## PO‘OLEKA 0 <br> HAWAII



PUBLISHED BY: HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
P. 0. Box 10115

Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Fellow Philatelists:

Our HAPEX-84 was by far one of the best philatelic exhibitions ever seen in Hawaii for many years.

My personal thanks and the thanks of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society go to Mr. Thurston Twigg-Smith and "The Advertiser" for displaying the collection of early Hawaiian covers and postal history, most of which had never been exhibited before. It was truly an exciting experience for philatelists and the general public.

We also wish to thank the dealers who attended the Show, and all of our members who gave their talents and efforts toward a fine three-day event.

March 12th saw the First-Day-of-Issue ceremony here in Honolulu for the Hawaii Statehood Silver Anniversary stamp. The stamp is designed by the well-known Hawaiian artist, Herb Kane.

A cacheted cover has been prepared for this event. It is very attractive, in color, and may be ordered from this Society. See the last page of this journal for details.

Aloha,

Wayne T. Gaíesemen

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## 1867-1870 HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE COVERS

PART II

By A. Harry Sharbaugh

## INTRODUCTION:

Since my initial study of Steam Service covers presented in "PO'OLEKA 0 HAWAII", Issue No. 26 of January 1982, much new information has come to light.

The number of covers evaluated has grown from 44 to 90. Sailing table data is now available which lists departure dates for non-contract ships as well as contract ships. Usage dates of various Hawaiian markings have been refined.

In addition to Ken Gilbert who initially published sailing table data, special credits belong to two more individuals who are also interested in this field. Jim Schaffer has shared a wealth of information on year dating which includes but extends far beyond the 1867-1870 period of interest. Richard Graham has provided xerox copies of additional covers and supplied sailing table data from The Friend, a Hawaiian monthly journal, and from the Harbormasters ${ }^{\circ}$ Journal.

This article will summarize current data on topics previously discussed and then present some new topics. The abbreviation "HSS" stands for "Hawaiian Steam Service".

A listing of the 90 covers and pertinent data can be obtained from Mrs. Lewis of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society by sending a triple rate SASE and $\$ 1.00$ to cover copying costs.
I. Honolulu Datestamps: With a solitary exception, the usage of the "Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid" datestamps on HSS mail begins with the first sailing on

September 25, 1867, and was last regularly used on October 5, 1868. The solitary exception is an apparent 1869 use on a portion of a wrapper where an extremely high amount ( $\$ 3.15$ ) of U. S. postage is applied. (See Figure 1). After October 5, 1868, the HONOLULU HAWAIIAN-ISLANDS marking is regularly used on foreign mail.


Figure 1. A portion of the "Honolulu - U.S. Postage Paid" is seen on this wrapper piece which also has a private company 1869 receiving stamp. This is the only post-October 5, 1868 use of this marking seen to date.

Not all outbound mail received a Honolulu datestamp. Eight such examples were identified. These probably represent "ship letters" given to the ship's captain after closing of the regular mail. (Discussed later).
II. HSS Oval: The dates of use of the HSS oval (in San Francisco) remains between November 18, 1867 and August 19, 1869.
III. The four periods of steam service covers, based on the Honolulu datestamp and use of the Hawaiian Steam Service oval, remains unchanged. These are an initial short period (September 25, 1867 - November 2, 1867), when the "U.S. Postage Paid" datestamp did not receive an HSS oval in San Francisco, followed by a larger period (November 2, 1867 - October 5, 1868) in which the HSS oval was applied. The third period (October 24, 1868 - August 7, 1869) saw continued use of the HSS oval now with the Honolulu HawaiianIslands datestamp. The fourth period follows from October 20, 1869 (exact date uncertain) through June 23, 1870 and shows continued use of the Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands datestamp without the HSS oval.
IV. Non-Steam Service Mail: Identifying non-steam service mail between 1867 and 1870 is somewhat tricky. The best guideline is the lack of correlation with sailing table data, especially within a given year, once the year of use is established. These covers will also lack the HSS oval, sometimes bear a $5 \notin$ plus $5 \phi$ franking pattern or a "SHIP" strike.

The usage of non-contract ships to carry mail was probably an irregular event, dependent on the departure of such a ship many days or weeks in advance of the next scheduled steam service sailing.
U.S. authorities apparently still considered noncontract mail as requiring only $5 \notin$ postage ( $2 \notin$ ship fee, $3 \notin$ U.S. fee), but this information took some time to filter back to Hawaii. The result is that almost all non-contract mail in the first year of service bears $10 \notin \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$. postage. The first clue that U.S. authorities had only a $5 \notin$ fee is seen on mail of Hilo origin bearing three $5 \phi$ Hawaiian stamps instead of a $5 \not \subset$ Hawaiian and a $10 \notin$ U.S. stamp. These covers bear either a manuscript " 5 " or a $5 \not \subset$ U.S. stamp applied over one of the Hawaiian stamps. (See Figures 2 and $3)$. The non-HSS covers already bearing a $10 \notin \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$. stamp actually represent an overpayment, and no corrective markings were applied.


Figure 2. $5 申$ non-HSS rate. This cover has a Hilo Dec 19 datestamp on the back cover flap. It was carried by the "D.C. Murray", a non-contract ship which left Honolulu on Dec 28, 1867. The manuscript " 5 " indicates the U.S. fees due ( $3 \phi$ postage $+2 \phi$ ship fee) for non-HSS mail.


Figure 3. $5 \notin$ non-HSS rate. A "Hill Jul 26 " datestamp is seen on the cover reverse. It was carried on the "Clara R. Sutil", a non-contract ship which sailed from Honolulu on Aug 15, 1868. The $5 \phi$ brown U.S. stamp, pasted over one of the Hawaiian stamps, illustrates the $5 \phi$ non-HSS rate.

During 1869 and 1870 many of the non-steam service covers show the $5 \phi$ Hawaiian plus $5 \phi U_{0} S$. rate or multiple thereof. Taking advantage of this lesser rate was tricky for it required knowledge that the next ship to carry mail would be a non-contract ship. If in doubt, the safest course of action was to apply $10 \notin$ U.S. postage, and some covers continue to show this.
V. Mail From Hilo: As the second largest city, mail from Hilo would be expected, and eight such covers are noted. Hilo origin is usually not evident looking at the cover front, as Hilo datestamps were usually applied to the cover backflaps. The transit times of mail from Hilo were quite long, especially considering transit time to Honolulu and delays waiting for a mail ship to leave. The covers depicted in Figures 2 and 3 spent over one month and two months respectively to clear San Francisco.

Hilo was apparently not supplied with U.S. stamps until late in 1868. Before this, three $5 \not \subset$ Hawaiian stamps were used to prepay the $5 \notin$ Hawaiian and $10 \phi$ U.S. postage fees. This practice was tolerated, with U.S. authorities applying markings or affixing U.S. stamps to represent U.S. fees due.
VI. Multiple Rate Mail: Fees for overweight covers were simple multiples of the basic $5 \phi$ Hawaiian, $10 \phi$ U.S. fee. Six covers of steam service mail with $10 \notin$ Hawaiian and $20 \notin$ U.S. postage occurred. Non-steam ship service mail required multiples of the $5 \phi$ Hawaiian and $5 申$ U.S. rate, and two such covers were noted. (See Figure 4). In addition, a wrapper fragment with $\$ 3.15$ in U.S. postage affixed bore the only example of post-1868 use of the U.S. postage paid datestamp. (See Figure 1).
VII. Mail to Canada and Europe: Mail to Canada (two covers), Great Britain (five covers), and France (one cover) are recorded. All of these covers traveled via the United States. Postage was required to cover the appropriate rate the U.S. plus the


Figure 4．Double $5 \notin$ non－HSS rate．This cover was carried on the＂Comet＂，another non－contract ship which departed Honolulu on Jan 26，1869．It bears $10 \notin$ Hawaiian and $10 \notin$ U．S．postage（twice the $5 \phi$ Hawaiian and $5 申$ non－HSS U．S．rate）．

On Hiss Majesty＇s Service．


Figure 5．Mail to Europe．Mail to Europe required the appropriate fee to the U．S．and the fee between the U．S．and the final destination．This double rate letter has $45 申$ U．S．postage， $20 \not \subset$ for double the $10 \phi$ steam service（HSS）fee，and $25 \phi$ for a $1 申$ overpayment of double the＂phantom＂ $12 \phi$ U．S．to France rate．
rate between the United States and the final destination. When applying rates to covers, it is necessary to remember that information about new U.S. rates often required some time to reach Hawaii. Also, $1 申$ overpayment of rates was fairly common, dictated by denominations of stamps available.

Two covers to Canada illustrate these points. The U.S. to Canada rate per $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. was $10 \notin$ from $7 / 64$ to $4 / 68$ when it dropped to $6 \$$. However, a July 1868 cover to Victoria, British Columbia, bears $20 \notin$ U.S. postage, $10 \notin$ for the steam service fee and $10 \notin$ for the presumed U.S. to Canada rate. Another cover carried by a non-steam service ship, the "Comet", in September 1868 has $12 \not \subset$ in U.S. postage, $1 \notin$ overpayment of $5 \phi$ non-HSS ship rate and $6 \notin$ U.S. to Canada rate.

The rate prevailing to England from the U.S. was $24 \phi$ until $1 / 68$ when it dropped to $12 \phi$. The rate fell to $6 \phi$ on $1 / 70$. Two covers showing the $24 \phi$ rate and two showing the $12 \not \subset$ rate are known. A June HSS cover to London has $16 \not \subset$ postage, reflecting the $6 \not \subset$ rate and $10 \notin$ steam service rate.

The U.S. to France rate from $4 / 57$ to $1 / 70$ was $15 \phi$ per $1 / 4 \mathrm{oz}$. and $30 \notin$ per $1 / 2 \mathrm{oz}$. Then a $12 \notin$ "phantom rate" seems to be present. A double rate $2 / 70$ cover (see Figure 5) shows $1 \not \subset$ overpayment of $20 \nless$ steam service fee and $24 \not \subset$ U.S. to Britain to France rate.

SHIP LETTERS, COLLECT MAIL, KILLERS, FRANKING PATTERN,

## FREQUENCY TABLE

VIII. Ship Letters: Not uncommonly, covers are encountered without a Honolulu datestamp, but bearing all the other characteristics of HSS era covers.
Eight examples have been encountered to date. Figure 6 illustrates one such cover which even bears a manuscript "ship letter" notation. Year dating is trickier because departure dates from Honolulu and the nature of the Honolulu datestamp and killer are not available. However, San Francisco dates; stamps used, presence of


Figure 6. Ship letter - 1869 usage. No Honolulu datestamp is present, but all other characteristics of an HSS cover, including the HSS oval, are present. The March cancel date and the HSS oval limit possible years to 1868 or 1869. Sailing table data list no HSS ship sailing for March 1868, but list March 28 , 1869 as the arrival date for the "Idaho", the principal HSS ship.


Figure 7. Collect mail. Franked with only $5 \phi$ Hawaiian postage, a "lo" marking was applied to indicate $10 \notin$ due on this HSS cover. The cover was used on Nov 14, 1868 when all. HSS mail received the Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands marking.
the HSS oval, cover notations, enclosures and year dated receiving datestamps can usually establish the year of use. These letters were probably presented direct to the ship ${ }^{\circ}$ s captain after the Honolulu post office closed the mails for that trip. This practice occurred because of the long time intervals between mail departures. Missing a sailing meant a couple of weeks delay in getting a letter out. (See Table I).
IX. Collect Mail: Four examples of collect mail are encountered. A11 of these have $5 \phi$ Hawaiian postage, and three of them have no U.S. stamps. (See Figure 7).

The fourth cover has two $5 申$ U.S. stamps applied after the cover reached the U.S. (See Figure 8). A fifth underpaid cover (see Figure 9) is franked with only a $3 申$ U.S. Stamp. It received an unusual "DUE 7 " since it arrived via an HSS ship. Its writer, the U.S.S. Lackawana's Captain Reynolds, had a stormy political


Figure 8. Collect mail. All prepaid mail received the "Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid" until October 5, 1868. The " 10 " and the "Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands" datestamp indicate collect (due) mail. The two $5 \phi$ stamps were applied after the cover reached the U.S.
(TABLE I) SUMMARY OF HSS ERA COVERS


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Figure 9. Collect mail. This cover carries a solitary $3 \phi$ stamp, intended to pay the regular inland U.S. postage. The letter, however, was carried on an HSS ship and was treated as HSS mail. Since only three of the ten cent fee was present, a "DUE 7" was applied in San Francisco.
relationship with Hawaiian authorities and sent some of his mail home outside the established postal system. His attempt to "escape" with only the regular $3 \phi \mathrm{U} . \mathrm{S}$. domestic rate failed in this case.
X. Killers Used on Hawaiian Stamps: The killers used on Hawaiian stamps follow a definite time sequence. When present, the killers are by themselves sufficient to year date HSS era stamps. Table II lists them in order of appearance.
XI. Franking Patterns: The only way to pay the Hawaiian $5 \notin f e e$ is with the $5 \phi \operatorname{scott}$ No. 32. Three $2 \notin$ stamps could provide a $1 \nless$ overpayment.

The most variety appears in providing the $10 \notin$ steam service fee or $5 \nless$ ship fee. By far, the $10 \nless$ green Scott No. 68 (or grilled varieties) were most commonly used ( 50 of 90 covers). Two copies of the $5 \$$ Scott No. 76 (or grilled variety) were also used to pay $10 \notin$ U.S. postage (11 covers), or one copy to pay the
(TABIE II) DESCRIPTION 죅

| * | ancel |
| :---: | :---: |

Three concentric circles

with a center dot (MH 119) $\quad$| December 10, 1867 |
| :--- |
| (and on pre-HSS mail) |


$5 \not \subset$ ship fee（ 6 covers）． $2 \not \subset$ Black Jacks are seen on 6 covers，usually with a $3 \not \subset$ stamp（ 4 of these 6 ）to make a $5 申$ unit．A single $3 \notin$ stamp was used on one cover in an unsuccessful attempt to pay only the main－ land U．S． $3 \phi$ fee．Two covers bear a $15 \notin(S \operatorname{cott}$ No．77） and one cover and one piece have $30 \notin$ stamps（No．71）．

The 1869 series of stamps began use in early 1870. Again，the $10 \notin$ stamp（Scott No．116）is most common （ 5 covers）．The $2 \not \subset$（Scott No．113）and $3 \phi$（Scott No． 114）are seen together to make a $5 \phi$ ship fee and in pairs to make a $10 \notin$ steam service fee on the latest recorded $10 \notin$ fee cover（see Figure 8）．A pair of Scott No． 113 are used with a $12 申(S \operatorname{cott}$ No．117）on a cover to England．


Figure 10．Latest HSS era cover．The final sailing in the $10 \notin$ HSS rate era was made by the ship＂Ajax＂ which left Honolulu on Jun 23，1870．Three covers bearing a Jun 22 datestamp and this Jun 23 datestamped cover are known．This cover bears a pair of the $2 \phi$ （Scott No．113）and a pair of the $3 申$（Scott No．114） instead of the more usual pattern of a single $10 \not \subset$ stamp．
$\begin{array}{llllllll} & * & * & * & * & *\end{array}$

> THE I. D. C.

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## Who Was The First Stamp Collector?

The first stamp collector probably was a young lady who, in 1841, advertised in the "London Times" for help in obtaining stamps to paper her dressing room.

The following year, 1842, the magazine "Punch" noted the growing mania of stamp collecting, saying that collectors "betray more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than Henry VIII did to get rid of them".
*


Referring back to Issue No. 11 (April 1978), Issue No. 13 (October 1978), Issue No. 29 (October 1982), and Issue No. 33 (October 1983):-- Mr. Beardsley and Col. Hogan have found and identified another color error on the $10 \notin$ Brown of Hawaii (Scott No. 61B), namely, plate position 非32, which is in the Thrum Collection of the Bishop Museum. An updated chart follows:

66 C
$6 \not \subset$ Green

| , | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $X_{6}$ | $\chi_{7}$ | $\chi_{8}$ | ${ }_{9}$ | , 0 |
|  | $\chi_{1,2}$ | 13 | 14 | $\chi_{15}$ |
|  | $\chi_{17}$ | 13 | $x_{19}$ | ${ }_{20}$ |
| $\chi_{21}$ | 22 | $>_{23}$ | $\chi_{24}$ | $\gg 25$ |
| $26$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & 27 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 28 | $729$ | 30 |
| $\chi_{3 i}$ | 32 |  | ${ }_{34}^{0}$ | 35 |
| 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 4 c |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 4 i \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 42 | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline \boldsymbol{K}_{43} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{44}$ | 45 |
| $740$ |  | 48 | $x_{19}$ | So |

61B
10¢ Brown


Numbers denote plate position. Identified positions are denoted by "X". Multiples are denoted by enclosed borders. Used copies are denoted by a small "o".

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## THE RIGHT HOBBY！

According to studies conducted by Dr．Paul Boynton of Columbia University who has made an in－depth study of 5000 children from 300 U．S．schools，those children whose hobbies include collecting had the highest IQ．Those without hobbies of any kind were below average intelligence．

A further breakdown showed that among the collectors， stamp enthusiasts were usually brighter and further advanced than those who collected things like match box covers and cigarette cards．
＂The reason for this is that stamp collectors find themselves involved with many phases of specialized knowledge．Through stamps，you touch on different languages and money values，geography，and world history．＂


## FIRST DAY OF ISSUE <br> Silver Anniversary of Hawaii Statehood

On March 12, 1984 there will be issued in Honolulu a commemorative stamp in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of statehood for Hawaii. The Hawaiian Philatelic Society will prepare and issue a special cacheted envelope for this historic event, hopefully to include a reduced copy of the Governor's proclamation making this the official cachet. This will be an official event of The 1984 Hawaii Statehood Silver Jubilee Celebration.

The cachets will be sold as follows:

Serviced cachets

Unserviced
cachets $1 / \$ 1.00 \quad 3 / \$ 2.25 \quad 10 / \$ 7.00$ postpaid if mailed in outer envelope.

$$
1 / \$ 0.25 \quad 3 / \$ 0.60 \quad 10 / \$ 1.75
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NAME
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ADDRESS
CITY, STATE $\qquad$
2IP
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[^0]:    ( ) Additional "ship letters" belonging to this
    particular group but lacking a Honolulu datestamp.

