

# PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Fellow Philatelists:

We are very pleased to present in this issue, as our lead article, "Supplement No. 1" to Mr. Edward J. Burns' book, "Additions to Hawaiian Postal History, Volume II".

Mr. Burns never rests in his search for new type town markings and for further uses of Hawaii town cancels. This "Supplement No. 1" reflects his up-to-date findings.

If you don't own his two books, Volume I and Volume II of "Additions to Hawaiian Postal History", they are still available through this Society. Volume I sells for \$7.00 (including postage), and Volume II for \$5.85 (including postage).

HAPEX-83 is in the planning stage, tentatively scheduled for January 14, 15, and 16, 1983, at The Ilikai Hotel.

We will keep you informed as our plans are confirmed and under way.

Aloha,

*Wayne T. Yakuma*

Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1982

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"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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SUPPLEMENT NO. 1

TO

"ADDITIONS TO HAWAIIAN POSTAL HISTORY, VOLUME II"

By Edward J. Burns

Over two years have passed since Volume II of "Additions to Hawaiian Postal History" was issued in January 1980.

Since then, use of a new type town marking for Naalehu, Hawaii (255.01), earlier and later uses of various town cancels, and use of "M.H." killer marking 141, the colorless star, at Koloa, Kauai, have been reported.

Your writer was also able to examine a cache of over 1,000 late Hawaii covers, cancelled between January 1896 and June 1900 at Honolulu. This resulted in considerable new data regarding Honolulu markings 226.52, 232.528, and 233.528 which are also reported.

The commonality of these three cancels is that none have dates, making it difficult to determine periods of use. However, in practically every case, the covers with the three dateless strikes were back-stamped with Honolulu markings 231.72, 231.82, or 232.92, all having dates which provided the additional information reported herein.

One interesting conclusion resulting from the study is that a 1¢ rate was in effect in Honolulu city for local first class letters between January 1896 and June 1900. Many of the covers were mailed in Honolulu to city addresses, and these bore the 1¢ yellow (1894 issue) or 1¢ green (1899 issue) as franking. This fact contradicts the "M.H." synopsis of postage rates of Hawaii on page 402 of the 1948 handbook which gives the domestic rates for letters at 2¢ between 1885 and 1900, with 1¢ the

rate for postal cards. Your author has not re-searched this matter, and it is possible that use of the 1¢ rate for local first class mail in Honolulu has been documented and reported on by others.

The listing which follows details the updated information reported and observed, as mentioned.

#### ISLAND OF HAWAII

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data and Comment</u>
Honokaa	235.01	Later use, 10/99.
Honomu	259.01	Fourth strike of this rarity seen.
Hookena	282.011	Later use, 11/96; new color, black.
Kohala	236.018	Black, 10/97.
Naalehu	255.01	New marking for Naalehu, two strikes seen, 5/99 or 5/00 date for one and 6/00 for the other. Additional comment in closing paragraphs.
Hamoia	281.01	Earlier use, 7/86; new color, black.

#### ISLAND OF MAUI

Lahaina	281.011	Later use, 5/97.
Wailuku	285.012	Later use, 12/84.

#### ISLAND OF OAHU

Honolulu	222.02	Use as backstamp, 1878 cover to Germany. "M.H." stated local use only.
Honolulu	223.029	Use as backstamp, 1878 cover to Scotland. "M.H." stated local use only.



The next three Honolulu types were listed by "M.H." and the 1972 and 1980 updating studies by your writer as "Markings believed generally used for parcel post, newspapers, etc." The uses reported here were all for first class local letters with 1¢ postage.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Data and Comment</u>
Honolulu	226.52	Earlier use, 1/97, and two later isolated uses, 4/00 and 6/00; Scarce on local first class mail.
Honolulu	233.528	(25 mm) Earlier use, 2/97, and later use, 6/00. More frequent use on local first class mail than 226.52 and 232.528.
Honolulu	232.528	(24 mm) Later use, 5/99. Very scarce on local first class mail. "M.H." scarcity designation of "9" probably incorrect - use only between 3/99 and 5/99.
Kaneohe	282.01	Third strike of this rarity reported; date unclear.
Wahiawa	255.01	Fourth strike of this rarity reported, on piece.

#### ISLAND OF KAUAI

Waimea	238.02	Earlier use, 7/80, on cover.
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#### ISLAND OF MOLOKAI

Kaunakakai	255.01	Later use, 12/99. The two rings were clogged, giving the appearance of one thick smudged circle.
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## Killer Marking Use

The colorless star, "M.H." killer 141, has been seen used on a cover mailed at Koloa, Kauai, Nov. 16, 1889. Marking 141 is struck on Scott No. 43, and Koloa town strike 282.012 is struck nearby on the face of the cover with date of Nov. 16, no year, backstamped with Honolulu marking 231.82, Nov./17/6AM/1889.

## Comment on the Naalehu Finds

The two strikes of the new type for Naalehu, Hawaii, 255.01, were shown to the writer in late 1981 within two months of each other. One was sent by mail by a California collector, the other was shown to me by a local dealer. There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that both were genuine, yet I find it provocative that it took 82 years for their recordation.

I can only surmise they were in some dealer's stock-book or in the hands of collectors who never heard of the Meyer-Harris handbook or the updating studies published by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society.

A humbling experience that tells me there are still some great finds to be made by those who work at it and enjoy the "thrill of the chase" !

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# First U.S. Postage Stamp Issued July 1, 1847



by Gustav Detjen, Jr.

Detjen Philatelic News Service

It was on July 1, 1847 when the first U. S. postage stamps were introduced by the U. S. Post Office Department, following a lead of Great Britain which issued its first stamp, and the first one in the world, the famous Penny Black, on May 6, 1840.

The first two official U. S. postage stamps were the following: 5 cent - red brown, featuring the Postmaster General of the Continental Congress, Benjamin Franklin, with the value shown in an Arabic 5; 10 cent - black, with a portrait of George Washington, with the value in a Roman X.

Actually the U. S. Postal Administration was the third one to issue postage stamps, having been preceded by Great Britain, as mentioned, in 1840 and by Brazil in 1843 with their Bull's Eye stamps. Before these two official U. S. issues were released, there had already been in existence certain postmaster's stamps and envelopes, issued by at least 12 postmasters. However, these had no official standing and apparently in most cases had not been approved by the Postmaster General, but being fore-runners of the official 1847 issue, are of course highly prized by collectors.

The introduction of official postage stamps, and of lower postal rates two years earlier were a great convenience to American business and to the general public. Before that postage rates were high and postage had to be paid in cash. In most cases the postage rate was determined in each case in an elaborate and complicated way, based first on the number of sheets in each letter, and secondly on the distance which the letter had to travel. In effect there were at least six rates for a single sheet letter and, of course, that many more

for a letter with two, three or more sheets. Furthermore, extra fees were charged for city delivery and often for pick-up service.

In those days in almost all cases the postage was collected from the recipient of the mail, resulting in delivery delays, and when the letter was refused, in a loss of income for the Post Office Department.

Because the introduction of lower postage rate and of the new adhesive postage stamps made the use of the postal service available to a greater part of the population, this important historic change contributed to the development of our country and its economy. Therefore, it is felt by many that the day when this significant improvement was brought into use should be properly observed each year. Many stamp collectors and stamp collectors societies, as well as some philatelic publishers, do so now. However, the general public has hardly shown an interest in such an observance or has taken an active part in it, mainly perhaps because little or no publicity has been given to this event.

For this reason, The Ferrary Society of Pleasant Valley, N. Y. and The Franklin D. Roosevelt Philatelic Society of Hyde Park, N. Y., both named after internationally known stamp collectors, with the assistance of the Detjen Philatelic News Service, several years ago took it upon themselves each year to draw renewed attention to July 1 as the Official Birthday of the First U. S. Postage Stamps. They are continually asking leading philatelic publishers and the larger national philatelic associations, as well as smaller clubs and individual collectors, to participate in remembering the birthday of their country's first stamps, hoping thereby also to obtain publicity for their hobby and to attract new collectors.



## THE FATHER OF THE THREE-CENT STAMP

By Harry Miller (From Yankee, October 1980)

In 1844, it cost 25 cents to send a letter from Boston to Washington, and double that amount if there was more than one page. But that was the year an acid-tongued, fiercely independent Massachusetts lawyer went to war with the Post Office.

Lysander Spooner, an early champion of civil rights, blamed the high cost of the mails on the monopoly exercised by the Post Office.

In 1844, Spooner established the American Letter Mail Company, and offered to deliver letters, regardless of weight, from Boston to Washington for five cents. He hoped that this sally would result in a court test of his theory that the federal mail monopoly was "permissive, not exclusive". But the government took a different tack and started arresting Spooner's couriers.

In spite of the official harassment, the public flocked to the alternative mail service and government postal revenues nose-dived. Worse for the Post Office, a number of courts found in favor of Spooner's company, and expressed doubts that the federal government had the sole right to deliver the mail.

By 1845, the Postmaster General had to go to Congress to ask for lower rates in order to compete with Spooner. Spooner countered with lower rates of his own. But the Yankee lawyer did not have the government's vast financial resources, and his was a losing battle. After seven months, the American Letter Mail Company folded.

Though he had lost a battle, Spooner won a war. By 1851, the government had lowered postal rates to three cents a letter, delivered anywhere in the United States. That rate prevailed for some time, was lowered to two cents, was boosted back to three, and eventually rose to four cents in 1958, the beginning of the inflationary spiral to which, sadly, there seems to be no end

in sight.

Lysander Spooner died a recluse in Boston in 1887. Perhaps, if the rise in postal rates is ever to be checked, a first step might be to put Spooner's portrait on a stamp: the unknown father of the three-cent stamp.

\* \* \* \* \*

While July 1, 1847 is considered the birthday of the first U. S. postage stamp, actually the first postage stamp issued by authority of the U. S. Post Office Department was the 3-cent "City Despatch Post" issue of 1842 (Scott # 6LB1) which recently catalogued used at \$600 and on cover at \$2,000.

Used copies which do not bear the official cancellation of the New York Post Office and unused copies are classed as Local Stamps.

According to Calvet M. Hahn a first-day cover of February 16, 1842 is known.

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## NEW ZEALAND POST IN ANTARCTICA

(From The Philatelic Bulletin of New Zealand)

Postal services have gone hand in hand with exploration to the southernmost extremities of the earth. The list of those who handled the mail in Antarctica reads like a Who's Who of polar exploration and adventure -- Scott, Shackleton, Hillary.

Interest in the vast area of ice and terra firma at the southern tip of the world was heating up by 1901, when the Germans, Swedish and British all mounted expeditions.

Robert Falcon Scott, a 33 year old Royal Navy officer, was chosen to lead the British expedition. He had no official post office or stamps with him on his 1901 expedition, but used a cachet like a datestamp to cancel mail. It had no official status as a cancellation, and read "Antarctic Expdtn. 1901. S.S.Discovery".

On the relief vessel "Morning", a sticker was used on forwarded mail for the 1903-04 season. These stickers read "National Antarctic Expedition. S.Y. Morning". Some of these were posted in Lyttelton in New Zealand's South Island.

Ernest Shackleton was one of the men on Scott's sledging expedition. He returned to the Antarctic in 1907 with his own expedition and the declared aim of reaching the South Pole.

When he left New Zealand on 1 January, 1908, the then New Zealand Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, appointed him New Zealand's first postmaster in the deep south, and gave him 24,000 - 1d "Universal" New Zealand postal stamps with "King Edward VII Land" printed over them in green.

That was the name of an area of Antarctica now included in the Ross Dependency.

A mail of 1500 letters also left with Shackleton in the expedition vessel "Nimrod". The steamer "Koonya", which towed "Nimrod" to the ice, also took the first mail back to New Zealand.

Shackleton was a conscientious postmaster. He opened the post office while lying alongside pack ice one mile from the shore in King Edward VII Land territorial waters.

"I received letters for dispatch at the first opportunity", he wrote to Sir Joseph, "And issued stamps for future correspondence".

The mail brought from New Zealand included letters to King Albatross, Mr. Brown Seal, Mr. White Seal, Mr. Skua Gull, Jack Penguin, esq., and King Penguin.

"These letters were dealt with as far as possible", Shackleton wrote. "The letters addressed to members of the penguin family were delivered, and the surprise of these birds was evident." The seals also received their letters, and the ones addressed to Snowy Mountain, Jack Frost, and Mr. Iceberg were also delivered. Letters which could not be delivered were returned to New Zealand.

Shackleton tried to place a brass cylinder with stamps and other objects in it at the South Pole, but about 150 km short of the Pole he and his party ran short of food and had to turn back. Shackleton buried the cylinder in the snow, took a photograph of the spot with a British flag flying over it, then took the flag and pressed on for base camp.

Shackleton's post office was closed on 4 March, 1909, as the doughty Irishman and his companions headed north.

Scott returned to the Antarctic in 1910 and was also issued with a number of overprinted 1d stamps. These were overprinted "Victoria Land" as this time the office was to have been set up in the Victoria Land



quadrant of Antarctica. Scott's appointment as postmaster was made on 26 November, 1910. The post office was closed on 13 February, 1913, after sending four mails to New Zealand.

Four American Antarctic expeditions headed by Rear Admiral Byrd ventured south between 1928 and 1946. Then, in the 1950's, there was talk of a Commonwealth expedition. This time, New Zealand mountaineer Sir Edmund Hillary, leader of the New Zealand section, was appointed postmaster.

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#### 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.

## PRECANCEL COLLECTING

By Dale Besom

What is a precancel? Basically they are stamps that are cancelled before placing them in the mail. However, these cancels have to be done with an approved precancelling device, plate, etc.

One has to look at precancel collecting as a specialized way to collect U.S. stamps. There are only two classes of precancels - the bureau prints and the city types, which are also called locals.

The bureau prints are printed by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing in Washington, D.C. and are produced for those cities that require large quantities of precancels. The city types are made at the local post offices by a rubber or metal handstamp precancel device or, if larger quantities are needed, by an electro printing plate that is mounted on a printing press.

Precancel collectors do not consider watermarks. This makes it nice as you would waste a lot of time watermarking the earlier issues, and when finished still not be sure of what you had.

Who uses precancels? Currently, advertisers using the bulk rate and using the precancel with lines only, no names. Before meters and mailing permits, there was heavy parcel post usage, grocery handbill usage, and church bulletin, etc. usage.

How do you separate and arrange precancels? The first separation is by state, followed by city, next the precancel type, then the stamp issue, and finally by the denomination.

The more popular ways to collect are: (1) General - collect one of each precancel from every town in



every state in every style; (2) Collect the precancels of your home state or states; (3) Collect one precancel from each town that ever used them (about 21,000); (4) Collect one precancel of each type used by all the cities (about 40,000); (5) Collect the Bureau print precancels - these are well documented in catalogues and total about 9,500.

Some specialized collections include double line electros, the 1932 Washington Bicentennial, pre-1922 classics and dated control precancels.

In 1938, the Post Office Department thought there was a lot of reuse of precancels, so it said all denominations 6¢ and up should have the user's initials and the date on them.

Precancel collectors usually branch out from the regular U.S. collecting. The beginning precancel collector should not feel badly because he does not have many stamps. It is estimated that there are upwards of one million different U.S. precancels. With that many precancels and so many ways of collecting them, collectors are set for several centuries!

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#### HEAD COUNT FROM PITCAIRN ISLAND

Based on the official census, the total number of Pitcairn Islanders is 50 - with the following names:

Brown:	3
Christian:	28
Clark:	1
Warren:	13
Young:	5

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## PRINCESSES OF HAWAII

By Helen Coekburn

(Courtesy of "Women on Stamps Study Unit" of  
the American Topical Association)

Five women of Hawaiian nobility have appeared on stamps, all on definitives of Hawaii between 1864 and 1889. Hawaii was an independent kingdom until 1893 when a provisional government was set up. Hawaii was annexed by the U.S. in 1898 and became the 50th state in 1959. A study of these women gives one an insight into the times and events of Hawaiian history in the last half of the 19th century.

### VICTORIA KAMAMALU

Hawaii 1864 - Scott #30, #53

Victoria was born on November 1st at Honolulu Fort, the youngest child of Kinau and Kekuanaoa, and sister of Kamehameha IV (Alexander) and Kamehameha V (Lot).

She was the fourth and last Prime Minister or Kuhina Nui, reigning from January 15, 1855 to August 13, 1864. She inherited this position from her mother, who died when Victoria was one year old. While she was growing up, her office was administered by a regent, Kekaulohi, the mother of King William.

Kamehameha V, unmarried and childless, proclaimed his sister, Victoria, as Heir Presumptive in 1864. After she died in 1866, he did not name another heir, and the line died out.

Victoria Kamamalu had a tragic love affair which marred her life. She fell in love with a married man, an Englishman by the name of Monsarrat. Of course the King did not approve, and as Kuhina Nui



of the land, Victoria had to sign the papers that banished her lover from the Islands. After this humiliating scandal, she turned away from Western influences and retreated to the ways of her ancestors.

She was very musical and led the choir of the Kawaiahao Church until her death at the age of 28 (some say of a broken heart) on May 29, 1866, and was deeply mourned.

#### MIRIUM LIKELIKE

Hawaii 1875 - Scott #37

Miriam was born on January 13th and was the sister of King David Kalakaua, Prince Leleiohoku and Queen Liliuokalani. Her father was the chief Kapakea, and her mother was Keohakalole.

She married a Scotsman, Archibald Cleghorn, at Washington Place on September 22, 1870. Archibald supervised the landscaping of Honolulu's parks. They had one child, Victoria Kaiulani, who was born on October 16, 1876, and who was a great favorite of Queen Liliuokalani.

She died on February 2, 1887.

#### QUEEN EMMA

Hawaii 1875 - Scott #49

Born at Kawaihae in 1836, she was the daughter of Fanny Young and George Naea, and the granddaughter of the Englishmen, John Young, who was a friend and advisor to Kamehameha I. Her great-grandfather was Keliimaikai, the younger brother of Kamehameha I.

In infancy, Emma was adopted by her uncle, Dr. Thomas Rooke, an English physician from Honolulu who was married to her mother's sister, Grace Young. She was first educated at the Chief's Children's School by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cooke, and it was here that she first met Alexander Liholiho, who was to

become Kamehameha IV. Later, she had an English governess in Dr. Rooke's family.

From the time they were at school, "Aleck" said that Emma would be his wife. Love deepened between them, and they were married on June 19, 1856, at Kawaiahao Church. Their son, Albert Edward Kaulikeaouli, was born on May 20, 1858, but he died at the age of 4, the last child to be born to a Hawaiian monarch.

Emma was a woman of culture and refinement, with a kindly and lovable nature - a true gentlewoman. Her sympathies were with the English, and this had an important effect on the King. She visited England and became a life-long friend of Queen Victoria. With her husband, she founded the Queen's Hospital for indigent Hawaiians in 1859.

When her husband died in 1863, she retired to "Rooke House" which she had inherited from her foster parents. Her brother-in-law, Lot, Kamehameha V, did not have a successor and was succeeded by William Lunalilo, elected as sovereign by the Legislature, but he died a year later (1873).

Queen Emma and David Kalakaua were the contenders for the throne: Emma was considered a British influence, and Kalakaua an American. Kalakaua won the election (39 votes to 6) on February 12, 1874, and the Queen's supporters rioted, sacked the Court House and beat the native electors.

Queen Emma once more retired to Rooke House and died on April 25, 1885.

#### QUEEN JULIA KAPIOLANI

Hawaii 1875 - Scott #41

Born on December 31, 1834 at Hilo, Julia was the granddaughter of Kauai's King Kaumualii and his wife, who was the widow of Chief Benjamin Namakeha.



She married David Kalakaua on December 19, 1863 and reigned with him until his death in 1890. They were crowned on February 12, 1883 in a special coronation nine years after he ascended the throne.

Queen Kapiolani was invited to attend the Golden Jubilee for Queen Victoria of England in 1887. As she spoke little English, the King's sister, Lydia, later Queen Liliuokalani, accompanied her. They traveled to San Francisco and then to Washington, D.C., Boston and New York. On the steamship "City of Rome", they traveled to England.

Kapiolani and Liliuokalani were presented to Queen Victoria (Kapiolani in her famous "Peacock Dress" of royal blue velvet trimmed with peacock feathers). They gave Victoria a gift of a framed wreath of feathers from the rare Hawaiian "oo" bird.

Kapiolani had many philanthropies, including Kapiolani House in Honolulu for the children of indigent Hawaiians. She worked tirelessly to elevate standards of maternity and child care.

She died on June 24, 1899 at Pualeilani, Waikiki.

#### QUEEN LYDIA LILIUOKALANI

Hawaii 1889 - Scott #52

Lydia was born on September 2, 1838 and was the daughter of Chief Kapaaakea and Keohokole. She was the sister of King Kalakaua. Immediately after birth, she was adopted by Chief Paki and his wife, Konia, and brought up with their daughter, Bernice Pauahi. This was the custom, as alliances by adoption cemented ties between the chiefs.

From age 4, she attended the Royal School run by Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, where she was friendly with Princess Victoria. When her schooling was complete, she lived with Bernice and her husband, Charles Bishop. She became engaged to Prince William, but no marriage took place.

In 1859, Lydia became engaged to John Owen Dominis, a young man on the staff of Prince Lot. John's father was a sea captain, and his mother was from Boston, a descendant of early English settlers.

After a two-year engagement, the couple was married on September 16, 1862 at the home of Bernice Bishop by Rev. Dr. Damon. They lived at Washington Place, the home of John's father. John was appointed Governor of Oahu by Kamehameha V in 1863, and he held the post until his death in 1891.

When the Heir Presumptive, Prince Leliohoku, died of rheumatic fever in 1877, King Kalakaua proclaimed Lydia as Heir Presumptive, and she took the title of Liliuokalani. She acted as Regent when Kalakaua was on a world tour in 1881, and won praise for her prudence and tact.

Liliuokalani came to the throne in 1891. She tried to present the Legislative Assembly with a new constitution to restore to the Hawaiians control of their country and their fortune and to return power to the ruling monarchy. The Americans and other foreigners, who controlled most of Hawaii's wealth, revolted. A "Provisional Committee" took over the government and abolished the monarchy, deposing Liliuokalani on January 17, 1893.

The Republic of Hawaii was established, with Sanford B. Dole as President, but in the same year, Robert Wilcox led a small army to overthrow the new government. He was defeated in January of 1895, and 190 people were arrested for treason, including the Queen. She was held prisoner in Iolani Palace. In order to assure amnesty for the other prisoners, the Queen officially signed abdication papers on January 24, 1895.

Queen Liliuokalani was a gifted musician and composed more than 100 songs. She is world-famous as



the composer of the bitter-sweet "Aloha-Oe", the traditional song of farewell to the Islands.

On her retirement from public life, the Queen made her home at Washington Place until her death on November 11, 1917.

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#### HAWAII MISSIONARIES



1851 TO 1852