

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Fellow Philatelists:

The wheels are in motion -- and HAPEX-82 is on its way -- come January 29, 30, and 31 at The Ilikai Hotel.

Publicity in the philatelic press has been wide and frequent, thanks to Ted Mitchell, our Publicity Chairman, and to Milton Manhoff for his efforts locally.

The show cancel has been accepted and is being prepared by the U.S.P.S.

All Committee Chairmen are organized and working at their designated functions.

But - "involvement" is the key to a successful show. Ask anyone who has been so involved.

So, come forward, members, and offer your help and know-how -- whether it be exhibiting, judging, or just assisting in setting up and dismantling. Walter Taggart, Show Chairman, is looking for you!

Another year is behind us, and the Hawaiian Philatelic Society wishes all its members and friends a sincere "HAU'OLI MAKAHIKI HOU" -- with the hope of seeing you all at HAPEX-82.

Aloha,

Wayne T. Yakuma

Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1982

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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.

"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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A STUDY
OF
1867 - 1870 HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE COVERS

By A. Harry Sharbaugh

Introduction

This study was initiated in an attempt to categorize and understand the variety of postal markings which occur on covers from the era of the Hawaiian Steam Ship Service, 1867-1870.

The Steam Service's first Hawaiian departure was on September 26, 1867, according to recently published data. Concurrently, a new postage rate went into effect requiring 5¢ for Hawaiian postage and 10¢ for United States postage and no separate "ship fee". The service continued until mid-1873, but on July 1, 1870, the postage rates were changed by treaty so that 6¢ Hawaiian postage covered both Hawaiian and United States postal fees. Although the Steam Service carried most mail, not all covers between Hawaii and the United States were carried by the Steam Service.

My interest lies in attempting to ascribe some order to the covers in the September '67 through June '70 time period in which a variety of postal markings without year dates appear. The principal markings include the Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands marking (MH 243.03), the Honolulu-United States Postage Paid (MH 242.03), the Hawaiian Steam Service Oval (MH 442), and a San Francisco date stamp without year date. Various other killers and miscellaneous markings may also appear.

One great obstacle in approaching this study has been the difficulty in year dating covers. However, the recent publication of Hawaiian Steam Service sailing tables and the recent emergence of the

Hughes-Wilkins correspondence from Hawaii has provided much needed help in establishing year dates.

Materials and Methods

All Hawaiian covers with the following general characteristics include:

- 1) Use of either the Honolulu-Hawaiian Island (MH 243.03) or Honolulu United States Postage Paid (MH 242.03) marking;
- 2) A San Francisco datestamp;
- 3) Hawaiian postage of 5¢ or multiple of 5¢;
- 4) U. S. postage of 10¢ or multiple of 10¢;
- 5) Use of Hawaiian and/or United States stamps appropriate for the 1867-1870 time period.

(NOTE: Presence of an oval Hawaiian Steam Service marking, although present on many covers, is not a prerequisite for a cover to be included. To be included, adequate visualization of the cover is necessary. This includes either adequate photographs of the item (often from auction catalogues) or personal inspection of the item. Purely written descriptions have been, to date, inadequate for purposes of this study.)

Forty-four (44) covers are categorized according to the following principal points of interest:

- 1) Type of Honolulu marking used;
- 2) Conformity or non-conformity of Honolulu and San Francisco date stamp dates with sailing table data;
- 3) Year, month and day of use from Honolulu (year dating accomplished by sailing table data and/or

contents or cover notations when available);

- 4) Presence or absence of the Hawaiian Steam Service oval;
- 5) Any other unusual features.

Discussion

I. THE HONOLULU DATESTAMPS. The present table yields much useful information in postulating a chronological sequence of events. The first is a fairly clear separation of times of use of the Honolulu-United Postage Paid marking and the Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands marking.

Seventeen of the twenty-one "Honolulu United States Postage Paid" covers can be dated and all of these show usage between December 10, 1867 and October 5, 1868. (See Figures 1 and 2.) No examples of usage after October 5, 1868 are noted. Thus, the last

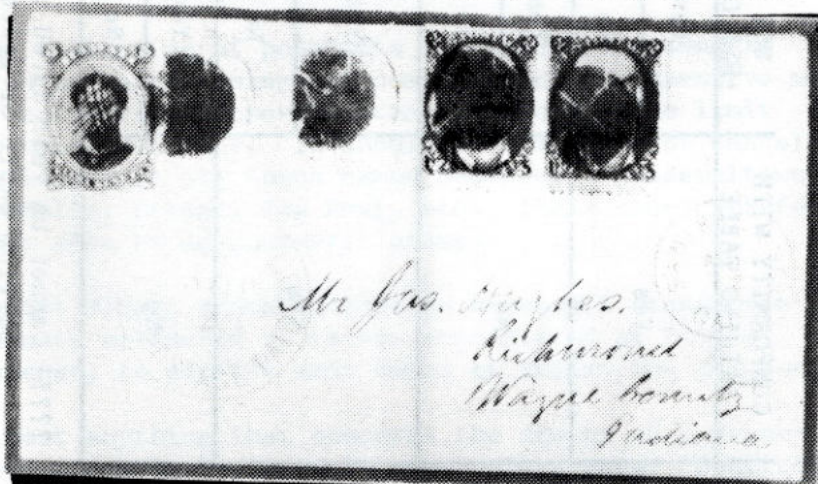


FIGURE 1. Honolulu-U.S. Postage Paid marking on a November 2nd cover which year dates to 1867 by both contents and sailing table data. This represents a very brief early period in which a Steam Service cover can exist without the HSS oval.

FORTY-FOUR STEAM SERVICE COVERS

HONOLULU MARKING	CONFORMITY WITH SAILING TABLE	USE OF HSS OVAL	DATES OF USE	NO. OF COVERS
Honolulu- U.S. Postage Paid (242.03)	Yes	Yes	10 Dec. 1867 - 5 Oct. 1868	15
		No	2 Nov. 1867	1
	No	Yes	- - -	0
		No	16 Sept. 1868 ? ? ? ?	5
Honolulu- Hawaiian Islands (243.03)	Yes	Yes	1 Apr. 1868	1
		No	25 Oct. 1868 - 7 Aug. 1869	14
	No	No	26 Nov. 1869 - 22 June 1870	7
		Yes	- - -	0
???? Cannot be year dated using solely sailing table or letter contents.				1
TOTAL				44

recorded date of use of the Honolulu-United States Postage Paid marking appears to be October 5, 1868, implying that covers with this marking were used on or before this date. I believe the four covers which could not be year dated were used before October 8, 1868.

The "Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands" marking appears on twenty-three covers. (See Figures 3 and 4) With a single exception, these covers were used between October 25, 1868 and June 26, 1870. It appears that beginning on October 25, 1868 the "Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands" marking replaced the "Honolulu-United States Postage Paid" marking. The solitary exception is an April 1, 1868 cover without United States postage, and a "10" notation indicating a "collect" letter. This corresponds with the traditional use of the Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands marking on collect foreign mail as well as local mail.

This seems to indicate that beginning on October 25, 1868, the Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands marking was used



FIGURE 2. Honolulu-U.S. Postage Paid cover with HSS oval which can be year dated to 1868 by both sailing tables and letter contents.



FIGURE 3. Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands marking with HSS oval. This cover readily year dates to 1868 using sailing table and letter contents.



FIGURE 4. Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands marking without an HSS oval. Sailing table data suggest 1870. These are the most difficult of the HSS covers to recognize because the HSS oval is missing.

on all foreign mail, both pre-paid and collect. This differs from the statement in Meyer and Harris and the table listing Honolulu local mail devices which reads "B. Markings used as first class local mail. Subsequent to about 1883 the markings then appear to have been applied without discrimination to both local and foreign mail, except as noted". Why this change in the use of these two Honolulu mailings occurred is open for conjecture.

II. THE HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE OVAL MARKING, MH 442. This marking was apparently applied in San Francisco to contract mail carried by the Hawaiian Steam Service. A stated period of use for this oval is from November 18, 1867 through August 18, 1869. The "2 November 1867" cover listed in the table has a "15 November" San Francisco datestamp and no HSS oval. (See Figure 1) However, it is franked in an appropriate 5¢ Hawaiian and 10¢ U.S. manner and has a letter dated November 1, 1867 which complains of the many (and presumably now another) changes in postage rates to the United States, features otherwise consistent with a Steam Service cover. Another cover not included in this study because of lack of a picture is described bearing a 2 November Honolulu marking, an 18 November San Francisco marking, and an HSS oval. All this remains consistent with November 18, 1867 as the beginning of use of the HSS oval in San Francisco.

- The termination of use of the HSS oval appears between August 19, 1869 (the San Francisco date corresponding to August 7, 1869 Honolulu date) and December 10, 1869 (November 26th Honolulu date). Again, this essentially agrees with the initial statement of usage dates.

III. GENERAL PATTERNS OF MARKINGS. Using this information, some general patterns of markings can be expected on pre-paid Steam Service covers. First is a very short initial period, still poorly

defined, having the Honolulu-United States Postage Paid and no HSS oval. This period begins on September 5, 1867 and includes some 2 November 1867 covers (those with San Francisco dates before 18 November. See Figure 1.)

Second, a longer, much better defined time period begins November 2, 1867 with covers having San Francisco dates of 18 November or later, and continues through October 5, 1868. These have both "Honolulu-United States Postage Paid" and the HSS oval markings. (See Figure 2)

Third is the period of October 25, 1868 through August 7, 1869 with the "Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands" marking and the HSS oval. The August date is not firmly established. (See Figure 3)

Fourth is a difficult-to-evaluate period beginning after August 7, 1869 and ending July 1, 1870, at which time a new 6¢ rare and further new markings appear. These covers bear the Honolulu-Hawaiian Islands datestamp but no HSS oval. Establishing a cover from this period is somewhat more difficult as these may be confused with non-contract covers and the precision of agreement with sailing date tables is not quite as sharp as with earlier covers. (See Figure 4)

This sequence nicely categorized 38 of the 44 examined covers. The remaining six covers appear to represent non-contract mail carried by ships not of the Hawaiian Steam Service. General characteristics of these covers include (1) failure to year date with sailing table data; (2) lack of an HSS oval; (3) occasional "ship" markings; or (4) occasional use of two 5¢ Hawaiian stamps with the 10¢ postage. However, not all these characteristics are present on each of these covers. Noting which Honolulu datestamp is present can help "narrow" the time of usage of these items and can occasionally supply a year date.

An additional two covers are not included in the 44 covers evaluated in this study because of the lack of a Honolulu datestamp, but, belonging to this period, have been seen. These have the HSS oval and fit nicely into sailing table data. These appear to be ship-side covers which apparently arrived after the mails were "closed" in the post office.

A note on franking patterns is in order. The usual pattern was to use a 5¢ Hawaiian (#32) and a 10¢ United States (#68 or 116). Variations include: use of different United States stamps to make the 10¢ total; lack of the Hawaiian stamp; and use of three 5¢ Hawaiian stamps and no United States stamps.

Undoubtedly new material altering many of the statements made will appear. The author would appreciate photos of any material which might fit into this era and plans a follow-up article based on further input.

Any additional information for this study will be appreciated and should be sent to the author, A. Harry Sharbaugh, P. O. Box 221, Greenfield, Massachusetts 01302.

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The U.S. Postal Service published a Philatelic Catalog which lists all available philatelic items, including instructions on how and where to order. Available from Philatelic Sales Division, U.S. Postal Service, Washington, D.C. 20265-9997.

* * * * *



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

January 30, 1882 - April 12, 1945

On January 30, 1982, the centenary of the birth of Franklin D. Roosevelt will be observed. This day is not only the 100th birthday anniversary of a famous U. S. President, but also that of an ardent philatelist throughout his whole life, whose enthusiasm for his hobby remained with him until the very day of his death.

COLLECTING ROOSEVELT PHILATELIA

By The FDR Philatelic Society

Among the many facets of philately is topical collecting, and in this field, Roosevelt Philatelia has become an exceptionally popular and interesting class. So far, fifty-four countries have issued almost 300 items concerning FDR and Eleanor Roosevelt, and it seems that additional stamps will appear in the future as the anniversaries of various events occur.

The question has been raised as to what constitutes Roosevelt Philatelia and what may properly be included in a Roosevelt collection. It is often also asked how complete a Roosevelt collection must be. Our answers are that you and you alone are the judge. It must be your decision as to what you want to include in your collection and when you will consider your collection complete.

However, as a guide to some collectors, and particularly for newcomers, let us review the various ways in practice of collecting Roosevelt material.

First, there is the conventional collecting of a mint single, a block of four and a first day cover of every stamp issued by all legitimate postal administrations which portray FDR or ER, or which are connected in some way with the Roosevelts. To find all of the 300-odd stamps issued by fifty-four countries can keep you busy for quite a while. However, there are up-to-date checklists available which will facilitate this task. The items listed are definitive issues, airmails, semipostals, and souvenir sheets.

Almost all of these are still available at reasonable cost. It is mainly a matter of scouting around or checking with other collectors and with dealers. Included in this class may be combination first day covers, which are sometimes harder to find.

Some collectors like to include stamps featuring the Roosevelts which, for some reason, are not listed in standard catalogs, although some are found in foreign catalogs. These collectors include questionable issues which may not have been authorized by a legitimate postal administration, but may even have been privately printed and are nothing but fakes.

Then there is the collector who likes varieties, errors, as well as essays and proofs of Roosevelt stamps to make his collection a little different and more fascinating. Here we get into a sophisticated field where many of these items, being comparatively scarce, may be expensive. They are available from dealers who specialize in them and can also be acquired at auctions.

We then come to autographed Roosevelt covers. Autographs may be on first day covers signed by notables at the first day ceremonies, or the postmaster, the designer, engraver of the design, or any other person who in some way is connected with the issue in question.

Another class of cover collecting is that which consists of Roosevelt covers which commemorate elections, inaugurations, birthday, or any other events and their anniversaries. These covers have become quite popular and are generally always in demand.

So-called naval covers are another collecting phase. By means of these, it is possible to follow the various naval cruises made by FDR. Such covers are often autographed by the commanding officer or other notables. They are not quite in as much demand as they should be, and are considered by FDR collectors as "sleepers".

Other covers collected are those addressed to FDR in the White House, also those sent to him when he was Governor, and even before he became active in politics. Included in this category may be stamps from the actual collection of FDR.

Stamps and covers connected with any member of FDR's cabinet or prominent during Roosevelt's political life are often a part of a Roosevelt collection. Stamps issued to commemorate Smith, Hughes, Rayburn, etc. would be included in such a collection.

All U. S. stamps issued during FDR's administration, beginning with the #727 Newburgh and ending with the #928 U. N. stamp, particularly with reference to those in which FDR took special interest, are another wide field to collect.

Precancelled Roosevelt stamps are another phase, and there are literally thousands of precancelled Roosevelt stamps that can be amassed.

The collecting of postmarks on Roosevelt stamps is also an entertaining and comparatively inexpensive way of collecting Roosevelt stamps. There is no limit to this specialty. It should be started with cancellations from all towns named Roosevelt, Roosevelttown, Franklin, Delano, New Deal, etc. These should preferably also be on Roosevelt stamps.

Postal slogan cancellations on Roosevelt stamps can also be collected or rather accumulated at little expense, to provide many hours of relaxation and fun.

Almost anything that concerns the design of a Roosevelt stamp is included in some collections. Submitted design sketches, rejected sketches, etc., can be very informative. Included in this may be the official post office poster, preferably with a stamp or stamps cancelled on the first day of issue.

Programs of first day ceremonies make a fine addition

to any Roosevelt collection, especially when autographed by the many notables who had some hand in the issue in question.

These are only a few ways in which Roosevelt stamps are collected. While each collector may start out with the thought of assembling a Roosevelt collection, different approaches result in entirely different collections. It is easily possible to view a dozen Roosevelt collections, each of which has little relation to the others, except the designation "Roosevelt".

As the Roosevelt specialist becomes more and more involved in his particular collecting preference, he eventually will add many other items to his collection. The sky is the limit and he is held back only by his imagination. Maximum cards, photographs of FDR and ER, background stories on the various stamps, are all legitimate items in a Roosevelt collection.

* * * * *

Overzealous bureaucrats in the U.S.P.S. nabbed the kids in Cub Scout Den #5 in Coram, New York, putting flyers in mailboxes offering to sing carols and hand-deliver Christmas cards free of charge.

They told the youngsters they committed a federal crime and made them pay \$38.25 in postage for the flyers and held the threat of a \$76,500 fine over their heads!

* * * * *

LOOKING FOR QUALITY HAWAIIAN STAMPS?

-Come To Your Island Headquarters-

Yes, at Hawaiian Islands Stamp and Coin we maintain one of the finest and most extensive stocks of Hawaii's stamps, postcards, First Day Covers, stamped documents, town and city cancels and stamp supplies to fit your every need. Whether you are searching for a \$5,000 rarity, or if you need one important but inexpensive stamp to fill in your collection we can help you. Don Medcalf, President of the company, is one of Hawaii's recognized authorities in this fascinating field. Don has recently been elected to the expertising committee for authenticating Hawaii Missionary stamps - one of the world's rarest and most difficult to authenticate stamps!

Here are a few items selected from our full line of Hawaiian stamps:

Scott #U11. Hawaii postal envelope. Only
37,000 printed. Mint \$7.50
Scott #65. 2¢ Vermilion. Black ovpt. Always
difficult to find. Mint. Fine .. 47.50
Koloa, Kauai town cancel on either #59 or
#75. Each 7.50

Hilo, Hawaii town cancel on either #74
or #75. Each 5.00
Scott #R11. \$1 Kamehameha I revenue issue.
Full sheet of 50. Mint. F-VF ... 450.00
Scott #9 5¢, 1861. Mint. F. NG Bright '100.00
Scott #UX1. 1¢ Postcard, 1882. Mint VF 40.00



Hawaiian Islands Stamp and Coin

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Don Medcalf
John Murbach

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POSTAL HISTORY

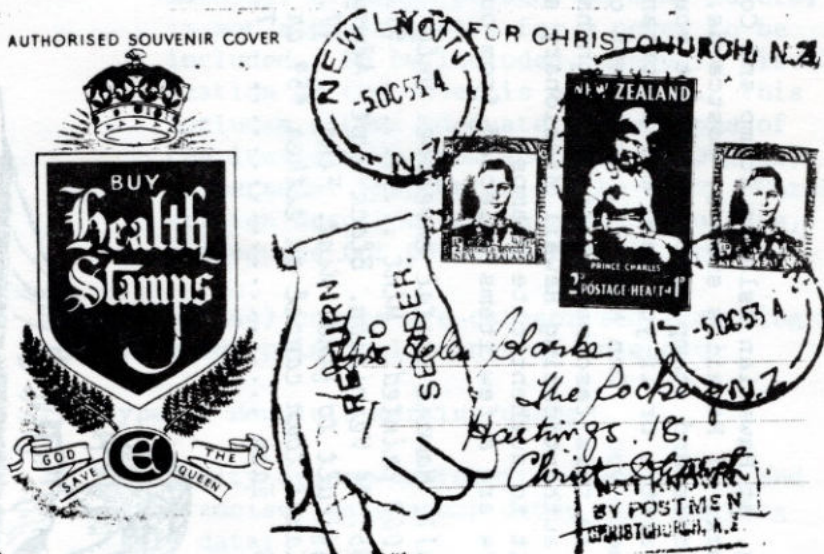
By Phil Kay

(From The Chief Seattle Philatelic News)

"A Beautiful Cover, even if it is a First Day!"

Normally this writer does not accumulate first day covers, especially those adorned with cachets in multicolors, which he believes should be collected only as extra cute envelopes to store paper clips, etc. But in this illustrated case we no longer have a philatelic CTO cutie, but something which was also postally used.

In this case, it received that wonderful hand stamp which some of my friends go crazy over - hands. Hands pointing away from the voided address and toward the sendee. This cover also contains another hand (with "return to sender") on the reverse, pointing at the return address.



My sincere apologies to those of you with clean first day covers in your collection. Take heart and remember that when you come across one that is "blotched up" with nice postal markings it does not mean that all is lost. There is someone who desires it just for being so "blotched up".

A Case of Overkill

There was a time when a person mailing a letter had to be very careful what kind of envelope was used due to some little old regulations.

In this case, the rule meant that a letter intended franked for regular mail service could not be enclosed in an envelope with the typical red or red and blue markings on its boarder, even if the writer had crossed out the legend "Via Air Mail".

Such was the case with the example sent to a city assessor in our illustration. Though intended obviously to be mailed locally, it is postmarked and mailed in the very city for which it is intended, and in the same state.

Now under such logic it would seem obvious that it would not be going air mail. But as we see, the obvious is not relevant to a regulation. Subsequent to reaching the post office, it was carefully removed from other pieces of local mail, examined, and given a nice two-line handstamp: "Air mail rate not fully prepaid. Dispatched as ordinary mail". For a few cents, this cover was put to very expensive attention in spite of the intentions of the letter writer or what is actually written on the outside of the envelope.

One sort of wonders what would have happened if 'sufficient' postage had been affixed just by accident. Since there is no airport in the city of Berkeley, California, so many fun things might have taken place to satisfy some rule or regulation that a poor clerk was bent on following,

while at the same time discarding his good sense and reasoning.

But then again, if it were not for such moments and actions of the absurd, we would not have such delightful postal history items, and this cover, which is otherwise almost too ordinary, may have long ago been destroyed.

