

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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SPECIAL HAWAIIAN EDITION

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April 1979

Members and Friends:

Let's talk about covers. As the Cook tour cover program nears an end, let's look ahead to 1979 covers.

First will be the first-day-of-issue for the Iolani Palace postal card. The cachet may feature the other postal card that also featured the Palace, the "akahi keneta" of 1894. No official date has been announced but our best guess is May. We are working with the Friends of Iolani Palace on this one.

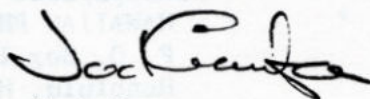
Next will be the anniversary of statehood cover, probably in August. This one will be co-sponsored by the Dwight D. Eisenhower Philatelic and Historical Society and the HPS.

Later, there will be an endangered-plant issue, a set-tenant block of four with one of the four stamps featuring a plant grown only on the Big Island of Hawaii. Senators Inouye and Matsunaga, as well as Governor Ariyoshi, are attempting to get the first-day-of-issue for this block in Hawaii. Hopefully, we will get this with a "Volcano, HI" postmark, where this plant grows.

Then, assuming that HAPEX moves ahead on a major show in late 1979 as has been suggested by some members and dealers, there will be at least one show cover. Should this be held in November, we might tie into the fiftieth anniversary of inter-island air travel.

Any other ideas?

Aloha Kakou



Jack Crampon
President

1979

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"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

OFFICIAL FIRST DAYS AND LAST DAYS
OF HAWAIIAN POSTAL HISTORY

By Col. Pat Hogan

First Day issue of Missionary stamps - October 1, 1851.

First Day issue of Boston engraved (Scott #5-6) -
May 1853 (day unknown).

First Day issue of Hawaiian Numerals - August 1, 1859.

Last issue of Hawaiian Numerals - late 1865 (month and
day unknown). This stamp is Scott #22, a 5¢ blue,
with INTERISLAND error.

Last Day of the Hawaiian Monarchy - January 17, 1893.

Last Day of use of the Monarchy stamps - May 19, 1893.

First Day of use of the Provisional Government stamps -
May 20, 1893.

Last Day of use of the Provisional Government stamps -
July 3, 1894.

First Day of use of Universal Postal Union stamps -
February 28, 1894.

First day of the Republic of Hawaii - July 4, 1894.

First Day of sale of the Republic of Hawaii stamps -
October 27, 1894.

Annexation of Hawaii to the United States -
July 7, 1898.

Last Day of the Republic of Hawaii - August 11, 1898.

Last Day of sale of Hawaiian stamps - August 12, 1898.

First Day of the Territory of Hawaii - August 13, 1898.

Last Day of the Territory of Hawaii - June 13, 1900.

Last Day of use of Hawaiian stamps - June 13, 1900.

First Day of use of U.S. stamps in Hawaii - June 14, 1900, replacing the use of Hawaiian stamps.

Hawaii officially became a Territory - July 4, 1900.

Dates of Fumigated Covers because of the bubonic plague in Honolulu - December 13, 1899 to April 20, 1900. Covers fumigated can be identified by their corners having been cut off.

Date of the burning of the remaining Hawaiian stamps - February 9, 1901. The stamps were burned in Washington, D.C.

Last Day of the Territory of Hawaii - August 20, 1959.

First Day of Hawaii's statehood - August 21, 1959.

Hawaii officially a State - July 4, 1960.

If anyone has any information on the official FIRST DAYS and LAST DAYS of Hawaii's postal cards, envelopes, officials, revenues, or the Kahului Railroad stamps, please let me hear from you.

* * * * *

To become one of the world's premier classics, a stamp, like a woman, must have that ineffable something called "desirability" which, when a man sees it, makes him willing to give up his money, risk his reputation, commit theft or even murder to possess it.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES IN HAWAII

By Sherman Lee Pompey

Three express companies existed in Hawaii during the last century - Adams, Wells Fargo, and Gregory. Very little information is available on the Adams Express Co.

Wells Fargo began in Hawaii circa 1848-1849, through agents on the island. One of its earlier and most important functions was the receipt and dispatch of laundry from the California miners.

Laundrymen who arrived in California during this period quickly attained the lust for gold and headed for the fields. The clothes still had to be washed, however, so these argonauts soon discovered that the cheapest and quickest way to get their laundry done was to ship it to Hawaii by Wells Fargo. I am sure that both Wells Fargo and the Hawaiian launderers appreciated the business.

One of the earliest Hawaiian agents was Mitchell and Fales, of whom we find the following note in the "Hawaiian Annual" for 1889, page 98, "Mitchell and Fales, ship chandlers, Nuuanu Street opposite Merchant Street, became successors to Lewis and Co. (by the withdrawal of John G. Lewis therefrom to become a real estate agent and general agent), but like its predecessor was of short duration and went to pieces, Captain Nathl. Fales Jr. retiring and Mr. I. R. Mitchell drifting into other business.

"In 1853, they were agents for Wells Fargo and Co. with express office rooms in the adjoining building corner of Marine Street."

After Mitchell and Fales gave up the Wells Fargo franchise, we find that in 1856 R. Coady and Co. picked it up. Their advertisement first appeared on page one of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser" for July 1856, which happened to be Volume I, No. 1 of that paper. From the weathered old copy in the Archives of Hawaii, the advertisement reads, "R. Coady and Co., Shipping and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, S.I. Refer to Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn and Co. and Willets and Co., New York; Butler, Keith and Hill, Boston; Wells Fargo and Co. and Shaw and Read, San Francisco; Alsop and Co., Valparaiso; G. F. Train and Co., Melbourne; Wm. Pustow and Co., Hong Kong; Baring Brothers and Co., London. Exchange for sale on U.S. and Europe. Honolulu July 1, 1856 tf."

On page three is found what is believed to be the first commercial advertisement for Wells Fargo in Hawaii:

WELLS FARGO AND CO. EXPRESS! For the speedy and safe conveyance of Merchandise, Specie, Letters, and valuable parcels to all parts of the United States.

Letters for San Francisco, in government envelopes, will hereinafter be taken at 12-1/2¢ each and will be delivered in any part of the city ahead of the mail.

The Honolulu office sells Bills of Exchange on Wells, Fargo and Co., New York and San Francisco in sums to suit.

Wells Fargo continued through agents until 1883 when it established an office of its own in the Hawaiian Islands. We find mention of its scope and purpose in a news item which appeared August 3-4, 1883:

"As was mentioned in yesterday's issue of the 'Advertiser', Messrs. Wells, Fargo and Co. have determined to open a branch establishment on Honolulu, and for this purpose, Mr. A. Andrews arrived by the Mariposa.

"The business of the company is to deliver and forward

goods to all parts of the world, sending them from here by the Oceanic Steam Co.'s line of steamers.

"A messenger will be here on each boat from the coast, all packages will be delivered immediately on arrival of the steamer, and when required, packages will be called for, to be forwarded elsewhere.

"In addition to this, the company is prepared to do a general forwarding, commission and collection business and to receive and forward letters entrusted to their charge.

"Letters sent by this agency will be sent by a boat immediately on the arrival of each steamer, and be brought on shore and delivered before those that come by mail reach the post office.

"One charge will be made to cover all expenses and people need not bother passing entries at the Custom House. The business of the company will commence today when Mr. W. G. Ashley, who has been appointed agent for Honolulu, will be prepared to receive at his office at J. W. Robertson's store parcels to be forwarded by the Mariposa."

The "Mariposa" was an iron steamship commanded by a Captain Howard, and William G. Irwin and Co. were the Honolulu agents.

Shortly after the opening of the Honolulu office of Wells Fargo there appeared on several types of United State envelopes of the 5¢ and 10¢ series a small frank put out by Wells Fargo, Hawaii. The frank was 3/4" long and 7/8" tall and appeared on the U.S. envelopes with an outer \$=U.S. watermark.

On the 5¢ envelope the frank appeared in light and dark brown while on the 10¢ envelope it appeared in light brown. The frank appeared on the following envelopes:

1. 10¢ brown (Scott U187) on white with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the right-hand corner of the envelope near the postal design. Size 8-7/8" long by 4" wide.
2. 10¢ brown (U188) on amber with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the right-hand corner of envelope next to the postal design. Size 8-7/8" long by 4" wide.
3. 5¢ brown (U222) on white with light brown Wells Fargo frank in top center portion of the envelope. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide.
4. 5¢ brown (U223) on amber with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the upper left corner of the envelope. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide.
5. 5¢ brown (U223) on amber with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the upper left corner of the envelope. Size 6-3/8" long by 3-1/2" wide. Break in bottom line under the AR of FARGO.
6. 5¢ brown (U222) on white with dark brown Wells Fargo frank in the top center position of the envelope. Size 6-3/8" long by 3-1/2" wide.

After the printing of Hawaiian envelopes in 1884, Wells Fargo impressed their franking on Hawaiian envelopes of which the following exist:

1. 5¢ blue Hawaiian (U4) on white with dark blue black Wells Fargo frank in upper left-hand corner of the envelope. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide. Defective G in FARGO and broken line under AR of FARGO.
2. 5¢ blue Hawaiian (U4) on white with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the upper left-hand corner. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide. G of FARGO not printed and broken line under ARG of FARGO.

3. 10¢ black Hawaiian (U5) on white envelope with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the upper left-hand corner. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide (rare on this size envelope). Defective G of FARGO and broken line under ARG of FARGO.
4. 10¢ black Hawaiian (U5) on white envelope with dark blue black Wells Fargo frank in the upper left-hand corner. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide. Defective G of FARGO and broken line under the ARG of FARGO.
5. 10¢ black Hawaiian (U5) on white envelope with light brown Wells Fargo frank in upper left-hand corner. Size 9-1/2" long by 4" wide.
6. 5¢ blue Hawaiian envelope with blue inside (rare), white envelope with light brown Wells Fargo frank in the upper left-hand corner. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide. This item is very scarce.
7. Blank envelope with blue insides and light brown Wells Fargo frank in the upper left-hand corner. Size 5-7/8" long by 3-3/8" wide.

From the Stuart de Raphael Wiltsee collection in the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco, we find the Hawaiian Wells Fargo franked envelopes with the following cancellations:

1. 10¢ black Hawaii extra large envelope with brown frank in the upper left-hand corner and strip of three of 5¢ blue Hawaiian 1882 stamps with Registration No. 1982 in red, red circular "Honolulu Hawaii" dated Sept. 23, 1890 and a bright red 5322. Addressed to Dr. George L. Voorheis, Vallejo, Solono County, Calif.
2. Long blank envelope with brown frank and 10¢ black Hawaii 1882 stamp and red oval cancel, "Wells Fargo & Co./Express/Honolulu H.I." Unaddressed.
3. Small blank envelope with brown frank at top center plus 5¢ blue Hawaiian 1882 stamp canceled in purple

letters, "May 1, 1884" and pink oval, "Wells Fargo & Co./May (?) 1884/San Francisco." Unaddressed.

4. Small blank envelope with brown frank at top center plus 5¢ blue Hawaiian 1882 stamp and a thick maroon colored A. Addressed to Louis Grecoire and Co., N. 5 Post St., San Francisco, Calif.

5. 5¢ blue Hawaiian envelope with brown frank in upper left-hand corner and oval purple postmark, "Wells Fargo & Co.'s/Express/Jan 16 1887/Honolulu, H.I."

W. W. Phillips, who lived in Stockton, Calif., 25 years ago, cleared up the mystery of the Wells Fargo franks being canceled but not addressed. They were used as "paste-back" in their business. He had two examples of these:

1. 10¢ brown on white U.S. envelope with brown frank in the upper right-hand corner and magenta handstamp, "Wells Fargo & CO/date/San Francisco."

2. 5¢ blue Hawaiian envelope with blue inside and brown frank in the upper left-hand corner and magenta "Wells Fargo & Co's(?) Express/Sept (?) 1887/Honolulu H.I." in an oval.

Phillips also had another interesting cover from Wells Fargo in the U.S. to Wells Fargo in Hawaii. It is a 10¢ green on pale buff U.S. envelope with a black U.S. Wells Fargo frank, "Paid/Wells Fargo & Co./Through our California and Atlantic Express."

The cover was postmarked in blue circular, "Wells Fargo & Co. Express/Dec. 11/New York" and was addressed to Harry A. Neilson, Care of A. J. Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Cartwright had been appointed as Wells Fargo agent in Honolulu in 1861, and this cover illustrates the method of delivery in those days.

An advertisement in the "Alta California" for Nov. 1, 1855 reads: "EXPRESS FOR THE SANDWICH ISLANDS/On Thursday Nov. 1 at 10 A.M./Per FRANCIS PALMER/Treasurer, Packages and Letters forwarded/nl WELLS FARGO & CO.

A few months earlier, the "Alta California" on Aug. 17 and the "Sacramento Daily Union" of Aug. 18 ran an ad in which R. Coady and Co. of Honolulu had been listed as Honolulu agents of the company.

In the July 2, 1906 issues of the "Pacific Commercial Advertiser", we find that Wells Fargo and Co. was running a parcel delivery service in Honolulu in a special trolley car that was run over the lines of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.

Joseph W. Gregory extended his Express into the kingdom of Hawaii in 1850. The first agents were Mitchell and Hutchins, the same Mitchell who, two years later, started the Wells Fargo and Co. agency under Mitchell and Fales.

The first recorded advertisement for Gregory's Honolulu office is found in the San Francisco daily paper, "Alta California", Dec. 11, 1850:

GREGORY'S EXPRESS -- Parcels packages &c, received as follows for insurance and transmission to all parts of the States and Europe.

OFFICES/Sacramento City cor. J and Front/Marysville/
New York cor. Wall and Pearl/Honolulu (S.I.)/
Portland (Oregon).

AGENTS/G. E. CLARK/Messrs. Cheeseman/MITCHELL &
HUTCHINS/Mr. JOHN ELLIOTT/JOSEPH W. GREGORY, Proprietor and Manager/280 Montgomery Street.

The following year we find that Gregory and Co. was doing a regular parcel business with Honolulu and had opened up a branch office in Trinidad in the British West Indies.

From the Feb. 8 issue of the "Alta California" we read:

"For HONOLULU and TRINIDAD, by Express, to-day the JAMES L. DAY for Honolulu, and the steamer CHESAPEAKE for Trinidad, we shall send an Express by each which will receive prompt attention of our resident agents. Messrs. MITCHELL & HUTCHINS, Honolulu, and Mr. GIFFORD W. LINSLEY, Trinidad. Letters and parcels received up to the hour of sailing at Gregory's Express, office Montgomery Street./J. W. GREGORY, Proprietor."

The rapidity of Gregory's service from Honolulu to the U.S. is mentioned several times in 1851. On May 26, the "Alta California" reports:

"SANDWICH ISLANDS - we have a later paper by Gregory's Express from Honolulu."

On Sept. 30, the San Francisco daily paper, "Picayune", reports: "Late from the Sandwich Islands/We are indebted to Gregory & Co. for files from the Honolulu Polynesian up to August 23d - We find the following notice of Gregory's enterprise in the number of the 16th: 'We received, on the 12th instance, through Gregory's prompt Express, papers, from the Atlantic States from the 14th of June from Panama to the 24th and from San Francisco to the 28th July, for which he has our thanks.'"

Early in 1852, the Gregory agency in Honolulu fell into the hands of O. H. Gulick of Honolulu. It seems that in the transfer of the agency that there had been a mix-up in the transfer of certain funds, so Joseph W. Gregory took his pen in hand and from San Francisco on April 4, 1852, he wrote the following letter to Gulick:

"Dear Sir,/ Your highly esteemed favor of Febr. 28th is before me & in reply to which I can say that I forwarded by first steamer after their arrival here, the amount of several sums received from Honolulu, the

misunderstanding, for it was nothing more, arose from my not receiving from Mr. Mitchell a statement how the amount was to be delivered, whether Bills of Exchange were given for the amount or in what other form, on leaving that some objection was made by Mess. Thompson Hurcheon New York (my agents).

"I forewith wrote requesting them to pay the amount, as agents upon, to Mr. Lewis of Boston, which I trust has been done to his satisfaction, hoping that the reasons above will be satisfactory, and with a determination to prevent any delay in the future,/I am sir very faithfully yours &c/ Joseph W. Gregory."

Ten days later, Gregory and Co. had taken on a new enterprise, that of forwarding U.S. mails to Hawaii, a job formerly held by G. B. Post and Co. of San Francisco.

From the report of the minister of the Interior, kingdom of Hawaii, April 14, 1852, we read in part:

"...An arrangement has been completed with J. W. Gregory, Esq., for forwarding the U.S. Mails to those islands immediately upon their being made up in San Francisco. This labor has for several years been gratuitously performed by G. B. Post and Co., for which they deserve our warmest thanks."

Of the numerous covers that went through the mails from Honolulu in those days, I know of only four covers which have survived the ordeal of time and are safely in collections.

1. From the Stuart Raphael de Wiltsee memorial collection in the Wells Fargo bank in San Francisco, a stampless cover bearing the oval red "GREGORY'S/HONOLULU/EXPRESS", and "Not Paid" in red oval. It went to Oswego, N.Y., April 2, 1852, and was addressed to Joel Turrill Eunce. There is one other example of this type known, but I have not seen it nor can I describe it.

2. From the Albert V. Phillips collection, a stampless cover bearing a "Per Gregory's Express" in manuscript, "Paid 25" and a handstamp "Boyd's City/Aug 3 12/ Express Post." It is addressed to Mrs. A. Neilson, Care Dr. John Neilson, 726 Broadway, New York. It is presumed that this letter was sent by ship to New York and that the addressee received his mail by Boyd's, this accounting for the two express companies handling the letter. It must be remembered that Gregory had a New York agent at this time.

3. From the Ferrare Tows sale, a stampless cover bearing a red oval "Gregory's/Honolulu/Express" and "Paid 25", "Ship ILLINOIS." The letter is dated Oct. 24, 1857 and addressed to Wood and Nye, New Bedford, Mass. This cover brought \$200 at the Tows auction.

4. From the Ferrare Tows sale, a stampless cover "Per Gregory's Express", with an oval "FORWARDED BY/PORTER & OGDEN/HONOLULU" in red. The cover is addressed to Butterworth and Brooks, Manchester, England, and brought \$130 at the Tows auction.

* * * * *

AN UNANSWERABLE QUESTION?

"I mailed a letter last November 15th at the main Post Office. It was delivered to an address three blocks away two months later.

"Since all this occurred right here in town, is there any truth to the rumor that the last increase we had in first class postage was to help defray the cost of storage?"

HAWAII STATE PHILATELIC EXHIBITIONS

in cooperation with

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and
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Place: Ala Moana Banquet Rooms
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Time: 9:00 A.M. until 4:00 P.M.

Date: Third Sunday of each month

March 18, 1979
April 15, 1979
May 20, 1979
June 17, 1979
July 15, 1979
August 19, 1979

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HAWAII'S MASONIC KINGS

By Albert J. Schwalm

The oldest Masonic Lodge west of the Missouri River is Le Progrès de L'Océanie Lodge located in Honolulu. It was organized early 1843 when Captain M. Le Tellier sailed into the harbor at Honolulu on the French whaling barque AJAX from Le Havre, France. He carried with him documents commissioning him to set up Lodges in the Pacific Ocean area and elsewhere in his voyages; to issue warrants; to call upon the Supreme Council for Charters; to make Masons at sight; to forever be given the Grand Honors upon his appearance in any Lodge of his creation.

In Honolulu, Brother Le Tellier found many men who were Masons from America, England, Ireland, France, Scotland, Germany, Italy and South and Central America. On April 8, 1843, he called some of them aboard the AJAX and organized the Lodge Le Progrès de L'Océanie No. 124 and the Work was restricted to the three Craft Degrees. The Lodge continued under French obedience until October 1905, when its original allegiance was surrendered to the Grand Lodge of California. In 1916 the Grand Lodge of California gave formal permission to the Lodge to retain a part of the old French Ritual in the 3rd Degree.

Prince Lot Kamehameha, later King Kamehameha V, became the first Hawaiian to be made a Freemason when he was Raised in Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, under the jurisdiction of California, on February 27, 1854.

Liholiho (Kamehameha IV) who had assumed the throne in 1855 at the age of 20, was initiated and passed on January 18, 1957 in Lodge Le Progrès de L'Océanie in the presence of his brother Lot and other dignitaries. His Raising was deferred until February 8th. An account of the latter event was carried in the June 1857

issue of Freemason's Monthly Magazine. It said in part: "The Lodge was opened on the F.C. Degree, when he passed his examination in open Lodge, in full on the two Degrees he had taken to the surprise and admiration of the Brethren present, then evincing the attention and interest necessary to such proficiency in the time elapsed".

The Master of the Lodge, Brother R. G. Davis, wrote "Seldom have I witnessed the impressive ceremonies conducted with such solemnity. The candidate divested of all regal honors, standing before the large assembly of brethren, many of them decorated with rich jewels and all in Masonic clothing, gave the Lodge a striking appearance and have left an impression on our minds not soon to be effaced. It was a lesson in humility".

The Lodge closed at 11 o'clock and the brethren repaired to the King's palace where they were entertained in a truly royal manner. At 5 minutes after midnight they toasted the King's 22nd birthday. The party lasted into the small hours.

King Kamehameha was very active in Masonry. He was installed as Junior Warden on September 9, 1857, and as Master of the Lodge in January 1858. The monarch presided over his Lodge for three years. During his reign, he founded Queen's Hospital and laid the cornerstone with Masonic ceremonies on July 17, 1860. King Kamehameha IV died on November 30, 1863 at the age of 29. The February 1864 issue of Voice of Masonry reported that "the funeral took place according to Masonic forms", and added "The deceased Monarch was a true and generous Mason and will long be remembered by the fraternity in his jurisdiction".

Prince Lot succeeded his brother and became Kamehameha V. He was the last of a direct line of Sandwich Island kings. He promulgated his own constitution in 1864 and established the Molokai Leper Settlement that year. When he died on December 11, 1872, Masonic services were read and the Master of Hawaiian Lodge invited Lodge Le Progrès to assist.

Prince Leleiohoku was an active Mason as was David Kalakaua. Kalakaua was elected to the throne by the legislature and was crowned as King on February 12, 1874. His Masonic Brethren were special guests at the coronation ceremonies. King Kalakaua received the Degrees in Lodge Le Progrès de L'Océanie No. 124 in 1859. He was Exalted in Honolulu Chapter No. 1 and Knighted in Honolulu Commandery No. 1 in February 1874. That summer he received the 4-32° of the A.A.S.R., S.J.

In the fall of 1874, King Kalakaua visited several Lodges in America. His brother-in-law, John O. Dominus governor of the island of Oahu and later Consort of Queen Liliuokalani, was with him in a Lodge in Chicago witnessing the conferral of the Third Degree. Kalakaua served as Master of his Lodge in 1876, High Priest in 1883, and Commander in 1877 and 1878. In 1876 he received the K.C.C.II. and the honorary 33°, A.A.S.R., S.J. in 1878, from Albert Pike in the palace with his brother-in-law, Governor Dominus. He was charter member of Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection No. 1, Nuuanu Chapter Rose Croix No. 1 and Alexander Liholiho Council of Kadosh No. 1. He was installed as Knight Grand Cross of Constantine in 1883.

On January 20, 1881, King Kalakaua left Honolulu on a tour of the world. He visited many foreign Lodges and showed great interest in Freemasonry while on his travels. In Egypt, the King was elected Honorary Grand Master, and he afterwards delivered a lengthy oration in which he expressed his belief in Egypt being both the cradle of operative and speculative Masonry. In November 1890, the King went to California in order to recruit his failing health. It failed rapidly, and the last male ruler of Hawaii breathed his last at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco on January 20, 1891.

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IN 1864
CONFUSION REIGNED AT THE HONOLULU POST OFFICE

Three "Post Office Notices", issued by Postmaster David Kalakaua, advised the following rates:

Notice of September 16, 1864:

<u>Letters weighing not more than</u>	<u>U. S. Postage</u>	<u>Haw. Postage</u>	<u>Ship Postage</u>	<u>Total</u>
1/2 ounce	10¢	5¢	2¢	17¢
1 "	20¢	10¢	2¢	32¢
1-1/2 "	30¢	15¢	2¢	47¢
2 "	40¢	20¢	2¢	62¢

Notice of November 12, 1864:

1/2 ounce	10¢	5¢	-	15¢
1 "	20¢	10¢	-	30¢
1-1/2 "	30¢	15¢	-	45¢
2 "	40¢	20¢	-	60¢

Notice of December 3, 1864:

1/2 ounce	3¢	5¢	2¢	10¢
1 "	6¢	10¢	2¢	18¢
1-1/2 "	9¢	15¢	2¢	26¢
2 "	12¢	20¢	2¢	34¢

Hence, due to misunderstanding or incorrect advice, covers mailed from the Hawaiian Islands during those eleven weeks in the autumn of 1864 would show various rates, and it may now be possible to reconcile the stamps on some covers of 1864 which do not agree with previously known rates.

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