

# PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Fellow Philatelists:

On August 21, 1983, Hawaii commenced the celebratory year of its Jubilee of Statehood, proclaimed by its Governor, the Honorable George R. Ariyoshi.

HAPEX-84 was approved as one of the projects recognized by The 1984 Hawaii Statehood Silver Jubilee Committee. Truly an honor for the Hawaiian Philatelic Society.

Exhibits of postal stationery from that important day - August 21, 1959, the date of Hawaii's admission as the 50th State - will be displayed.

AND - A very extensive display of the Hawaiian postal issues and stationery from the Honolulu Advertiser and Atherton collections - an unprecedented opportunity to view philatelic material never before exhibited.

Don't miss it!

HAPEX-84: January 13, 14, and 15, 1984, in the Pacific Ballroom of The Ilikai Hotel, Waikiki, Honolulu.

Aloha,

*Wayne T. Yakuma*  
Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1983

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"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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# THE POSTAL STATIONERY OF HAWAII

## UNDER U.S. ADMINISTRATION

By Albert J. Schwalm

Many collectors of postal stationery literature collect the postal stationery of their particular locality or specific State(s). It is found that such literature contains data from all of our fifty States and must be thumbed through to find the one that is relevant. Of special interest to the collectors of Hawaiian postal stationery, this article is an attempt to place in one edition the postal stationery of Hawaii under U.S. Administration.

The postal stationery of the Kingdom of Hawaii and those issued by the Government of the Republic lost franking power on June 14, 1900 and were replaced by the current postal paper of the United States. From a philatelic standpoint, Hawaii has used, since 1900, regularly issued United States stamps and stationery, undistinguishable from those used within the borders of the United States itself, except by postmarks, pre-cancellations or corner cards.

The stationery items used by Hawaii before August 21, 1959, when Hawaii became a State of the United States of America, are considered Territorials. The material covered herein is applicable to Flag Cancellations, Precanceled Envelopes, and Mailers Postmark Permit Precancels.

For permission to use their material, sincere appreciation is gratefully extended to the following editors and publishers:

Ben D. Hedding

Flag Cancel Society

Steve Pavlina

United Postal Stationery Society

## FLAG CANCELLATIONS

A U.S. Flag Cancel is a duplex marking formally used by the USPS consisting of a circular postmark on one part and a U.S. Flag cancellation as the other part.

The first flag cancel came into being on October 31, 1894. The machine that made the flag impression was manufactured by the American Postal Machine Co. of Boston, Mass., who had made canceling machines for the Post Office Dept. previously. By 1900, the design caught on and more than 500 Post Offices had flag canceling machines. Beginning in 1905, hand-powered machines were introduced into smaller offices. Widest use of flag cancels occurred about 1912 in more than 1,000 towns, and by 1920, more than 3,000 towns in every State and Territory of the United States were using flag canceling machines.

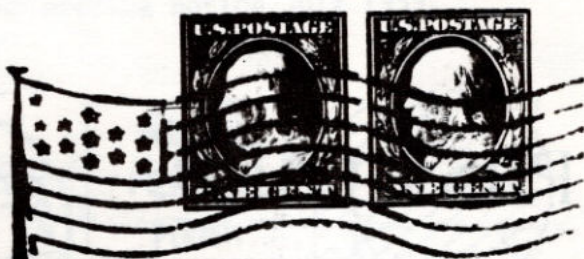
According to the Flag Cancel Society, Honolulu used flags from 1907 until December 1919, consisting of three different dials, Types B, H and A, all using flag cancel Type 14. Lahaina, Hawaii, used a Cummins Machine Flag cancel with year date in 1912-1913-1915 and without year date 1914-16.

These flag cancellations may be found on the postal cards and envelopes of the United States as well as post cards and stationery to which adhesives were added. 80% of the flags are on picture post cards, covers perhaps 15%, and 5% Government postal cards.

POSTAL CARD



Type B used in 1907, 1908, 1910 and 1912.



E. E. Mann  
St. Paul & Northern P. Co.

Type H used in 1909, 1911, 1913, 1914 and 1915.



Charles J. Sims

Type A used in 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919.  
During 1919 there was no year date in cancel.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK #1.

Lahaina, Hawaii



POST CARD.

ORIENTAL EXHIBIT

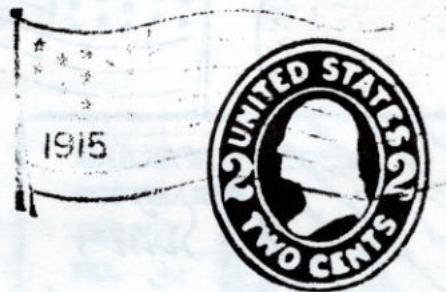
THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN  
ON THIS SIDE.



To your  
happy new

Mr. W. A. Crocker

Without year date.



With year date.

## PRECANCELED ENVELOPES

Precanceled envelopes are used by bulk mailers of third class material. The advantage of these envelopes to the mailer is that the postage rate is cheaper, while the advantage to the USPS is that the envelopes do not have to be further canceled in the individual post offices. Since the envelopes are already canceled, considerable time is saved in handling them, with subsequent benefit to customers and postal employees.

There are two distinctive categories of precanceled envelopes, those printed by the International Envelope Co. of Dayton, Ohio, under contract to the Post Office Dept. from 1928 through December 1964, and those printed by a local printer through arrangements with the post office concerned. Those in the first category are known as government printed precanceled envelopes, and the ones in the second category are locally printed precanceled envelopes or "locals".

Presented here is a listing of the printed precanceled envelopes for the towns in the State of Hawaii and means of identification.

<u>Aiea</u>	<u>Honolulu (Cont.)</u>
3b7 1B 30 47	1b1 A 50 30a
	E 30 30a
<u>Hilo</u>	1b2 A 50 33
3b3 E 30 43	A 50 39
0 CS	E 30 33
	E 30 36
<u>Honolulu</u>	E 30 39
1b1 A 1 30	E 30 41
A 21 30	
A 41 30	

Honolulu (Cont.)Honolulu (Cont.)

1b2 E 31 36 (1)

3b8 X 50 45

E 31 36 (2)

2D 30 46

E 31 36 (3)

2+ 30 46

E 31 36 (4)

2+ 30 46 (5)

E 50 36

2+ 30 46 (6)

E 50 39

Local Type 1

E 50 41

C 24 25

3b3 E 30 43

Kailua

E 50 43

3b7 0 30 46

0 30 43

Kapaa

X 30 43

3b7 1A 30 46

X 30 45

3b4 0 30 45

Lanikai

3b5 0 30 45

1b2 E 50 41

3b7 1A 66 46

E 50 43

1B 30 47

3b2 E 30 43

1B 66 47

3b7 0 Wh CS

0 30 46

3b8 X 30 45

Makawao

X 30 46

3b7 1B 30 47

(1) Printed dated "AES-Sep. '38"

(2) Printed dated "AES-Oct. '38"

(3) Printed dated "AES-Nov. '38"

(4) Printed dated "AES-Dec. '38"

(5) Red handstamp "ADD 1/8¢ Post Pd"

(6) Black handstamp "ADD 1/8¢ Post Pd"

The recognition and identification of a piece of precanceled postal stationery is as much a mystery to the average stationery collector as identification of postal stationery is to the average stamp collector. Identification by Thorp or Scott number is one thing - identification by the precancel overprint is another. The precancellation is the outstanding feature.

Let's start with the precancel code number used for precanceled envelopes printed for the Government by the envelope manufacturer. There are three parts to the number: the type of printing, whether the State name is abbreviated or not, and the phrase identifying the section of the Postal Laws and Regulations covering the specific use of the precancel, which is located in parenthesis under the cancellation on the precanceled envelope. First, identify the type of printing to determine the first digit of the code number as follows:

- 1 - Large serified capital letters
- 2 - Small serified capital letters
- 3 - Small not serified capital letters

Next, note the State name and add the proper letter designation shown:

- a - Abbreviated name (the most common type)
- b - Unabbreviated

Last, add the code number for the proper P.L. & R. phrase from the following list:

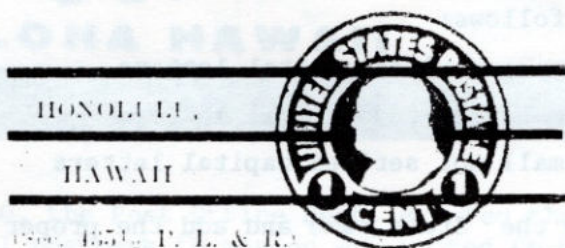
- 1 - Sec.435-1/2 P.L. & R. (1928)
- 2 - Sec.562 P.L. & R. (1932)
- 3 - Sec.34.66 P.L. & R. (1948)
- 4 - Sec.34.65(e) P.L. & R. (1948)
- 5 - 39C.F.R., 34.65(e) (1954)
- 6 - 39C.F.R., 34.66 (1954)

7 - Nonprofit Organization (1954)

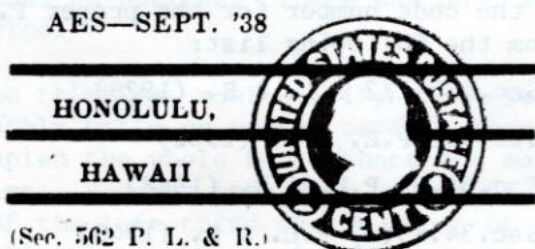
8 - Bulk Rate (1954)

This completes the identification of the precancellation marking. You end up with a number, letter, number combination, such as 1a1, 1b2, 3a3, 3b4, etc.

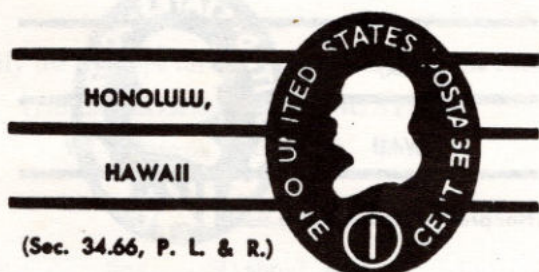
A total of five different denominations covering nine different stamps, including various stamp dies, on many different colors and styles of envelopes have been precanceled. Next, these must be identified and coded, using the Envelope Numbering System used by the Precanceled Envelope Collectors Club. This results in a code number such as: E 30 36, 1A 66 46, etc. Identify the stamp for the first letter, number, or combination of the code.



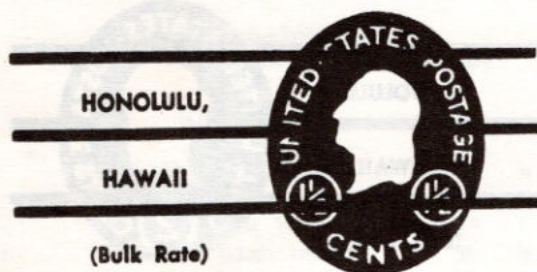
A-1¢ circular die A of 1916-50. Round "C" of Cent.



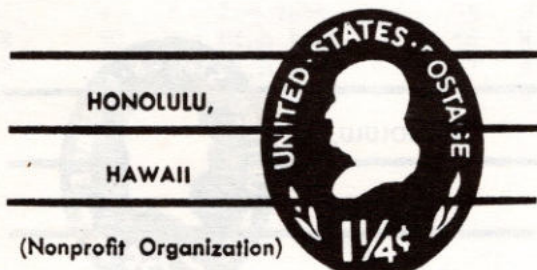
E-1¢ circular die E of 1916-50. Thin "C" of Cent.



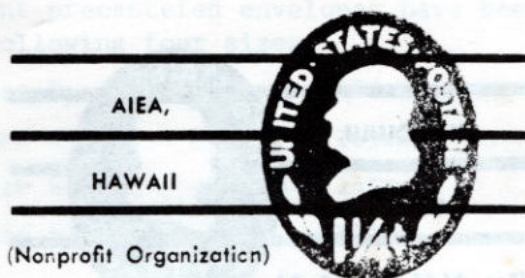
0-1¢ green oval stamp of 1950.



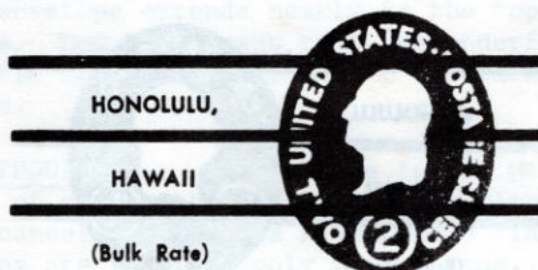
X-1-1/2¢ brown oval of 1951.



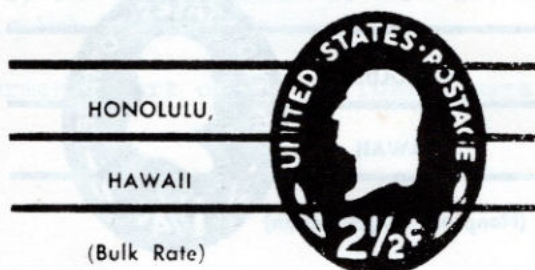
1A-1-1/4¢ die A of 1960. 2mm from leaf to "U" of  
United.



1B-1-1/4¢ die B of 1960. 1mm from leaf to "U" of United.



2D-2¢ die D of 1950. Cross bar of "A" in States is thick. "N" of United is tall.



2+-2-1/2¢ oval stamp of 1960.

Identify the envelope for the second number of the code.

# THE ENVELOPE NUMBERING SYSTEM

W - White; A - Amber; B - Blue

## SIZE 5

No.	With gum	No.	Without gum	No.	Window, no gum
1	W Low back	7	W Low back	13	W Low back
2	A Low back	8	A Low back	14	A Low back
3	B Low back	9	B Low back	15	B Low back
4	W High back	10	W High back	16	W High back
5	A High back	11	A High back	17	A High back
6	B High back	12	B High back	18	B High back

## SIZE 6-3/4

66 W High back. Knife 107

## SIZE 8 (10)

21	W Low back	27	W Low back	33	W Low back
22	A Low back	28	A Low back	34	A Low back
23	B Low back	29	B Low back	35	B Low back
24	W High back	30	W High back	36	W High back
25	A High back	31	A High back	37	A High back
26	B High back	32	B High back	38	B High back

## SIZE 13

41	W Low back	47	W Low back	53	W Low back
42	A Low back	48	A Low back	54	A Low back
43	B Low back	49	B Low back	55	B Low back
44	W High back	50	W High back	56	W High back
45	A High back	51	A High back	57	A High back
46	B High back	52	B High back	58	B High back

Government precanceled envelopes have been issued in the following four sizes:

Size 5 - 89mm. x 160mm.

Size 6-3/4 - 92mm. x 165mm.

Size 8(10) - 105mm. x 241mm.

Size 13 - 98mm. x 171mm.

Sizes 5, 8 (now called size 10), and 13 were in concurrent use until about 1955, when size 5 was discontinued. On December 31, 1958, size 13 was replaced by size 6-3/4.

HIGH-LOW BACK. High back means that the underfold of the envelope extends nearly to the top of the envelope. Low back means that the underfold extends but little more than half way up the back of the envelope.

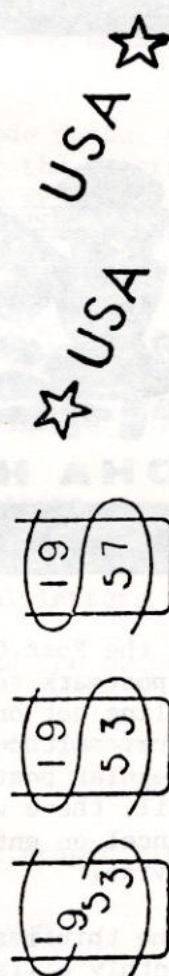
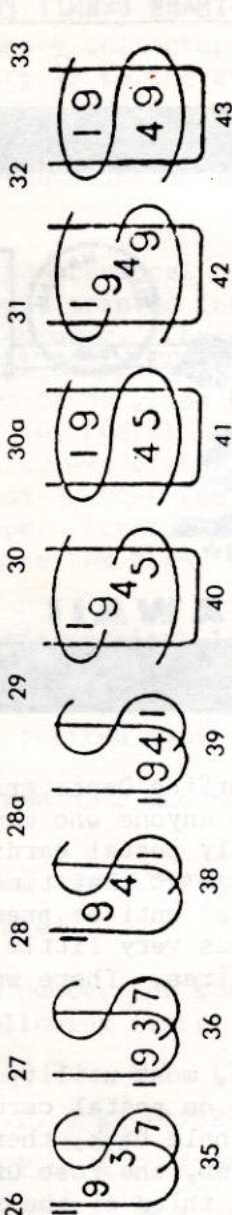
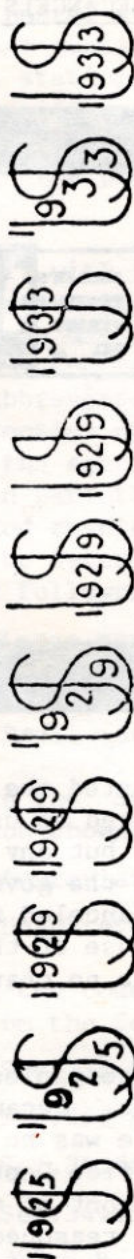
WITH-WITHOUT GUM. This refers to the presence or absence of gum on the flap of the envelope. Very few precanceled envelopes have gummed flaps. Window envelopes are supplied only without gum.

For the third and final number of the envelope code, hold the envelope to the light and find and identify the translucent watermark.

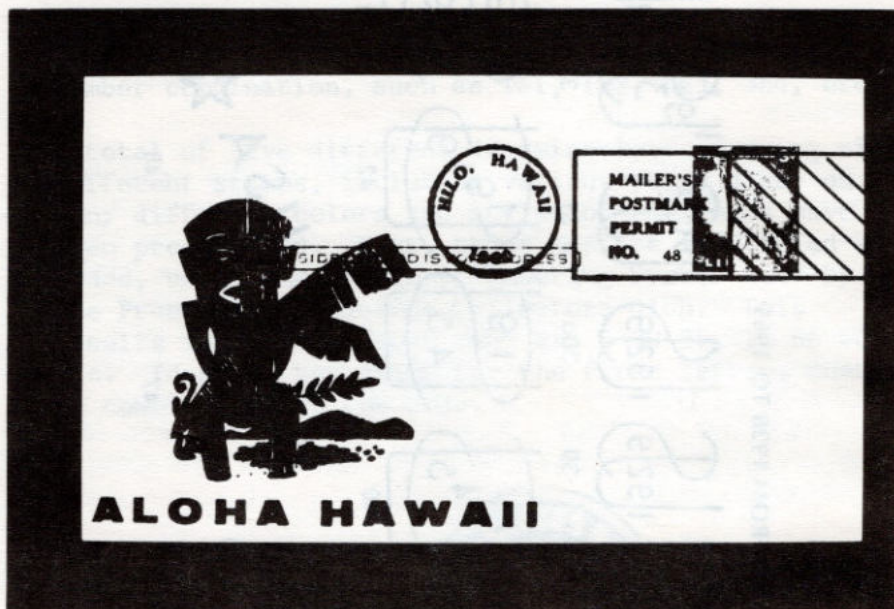
The earliest watermark use for precanceled envelopes printed by the manufacturer is Wmk. 26, and the latest is Wmk. 48.

See Watermark Chart on the following page.

WATERMARKS USED FROM 1928 TO 1965



MAILERS POSTMARK PERMIT PRECANCELS



In 1930, the Post Office Dept. granted the use of a special postmark to anyone who wanted to use it for precanceling not only postal cards but any postal stationery. Although at that time the government issued regular postal entires precanceled for third class mail, there was very little use of this type of precancel on entires. There was no charge for this service.

During the thirties, most utility companies sent their monthly bills on postal cards. Because the bill occupied the whole back, there was no room for advertising. However, the Post Office Dept. granted the use of the left third of the front of the card for advertising purposes. Someone reasoned that since printing was done on the card, why not print a postmark on the stamp at the same time. This led to the "Mailers Postmark", a special type of precancel.

On May 29, 1930, Postmaster General Walter F. Brown issued Order #10325 authorizing the use of the new device. It is still available to anyone for the asking. It was primarily for firms who were taking advantage of the privilege of using the front of the card for advertising. The cards could thus be canceled at the same time that advertising was printed on the address side. They also served the purpose of control against the theft or misuse of the cards. No one but the permit holder could use it since it was precanceled.

The Post Office Dept. required that the postmark include the name of the post office and State inside a circular date stamp and with the mailers permit number in the killer portion. If the postal card or envelope is to be sent by first class mail, provision must be made for inserting the date. For third class mail, no date was required.

These have been seen with press printed, typewritten, rubber handstamped, hectograph or multigraphed precanceled. The postmark could only be applied to postal stationery. It could not be applied to adhesive stamps. This rule had been ignored at times of postal rate increases when stamps were added to current postal stationery to make a new rate. The precancel had to be in black, but at times it was in the same color as the advertising and makes a colorful card when so done.

On September 21, 1978, postal regulations allowed private citizens to cancel adhesive postage stamps with their own device. Prior to this date, Mailers Postmark Permit cancellation devices could be used only on postal stationery. The restriction no longer applies. Effective with the new Domestic Mail Manual (DMM, Issue 1, July 30, 1979) the format of the device was changed (see Honolulu #1 MPP) and allows MPP holders to cancel commemorative stamps. The only adhesives which may not be canceled with an MPP are postage dues.

The following illustrations show uses of the Mailers Postmark Permit precancels on U.S. postal cards with Hawaiian towns in the CDS. Scott's and the United Postal Stationery Society numbers are included as reference.

Hawaii became a Territory on June 14, 1900, and entered the Union on August 21, 1959. The cards of Aiea, Captain Cook and Wahiawa are Territorials.

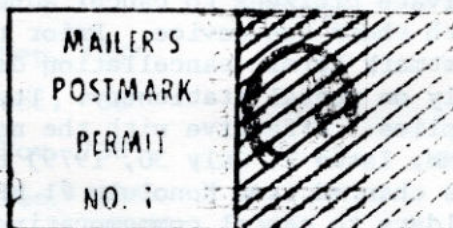
#### AIEA

Standard format press printed on 2¢ Franklin (UX 38 - S 54) with date July 26, 1957. No permit number. Used by Republican News.



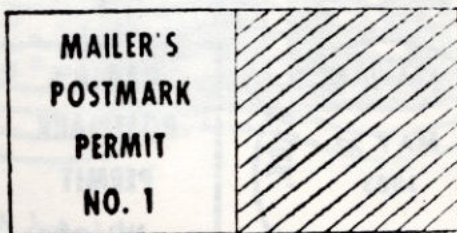
#### CAPTAIN COOK #1 Type 1.

Standard format rubber handstamped on 2¢ Franklin (UX 38 - S 54) with date July 31, 1958.



CAPTAIN COOK #1 Type 2.

Standard format press printed on 3¢ U.P.U.  
McKinley (UX 37 - S 53). Used by Kokomo  
Stamp Club for meeting notice July 1959.



EWA #1.

Standard format press printed on 3¢ Liberty  
(UX 46 - S 63). Mailed Aug. 12, 1960 by  
Historical Precancel Postal Stationery Club  
because the Hawaiian Islands were formally  
annexed by the United States.



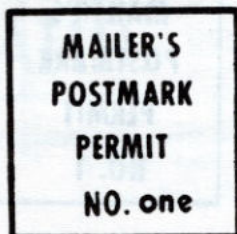
HAWAII NATIONAL PARK #1.

Standard format with parallel killer bars.

Date May 27, 1963 in the date circle. Used

by Kokomo Stamp Club on 6¢ Airmail card.

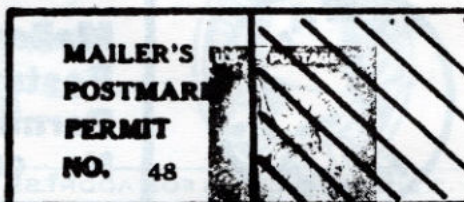
(UX C4 - SA 4).



HILO #48 Type 1.

Standard format press printed on 3¢ Liberty (UX 46 - S 63) with picture of Tiki God on front. Used by Kokomo Stamp Club for meeting notice. Date July 4, 1960 in date circle.

Was mailed on the day the Hawaiian Islands became the fiftieth State.



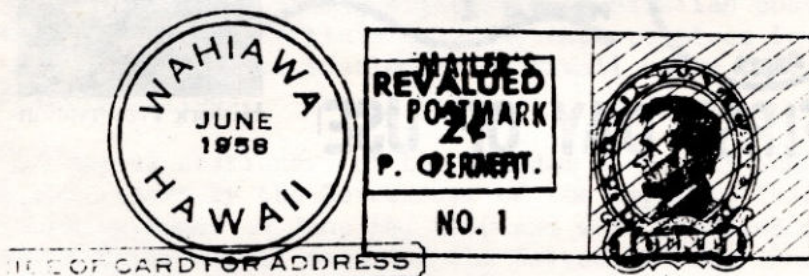
10¢ COPIES FOR ADDRESS

HILO #48 Type 2.

Same as Type 1 except no month or day date.  
The year date is in small type.

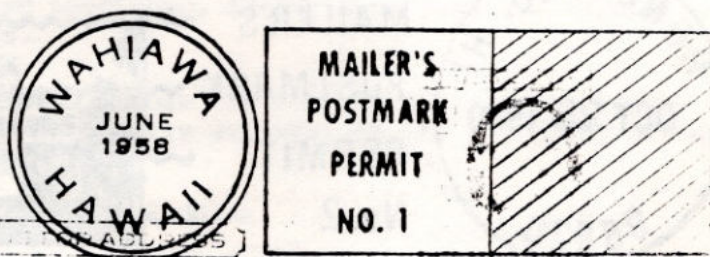
WAHIAWA #1 Type 1.

Standard format rubber handstamped on revalued  
1¢ Lincoln library card (UX 42 - S\*59). June  
1958 in CDS. Used by Smith's Radio and Repair  
Service. Illustrated ad on back (radio tube).



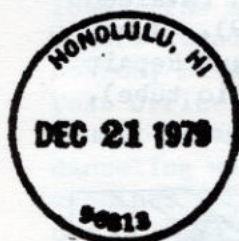
WAHIAWA #1 Type 2.

Same as Type 1 except on 2¢ Franklin  
(UX 38 - S 54).



HONOLULU #1.

New format rubber handstamped on 10¢ Iolani Palace card (UX 81 - S 98). Used by George Jeffus of Honolulu.



MAILER'S  
POSTMARK  
PERMIT # 1

Iolani Palace  
Honolulu  
Hawaii

USA 10c



**FIRST DAY OF USE**

Historic Preservation

HONOLULU #2.

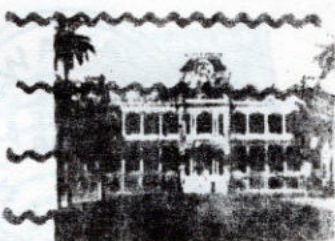
New format rubber handstamped on 10¢ Iolani Palace card (UX 81 - S 98). Used by Michael Mochizuki of Honolulu.



MAILER'S  
POSTMARK  
PERMIT  
No. 2

Iolani Palace  
Honolulu  
Hawaii

USA 10c



Historic Preservation

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Collectors Membership Directory, 1976, p. 21.

\* \* \* \* \*

### "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  
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