

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



PUBLISHED BY: HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

P. O. Box 10115
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Issue No. 29

October 1982

October 1982

Fellow Philatelists:

Our plans for HAPEX-83 are under way.

DATES: January 14, 15, and 16, 1983.

PLACE: The Pacific Ballroom in The
Ilikai Hotel, Waikiki.

THEME: Coins on Stamps.

Our theme was chosen to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the issuance of the King Kalakaua coins of 1883. However, our exhibits will feature coins on the stamps of all countries of the world - an interesting topical subject.

We are looking for exhibitors and dealers to join with us in January.

If you would like a Prospectus for the Show, please drop us a note, and a copy will be sent to you.

Aloha,

Wayne T. Yakuma
Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1982

OFFICERS OF THE HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President	-	Mr. Wayne T. Yakuma
1st Vice President	-	Mr. Max W. Starr
2nd Vice President	-	Mr. Walter C. Taggart
Secretary	-	Mrs. Virginia May Lewis
Treasurer	-	Mr. Kay H. Hoke
Auctioneer	-	Mr. Joseph Sunderland

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.

"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

Editor - Mrs. Virginia May Lewis

Subscription Price: \$3.00 per year (4 issues)

Advertising Rate: \$5.00 per issue (half page)
\$10.00 per issue (full page)

Checks payable to:

HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
P. O. Box 10115
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

EARLY LISTINGS OF HAWAIIAN STAMPS

I. SCOTT STAMP CATALOGUE OF 1890

By L. J. Crampon and William Crampon

Old stamp catalogues, being preserved by the American Philatelic Research Library, are useful in tracing changes in general knowledge about, and values of, Hawaiian stamps.

In this article, the 1890 Scott Catalogue is discussed, a catalogue published during the reign of Kalakaua when many of the stamps listed were still available - at face - from the post office. In the next "PO'OLEKA O HAWAII", the 1905 Scott Catalogue will be treated, one published shortly after annexation, when Hawaiian stamps had been replaced by those of the United States. This will be followed by a review of the 1920 Scott Catalogue, published after the bulk of the now known Hawaiian varieties had been identified.

Very little research had been done on Hawaiian stamps before 1890. Two articles by Thomas G. Thrum and the comments appearing in Gray's Catalogue, all dating from the 1890's, represent the majority of published information. The works of Walter Giffard, Brewster Kenyon, John Luff, and Clifton Howes were first published between 1890 and 1905, a period during which Stanley Gibbons, himself, visited Hawaii on a stamp-buying trip. The 1905-1920 period saw such major works as those of Charles Richards and Henry Crocker. Though the writings of these men may not have been read by the average collector or dealer, that their findings and conclusions found their way into the stamp world is evidenced by changes in catalogue listings.

On the following page the complete 1890 Scott Catalogue listing of Hawaiian stamps is reproduced. Should you wonder why Provisional Government, Republic, and Official stamps are missing, this catalogue was published

HAWAIIAN STAMP LISTINGS, SCOTT CATALOGUE OF 1890

New Used HAWAIIAN ISLES, O.

Series of 1851-2



1	2c blue	500	00
2	5c blue	300	00
3	18c blue	200	00
4	18c blue H.I. & U. S.	300	00

Series of 1853.



5	5c blue	50	
6	18c vermilion	1	75

Series of 1859-67.



Wove paper.

7	1c blue, bluish p.	10	00
8	2c black, bluish p.	6	00
9	1c black, bluish p.	7	50
10	2c blue, bluish p.	10	00
11	1c black, white p.	5	00
12	2c black, white p.	5	00
13	5c blue, bluish p.	4	00

Name both sides.

14	5c blue, bluish p.	4	00
----	--------------------	---	----

Laid paper.

15	1c black, white p.	75	
16	2c black, white p.	75	

Series of 1862-89.



17	2c rose	1	00
18	2c rose, wove p.	10	

New Used Series of 1864-71.



Various portraits.

Perf. 12

19	2c vermilion	8	4
20	5c blue	15	5
21	1c violet	3	3
22	6c green	12	8
23	18c red	35	20

Series of 1875-82.



24	2c brown	5	2
25	12c black	25	12
26	1c blue	5	8
27	2c rose	5	1
28	5c ultramarine	10	2
29	10c black	25	7
30	15c brown	30	10

Series of 1883-6.

31	1c green	8	2
32	25c purple	50	20
33	50c red	90	35
34	\$1 vermilion	1	75
35	10c vermilion	90	12
36	12c mauve	25	8
37	10c red brown	20	8

Envelope Stamps

Series of 1884.

45	1c green	5	5
46	2c rose	6	5
47	4c vermilion	12	10
48	5c blue	15	12
49	10c black	30	20

prior to the overthrow of the Hawaiian Monarchy. Prices seem unbelievably low; look at the stamps valued at 10¢ or less - and a dealer would probably ask only half-catalogue. Excluding the four Missionaries, you probably could have purchased the entire lot from a dealer for about \$40, possibly \$35.

But have these stamps really increased significantly in value? The annual growth rate in catalogue value for the 30 mint plus the 38 used listings has averaged only 4.9%. Excluding the four Missionaries and four envelopes (1890 Scott #1-4 and #45-49), it averaged 5.4%. Had you invested \$1,000 in Hawaiian stamps, other than the Missionaries, at that time, your investment would now be worth about \$125,000. But had you made the mistake of including the Missionaries, the present value of the investment would be only \$82,500. However, had the same \$1,000 been placed in a bank at 6%, your present bank balance would be about \$213,000! Let's look at it another way. There is something called inflation that since 1890 has averaged 2.7% per year. This means that in real value your investment would have increased only 2.6% per year. Better to have bought land in Kahala.

(There are some within H.P.S. who probably disagree, who think Hawaiian stamps are a good long-run investment. Good! "PO'OLEKA" editor, Mrs. Virginia Lewis needs articles, and her address is P.O. Box 10115, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816.)

The average annual growth rates have varied from 3.1% to 8.2% for individual listings, but for better than three out of every four it has been within the 4.0%-5.9% range. (For our statisticians, the mean is 5.40%, the median is 5.37%, and the standard deviation is 0.94%).

One listing, the 10¢ vermilion Bank Note (1890 Scott #35) has had a significantly low growth rate, the result of either a high 1890 value or a low 1982 value. Although this stamp was then still available from the post office for 10¢, the catalogue value is

90¢. Scott was then quoting values for mint copies currently available at the post office at roughly twice face; the 18 Bank Notes available in 1890 had a catalogue value of 2.4 times face. If so, the 10¢ vermilion probably should have been listed at 25¢ or 30¢. (Did some clerk misread a manuscript 30¢ for a 90¢?) But by 1895 the catalogue value of the 10¢ vermilion had fallen into line with the other 10¢ Bank Notes.

At the other extreme are two listings with significantly high annual growth rates, the 5¢ blue Boston Engraved of 1853 in mint condition and the same stamp used, listed in 1890 as #5. Let's look at this stamp.

As early as 1874, Thomas Thrum had identified two varieties of the 5¢ blue, one on white paper and the other on bluish. But collectors, dealers, and Scott seem to have ignored Thrum. In 1893 Walter Giffard identified three, varying chiefly in paper - white wove, thin bluish-white wove, and blue wove. But Giffard adds that the blue wove paper variety was deemed worthless by the Postmaster General in 1867 and, a year or two later, was overprinted "SPECIMEN". Giffard also notes that still another 5¢ blue imperforate was printed in 1887 and overprinted "REPRINT" in 1892. By 1895, Brewster Kenyon was listing five varieties as follows: (1) blue on thick creamy-white, 1853; (2) dark blue on thick creamy-white, 1853; (3) light blue on very thick creamy-white, 1855; (4) blue on very thin blue, 1864; (5) bright blue on yellowish-white, 1889. Giffard missed what we now know as #9 and Kenyon gives a sub-variety of #5 but ignores #8. For the record, here are the Meyer-Harris and 1982 Scott varieties:

<u>1982 Scott</u>	<u>Meyer- Harris</u>	<u>5¢ Blue Boston Engraved</u>
5	5	Blue on thick white wove paper, 1853
8	8	Blue on thin white wove paper, 1857
9	18	Blue on thin bluish wove paper, 1861
10	35	Blue or dull blue on grayish white wove paper, 1868
10R	61	Blue or dull greenish blue on thick cream wove paper, 1889

The last two identified were subsequently overprinted, one in 1869 and the other in 1892. When the 1890 Scott Catalogue was published, #10 (and from this point all references are to 1982 Scott numbers) had been overprinted with copies of the overprint available from the Honolulu post office, and #10R was still available without overprint.

Although by 1890 Kenyon and other Hawaiian specialists undoubtedly knew about or suspected the existence of major varieties of this 5¢ imperforate, such knowledge had not yet reached the general stamp public. Lacking modern communication techniques, news traveled slowly. And Scott was merely reflecting the market. Scott reports for selected years appear in the following tabulation:

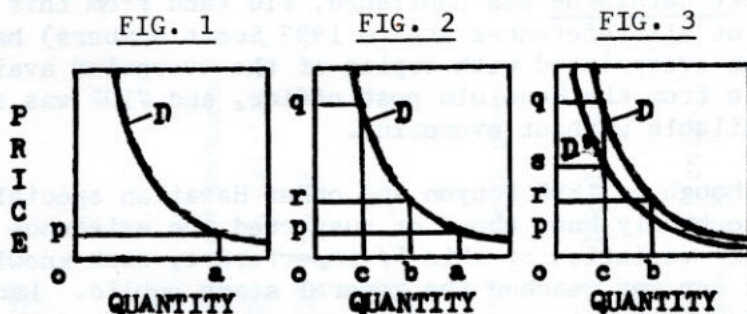
SCOTT CATALOGUE VALUES FOR THE 5¢ BLUE KAMEHAMEHA III
IMPERFORATE

Scott 1982 No.		1890	1895	1900	1905	1910
5	mint	\$0.50	\$12.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
	used	0.50	25.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
8	mint	-	-	5.00	25.00*	25.00
	used	-	-	5.00	15.00*	15.00
9	mint	-	2.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
	used	-	5.00	6.50	8.00	8.00
10	mint	-	-	-	3.50	3.50
10R	mint	-	-	-	-	4.50*

* Scott Catalogue shows variety existing but does not report price. Figures shown here estimated.

Had the 5¢ blue imperforate listed followed the growth trend of other Hawaiian stamps, the 1910 catalogue value would have been \$3.50-\$3.75, mint, and \$2.25, used. The following hypothetical example may help explain what happened. For this, we will use a 2¢ rose for which a certain demand exists. More collectors will and can purchase a stamp if the price is low, or we might say that the price that the stamp will command

varies inversely with the quantity or supply available. This demand is portrayed as D in Fig. 1.



For our example, assume that the supply available is o-a or, say, 1,000 copies, and that collectors are willing to pay \$1.00 per copy, represented by price o-p in Fig. 1. However, it becomes known that there are two 2¢ stamps, a carmine variety as well as the rose, both of which had previously been considered as rose. Of the supply, o-a or 1,000 stamps, o-b or 700 copies were carmine and the remaining only 300, or o-c, were actually rose. Note, in Fig. 2, the price of the scarce 2¢ rose with quantity o-c jumps to o-q, say \$10.00, while the price of the more common variety, the 2¢ carmine, increased to o-r, say \$2.00. In both cases the supply available was less than the original supply of the combined classification, causing the price of both varieties to exceed the original price - and demand had not changed.

To continue the example, assume that, in a year or two, it was established that the 2¢ rose was a reprint or an official imitation. Scarce as it is, it was never used to pay postage. Some collectors would probably shy away from the reprint, which is to say that the demand for the reprint will be less than the demand for the original. Thus we have, in Fig. 3, a second and lower demand curve, D'. Although o-c copies are available, the price, using the new lower demand curve, is o-s, say \$6.00, rather than o-r, or \$10.00.

Other factors could also have been influencing the

supply-demand relationship. If the changes suggested in this example took place over a period of time, the overall demand probably would have increased, producing increases in price. Likewise, there may have been a loss in copies available, reducing the supply, also producing an increase in price. Or inflation may have played a role. Yet we may generalize by saying that the identification and acceptance of the existences of two or more major varieties of what had once been considered as a single stamp will lead to higher prices for all such varieties.

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SUPPLY OF 5¢ BOSTON
ENGRAVED STAMPS ACCOUNTED FOR BY VARIETIES KNOWN

Variety*		<u>1890</u>	<u>1895</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1915</u>
5	mint	67.4%	12.3%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
	used	32.6	14.4	5.2	5.2	5.2
	total	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>8.6%</u>	<u>8.6%</u>	<u>8.6%</u>
8	mint	-	-	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
	used	-	-	9.2	9.2	9.2
	total	-	-	<u>18.1%</u>	<u>18.1%</u>	<u>18.1%</u>
9	mint	-	55.1%	55.1%	17.7%	17.7%
	used	-	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2
	total	-	<u>73.3%</u>	<u>73.3%</u>	<u>35.9%</u>	<u>35.9%</u>
10	mint	-	-	-	37.4%	23.4%
10R	mint	-	-	-	-	14.0%
TOTAL		<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

* 1982 Scott numbers used here. #10 and #10R not known to exist used.

These are among the types of things happening to this 5¢ blue during the 1890-1910 period. We can estimate that in 1890 the combined supply of stamps classified by Scott in 1890 as #5 was about 7,500 excluding overprints and the 8,400 unoverprinted copies of #10R still available at the post office. What was known as #5 in 1890, or what is now the combined total of #5, #8, #9, #10, and #10R, accounted for 100% of the 5¢ blue supply.

In the preceding table the percentages of the total 5¢ blues considered as various varieties in selected years are presented. The high percentage of #5, mint, in 1890 (67.4%) is due to the inclusion of the relatively common reissues. Compare the 1910 percentages with the 1910 catalogue values presented in the table on page 5; a very high relationship exists. (For our statisticians, $r = -.86$.) This correlation would have been even higher had we been able to take into consideration the differences in demand for the regular postal issues and for the reissues or reprints.

Though the 5¢ blue Boston Engraved may be the best example of the impact of new variety identification, similar changes occurred in the following 1890 listings:

LISTINGS FOR WHICH MAJOR VARIETIES IDENTIFIED,
1890-1910

1890 Scott #	Description	Average Annual Growth Rate, 1890-1910
5	5¢ blue, Boston Engraved, mint	25.9%
5	5¢ blue, Boston Engraved, used	22.7
18	2¢ rose, Boston Lithograph, wove, mint	20.3
17	2¢ rose, Boston Lithograph, used	16.2
17	2¢ rose, Boston Lithograph, mint	14.5
6	13¢ vermilion, Boston Engraved, mint	12.4
8	2¢ black, Numeral, used	12.2
19	2¢ vermilion, Bank Note, used	12.2
19	2¢ vermilion, Bank Note, mint	11.8
10	2¢ blue, Numeral, used	11.0
27	2¢ rose, Bank Note, mint	11.0
27	2¢ rose, Bank Note, used	9.4
--	Above listings combined	11.7%
--	All other 1890 listings	8.4%

The years immediately following 1890 were those during which new varieties were being identified, findings that led to new Scott listings. Significant as this was in producing higher catalogue values, the expansion of demand through new collector interests

accounted for the bulk of the growth. The following closing tabulation provides very rough estimates of the influence of various factors on 1890-1910 Hawaiian stamp value increases:

	<u>Percentage of Total Growth</u>
Increased demand	72%
New variety identification	26
Inflation	1
Loss of stamps	<u>1</u>
	100%

References:

- Thomas G. Thrum, "List and Description of Hawaiian Postage Stamps and Their Time of Issue", Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1875, 1874.
- Thomas G. Thrum, "History and Description of Hawaiian Postage Stamps", Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1876, 1875.
- Walter M. Giffard, "Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Hawaii (Sandwich Islands), Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1894, 1893, and republished by Press Pacifica, 1974.
- Brewster C. Kenyon, History of the Postal Issues of Hawaii, 1895.
- Henry A. Meyer, Frederic R. Harris, and others, Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History, 1948, Chapters 15 and 16.
- Scott Publishing Company, 1890 Scott Stamp Catalogue.

* * * * *

EARLIEST KNOWN USAGES OF HAWAIIAN STAMPED ENVELOPES

By Albert J. Schwalm.

The problems that arise in determining the Earliest Reported Postmarks (ERP) on the postal cards of Hawaii also exist in canvassing known collectors of envelopes.

The following is the latest compilation of the earliest known usages of Hawaiian stamped envelopes, and it is apparent that earlier dates may be expected. Any reported items of earlier postmarks will be published in a future issue of "The Postal Stationery of Hawaii".

The list is in chronological order as per UPSS listing and with Scott's number as an additional reference.

All postmarks are Honolulu unless noted. Where postmarks are not listed, we have no date of use on record.

Ownership is recorded by initials only as a means of control of data.

<u>UPSS</u>	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Canceled</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Owner</u>
1	U 1a	1884 1¢ Green	5	Dec 13 1893	local use	TT-S
2	U 1	1885 1¢ Pale Green	6	Mar 10 1887	local use	PEK
2a	--	1885 1¢ Green	6	Mar 2 1886	local use	PH
3	U 1	1889 1¢ Pale Green w/o Flaw	6			

3a	U 1	1889 1 ϕ Pale Green w/Flaw	6	Jan 15 1890	MB
4	U 2b	1884 2 ϕ Rose	5	Jan 9 1885 local use	AJS
4a	U 2b	1884 2 ϕ Rose w/add lines	5	Jan 8 1885 local use	MB
5	U 2b	1884 2 ϕ Rose	6	Nov 21 1884 Waimea cut sq, could be 4 or 4a	MB
6	U 2c	1889 2 ϕ Pink	6	Dec 17 1889	GB
6a	U 2	1889 2 ϕ Carmine	6	Apr 21 1891	MB
6a	U 2a	1889 2 ϕ Red	6	May ? 1891 to Mass. (Rec'd May 18 1891)	PEK
7	U 3	1884 4 ϕ Vermilion	6	Feb 14 1885 to Nova Scotia	JWL
8	U 4	1884 5 ϕ Blue	5	Sep 26 1885 Lahaina	AJS
9	U 4	1884 5 ϕ Blue	6	Jun 16 1884 to Tennessee	MB
9a1	U 4	1884 5 ϕ Blue w/WF in Brown	6	May 2 1886 to SF	RAS
9a2	U 4	1884 5 ϕ Blue w/WF in Gray	6		
9a3	U 4	1884 5 ϕ Blue w/WF in Blue	6	Feb 15 1884 via SF unadd half of paste up	AJO
10	U 5	1884 10 ϕ Black	6	Jan 13 1886 to Germany	RW
10a	U 5	1884 10 ϕ Black w/WF in Brown	6		
11	U 5	1884 10 ϕ Black	10	Dec 20 1889	FS

<u>UPSS</u>	<u>Scott</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Canceled</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Owner</u>
11a1	U 5	1884 10¢ Black w/WF in Brown	10	Aug 1 1887		RAS
11a2	U 5	1884 10¢ Black w/WF in Gray	10			
11a3	U 5	1884 10¢ Black w/WF in Blue	10			
12	U 6	1884 2¢ Rose w/Blue Inside	6	Apr 17 1885		AHS
13	U 7	1884 4¢ Vermilion w/Blue Inside	6	Jun 30 1891	to Bucharest	TT-S
14	U 8	1884 5¢ Blue w/Blue Inside	6	Aug 11 1886	to Calais, Me.	TT-S
14a	U 8	1884 5¢ Blue w/WF in Brown BI	6	Nov 14 1885	to SF	JFL
15	U 9	1884 10¢ Black w/Blue Inside	6			
15a	U 9	1884 10¢ Black w/WF in Brown BI	6			
16	U 10	1893 1¢ Green w/o Flaw	6			
16a	U 10	1893 1¢ Green w/Flaw	6	Sep 4 1893	local use	AJS
16b	U 10a	1893 1¢ Green w/Flaw Db1 o/p	6			
17	U 11	1893 2¢ Carmine	6	Sep 4 1893	local use	MB
17	--	1893 2¢ Rose	6	Feb 1 1894		RJP
17a	--	1893 2¢ Red	6	Sep ? 1893	to Penna.	GB
				Pd all SF Sep 20		
17b	U 11a	1893 2¢ Red w/Db1 o/p	6	Jan 11 1895	to Conn.	TT-S
17c	U 11c	1893 2¢ Red w/Triple o/p	6			
18	U 12	1893 5¢ Blue	5	Sep 13 1893	to SF	MB

19	U 12	1893 5¢ Blue	6	Aug 28 1893	FD use	RW
19a	U 12a	1893 5¢ Blue w/Db1 o/p	6	Jan 5 1895	to Comm.	PSC
19b	U 12b	1893 5¢ Blue w/Triple o/p	6	May 31 1894	to Calif.	TT-S
20	U 13	1893 10¢ Black	6	Sep 4 1893	local use	JS
20a	U 13a	1893 10¢ Black w/Db1 o/p	6	Sep 4 1893	local use	GNP
20b	U 13b	1893 10¢ Black w/Triple o/p	6			
21	U 13	1893 10¢ Black	10	Sep 3 1894	to Prussia	MB
21a	U 13	1893 10¢ Black w/Db1 o/p	10			
22	U 14	1893 10¢ Black w/Blue Inside	6	Jan 5 1894	to Germany	GB
SDE1	UE 1	1885 10¢ Black	6	Jul 7 1893	local use	SPB
*	*	*	*	*	*	*

The USPS has announced that Scott Publishing Company has been awarded a contract to produce about two million starter stamp collecting kits to be sold in local post offices throughout the country. Each kit will consist of a selection of about 30 different stamps.

The kits will be on sale in local post offices before Christmas 1982 at a price of \$2.50.

* * * * *

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

This informative history contains eight full-color 5x7 photos of all Hawaii issues; a price comparison between 1970 and 1980; and a rarity list of sixty Hawaiian stamps. Available for \$5.00 postpaid.

Also For Sale: Hawaii #5 to #82; all Officials; all Revenues; all Kahului Railroads; all the Envelopes and Postal Cards; a large stock of Envelopes and Cards postally used; a large stock of Hawaii Town Cancells, stamp varieties, proofs and essays.

All Hawaii's First Day Covers: #647, #648, #799, #1153, #1682, #1733 and #1963; the Airmails: #C-46, #C-55 and #C-84; and the Iolani Palace #UX-81.

For further information or for Bank Vault viewing:

Col. Pat Hogan
427 Kawaihae Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825
Telephone: (808) 396-0127

You know you are getting old when the stamps on the stack of old love letters start to seem more interesting than the letters themselves.

* * * * *

FATHER OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Heinrich Von Stephen, born on January 7, 1831 in Stolp, Pomerania, enlisted in the postal service as a clerk in his hometown shortly after celebrating his 17th birthday.

Applying his diligence and creativity towards tackling postal problems, Von Stephen soon began to rise through the ranks of the Prussian postal service.

In 1867, the young German was promoted to Head of the Postal Department in Berlin. It was at this stage that he began to deliberate on the need to create an international postal organization.

Three years later, Von Stephen received a further promotion to the rank of Director-General of the Post in the North German Confederation. It was at this point that Von Stephen went all out to make his dream of a world-wide postal body a living reality.

Inspired by the earlier attempt of U. S. Postmaster General Montgomery Blair to develop such an institution, the German finally succeeded in persuading his government and other nations to convene a special postal convention in 1874. The rest is history.

The fruits of his labor culminated in the creation of the U.P.U. - perhaps the major organization that is today responsible for the effective distribution of mail between different nations and territories on all seven continents of the world.

* * * * *

AN UPDATE

Submitted by Col. Pat Hogan

The April 1978 "PO'OLEKA 'O HAWAII", Issue No. 11, contained an article entitled "Results of a Study of the 6¢ and 10¢ Hawaii Provisional Government Overprint 'Color' Errors of 1893" by Wallace R. Beardsley with an illustration showing the number of color errors that had been identified by Mr. Beardsley.

In the October 1978 issue, No. 13, an update of the illustration was presented.

During the past four years, more of these elusive Hawaii stamps have been found and identified by Mr. Beardsley and Col. Hogan, and a new chart is now shown with all the presently known stamps.

As of this date, 28 of the #61B, and 27 of the #66C are known and plated. Of these, only one of the #61B and 4 of the #66C have been found used.

The used #61B (position 34) has a Honolulu cancel. Of the #66C, positions 27 and 29 were used at Kahului, Maui, and positions 33 and 34 were used at Lihue, Kauai.

The sheet positions, updated, are shown on the following page.

Hawaii collectors who know of the existence of any of these Color Errors are asked to write to Col. Hogan, 427 Kawaihae St., Honolulu, HI. 96825, or to Mr. Beardsley, P.O. Box 531, Newark, CA. 94560. All information will be kept confidential as the only purpose of this effort is to find and identify as many of these Hawaii stamps as possible.

Mr. Beardsley and the HPS Expertizing Committee issue Certificates of Genuineness, at no charge, to all owners who cooperate in this effort at plating the Hawaii Color Errors of 1893.

HAWAII COLOR ERRORS OF 1893

66C

6¢ Green

1	2	3	4	5
X ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	
X ₁₁	X ₁₂			X ₁₅
X ₁₆	X ₁₇		X ₁₉	X ₂₀
X ₂₁		X ₂₃	X ₂₄	X ₂₅
X ₂₆	X ₂₇		X ₂₉	
X ₃₁		X ₃₃	X ₃₄	
X ₄₁		X ₄₃	X ₄₄	
X ₄₆	X ₄₇		X ₄₉	

61B

10¢ Brown

1	2	3	4	5
X ₆	X ₇	X ₈	X ₉	
				X ₁₅
	X ₁₇		X ₁₉	
X ₂₁	X ₂₂	X ₂₃	X ₂₄	X ₂₅
X ₂₆			X ₂₉	X ₃₀
			X ₃₄	
X ₃₆	X ₃₇	X ₃₈	X ₃₉	
		X ₄₃		X ₄₅
X ₄₆	X ₄₇	X ₄₈	X ₄₉	X ₅₀

Numbers denote plate position.

Identified positions are denoted by "X".

Multiples are denoted by enclosed borders.

Used copies are denoted by a small "o".

* * * * *

THE UNITED STATES AEROGRAMME

A lettersheet was first introduced in the United States in 1861 to provide soldiers in the Civil War with a convenient form for correspondence, but they were not popular and were withdrawn in 1864.

They were introduced several times until 1902, and were not issued again until 1947 when the first aerogramme of the United States made its appearance.

However, the world's first airletters were privately produced in Paris during the Siege of 1870-71 and were inscribed 'Par Ballon Monte' (via Piloted Balloon). They were issued in five different colors, and by the time the Siege ended in January 1871, sixty-six balloons carried about 3 million letters out of Paris, as well as 110 passengers.

During the early years of experimental airmails, the forwarding of letters by air was regarded somewhat as a novelty, but as the services became established and more efficient, the carriage of mail became more important as a time saver. It was the increasing problem of restrictions in uplifted weight that eventually brought about the airletter which was later renamed the aerogramme.

Guatemala is credited with having the first philatelic Air Letter sheet, followed by Siam two years later in 1932.

From then onward, the growth of the aerogramme has soared.

* * * * *