

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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

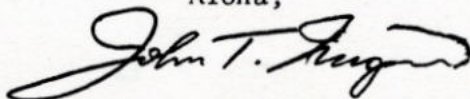
Members and Friends:

HAPEX-78, the Hawaii Captain Cook Bicentennial State Philatelic Exhibition, is history, but Hawaii will not soon forget it. HAPEX-78 was the biggest stamp show ever held in the history of Hawaii, even outstripping the A.P.S. Convention of 1970. The visitor count of approximately 15,000 rivals the attendance of some West Coast national shows. The Board of Directors of Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions certainly deserves the heartiest congratulations and warmest "Mahalo" for a job very well done.

The Post Offices of The Cook Islands, Niue, Aitutaki, Penrhyn Island, French Polynesia, and Wallis & Futuna also deserve congratulations for adding an international flavor to this philatelic celebration of the 200th anniversary of Captain James Cook's arrival in our fair islands. The First Day Ceremony for the U.S. Postal Service's new Captain Cook stamps was unmatched in Postal Service history for international participation and pomp and circumstance. The ceremony was attended by over 600 people, including a special representative of Queen Elizabeth II, Rear Admiral Robert Burgoyne, RN, British Naval Attaché in Washington, D.C.

The main ingredient to the success of the show was the group of H.P.S. members who selflessly devoted their time to the smooth operation of the show itself. To those of you who gave your kokua, in whatever way, a sincere "Mahalo".

Aloha,



1978

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RESULTS OF A STUDY OF THE 6¢ AND 10¢ HAWAII
PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OVERPRINT "COLOR" ERRORS
OF 1893

By Wallace R. Beardsley

The author, in collaboration with Mr. Richard Traut of Cincinnati, has been engaged for a number of years in a definitive study of the 1893 Provisional Government overprints of Hawaii. This study has enabled us to assign the proper sheet position to any stamp regardless of setting. Largely through the assistance of Colonel Pat Hogan of Honolulu, this author has been fortunate to be able to begin a plating study of the "Color Error" overprints, 61B and 66C, of 1893.

In regard to the overprints generally, our research has shown that the following so-called settings were printed in this order: II-early, I, II-late, III, IV, and IV-late. Setting I, of course, has the missing period in position 6. Setting III, which occurs only on the 2¢ carmine, black overprint, and IV have the leftward shift of "GOVT." in the bottom row, positions 47, 48 and 49. Setting II-late is distinguishable from setting II-early by a damaged first "i" in "Provisional" in position 48. Only one frame of type was used to print all settings, and progressive breaks in other letters throughout the frame are useful criteria in establishing a printing sequence for the settings as well as the individual issues. One of these is the break in the "O" of "GOVT." in position 30, which occurred late in setting II-early and became pronounced in setting I and later settings. Setting IV-late represents the final printing that occurred perhaps as late as 1894 or 1895 when the type had become badly worn. Both the black and the red 1893 overprints were printed from this single frame of handset type. The first day of sale on May 20, 1893 comprised settings II-early, I, and a portion of the II-late issues.

We turn now to the 6¢ green and the 10¢ brown issues, both normal and "Color Errors". The normal 6¢ green with red overprint occurs only as a unique variant of setting II-late. No other issue overprinted in red or black is identical. However, an interesting result so far in the plating of the 6¢ black overprint 66C is that it is the identical setting as that which occurs on the 6¢ red overprint. The implication must be that the 6¢ red and the 6¢ "Color Error" overprinting occurred concurrently. This seems possible only if the 6¢ black overprint represents a trial color impression. The normal 10¢ brown with black overprint is setting II-early. A sheet in the author's collection shows the "O" in position 30 to be intact. A photograph of position 30 for the 10¢ red overprint "Color Error" suggests a distinct small break at the top of this letter. The setting is still II-early but the appearance of the break is closer in appearance to that occurring on the 10¢ black with red overprint than on any other red overprinted issue. It is possible then that a 10¢ brown sheet became mixed with the 10¢ black sheets through oversight and received the red overprint. This would be a true error of color.

By far the most surprising result is the fact that both "Color Error" sheets are early printings and existed prior to the first date of issue, May 20, 1893. To better appreciate the importance of such a conclusion, consider the circumstances surrounding the discovery of the "Color Errors". Mr. Stanley Gibbons, one of the world's foremost stamp dealers and an authority on stamps, visited Hawaii in 1897 in the course of an extensive world journey. In a series of articles entitled "From Occident to Orient", he records the events and impressions of his journey in detail. Included is a description of his visit to Honolulu and the first mention in print of the existence of the "Color Errors":

"Another adventurer had, fortunately, come across one sheet of the 1893 10 cents, brown, surcharged in red, in lieu of black. None of these, as yet, have come on the market, so that up to the present

"time they have not been catalogued. This certainly is a genuine error, not made on purpose, and it is, of course, still available for postage. I also heard of a sheet of 6 cents, green, with black surcharge, instead of red. This I did not see. I should imagine both this and the 10 cents mentioned above to be trial impressions, mixed by mistake with the stock, among which they were certainly discovered. This 6 cents is also an uncatalogued variety, and no doubt will appear in the philatelic market later on. (Gibbons 1897)"

The first mention of a "Color Error" appearing on the philatelic market occurs in the "Notes" of the American Journal of Philately for March 1, 1898. A copy of the 10¢ brown with red overprint had been submitted to editor John N. Luff, who, in comparing the overprint with normal overprints, concluded it to be genuine (Munk 1941, p. 190).

Note that Mr. Gibbons states emphatically that these are genuine errors not made on purpose. This statement derives from actually seeing the 10¢ sheet and from personal contact with its owner and discoverer and with other informed persons. However, this statement was insufficient to circumvent the aura of doubt and illegitimacy which surrounded these stamps due to the long delay in their discovery and availability. Many persons suspected them to be frauds, especially since comprehensive earlier listings of Hawaiian stamp issues, such as Giffard (1894) and Kenyon (1895) contained no mention of them. Also a comprehensive early listing of unchronicled overprint varieties compiled by The Hawaiian Stamp Co. and published under "Notes" in the September 29, 1894 issue of American Journal of Philately contains no mention of the "Color Errors". Mr. Joseph H. Makins (1894), in an impassioned plea for legitimacy and acceptance of the entire issue, points to the general pathos at that time of collectors everywhere regarding the surcharging of stamps:

"When small, isolated governments are compelled to issue for provisional purposes a set of honestly surcharged adhesives, collectors, as a general rule, feel inclined to doubt the most simple motives for their issuance, and conclude, after a hasty judgment, that such stamps were brought into use for purposes other than postal service... I feel certain that these stamps were not the results of any scheme to defraud collectors, or that, in the process of surcharging, any illegal methods were practiced for the purpose of creating errors intentionally... It has been conceded that the issue was justified in every respect, although it is unfortunate that a previous long and disgusting array of surcharges, issued by other countries, has tainted it with the suspicions of collectors..."

It is little wonder then that the "Color Errors", injected suddenly and belatedly into this aura of doubt, also suffered the fate of suspicion. As late as 1916, Mr. Charles F. Richards, an authority on Hawaiian stamps, stated that he considered the "Color Errors" to be illegitimate (Richards 1916). In response to this, Mr. Makins (1936) described his experiences in making these stamps available to the market. It was he who purchased nearly all the stamps of both sheets in Honolulu in June 1900 and brought them to San Francisco. Largely from this account, we can reconstruct the following chronology of events regarding the "Color Errors".

As our research indicates, both sheets were printed in April or early May 1893. The 10¢ was printed first, evidently in concurrence with the 10¢ black, red overprint, as part of the regular printing run and was subsequently issued as stock to the postmaster at Kahuku on the island of Oahu. There, an enterprising person bought the entire sheet over the counter at face value, later offering it intact to Mr. F. L. Stoltz, then a leading collector in Honolulu. Mr. Stoltz could not afford the asking price of the entire sheet but succeeded in purchasing the bottom row strip

of five, positions 46-50. This strip still exists intact today in the Advertiser Collection in Honolulu. In addition, one other copy bears a target cancel indicative of the Honolulu Post Office. The rest of the sheet finally came into the possession of Thomas G. Thrum and Co., stationers, publisher of Thrum's Hawaiian Almanac and Annual, and long time dealer in Hawaiian stamps. In June 1900 Mr. Makins purchased all that remained (about 35) from Thrum and Co. for a price of ten dollars each.

Our sequence of printing for the various issues suggests that the 6¢ green was the last stamp in the series to be overprinted before the first day of sale, May 20, 1893. This delay and "put off to last" might have been the result of indecision as to which color overprint to use. Thus, when the decision as to the proper color for the 6¢ was due, it is conceivable that a sheet was run off in each color and a decision made to continue the printing run using red ink. The sheet receiving the black overprint became mixed with the stock and was subsequently issued to the Honolulu Post Office where it seems likely that it was discovered by Mr. L. T. Kenake, at that time Dispatching Officer of the Hawaiian Postal Service. The sheet was removed from stock, Mr. Kenake retaining a number of stamps and Postmaster General Joseph M. Oat retaining the remainder of the sheet. A few copies were evidently distributed since at least two stamps are known canceled at Kahului, on the island of Maui, March 5, 1898. Mr. Makins mentions that he had met PMG Oat on several occasions and that Mr. Oat had never made mention of the 6¢ overprinted in black. However, Mr. Makins was informed by someone that PMG Oat had these stamps. Mr. Makins then in June 1900 called upon PMG Oat, whereupon, after a direct inquiry about the stamps, PMG Oat showed them to him. A long discussion ensued in which PMG Oat convinced Mr. Makins that the 6¢ with black overprint was a genuine error which had been regularly issued to the post office at Honolulu. As we have noted above, however, such a conclusion is mystifying since no comparable black setting exists

on any other issue, and it is highly unlikely that any printer is going to go to the bother of cleaning the press and the frame of type to change ink color "by mistake" for just one impression. For such to have been done deliberately seems also unlikely in view of the strict regulations and supervision of PMG Oat (see Makins 1894). In consequence of the discussion, Mr. Makins purchased about 36 copies of the 6¢ from PMG Oat and 10 copies from Mr. Kenake. A curious feature of this purchase is the fact that apparently four of the 46 stamps were used copies.

In an effort to allay burgeoning doubts of the authenticity of these stamps, Mr. Kenake made sworn statements on June 29, 1901 that both "Color Errors" were genuine and duly issued for postal service (see Howes 1902). Upon his return to San Francisco, Mr. Makins journeyed east in the fall of 1901 and visited Scott Stamp and Coin Co., among others, securing catalog listing for both stamps. Mr. Henry J. Crocker, the eminent San Francisco collector of Hawaiian stamps, was Mr. Makins' chief backer on his Honolulu visit in 1900 when the "Color Errors" were purchased. On the occasion of his eastern trip in 1901, Mr. Makins exhibited the Crocker Collection wherever he went. A description of this collection is presented in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for January 25, 1902. Included were a block of four of the 10¢ brown, red overprint, now in the Advertiser Collection, and a block of 15 of the 6¢ green, black overprint. Subsequent to this trip, this block of 15 of the 6¢ green was evidently broken up by Mr. Makins and sold, Mr. Crocker retaining a block of 4, which now is also in the Advertiser Collection. On the occasion of the San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-22, 1906, Mr. Makins estimated that about eight copies of the 10¢ and about ten copies of the 6¢ stamps still remained in his safe, all of which were destroyed. In summation then, 50 copies of the 10¢ were issued, of which about 15 were sold to Hawaiian collectors and others, and about 35 were sold to Mr. Makins. Of these 35, about 8 are believed to

have been destroyed. For the 6¢, 50 copies also were issued, of which four copies were obtained by Hawaiian collectors and 46 were purchased by Mr. Makins. Of these 46, about four were used copies and about 10, including some of the used copies, are believed to have been destroyed.

Of both "Color Errors", only one - a 66C - is known on cover.

In an effort, then, to establish the status and number of the remaining extant copies of these stamps, the author has examined photographs of 21 copies of the 6¢ green and 20 of the 10¢ red brown. The sheet positions of these have been determined and are indicated in Figure 1. Although a number of stamps from each sheet were lost in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and fire, as has been indicated, and from other causes, no pattern is evident. Positions 27 and 29 of the 6¢, 66C, are postally used from Kahului, March 5, 1898, and #33 used from Lihue. One 10¢ copy, 61B, has been seen used, position 40, and is in the Advertiser Collection in Honolulu.

The author will deeply appreciate an opportunity to examine additional photographs or copies of the 6¢ and 10¢ "Color Errors". Old auction catalogs are also often useful. It has been the author's experience that the red overprints photograph best on panchromatic film in conjunction with a green (occasionally blue) filter. For those who have copies in their collections, ownership will remain confidential when requested, and they, in return, will receive a sheet position identification from the author. The examination and plating of additional copies will lead eventually to a better estimate of the number of existing copies and provide conclusive proof of the statement in the Meyer-Harris monograph "The Stamps of Hawaii" (p. 240) as well as the affidavits of Mr. Kenake, stating only one sheet each existed of the "Color Errors".

From information now available on "Color Errors", it may be safe to assume that these stamps, Hawaii Nos. 61B and 66C, rate number two in rarity, after the 2¢ blue Missionary of 1851. And, of course, when this fact is established beyond question, the value of the "Color Errors" will surely be enhanced for all their owners.

Wallace R. Beardsley
159 Riverview Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15214

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66C

6¢ Green



61B

10¢ Brown



FIGURE 1

Identified positions are denoted by "X"; multiples are denoted by enclosed borders. Numbers denote plate position.

* * * * *

OPENING OF THE HAWAII STATE PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS
CAPTAIN COOK BICENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

January 20, 1978 - Ilikai Hotel, Honolulu

Speech of the Honorable Frank F. Fasi, Mayor of the
City and County of Honolulu:

Aloha and welcome to the opening of Hawaii's 1978 Captain Cook Stamp Show. As Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, I am pleased and honored to participate in today's ceremonies.

I know it took months of long, hard work to organize today's exhibit. And so, my congratulations go to Jack Nugent and the members of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society on their outstanding accomplishment.

Thanks to these people, today, January 20, 1978, we are able to celebrate a very special day in Hawaii's history. On this date 200 years ago, Captain James Cook and his men stepped ashore on the Island of Kauai. According to our history books, it was on this day that these islands were discovered by Western man.

And so we are gathered here today to celebrate that discovery and to honor Captain James Cook.

He was one of England's greatest heroes in his time, in much the same way Charles Lindbergh was, in the 1920's. In Hawaii, we have heard only about the last days of Cook's life. Much has been said about his controversial death at Kealahou on the Big Island. And not enough has been said about the great number of far-reaching discoveries Cook made before he even set foot in Hawaii.

Hawaii is not alone in honoring James Cook. In fact, there are many places in the Pacific which claim Captain Cook as their discoverer.

In his voyages, totalling more than 200,000 sea miles, Cook was the first Englishman to set foot on places such as Australia, New Zealand, Vancouver, and of course, the Cook Islands, just to name a few. There are many more, all of which have helped to make him the legendary figure he is.

James Cook was not a common man. The fact is that he was anything but a common man. And his career is proof of that.

Cook was a farmhand's son from Yorkshire, England. He spent his early years working on a farm. His future seemed limited. Perhaps, for a time, he even thought he would be a farmhand like his father for the rest of his life.

From his hard life on the farm, Cook went on as an apprentice in the coal trade in Whitby, England. He later enlisted in the Royal Navy as an ordinary seaman. He rose in rank quickly. He became a Captain in the Royal Navy. And at 28, he was offered the command of a ship hauling coal in the North Sea.

Indeed, his accomplishments were many.

He sounded and charted the St. Lawrence River. He charted the shores of Newfoundland. He searched for the Northwest passage. He crossed the Bering Straits to Asian soil. He sailed as far north as the Aleutian Islands. At the other end of the world, he almost discovered Antarctica.

In fact, no one before Cook had ever attempted to sail the full length of the Pacific Ocean, from north to south. Indeed, Cook succeeded where others had been afraid to try. He was a master of seamanship. And he had that same courage and determination as did another great man in the world of discovery - Christopher Columbus. Some 300 years before Cook, Columbus was unsurpassed in charting and finding his way about unknown seas.

And both men shared the dream of discovery of the unknown.

As a man, Cook had a strong character. Some called him cold-hearted. Some called him compassionate. But all men respected him.

He also had many other qualities: A sense of duty, humanity, persistence and foresight, just to name a few.

But, above all, Cook was a man of action. He was a man who knew that succeeding means taking risks. And he knew that just "doing his job" wasn't enough.

While he was in Tahiti, for example, there wasn't much to do. The Island people were warm and friendly, so Cook decided to learn their ways. He spent a great part of his time learning to speak Tahitian. And when he arrived on the Island of Kauai many years later, he could speak the language of the people of Kauai. Few sailors in the 18th Century had such foresight.

By 1775 Cook had learned what it takes most of us a full lifetime to learn. In a letter to a young French admirer who wanted to sail in the Pacific, Cook said: "It seems to me that a young man who does no more than carry out his instructions will never get very far in discovery". Indeed, Cook had learned the worth of initiative.

In the course of history, many men have explored. But, few men have been explorers. Few men have left behind them the kind of concrete accomplishments that Captain James Cook did.

I think it is fitting that in this year of the Captain Cook Bicentennial, we remember this man and his many outstanding accomplishments.

As you may know, today is a day of many "firsts".

For the first time in history, five foreign Post Offices have gone outside their borders to participate in a stamp exhibit. The U. S. Post Office will join six foreign postal administrations in issuing 24 commemorative Captain Cook Stamps today. This is also the first stamp exhibit in Honolulu ever to have international participation.

In a way, today's celebration is a re-creation of a part of Hawaii's history. Many years ago, Hawaii's Postmaster General dreamed of creating a postal union of the South Pacific. Later, when the Postmaster became King, he expanded that dream to include an empire of the South Pacific.

That man was David Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands. And I think that we have re-created his dream in this brief moment of union among the countries of the South Pacific.

As you know, the world of the Twentieth Century is no longer the vast, unknown land it was in the time of Captain Cook. The more sophisticated our technology becomes, the smaller our world becomes. And that means that working together becomes more important.

It is my hope that the spirit of cooperation and friendliness shared by all of us here today will grow in the coming years.

And, as we commemorate Captain James Cook's discovery of Hawaii, let us remember one thing: Captain Cook discovered Hawaii for Europe, but the Hawaiians discovered Europe through Cook. I think both benefited from the experience.

The farmhand's son from Yorkshire who became a Captain in the Royal Navy and a member of the Royal Society has indeed left a legacy. He was one of the greatest explorer-seamen the world has ever known.

And, as we remember him today, I think his best epitaph will be found in the names of his ships: Adventure, Endeavor, Resolution and Discovery....words all of us should remember.

Thank you.

* * * * *

*"This bay appears a proper place to
refit the ships and lay in an additional
supply of provisions..." —JAMES COOK.*

*"I rejoiced at having got without the reef,
but that joy was nothing to
what I felt at being safe within it." —JAMES COOK.*

AWARDS AT HAPEX - 78

HAWAII and the PACIFIC BASIN

- 1st Place: The Honolulu Advertiser ("Classic Hawaii")
- 2nd Place: Floyd W. Fitzpatrick ("First Issues
Cook Islands")
- 3rd Place: Clyde Carriker ("A Postal History of
New Caledonia, 1859-1912")

UNITED STATES

- 1st Place: William M. Fitch ("U.S. Private
Proprietary Stamps")
- 2nd Place: Ronald Howland ("The Presidential
Booklets")
- 3rd Place: Kenneth Howland ("Playing Card Stamps")

RYUKYUS under U.S. ADMINISTRATION

- 1st Place: Barbara W. de Violini ("Ryukyu Islands -
Under U.S. Military Administration -
1945 to 1952")
- 2nd Place: Roy S. Oshiro ("Postal Stationery - Types
and Varieties")
- 3rd Place: Clarence E. McIntosh ("Ryukyu Mihon")

FOREIGN

- 1st Place: Dale P. Cruikshank ("Postage Stamps of
Rural Russia: The Zemstvo Issues")
- 2nd Place: John T. Nugent ("The Royal Mail: First
Postmark to First Stamps")
- 3rd Place: Harold Strong ("Postal Cards of Chile")

TOPICAL

- 1st Place: J. G. Lewis ("Polynesia")
- 2nd Place: Rick Wagner ("The Age of Steam")
- 3rd Place: L. J. Crampon ("Clipper Mail")

TOPICAL - CAPTAIN COOK STAMPS

- 1st Place: J. G. Lewis ("Captain Cook and his Three
Voyages")
- 2nd Place: Robert de Violini ("James Cook: Pacific
Pathfinder")

GRAND AWARD

William M. Fitch ("U.S. Private Proprietary Stamps")

* * * * *

The following advertisement of H. M. Whitney, who had been postmaster at Honolulu from 1850 to July 1856, and also kept a book store there, appeared many times in the latter part of 1863 and in 1864:

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THE DUAL CANCELLATIONS OF CAPTAIN COOK, KONA, HAWAII

By Otto Orenstein

On the Kona coast of the Island of Hawaii, far beyond Ke-ahole International Airport, past the tourist town of Kailua and the villages of Kainaliu and Kealahou lies the little village of Captain Cook, zip code 96704, the only place in Hawaii named after its discoverer, Captain James Cook, RN.

No place could be more appropriate to have a cancellation on the first day of the issuance of the two new stamps honoring Captain Cook, but since the stamps did not go on sale anywhere except Honolulu on January 20th they would have to be flown in. The idea of a dual cancellation, first day in Honolulu and same day in Captain Cook, came following the announcement by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society of a joint HONOLULU-ANCHORAGE cover.

There was an unfortunate chain of circumstances which almost sank the project. Because of distances involved, late flights, etc., these and another batch of covers did not get to the post office until about an hour before closing time. Originally, there were 1200 covers planned, but only slightly more than 200 received the cancellation.

Regrettably, there are no plate blocks or zip blocks, although there were a few zip and copyright singles. There are none with joint pairs for both cancellations, although some exist with a joint pair for one cancellation and a single for the other. The Hawaiian Philatelic Society had prepared 1,000 sets of 3 covers, one each for Captain Cook, Kealahou and Waimea. Altogether it is estimated that about 2,700 covers received the January 20th cancel at Captain Cook, only about 200 received the dual cancellation.

* * * * *

ANOTHER FIRST DAY OF ISSUE - IN 1972

On May 3, 1972, one of the nation's most unique national parks, The City of Refuge on the Island of Hawaii, was honored with the issuance of a special commemorative U.S. postage stamp.

The 11-cent, six-color air mail stamp was dedicated by the West's Regional Postmaster General Fred Huleen in special 6:00 p.m. ceremonies at The City of Refuge and the event included a pageant staged by the Kona Hawaiian Civic Club.

The City of Refuge was established as a national park in 1961.

The theme stamp of the first-day-of-issue ceremonies had an initial print order of 30,000,000, but because of early demand, the press run was increased to 70,000,000. Its design included a wooden Ki'i in the foreground and a palisaded temple in the background.

The City of Refuge is located on a lava ledge on the southwest part of the Big Island of Hawaii. It had been a sanctuary for early Hawaiians who were fleeing from enemies or had broken the kapu, a religious code, and had come to seek purification from the temple priests.

The City of Refuge stamp was the second commemorative in a National Parks Centennial series to honor a western site. Yellowstone in Wyoming was the first, and Alaska's Mr. McKinley followed later that year.

On that night of May 3, 1972, at The City of Refuge, the first-day-of-issue ceremonies were closed, with the Kona Hawaiian Civic Club Choral Group singing "Hawaii Pono'i".

* * * * *

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H.P.S. EXPERIENCES PHENOMENAL GROWTH

Over the last four years, the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, the oldest and largest organization of stamp collectors in the 50th State, has experienced a period of surprisingly rapid growth.

During this time, the membership of the Society has more than doubled and several new programs and projects have been introduced. While a good part of this growth can be attributed to the increase in interest in stamp collecting Generally and in Hawaiian stamps in particular, much of the credit must go to the dedicated and hard-working members of the Society who have been "spreading the good news" of organized philately to Hawaiian stamp enthusiasts.

Communication plays a key role in the Society, whose members encompass Hawaiian specialists from all over the world in addition to collectors in Hawaii. The Society's monthly newsletter and auction list keeps members current on what's happening in the Society. "Po'Oleka O Hawaii", the H.P.S. quarterly journal, is entering its third successful year. It was initiated by the Society not only to provide a place for the exchange of information on Hawaiian stamps and postal history, but also to provide a medium of expression for the writing abilities of Society members. Subscriptions are open to non-members, and the journal enjoys a readership well beyond the membership of the Society. For only \$3.00 per year, it is a subscription bargain in these days of high prices.

Dealers are not forgotten by the Society. All stamp dealers in Hawaii and those outside the State who are nominated by members of the Society, receive the "Hawaii Stamp Dealers' Information Bulletin" which keeps them up-to-date on the latest Society projects

and products. The "Bulletin" also serves to keep these selected dealers in touch with their customers' opinions and collecting trends.

Keeping collectors on the Island of Oahu abreast of the latest news of their hobby is the "Hawaiian Philatelic Newsletter", produced by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society and broadcast every Saturday on Honolulu radio station KNDI. Begun only last year, this program has steadily expanded its audience and includes a large following among young collectors.

In addition to "passing the word", H.P.S. members have established two committees which provide their services to both members and the general public. The Stamp Theft Committee works closely with the Honolulu Police Department in recovering stolen stamp collections and tracking down stamp thieves. The committee's 100% recovery record has brought praise from both collectors and public officials in the State.

The Expertizing Committee offers opinions on the validity of Hawaiian stamps, covers and documents for a nominal fee. Made up of the most knowledgeable collectors of Hawaiian stamps, the committee has ready access to The Advertiser Collection, the largest and most comprehensive collection of Hawaiian stamps in the world, for reference purposes.

Information concerning any of these Hawaiian Philatelic Society programs can be obtained by sending a #10 S.A.S.E. to the Secretary, Hawaiian Philatelic Society, P. O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.

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