

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Fellow Philatelists:

Some very good news for Hawaii collectors!

Mr. Edward J. Burns has given this Society permission to reprint his book "Additions to Hawaiian Postal History - January 1972".

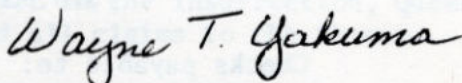
Many requests have been received during past years for copies of this book, but its limited edition was sold out even before the end of 1972. Now we have the opportunity of securing this book once more.

We will advise you shortly on how to order this reprint.

A few months after the reprint is available, Mr. Burns' "Update Study on Hawaii's Town Cancels - 1850-1900" will be published by this Society.

We know that both the original book and this Update will be of immense value to Hawaii collectors.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wayne T. Yakuma".

Wayne T. Yakuma
President

1980

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Swap Meet - the 4th Monday of each month at the
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MAY 6 - THE BIRTHDAY OF THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP

By Gustav Detjen, Jr.

On May 6, 1840, the first government-issued postage stamp was born. It was a one penny stamp, the famous "Penny Black" which was sponsored by Rowland Hill, in connection with postal reform, when uniform penny postage was introduced.



The stamp shows a profile of Queen Victoria, the words "Postage" at the top and "One Penny" at the bottom. The name of the country was omitted, because the face of the Queen was adequate identification. Also, it was intended for use within England only and no other country had issued stamps at that time.

The head of Queen Victoria was taken from William Wyon's City Medal which had been struck to commemorate the Queen's visit to the London Guild Hall in 1837, the year of her accession. The sketch was made by Henry Corbould. Charles and Henry Heath, father and son, engraved it and the stamps were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Petch.

Plates had 240 impressions, 20 horizontal rows of 12. Surrounding the sheet were these marginal inscriptions: "Price one penny per label, one shilling per row of 12, one pound per sheet", also "Place the labels above the address and towards the right side of the letter. In wetting the back be careful not to remove the cement". These instructions were quite necessary, as instances are known where stamps were pinned to letters or attached with sealing wax.

To prevent forgeries, two letters of the alphabet were punched in the left and right hand corners, but in

practice the authorities were bothered more by the re-use of genuine stamps (which had been cleaned) or the joining of unmarked portions of used stamps.

Before the Postal Reform and the issuance of the first stamp, rates were figured on distances, the number of sheets, enclosures, etc., and the accounting was complicated. Also members of Parliament and postmasters abused their franking privilege (having all their mail, cattle, and even servants sent free of charge) and as a result postal service was inefficient and expensive. The general public was little using the official service. Agitation for postal reform was great and Rowland Hill submitted his views in a pamphlet "Post Office Reform", proving that the actual cost of transporting the mails was negligible, but that the keeping of records, etc., was expensive. It finally resulted, after resistance by officials, in the appointment of a committee, and on August 17, 1839 an act was passed to establish uniform penny postage, to be prepaid, and abolishing the franking privilege of officials and members of Parliament.

On January 10, 1840, penny postage became law and on May 6, 1840, stamps were issued to the public. They were a huge success. There is an interesting entry in Rowland Hill's diary, as follows:

- "May 1. Rose at 8h. Stamps issued to the public today (in London) for the first time. Great bustle at the Stamp Office."
- "May 2. Rose at 7.45. £2500 worth of stamps sold yesterday."
- "May 6. At work at 7.50. Stamps came into use today. Cole went to the post office, reports that about half the letters were stamped."

By 1855, most civilized countries had followed Great Britain's lead in reforming their postal system and in issuing postage stamps.

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ANOTHER NINETEENTH-CENTURY POSTAL CARD TO HONOLULU

By Albert J. Schwalm

Mr. Dale Cruikshank wrote an interesting article in the January 1979 issue of "PO'OLEKA O HAWAII" about a Russian postal card addressed to Honolulu. He also asked if anyone else had seen mail to Hawaii from the Russian Empire.

Although not from the Russian Empire, I recently obtained the message side of a Straits Settlements MR postal card (see Figure 1).

Of particular interest is the fact that it is addressed to Mr. Gifford, author of "The Postage Stamps of Hawaii". The message, written on Saturday, October 26, 1895, requested a reply to a previous registered letter which was apparently for a copy of his book (see Figure 2).

The card was posted at Penang on Monday, October 28, 1895, and took 2 days to reach the chief port at Singapore where it received the October 30, 1895 cancel.

Whether the date "Dec 10/95" in the upper left corner on the face of the card is the receiving date or the answered-on date, it apparently took approximately 40 days to be dispatched by ship.

(See Figures 1 and 2 following)

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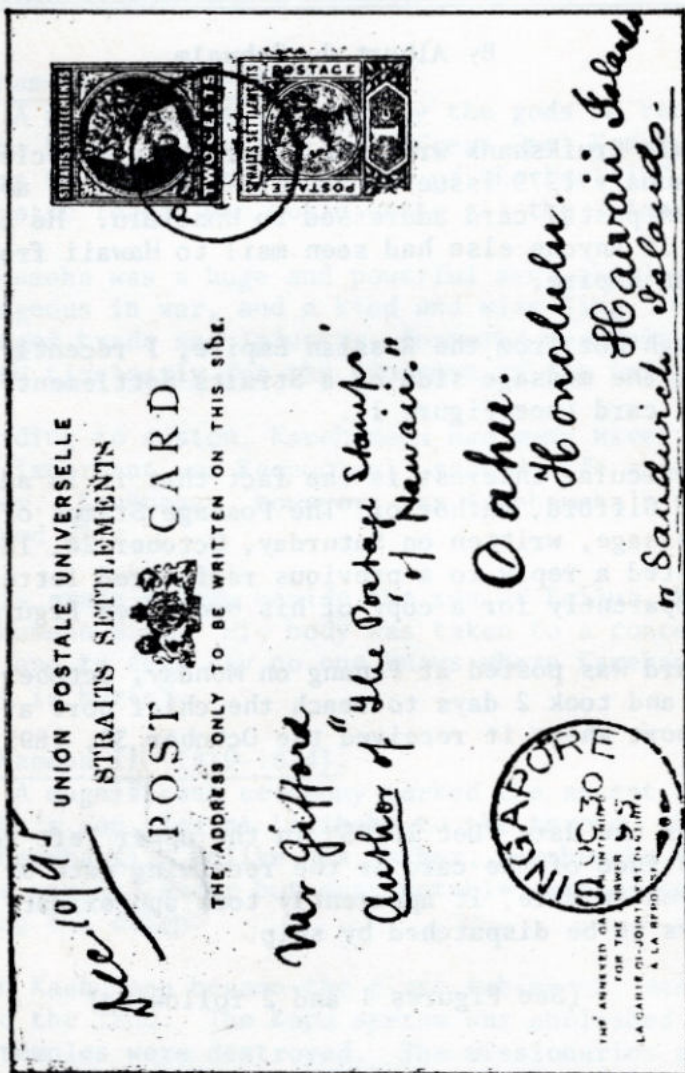


Figure 1

Dear Sir

26/10/95

Having read of your work, entitled
"The Postage Stamps of Hawaii" in
Mr Stanley Gibbons' Addendum en
Route published in his Monthly
Journal (May 31 '95).

I wrote to you for particulars
of your work enclosing a reply
post card for your reply - also some
stamps (unused) that I thought
might be of interest to you & other
collectors in the I've not received any
reply as yet - I should like to know
if you have received the above mentioned
registered letter.

Annexed Card for reply.
 Hoping that I've not given you
too much trouble.

I am, Sir

Penang
Straits
Settlements

Yours philatelically
H. Guinness Cullin

Figure 2

FANNING ISLAND PICTURE POST CARDS

By Sherman Lee Pompey

During the great picture post card era before World War I, there were a limited number of picture post cards of Fanning Island, printed in Fiji, by at least three different publishers.

One of these was a picture of the Pacific Cable Station at Fanning published by the Fiji Post Card Company at Levuka. In November 1902, the cable station was opened as part of the "All Red" world-wide British cable network. The beginning of the cable was at Bamfield, British Columbia, with the Fanning stretch being the longest stretch of cable in the world, and one of the deepest underwater cables in the world. This card was posted in 1909.

Another post card of the era is marked "P. Nutt, Photo" and shows "A Cocoonut Plantation Fanning Island". This was the original plantation of William Greig, the Ayreshire Scotsman who was left on the island by a whaling ship because he could no longer stand life at sea. The Greig family ran the plantation with a partner named King, whose son later sold his share to the notorious Suva attorney, Humphrey Berkeley. In need of cash, Berkeley borrowed money from Father Patricio Emmanuel Rougier, and, after losing a suit to Burns Philp and Company for monies owed, the plantation was put up for sale. Father Rougier bought it out for a little over £10,000 and then he operated it along with Washington and Christmas Islands.

The other two cards are those of J. A. Mills of Suva, Fiji. Apparently, Mills issued a set of cards for Fanning. One was called The Greig Homestead, English Harbour, Fanning Island, and shows a collection of grass huts with a wood frame house in the back. The

The second is The Palace of The King, Fanning Island. Since Fanning was originally uninhabited, there was no "King" of the island. Willie Hughie Greig, the grandson of the original William Greig, was often called "King" because the original partnership was King and Greig, a play on words. The natives that were imported from Manihiki as laborers often referred to Willie as "King" Greig, and rightfully so, as he was descended from several royal Polynesian lines.

I would be interested in obtaining information on any of these early Fiji post card publishers and in obtaining examples of Fanning Island cards, including duplicates of these.

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AN AMERICAN ON PITCAIRN

(Excerpts from an Article by Clyde Carriker
from Minkus Journal)

Not all of the present inhabitants of Pitcairn are *Bounty* descendants. Others have come to live on Pitcairn. Names such as Warren, Coffin, Ward and Stussi are found as well as the original Christian, McCoy and Young. And, of course, Clark.

Roy Palmer Clark, Pitcairn's former postmaster, is an American who has lived since 1909 on the South Pacific island refuge of the *Bounty* mutineers.

Roy Clark has said he was born October 2, 1893 in San Francisco. He heard about Pitcairn from his father, who had been shipwrecked and landed there. Young Clark was 16 when he arrived at Pitcairn. He liked the life, married Hyacinth May Coffin, and has been content to stay.

In the 1940's and 1950's he corresponded with hundreds of stamp collectors in all parts of the world, mostly filling orders for the stamps that were providing Pitcairn's first steady source of outside income.

Pitcairn's first post office had been established as a New Zealand agency in 1927, but in 1940, the colony was given its own post office and stamps under control of the Western Pacific High Commission in Suva. A.E. Fuller of the Fiji Post and Telegraph Department was sent with stamps, cancellers and other equipment to set up the new office. The first eight-stamp Pitcairn set was placed in use October 15, 1940, and the Crown Commissioner named Roy Clark postmaster.

One of the bigger problems for the Pitcairn postmaster was getting the mail ashore dry. There are no docks on Bounty Bay and all goods for Pitcairn must be sent

ashore through heavy surf in the longboats. Although the Pitcairners are often said to be the world's best surfmen in these home-built craft, storms can be a problem, as Clark noted in a 1950 letter:

"That day (April 5) we had the worst rain for years. It just simply poured down, and all this time there was the mail bags in the boats coming ashore from a steamer, and were they wet!...most of them had to be sorted out that very night so the water would drain out from the parcels and letters."

Clark mentions that he had been assigned an assistant postmaster, and he really needed the help. Once the mail bags had been landed through the surf, they had to be hauled by steel cables to the top of the cliff, carried to the tiny post office and opened, sorted, and distributed to the islanders who made "mail call" a holiday. Letters were joyfully shared, as were parcels from friends and relatives.

(Reprinted from "Pitcairn Log" of September 1979)

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Serious stamp collectors have a personal characteristic in common - they tend to show up right on time for appointments. Or so says a New York psychiatrist who made a study of those philatelists. No explanation of how their promptness relates to their hobby is offered. But this doctor says his findings came from far more than merely the visits of stamp collectors to his own office. He says he researched the appointment patterns of a broad sampling of such collectors to learn they are exceedingly punctual in almost all situations.

* * * * *

SOVIET STAMP COLLECTORS AND THEIR ORGANIZATIONS

By Gavriil Petrosyan
(From "The Philatelic Journalist")

There are about 250,000 stamp collectors in the USSR who belong to the USSR Philatelic Society. While the number may appear small compared with the total population of 262,000,000, there are, however, millions more throughout the country who collect stamps.

The Philatelic Society is a voluntary, cultural and educational organization that is called upon to develop, especially in young people, a taste for collecting stamps and to help them combine the pleasure of collecting with the chance of broadening their outlook. One of the rules of the society encourages constant strengthening of friendly contacts with foreign philatelic organizations and the exchange of exhibitions. Research and various forms of rendering assistance to members, supplying them with philatelic material, providing consultations and so on, are among the society's other important functions.

The society has a magazine called Philately USSR with a circulation of more than 100,000. It prints interesting pieces of research and news from foreign countries and informs readers about the activities of local branches of the society. The magazine has special sections devoted to young stamp collectors, and it publishes stamp exchange offers by foreign collectors.

The membership dues are *2 rubles, 40 kopecks a year. Anyone 16 years old can join the society as junior members. The junior membership dues are 20 kopecks. The society uses the money to popularize stamp collecting and arrange exhibitions and competitions.

* One ruble equals \$1.50 U.S.; 100 kopecks to one ruble.

Members of the society enjoy priority in getting philatelic material and the right to carry on exchanges with collectors abroad.

Every member of the society may send their correspondents abroad Soviet stamps and miniature sheets and envelopes worth about 100 rubles a year, in keeping with prices indicated in the Soyuzpechat catalogue, and may receive from a correspondent overseas foreign philatelic material in the same amount. The cost of foreign stamps is estimated according to prices in the Yvert, Zumstein and Michel catalogues. Collectors are allowed to send only one stamp of each design and not more than a quarter of a miniature sheet in one exchange package. The limitations have been imposed for obvious reasons: The exchange should benefit a collection and philately in general, and not the speculators. The society tries to protect collectors from profit-makers.

The majority of philatelists in the USSR agree that stamps should not be objects of bartering or investment, but a pastime that brings joy to the collector and other people. Apparently, that is the explanation for the remarkable sociability of Soviet collectors. They are always eager to show their collections to as many people as they can, to share experiences and information and learn the opinion of their colleagues.

Just like anglers who try to catch a big fish, each philatelist dreams of acquiring a rare stamp for his collection. The collections of Moscow philatelists, S. Blekman, B. Kaminsky, V. Pritula, and Odessa philatelist, I. Morozov, have been awarded gold medals and special prizes at many international competitions. Some of these collections have unusual specimens.

All philatelists know the value of the first stamp issued on Mauritius. It is said to cost tens of thousands of dollars and it is no simple matter to purchase one, since there are not more than 30 of them in existence, and collectors regard them as the apples of

their eye. One of the Mauritius stamps belongs to philatelist P. Panin in Baku. The stamp has an interesting history. In a city just liberated from the Nazis, a Soviet soldier discovered an envelope, together with other documents, in a briefcase left behind by an SS officer. The documents were sent to be analyzed, but the envelope was kept by the soldier. Several years after the end of the war, the veteran made Panin's acquaintance at a health resort and upon learning that he collected stamps, gave him the envelope. While separating the stamps, Panin discovered others below the ones on top, and among them was the Mauritius.

The story of another philatelic rarity, the stamp of Tiflis, one of the most costly in the world, is also very interesting. It is the first Russian stamp. To outstrip St. Petersburg, the vice regent of the czar in the Caucasus issued his own stamps before the post office in the capital. Philatelists knew of these 6 kopeck stamps only from hearsay, and the American millionaire, Houston, was said to be the possessor of the only specimen that survived.

The millionaire's heirs were very careless with his stamp collection and some of the albums were even thrown in the trash. But, the Tiflis stamp was not lost. A Soviet Georgian repatriate finally brought it back to its homeland. This is how it happened.

When he was in the United States, the Georgian, and some other workers, were hired to clean the house of some rich man. A soiled piece of paper, with stamps, that lay on a rubbish pile, attracted the man's attention. On one stamp, he read the word "Tiflis". Since the city was the birthplace of his parents, he picked it up and kept it. When he returned to his country, he made a gift of the stamp to a philatelist he knew.

It goes without saying that the most valuable stamp collections in the USSR are kept in the State Museum

of Communications in Leningrad. They include basic collections of postal stamps of all countries of the world, postage stamps of Russia, of its elective districts, stamps of the Russian post offices in Turkey, China and Crete, stamps from the civil war times, and samples and pre-stamp covers of Russia, the Russian Federation and the USSR.

Stamps are not only the calling cards of a country. They promote mutual understanding and friendship among nations. Soviet collectors are well aware of this fact and do all they can to develop these relations.

There appears to be an analogy between Russian and American collectors. The Russians with a population of 262 million are said to have millions of stamp collectors, but only 250,000 belong to a philatelic association, and the philatelic publication has a circulation of about 100,000. In the United States, we have a population of about 220 million, but only about 100,000 belong to a philatelic society, with the circulation of all stamp newspapers estimated at 180,000.

* * * * *

The Canadian National Postal Museum in Ottawa recently acquired a copy of the first philatelic paper published in Canada. This small four-page leaflet, called "The Stamp Collector's Record" was published in Montreal in February 1864. It was published by Samuel Allan Taylor, a well-known stamp dealer who became famous by creating philatelic fakes and forgeries and was known as the chief of the "Boston Gang" of forgers.

* * * * *

THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF HAWAII'S KINGS AND QUEENS

Kamehameha I (1795-1819).

A mighty storm was sent by the gods in recognition of the birth of the Alii nui (Great One) Kamehameha I. He was to become the "Napoleon of the Pacific", the energetic leader who would unite all the islands.

Kamehameha was a huge and powerful man, skilled and courageous in war, and a kind and wise King. He encouraged trade and industry, fostered agriculture, and worked tirelessly for the progress of the islands.

According to custom, Kamehameha had many wives. The most important was Keopuolani, sacred wife and Queen Mother. Kaahumanu, however, was Kamehameha's most beloved wife.

In his grass palace beside the sea of Kailua, Kona, Kamehameha died. His body was taken to a concealed cave and to this day no one knows where Kamehameha the Great is buried.

Kamehameha II (1819-1824).

A magnificent ceremony marked the ascent of Kamehameha's son, Iolani Lilihoho to the throne. He became Kamehameha II. Unlike his father, Kamehameha II was not a strong leader but many notable changes occurred during his reign.

Queen Kaahumanu became the first Kahina nui and co-ruled the land. The Kapu system was abolished. Idols and temples were destroyed. The missionaries arrived bringing Christianity, education, and the printing press. Whaling and the sandalwood trade were introduced.

Kamehameha II was restless and he longed to travel. He sailed to London for the purpose of visiting King George IV and took Queen Kamamalu, favorite of his five wives. Before they were able to meet with King George

IV, Kamehameha and Kamamalu died of measles and their bodies were returned to Hawaii.

Kamehameha III (1824-1854).

Kamehameha the Great's son, Kauikeaouli, became Kamehameha III. Like his father, he was a strong leader and contributed the greatest number of reforms during his 30-year reign - longest in the history of Hawaii.

He declared religious freedom in 1839. In 1848 he introduced the Great Mahele, which divided the land among the people, government and king.

His marriage to Queen Kalama was childless. His mild manner, good judgment and solid character made him a King loved and greatly respected by his people. Sadly, the "good old King" died but the memory of his vast contributions lived on.

Kamehameha IV (1854-1863).

Alexander Liholiho, the grandson of Kamehameha the Great, was proclaimed King Kamehameha IV on December 15, 1854.

Described as more European than Hawaiian in his ideas and tastes, Kamehameha IV brought a great appreciation for etiquette and ceremony to his court.

In 1858, the "aristocratic King" married Miss Emma Rooke, a gracious and kind woman. Their child, Albert, the Prince of Hawaii, died at age four. The King was brokenhearted, and his early death is attributed to his grief.

Kamehameha IV improved harbor facilities and inter-island transportation. Dramatic evidence of his concern for the welfare of his people was shown when he and Queen Emma personally raised the funds to build the Queen's Hospital. It stands today as a living monument to their memory.

Kamehameha V (1863-1872).

Prince Lot followed his younger brother as King Kamehameha V and was the last ruler to bear the name of the great conqueror. He was dignified, physically great, and reported to have been the most kingly of the monarchs.

He feared for the continuation of the monarchy and created a new constitution that strengthened his authority.

Many public improvements were carried out during his reign. He segregated his people from the lepers. Through sound judgment and ambition, Kamehameha V acquired much land.

Kamehameha V never married and designated no heir, so the question of a successor was taken up by the legislature.

Lunalilo (1873-1874).

William Lunalilo was selected by the legislature and supported by the vote of the people to follow Kamehameha V as King.

He lived for only a year as King, but will be remembered as noble and generous. He willed his real estate for the creation of an infirmary for the poor, aged and infirmed Hawaiians. Today, Lunalilo Home stands to perpetuate his memory.

Unmarried, King Lunalilo left no heir to the throne, so the question of a successor was left to the legislature again.

Kalakaua (1874-1891).

David Kalakaua, "the merry monarch", the last king of Hawaii was inaugurated on February 21, 1874.

Kalakaua's reign was marked with gaiety, glamor, and much political unrest. During his reign, Honolulu became popular with world travelers. Artists, writers,

musicians, and diplomats added to the splendor of Kalakaua's reign.

Long after he was elected King, Kalakaua's dreams of sovereignty were completed by a brilliant coronation ceremony. Kalakaua crowned himself and Queen Kapiolani. Kalakaua now had a palace, a crown, and a throne room - just like the royal courts he had visited during an extensive trip in Europe.

Kalakaua successfully promoted the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. This treaty gave Hawaii and the United States duty-free trade and brought an era of great prosperity.

In November 1890, Kalakaua departed for California to regain his health. He died in San Francisco, leaving his sister, Liliuokalani, as Queen.

Queen Liliuokalani (1891-1893).

Liliuokalani, the sister of King Kalakaua, was the last of the royal rulers of Hawaii. She was a brilliant woman and author. She composed some of Hawaii's most memorable songs - *Aloha Oe* and *The Queen's Prayer*.

Her reign of less than two years was full of political unrest and tragedy. Shortly after becoming Queen, her husband, John Owen Dominis, died.

The Queen wished to regain the power to rule that was taken from Kalakaua. Her efforts to obtain this power created a political upheaval. First, a provisional government was established, then a Republic. A plot to overthrow the Republic and return Liliuokalani to the throne ended in failure. To obtain clemency for those who had taken part in the insurrection, Queen Liliuokalani renounced all claims to the throne.

She would always be the Queen in the hearts of her people. She devoted the rest of her life to working for their welfare. Queen Liliuokalani, last ruling

monarch of Hawaii died in 1917. Her niece, Princess Kaiulani, heiress apparent, would never become Queen.

Queen Kapiolani.

Queen Kapiolani, consort of King Kalakaua, was a descendant of the last independent king of Kauai. She was the widow of High Chief Namakaeha, uncle of Queen Emma, before her marriage to King Kalakaua.

On December 19, 1863, Kapiolani married High Chief David Kalakaua. Eleven years later, she became his Queen and the Queen of the people of Hawaii.

She made a world tour with King Kalakaua in 1881. Again, in 1887, Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani visited England to attend Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

Queen Kapiolani was dignified and gentle. She was greatly concerned about her people and is most remembered for founding the Kapiolani Maternity Home. Queen Kapiolani died in 1899.

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Hawaii's Coat of Arms carries the words -

"Ua Mau Ke Ea O Ka Aina I Ka Pono"

meaning "The life of the land is perpetuated by righteousness".

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