

# PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Fellow Philatelists:

We are really heartened by the response to our announcement of HAPEX-82 on January 29, 30, and 31, 1982.

Work has progressed on the show, and this is what has happened so far:

We have confirmed our large space in the Pacific Ballroom at The Ilikai Hotel, and our show Chairman, Mr. Walter Taggart, has all the Committee Chairmen assigned.

We have submitted and received tentative approval of the hours for a U. S. Postal Booth.

The show cancel has been submitted for approval, and we are also considering an unofficial cancel for January 30, 1982 in commemoration of the centennial of Franklin D. Roosevelt's birth.

Exhibition rules are being drawn up and will be available by writing to the Exhibits Chairman at Post Office Box 10115.

If any of you dealers are interested, we still have bourse tables available, so if you want to spend a few days in the Hawaiian sunshine in January, let us know. We welcome you!

Aloha,

*Wayne T. Yakuma*

Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1981

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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 Christian Church, Honolulu, at  
7:00 P.M.

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"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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## STAMPS OF HAWAII

### The 1¢ Kamamalu

By L. J. Crampon and Patrick J. Hogan

Prior to 1859, no need existed for a 1¢ stamp in Hawaii. Printed matter, as well as first class mail, was carried within the islands without charge, and the overseas printed matter rate was 2¢. But, when a 1¢ domestic rate was established for printed matter, a new stamp was needed.

The 1859 answer was the type-set locally printed Numerals. With an increase in the demand for all types of postal services, perforated stamps, featuring portraits of the 'alii', members of the Hawaiian royalty, were introduced. A 2¢ perforated stamp was ordered in 1864 to be followed by a 5¢ stamp in 1865. In 1870, orders were placed for perforated stamps of the 1¢, 6¢ and 18¢ denominations. When, in March 1871, the 1¢ stamp featuring Princess Victoria Kamamalu was placed on sale, the last of the old type-set Numerals became obsolete.

Victoria Kamamalu was a granddaughter of Kamehameha I and a sister of both Kamehameha IV, under whom she served as 'kunia-nui', and Kamehameha V, who was reigning when the stamp honoring her was issued. This stamp features a full-face portrait of Kamamalu, has values (1) in each corner, includes the word HAWAII in a curve label above the portrait, and the words, AKAHI KENETA (one cent), below. As are all Hawaiian perforated stamps, it is perforated 12. According to the Stamp Collector Magazine of 1871, the design was created by Thomas G. Thrum, Honolulu writer, publisher and philatelist.

Many or most collections today include one unover-printed Kamamalu plus one with the Provisional Government overprint. There were, in fact, three Kamamalu stamps plus two overprints. Between 1871 and 1890,

nine printings were ordered and delivered, two mainland printers employed, three distinct colors of ink used, and two types of paper utilized. In total, 687,500 copies were delivered, of which 62,500 were overprinted for use by the Provisional Government in 1893, leaving about 625,000 as sold without overprint by the post office.\*

#### 1¢ Kamamalu, Mauve, 1871

The first printing of this stamp was delivered in New York by the National Bank Note Company during February 1871 and placed on sale in Honolulu the following month. Based on the experience that the postal service had had with the 1¢ Numeral, a relatively small demand was forecast, so only 1,500 sheets, or 75,000 stamps, were ordered. However, demand increased and the original order was supplemented by an additional 100,000 stamps in November and 100,000 more in March 1875. This first variety of the 1¢ Kamamalu remained on sale at the post office until early 1879.

The confusion concerning the color of this early Kamamalu may stem from statements made by Thomas G. Thrum who, writing in 1874 and 1876, classified it as violet.\*\* However, when Thrum was writing, there

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\* The assumption that all stamps delivered by the printer and not overprinted (or officially destroyed) were sold by the post office may not be entirely correct. Stamps were overprinted only in full sheets, strongly suggesting that some stamps from broken sheets must have been destroyed. Also, stamps may have been lost as was the case of the 18¢ Kekuanaoa.

\*\* Thomas G. Thrum, "List and Description of Hawaiian Postage Stamps and Their Time of Issue", Hawaiian Annual for 1875, pg. 25, and Thomas G. Thrum, "History and Description of Hawaiian Postage Stamps", Hawaiian Annual for 1876, pg. 46.



was only one Kamamalu variety, and the need to be specific concerning the color may not have been deemed important. Before the turn of the century, Brewster C. Kenyon had classified this early 1¢ Kamamalu as mauve, correctly using the violet classification for a later variety.\* The Scott catalogues, unfortunately, retain the century-old Thrum color classification.

The color of this first of the 1¢ Kamamalu stamps is mauve, a very pale, soft shade that can be mistaken for a faded copy. At least five shades of the mauve stamp are known. These shades cannot be identified with any given printing, although slight changes in ink used between the three printings may, in part, account for the shades. On the other hand, some fading has occurred; near-albino copies exist today.

This stamp was printed on thin white paper, another feature that distinguishes it from the third 1¢ Kamamalu of 1886-1893.

#### PRINTINGS AND SALE OF 1¢ KAMAMALU, MAUVE

Delivered in New York: Feb. 3, 1871	75,000
Nov. 14, 1871	100,000
March 17, 1875	<u>100,000</u>
Total delivered	275,000
Copies sold by the post office	<u>275,000</u>
Copies overprinted in 1893	0

If the three unoverprinted 1¢ Kamamalu stamps are considered jointly (Scott #30), the current retail price appears reasonable. On the other hand, the mauve variety is a good-to-excellent value. Although a few more mauve stamps of 1871 were sold than violet stamps of 1878, the fact that the mauve is older,

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\* Brewster C. Kenyon, "History of the Postal Issues of Hawaii", pg. 17.

being Hawaii's first 1¢ perforated stamp, should make it more desirable to collectors. It is also possible that fewer copies of the older mauve stamp have survived. A good mint copy might today command a 50% premium over catalogue.

#### 1¢ Kamamalu, Violet, 1878

The fourth printing of the 1¢ Kamamalu was delivered in November 1878. The color is distinctly different, violet rather than mauve, a color that contains a high blue content. Although there was only one printing of this stamp, three or more shades exist. The paper is thin although slightly thicker than that used for the mauve stamp. A total of 250,000 copies were printed. This stamp remained on sale at the post office until it was replaced by a 1¢ Like-like in 1882.

Herbert Munk implies that this printing was undertaken by the American Bank Note Company.\* The National Bank Note Company was absorbed by, or consolidated with, the American Bank Note Company, effective December 1878. There was no real transfer as of a given date, but from at least the middle of 1878 the American was doing much of the work. However, the evidence that this 1¢ Kamamalu was an American product is very thin. The American was using soft, thick paper, and the 1¢ violet Kamamalu is on thin paper, more typical of the National stamps. Charles Richards and Charles Gill credit the American with this stamp; Henry A. Meyer and William Davey credit the National.\*\*

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\* Herbert Munk, "Hawaii, The Banknote Companies Issues", Kohl's Handbook, as translated by Henry Méyer in Collectors Club Philatelist, July 1942, pg. 174.

\*\* Charles Richards, "A Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii", pg. 5; Charles Gill, "The Stamps of Hawaii", Weekly Philatelic Gossip, February 26, 1944, pg. 587; and both Henry A. Meyer and William Davey in "Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History", pg. 222 and pg. 342.



### PRINTINGS AND SALE OF 1¢ KAMAMALU, VIOLET

Delivered in New York, Nov. 8, 1878	250,000
Total delivered	250,000
Copies sold by the post office	250,000
Copies overprinted in 1893	0

This is, in reality, the stamp listed in the various catalogues. Although both Scott and Minkus indicate that the 1¢ Kamamalu was issued in 1871, both classify the purple stamps of 1886 as the 1871 variety, and Scott shows the violet variety as having been issued in 1886. Current prices on this violet stamp appear reasonable in comparison with other postal adhesives of Hawaii.

#### 1¢ Kamamalu, Purple, 1886

In February 1882, the 1¢ Kamamalu was replaced by the 1¢ Likelike. But, on December 19, 1885, an order was placed for 62,500 1¢ Likelikes (in two colors) plus 12,500 1¢ purple Kamamaluses. Between then and 1890, four additional small orders were placed for Kamamalu stamps, always as part of an order that also included some Likelikes. As early as 1868, the post office in Hawaii had been reissuing obsolete stamps for sale primarily to collectors and dealers; these orders for then obsolete 1¢ Kamamaluses were philatelic orders.

The third 1¢ Kamamalu is purple with a decided tendency toward red. Printed from National plates by the American Bank Note Company, it is on thick paper. Although five printings were made, only 162,500 stamps were produced, of which 62,500 were overprinted. By 1893, none of the earlier mauve or violet stamps remained in the post office; all overprints are on the purple variety. Since the purple stamps were overprinted, the net quantity sold without overprint by the post office was only about 100,000.



PRINTINGS AND SALE OF 1¢ KAMAMALU, PURPLE

Delivered in New York:	Feb. 18, 1886	12,500
	Nov. 8, 1886	12,500
	March 2, 1887	50,000
	June 19, 1888	25,000
	Sept. 17, 1890	62,500
Total delivered		162,500
Copies sold by the post office		100,000
Copies overprinted in 1893		62,500

That fewer copies were printed of the purple variety than of either the mauve or violet seems to be offset by the fact that this was a philatelic issue, with the result that a considerably larger percentage of the stamps issued was purchased by collectors and dealers, and, therefore, probably more have survived. However, the same factor would tend to lessen the number that were postally used which should produce fewer surviving used copies. This would tend to increase the value of a used copy relative to a mint copy. In the cases of the mauve and violet varieties, the current catalogues place the mint price at about 20% to 25% above that of the used, a condition that today appears reasonable. This is not true for the purple stamp; here, based on estimated scarcity, the price of a used copy should exceed that of a mint stamp.

1¢ Kamamalu, Purple, Overprinted, 1893

The work of overprinting the postal adhesives, undertaken by the Hawaiian Gazette Company of Honolulu, began on April 14, 1893 with copies of all overprinted stamps scheduled to go on sale on May 20th. In total, nearly 74,000 sheets of more than 3.6 million stamps were to be overprinted. The work proceeded slowly, but by the May 20th deadline a supply of stamps in all denominations was available for sale to the public, although more overprinting remained to be done.

Postal officials had specified that eleven of the 20 stamps to be overprinted were to be overprinted

in light red ink. However, the Hawaiian Gazette did not have the desired shade in stock nor was it available in the islands. Therefore, a dark pink ink was substituted, being used until after the light red ink could be obtained from the mainland. All overprinting completed prior to May 20th was with the dark pink ink.

Apparently the post office had also suggested that a minimum of 250 sheets of each denomination be available by the first day of sale. This minimum seems to have applied to four stamps: the 1¢ purple Kamamalu, the 1¢ blue Likelike, the 2¢ brown Kalakaua, and the 10¢ vermilion Kalakaua. Thus, May 20th saw 12,500 copies of the 1¢ Kamamalu with a dark pink overprint on sale at the post office.\* At first, sales were made only in complete sets of overprinted stamps; probably half of the 12,500 1¢ Kamamaluses with the dark pink overprint were thus sold. It seems safe to assume that most of these went to collectors or dealers and, thus, have probably been saved.

After May 20th, an additional 50,000 copies of the 1¢ Kamamalu were overprinted in a light red rather than a dark pink ink.\* It seems likely that a considerable quantity of these was sold for postal use and, therefore, used stamps with a dark pink overprint should be more common today than a used stamp with a light red overprint. Since catalogues do not differentiate between these two overprint inks, direct comparisons with current values cannot be made.

However, the ranking of these overprints from the rarest to the most common is probably as follows:

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\* Charles C. Gill, "The Stamps of Hawaii", Weekly Philatelic Cossip, March 4, 1944, pg. 613; and Charles Richards, "A Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii", pg. 16.



1¢ Kamamalu, used, dark pink overprint  
 1¢ Kamamalu, mint, dark pink overprint  
 1¢ Kamamalu, mint, light red overprint  
 1¢ Kamamalu, used, light red overprint

#### OVERPRINTING AND SALE OF 1¢ KAMAMALU, PURPLE

Overprinted in dark pink before May 20	12,500
Overprinted in light red after May 20	<u>50,000</u>
Total copies overprinted	62,500
Copies sold by the post office	<u>62,500</u>
Copies officially destroyed	0

In general, it might be said that the 1¢ purple Kamamalu overprint, regardless of overprint shade, is somewhat underpriced when compared with other overprinted stamps. The total shelf life was short, probably about four months, and the total quantity overprinted was relatively small.

#### Identification of 1¢ Kamamalu Stamps

A number of sources list the 1¢ Kamamalu and one or more of the major varieties.

In the following tabulation, the reference numbers used above are shown at the top of the columns. The identification or catalogue number used by each source, if available, is also shown; a double asterisk (\*\*) signifies that the source does not use identification numbers but does recognize this variety. The color given for the stamp, but not the shade of the overprint, is also shown.

Confusion reigns. The majority of non-catalogue sources list all three color varieties of the unoverprinted stamp; no catalogue lists all three. The majority of non-catalogue sources correctly show the color of the overprinted stamp the same as the color of the 1886 stamp. Since all overprinted

## CROSS REFERENCE TO VARIOUS CATALOGUES AND LISTINGS

	1871		1878		1886		1893	
	No.	Color	No.	Color	No.	Color	No.	Color
<u>Catalogues:</u>								
Scott Specialized	30	Purple	--		30a	Violet	53	Purple
Minkus American	27	Purple	--		--		49	Purple
Gibbons Overseas	31c	Mauve	31a	Violet	--		54	Mauve
Yvert & Tellier	27	Violet	--		--		42	Violet
<u>Other Sources:</u>								
William Davey	38	Mauve	43	Violet	59	Purple	66	Purple
Gibbons 1948 List	39	Mauve	40	Violet	41	Purple	60	Purple
Brewster Kenyon	68	Mauve	--		92	Violet	100	Violet
Herbert Munk	20A	Mauve or dull lilac	20B	Purple	20I	Violet or purplish	38	Violet
Charles Richards	**	Mauve	**	Violet	**	Purple	**	Purple
Charles Gill	**	Mauve	**	Violet	**	Purple	**	Purple
Walter Giffard	**	Mauve	--		**	Violet	**	Mauve
Thomas Thrum	**	Violet	--		--		--	

-- Variety not listed by this source.

\*\* Source does not assign numbers to varieties.



stamps were from the 1886 reissue, this is as it should be. But, note the Scott color classification as well as that of Minkus and Gibbons. One bit of help can be given: If the unoverprinted stamp is the same color as the overprinted stamp, the unoverprinted stamp is from the 1886 issue, or what is here considered as purple.

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

This informative story of the stamps of Hawaii also contains a price comparison between 1970 and 1980; a rarity list of 60 Hawaiian stamps; a set of eight 5x7 color photos of all Hawaii issues; plus a selection of forgeries and counterfeits.

This book is available for \$5.00 postpaid, from Col. Pat Hogan, 427 Kawaihae Street, Honolulu, Hi. 96825.

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Also available: Hawaii stamps from No. 5 to No. 82; the Officials; the Revenues; the Kahului Railroads; Envelopes (with blue insides); Postal Cards; and a stock of Hawaii's Town Cancels and Postmarks.

Col. Pat Hogan  
427 Kawaihae Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

PAPAL CANCELLATION FROM AGANA, GUAM

By R. T. Murphy

(Reprinted from "The Informer", SAS/OCEANIA)

When Pope John Paul visited Guam on February 22, 1981, the U. S. Postal Service authorized a special commemorative cancel to be used on that one day, which happened to fall on a Sunday.

Despite the fact that these cancellers have AGANA and the 96919 Zip Code in their CDS's, these cancellers were used at the Guam MPO. Two similar cancellers, but differing in size, were provided the Post Office for use.



VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II



VISIT OF POPE JOHN PAUL II

Approximately 12,000 pieces of mail were cancelled that day. The smaller cancel was apparently used to cancel a majority of the philatelic mail. As a result, the larger cancel, which was used on mail deposited by the local residents and single philatelic pieces mailed, is the much scarcer of the two.

\* \* \* \* \*



## PITCAIRN'S SUBMARINE MAIL

By Dr. Arthur A. Delaney

(From "Pitcairn Log" - March 1979)

There may have been an incident when mail actually left Pitcairn by air, even though we know that there is no air field on the 2-square mile island. It has been reported that at least on one occasion a helicopter from an off-shore vessel landed outside Adamstown, and there is reason to believe that it may have taken some mail from the island to its host ship.

Yet, most of us have received commercial covers from Pitcairn that have had applied to them the endorsement "Air Mail". These, of course, have been sent by surface, usually to either the Canal Zone or New Zealand and thence dispatched by air to final destination. Thus, mail from Pitcairn has been routed for at least part of its journey by surface post.

Unknown to many Pitcairn postal buffs is the fact that mail has also been transported to and from the island under the sea.

On 12 November 1968, H.M. Submarine Andrew completed exercises with the New Zealand and Australian Navies, and stopped off Pitcairn on her way back to the United Kingdom via the Panama Canal Zone. Prior to arriving at Pitcairn, the submarine called at Suva and Papeete.

According to "Miscellany" of 30 November 1968:

"the ship actually carried mail for us from both places, this having been arranged initially by South Pacific Office and we are grateful to the far-sighted person who arranged for New Zealand mail to be flown to Tahiti for collection by Andrew on her arrival. We had expected official mail from Suva, but these extra bags of parcels and letters were an unexpected, but welcome bonus to mail-starved Pitcairn."

The Andrew brought with her one bag of mail from Fiji and two from Auckland. She also consented to transport mail from Pitcairn, and the following were loaded aboard: 1 bag of mail destined for Balboa, 2 bags consigned to Cristobal, and another bag earmarked for the United Kingdom. Both incoming and outgoing mail was removed and loaded on 12 November 1968.

Unfortunately, no special cancellation or cachet was used to note the rather unusual method of transport. However, some Pitcairners, mindful of the philatelic interests of their overseas friends, wrote or typed appropriate inscriptions on the envelopes.

Check through your Pitcairn covers. If you have one cancelled between 6 and 12 November and/or a registered item that is backstamped at Balboa on 27 November 1968, it was probably carried via H.M. Submarine Andrew.

H.M.S. Andrew is the fourth vessel in the Royal Navy to bear her name. The first was in 1417. While based in Bermuda in 1953, she became the first submarine to cross the Atlantic submerged.

During her fifth commission at Sydney, she spent two weeks as the U.S.S. Scorpion in the 1959 United Artists adaptation of Nevil Shute's best selling novel "On The Beach".

\* \* \* \* \*

Highlight of the South African Post Office Museum in Pretoria is a "Post Office Stone". Early mariners left letters under such stones on their outbound trips to the "spice islands" of the Dutch East Indies. Letters were then picked up and delivered by home-bound sailing ships.

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THE NORTHWEST SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION ISSUE

CHINA #307 - 310

Submitted by Blair M. Stitt

Who was Sven Anders Hedin?

The far-away legendary places of the earth knew him - Kashgar and Khorasan - the Pamirs, the Himalayas - the lonely Gobi Desert, and above all, lofty Tibet. They knew him - and he them - more so than any man on earth.

Born SVEN ANDERS HEDIN in Sweden in 1865, his central Asiatic explorations began in 1899 and his Tibetan journeys preceded World War I. He explored the Kunlun and Trans-Himalayan ranges, he discovered the sources of the Brahmaputra and the Indus.

Hedin's first journeys were in Iran and Iraq, but he subsequently devoted himself to exploring Central Asia. In 1890, he was in Khorasan and Turkestan and nine years later crossed the Gobi Desert and Tibet. His fame as a scientist and explorer is associated particularly in three remarkable enterprises: A journey from Orenburg on the River Ural to Peking in 1893-97; the exploration of the Himalaya chains which he crossed eight times; and the discovery of the Brahmaputra and the Indus sources.

Hedin's pro-German sympathies during World War I cost him influential friends and the trust of the Indian, Russian and Chinese governments.

Late in 1929, however, he obtained permission to carry out scientific exploration in Mongolia, Sinkiang, Manchuria, etc. The Chinese Government gave him this permission on the condition that he take along a number of Chinese students for educational purposes, the expedition to pay all expenses. This extra expense was beyond the ability of the expedition to finance.

The geologist of the Mt. Everest expedition suggested the idea of a set of postage stamps to help the finances. Dr. Hedin discussed the matter with the Director-General of Posts at Shanghai, and the result was the set of four stamps which was placed on sale at several Chinese post offices.

The issue was in four values, 25,000 sets, showing a camel caravan and camp - "Nomads in the Desert". The bulk of the issue was given to Hedin to finance the expedition. However, the cost of approximately \$3.00 USA, which was a small fortune in China in the early thirties, kept the sale to a minimum. Dr. Hedin got little income from this source.



# CHINA:—THE NORTHWEST SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION SET, 1932

*The above set was presented by the famous explorer Sven Hedin to his good friend Colonel Hans Lagerloef.*



Dr. Hedin was a public supporter of Germany in both World Wars. He consigned a number of sets of these stamps to a German bank. The stamps evidently vanished during World War II, and this, coupled with the turbulent years in China in the thirties, probably resulted in relatively few sets surviving.

The Scott people withheld catalogue recognition for about thirty years. The existence of such covers as the one shown on the following page, registered and addressed to Hedin's sister, Alma, is believed to have convinced Scott to finally list the set.

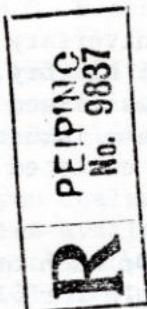
This cover, autographed by Dr. Hedin, came from the Lagerloef sale in 1953.

The expedition itself was a success. It was the first great joint exploration of Central Asia by geophysicists, paleontologists, meteorologists, ethnologists, archaeologists and geographers. It disclosed an extreme Stone-Age culture in present-day steppes and desert areas.

The exploration continued until 1935, and for his accomplishment Hedin was made a Swedish noble and a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. He died in 1952.

\* \* \* \* \*

Registered

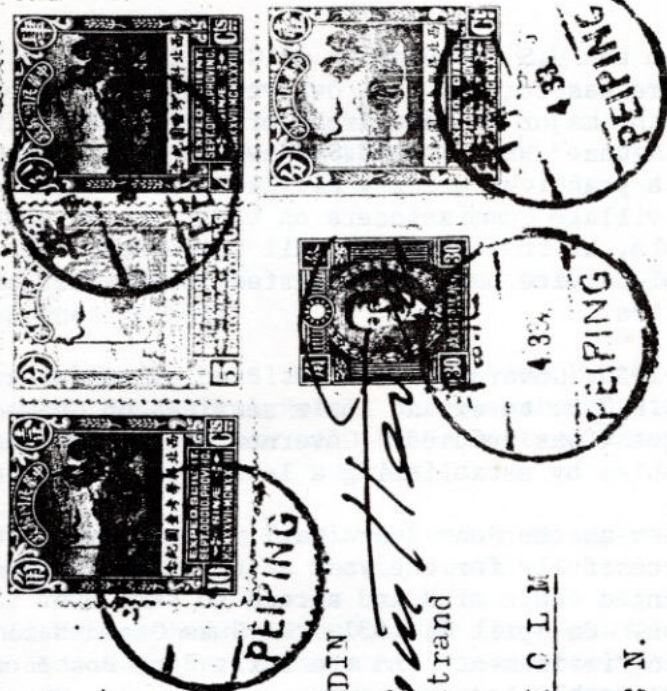


Miss ALMA HEDIN

*van Hoor*  
Norr Malarstrand

STOCKHOLM

S W E D E N .





## USPOD REPLACES GUAM GUARD MAIL

From: Government of Guam, Agana, Guam

From the U.S. occupation of Guam in 1899 until 1930 there was regular mail delivery service to only one of the major village areas of Guam, the capitol city of Agana. While the U.S. Navy Guard Mail had made it a practice to carry civilian mail to the offices of village Commissioners on their rounds when possible, as the volume of mail increased, this unofficial service began to interfere with their official duties.

In 1930, Governor Willis W. Bradley requested the U.S.P.O.D. to expand their services on Guam, but his request was refused. Governor Bradley solved this problem by establishing a local postal service.

Known as the Guam Guard Mail, this service functioned successfully for one year after which the USPOD changed their mind and agreed to take over the operation. On April 8, 1931, the Guam Guard Mail went into "retirement" and the first Star Route on Guam was established.

To commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of this landmark event in Guam's postal history, the revived bicentennial Guam Guard Mail has issued a special stamp, reproducing the last stamp issued by the original Guam Guard Mail and a cacheted first day cover.

The stamps are available for 10¢ each or \$2.50 per sheet of 25. FDC's are available for \$1.00 each (local post stamp and cancel only) or \$2.00 each (both local post and USPS stamps and cancels). Orders which include sheets will be shipped flat in large envelopes at no extra charge; all other orders should include a No. 10 SASE. All orders should be sent to: GUAM GUARD MAIL, "Retirement Stamp", Box 1840, Agana, Guam 96910.