

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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January 1984

January 1984

Fellow Philatelists:

The word is: HAPEX - 84 !



We welcome all of you to the Pacific Ballroom
in The Ilikai Hotel, Waikiki, on:

January 13th: Noon to 8:00 P.M.

January 14th: 10:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M.

January 15th: 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Another year is behind us, and the Hawaiian
Philatelic Society wishes all its members and
friends -

MELE KALIKIMAKA

and

HAU'OLI MAKAHIKI HOU

Aloha,

Wayne T. Yakuma

Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1984

OFFICERS OF THE HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

President	- Mr. Wayne T. Yakuma
1st Vice President	- Mrs. Linda Starr
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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"

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P. O. Box 10115
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VARIETIES IN THE NUMERAL STAMPS OF HAWAII

By Col. Pat Hogan

Ever since 1851 when the stamps of Hawaii were first issued, collectors have been looking for errors and varieties. Over the years, many of these have been reported to catalogue publishers, but not all have been included in their listings.

In 1979, a group of Hawaii collectors, headed by Mr. Thurston Twigg-Smith of Honolulu, made a concerted effort to tabulate all varieties in the Numeral stamps of Hawaii (#12 through #26) and to report them to the Scott Publishing Company with a request that they be listed in their catalogue as soon as practicable. Mr. Twigg-Smith was aided in this effort by Mr. Alfred Ostheimer, myself, and Messrs. Geoffrey Brewster and Joseph Dassis, both of California. Since then, a number of Scott Catalogues have been published, but, as yet, we have not seen our list of varieties in full in any of them.

For the information of our many HPS Hawaii collectors, I list herein all the varieties in the Numerals now known. If you happen to know of one not listed here, please send the writer the details and, if possible, a photo of your new find so that it will be included in our next submission to Scott's.

- #12 - 1¢ Light Blue, gray white paper, 1859
 - a. "Ce" omitted in "Cent"
- #13 - 2¢ Light Blue, gray white paper, 1859
 - a. 2¢ Dark Blue, gray white paper
 - b. Comma after "Cents" instead of period
 - c. Raised "I" in "INTER"
- #14 - 2¢ Black, green blue paper, 1862
 - a. Hyphen between "2" and "Cents"

- #15 - 1¢ Black, grayish paper, 1863
 - a. Tête-bêche pairs
 - b. No "I" in "INTER"
 - c. No period after "POSTAGE", Pos. 6

- #16 - 2¢ Black, grayish white paper, 1859-1862
(5 printings)
 - a. 2¢ Black, gray white paper
 - b. Large "2" at top of rectangle
 - c. Printed on both sides
 - d. No "I" in "INTER"
 - e. No period after "Cents"
 - f. "ISLANI" instead of "ISLAND"
 - g. Double printing on face
 - h. "POS" of "POSTAGE" missing

- #17 - 2¢ Dark Blue, bluish paper, 1863
 - a. 2¢ Dark Blue, thick bluish gray paper
 - b. Raised "I" in "INTER"
 - c. Missing toe of large "2", Pos. 4
 - d. No second "A" in "HAWAIIAN"
 - e. Space between "A" and "G" of "POSTAGE"
 - f. On cover with U.S.A. #73
 - g. Dropped "I" in "INTER"
 - h. No period after "Cents", Pos. 9

- #18 - 2¢ Black, gray blue paper, 1863
 - a. On cover with U.S.A. #73
 - b. 2¢ Black, thick grayish paper
 - c. Dropped "I" in "INTER"
 - d. Missing toe of large "2", Pos. 4

- #19 - 1¢ Black, white paper, 1864-5
 - a. Raised "I" in "INTER"

- #20 - 2¢ Black, white paper, 1864-5
 - a. 2¢ Black, grayish white paper
 - b. Raised "I" in "INTER"
 - c. Missing toe of large "2", Pos. 4
 - d. Found with laid paper

- #21 - 5¢ Blue, blue paper, 1864-5
 - a. On cover with U.S.A. #65, #73, #76
 - b. 5¢ Black, grayish white paper
 - c. Tête-bêche pairs
 - d. No "I" in "INTER"
 - e. "S" of "POSTAGE" missing
- #22 - 5¢ Blue, blue paper, 1865
 - a. Tête-bêche pairs
 - b. 5¢ Blue, grayish paper
- #23 - 1¢ Black, laid paper, 1864
 - a. On cover with U.S.A. #76
 - b. "HA" instead of "HAWAIIAN"
 - c. Tête-bêche pairs
 - d. Resetting of Pos. 9 to HAWAIIAN
POSTAGE"
 - e. "HA...E" - letters between are missing
(When this error was corrected,
a new sheet was made.)
- #24 - 2¢ Black, laid paper, 1864
 - a. No "I" in "INTER"
 - b. "S" of "POSTAGE" missing
 - c. Tête-bêche pairs
 - d. No period after "POSTAGE", Pos. 6
- #25 - 1¢ Dark Blue, 1865
 - a. Double printed
 - b. Inverted impression of #23 on face
- #26 - 2¢ Dark Blue, 1865
 - a. Missing toe of large "2", Pos. 10

* * * * *

Our member, Phil Kay, recently ran across this stampless Hawaii folded letter (see next page).

The letter itself is interesting too since it was from the editor of THE POLYNESIAN, which was instrumental in the creation of the Missionary stamps.

We quote the letter hereunder:

Honolulu, June 7, 1852

To J. B. Moore, Esq., Post Master.

Dear Sir: - I was formerly favored by the receipt from you of parcels of miscellaneous papers from different parts of the world, on the arrival of mails from the Atlantic States, but latterly, that valuable supply has failed. It may not be convenient for you to send, as formerly, but if it is, I should be very glad to receive from you such as you can spare.

One reason for making this request is, that I am constantly applied to for papers to take to sea, by our American whalers, who highly value them, in their long cruises; and I am always most happy in furnishing such as I have. But as my exchange list is limited, I do not have as many to spare as I should like to furnish. I should therefore regard it as a favor if you can bundle up a few as you have opportunity, and remaining

Yours truly,

Edwin O. Hall,
Editor of The Polynesian

S. O. Hall

June 7

. 1852



More, E. G.

Port & Maston,

San Francisco.

California.

* * * * *

U. S. NAVY PACIFIC FLEET CANCELS --

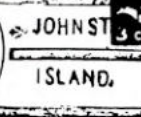
ANOTHER FACET OF POSTAL HISTORY

By Clyde Carriker

Although I do not collect U. S. material per se, there is one aspect of Pacific Islands postal history that has drawn my interest in recent years. Best of all, examples can still be found without mortgaging the old homestead. Bob Murphy describes this postal history thusly:

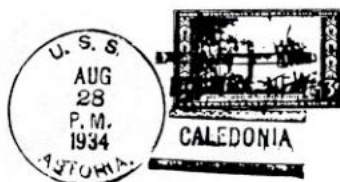
"....sometimes included in the postal history collections of the U. S. Pacific Islands are the U. S. Naval cancels which show these locations between the three killer bars in the standard Navy Type 3 and Type 5 cancels of that period. These cancels are usually found from the 1930's to the 1940's. They were usually made up by the postal clerk aboard ship for use when the ship was in that particular location."

Bob then lists locations, ships, and dates from Guam, Midway, Samoa, Swains Island, Wake, Canton, Christmas, Palmyra, and Kingman's Reef. As I began to gather examples, I extended my list to include Hawaiian ports (easier to find!) and any other Pacific Islands. Ships from this interesting era included battleships, aircraft carriers, light and heavy cruisers, submarines, hospital ships, sea-going tugs, minesweepers, minelayers, etc. And me an Air Force man!!



In returning to this era, I had to remember that the Japanese were awarded the Carolines, Marianas, and Marshalls following World War I. Travel within these island groups was vigorously discouraged; later, Nippon would strike at Guam, New Guinea, the Solomons, and other areas from the secretly-built bases at Truk, Yap, and Saipan, among others. But a series of covers I have collected, plus other known dates of a 1934 cruise by the U.S.S. ASTORIA, indicate that the Japanese cover may have been penetrated, if only slightly.

The ASTORIA called at Kingman's Reef, Palmyra, Christmas Island, and Pago Pago between July 20 and July 31, 1934. A few days later, she was off Papeete, on August 9 at Suva, Fiji, and August 27 off Noumea, New Caledonia (18 days later). Where did the cruiser go during that time? To Australia or New Zealand? Perhaps. At any rate, the last cover of this voyage I have is dated September 4 at Baker Island.



A glance at a good map shows Baker Island to be about 1,500 miles northeast of Noumea. Did the ASTORIA head toward the Gilberts, swing slightly northwest, launch a seaplane or two for scouting, and then eventually check in off Baker and Howland Islands?

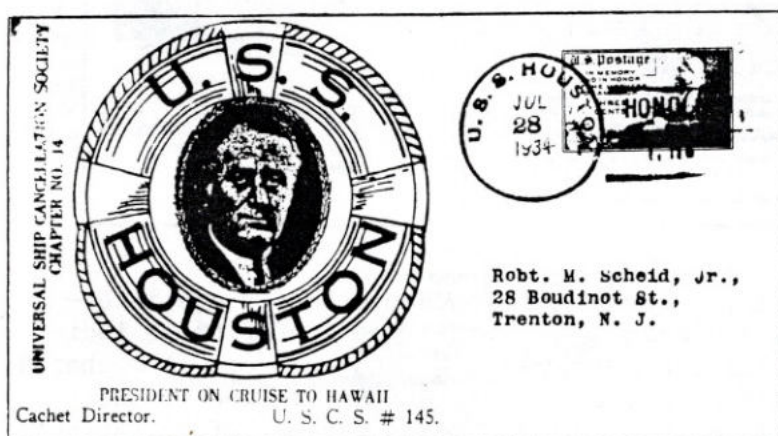
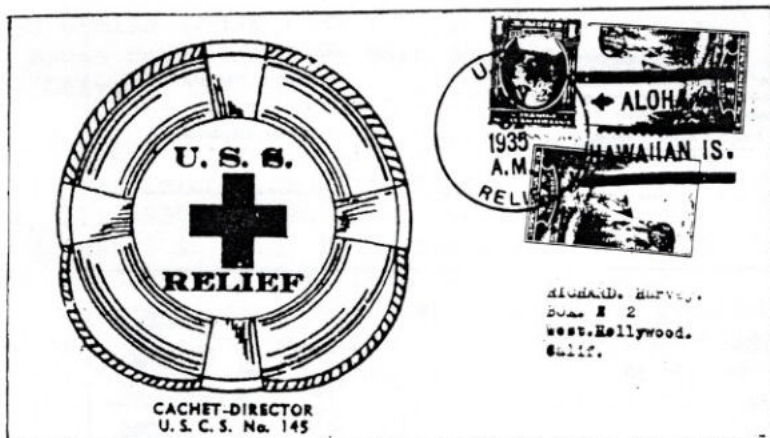
Did the skipper have instructions to monitor quietly the Japanese activity in the Carolines and the Marshalls, or did he steer clear of the area? It's an intriguing question, one that is probably unanswerable, unless a crew member of the ASTORIA is still around to tell what happened.

Covers of this era were apparently much desired by collectors. Mail clerks must have been kept quite busy cancelling mail, changing the cancellers, etc., and if a skipper wasn't too happy with such activity, it could be easily curtailed. H. M. Smith, a mail clerk on the U.S.S. RELIEF (a hospital ship) wrote to one collector:

"I regret very much to inform you that due to the fact I have been given extra duties to perform, it will be impossible for me to continue cancelling collectors' covers with the exception of covers for location cancels and then only single copies..."

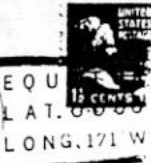


All types of information, special dates, important cruises, fleet maneuvers, etc., were utilized by the mail clerks, especially those on duty at Pearl Harbor. Fanciful cachets of all types were designed, apparently, by aboard-ship artists or special groups such as the Los Angeles Cover Club and the John Rodgers Chapter #26 of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. In my collection are Hawaiian covers commemorating Thanksgiving Days, the Flight of VF Squadron Ten-F from San Francisco to Hawaii, various Navy Days, ROTC Cruises, laying of the keel of the U.S.S. HONOLULU, Memorial Day, St. Patrick's Day, Fleet Return, Easter in Hawaii, Armistice Day, New Year's Day, and similar observations.



Crossing the Equator or the International Date Line usually guaranteed a special cancel indicating that event. Mail clerks and/or collectors might be able to anticipate the crossings well enough in advance to prepare a cachet, as shown following:

U.S. Submarine Argonaut



ROBERT V. WALTON
P. O. BOX 626
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

USS Widgeon

Submarine Rescue Vessel

Greetings on her 18th Birthday

Authorized Mar. 4, 1917
Keel laid Oct. 8, 1917
Launched May 5, 1918
Commissioned July 27, 1918

Built by Sun S. B. Co., Chester, Penna.

Displacement 1,210 tons
Speed 14 knots

Authorized armaments—Two three-inch 80 caliber anti-aircraft guns.

Named after the WIDGEON, a river duck with short bill and wedge-shaped tail.

From J. H. H. Co., Inc. Service A. N. C. S. 170



Ted Harrington
A. N. C. S. 170
3162 S HANSON AVENUE
Milwaukee, Wis.

Although the covers mentioned previously are interesting, I search far more diligently for those indicating Pacific Islands I like and collect. A cacheted cover with a picture of the MEDUSA, a Fleet repair ship, off French Frigate Shoals, is one of my favorites. Recent acquisitions from Guam are covers from the CHAUMONT, NITRO, and WOODCOCK. Two covers recently purchased from a dealer (quite reasonably) include one from the U.S.S. CHAUMONT with "WAKE ISLAND/ABEAM, JAN 13, 1935", and one from the cruiser CINCINNATI at Midway. The CHAUMONT cancel pictured

below is from "APRA HARBOR/GUAM/M.I." (Marianas Islands).



Others I prize include a hand-drawn cachet of the battleship NEW YORK (1935) at Midway, several from Palmyra, an old canceller from the ONTARIO at Tutuila, the AVOCET off Canton Island in 1937, and the battleship COLORADO enroute to Howland Island to search for Amelia Earhart and Fred Noonan.



A sharp eye and a lot of luck (sometimes) is essential in looking for these covers. Not all mail clerks, of course, put the ship location between the killer bars; sometimes the CDS is faint, as is the location. I think that one develops an instinct to recognize the various place locations. Occasionally, however, a place will be totally unfamiliar. Just such a place and cover showed up a few weeks ago at a local show. The place visited by the ONTARIO on 16 March 1939 was "ROSE/ISLAND". "Never heard of it", I said to myself. "That could be anywhere!"

But a sixth sense told me to take the cover, nominally priced, particularly because of the blue cachet of a sailing ship and the "ODD PORT SERIES" below it.

When I got home, I checked my references and, sure enough, Rose Island was there as the most easterly of the American Samoa group! At 15° South, 168° West, it's uninhabited, practically awash in heavy seas, and has very little vegetation. Rose was claimed in 1921 by the United States. So, my "unconscious buy" proved to be a good one!



H.M.Hines,
309 S.Spring Ave.,
Sioux Falls, S.D.

My next problem is to find out what happened to the ONTARIO in this sweep through the Pacific. How many other "ODD PORTS", if any, did she call at? Are there covers around from the trip? Where are they and who has them?

But that's half the fun of collecting the Pacific any way one desires! This is what the hobby is all about -- do your own thing!!

References: Uninhabited Pacific Islands, Jon Fisher (Loompanics Unlimied, Mason, Michigan, 1978).

A Postal History Cancellation Study of the U. S. Pacific Islands, Robert T. Murphy (Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center Stamp Club, Houston, Texas, 1974).

* * * * *

FROM HAWAII TO TEXAS

By Gordon Bleuler

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....A most unlikely mixture of origin and destination points reflected on a stampless letter.... from the Island of Kauai, Hawaiian Islands, during the early Missionary Period, to a point in the State of Texas.

Such a combination results in a truly unusual postal history gem....for both Texas and Hawaii.

This stampless, blue lettersheet was headed Lihue, Kauai, Mar. 5, 1852, with a bright red postmark of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Mar. 13 (1852). It was handled during the Fifth Period of Hawaiian Postal History, which was in effect from September 13, 1851 to March 31, 1855.



J F Terry
Peack Point -
Brazoria Co
Texas. U S

The rate for single letter postage from Hawaii to the United States was 5 cents to be "prepaid". The rate for mail on which the U.S. postage to the "east" was collected was 12 cents per half ounce.

The lettersheet was carried by ship to San Francisco, California, where it was delivered to the Postmaster who paid the ship's captain his fee of 2 cents, and postmarked the cover on May 1 (1852) with rate of "12" cents (2 cents paid to the ship's captain, and 10 cents for the U.S. rate which was "10 cents per 1/2 oz. for a distance of over 3000 miles") to be collected from the recipient. It appears, in this instance, the distance was under 3000 miles since the letter was addressed to Texas, but such was not considered in the rate charged.

The letter was probably carried by ship to the Isthmus of Panama, thence overland across the Isthmus where it was placed on a sailing vessel which was headed for New Orleans, Louisiana, or to Galveston, Texas. It was then carried by ship to Brazoria, Texas, where the 12 cents due was charged to the account of S. F. Perry.

There was no post office at Peach Point, so mail was probably picked up by a slave-driven plantation wagon which made a weekly trip to Brazoria for supplies.

* * * * *

In 1864, the Frenchman, M. G. Herpin proposed another word to replace "timbrology" as the name for the hobby of stamp collecting. Herpin advocated the name "philately", having arrived at it by combining Greek terms, philos, meaning "fond of", and ateleia, freely translated as "exemption from tax" or "tax receipt".

* * * * *

THE 'POTATO' STAMPS OF TRISTAN DA CUNHA



Allan Crawford, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, designed and produced the 'potato' stamps of Tristan da Cunha in 1946 in an effort to introduce postal facilities to that island after World War II.

Because there was no money locally, each stamp bore a value in potatoes.

(The 1d stamp pictured here bears the words "4 potatoes".)

Mr. Crawford had the series printed at his own expense. It cost £15 for 20,000 stamps, and the catalogue value today for one stamp is about £15 to £20.

* * * * *

"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) 395-2695

REPRINT From THE HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN

January 4, 1930

SEEK HAWAII STAMPS FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY

Gift of A. F. Cooke Forms Foundation for Proposed
Collection That Would Represent All Philatelic Issues

To augment the Hawaiian stamp collection presented to the archives in 1923 by A. F. Cooke and family, Louis M. Whitehouse, city and county engineer, philatelist and specialist in forgeries, makes the suggestion that local collectors might well provide in their wills that their stamps be left to the bureau of archives.

"I believe it would be a good thing for the archives to have a complete collection of Hawaiian stamps, not only because they record the history of the islands, but also because such a collection will be of distinct interest and value to future philatelists," said Whitehouse.

"A lot of these collectors could just as well leave their stamps to the archives if no one in the family is interested in collecting. Special cases could be built similar to those used for United States stamps in the congressional library at Washington to hold and display the territorial collection."

The Cooke collection, now stored in a drawer of the desk of A. P. Taylor, librarian of the archives, is carefully arranged and neatly mounted with a view of stressing the historic import of the adhesives. Its only shortcoming is a sparseness in the early issues, which rapidly pyramid into prohibitive prices.

The letter of donation accompanying the Cooke stamps describes them as a "partial collection of Hawaiian stamps" which were turned over to the archives "for safe keeping and for record purposes in Hawaiian history."

"We do not offer this collection as perfect or complete, but we hope it may be found interesting and instructive for students of the present and future generations," continues the letter.

William Wolters, a director of H. Hackfeld & Co., who died during the war, willed his collection to the city of Bremen which refused the bequest, not caring to undertake the expense of caring for it. The stamps were appraised by Bruce Cartwright and F. W. Reid and sold for \$220,000 at auction.

When Walter M. Giffard died last year he bequeathed his collections of Hawaiian indigenous insects to the Bishop Museum, but the will contained no mention of his valuable stamp collection. Giffard was an authority on the stamps of the islands on which he wrote several monographs.

John M. Dowsett, who died in November, possessed a good collection for which no provision was made in his will.

From the historical angle postage stamps are among the most suitable relics which the bureau of archives could preserve. In October, 1851, the first issue of the Hawaiian islands made its appearance. These missionary stamps were crudely type-set in three values, two cents for newspapers, five cents for letters and 13 cents for letters to the mainland. Scissors were used to cut them apart, for stamps were not perforated in those days.

An engraved head of Kamehameha III appeared on the

stamps of 1853 and in 1861 Kamehameha IV took his place on a 2-cent stamp. A second series of numerals in 1, 2 and 5 cent values was printed in Honolulu in 1859 and reissued during the early sixties.

The portrait issues of the kingdom were resumed in 1865 with a head of Kamehameha V on a 5-cent greenish blue stamp. Followed a series of engraved pictures of Princess Victoria Kamamalu, Kekuanaoa, King Kalakaua, Prince Leleiohoku, Princess Likelike, Queen Kapiolani, Queen Emma, Queen Liliuokalani and the statue of Kamehameha the Great. The last of the royal issues, a purple stamp bearing the likeness of Liliuokalani, was printed in 1891..

In May, 1893, these portrait stamps were overprinted "Provisional GOVT 1893" in red or black. A year later when the Republic of Hawaii was declared, July 4, 1894 the new government had prepared and issued a set of six stamps with reproductions of the arms of Hawaii, Honolulu harbor, the statue of Kamehameha I, a star, a steamship and President Sanford B. Dole.

These stamps were used until 1900, two years after annexation, when stamps of the United States came into general use. All obsolete stamps were burned here in 1897 by order of the legislature.

An official series appeared in January, 1897, with the head of Lorrin A. Thurston, cabinet minister under King Kalakaua and Queen Liliuokalani. These were only for the use of the department of foreign affairs.

The Hawaiian stamps offer a clear-cut record of the history of these islands.

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