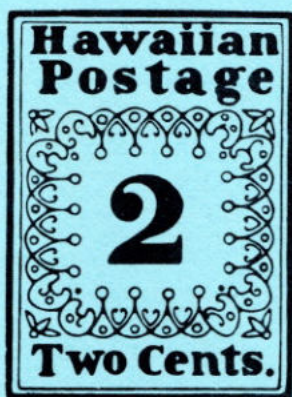


PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



PUBLISHED BY: HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P. O. Box 10115
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Issue No. 27

April 1982

April 1982

Fellow Philatelists:

HAPEX-82 is now history!

One of the highlights of HAPEX-82 was the exhibits. The competitive exhibits drew praise from both collectors and dealers, and twelve awards were given, plus the Grand Award and a Special Award.

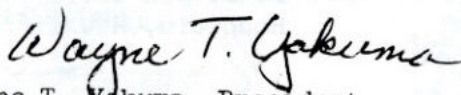
Hopefully, those who did not exhibit this time will think seriously about exhibiting at our next HAPEX.

We would like to thank all the people who helped at the Show, especially Walter Taggart, Show Chairman, and his Committee Chairmen. They were great!

Along with our local dealers, it was so good to see our dealer friends from the Mainland. Hawaii turned on gorgeous sunshine for them during their stay.

We have on hand some extra copies of the Official Program of HAPEX-82, and should you like to have one, just drop us a note and we'll be pleased to send it along to you.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Wayne T. Yakuma". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1982

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at 7:00 P.M.

"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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S T A M P S O F H A W A I I

The 2¢ Perforated Kamehameha IV

By L. J. Crampon and Patrick J. Hogan

Hawaii's first 2¢ stamp was issued in 1851, ten years before the United States issued a 2¢ stamp. However, this Hawaiian Missionary was used for printed matter mailed overseas.

On August 1, 1859, a 2¢ charge was levied on letters of one-half ounce or less carried within the islands, a change that led to the first locally type-set Numeral.

This was followed in 1861 by the Boston engraved imperforates featuring King Kamehameha IV. The relatively low demand for this domestic mail service, plus the uncertainty of government officials concerning the future of the postal service, resulted in an order for only 20,000 2¢ Kamehameha IV stamps in 1861, to be supplemented by another order for an additional 20,000 in 1863. But the demand for these stamps exceeded expectations, leading to another order for 2¢ Numerals.

Possibly it was the growing need for 2¢ stamps - possibly it was the comments carried in foreign newspapers stating that the Hawaiian stamps were the poorest in the world - that on November 4, 1863 Hawaiian Postmaster General David Kalakaua wrote to his mainland agent:

"The color and design of the new stamps I should like to have as near as possible the enclosed Nova Scotia stamp, but in place of Nova Scotia have the word and figures '2 Hawaii 2' and underneath 'Elua Keneta' in the same style of lettering as the sample. I forward also a likeness of His Majesty for the center, which please have copied as correctly as possible; the one on the old

"stamp was not done well. If it will not be attended with much extra expense, I should like the sheets perforated, so as to avoid the inconvenience of separating them with shears." *

On January 21, 1864, an order was placed for 250,000 copies of this new 2¢ stamp. These stamps were delivered to Hawaii's mainland agent in April and placed on sale in Honolulu about one month later.

The supplier, the National Bank Note Company, followed the instructions. The new portrait of Kamehameha IV occupied an oval slightly smaller than on the Nova Scotia stamp, probably to allow for the numerals inserted in the upper corners. A scroll with the words, ELUA KENETA, (two cents) is below the portrait. The 1864 printing was not a true vermilion but, instead, was an orange red. The reissues of 1887 and later are closer to the color of the Nova Scotia stamp. These stamps are perforated 12, as was the Nova Scotia stamp.

2¢ Kamehameha IV, Orange Red, 1864

Between May 1864 and March 1875, all 2¢ stamps sold and used in Hawaii were of the Kamehameha IV orange red variety with the possible exception of a small number of imperforated Numerals and Boston engraved used during the early part of this period. Following the first printing, five additional printings were made with a total of 2,135,000 stamps. In all cases the National Bank Note Company used thin yellowish paper.

Although Kamehameha IV had died prior to the first issue of this stamp, the practice of featuring the

* As quoted in Henry A. Meyer, Frederic R. Harris, and others, Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History, page 187.

reigning monarch on the most used postage stamp was not adopted until after former Postmaster General David Kalakaua was elected King in early 1874. His desire to have his own portrait on Hawaii's most frequently used stamp led to an order for 500,000 2¢ Kalakaua stamps on October 4, 1874. When, during the following March, the 2¢ Kalakaua was issued in Honolulu, the 2¢ Kamehameha IV might be considered as becoming obsolete although its use continued. In fact, there was probably no time until the overprinting by the Provisional Government that some variety of the Kamehameha IV stamp could not be purchased at one or more post offices in Hawaii.

PRINTING AND SALE OF 2¢ KAMEHAMEHA IV, ORANGE RED

Delivered in New York:	Apr. 2, 1864	250,000
	Aug. 31, 1865	100,000
	Aug. 16, 1866	300,000
	Aug. 14, 1868	330,000
	Nov. 17, 1869	555,000
	Aug. 8, 1871	<u>600,000</u>
Total delivered		2,135,000
Copies sold by post office		<u>2,135,000</u>
Copies overprinted in 1893		0

2¢ Kamehameha IV, Orange Red, Philatelic Reissue, 1875

As early as 1868, the post office in Hawaii began to reissue obsolete stamps for sale primarily to collectors and dealers although usable for payment of postage. The 5¢ blue and 13¢ pale rose Kamehameha III imperforates were followed the next year by 2¢ Kamehameha IV light scarlet imperforates. In these cases, the philatelic reissues can be identified by ink color and paper. On February 5, 1875, an order for an additional 25,000 Kamehameha IV perforated stamps was placed, to be delivered during March. This reissue is identical in ink and paper to the earlier issues of this stamp but

should be classified as philatelic rather than postal in nature.

As a philatelic printing, it is reasonable to assume that many of these 2¢ Kamehameha IV reissues found their way, probably in a mint condition, into the hands of collectors and dealers. This may account for the relatively large number of these stamps that have survived. Unfortunately, there is no way to distinguish a mint copy as an original or a reissue. Used stamps, nevertheless, may be so identified by the postmark or cancel.

Circular date stamps or any dates are not frequently found on these early used stamps. Some of the killers, however, can be dated, thus making it possible to identify stamps of the original issues from those of the philatelic reissue. The following killers are known to exist on Kamehameha IV stamps.

EXAMPLES OF KILLERS FOUND ON KAMEHAMEHA IV
PERFORATED STAMPS BEFORE 1880



9



22



52



103



151

The typical killer of this period was cut from a cork. As a result they tend to be rough and uneven. This is definitely true of #52 and #151. The killer composed of two circles and a large center dot can easily be distinguished from similar killers used later in that #103 is larger, 19 mm or more, and uneven. A stamp with #9, #103, or #151 must have been from the original issues since none of these were used after 1874. If the killer is #22 or #52, chances are that the stamp is from the original issues but some of these may have been used up through about 1878. Stamps with any of these five killers are definitely not from the vermilion reissues of 1887 and later. In no way is this a complete list of killers to be found on the early Kamehameha IV's.

PRINTING AND SALE OF 2¢ KAMEHAMEHA IV, ORANGE RED,
REISSUE

Delivered in New York: Mar. 4, 1871	25,000
Total delivered	25,000
Copies sold by post office	25,000
Copies overprinted in 1893	0

2¢ Kamehameha IV, Vermilion, 1887

By the mid-1880's, the post office supply of 2¢ Kamehameha IV stamps was running low, and on December 12, 1886, another order was placed for 50,000 stamps. These were printed by the American Bank Note Company, not the National Bank Note Company, in vermilion, not orange red ink, and on thick white, not thin yellowish paper. Efforts to identify other differences between these American Bank Note stamps and the earlier National Bank Note stamps have been unsuccessful. The stamp can be compared with the 2¢ Kamehameha IV overprinted by the Provisional Government since all such overprints were on American Bank Note stamps.

For the collector who may have difficulty in distinguishing between orange red and vermilion or a faded vermilion, the date stamp found on some used copies may help. The supply of orange red Kamehameha IV stamps was all but exhausted, possibly entirely exhausted, prior to the vermilion 1887 reissue. This stamp was delivered in New York on March 2, 1887 and was probably not available at the post office in Hawaii until late April or early May.

While it is always possible that someone may have had a supply of the older orange red stamps and used them for postage after May 1887, the probability that a Kamehameha IV used after this date was from the early orange red varieties is low, less than 5%. Again, the killer on the used stamp can help identify the issue. If the stamp carries a circular town mark or one of the following killers, it is probably from the vermilion variety of 1887 and later.

EXAMPLES OF KILLERS FOUND ON KAMEHAMEHA IV
PERFORATED STAMPS AFTER 1885



113



119



131

Within a few years three orders were placed for these philatelic reissues, a total of 125,000 stamps. When in 1893 the stamps of the Monarchy were overprinted by the Provisional Government, 6,250 2¢ Kamehameha IV stamps were included, leaving a net of 118,750 sold by the post office.

PRINTING AND SALE OF 2¢ KAMEHAMEHA IV, VERMILION

Delivered in New York:	Mar. 2, 1887	50,000
	June 19, 1888	12,500
	Sept. 17, 1890	62,500
Total delivered		125,000
Copies sold by post office		118,750
Copies overprinted in 1893		6,250

2¢ Kamehameha IV, Vermilion, Overprinted, 1893

On April 14, 1893, the overprinting of the stamps of the Monarchy for use by the Provisional Government began. Since stamps would be needed for postal purposes during the overprinting period, some sheets of all needed denominations were held back, to be overprinted at a later date. By May 20th, approximately two-thirds of all remaining perforated stamps of the Monarchy had been overprinted and were placed on sale at the post office.

The overprinting was done by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, using eight point Lining Modern Antique No. 2 type for PROVISIONAL, and six point Century Bold Extended type for both GOVT and 1893. Depending on the color of the stamp itself, the overprinting was to be in either black or red.

At this time only a small supply of the 2¢ Kamehameha IV vermilion stamps remained - 125 sheets. These were overprinted in black and all available at the post office on May 20th. Here it is interesting to note that the quantity of 12¢ red lilac Leleiohoku stamps was somewhat smaller, only 75 sheets. Yet the 2¢ Kamehameha IV was the one that apparently attracted attention. Due to the short supply, this 2¢ stamp was available only in complete sets of one, each, of the overprinted varieties. Writing in 1916, Charles Richards said:

"On the first day the two cent light vermillion were all sold out, none being sold singly, but only in sets of the whole issue except to those who had ordered beforehand.

Notice was given out that all could have one in a full set, but not alone.

Sheets of fifty of this stamp were sold that day, by those having been fortunate to obtain them, as high as fifty dollars a sheet." *

By September 6th, Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News was quoting the price on this stamp at \$1.25. By September 21st, the scarcity of the 12¢ red lilac had become apparent with the following prices of the Hawaiian Stamp Company of Honolulu being listed in Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News:

12¢ red lilac, black overprint	\$2.00
\$1.00 salmon, black overprint	1.75
2¢ vermillion, black overprint	1.25
50¢ red orange, black overprint	1.00
12¢ red lilac, red overprint	1.00
25¢ grayish purple, red overprint	0.75
15¢ red brown, black overprint	0.50
6¢ green, red overprint	0.50
10¢ vermillion, black overprint	0.35
2¢ brown, red overprint	0.30
1¢ purple, red overprint	0.30

All other stamps priced at 25¢ or less, each.

Since that time, the 12¢ red lilac with a red overprint has managed to pass the 2¢ Kamehameha IV vermillion in catalogue value. In other words, today, three of the overprints, excluding the two errors, tend to sell at prices in excess of the 2¢ Kamehameha IV, despite the fact that in only

* Charles F. Richards, A Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii - and More, page 11.

one case were fewer stamps actually overprinted. In addition, the 50¢ red orange, although overprinted in significantly larger quantities, sells for about the same as does a 2¢ vermilion Kamehameha IV. Although few copies of this stamp were postally used and very few copies of used stamps are seen today, the used stamps sell for about 15% less than mint copies. Lack of postal use also characterized the four other higher priced overprints. Today, used varieties of these command a 10% to 20% premium over mint stamps.

OVERPRINTING AND SALE OF 2¢ KAMEHAMEHA IV, VERMILION

Overprinted in black before May 20, 1893	6,250
Overprinted after May 20, 1893	<u>0</u>
Total copies overprinted	6,250
Copies sold by post office	<u>6,250</u>
Copies officially destroyed	0

Identification of 2¢ Kamehameha IV Stamps

The majority of sources list two colors or shades of the 2¢ Kamehameha IV. In the following tabulation, the catalogue number used by each source is shown, if available; a double asterisk (**) signifies that the source does not use identification numbers but does recognize this variety. The color given for the stamp is also shown.

Of the four catalogues, only Gibbons identifies the color of the overprints as being that of the 1887 stamp. Among the other sources, only Gifford fails to identify the overprint stamp color as that of the 1887 stamps, and Gifford uses a general "vermilion" rather than either of the qualified shades used for the unoverprinted stamps.

Sources consulted:

Henry A. Meyer, Frederic R. Harris, and others,
Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History.

26 KAMEHAMEHA IV, PERFORATED

CROSS-REFERENCE TO VARIOUS CATALOGUES AND LISTINGS

	1864 and 1875 Orange Red	1887 Vermilion	1893 Overprinted
Catalogues:			
Scott Specialized	31 Rose vermilion	31a Vermilion	65 Rose vermilion
Minkus Americana	28 Orange red	--	61 Orange red
Gibbons Overseas	32 Rosy vermilion	41 Bright vermilion	67 Bright vermilion
Yvert & Tellier	23 Orange red	--	54 Orange red
Other Sources:			
William Davey	29 Orange red	60 Bright vermilion	70 Bright vermilion
Gibbons 1948 List	34 Orange vermilion	35 Bright vermilion	72 Bright vermilion
Brewster Kenyon	55 Deep vermilion	93 Light vermilion	107 Light vermilion
Herbert Munk	14 Vermilion	141 Bright vermilion	49 Bright vermilion
Charles Richards	** Vermilion	XX Light vermilion	XX Light vermilion
Charles Gill	** Vermilion	XX Vermilion	XX Vermilion
Walter Gifford	XX Dark vermilion	** Light vermilion	XX Vermilion
Thomas Thrum	XX Vermilion	--	--

-- Variety not listed by this source.

** Source does not assign numbers to varieties.

Sources consulted (continued):

Charles F. Richards, A Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii - and More.

Charles F. Richards, Additional to a Check List of the Stamps of Hawaii - and More.

Herbert Munk, Hawaii, "Kohl's Handbook", translated by Henry A. Meyer in "Collectors Club Philatelist".

Charles G. Gill, The Stamps of Hawaii, "Weekly Philatelic Gossip".

Walter M. Gifford, Descriptive Catalogues of the Postage Stamps of Hawaii.

Thomas G. Thrum, List and Description of Hawaiian Postage Stamps and Their Time of Use, "Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1875".

Richard Traut, The Overprinted Stamps of the Provisional Government of Hawaii--1893, "Syncopated Perfs".

Brewster C. Kenyon, History of the Postal Issues of Hawaii.

* * * * *

THE EARLIEST UNITED STATES POST OFFICES

IN THE PHILIPPINES

By Lloyd H. Flickinger

History tells us that Admiral Dewey and the American fleet entered Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, and destroyed the Spanish fleet. Two days later the Americans took possession of Cavite Naval Station.

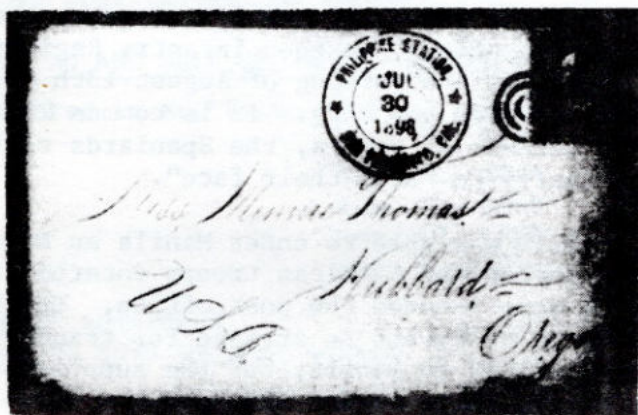
Army troops were required for the attack on the Spanish army in Manila and other large Spanish-held cities, and to establish the U. S. control of the Philippines. For these purposes, the 8th Army Corps was assembled in camps near San Francisco, and transported to the Philippines, where the first troops arrived at Cavite on June 30, 1898. They were without adequate postal facilities until about July 16th.

The second expedition of army troops arrived in the Bay of Cavite on July 16, 1898. With them was postal agent F. W. Vaille, together with two clerks detailed to the money order, registry, and stamp division of the U. S. Military Station in the Philippines. Mr. Vaille established the initial postal service as the Philippine Station of the San Francisco post office, and it is so indicated in the earliest postmarks used.

As the movement of troops ashore was considered of the greatest importance, the landing of the postal supplies was delayed about two weeks. During this period, Mr. Vaille gathered up the States' mail from the troops and forwarded it in three different batches to the United States. This mail was not cancelled in the Philippines. The San Francisco backstamp for the proper period helps to identify these mails. In the author's opinion, covers from this period are very scarce; he has one bearing a San Francisco backstamp of August 17, 1898.

At last, on July 30, 1898, the postal supplies were landed at Cavite and the first post office was opened there on this date. There was little publicity about the opening and apparently very little mail was processed on the first day. Col. George S. Goodale wrote in 1933 that August 5, 1898, was the earliest cancel known to him. He served in the Philippines from December 1898 to September 1901 and again from 1903 to 1905. In more recent times, covers of August 3rd and August 2nd have been found.

The writer found a first day cover of July 30, 1898, in a dealer's "shoebox" of old covers at WESTPEX 1977 in San Francisco. (See below)



A few months later in August 1977, Leonard Diamond of Miami Beach, Florida, purchased a cover with the same date from the 27th auction of Henry M. Spelmann III of San Anselmo, California. No other covers bearing the Cavite post office opening date are known to the writer. In addition to the first day, the author found a cover dated August 14, 1898, in a dealer's "shoebox" at a philatelic exhibition in State College, Pennsylvania in the spring of 1978. (See following cover)

Cavite, with its sub-station of Camp Dewey (about which little is known), was the first and only American post office in the Philippines from July 30 to August 13, 1898.



Historical records show that American troops, including the 13th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry Regiment, attacked Manila on the morning of August 13th and by evening had captured the city. It is common knowledge that in the defense of Manila, the Spaniards resisted only sufficiently to "save their face".

Thus, Mr. Vaille was able to enter Manila an hour or more before any of the American troops entered the city, and he soon located the post office. The next day he returned to Cavite to arrange for transfer of the postal supplies to Manila, but the supplies did not reach Manila until August 19.

In the meantime, the Manila post office under U. S. administration opened on August 14, 1898. Although no U. S. stamps were available for sale, the lack of stamps did not interfere with the opening of the post office since the armed forces could send letters without postage. So far, two covers have been reported with the August 14th cancel.

My good friend Warren R. Bower of White Bear Lake, Minnesota, provided me with data on the sender of the above cover. "Charles W. Boxer, age 26, born in Canada, resident of St. Paul, Minnesota. Entered (volunteered) April 29, 1898, in St. Paul. Mustered in May 7 at Camp Ramey. Special duty as company clerk June 12 to July 20. Mustered out October 3, 1899, at San Francisco."

The cover obviously was addressed to his parents in Canada. Had the letter gone to the United States, two cents postage due would have been collected. But Canada had no such arrangement for mail of American soldiers. I guess they just delivered the letter free of charge as a courtesy to the Canadian born soldier then fighting with the Americans in the Philippines.

Bibliography: Goodale, Col. George S., "U.S. Military Postal Stations in the Philippines (1898-1904)". Cyclopedia of United States Postmarks and Postal History, Vol. 1, Moundsville, W. Va.: Delf Norona, 1933.

* * * * *

Hawaiian Revenue and R. R. items Wanted

Die Proofs (7 in all needed of the 30 different issued)

25¢	Brown	
50¢	Black	
\$5.00	"ELIMA"	Slate Blue also Black
10.00	"UMI"	Red
50.00	"KANALIMA"	Green also Brown

KAHULUI R. R.

Need Blocks of 4 or larger of the

5¢	First Issue
15¢	

I have a few duplicates in both of above categories. Write me if I can help you. All correspondence will be replied to - maybe some day. Willing to pay a responsible price for above needs. I also need certain of Sanish West Indies (U.S. Virgin Islands) Revenues as well as Puerto Rico and Phillipine Islands Revenues and Back of the Book items.

Robert H. Shellhamer
Fellow of R.P.S. London, *Etc.*
2364 Crestview Road
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15216
U.S.A.

FIRST DAY COVER REMINISCENCES

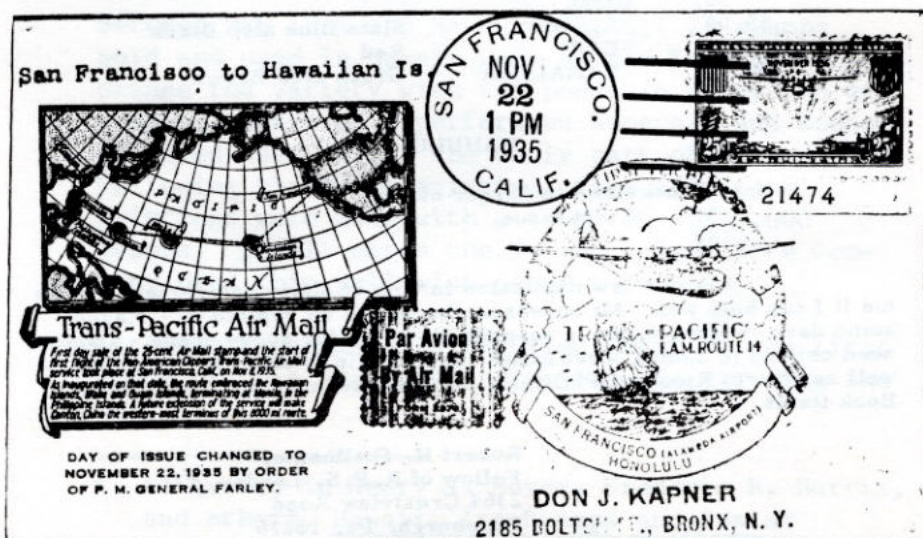
The Initial Trans-Pacific China Clipper
Combined First Day and First Flight Covers
November 22, 1935

By Don J. Kapner

(From the Chief Seattle Philatelic News)

The 25¢ U.S. airmail stamp, Scott #C20, picturing the "China Clipper" over the Pacific Ocean, was issued to pay postage on mail transported by the Transpacific Air Mail Service, inaugurated on November 22, 1935. The rate of postage to and from the several points was determined by the length of flight between points at which the plane touched down enroute; costs ranged from 25¢ to 75¢.

10,910 first day covers were processed at Washington, D.C. on November 22, 1935, and 15,000 were processed first day of issue at San Francisco, California, on the same date.



It is not often that one is fortunate to obtain single covers representing a First Day of Issue as well as a First Flight Cover, as do the ones cancelled at San Francisco. Such was the case of all covers mailed to the several points (Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines) from San Francisco on November 22, 1935.

The initial flight commenced on November 22, 1935, and the first leg of the journey, costing 25¢, was from San Francisco to Hawaii; thence to Guam and the Philippine Islands (Manila) and return via the same route; the latter mentioned, of course, contained Philippine stamps.

The sample covers pictured herein were properly rubber stamp cacheted and backstamped by the receiving station postal authorities.

At the time of this historic flight, I wrote to the U.S. Post Office Department, pointing out that it was necessary (in order to have complete point-to-point first flight coverage) to send prepared covers

SAN FRANCISCO to GUAM

To be mailed back to:

DON J. KAPNER

2185 BOLTON ST., BRONX, N. Y.



Covers enclosed for
First Contract Trans-Pacific Flight
Guam to Philippine Islands.



Postmaster,
Guam, Guam.



with payment for the stamps to be affixed (stamps were first issued on day of the plane's departure from San Francisco) inside conveying or wrapper envelopes that had to be mailed "first flight" to the postmasters at Hawaii and Guam; and that such covers actually had philatelic value, considering the high postage rates during this depression period.

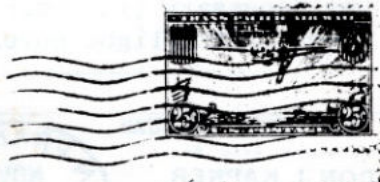
The following is from the Postmaster's office:
 "It has been the policy of the Department in the past to destroy wrappers and envelopes containing orders for first-day covers....the Postmasters at Honolulu and Guam returned to the Department all original wrappers from orders for Transpacific covers.... they are being returned....in view of the fact that such wrappers represent covers carried on the Trans-Pacific airmail flight."

Thus, a few more covers were saved for posterity.

FIRST DAY COVER



To: Mr. T.F. Wall, Jr.,
 2072 Bathgate Ave.,
 Bronx, New York.



* * * * *