1882-1897 (some overprinted 1893)

After annexation to the U.S. in 1898 and when Hawaii became a Territory on July 4, 1900, Hawaiian stamps were permitted for postal use up to June 13, 1900. After that date, only stamps of the U.S. were legal in Hawaii. However, some covers and postal cards did get through the mail with Hawaiian stamps and these items are highly prized by Hawaii collectors today.

In addition to the previously mentioned varieties, there are four more that need comment as they do show up occasionally in collections, and we need to know how to recognize them when seen.

The first are the BISECTS - stamps cut in half or diagonally from 2¢ stamps to make 1¢ values. BISECTS have been seen cut in 3 ways - through the middle from side to side, cut diagonally from top left to bottom right, and from top right to bottom left. These 3 cuts give us 6 different bisects. A bisect cut in the middle from top to bottom has not been seen so far. There are only 2 Hawaii stamps bisected and they are #31 (2¢ vermilion) and #38 (2¢ lilac rose), both listed in Scott Specialized. However, the writer has seen a #35 (2¢ brown) and #52 (2¢ violet). Stanley Gibbons, in their New York Company Hawaii Price List issued in 1947, lists Scott #31, #32, #33, #35, #38, #44 and #52 as bisects, but it is hard to believe that #32 (5¢ blue) would be bisected as there seems to me to be no need for a 2-1/2¢ bisect, as the postal rates in effect at that time had no such rate.

The second and third varieties are the IMPERFORATE HORIZONTAL pairs or strips, and the INVERTED OVERPRINTS. Two known imperforate horizontal stamps are #39 (5¢ ultramarine) and #52 (2¢ violet), both listed in Scott Specialized. Both come from a few perforated sheets in which some of the horizontal rows were not perforated, resulting in a variety imperforated horizontally and with perforations on vertical sides. The two known INVERTED OVERPRINTS are #57 (2¢ violet-red Opt.) and #59 (5¢ ultramarine-red Opt.), both listed in Scott.

The fourth variety is from the COMPLETE IMPERFORATED sheets of 50 which give us imperforated stamps, pairs, singles, blocks from a regularly issued and perforated sheet. There was only one sheet of each of these varieties, #31, #33, #35, and #43, found completely imperforate. Needless to say these differ from the horizontal imperforates which have vertical perforations, whereas this variety has no perforations at all.



With a view towards improving our knowledge of all Hawaii stamp varieties, the readers are encouraged to send in any information they have which will increase our knowledge of Hawaii stamps. Please send details (and a photo, if possible) to the writer, care of Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

Since annexation, the United States has honored Hawaii with the following issues of U.S. stamps:

1. The Captain Cook Memorials of 1928 commemorating the 150th anniversary of Cook's discovery of Hawaii in 1778 (U.S. Scott #647-648).
2. The King Kamehameha Statue issue of 1937 (U.S. Scott #799).
3. The 50-star flag of July 4, 1960, when Hawaii became the 50th State (U.S. Scott #1153).
4. The 80¢ airmail stamp of 1952 showing Diamond Head (U.S. Scott C-46).
5. The 7¢ red airmail commemorating Hawaii's Statehood in 1959 (U.S. Scott C-55).
6. The 11¢ airmail commemorating Hawaii National Park, 1972 (U.S. Scott C-84).
7. The recent Bicentennial 50-State Flag issue which includes Hawaii's flag (U.S. Scott #1682).

When you look back at the postal history of Hawaii, you can see that five governments have issued stamps for or about Hawaii: The Hawaiian Monarchy from 1851-1891; the Provisional Government of 1893; the Republic of Hawaii from 1894 to 1899; the Territory of Hawaii from 1901 to 1913; and finally the U.S. government, on many occasions, since Statehood in 1900.

Any telling of the story of the stamps of Hawaii must include the fact that these stamps have been the targets of many forgers over the past 75 to 100 years. I had the good fortune to know well Mr. David Christie, a contributor to Meyer-Harris, and a resident of Honolulu from 1930 to 1960. He reported that after many years of collecting Hawaiian stamps and doing appraisal work on many collections, 90% of the Missionaries and over 50% of the Numerals he saw were forgeries! I bought his large collection of forgeries when he left Honolulu about 1961, and I can assure all readers that the caution CAVEAT EMPTOR (Let the Buyer Beware) is most appropriate for any collector of Hawaii.

Every reader will do well for himself to read the book by Meyer-Harris; to study the current Scott U.S.A. Specialized Catalogue; and Westerberg's book, "Plating the Hawaiian Numerals". Also, the beginning collector should get to know a reputable and knowledgeable dealer or collector with whom he may examine genuine copies of the early Hawaiian stamps, and he should also become a member of a Stamp Club.

The best protection, when buying any rare Hawaii stamp, is to buy it only if it has a Certificate issued by one of the Expert Committees, such as, the Philatelic Foundation, 99 Park Avenue, New York City, the American Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 800, State College, Pennsylvania, American Stamp Dealers Association, 595 Madison Avenue, New York City, or the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

Another problem with Hawaiian stamps is the matter of misrepresentation found in many collections which, in addition to forgeries, plagues the collectors. Many of the stamps look alike and it takes both time and study to separate them correctly. It is here that a reading of Meyer-Harris' book, the Scott Specialized Catalogue, and in the case of Numerals, Westerberg's book, will pay dividends. For example, there are numerous varieties of the 1853 issue of the 5¢ blue - Scott #5, #8, #9, #10, #10R, #10S. All are from the same design with



only paper or overprint difference to determine the correct identity of each.

In the case of Numerals, there are three 1¢ blacks that look alike (Scott #15, #19, #23) and again, the difference is in the paper and the printing. The same holds true for the 2¢ blacks (Scott #16, #20, #24).

The 2¢ red of 1861 has 5 varieties (Scott #27, #28, #29, #50, #51). Here again, their identification requires a reading of both Meyer-Harris and the Scott Specialized Catalogue. The same problem exists with Scott #32, #39, #52C, #38, and #43. This time a problem of color identity exists. After some study of the given references, these problems can be solved by anyone.

Some of the forgeries and misrepresentations will make you laugh - and some of them really are laughable! When you know what the color of a genuine "Missionary" is, what do you do when you see one on green paper, or brown paper, or red paper? Or, what do you feel like doing when you see a 13¢ Numeral offered as a rare variety (as happened recently in a well-known stamp newspaper), when all Hawaii-ites know that there were only 3 values of Numerals - 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢.

In closing, I would ask all collectors to start reading the references mentioned and to realize that it is KNOWLEDGE that makes collecting Hawaiian stamps the most interesting, absorbing and enjoyable hobby that it is - and a profitable one besides - if you know what you are doing.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Editor's Note: Col. Hogan is Chairman of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society Expertizing Committee)

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## HOOMALIMALI

By Sherman Lee Pompey

It all started with two torn stamps from Hawaii, one orange with a royal personage and the other green with a five-pointed star. It caused me one of the greatest adventures of my life, the collecting of the stamps and postal history of Hawaii. The stamps were a gift from my late step-father, who had gone to Hawaii with the 90th United States Naval Construction Battalion to build Admiral Nimitz headquarters.

I was still in my teen years, and money was scarce, but after I joined the Navy and got sent overseas, I was rolling in money. Several companies decided to take a chance on a rich Seaman in the United States Navy and sent me Hawaiian numerals and other material on approval. I even added a variety previously unknown to Hawaiian philately, the "Cruz inky thumbprint". Tony Cruz came to visit us on Ponape and I had just received several Numerals on approval. He picked one up to look at it and when it was returned I had the new variety!

My collection was pretty good during the four years that I collected. I had stampless covers, was plating the Numerals, had a number of mint and a few used Wells Fargo Franks, a letter addressed from Honolulu to Thomas O. Larkin, the United States Consul to the Bear Flag Republic.

The pride and joy of the collection was a Starbuck carried cover from 1821. Herman Herst offered it to me for \$100 on credit. Several days later, Jim Voss saw the cover and offered Herman \$300 cash. Herman told him that he had already sold it to some sailor in the South Pacific for \$100 and refused to back down on the deal.

Another valuable addition was the cancellation study made by John K. Bash and used in the Philatelic Foundation's Book on "The Stamps of Hawaii". He let me have it for \$600 on terms, and it later added great strength to the growing collection. He also corresponded with me regularly and his notes were a real wealth of information.

My Hawaiian collection also got me a liberty from the Navy. I had never been to Hawaii, and in 1951 I was flown home on emergency leave from Ponape. Since we were on Air Evac at Honolulu, we were restricted to the base. I put in a special liberty pass, explained that I collected Hawaiian stamps and that the world's greatest collection was Atherton's there in Honolulu. Some poor officer took sympathy on me and I got a six-hour liberty to see the collection.

Later, I was fortunate enough to get back to Honolulu. I was five weeks in Tripler Army Hospital. For quite some time I had been writing the Hoomalimali column for the old Weekly Philatelic Gossip by the late Harry Weiss. It was while I was here that I got my first column rejection slip from Harry. I had written up the dealer's stock from a Honolulu dealer in one of my columns, and Harry politely informed me that he allowed no free advertising.

It was during this time that I bought out the First Trans-Pacific Mail by Outrigger Canoe covers. I had nearly a hundred of the rusty covers, all at 10¢ each. I had cornered the market on them. The dealer was glad to get rid of the mess.

Traveling around as I was in the Navy, it soon became a burden to try to collect and safeguard my ever-growing collection. I had it all neatly written up in a springback binder and it was a beauty to behold. But I had to make a painful decision. I sold it to Irving Green, a theatre owner in Kennelworth, Massachusetts. At that time I valued it at \$2,500 (1952 rates). He



agreed and said that it would bring that at auction, but after auctioneers' fees, etc., I probably would not clear more than \$1,800. To help me make my decision, he sent a check for \$1,000 and a promissory note for \$400 on the first of the next two months. I sadly said Aloha to four years of adventure, good times and good friendships. Later, David Golden bought the collection plus Green's collection, which included part of Admiral Harris' collection, and he added a few missionaries to it. Whoever has it today has a real masterpiece of a highly specialized collection.

Do I regret having had to sell it? Yes, and if I were eighteen again and knew what I know now, I would be one of the best known Hawaiian specialists around instead of a middle-aged man with a lot of good memories.

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### W A N T E D

#### FANNING ISLAND INFORMATION, COVERS

Sherman Lee Pompey, a research historian and philatelist, is writing a history and postal history of Fanning Island and needs information from persons who have been out there, photographs of the island, and photos (not xerox) or purchase of covers from most eras prior to 1974. The latter are needed to illustrate what he hopes to be a very comprehensive postal history. Needs one or two World War II covers, both American and New Zealand forces, any George V, VI, Elizabeth II definitive covers. Can use good stories about colorful characters that were there, like Hugh Greig, "Hairy" Hinton, "Cockney" Chandler and others. Contact Mr. Pompey through P. O. Box 145, Springfield, Oregon 97477.

## HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OFFERS EXPERTIZING SERVICE

By George Brosky

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society has announced that it now provides expertization service for Hawaiian stamps, covers, and postal stationery, with Mr. Patrick Hogan and Mr. George Brosky as Co-Chairmen of the Expertizing Committee.

After numerous Committee meetings, the problems associated with certification and security precautions were finally resolved. Also, it was decided to make the expertization service available worldwide to collectors of Hawaiian stamps.

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society has published a set of Rules and Regulations, for security reasons, which must be followed for all items submitted. The Society has established a policy of providing a certificate and returning the item promptly to the owner, possibly within 30 days.

Fees are very reasonable. The charge for expertizing stamps will be 2% of Scott Catalogue value with a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$50. Covers and postal stationery will be charged at 2% of Scott Catalogue with a minimum of \$20 and a maximum of \$50. If counterfeits are discovered (and dealers of Hawaiian stamps lately have been reporting a record number of fakes), a flat fee of \$10 will be charged for making this determination.

To obtain the proper forms and information on expertizing, write to the Chairman, Hawaiian Philatelic Expertizing Committee, c/o Bishop Trust Co., P. O. Box 2390, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804.

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## DELTIOLOGY, ANYONE?

By Ginny Munn Howard

All you philatelists and numismatists who collect stamps and coins of old Hawaii should right now become deltiologists. It's rather an unfamiliar word and comes from the Greek DELTION, meaning "card". More specifically, a deltiologist is one who collects picture post cards.

The dictionary describes "nostalgia" as a homesickness and in its severe form produces 'derangement of mental and physical functions!

One can be transported to the old days with a view card showing the original Royal Hawaiian Hotel located downtown at Hotel and Richards Streets, the site now occupied by the Armed Services Y.M.C.A. It was a magnificent hotel for those early days and was three stories high with wide, curving balconies on every floor. It was replaced in the late 1920's by the present PINK PALACE on Kalakaua Avenue, where the floors in the lobby were covered with gorgeous oriental rugs, and exotic live parrots on stands were perched along the way to the Monarch Room. One with beautiful plumage, was taught to say, "Hello Tourist".

During WWII, the hotel was designated as a Rest and Recreation spot for Armed Forces personnel and closed to the public. Service men had a glorious time carving KILROY WAS HERE on the window sills, the door jams, and even on the ceilings. Matson Navigation Company, who owned the hotel at that time, spent a tremendous amount of money to erase Kilroy so that today's tourists are unaware that he was ever there.

An intriguing card with a flag cancel of 1910 has to do with Camp Very. Just where was that? It shows a

group of tents on the beach with Barber's Point in the offing and nothing in between except sand and sea. Through the aid of the Hawaiiana section of the main library, I located an article by John Henley that appeared in "Paradise of the Pacific", December 1936, pages 54-57, which stated that Camp Very was established February 1, 1904, at Ft. Armstrong, Honolulu, where 49 marines were housed in a coal shed for the next several years. It was not until 1912 that Congress appropriated \$135,000 toward improvement of the barracks. At this time there were 7 officers and 164 men stationed there.

Another card shows the Royal Hawaiian Band dressed in white suits and jaunty white caps, all wearing leis. In the foreground are two lady songbirds in long white dresses, cinched at the waist, and standing between them is the band-master, Mr. Henry Berger, famous for having set to music HAWAII PONOI, Hawaii's National Anthem, composed by King Kalakaua. The reverse carries a flag cancel with the date August 25, 1910. The message reads: "I thought I would send you the last card of Berger and his band. He is to be retired after 27 years of service."

The Alexander Young Hotel was built in 1903 covering half a city block. It faced Bishop Street and extended from South Hotel to South King Streets. There are several cards of this edifice. They all show the Stars and Stripes waving from the roof, but the delightful thing about them is that across the street from the entrance on Bishop Street is a vacant lot with green grass where small trees had been planted with protective fences surrounding them. A later card shows that the trees have grown, and instead of only horse-drawn carriages along Bishop Street, there is now a new fangled automobile.

In the late 1920's, the Young Hotel's Roof Garden was the IN place to go for "thé dansants" in the late afternoon. Giggie Royce and his band furnished the



music. (He later was featured at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel in Waikiki.) The Young's desk clerk told me a few years' ago that visitors frequently dropped in to ask if the tea dances were still being held. But, the Young's rooms have now been converted to offices. I understand that Robert Van Dyke, an HPS member, has an oil painting of a house that formerly occupied the hotel's site.

Matson Navigation Company distributed many cards showing its fleet of steamships, such as the S.S. MALOLO, its flagship as of 1934, entering Honolulu Harbor just four days out of San Francisco, headed for dockage at famous Aloha Tower, seen just ahead of the ship. Earlier cards (1915) feature the S.S. MATSONIA. Another Matson card postmarked 1931 describes the Pali: "From Honolulu, a perfect motor road takes you to historic Nuuanu Pali for what world travellers say is earth's most marvelous view".

The earliest post card publishers were the following, not necessarily in chronological order:

1. Hawaii and South Seas Curio Company, Honolulu.
2. E. C. Kropp Co. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who printed cards for Matson.
3. Island Curio Co., Jas. Steiner, Honolulu, some of whose cards were printed in Germany as were some of those sold by -
4. Wall Nichols & Co., Honolulu.
5. Ray Helbig's Hawaiian Services, Honolulu.

Later, other post card publishers appeared on the scene. As of 1976, Island Curio Co. was still listed in the telephone book at 126 South Hotel Street. The firm no longer publishes post cards, but the young lady who answered the phone said, "My Tutu remembers the old days".



Casual scenes like River Street; Nuuanu Avenue with street car tracks; lei makers on boat day; poi pounders at a luau; surfing and canoe riding at Waikiki with the men in funny looking bathing suits and a girl holding onto her hat; various sugar plantations; laborers cutting cane; fishing in Hilo Bay; Kamehameha Museum now known as Bishop Museum - all were subjects of early cards. Later, Hibiscus shrubs, Night Blooming Cereus, Bird of Paradise and such trees as Poinciana, Banyan, Coconut, Plumeria, Papaya, Monkeypod became popular.

One photo card in my possession, not postally used (alas) shows a view of the Kilauea Volcano House 1861.... a thatched roof cottage with windows and a chimney. The letter "s" in the word "House" is reversed. Five very important looking men, in what appear to be heavy business suits, are posed in front of the hotel. There are much later cards of the Volcano House portraying its development through the years by the Lycurgus family, its owners.

Among the 125 cards I've garnered to date, I have another photo card of a monoplane. It contains the message: "Schofield Barracks, July 12, 1911. Dear Miss V. I am dropping you this card hoping it finds you in better spirits than it leaves me. The photo is of Masson's monoplane that attempted a flight here last month. I hope you will find it interesting. Respectfully, Wilmer Rowen, Troop A, 5th U.S. Cavalry, Schofield Bks. H.T." Aviation was introduced to the islands December 1910 by Bud Mars at Honolulu. Schofield Barracks was the largest U.S. Army Post anywhere until WWII. It was constructed in 1909 to house cavalry and to provide fortifications to defend the island from this central inland point.

A famous honeymoon spot in the early 1900's is shown on a card of The Haleiwa Hotel near Schofield. It was erected beside the Anahulu Stream and marked the end of the Oahu Railway Line. During WWII it became an Officers' Club and has since been torn down. Hawaiians

called it an unlucky place for its owners, because it was built upon the ruins of Kamani Temple.

One card is erroneously titled, "McKinley High School, Honolulu". It can be none other than the former Lincoln School across from Thomas Square. Honolulu High School is a handsome card! It is the picture of Princess Ruth Keelikolani's residence at 1302 Emma Street....three stories high with a mansard roof and a tower. The site is now occupied by Central Intermediate School.

A number of views are devoted to Kilauea Volcano on the Big Island. One, postmarked August 20, 1915 with a "Volcano, Hawaii" cancel along with a 1¢ Balboa stamp is addressed to RFD 11, Wooster, Ohio, with the message: "Dear Aunt Maggie. As I sit here at 10 P.M. at the Volcano House I can see in the distance for seven miles ....fire like 1/2 dozen barns burning. All this is the volcano, about twice as great as this card shows. It's hard to believe there is such a thing".

I've never heard of a Post Card Club in Hawaii, but I do think that while our HPS members search for Hawaiian stamps and coins, they should also be on the look-out for view cards that tell Hawaii's history before the ugly HIGH RISES took over.

POST CARDS, ANYONE?

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