

# PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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From: L. Jack Crampon, Acting President  
HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Members and Friends:

As your Acting President, I extend to all our members and our subscribers to "PO'OLEKA O HAWAII" a very warm Aloha!

Our past President, Jack Nugent, led our Society for several years, and we all miss him and his extraordinary energy and enthusiasm. We wish him the very best in his new endeavor.

As always, we are moving forward, and I am extremely encouraged by the cooperation which has been extended to me by the members of this Society, and I know it will continue.

Our Society is supporting a series of Mini-Hapex Shows sponsored by the Hawaii State Philatelic Exhibitions, and the details are outlined on Page 1 of this journal.

Let's all support these Shows. I know you will enjoy them!

Mahalo and Aloha,

*Jack Crampon*

1978

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Swap Meet - the 4th Monday of each month at the  
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# HAWAII STATE PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS

in cooperation with

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society  
and  
The Pearl City Stamp Club

will present a series of  
MINI-EXHIBITIONS and STAMP BOURSES  
on the third Sunday of each month.

ADMISSION FREE

Place: Ala Moana Banquet Rooms  
(Ala Moana Shopping Center)

Time: 9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m.

Date: Third Sunday of each month

September 17, 1978  
October 15, 1978  
November 19, 1978  
December 17, 1978  
January 21, 1979  
February 18, 1979

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Dealer information is available from:

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## AN UPDATE

Submitted by Col. Pat Hogan

The April 1978 "PO'OLEKA O HAWAII", Issue No. 11, contained an article entitled "Results of a Study of the 6¢ and 10¢ Hawaii Provisional Government Overprint 'Color' Errors of 1893", by Mr. Wallace R. Beardsley, with an illustration on page 9, showing the number of color errors that have been identified by Mr. Beardsley.

Recent information may be of interest to those who wish to keep their count of these rare stamps up-to-date.

Position #28 of 66C (6¢ green) has been found!

This brings the count up to 22. This new find is used - so now we have four used of No. 66C (positions #27, #28, #29 and #33). The count for No. 61B (10¢ brown) remains the same at 20, with one used (position #40).

The sheet positions, updated, of the remaining extant copies of 66C and 61B are shown on the opposite page.

Anyone knowing of stamps of this type are asked to contact Mr. Wallace R. Beardsley, 159 Riverview Avenue, Pittsbrgh, Pennsylvania 15214, in order that the record of these very rare Hawaiian stamps may be as complete as we can make it.

Incidentally, the latest price for a Color Error was \$11,500 in San Francisco in April of this year, and in Toronto at CAPEX in June of this year, the price was \$14,000.



66C

6¢ Green

1	2	3	4	5
X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>		X <sub>9</sub>	
X <sub>11</sub>	X <sub>12</sub>	X <sub>13</sub>		
X <sub>16</sub>	X <sub>17</sub>		X <sub>19</sub>	X <sub>20</sub>
			X <sub>24</sub>	X <sub>25</sub>
21	22	23		
	X <sub>27</sub>	X <sub>28</sub>	X <sub>29</sub>	
	32	X <sub>33</sub>		
X <sub>36</sub>				
X <sub>41</sub>		X <sub>43</sub>	X <sub>44</sub>	
X <sub>46</sub>	X <sub>47</sub>			

61B

10¢ Brown

X <sub>1</sub>				
X <sub>6</sub>	X <sub>7</sub>			
	X <sub>17</sub>		X <sub>19</sub>	
X <sub>21</sub>		X <sub>23</sub>	X <sub>24</sub>	X <sub>25</sub>
			X <sub>29</sub>	X <sub>30</sub>
	X <sub>37</sub>			X <sub>40</sub>
		X <sub>43</sub>		X <sub>45</sub>
X <sub>46</sub>	X <sub>47</sub>	X <sub>48</sub>	X <sub>49</sub>	X <sub>50</sub>

FIGURE 1

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

\* \* \* \* \*

Word from the GIBRALTAR POST OFFICE PHILATELIC BUREAU  
(From "Gibstamps", Vol. 1, No. 1, of March 1978)

The first issue of the Gibraltar Post Office for 1978 comprises two values only, 12p and 25p, and it was released on May 3rd.

It is rather unusual in that the material used in its preparation was obtained many miles above the earth's surface by means of a United States "Skylab" orbiting space station.

The complete project so designated began in May 1973 (when an unmanned Saturn Workshop was launched) and lasted until the following February. The data collected in the form of 40,000 photographs and 240,000 feet of magnetic tape has been employed in widening man's understanding of the earth's resources.

Three manned flights followed, the main purpose of the first being to correct several serious faults in the original equipment. This crew reported that one of the winged projections had completely disappeared; this accounts for the unbalanced appearance of the craft depicted on the Souvenir Sheet.

It was during the second manned flight that the shot of Gibraltar incorporated into the stamp issue was taken. The three crew members of this project (Skylab 3) took off on July 28, 1973. At one point it was thought that a rescue mission was going to prove necessary but in the end all was well. Records show that the photograph used on the stamps was obtained at 13.45 Greenwich Mean Time on September 8, 1973. It arrived back on this planet when the spacecraft came down in the ocean on the 25th of that same month.

The complete photograph of Gibraltar and the immediate surroundings from space forms the 25p stamp (this



corresponds to Gibraltar's registration fee). This is incorporated into the Souvenir Sheet in such a way as to place Gibraltar in the context of the rest of Europe.

The lower value (12p) consists of a detail from the photograph and serves to highlight the Rock itself. This stamp has been printed in sheetlets of ten stamps in the selvedge of which appears the issue title and the postal information "Airmail Rate, Gibraltar-Europe".

\* \* \* \* \*

For its size and weight, the one-cent British Guiana stamp is the most valuable single object in the world.

It is not a beautiful stamp. It is dirty, its corners have been clipped off, and the penned initials of the postmaster scar its face. On the back are the marks of three owners, the fleur-de-lis of Count Philippe von Ferrary, the clover of Arthur Hind, and the comet of the present owner.

But - this stamp is unique - the only one of its kind known to exist.



## THE PONY EXPRESS RIDES AGAIN - AND WINS!

Riders re-enacting the Pony Express ride from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, California, beat the U.S. Postal Service in delivering a first-class letter.

The Pony Express run began July 1st at the Utah State Fairgrounds, with riders from Utah, Nevada and California following part of the original trail.

As the riders prepared for their journey from the fairgrounds, State Fair Director Hugh Bringham wrote two identical letters to the director of the California State Fair at Sacramento.

One was to be delivered by the Pony Express and the other by regular mail.

Bringham asked his California counterpart to mark each letter with the time and date of delivery and then to return them.

When the letters were returned, the one delivered by the Pony Express was marked July 4th.

The letter delivered by regular mail arrived in Sacramento on July 1st but was not delivered until July 5th. It was noted that although the Fourth of July was a holiday, July 3rd was not!

\* \* \* \* \*

In 1864, when the world had very few stamps, this article appeared.

## POSTAGE-STAMPS.

It has become quite a mania to collect and preserve, in regular geographical or alphabetical order, the postage-stamps of different nations, in little albums made for the purpose. To get a complete set of those issued by every nation is difficult for a boy, but not impossible; and the pursuit, to say the least, is amusing.

It is calculated that over 1,200 different stamps are issued by various governments. Of these, Spain has about 65; the United States, 44; Great Britain and Dependencies, about as many as Spain; Hanover, 34; Prussia, 32; and so on, down to Hamburg, with one.

The way of arranging your stamps is: 1. Geographical—American, European, Asiatic, African, and Oceanic; 2. Numismatical—according to their money value. In each geographical division, each country should have a distinct place.

The engravings in this article will give the young reader an idea of the appearance of a few of the stamps.



NEW GRANADA.



NICARAGUA.

In several countries there are stamps issued for special postal purposes. Thus, in New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, there are stamps for registered letters only; the latter place has in addition a "too late" stamp.



SPAIN.



SEGNA TASSA.



HONG KONG.

The French have a 10 and 15 centime *à percevoir* label, for affixing on an unpaid letter. The small oval "Segna Tassa," issued for a like reason, is a type of the rest. Wurtemberg has a stamp that is placed on returned letters.



## GREAT MEN OF THE STAMP WORLD

By far the greatest collector of all time was Count Philippe von Ferrary. Ferrary was born in 1848, the son of the Duke of Galliera, a rich Italian banker and shipbuilder. His mother, who had inherited vast real estate holdings, was one of Europe's wealthiest women.

Philippe was a highly intelligent but nervous and sickly child. When he was about ten years old, to keep him from brooding, his mother introduced him to stamps.

As he grew up, he showed no interest in wine, women, or the race track, the normal diversions of the day for a man of his means and social status. With trusted aides to look after a \$25 million estate inherited from his mother, Ferrary spent all his time and energies hunting stamps. He went around wearing an old Basque beret, dirty pants full of holes, and cheap, rope-soled shoes.

While he was out searching for stamps, dozens of dealers would come hunting for him at his Paris home where they would be interviewed by Ferrary's private stamp curator. Every Monday morning, the Count's treasurer would come into the curator's room and impale 50,000 francs in notes (about \$10,000) on a series of nails on the curator's desk. This was for the week's purchase of stamps.

In 1917, Ferrary suffered a heart attack and died while returning to a Lausanne hotel in a taxicab after visiting a Swiss stamp dealer.

Though Ferrary's collection was willed to the Berlin Postmuseum, it was seized and sold by the French Government as part of the war reparations. Collectors from all over the world flocked to Paris and bid

fiercely. They paid a total of \$1,632,524, a fantastic figure for the day, although the same stamps today would bring many times that amount.

The nearest American equivalent of Ferrary was Colonel Edward Howland Robinson Green. The Colonel never had Ferrary's philatelic knowledge and taste, but his collection, like its 290-pound owner, was noteworthy for sheer size.

Green, born in 1868, was the son of Hetty Green, the famed Wizard of Wall Street. One of the world's wealthiest people, Hetty was also one of the stingiest.

Hetty's son spent money with the same delight that his mother hoarded it. He accumulated radios, pretty girls, airplanes, automobiles and, finally, stamps. As he became more obsessed with stamps and the challenge they represented, he spent many hours each week on New York's Nassau Street - then the headquarters of the stamp trade - often sitting in his car while dealers brought their wares to him. On one busy day of buying, his bill came to \$77,000.

At his home on 90th Street in New York City, he had a full-time staff sorting out his purchases. To examine his stamps better he spent \$20,000 on a magnifying glass four feet in diameter.

When Green's stamps were sold in the early 1940's after his death, they brought \$3 million, an all-time record for the sale of a single collection.

Green's closest competitor on the American scene was Arthur Hind, multimillionaire plush manufacturer whose collection was even more outstanding. Hind made plush for car seats in his factory in Clark Mills, New York when the automobile industry was just beginning to boom. He prospered so quickly and easily that he became bored and sought diversions. At his partner's suggestion, he took up stamps, starting out by buying



a batch of 12,000 varieties for \$3,000. Once introduced to stamps, he was enmeshed.

A self-conscious rich man, Hind flaunted both his money and his stamps, paying \$32,500 at the Ferrary auction for the famous British Guiana one-cent, the highest price ever paid up to that time for a single philatelic piece.

Hind built up the best collection of U.S. stamps ever assembled, but still not satisfied, he traveled around the world many times hunting for foreign rarities. He bought whole collections, \$50,000 for Hugo Griebert's Spanish collection, \$63,000 for a French collection, and \$170,000 for one of the collections of Joseph Duveen, the famous art dealer.

When Hind died in Miami in 1933, at the age of 77, his estate, reputedly worth many millions of dollars, consisted of real estate, stocks and bonds, and only incidentally, stamps - or so the executors thought. Excluding the stamps, the other properties brought only \$933,789 on a depression market. The stamps were sold for almost a million dollars, most of them being purchased for a London syndicate by H. R. Harmer, a British stamp professional.

Mrs. Hind kept back the famous British Guiana one-cent and sold it in 1940 at an undisclosed price, but certainly for much more than the \$32,500 her husband had paid for it.

\* \* \* \* \*

## THE GOLDEN (CHRYSANTHEMUM) JUBILEE

By Otto Orenstein

Fifty-five years ago, the then Crown Prince Hirohito took a bride, but the event was not commemorated philatelically. Although the stamps were printed, they were never issued because of the Great Kanto earthquake - although a few survived destruction.

Three years later, on Christmas Day in 1926, Hirohito succeeded his father as the SHOWA emperor. However, his coronation did not take place until November 10, 1928. This event was celebrated with the issuance of a set of 4 commemoratives and also caused many groups and individuals to issue commemorative post-cards, generally in sets of 4 cards, each of which had one stamp of the set affixed on the picture side and cancelled with the commemorative cancellation in Kyoto where the enthronement took place at the Imperial Palace.

October 1975 was another historic milestone when, for the first time ever, an Emperor of Japan paid an official visit to the United States (he had stopped over in Alaska on his trip to Europe). On that occasion, the Imperial Household Agency put together an exhibit of memorabilia, including the two thrones, many pictures of historical events, and even a collection of stamps for the years of the Emperor's reign. The coronation stamps were represented by a set of "MIHON" (specimen). The exhibit was shown in only two places, New York and Honolulu, where the exhibit at Shirokiya coincided with the Emperor's visit to Honolulu, his last stop before returning home.

For that exhibit only, there was an additional outside item. The exhibitors used the cream of my collection, 18 covers mounted on four panels, to commemorate the event that happened fifty years ago this November.



At the June meeting of the IJPS at the Smithsonian in Washington, D.C., I showed photographs of most of the cards. While I have been able to get quite a few varieties over the years, I know that my collection is far from complete, and I'm always happy to hear from anybody who has discovered a new item.

\* \* \* \* \*

During the Civil War, the Confederacy was as extravagant in printing stamps as in printing money. Today, a good "rebel" stamp can be bought quite reasonably, but Confederate Provisionals - issued by local postmasters from June 1, 1861 when they discontinued using U.S. stamps, and October 14, 1861 when the first Confederate stamps appeared - are extremely rare.

They were so appealing that such removed collectors as King Fouad of Egypt, Farouk's father, and John Drinkwater, the British dramatist, specialized in them.

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### STAMPS OF OLD HAWAII

Col. Pat Hogan, USAF-Ret,  
427 Kawaihae St.,  
Honolulu, H. I. 96825

Telephone: 373-0127



## BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, OUR FIRST DEPUTY POSTMASTER GENERAL

(Reprinted with the kind permission of  
The National Postal Museum of Canada)

Best known as a statesman, philosopher, printer, inventor and even kite flyer, Benjamin Franklin is less widely known as a deputy postmaster general of England and one of the founders of the postal service in Canada.

Franklin was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737, and in 1753 became a deputy postmaster general, responsible for the mail service in the northern colonies of British North America.

When peace was concluded between England and France in 1763, Canada was ceded to Great Britain. As soon as the news of the peace treaty reached America, Franklin set out on a journey to Quebec to arrange a postal service between the northern colonies and Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

Franklin opened a head post office in Quebec with branch offices in Three Rivers and Montreal. Hugh Finlay was made postmaster of Quebec and also given charge of other offices. A courier service was set up between Montreal and New York by way of Lake Champlain.

The courier runs were scheduled so that they could connect with the packet ships which sailed monthly between New York and Falmouth, England. Mail bound for Halifax also travelled this route. This service continued until 1775 and the outbreak of the American Revolution.

In the years immediately preceding the American Declaration of Independence, Franklin did his best in London and Philadelphia to present the American point of view to his friends and to the British public. But his

newspaper articles, at first moderate in tone, became more bitter as Britain and her American colonies failed to reconcile their points of view. Finally, in January 1774, because of his writings and other activities associated with the American revolutionaries, Franklin was dismissed as deputy postmaster general. He was replaced by Hugh Finlay.

\* \* \* \* \*

The dedicated philatelist visiting The National Postal Museum of Canada for the first time is likely to head directly for the museum's modern pull-out display cases where the national postage stamp collection is housed and displayed.

Among many rare stamps in the collection, the 12-Penny Black and the One Shilling Orange Newfoundland are outstanding.

There were only 1,510 12-Penny Black stamps issued to Canadian post offices. The stamp was issued in July 1851, about two months after the issue of Canada's first stamp, the Three Penny Beaver. The copies in the postal museum are unique, being the only known mint corner marginal pair in existence. They constitute the most valuable item in the collection.

One of the rarest stamps in the collection is the One Shilling Orange Newfoundland on laid paper. Only four of these in mint condition are known to collectors and the museum copy is considered one of the finest.

\* \* \* \* \*



# Tales of Old Hawaii



By Russ and Peg Apple

## ISLAND POSTAL

### DEVELOPMENT

Formal mail service between Hawaii and the rest of the world, usually via San Francisco, started in 1850. Hawaii's trans-ocean postal system put some regularity and dependability, for the cost of a stamp, into overseas mail.

How about inter-island mail - mail between Honolulu and Hilo - mail between Lihue and Makawao - mail between Lahaina and Kona? Inter-island mail went free. No postage stamp was needed. Foreign ships and local vessels carried Hawaii's post between Island ports. The only drawback was that patrons had to find ships going where they wanted their letters to go. Patrons had to ask around the docks to find where vessels were bound and take the mail aboard. This took time and bother. Ships only carried the mail inter-island when mail destinations coincided with ships' business.

Up to 1846, ships carried local mail as a courtesy. After 1846, ships carried local mail, without charge, as one condition of the Hawaii license. A new law of the kingdom said so. Postal patrons still had to find a ship going to the right port, but inter-island mail was free through 1859.

Foreign residents in Hawaii reaped the benefit of the free inter-island mail. It tied together the American community, scattered among mission stations and port towns. Few Hawaiians used the mails, free or not. Not that they weren't urged to write. From pulpit and school lectern, missionaries and teachers tried to promote a lively correspondence in the Hawaiian community, but letter-writing was a Western trait that never caught on among Hawaiians.

Over the protests of the missionaries, businessmen and merchants, the kingdom formalized inter-island mail in 1859 and put a charge on it. This charge made little difference to the Hawaiians, as the few who wrote letters usually could afford it.

With trans-ocean and inter-island mails moving regularly, it's time to consider the broad implications of dual communications' systems that benefited only a foreign community and not the natives of Hawaii.

Trans-ocean and inter-island posts aided the process of Americanization of the Islands. American goods were ordered frequently in wholesale quantities and paid for by mail. Each incoming mail pouch flooded Americans in Hawaii with private American views and opinions. Letters in those days carried as much local news as newspapers. Distant family members used them to chat about the doings in American towns. American periodicals were speeded to Hawaii frequently and regularly. Incoming mail from America reinforced the American-ness of Americans living in Hawaii. Those who received mail from America were often in Island positions of leadership and influenced many Hawaiians.

Some Hawaiians became unwitting fellow travelers on the road to the Americanization of Hawaii. Outgoing pouches concealed from local Hawaiians the private



views of public officials. Often these views were contrary to the writers' public stance. Pro-American writers in Hawaii often promoted annexation in their letters, but publicly were silent or even pro-royalist.

Americans, or second-generation Americans born in Hawaii, with their desire for private, swifter, regular and dependable ties to America by mail, brought about Hawaii's postal service. Perhaps it was a disservice to Hawaiians and their kingdom.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### HAWAII MISSIONARIES



1851 TO 1852

