

# PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

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Fellow Philatelists:

By now you know that printing has been completed on Mr. Edward J. Burns' reprinted book, "Additions to Hawaiian Postal History - January 1972" and also his new updated book, Volume II, on Hawaiian postal history, dated January 1980. Should you wish further information on the purchase of these books, please write to our Society.

HAPEX-81, our Society Stamp Show, will take place on January 30, 31, and February 1, 1981 at The Ilikai Hotel. It will commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society.

To embrace a bit of nostalgia for the first Show which took place in May 1913, the format of our 1981 Show will vary a bit from the usual. Exhibits will be by invitation only, as in days of yore.

But, of course, in the usual way, we welcome our Hawaii and Mainland dealers with a warm "Aloha" and look forward to their new (for us) and bulging stock books and collections.

Aloha,

*Wayne T. Yakuma*

Wayne T. Yakuma  
President

1980

OFFICERS of the HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY:

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MEETINGS:

Business Meeting and Auction - the 2nd Monday  
of each month at Ala Moana Banquet Hall,  
Honolulu, at 7:30 P.M.

Swap Meet - the 4th Monday of each month at the  
Kaimuki Library, Honolulu, at 7:00 P.M.

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"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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P. O. Box 10115  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816



# HONOLULU CANCELLATIONS, 1900 - 1959

by James Shaffer

This list has been compiled from cards and covers that I have been gathering for the past few years. It includes only Honolulu itself; civilian and military branches of Honolulu have been omitted.

Early and late dates known to me are listed. Other varieties not shown here probably exist; every so often I find a new one.



101 Jul 17, 1900  
Dec 7, 1900



102 May 4, 1901  
Oct 14, 1902  
H's point at each other



104 Sep 15, 1904

H's do not point at each other



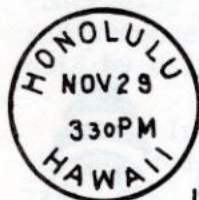
110 Jul 2, 1909  
Dec 11, 1909



115 Feb 13, 1905  
Oct 19, 1906  
OAHU less than 180°,  
I points to H



116 Nov 15, 1906  
May 26, 1911  
OAHU more than 180°,  
I points to HO



1912



120 Nov 29, 1911  
Nov 29, 1912

Illustration not  
available. HAWAII is  
shorter than in 120.

125 Aug 13, 1928  
Nov 1, 1929



1913



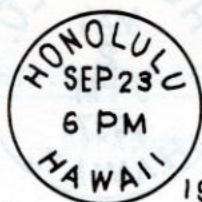
130 Mar 16, 1912  
Feb 28, 1914  
L points to W



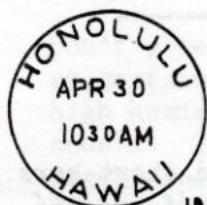
1915



132 Jun 30, 1915  
L points to A,  
shorter HAWAII



135 Jun 13, 1925  
 Sep 23, 1927  
 Larger circle around 2,  
 higher date



1935

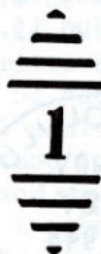
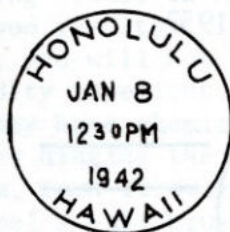
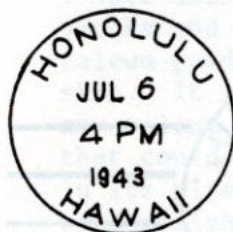


6E61



140 Feb 28, 1934  
 Dec 16, 1936

141 Aug 24, 1935  
 Jul 22, 1939



150 Jun 10, 1940  
 Jul 6, 1943

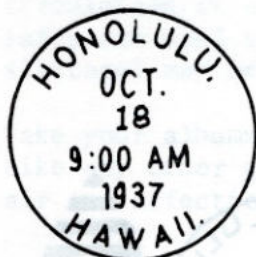
151 Dec 3, 1937  
 Jun 5, 1944



Thin-bar cancels  
used primarily on  
philatelic  
covers.



160    Nov 24, 1935  
         May 2, 1937



165    Oct 18, 1937  
         Jun 27, 1947



166    Oct 18, 1937  
         Jun 15, 1959

The long and short bars  
of cancels 165 and 166  
appear to have been  
interchangeable. The  
circle was damaged some  
time after 1937, and all  
examples through 1959  
with either long or  
short bars have the  
broken circle.



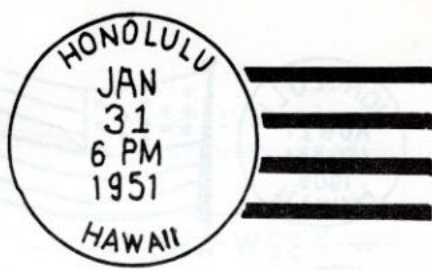
170    Nov 27, 1948



175    Mar 1, 1950



180 Jul 2, 1948



185 Jan 13, 1951



210

Apr 29, 1903  
Apr 13, 1904



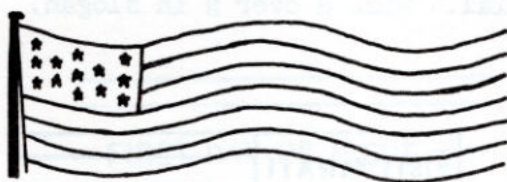
215

Dec 19, 1904  
Dec 19, 1906



220

Mar 16, 1906  
May 15, 1906

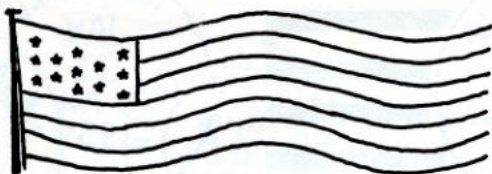


230

Apr 12, 1907  
Jan 15, 1912

Flag cancels 230 and 231 are from the same canceling device, with the dial replaced each year. Type 230 was used in 1907, 1908, 1910, and 1912. Type 231 was used in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1914, and 1915.





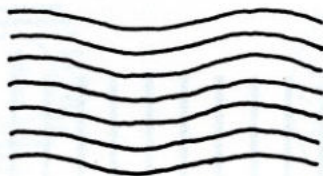
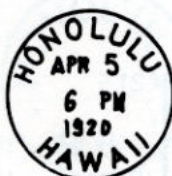
231

Apr 17, 1909  
Apr 17, 1915

232

Nov 23, 1915  
Mar 13, 1919

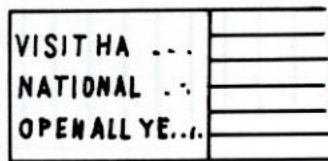
Different flag from 230, 231. Year omitted in 1919.



240

Apr 5, 1920  
Jun 3, 1922

Year is larger in 1921, 1922.



250

Dec 1922  
May 3, 1923

Small dial. Wide H over N in slogan.



260

Dec 26, 1922  
Mar 19, 1923

Same dial as in 240 (no period, narrow H's).  
Narrow H over NA in slogan.



261

Dec 26, 1923

Feb 27, 1926

Dial with period and wide H's.  
Same slogan as in 260.



270

Dec 29, 1926

Apr 28, 1928

Same dial as in 261 (with period).



271

Dec 11, 1928

Dec 13, 1929

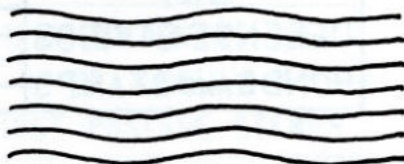
Same as 270 with period removed.



280

Feb 9, 1927

Jan 8, 1933



290

Feb 5, 1931

Apr 15, 1934



300

Oct 8, 1934

Dials were replaced each year. 1940 and 1945 have narrow letters; other years have normal letters.

Early and late dates are given for each of several periods of usage.

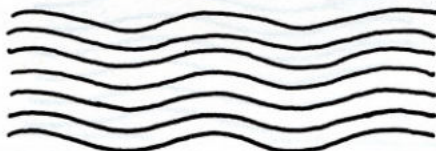


310

Dec 5, 1935  
May 1, 1936

Feb 6, 1944  
Jul 21, 1945

Dec 8, 1948



311

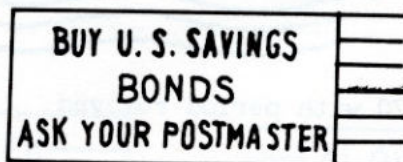
Apr 22, 1935  
May 27, 1935

With year  
only, for  
bulk mail:  
1939

315

Feb 13, 1937  
May 2, 1941

Jul 30, 1950



316

Feb 14, 1936  
Dec 1936

Jan 4, 1942

Nov 21, 1947  
Dec 8, 1947

320

Aug 11, 1941  
Dec 31, 1942

Jan 7, 1944  
Jan 20, 1944



321

Jan 14, 1943  
Dec 30, 1943

325

Apr 12, 1946  
May 26, 1947







FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE--  
JOIN THE HAWAII  
NATIONAL GUARD

330

Sep 19, 1947  
Sep 20, 1947



— ALOHA WEEK —  
— IN HAWAII —  
— OCT. 30-NOV. 7 —

340

Sep 1, 1949  
Oct 7, 1949



351  
with comma

Dec 19, 1949



— ALOHA WEEK —  
— IN HAWAII —  
— OCT. 22-29 —

361

Sep 18, 1950  
Sep 28, 1950



400  
with period

Mar 19, 1951



1851-CENTENARY-1951  
— OF HAWAII'S —  
FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS

410

Apr 1, 1951  
Jul 23, 1951



— HAWAII CHINESE —  
— CENTENNIAL WEEK —  
— AUGUST 10-18, 1952 —

415

Aug 1, 1952  
Aug 10, 1952



Several similar  
dials were used.



420

With year only: 1953

425

ALOHA WEEK IN HAWAII  
OCT. 15-27

(1951)

435

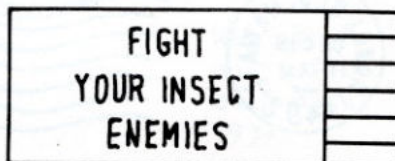
ALOHA WEEK IN HAWAII  
OCT. 19-NOV. 8

(1953)

— ALOHA WEEK —  
— IN HAWAII —  
— OCT. 13-NOV. 8 —

430

Oct 19, 1952



440

Jun 3, 1954

— ALOHA WEEK —  
— IN HAWAII —  
— OCT. 18-NOV. 7 —

445

Oct 5, 1954  
Oct 25, 1954

— ALOHA WEEK —  
— IN HAWAII —  
— OCT. 16-NOV. 5 —

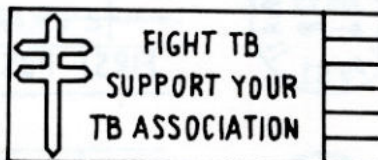
450

Sep 26, 1955  
Oct 4, 1955

— HELP FIGHT CANCER —  
HAWAII CANCER SOCIETY

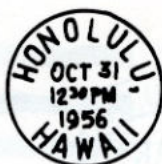
455

May 8, 1956  
May 31, 1956



460

Dec 5, 1959  
Dec 12, 1959



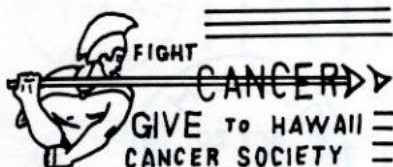
Several similar  
dials were used.



—ALOHA WEEK—  
—IN HAWAII—  
—OCT. 21 - NOV. 3—

480 Sep 7, 1959  
Dec 14, 1959

483 Oct 31, 1956



486 May 24, 1957,  
May 8, 1958

ALIENS MUST REPORT  
THEIR ADDRESSES  
DURING JANUARY

489 Jan 18, 1959,  
Dec 30, 1959

USE ZONE NOS.  
FOR BETTER  
MAIL SERVICE



492 Sep 8, 1959

495 Oct 30, 1958,  
Jul 1, 1959



—FIRST DAY OF ISSUE—

610  
Oct 18, 1937



FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

620  
Mar 26, 1952

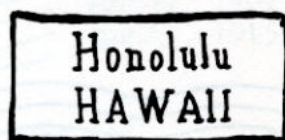




710  
Dec 8, 1903



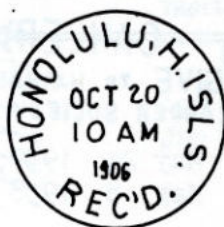
730  
Nov 6, 1941  
Mar 15, 1948



830  
1940s?



820  
1920s?



910  
Oct 20, 1906  
Oct 26, 1908



920  
Dec 19, 1905



925  
Apr 7, 1906  
Jan 8, 1907

920 and 925 probably have more bars.

## PREVENTIVE MEASURES FOR MOISTURE DAMAGE

By Albert J. Schwalm

Stamp collectors must take particular care of their mint stamps where humidity becomes a problem, especially in tropical climates. In fact, excessive humidity is likely to occur in any area where rainfall is high and weather is often cloudy and misty. This could include cities along the coasts of continents, and it is apparent that moisture damage can result very far from rain forests and steaming jungles.

Don't give up collecting mint stamps because of this, as certain precautions can be taken. In the event of high humidity, don't put the stamps in protective mounts. The humidity is present to the same or greater degree inside the mount, as the air cannot circulate. Use a hinge placed near the top perforations so the stamp can be turned over for inspection, and allow as much air as possible to circulate beneath the stamp. Hinges placed near the center of the stamp will draw a larger area of the gummed surface toward the album page and not achieve the desired results. Overcrowding album pages should be avoided. Should a humidity accident occur, fewer stamps will be involved.

I have used a Stamp Dusting Powder on my mint singles, blocks and sheets with good results. It is pure talcum powder, non-toxic, and will not irritate the skin. It is a good humidity repellent. Do not use any talcum powder which may have chemical additives that could do harm. After hinging the stamp securely in its place in the album, turn it over and apply the powder lightly with a camel's hair brush to the back of each mint stamp. Or, the powder may be brushed on the page where the stamp rests. Full sheets can be dusted slightly more liberally than smaller units. Dust twice a year or more often if necessary.



The method of storage is important. Stock books may be dusted, and be sure the pockets are not too tight. Avoid pressure on the stamps by storing albums in an upright position. Don't stack album shelves too tightly. If the shelves are not full, use a bookend so that the albums won't fall over. Albums should not be stored where they will be shut up, such as in bookcases with closed doors, chests or cupboards, as air circulation is a necessity in the storage area. If safes are used to store valuable stamps, a package of silicagel may be used to soak up any moisture.

Take your albums down now and then and turn each page. Like any other good friend, your stamps enjoy fresh air and affection.

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## A HISTORY OF THE STAMPS OF HAWAII: 1851-1900

By Col. Pat Hogan

This booklet contains a price comparison of Hawaiian stamps between 1970 and 1980; a rarity listing of 60 Hawaiian stamps; and most importantly, a set of vivid full-color photos of all Hawaiian stamps from 1851 to 1900.

This booklet, in a 6x8-1/2" soft-cover format, is available at \$5.00 per copy, postage included, from:

Col. Pat Hogan  
427 Kawaihae Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

Telephone: 1-808-373-0127



## LAURENZ KOSCHIER AND THE CONCEPT OF THE STAMP

By Dr. Christine Kainz

(Courtesy of The Philatelic Journalist, August 1979)

It is now 100 years since a man died in Vienna who, during all his life maintained that he was the inventor of the postage stamp. He was Laurenz (or Lorenz) Koschier, former accountant in the emperor's service.

Considering the standards of that time, Koschier's life cannot be called particularly remarkable. The son of a farmer, born on July 29, 1804, in Unter-Luscha, near Bischoflack, in the then Upper Carniolan area, he attended the secondary school in Laibach (1819-25), today Ljubljana. After a short employment at the office for military provisions, he entered civil service at the Venetian Government Accountancy and was subsequently active in Klagenfurt, Villach, Agram (now Zagreb) and Milan, as well as at the Court Postal Accountancy in Vienna.

Living in Vienna and working at the post office was of prime importance to the equally ambitious and ingenious civil servant, Laurenz Koschier. In Vienna, he formulated and presented his lifework, comprising an entirely new concept for the payment of postal charges. However, his innovations, and the improvements they were to render, did not receive the slightest understanding. A reformer of his stature was, to his supervisors, obviously irritating and unwelcome. Thus, the Viennese authorities arranged a transfer of the overzealous official.

In 1851, Laurenz Koschier came to the Royal and Imperial Government Accountancy for Croatia and Slovenia in Agram, where six years later he reached the peak of his career with his appointment as vice government accountant. In his private life, he found little

happiness in Agram. In 1872, he was, for political reasons, forced to retire. Then, within a short period he lost his wife and both his children. Koschier moved to Vienna where he died on August 7, 1879.

For a few decades it seemed as if with Koschier's death, his lifework, too, was forgotten. Fortunately, the tireless inventor had never kept his ideas to himself, but had them publicized in applications, petitions, and even newspaper articles. Postal historians of our century could, therefore, clearly define Koschier's services and arrived at the following facts:

1) On December 31, 1835, Laurenz Koschier presented to the minister of finance several ideas concerning the then very complicated mail handling and proposed, among other reforms, that the postage be paid by using "letter tax stamps".

2) In 1839, Laurenz Koschier developed a new concept for the sale of stamps and invented what we today call a "book of stamps".

3) Laurenz Koschier designed, after stamps had been introduced officially, postage stamps in the form of transfer pictures, to prevent later manipulations (for instance, detachment and repeated use).

There can be no doubt that Laurenz Koschier can be numbered among the first pioneers of the stamp. This fundamental concept for which understanding was lacking in Austria, became, in 1840, a reality at the British mail service: the stamp.

Austria had let possible priorities pass, unused. Incidentally, Koschier immediately claimed that his idea had been exported to Great Britain by an English merchant. However, this statement could, until today, neither directly nor indirectly be proved, because none of the known written documents contains any evidence.



The questions, whether Laurenz Koschier is indeed the author of the concept of the stamp, or whether we should follow the opinion of those investigators that believe in several independently working "inventors", and talk of a "parallelism of ideas", owing to time and circumstances, can possibly never be solved with any certainty.

Whatever the truth, the dates and facts of Koschier's work speak for themselves. Therefore, the merits of this intelligent, creative and initiative Austrian official should no longer be ignored. Though he was, during his time, with his version of the invention of the stamp, underestimated and misunderstood, a place of honour in the history of Austrian philately is secured to him.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### PRIVATE TREATY SALE

Used Hawaiian stamps (by Meyer, Harris  
cancel numbers) as follows:

Koloa, Kauai	- #282.012 (P)	on No. 43	- \$5.50
Koloa, Kauai	- #251.02 (B)	on No. 43	- 6.50
Kilauea, Kauai	- #253.41 (B)	on No. 43	- 11.50
Hilo, Hawaii	- #282.011	on No. 43	- 5.00
Hamakuapoku, Maui	- #281.011	on No. 74	- 5.50
Kahului, Maui	- #272.642	on No. 75	- 8.00
Hilo, Hawaii	- #271.035	on No. 81	- 3.50

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Argyll Etkin Limited of 55 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9DG, England, have been sorting and classifying their accumulation of Hawaiian postal stationery that has been assembled over the last 30 years.

They thought it might be interesting to our readers to record the used examples of the uncommon lithographed card of 1892, 2 cents, grey-black, Scott No. UX2a.

They have the following used examples which are worth recording as they show a late date of usage:

Nov. 15th, 1892	Honolulu to Scotland
Jan. 17th, 1893	Honolulu to Germany
Mar. 29th, 1893	Honolulu to Germany
Apr. 9th, 1893	Honolulu to Austria
Jul. 27th, 1893	Honolulu to Australia
Nov. 15th, 1893	Kahuku to Germany (this card is badly stained)

Photographs or photostats of all or any of the above can be made available on request.

If you have any questions on these cards or any other problems connected with Hawaiian postal stationery during the above-mentioned period, you may contact Argyll Etkin Limited.

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