

PO 'OLEKA O HAWAII



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Fellow Philatelists:

The Silver Jubilee Year of Hawaii (August 21, 1983 to August 21, 1984) has been an exciting and wonderful year for philatelists.

This great year has been a busy one for the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, as you can imagine. We have been involved in so many activities that our officers have been hard pushed to keep up with what philatelists want from this once-in-a-lifetime event.

And, we are not finished yet! On August 21, 1984, the Silver Jubilee Year ends - but this date actually is the 25th Anniversary of Hawaii's Statehood. You can be sure that we will again be involved.

In the next issue of "PO'OLEKA O HAWAII", there will be a recap of all the activities in which this Society has participated this year, and a listing of the covers that are still available.

Aloha,

Wayne T. Yakuma

Wayne T. Yakuma, President

1984

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Swap Meet - the 4th Monday of each month at
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at 7:00 P.M.

"PO'OLEKA O HAWAII"

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WHEN THE STAMPS OF THE UNITED STATES
REPLACED THOSE OF HAWAII

By Jack Crampon

Officially, it occurred at midnight on Wednesday, June 13, 1900. On June 14th, the post offices in Hawaii were no longer selling Hawaiian stamps; these stamps had become invalid for payment of postage. A letter franked with an Hawaiian stamp was considered as having no postage on it.

Hawaii had been annexed to the United States on August 12, 1898, but, by explicit order of the U.S. Postmaster General, stamps of Hawaii and only stamps of Hawaii were valid for payment of postage on letters mailed in the Islands.

Hawaiian stamps were to be used for Island mail, for international mail, and for mail from Hawaii to the mainland. The inland rates of the U.S. were not put into effect for mail between Hawaii and the mainland. Instead of a 2¢ rate, the old 5¢ rate for a single weight letter remained.

There was an exception: the military stationed in Hawaii. The privilege of using the 2¢ domestic U.S. rate was extended to soldiers and sailors stationed in the Islands, but with the provision that their mail be franked with an Hawaiian rather than a U.S. stamp. The then-current 2¢ Honolulu Harbor could be used by them on letters to the mainland.

In fact, new stamps were issued for Hawaii. The 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ stamps of the Republic of Hawaii were changed so that their colors corresponded to those of the 1898 U.S. 1¢, 2¢ and 5¢ stamps.

But note the cover reproduced as Figure 1. It is addressed to Mr. W. Campbell, Perry, Ohio, U.S.A. The manuscript "Lak Cou" at the bottom probably

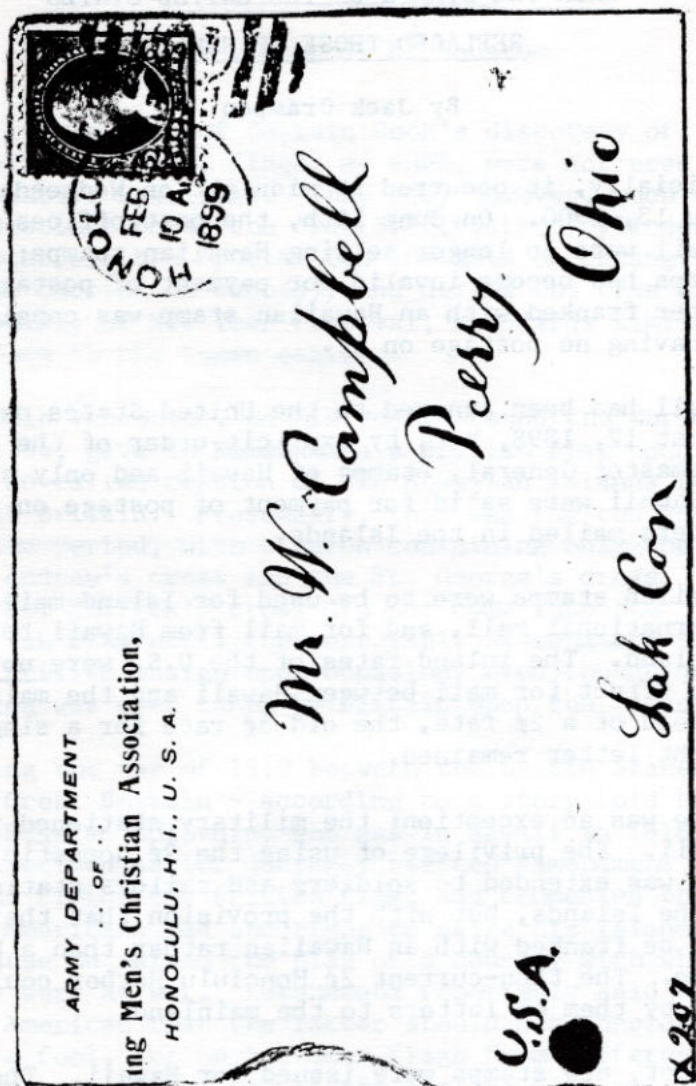


Figure 1

stands for "Lake County" in which Perry is located. This may have been done to avoid possible confusion: in Ohio there is a Perry County as well as towns by the names of Perrysburg, Perrysville, and Mount Perry.

The printed return address: "ARMY DEPARTMENT / OF / YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION / HONOLULU, H.I., U.S.A." suggests that the sender was a member of the U.S. armed forces then stationed in Hawaii and, therefore, entitled to the 2¢ rate.

The town mark (Dewey #231.82) reads "HONOLULU, H.I. / FEB 13 / 10 AM / 1899", a very common marking used in Honolulu between April 1889 and July 1900. Two receiving backstamps are on the letter. One reads "SAN FRANCISCO / CAL. / FEB 23 4-PM '99". The other reads "PERRY, OHIO / FEB / 27 / 4 PM / 1899 / REC'D". But, notice the stamp used to pay the postage - a 2¢ U.S. stamp (Scott #267).

On February 13, 1899, U.S. stamps were not valid for payment of postage in Hawaii, even on mail sent by members of the armed forces to the mainland. But one was used on this cover and was serviced (in error?) by the Honolulu Post Office.

For comparison, note the cover reproduced as Figure 2. This one is addressed to Mrs. J. Harrison Hall, 129 N. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A. As in the case of the Campbell cover, the writer deemed it necessary to include "U.S.A." in the address as one might do on mail from a foreign country.

A somewhat different town marking has been used, reading: "HONOLULU, H.ISL.S / NOV 9 / 1130 AM / 1900". The difference in the town marking is probably explained by a May 28 remark of the U.S. Postal Inspector then in Honolulu when he announced that a new dating and cancelling machine would be introduced soon after the stamps of the U.S. replaced those of Hawaii. It was to be an electrical machine, capable of servicing a bag of mail in one-sixth of the time that a half

dozen men would require using the old hand cancelling machines.

This cover is also backstamped: "DAYTON / OHIO / NOV 20 130 AM '00". The cover was franked with two 2¢ U.S. stamps (Scott #279 B).

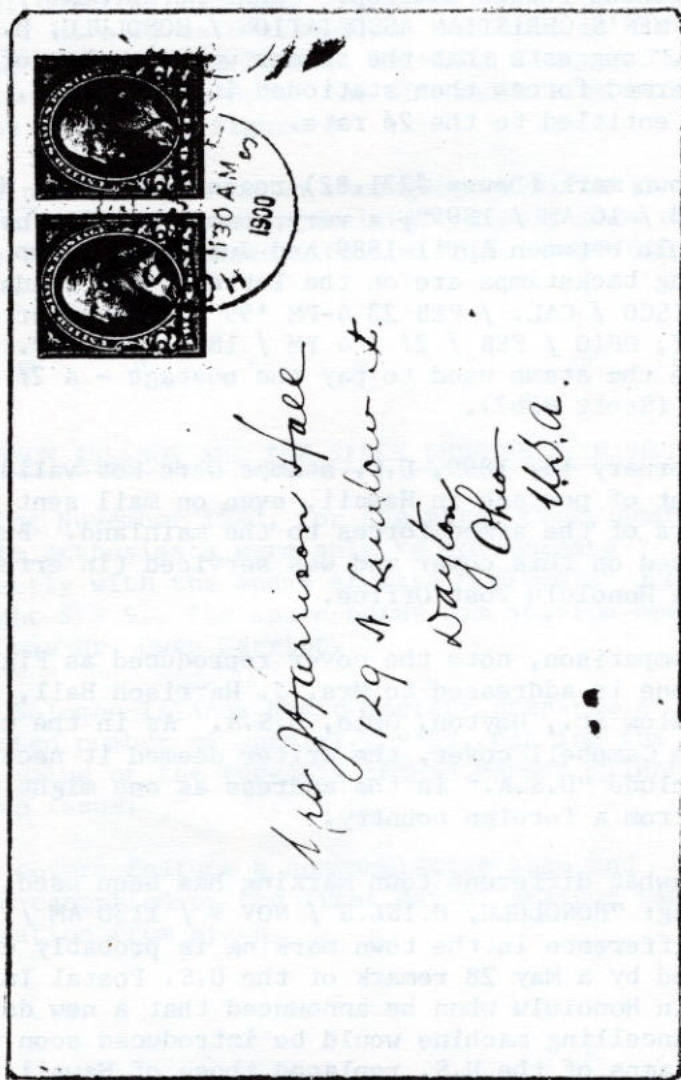


Figure 2

On June 14, 1900, when the post offices of Hawaii were incorporated into the U.S. system, and U.S. stamps replaced those of Hawaii, the single weight letter rate to the mainland was reduced from 5¢ to 2¢, which was the inland U.S. rate. Thus the postage required would have been only 2¢ unless this was an overweight letter. No evidence of such exists on the cover. The 4¢ postage may well be an example of overpayment, possibly confusion on the part of the sender.

However, for the Hall cover of Figure 2, the use of U.S. stamps was valid; Hawaiian stamps would have been invalid.

Prior to June 14, 1900, the U.S. Post Office Department had sent a supply of \$50,000 worth of stamps to Hawaii. At the then-current rate of use, this initial supply probably would not have been depleted by the time the sender of the Hall cover purchased the stamps. This suggests that these stamps may have come from the initial supply. The stamps on the Hall cover could have been, and probably were, purchased at the Honolulu Post Office; in no way could the stamps on the Campbell cover have been purchased at the Honolulu Post Office.

Although similar in appearance, the Campbell cover stamp is from the 1895 U.S. issue; the stamps on the Hall cover from the 1898 U.S. issue.

The basic question here relates to the use of U.S. stamps to frank letters or parcels mailed in or from Hawaii before June 14, 1900. The Campbell letter indicates that this was done. Was it a common practice or is this cover an exception? Were U.S. stamps used in Hawaii before February 13, 1899? If 2¢ U.S. stamps were used, were they from the 1895 regular issue? Are there examples that in no way tie to the U.S. military?

I would appreciate receiving any information or comments that you might have.

* * * * *

An interesting First Day Cover from Hawaii on its
Statehood Day, August 21, 1959.

Our member, Gordon Kiddoo, has forwarded us this cover and the letter it contained. The letter was written by Thomas Shootman (Bud), a resident of Honolulu in 1959, to his sister, Mrs. Gilbert S. Wright (Daisie), who was Gordon's mother-in-law.

The letter was so interesting that we quote it here-
under, with the cover pictured on the opposite page.

Honolulu, Hawaii
August 21/59

Dear Daisie:

Just a very short note to say "welcome" home and our hopes that your trip this summer was a most pleasant one.

The envelope is a 1st Day Cover along with our new Statehood air mail stamp.

The signature is that of Governor Quinn... Hawaii's last appointed and first elected... he's a Republican...and we sure had to squeeze hard to get him the job.

He personally signed 50 of these covers... one for each state governor...and you know after they were all addressed I had one left over...odd isn't it?

We all hope Gilbert has a "bang-up" time tomorrow on his birthday. I tried to get Ike to sign his proclamation declaring us a state on the 22nd but he said that would spoil his week-end.

Write when you get settled down and can find the time. I wrote you in France.

Our aloha,

Bud

William F. Quinn

OFFICIAL/HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

HAWAII **ALOHA** 1959



U.S. AIRMAIL * 7¢



FIRST DAY (ISSUE

Mrs. Gilbert S. Wright
P.O. Box 505
Del Mar, California

* * * * *

GERMAN COLONY STAMPS USED ON GUAM

By Lloyd H. Flickinger

Over the past few years short articles have appeared in the philatelic press about stamps of the German Colony Marianen being cancelled on Guam.

The articles described the stamps and the cancellations but nothing was written about how these came into being. During the last few years the writer has found what appears to be an explanation.



The Mariana Islands (Marianen) are a group of 14 islands in the Pacific Ocean north of Guam. The principal islands are Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. These islands were acquired by Germany at the close of the Spanish American War. Stamps of Marianen are listed in Scott's catalogue.

Germany declared war on Great Britain on August 1, 1914. Warships of the British Navy were destroying German ships in the Western Pacific area. The German light cruiser SMS (Seine Majestat Schiff) Cormoran found itself alone and short of coal. The captain sought permission to enter Guam to obtain coal.

The ship entered Apra Harbor in Guam on December 14, 1914. The Navy Station on Guam could only supply a small amount of coal. So Captain Zuckschwerdt was forced to submit to the internment of his ship and 373-man crew.

For almost 2-1/2 years the Cormoran lay at peace, her crew becoming part of Guam's social life. This peaceful period was ended when the United States declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917.

During the peaceful period some of the German sailors used Marianen stamps to send mail to their friends and relatives in Germany. The postmaster of Guam apparently accepted these Marianen stamps as valid postage. The sailors were also permitted to mail prisoner-of-war letters.

The peaceful internment of the SMS Cormoran was terminated on April 7, 1917. A Navy and Marine Corps detail was sent to the Cormoran with a request that the ship be surrendered - but Captain Zuckschwerdt refused.

As the boarding party was returning to shore for further instructions, the Cormoran was rocked by an explosion and sank. The crew, now prisoners of war, were transferred to the continental United States at the very first opportunity.

Following the cessation of hostilities, the men of the Cormoran were returned to their homeland on October 7, 1919.

It would be great if a cover could be found with the Marianen stamps cancelled on Guam, but none have been found as far as I know. It appears that some of the stamps were salvaged but the covers were thrown away.

* * * * *

SOME "HONOLULU" PRE-WW II COVERS

By Clyde Carriker

One of the more interesting types of collateral material for me to collect has been covers bearing U.S. Naval cancels showing ship locations between the killer bars of the standard Navy Types 3, 4, and 5 of the period.

These covers were made up by the postal clerk aboard ship, or were sent to the ship by cover collectors, or the cancels are found on mail posted by ship personnel. Most of these cancels are found in the 1930's, but I have a few from the 1920's and some from the 1940's.

As I began gathering the covers from the Pacific, most of what I found, bid on, or were offered are cancelled "Pearl Harbor", various other Hawaiian ports, "Hawaii, T.H.", or other strikes which identified the origin of the cover as from Hawaii.

While I'm not a Naval cover buff, I was considerably interested in the great amount of Naval activity which was recorded through these various covers. Most of my early searches were for covers from Midway, Guam, Wake, Palmyra, Baker, etc.

Perhaps I missed early in my collecting some of the more elaborate and different covers which came from the light cruiser, U.S.S. Honolulu. (And I know I gave several away before thinking it might be fun to see how much of her history I could collect.)

The Honolulu's keel was laid September 10, 1935, she was launched August 26, 1937 from the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn being christened by Miss Helen Poindexter, and was commissioned June 15, 1938.

Little more than a year later on July 9, 1939, she made her first Honolulu visit. These dates were duly

recorded via covers, but Figure 1 is a CDS from the Honolulu at the Brooklyn Navy Yard showing "First Postal Service" in a boxed handstamp. The addressee, John N. Lowe of Michigan, is unknown to me but his American Naval Cancellation Society of #54 is a low number.

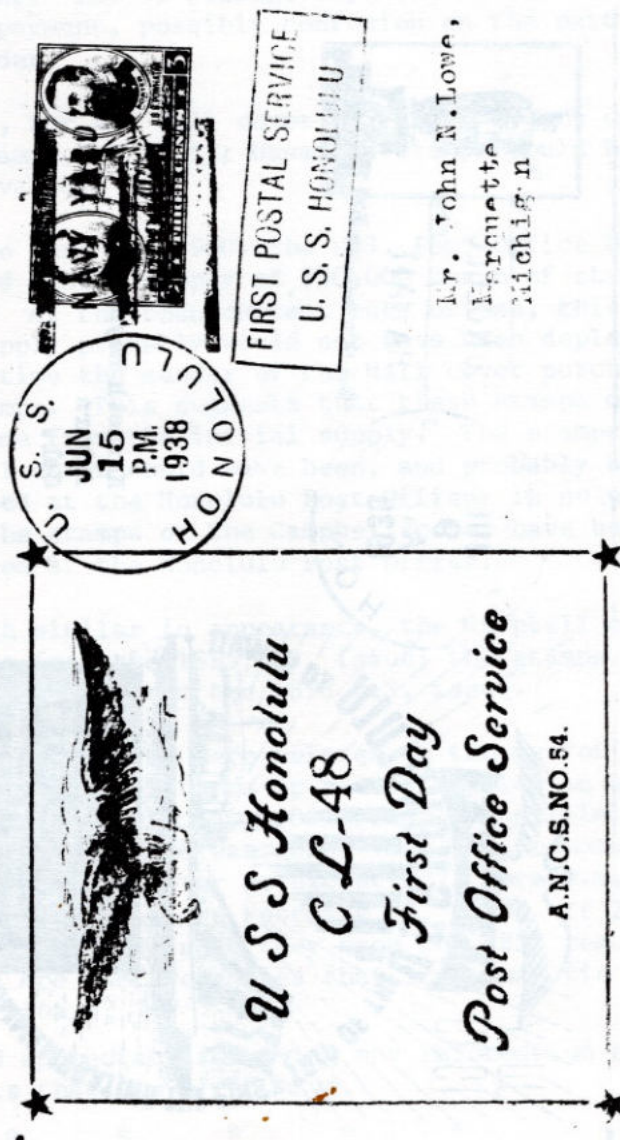


FIGURE 1

Figure 2 is a red, white, and blue cover with the cachet prepared by the stamp club of the Honolulu Advertiser when the ship first touched at the Hawaiian Islands. I have a cover dated July 10 with the cachet in gold and black with King Kamehameha depicted and franked with Scott #799. This appears to be a souvenir cover addressed to Clifton, New Jersey. Location between the killers is "Honolulu/Hawaii".

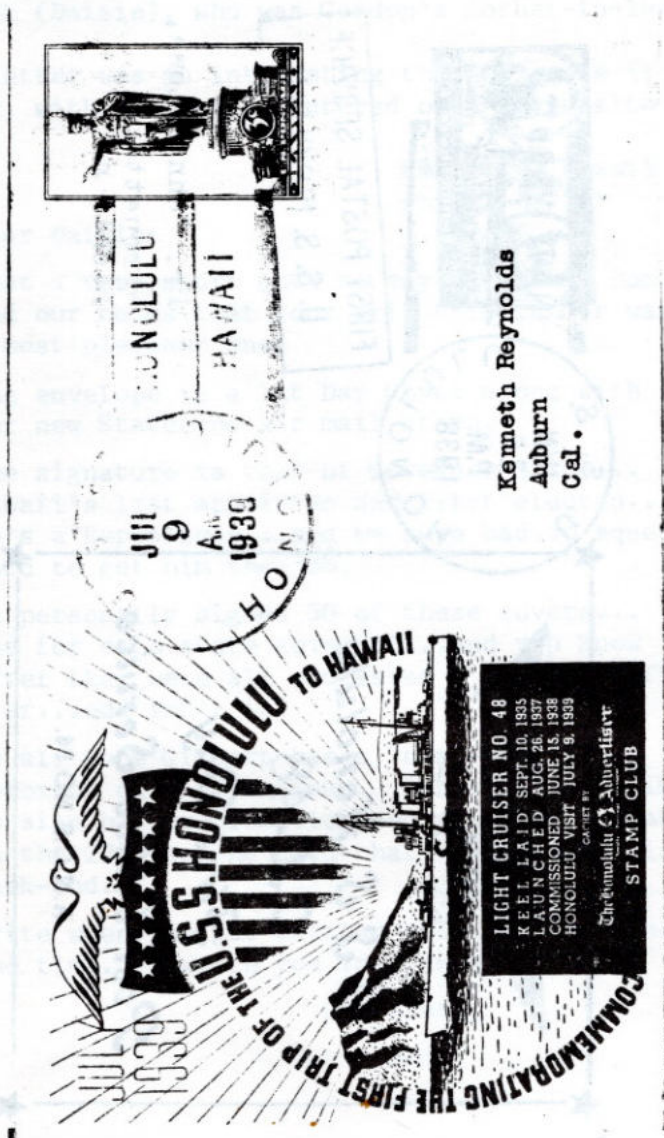
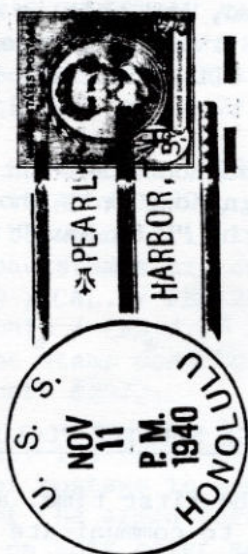


FIGURE 2

November 11, 1940 is my next date (Figure 3) with the cachet taking up half the cover. "First Line of Defense" is at the top with "United States Navy" at the bottom. A map which includes portions of Mexico, the United States, Canada, and Alaska is at the right,



Irene L. Beam
 1003 Belt Ave.,
 Anacostia,



FIGURE 3

the territorial seal of Hawaii at the bottom, and a Hula girl and the Hawaiian Islands complete the cachet at the left. The cachet is done in embossed olive-green colors. "Pearl/Harbor, T.H." is the location shown in the killer-bar cancel.

A final cover of December 18, 1940 completes the covers I have to date assembled, and this is a commercial cover to the Federal Services Finance Corporation in Washington, D.C. The CDS and killer bars are the same as in Figure 3.

Honolulu covers are known throughout 1941 until the start of WW II when ship designators only show up in the return addresses with the "U.S. Navy" CDS and date.

* * * * *

SOLOMON ISLANDS AND THE SPACE SHUTTLE "COLUMBIA"

During November 1983, for the first time, amateur radio enthusiasts were able to communicate directly with the space shuttle "Columbia" during flight STS 9. The space-borne ham station operator was Dr. Owen Garriot.

The Solomon Islands Radio Society prepared a limited number of special covers, bearing the 45¢ value of the recently issued Manned Flight stamp issue.

The covers feature a commemorative logo and were cancelled on the first day of amateur radio operation from space.

* * * * *

W A N T E D

Early U. S. Covers used before 1890

Please send with your prices or offer

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FRANK C. SHEER

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Kailua, Hawaii 96734

(Member of A.P.S. and H.P.S.)

For the first time in history, the U. S. Postal Service is using a special "quadrant" printing method to simultaneously produce four different commemorative stamps with one gravure press operation.

For the first-time stamp designer, Michael David Brown of Rockville, Maryland, the design of the quadrant stamps proved to be an artistic challenge. He had to create four designs that could be printed from the same six inks. When this new technique is used, there are no four-position plate numbers; instead, the plate numbers for all four stamps (Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Credit Union Act of 1934, Soil and Water Conservation, and the National Archives) will always be in the same position on a pane.

* * * * *

THE HAWAIIAN FLAG

By Victor S. K. Houston

Before the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, flags, as such, were not used by the native Hawaiians. They had, however, such marks of distinction as the 'kahili' (feather cylinders on staffs); the 'puela' (an insignia of triangular shape carried on canoes); and during the time of the makahiki, or New Year festival, standards similar in form to the Roman eagles.

Captain Vancouver, on his voyage round the world in 1794, gave to Kamehameha a British flag upon the so-called cession of the Hawaiian Islands to Great Britain. Presumably, this was the red ensign of the period, with a union containing only the St. Andrew's cross and the St. George's cross. The St. Patrick's cross did not come into the British flag until the year 1801. Kamehameha used the British ensign upon occasion, even though no action was ever taken by Britain upon the "cession".

During the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain - according to a story told by the Russian Golovnin, who was in Hawaii in 1818 - an American sailor jokingly twitted Kamehameha about flying the British flag, and commented that the Americans had the right to seize his islands because he raised the flag of a country with which they were at war. Kamehameha reportedly said to the American that the latter should not consider him a fool, for he had many flags from different European nations, and if the English flag was not good, he would raise another one. After the incident, Kamehameha decided to have a flag of his own.

The exact time that the Hawaiian flag first appeared is not known, but it is interesting to note that another Russian, Kotzebue, in Hawaii in 1816 on the ship 'Rurick', refers to the Hawaiian flag.

Since Hawaiian was not reduced to a written language until the arrival of the missionaries in 1820, there is no early written record of the flag's origin. Not until 1862 did the vernacular carry a description of the flag, which had then long been in use.

It is interesting to read the translation of an article which appeared in the Hawaiian newspaper "Kuokoa" of January 1, 1862, since it gives the version of that period as to how the flag came to be designed and by whom.

"The Hawaiian flag was designed for King Kamehameha I, in the year 1816. As the King desired to send a vessel to China, to sell a cargo of sandal wood, he in company of John Young, Isaac Davis, and Captain Alexander Adams, made this flag for the ship, which was a war vessel called the 'Forester', carrying 16 guns, and was owned by King Kamehameha I.

"The flag having been made, the vessel sailed for Macao, China, where the flag was not credited nor recognized as a government flag.."

Whether the original flag had the same number of stripes as the present one is not established by documentary evidence. Nor is it possible, apparently, to be sure whether the union of the flag contained the cross of St. Patrick.

When Lord George Paulet, Captain of HBMS Carysfort, was here in February 1843 and demanded the surrender of the King's Government, he destroyed all of the existing flags. Thus, none has survived of the early pattern.


However, in July of the same year, upon the arrival of Admiral Richard Thomas, the immediate superior of Captain Paulet, the King's government was restored by his orders. The Hawaiian flag was again raised, at which is now called Thomas Square, after Admiral Thomas.

The eight stripes of the present Hawaiian flag represent the major islands of the group. The British Union Jack was included out of consideration for Vancouver, who gave the islands their first flag when Kamehameha I placed the islands under the protection of Great Britain, which cession was not ratified or accepted by Britain.

When the revolution took place in Hawaii in 1893, the old Hawaiian flag was retained, and upon annexation in 1898, the same flag was adopted as the Territorial flag. In 1959, it became the flag of the State of Hawaii.

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Stamp Collector's Record.



NEW SERIES. ALBANY, N. Y., DEC. 15, 1864. No. 1.



We herewith present our readers with a facsimile of the Mormon Stamp, so called, concerning the authenticity of which there is considerable dispute. One postage stamp work of high authority gives the date of its issue and a brief account of its history, while another gives a denial of its existence from the pen (as alleged) of Brigham Young himself.

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