

PO'OLEKA O HAWAII



The Semi Annual Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 92

July 2021

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Editor's Notes

By Greg Chang, Editor

Aloha and welcome to the July 2021 edition of the *Po'oleka O Hawaii*.

It has been over a year since the COVID-19 restrictions were put into place. Things appear to be opening up with the development and implementation of the COVID-19 vaccination. Painful, but in most cases, effective.

Although scheduled later than usual, WESTPEX 21 was scheduled for the end of July. Once again, the Hawaiian Philatelic Society hosted a meet and greet session. Dennis Jackson was the guest speaker with a presentation on collecting Hawaiian Postal Cards.

The main article is by Jonathan Humble on the Doremus cancelation device and postmarks.

Phil Kumler presents an article on the Hawaii overprint Cordial and Wine stamps during the territorial period.

I've included an article on RetroReveal. It appears to be a good tool to get latent postmark details. It does have some limitations, but a good tool to have, nonetheless.

J. Lee writes about the Hawaiian Goose – the world's rarest goose.

Finally, under Potpourri, noted is a column that recently appeared in the Honolulu City Beat website on the Kalaupapa Stamp Collection Project. In addition, I've included a cover I came across with a missing stamp. Can

you figure out what stamp it may have been?

As always, I need articles or items of interest to publish. It definitely would be nice to have items contributed by our society's members. Also, your feedback is always welcomed.

Aloha!

Greg Chang
Editor

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JUST A SIP

HAWAIIAN WINERY RESEARCH ON A RECENT BACK OF THE BOOK DISCOVERY

By Phil Kumler

*I*t is safe to write that during my recent purchase of a US Revenue collection, one of the last things I expected to see was an envelope of Hawaiian wine stamps from a winery in Hilo on the Big Island. The only accurate research uncovered has been from a collector of old, empty bottles at the Taylor & Norton wine shop in Sonoma. Shown below next to 1945 Rebello Valente, Vintage Port and 1959 Chateau Grand Puy-Lacoste, Pauillac was the red labeled bottle of “Pure Unadulterated Serrao’s Own” from Jose Gomes Serrao.

The label states the wine was “Made from Grapes Grown at Kaumana, Hilo, Hawaii”. This article will focus on 20th Century cancels from Hawaii that contain only the town and state name, with no year, month, day or time information contained within the cancel as one would normally expect to see with postmarks. The purpose of the handstamp is to postally cancel the stamp(s) versus a requested postmark or cancelling stamps to order (i.e. philatelic cancel). We know from various philatelic literature the examples are not “pre-cancels” [2, 3], but rather they are post-cancels, as the cancel is shown covering both the stamp(s) and envelope or package wrapping. Pre-cancel stamps cancel only the stamp. This also struck me as being unusual. Thomas Pinney wrote in 1937 there were two wineries licensed in Hawaii.[1] In his footnote he continues, “Because neither Colorado nor Hawaii can have had any significant grape production, these operations presumably depended on grapes from California, if in fact they produced wine at all.” I did not find the report he specifically cites but another



Federal report lists two bonded Hawaiian wineries as of July 1, 1943.[2] These were the Serrao Wine & Liquor Co., Hilo and the K. Takitani Winery, Makawao. We know from recently published work that Jose Gomes Serrao cultivated the vine and produced wine on Hawaii from 1903 through

Prohibition.[3] In this post I briefly describe the origins of Hawaiian winemaking along with the efforts of Jose Gomes Serrao which parallel those of the Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

EMERGENCY REVENUE ACT OF 1914

The first federal wine stamps appeared in 1914, being the direct result of the Emergency Revenue Act of October 22, 1914. Among other things, the new tax law increased the federal excise tax on wine, which was to be collected through the

use of new revenue stamps in the U.S. and all territories.

All of the first and subsequent wine revenue stamps are somewhat similar in appearance. These stamps were duly printed on watermarked paper, in shades of green, and most of the sheets featured roulette separation.



The major type wine stamps shown above were issued in 1914. These stamps are all inscribed "SERIES OF 1914".

The cents denomination stamps were issued with gum, and they were perforated. All of the \$2.00 denomination stamps were issued without gum, and they are imperforate.

The catalog details for stamps that are perforated 10 or imperforate and were printed on Single Lined USPS watermarked paper, are as follows:

- $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, & $1\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (1914 – Scott RE1-4) - Green.
- 2¢ (1914 - Scott RE5) - Green (shown).
- 3, 4 & 5¢ (1914 – Scott E6-8) - Green.
- 6¢ (1914 - Scott RE9) – Green (shown).
- 8 & 10¢ (1914 – Scott RE10-11) - Green.
- 20¢ (1914 - Scott RE12) – Green (shown).
- 24 & 40¢ (1914 – Scott RE13-14) - Green.
- \$2.00 (1914 - Scott RE15) - Green.

The catalog details, for stamps that are perforated 10 or imperforate and were printed on Double Lined USIR watermarked paper, are as follows:

- $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2 & 3¢ (1914 - Scott RE16-21) - Green.
- 4 & 5¢ (1914 – Scott RE22 & RE23) – Green (both shown).
- 6, 8, 10, 20, 24 & 40¢ (1914 - Scott RE24-29) - Green.
- \$2.00 (1914 - Scott RE30) - Green.

The catalog details, for stamps that are perforated 11 and were printed on Double Lined USIR watermarked paper, are as follows:

- 2¢ (1914 – Scott RE31) - Green.

The new revenue tax collections were under the auspices of clerks working in the U.S. territorial district offices located in nearby Hilo on the big island of Hawaii. Initially the US Government Territorial office issued, delivered, inspected and pen cancelled RE1-31. A territorial hand stamp was quickly developed which was then applied as their official usage and revenue collection cancellation mark. Note both types of cancellations in the earliest known usage examples emerged from the Kaumana vineyard as they commercially exported wine as shown below:



EARLY HISTORY

The cultivation of the grapevine in Hawaii dates back to March 4, 1792, when Captain George Vancouver left grapevines, orange trees, and garden seeds.[4] In 1815 Don Francisco de Paul Marin, also known as “Marini” or “Manini”, planted a vineyard for the king. He reported he made 38 gallons of wine but it is not stated whether this was from his vines or those left by Vancouver. On January 26, 1819, Camille de Roquefeuil reported Don Francisco Marina “makes a fairly decent wine from vines he brought from California.”[5] On April 17, 1822, Reverend Daniel Tyerman visited “M. Manine, a Spaniard”.[6] Here he found three acres laid out with a garden, vineyard, and orchard. The vines were “trained after the Spanish fashion in bushes, flourish luxuriantly.” The vineyard was located on “the slope of a beautiful hill” at the foot was a small river.[7] Reverend Tyerman was informed

they would bear fruit three times per year, but the third was prevented, “least it should too much exhaust the stocks”. Jacques Arago found the grapes “excellent”. One report from a few years later indicates Don Marin had “cultivated the vine so successfully as to have made tolerable wine”.[8] Charles Samuel Stewart found a “considerable quantity of wine is yearly made from his vineyard”.[9] The site of Don Francisco Marina’s vineyard was locally known as “ka pa Waina”.[10] It appears this is a literal translation of the English vineyard.[11] Don Marin continued to cultivate the vine and produce wine until the early 1830s. Today the location of his vineyard is commemorated by Vineyard Street.

It is interesting to note the encouragement for viticulture and vinification given in the annual address of The Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society in 1853.[12] Stating these views were “in common with a large portion of the community”,

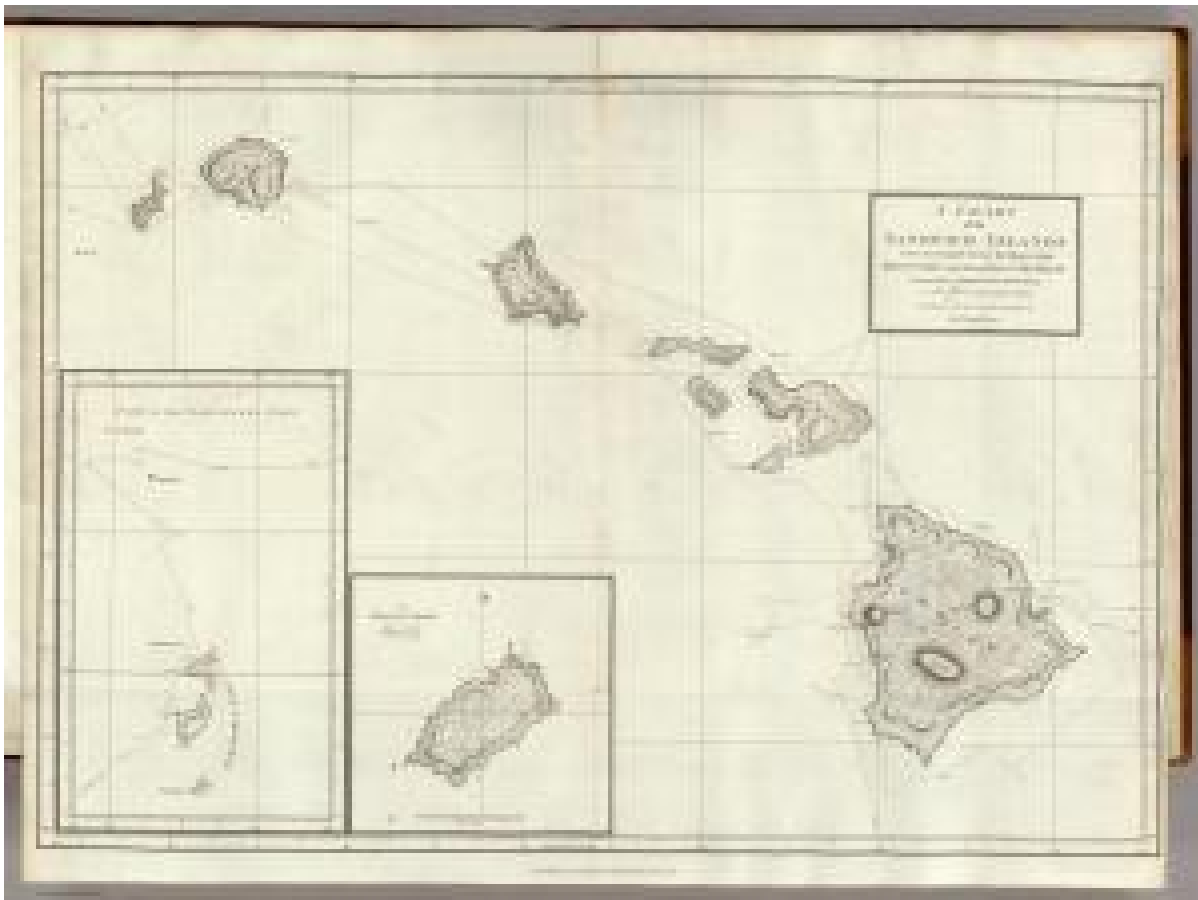


Chart of the Sandwich Islands. Vancouver, George. 1798. David Rumsey Map Collection.

it was noted the volcanic soils of the islands might be equated to the Italian wines of Vesuvius, those of Tokay, and Hermitage. It was felt that vineyards could be established in areas where sugar and coffee could not be produced. The production of wine would allow a new product to be exported, reduce the cost of the wine available for purchase on the islands, and promote temperance. I did not spend much time researching the second half of the 19th century, but it appears to be a quiet period. In the 1897 Petition Against the Abrogation of the Treaty Between the United States and Hawaii, the California Wine Makers' Corporation feared the removal of a heavy duty on non-grape wines of Hawaii because such wines had "threatened the extinction of the California wine trade with the Hawaiian Islands".[13]

THE PRE-PROHIBITION YEARS

The Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station was funded by Congress and established in 1901.[14] An experimental vineyard was planted the following year in 1902. In March 1906, a cooperative experimental vineyard was planted on Maui.[15] This vineyard contained 175 different varieties of "wine grapes" and was overseen by Portuguese settlers.[16] These cooperative experiments with private growers continued for years. It was anticipated an influx of immigrants from Spain, Portugal, and the Azores would make grape growing and winemaking profitable. By 1915, it was acknowledged a particular clone of the Isabella vine, brought by the Portuguese from Madeira, showed the greatest success.[17] Small vineyards were to be found near Honolulu, Hilo, Kona, Makawai, and the lower slopes of Haleakala. The vineyards located closest to cities typically provided table grapes. Wine was made at several locations, presumably using the Isabella grape. Apparently it was "necessary to fortify it heavily to prevent deterioration". In addition to determining the grape varieties ideally suited to the islands the station investigated trellising, pruning, and fertilizing.[18]

By 1899, the Gomez Serrao family had 80 acres of Isabella grapes growing near Hilo. These

distributed and have been found whenever search was made up to the present time. Apparently the infection has persisted for a whole year with the result that the number of rats has been reduced about one-half. No evidence has appeared that this disease which persists among rats can infest other animals.

Experiments are now in progress to determine the applicability of cold storage to various tropical fruits. It has already been found that old fruit infested with the fruit fly for a period of ten days at a temperature of 32° F. destroys the fruit fly in whatever stage it may be present. Perhaps cold storage will be accepted as a sufficient means of rendering fruit such as avocados safe for importation into the United States. It has been demonstrated that avocados may be held without injury to the fruit at a temperature of 32° F. for at least two months. The same has been found to be true for star apples and water lemons. Figs have been held for one month at 32° F. with beneficial results to texture and flavor of the fruit. Pineapples came out of a month of cold storage at 32° F. with excellent flavor. The only fruits which have thus far shown a tendency to absorb a disagreeable cold-storage flavor are papayas and mangoes.

Frequent attempts to produce alfalfa hay in Hawaii have yielded rather unsatisfactory results. It seems impossible to secure a good

Effect of Fertilizers on Growth of Grapevines. [17]

vines were grown from cuttings Jose Gomes Serrao brought from Madeira to Hawaii in 1883. By 1903, Jose Gomes Serrao was producing wine from his Kaumana vineyard. The timing between his efforts at producing wine and those of the Experiment Station should be investigated. Please read the blog post Jose Gomes Serrao: Distilling in Paradise, for his background story. One early advertisement from November 17, 1909, offers "New Grape Wine" suggesting one "Try This Home Product".[19] Just several days later the article "Serrao's Wines Fine Home Product – Industry That Is Developing In Hawaii County Is Winner" was published.[20] The articles states that Jose Gomes Serrao was cultivating grapes in Hawaii for "the manufacture of the purest and best wines to be found anywhere". That year he produced 2,498.40 gallons of wine primarily from his estate fruit, but also from the vineyards of his neighbors. His first harvest must have occurred in August 1909, because he expected his next harvest to be eight months later in March 1910. He had planted five additional acres in the hopes of producing more than 5,000 gallons of wine. These vines were expected to bear fruit in 1911. This suggests his and neighboring estates

contained some 10 acres of vines. Presumably these vines were planted at low altitudes where “the grapes ripen well and are not broken as in the higher altitudes.” As for the quality it was noted many people who formerly purchased Californian wine had purchased Serrao’s wine due to the “perfect purity” and the belief in “supporting home industry”.

Jose Gomes Serrao also advertised his “Serrao Liquor Company” throughout the years in Our



FIG. 1.—GRAPES GROWING AT HONOLULU.

Grapes Growing at Honolulu. [15]

Navy published by the U.S. Navy.[21] One advertisement from 1910 notes amongst other drinks “Pure Kaumana Wine, ‘Serrao’s own’ made from Kaumana (Hawaiian) Grapes”. His ventures must have been successful for his company helped fund a laboratory near the “Volcano House” for use by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.[22] By 1913 Jose Gomes Serrao was repeatedly listed as “the wine expert of Hilo” and that “Kaumana Wine is a product of the ‘Big Island’ and is absolutely pure”.[23] In September 1916, Jose Gomes Serrao exhibited at the Second Annual County Fair of the Big Island.[24] He displayed his Kaumana wine in kegs and bottles. There was

also a realistic arbor of grape vines. Just several years later, the enactment of Prohibition effectively ended his success in wine production. When wine production was eventually resurrected by his sons, the shipping restrictions during World War II forced the final closure.



About the collector & researcher:

Phil Kumler, a current **Hawaiian Philatelic Society member** & a former resident of Pearl Harbor, first visited Hilo in 1976, and was subsequently employed as a wine steward while attending Northwestern University. Phil currently serves on the **WESTPEX 2021** Committee handling youth activities.



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Honolulu's Doremus Cancels and Postmarks, 1903 – 1907

By Jonathan Humble

Life – APS, Life – HPS, Life – PSS, USSS

This article is intended to further enhance the documentation about the Doremus cancels and postmarks used at the Honolulu post office. In the Standard Encyclopedia of Doremus Machine Cancels [2] and in Mr. Shaffer's article "Honolulu Cancellations, 1900-1959" [4] there are two types of dial marks (e.g. D & E types), three types of cast dial die types (e.g. D-HI, D-Hawaii and E-Hawaii), and two types of tail marks (e.g. vertical lines and received with vertical lines). This article will illustrate the additional varieties that have been found.

Before we begin, some definitions we will use in this article:

Cancel. The mark made to deface a stamp in order to prevent its reuse. This mark may or may not contain the town and state name, date, year or even time when the mark was applied.

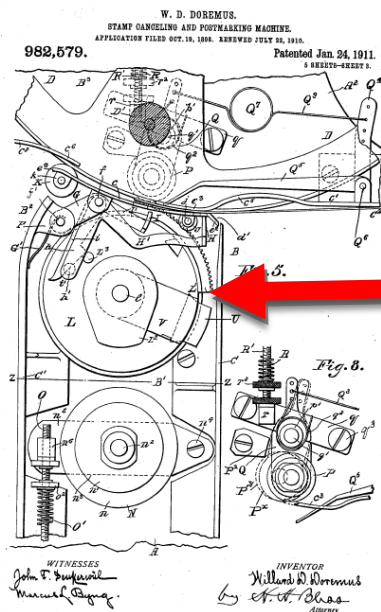
Postmark. A mark applied to a stamp or cover, that may be used as a cancel, that gives the name of the post office and the date (i.e. month, day, year and sometimes time).

Based on available covers, and the documentation in the two publications [1,2] the Doremus machine cancels and postmarks appear to have been used from 1903 through 1907. The use of the machine cancelling device was to either cancel mail-matter or to indicate when said mail-matter was postmarked as received into the Honolulu postal office. The example covers available indicate there does not appear to be any specific type of mail (e.g. registered, parcel post, etc.) to which this machine was dedicated. Instead it appears mail-matter size played a primary role in what was marked with the machine. For example, the size of mail-matter actual examples has been limited to a post card or standard envelope.

Doremus Background

Mr. Willard D. Doremus, the inventor of the machine cancelling device, was by many accounts an inventor and patent contractor. He had been issued patents for a few mail cancelling machines, in addition to many other patents, to his name. Other patents included: mail boxes, vending machines and lock mechanisms. Located in Washington, DC, the Doremus Machine Company was located near the U.S. Patent Office, as were many other private patent businesses located. Within the philatelic world, Mr. Doremus is known for both his cancelling machine and the design of letter boxes purchased for use by the postal service. Below is an example of one patent of the Doremus mail cancelling and postmark machine patent number 982,579, first issued October 10, 1898.

He began manufacturing a simple and easy to use hand powered cancelling machine by the 1890's. This was at a time when post offices were in the market for methods to overcome the laborious process of hand-stamping each piece of mail in order to address the ever-increasing amount of mail received each day by the post office. He sold to the U.S. post office hundreds of these machines, which were distributed to various towns and cities across the United States and the U.S. possessions. Towards the end of 1903 Mr.



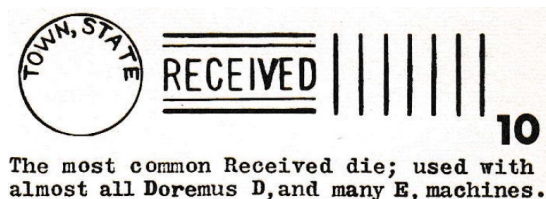
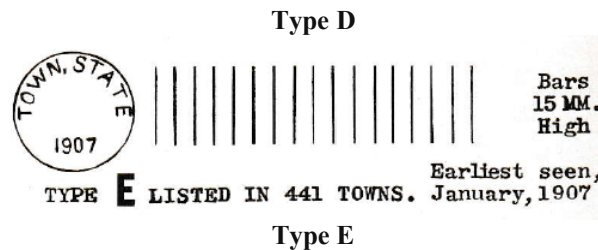
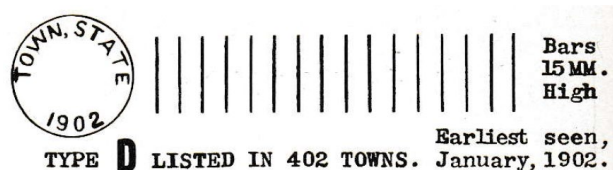
Cross-section of cancelling device

Axonometric view of cancelling mechanism

Doremus ceased supplying new cancelling machines to post offices and instead focused on the repair of said machines [1]. This makes one wonder if, in 1903 the Honolulu Post Office received one of the last manufactured machines or if they purchased a previously owned cancelling machine. Unfortunately, because of issues with the machines, and newer and less labor-intensive cancelling devices being developed by other manufacturers, by the early 1920's, the Doremus cancelling machines were all eventually replaced.

Types of Marks

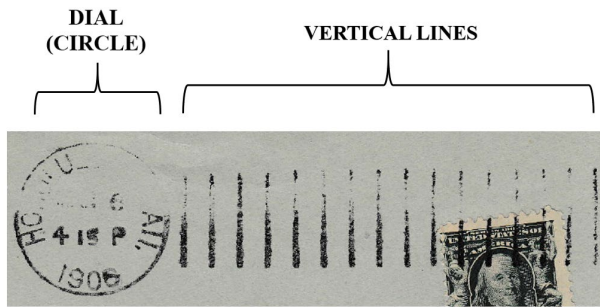
The Honolulu cancels and postmarks we will be discussing in this article are known as the Doremus Type "D" and "E" marks and the Type "DR" and "ER" receiving marks. As a comparison, the following are the examples from the Standard Encyclopedia of Doremus Machine Cancels [2].



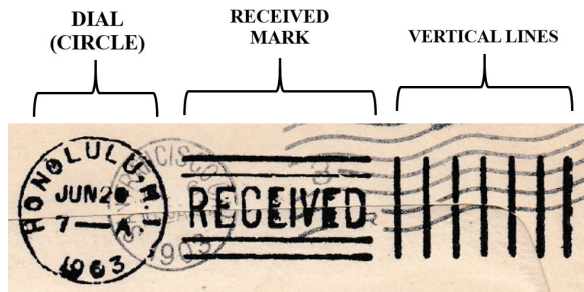
Type D or E Received

The Components

The Doremus marks have two basic components: the dial (i.e. circle), and the tail (i.e. vertical lines or received plus vertical lines). These dies were two separate dies which allowed the user to remove one or the other for replacement or cleaning.

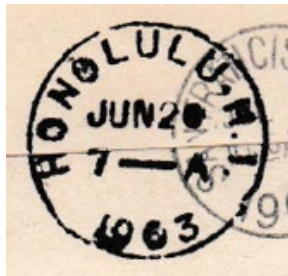


Regular Cancel



Received Postmark

The dials also came in two varieties, as shown below.



(1)

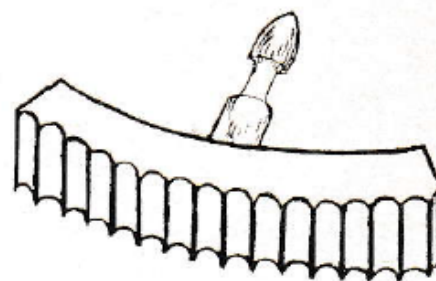
From 1903 through 1906, the dial die used was cast with the town, state and year in the die (e.g. not interchangeable). Notice in this die the town, state and year are cast almost touching the circle. As shown in the sketch to the right, it illustrates two horizontal slots designed for interchangeable type for the month, date and time.



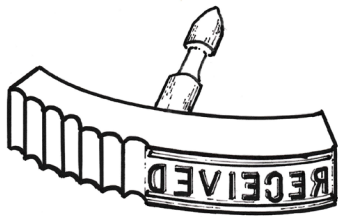
(1)

In 1907, the design of the dial die contained three horizontal slots designed for interchangeable type for the month, date, time and the third slot for the interchangeable year which was not in previous years dies. Notice also the 1907 die the lettering is set away from the circle.

The tail of the mark was generated by one of two dies. One contains the vertical lines and the second contains the word “received” plus vertical lines. The received figure below is an interpretation of the received die.

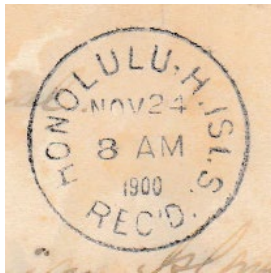


Verticle Line Die

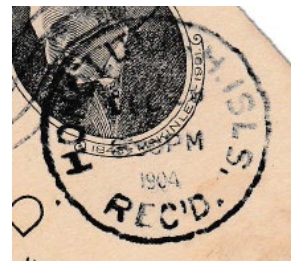


Received Die

What is interesting about Honolulu received marks is that prior to the receipt of the Doremus machine, received cancels and postmarks were applied manually with a handstamp device. Below are some examples of what is normally found on covers.



1900 – Honolulu



1904 – Honolulu

Even in 1904 the Honolulu post office continued the use of the received handstamp postmark.

Dial Die Variations

Table 1 illustrates the varieties of the dial die used as they relate to the regular cancel or the received postmark found on covers. Since the Doremus cancelling machine was designed to allow either the dial or the tail die (i.e. vertical lines versus received with vertical lines) to be switched out independently in order to change the type of mark, we have found multiple varieties of dials used. This author believes the Honolulu post office purchased or received a number of different dies because of these different cancels or postmarks.

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Table 1
Doremus Dial Die Varieties

**Regular
Cancel**

**Received
Postmark**



1903

Type D-HI

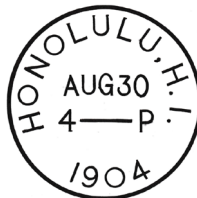
This is the regular die design seen most often.



1903

Type D-Hawaii

This is an unusual find where in 1903 the Type-D dial spells out "Hawaii." This suggests the Honolulu post office had received multiple dies over the four-year period they used their Doremus cancelling machine. However, what is not clear is if this was an error in casting, or an experiment by the post office, or something else.



1904

Type D-HI

For 1904 this is the regular die design seen most often on cancels and postmarks.



1904

Type D-HI diagonal date marking

This Type-D-HI dial illustrates the month, date and time are shown at a diagonal. The regular cancel at 10 degrees, and received postmark at 45 degrees, off horizontal.



1905

Type D-Hawaii

This was originally assumed to be the first year the full state name was shown on the die, however the 1903 illustration above appears to suggest that was not the case.

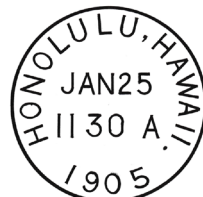


Table 1 (Continued)
Doremus Dial Die Varieties

**Regular
Cancel**

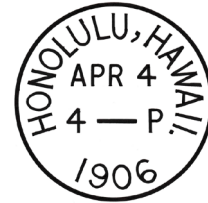
**Received
Postmark**



1906

Type D-Hawaii

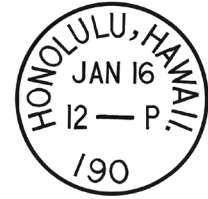
Notice lettering style changed to taller and thinner lettering versus previous editions. One distinguishable feature is elongated comma after “Honolulu.”



1906 used in 1907

Type D-Hawaii

This dial was used when the 1907 dial die did not arrive in time for use beginning in 1907. The post office simply filed down the “6” on the die and continued to use it up until at least February 1907. This dial can be found on both regular cancels and received postmarks.



1907

Type E-Hawaii

Die contains three slots for the typeset (i.e. month/date, time, and year). Notice also the town and state names are set a greater distance away from the line of the circle when compared to previous designs.



Marking Variations

There are many marking variations due to differences in marking quality. This was described in the article by Mr. Crumbly [1] which, in part, eventually led to the demise and replacement of the Doremus mail cancelling and postmark device by other newer cancelling machines, as follows:



Over-lapping cover



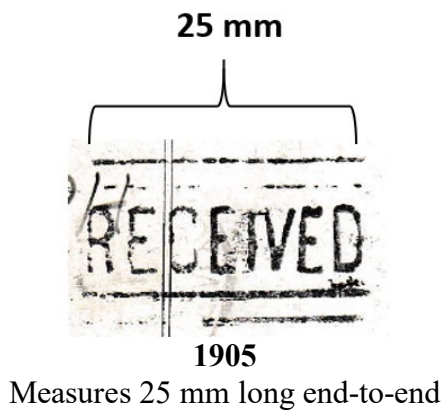
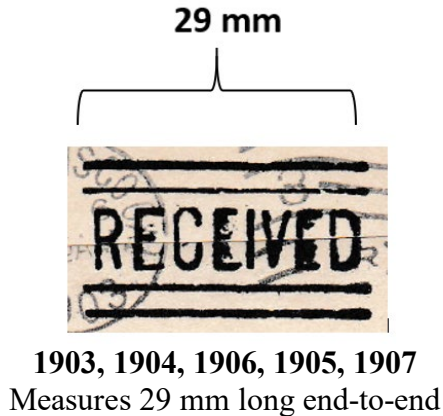
Uneven impression



Blotchy impression

Received Mark Variations

The same is true for the received markings where, in this case, two varieties were found. Some marks were found to be shorter than the normal 29 mm in length. The author speculates it may have had to do with how the mail-matter was fed into the machine that caused this variation, similar to the “over-lapping” example above.



Basic Characteristics

Dial Die:

- Circle dimension for the years 1903 through 1905 remains constant. The diameter measures 23 mm by $\frac{1}{2}$ mm for the line thickness. In 1906 the circle dimension increased to a diameter of 25 mm, and in 1907 decreased to a diameter of 24 mm.
- The 1903 and 1904 dials use “H.I.” for the state designation, whereas from 1905

through 1907 the dial spells out “HAWAII.” The exception being the single 1903 D-Hawaii find as shown in this article.

- Because a new 1907 dial die was not received in time, it is reported that post masters filed down the “6” on the 1906 dial die in order to continue to use the cancelling machine until such time as the 1907 dial die was received.
- In one case the dial die for 1904 was believed to have been miss cast as the month, day and time slots are shown at an angle.
- The time can be shown hourly only or hourly plus the minutes.

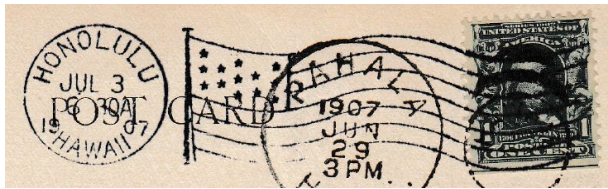
Received Die:

- Horizontal lines: There is a total of 4 lines, two above and two below. The outer lines are thicker than inner lines. The total length measures 29 mm, by the outer line thickness 1 mm, and inner lines thickness of $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.
- Vertical Lines: There is a total of 7 vertical lines of equal length and thickness. The row of lines measures 28 mm long, by a 15.5 mm high, by a thickness of 1 mm, and which are each separated by 3.5 mm clear space.

Tail Die:

- Regular die: A total of 16 vertical lines.
- Received die: The word received with 2 lines above and below, plus 7 vertical lines.

During the latter part of 1907, use of the Doremus cancels were eventually stopped [1]. The new flag cancels were replacing the Doremus cancels as early as April 1907 [2], such as the example shown below.



July 3, 1907 Flag Cancel
Langford Hawaii Type B-14 [3]

We hope you have enjoyed this article and encourage the readers to continue with the search for more varieties. Many thanks to Mr. Schaffer for his insight on this topic, and to the many stamp dealers who put up with my eccentricities when collecting these samples.

Photo credits:

(1) Photo credit: Langford, F., "Standard Encyclopedia of Doremus Machine Cancells - A Classifying Research Work," Private Printing by Frederick Langford, Pasadena, CA, © 1968 first Printing, and ©1988 second printing.

(2) Photo credit: Google search engine, Stamp-canceling and Postmarking Machine
<https://patents.google.com/patent/US982579A/en>

Bibliography:

[1] Crumbley, T. L., Winter, R. E., "Pioneer North Carolina Machine Cancells," North Carolina Postal Historian, The Journal of North Carolina Postal History, Volume 31, Number 3, Summer 2012, Whole 119.

[2] Langford, F., "Standard Encyclopedia of Doremus Machine Cancells - A Classifying Research Work," Private Printing by Frederick Langford, Pasadena, CA, 1968, First Printing, and 1988, Second Printing.

[3] Langford, F., "Flag Cancel Encyclopedia," Private Printing by Frederick Langford, Pasadena, CA, 2008.

[4] Schaffer, J., "Honolulu Cancellations, 1900-1959," Article published in PO'OLEKA O HAWAII, Hawaiian Philatelic Society, Honolulu, HI, July, 1980.

2021 – 2022 Hawai'i Conservation and Game Bird Stamps

In a news release by the State of Hawai'i Department of Land and Natural Resources web site dated April 23, 2021 (<https://dlnr.hawaii.gov/blog/2021/04/23/nr21-078/>), the images and details for the 2021 – 2022 state conservation and bird game stamps were released.



The conservation stamp features a mouflon-feral hybrid sheep. Mouflon sheep are native to Corsica, Sardinia, and Cyprus. They were introduced to the Island of Hawaii in the 1957. Soon after biologists from the state Division of Fish and Game started a program to crossbreed purebred mouflon rams with feral ewes at Pu'u La'au on Mauna Kea. From 1962 to 1967, the hybrid and purebred sheep were all released throughout Mauna Kea.

Today, most, if not all, of the sheep are hybrid mouflon sheep, *Ovis musimon x Ovis Aries*. The sheep are medium in size compared to other sheep weighing from 55 to 120 lbs, with lengths of 4 to 5 feet tall with a rough coat that blends in with the Hawaiian red dirt and lava rock. The mouflon sheep can be found in the high elevation slopes of the Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa volcanos. They can be a challenge to spot due to their keen eyesight and alertness with a tendency to seek dense brush when spotted.

The stamp was designed by artist Michael Bailey. Mr. Bailey was born and raised in the Midwestern parts of the Great Lakes region. Currently living in Los Angeles, he is a wildlife painter, comic book artist, children's book illustrator, and is a lover of fly fishing. Most of his works are with oils, inks, and watercolors.

The game bird stamp features the Kalij pheasant. The Kalij pheasant, *Lophura leucomelanos*, are native to Southeast Asia, found mainly in forests and thickets of the Himalayan foothills from Pakistan to western Thailand. They were introduced to the Pu'u Wa'awa'a area on the island of Hawai'i in 1962. Their primary habitat is in the uplands on the island of Hawaii, most noticeably within the Hawaii Volcanos National Park. In addition, they can be found in the high elevation forests of Maui and Oahu.

Mature males are approximately 33 inches long with black feathers with a gray belly. Females are smaller with mottled brown feathers. Both males and females have a crest on top of their heads and a distinct red skin patch around their eyes.

2021-2022
EXPIRES
06/30/22

000013



(*Lophura leucomelanos*)

\$10

HAWAII

GAME
BIRD
STAMP

The stamp was designed by artist Timothy Tureene. He was born and raised in the Milwaukee area and currently living near Minneapolis. Since becoming a full-time wildlife artist in 2006, Mr. Tureene has won twenty-two stamp design contests. Examples of his conservation stamp prints can be viewed at Artbarbarians.com. His works are with the use of acrylic or airbrush.

The conservation stamp is required on the Hawai'i State hunting license, and the game bird hunting stamp is additionally required for those intending to hunt game birds. Funds from sales of these stamps go into the State Wildlife Revolving Fund to support wildlife populations and habitat management, and to manage hunting programs in Hawai'i. Both stamps will be available on July 1, 2021 to wildlife stamp collectors by calling (808) 587-0166 or visiting the Division of Forestry and Wildlife office located at 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325 Honolulu, HI 96813.

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Honolulu Street Letter Boxes 1883-1900 & Hawaii Collection Markings 1895-1898

By Dennis Jackson

*T*his article will show the connection between the Honolulu Street Letter Boxes and Collection marking used between 1895-1898.

Street letter boxes in Honolulu were originally purchased by Postmaster General H. W. Whitney early 1883 and setup throughout the city in late

December 1883. An article in The Honolulu Daily Bulletin on, December 28, 1883, **Figure 1**, provided some basic guidance along with details

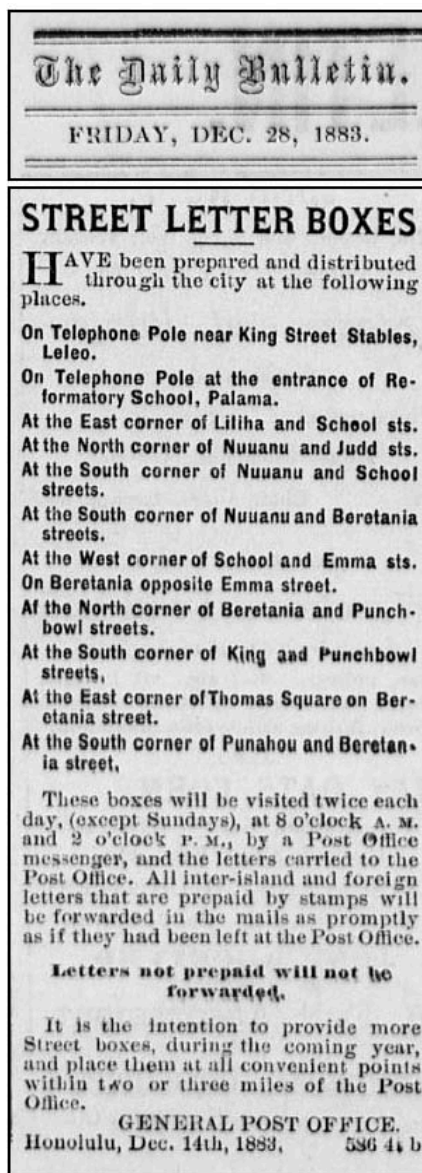


Figure 1

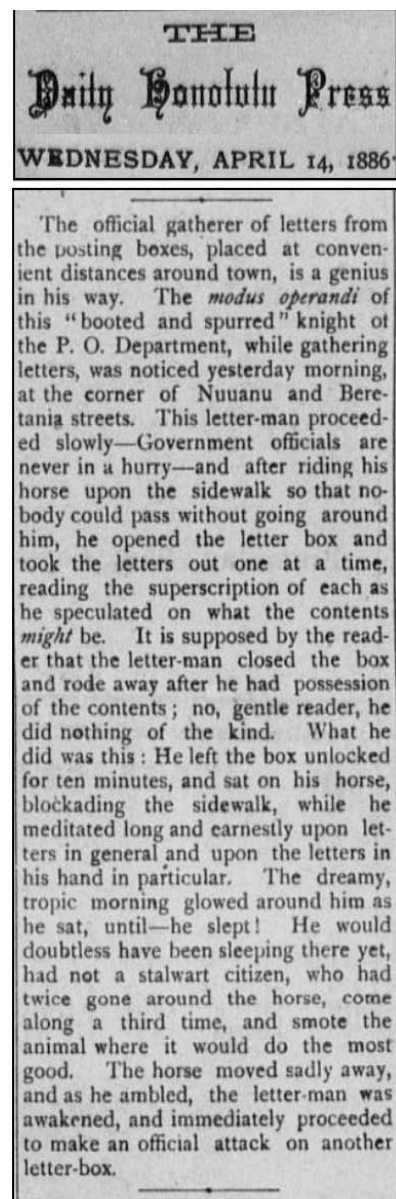


Figure 2

of where these boxes were located and what times mail would be collected.

These boxes were widely popular, and usage continued to grow over the next couple of years. By 1896, it was estimated about 10 percent of all outgoing mail in Honolulu was placed in these boxes. Although popular, comments about this service were not always flattering, as noted in this April 14, 1886 article, **Figure 2**.

These letter boxes remained in place until sometime between late April 1886 to early June

1886, when they were inexplicably removed by direction of the Minister of the Interior, Charles T. Gulicki. No reference to exactly why or when these boxes were removed can be located. A letter from Mr. Whitney, who had been forced to resign as Postmaster General on April 15, 1886, was published in *The Daily Bulletin* June 25, 1886 and helps establish a timeline of events. His letter states “I understand that the twelve boxes which I erected in 1884 in this city have been torn down by the offer of the Minister and stowed away as useless trash.” **Figure 3**.

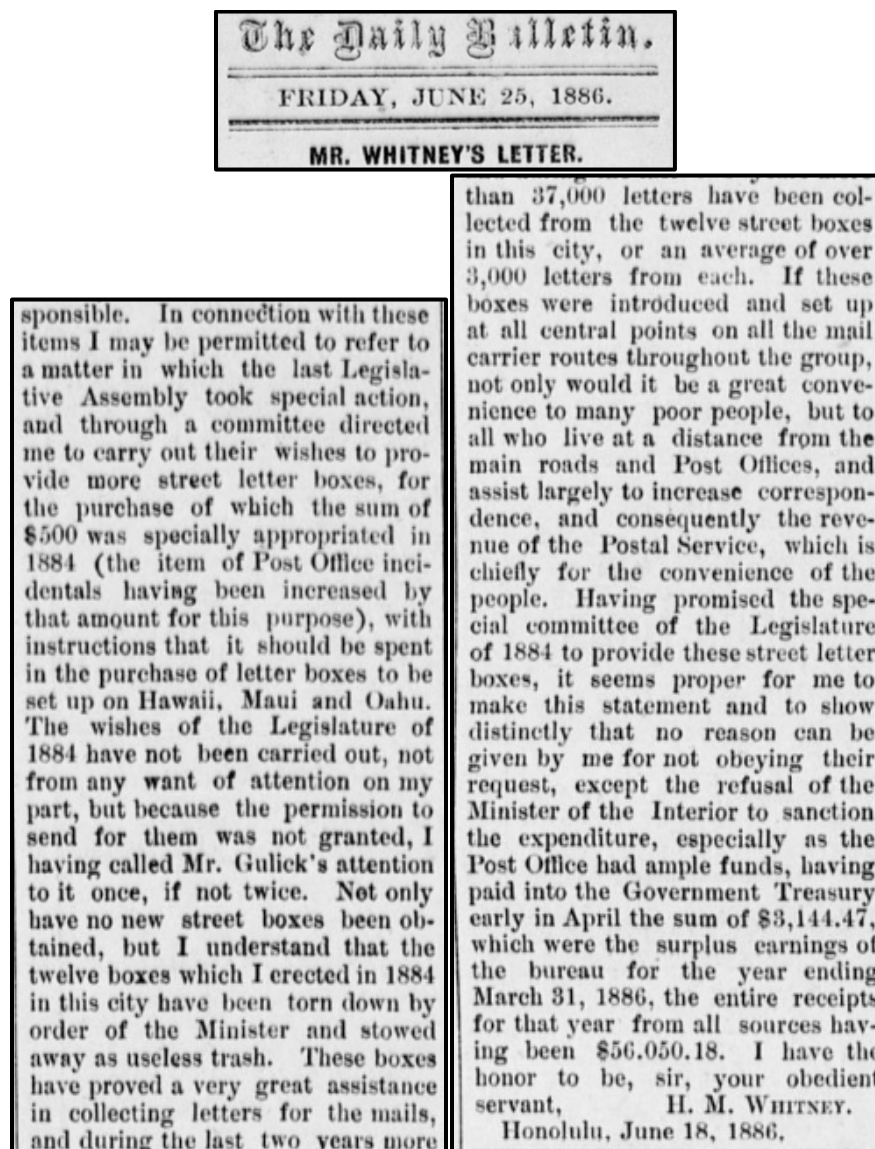


Figure 3

Despite the apparent popularity and success of the street letter boxes, they remained unused and in storage for the next 9 years. Mr. Whitney's letter not only mentions additional boxes to be setup in Honolulu but throughout the Islands. It appears this never happened and the next mention of them is not until April 1895 when they were reinstalled by Postmaster-General Joseph Oat. Mr. Oat was appointed PMG in April 1893 and remained in the position until postal operation transferred to the United States on June 14, 1900. He then became the United

States Postmaster for Honolulu. A notice in the Hawaiian Star dated April 18, 1895 provides information about the reinstallation, **Figure 4**. Mail collected from these boxes was hand stamped "COLL 10.10 A.M." or "COLL 3.50 P.M." No mention of exactly when the handstamp was first used or when it was applied, during the route or at the post office has been found.

These collection times were in effect until October 3, 1897 when they were changed to 9:25 AM and 3:20 PM. Mail collected after October 4, 1897 received handstamps of either "COLLECTION 9:25 A.M." or "COLLECTION 3:20 P.M.". Notice of this time change was posted in Honolulu newspapers, **Figure 5**.

HAWAIIAN STAR.
THURSDAY EVENING,
APRIL 18, 1895

MAIL BOXES AGAIN.

A SERVICE TO BE RESTORED FOR WRITERS OF LETTERS.

Save Journeys to the Postoffice—Locations of Boxes—Carriers System Next.

Postmaster-General Oat, with the approval of Minister Damon will restore to the city its letter box service. This is probably the forerunner of a delivery system. But before the latter is inaugurated the houses must be officially numbered. Mr. Damon is urging this in the cabinet and finds encouragement.

A map has been prepared by Mr. Oat and the box locations indicated are:

Vicinity Kamehameha school, on King.
King and Liliha.
Nuuanu and Judd.
Nuuanu and School.
School and Emma.
Punchbowl and Beretania.
Punchbowl and King.
Beretania and Victoria.
Beretania and Punahou.
King and Waikiki road.
Waikiki road and Waikikikai road.
Hawaiian Hotel.
Arlington Hotel.
Executive Building.

For the first eleven places boxes are already on hand. One man will gather the mail once or twice a day, as will best serve writers and catch steamers. The courier will use a bicycle or horse.

This box service was abandoned several years ago. No cause is recalled for the backward step taken. The boxes will be placed in a couple of weeks.

Figure 4

BY AUTHORITY.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

In order to connect with early closing mails, on and after Monday, October 4, 1897, the collections from street Letter Boxes will be as follows, viz.:—

Box No.	A.M.	P.M.
1—Waikiki Road and Waikiki Kal	8:45	2:40
2—King Street and Waikiki Road	8:55	2:50
3—Lunalilo and Keaumoku Streets	9:00	2:55
4—Beretania and Victoria Streets	9:05	3:00
5—Beretania and Punchbowl Streets	9:08	3:03
6—King and Punchbowl Streets	9:10	3:05
7—Emma and School Streets	7:30	1:30
8—Nuuanu and Pauoa Streets	7:35	1:35
9—Nuuanu and School Streets	7:35	1:35
10—King Street and Kamehameha School	7:50	1:50
11—King Street and O. R. & L. Co.'s Depot	7:55	1:55
Executive Building	9:10	3:05
Judiciary Building	9:10	3:05
Hawaiian Hotel	9:15	3:10
Arlington Hotel (King Street)	9:15	3:10

N. B.—All morning collections reach General Post Office not later than 9:25 a. m., and afternoon collections not later than 3:20 p. m.

Morning collections ONLY on Saturdays and Holidays.

On and after Monday, October 4, 1897, all mail for Koolau, Oahu, will close at the General Post Office on Mondays and Wednesdays (not Tuesdays and Thursdays as heretofore) at 9 a. m., and continue until the new Pall Road is reopened.

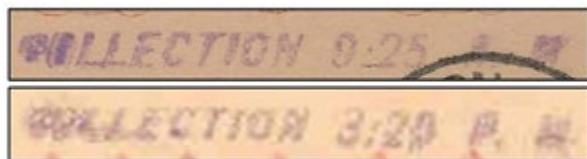
JOSEPH M. OAT,
Postmaster-General.
Honolulu, September 29, 1897.
4726-3t

Figure 5

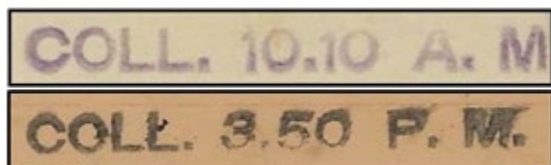
Hawaii Collection Markings 1895-1898

The general belief had been these markings were applied to mail from a single mail collection letter box away from the main post office, but we now know there were 12 boxes located in downtown Honolulu.

“The Stamps of Hawaii” by Meyers, Harris, and Others (MH) dated 1948 lists these as Service Markings “752-COLLECTION 3:20 P.M.” and “753-COLL 3.50 P.M” with no mention of the AM markings. Post Office in Paradise website has grouped the AM & PM markings together using their corresponding MH numbers.



MH 752 –COLLECTION. Straight Line



MH 753–COLLECTION Straight Line

MH 752 was used from October 1897 thru December 1899. It's possible this marking was used until Hawaii postal operation transferred to the United States on June 14, 1900. Marking has been recorded in both purple and black ink.

MH 753. was used from mid-1895 to October 2, 1897. Marking has been recorded in both purple and black ink.

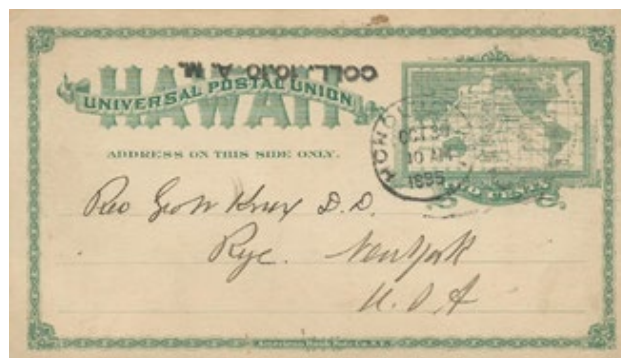
This should help clear some of the mystery behind these marking and at the same time show their relationship to early use of street letter boxes in Honolulu.



MH 752 COLLECTION 9:25 A.M.



MH 752 COLLECTION 3:20 P.M.



MH 752 –COLL 10.10 A. M.

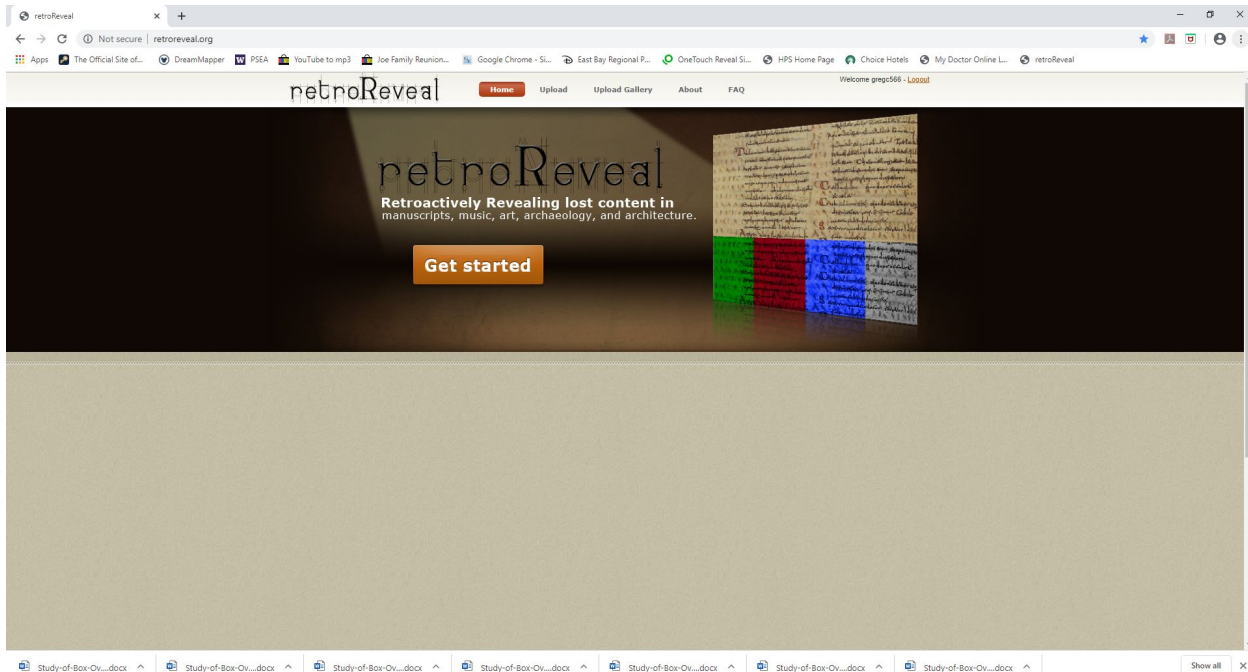


MH 752 –COLL. 3.50 P.M.

RetroReveal – A Useful Philatelic Application

By Greg Chang

A few years ago, at WESTPEX 2015 during a meet and greet session hosted by the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, guest speaker, Fred Gregory did a presentation on the evolution of the Hawaiian Postal Service. One of the tools he used as part of his research was an online application called retroReveal.



retroReveal is a free on-line application developed by the University of Utah. As noted on the site's mission statement:

“The retroReveal project exists for and because of its volunteers and users. retroReveal facilitates the collaborative discovery of hidden content in documents, manuscripts, music, and artifacts.

retroReveal provides documentation and web-based image processing algorithms designed to help people discover hidden content. While the current version of the site provides basic

assistance with image processing, we will be adding support for collaborative work among scholarly communities in a wide variety of disciplines in the future. retroReveal provides an inexpensive discovery tool to assist people who wish to identify hidden text in their documents for further study. The web-based image processing we provide assumes no specialized image editing knowledge, and is designed to be used by a broad spectrum of researchers, scholars, and community members.”

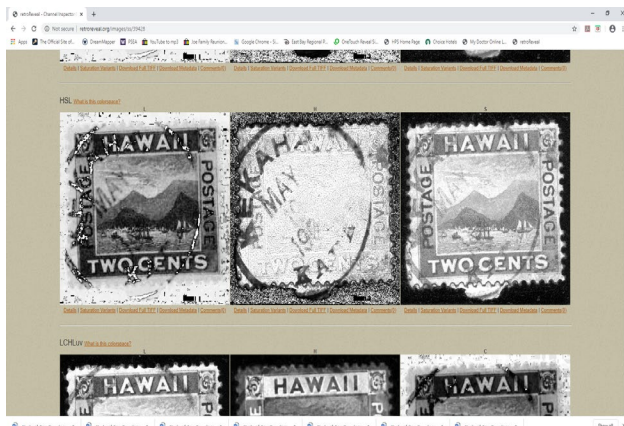
It works by processing an uploaded image to the retroReveal website with up to 52 different

variations. More technical details can be found on the website. The website and process simple to get around and use.

Here are the steps on how to use the application: Scan the item you want to examine either in jpeg or tiff format. Image size is limited to 6.5 megapixels (20 MB max upload size)

- Go to WWW.RETROREVEAL.ORG and either create a new account or sign in
- Click on the “Get Started” button or Upload tab.
- Once uploaded, the image is placed in a Gallery (Private or Public)
- Click on the image and you’ll be moved to the “Channel Inspector Page”
- Click on “click here to begin processing”

Once processed, you’ll be taken to a page showing all the variations of the image you uploaded.



When you get to one that is useful to you, save the image by right clicking and “Save image as...” rather than use the download option. Please note the page with the variations will not be saved, so be sure to save the variations you want to keep.

Here are some examples ...



Example 1 – Scott # 76 with a KEALIA postmark type 282.011. Processed Image from “Yxy” Colorspace. The date of Dec 7, 1894 is clearly shown.



Example 2 – Scott # 76 with a laupAHOEHOE postmark type 281.01. Processed Image from “Lab” Colorspace. The date appears to be 1896.



Example 3 – Scott # 52 with a MAHUKONa postmark type 282.011. Processed Image from “YQ1Q2” Colorspace. Definitely shows the town and the large starburst.

In closing, this may not always work in revealing latent images, but is a useful application to have available. Give it a try and let me know what successes you have.



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The World's Rarest Goose

By J. Lee

The Hawaiian goose or commonly referred as the Nene goose, *Branta sandvicensus*, is the official state bird of Hawaii and is only found in the state of Hawaii. Today, it is considered the world's rarest goose.

Before Captain James Cook arrived in Hawaii in the 1770s, the population of the Nene was estimated around 25,000 birds. By the mid-1900's, the population dwindled to only 30 birds. The decline was due to loss of natural habitat, introduced predators, and diseases. Starting in the 1950's, conservation programs in Hawaii and at the Wildfowl and Wetlands Trust nature reserve (in Slimbridge, England) were initiated. The breeding program was successful; however, repopulation efforts failed due to the predators. It wasn't until the introduced predators were controlled when the Nene population began to build back up. In 1967, the Nene goose was officially listed as endangered species under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Today the population is between 2,500 to 3,000 birds.



Wild goose on the road to Halekala NP

Compared to the Canadian goose, *Branta canadensis*, they are smaller in length and weight – about two feet long compared to four feet and 6 lbs compared to 14 lbs for a Canadian goose. They have distinctive coloring pattern with black faces, caps, and hindnecks, black beaks, legs, and feet. Feathers are a pattern of grey, brown, and white with a tuft of soft feathers under the chin. Their feet are not completely webbed in order to

use their toes to move around the rugged rocky terrain of Hawaii's lava fields. Both males and females are similar in size and colors.

In the wild, they can be found on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, from sea level to 8,000 feet in elevation. Their diet is based on grazing on grasslands and browsing on shrubs. Unlike other geese, the Nene are not migratory. They will only move within the island boundaries.



Scott # RW31

One of the first stamps to depict the Nene goose is the 1964-65 United States duck hunting stamp.



Scott # 1963

In 1982, the Nene once again appears with a red hibiscus flower in the State Birds and Flowers set.



Scott # JDS16

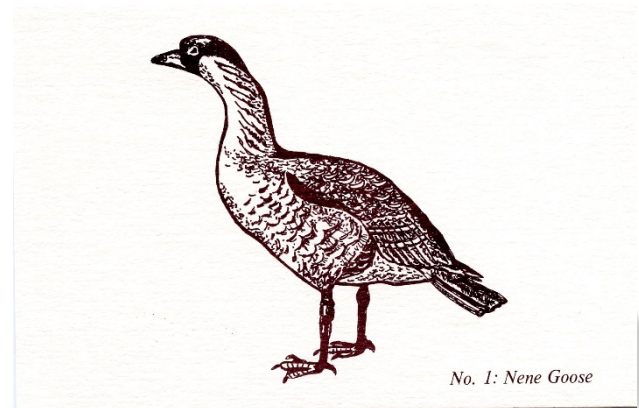
For the 2008-09 Junior duck stamp, a pair on Nene geese are shown.



Hawaii Conservation Stamps

State of Hawaii Conservation stamps for the year 1996-97 and 2003-04 featured Nene geese. The 2003-04 design was also used for the Hawaii State Gamebird stamp. The same design was reissued with the 2004-05 Conservation Stamp.

The Hawaiian goose was also featured on the local Pineapple post stamp and post card.



In conclusion, with time and effort the Nene goose can be brought back from the brink of extinction. Let's not have it follow the path of the Dodo bird.

References:

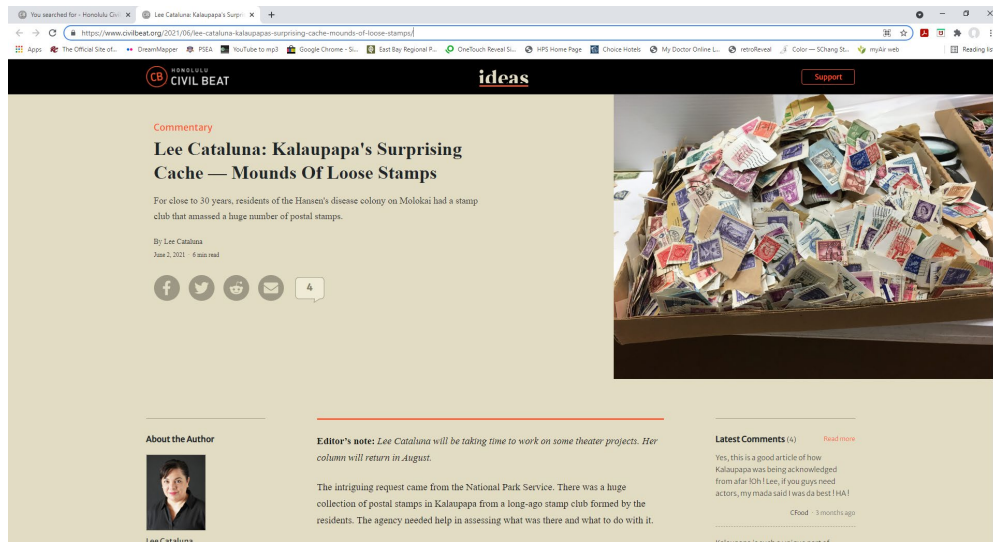
Wikipedia, Nene (bird), www.wikipedia.org

Green Global Travel, 40 Fascinating Facts About the Hawaiian Goose (a.k.a. Nene Goose), www.greenglobaltravel.com/hawaiian-geese-facts-nene-geese.



Potpourri

In a related item to the Kalaupapa Stamp Collecting Project (*PO'OLEKA O HAWAII*, Issue No. 90, page 27, Columnist Lee Cataluna posted a detailed commentary of our members' findings on the Honolulu Civil Beat website: <https://www.civilbeat.org/2021/06/lee-cataluna-kalaupapas-surprising-cache-mounds-of-loose-stamps/>



Missing postage – I came across a registered letter mailed in 1886. What is most likely the denomination of the missing stamp? Let us know what you think...



Pick Me ()



Pick Me ()



Pick Me ()



Pick Me ()



Pick Me ()

None of the above ()

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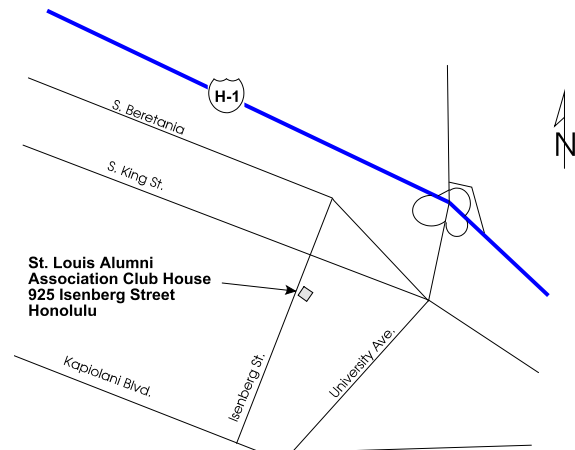
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HPS Monthly Bulletin

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The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets from 7 PM to 9:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the St. Louis Alumni Association Club House in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 100 lots. We invite you to attend, meet your fellow members, enjoy the program, and talk stamps. The public is welcome at all our meetings and we encourage you to become a member.



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Cover Illustration: US RE9 Cordials, Wine Revenue with Hawaii handstamp

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