

CLASSIC HAWAII

1819-1900

FROM

THE HONOLULU ADVERTISER COLLECTION

AS RECEIVED BY

THE EXHIBITION PHOTOCOPY COMMITTEE

OF THE

U.S. PHILATELIC CLASSICS SOCIETY, INC.

28 SEPTEMBER 1992



# Hawaii

## CLASSIC HAWAII

These eight frames prepared for World Columbian Stamp Expo '92 contain selected pages from the 25-volume collection of *The Honolulu Advertiser* of "The Stamps and Postal History of Hawaii." These pages show examples of the Early Stampless Covers, the Forwarders, the Missionaries, the Kamehameha III issues, the Numerals, the Wells Fargo Covers, Mail from Hawaii to Other Countries, and the Errors.

The recorded philatelic history of Hawaii begins with the few existing stampless letters written by the first Missionaries during the months following their arrival in 1820. These left Hawaii by personal arrangement with ship captains and entered the mails at various world ports. By the 1840s, Forwarding Agents often handled the arrangements and the so-called "Forwarders Covers" are a rare Hawaii speciality. The collection contains 29 examples, of which 23 are shown in the Forwarders section and 1, the Wells Fargo Express oval, is shown in the Foreign Destinations section. Seventeen of these exhibited marks are unlisted.

Not until November, 1850, was a postmark applied in the Islands -- the Honolulu "straightline." About 26 examples have been reported of this classic, two of which are shown here.

On June 18, 1851, when the concept was still relatively new throughout the world, the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawaii officially approved a postal system. Postmaster H.M. Whitney, the young Missionary descendant who five years later founded Hawaii's morning newspaper, *The Honolulu Advertiser*, put the kingdom's first stamps on sale on October 1, 1851 -- the famous "Missionaries."

Both the first and the third issues of Hawaii -- the Missionaries and the Numerals -- were printed using hand-set type and a rather primitive printing press. These were the only hand-set Hawaiian postal issues, which make them especially significant in Hawaiian philately. The Numerals, intended for local and interland use, were printed at *The Advertiser* in panes of 10 subjects and thus offer a tantalizing opportunity for plating specialists.

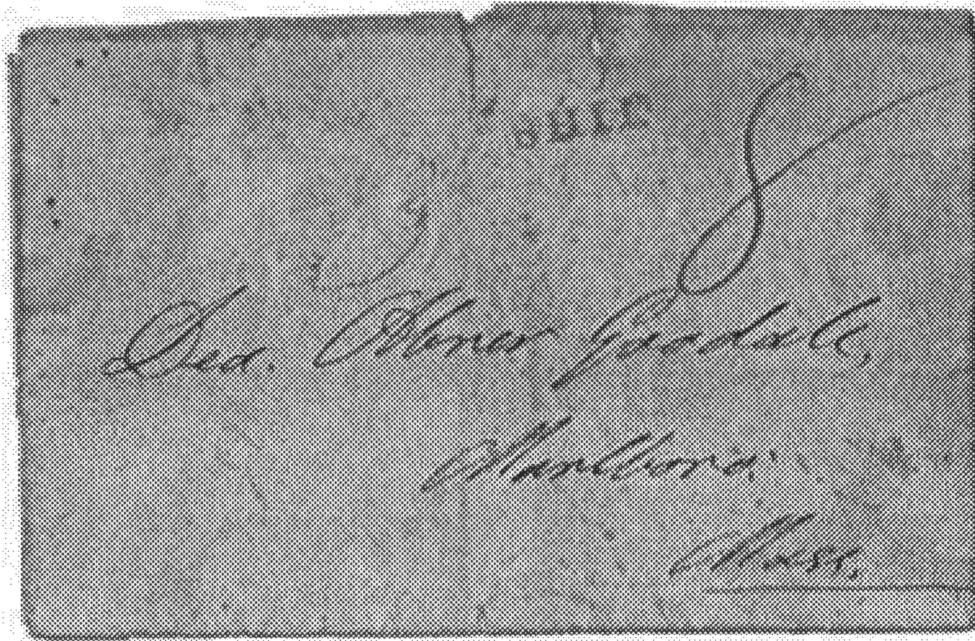
The Missionaries were replaced in 1853 by engraved 5¢ and 13¢ stamps -- the Kamehameha III issues, sometimes called "Boston Engraved." This series includes one of the earliest provisionals in philatelic history, the 13¢ with a manuscript "5" surcharge of 1857.

The Classic Stamps of Hawaii must also include the five major listed errors -- the two imperforate horizontal errors of the Royal Portrait series, the two color errors of the Provisional Government Overprint series, and the single imperforate horizontal error of the Republic of Hawaii issues.

# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1819  
stampless  
first period



*"On Board the brig. Thaddeus, Dec. 15, 1819," to Marlborough, Massachusetts*

*The Pioneer Company of Missionaries was 57 days out of Boston, fighting headwinds en route to Hawaii, when it sighted the ship "Mary" 2 degrees south of the equator, some 350 miles northeast of Natal, Brazil. The two ships hove to and this historic letter, hastily written, was the first word home from this pioneer mission. It was written by Lucy Goodale Thurston, wife of the Rev. Asa Thurston. A similar letter, written by another missionary aboard, the Rev. Hiram Bingham, is in the archives of the Mission Children's Society in Honolulu.*

*A line from the letter typifies the resolve of this group: "I do not, I never have seen the moment when I regretted my determination to spend my days in heathen lands."*

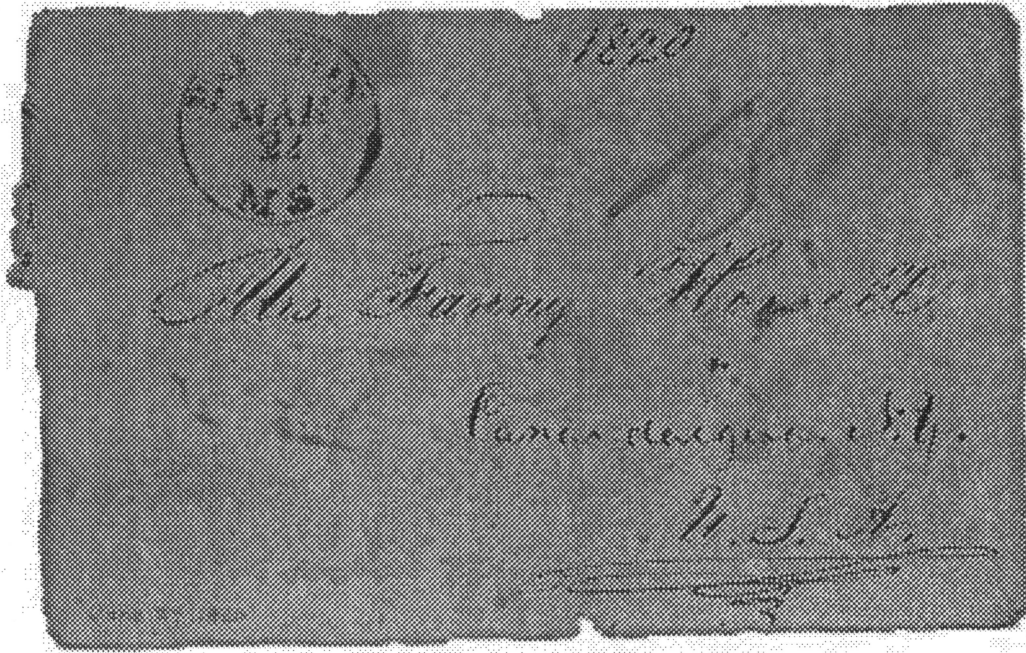
*The earliest known correspondence from Hawaii was written by members of this first missionary group, and since this is the earliest letter written by that group after departure from Boston, it could be called the first Hawaiian cover!*

*The Boston "Jan. 23" [1820] datestamp depicts the port of entry for the ship which picked up mail from the "Thaddeus," "SHIP" signifies that 2 cents was given that ship's captain, while the manuscript "8" tells us 8 cents was collected from Deacon Goodale to cover 2 cents for the ship and 6 cents for the then prevailing zone rate for deliveries "not over 30 miles," Marlborough being only 18 miles from Boston.*

# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1820  
stampless  
first period



"Hanarooah, Wahoo June 27th 1820" to Canandaigua, New York

Meyer-Harris called this cover "the earliest known Hawaiian letter." It was written by Sybil Bingham, wife of the Rev. Hiram Bingham, about two months after the Pioneer Company of missionaries had landed in Hawaii. Meyer-Harris illustrates it in Fig.2, page 6.

In the letter Mrs. Bingham notes the encounter enroute from Boston with the ship "Mary," on which the letter on the previous page went, and reports she herself sent "several letters" but none to Mrs. Howell. She goes on to say "Since then we have made [no communications home] except by the whale ship "L'agle," Captain Starbuck, London, which has not yet left these seas." She adds she has several other letters to write and we presume they and this one all left with Captain Starbuck, with the first word to the home front.

There may therefore be other letters somewhere with the same Boston arrival date but with various datelines, as three months had elapsed since the little band first reached Hawaii in April, 1820.

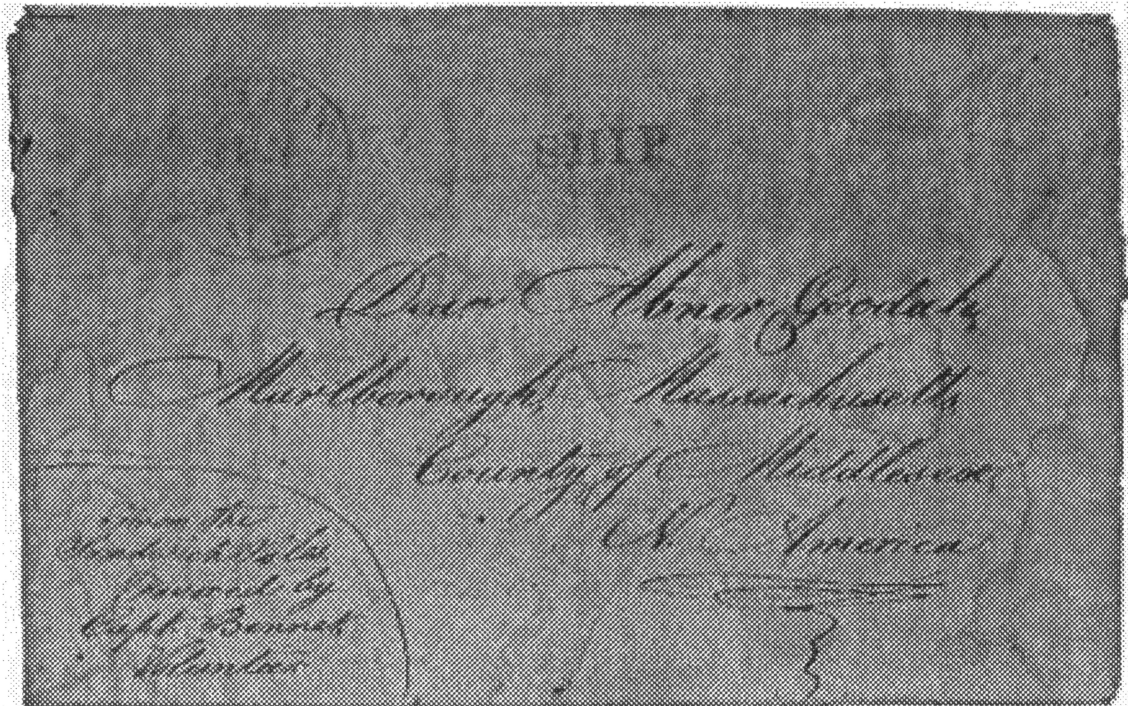
The March 22 [1821] Boston datestamp shows the date of arrival in that port. The letter should have cost 18 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ to deliver from Boston to Canandaigua, falling into the 150-400 mile zone. The absence of the "3/4" can be charged to postal negligence, and the absence of an additional 2¢ for the ship indicates some crewman or the Captain probably carried the letter as a favor for Mrs. Bingham.

ex-Baker, Harris, Ishikawa

# Hawaii

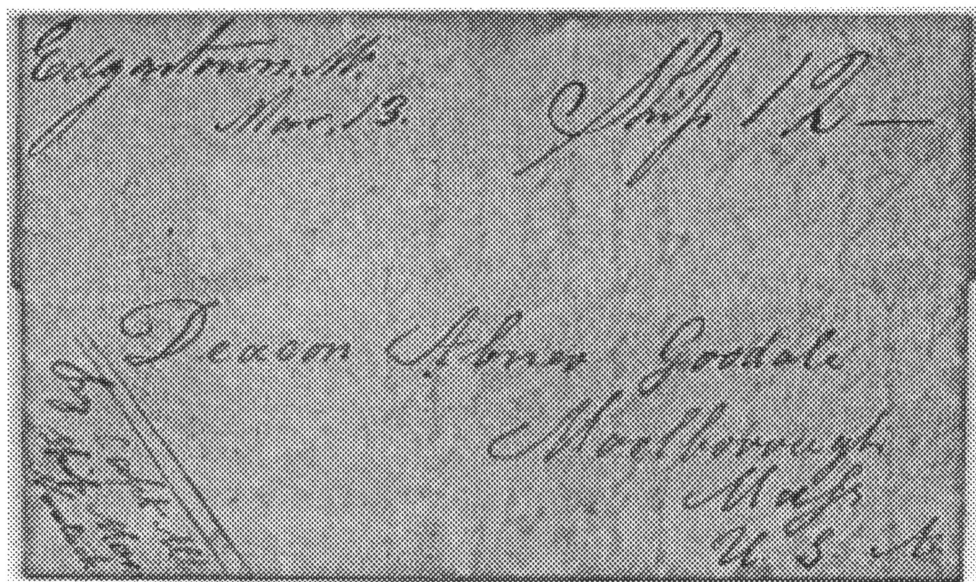
1820-21  
stampless  
first period

## COVERS BEFORE 1851



Kailua, Hawaii, October 16, 1820, to Marlborough, Massachusetts

Captain Bennett of the "Volunteer" earned 2 of the 8 cents collected from Deacon Goodale; the other 6 cents covered the rate from Boston to Marlborough.



"Woahoo," October 8, 1821, to Marlborough, Massachusetts

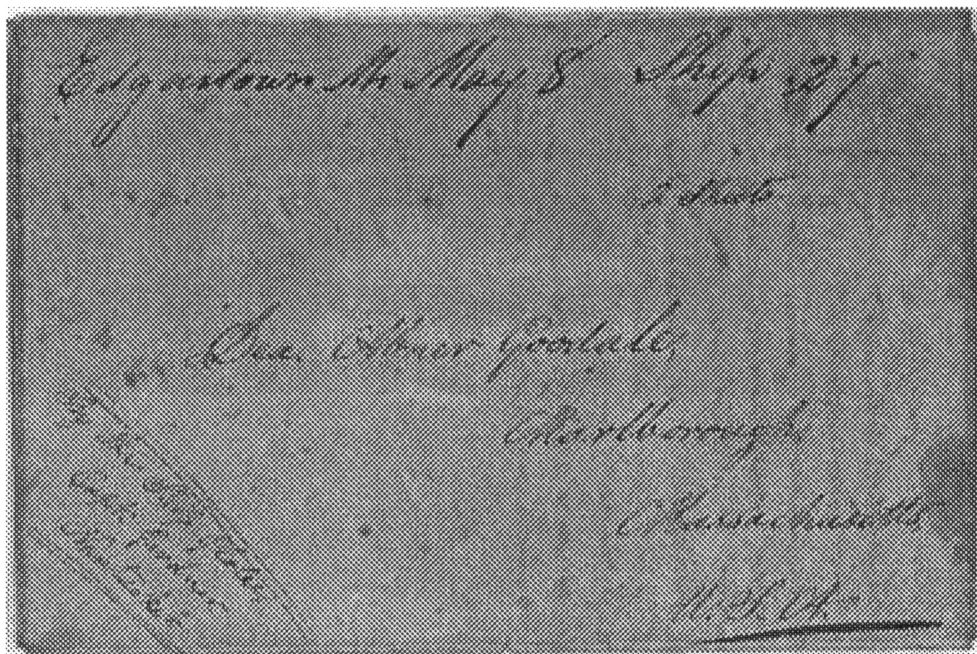
This letter, written by the Reverend Asa Thurston to his father-in-law, may be the earliest letter written by a missionary himself. He gave it to Captain Allen, whose ship "Moro" was based in Nantucket. The ship made port in Edgartown, Massachusetts on March 13 where the postmaster inscribed a manuscript receiving mark and imposed a rate of 12¢ -- 2¢ for Captain Allen and 10¢ for the established rate for distances of 30 to 80 miles.



# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1821-22  
stampless  
first period



Honolulu, Hawaii, November 24, 1821, to Marlborough, Massachusetts

The ship "Globe" of Nantucket, under Captain Gardner, made port at Edgartown two months after the previous letter and received the same manuscript cancel. This was a double rate letter because of the "2 sheets" indicated by Mrs. Thurston -- not until 1845 did the rate vary only with weight -- but this time the postmaster treated it as 80 to 150 miles and doubled the 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ rate, adding 2¢ -- thus the "Ship 27."



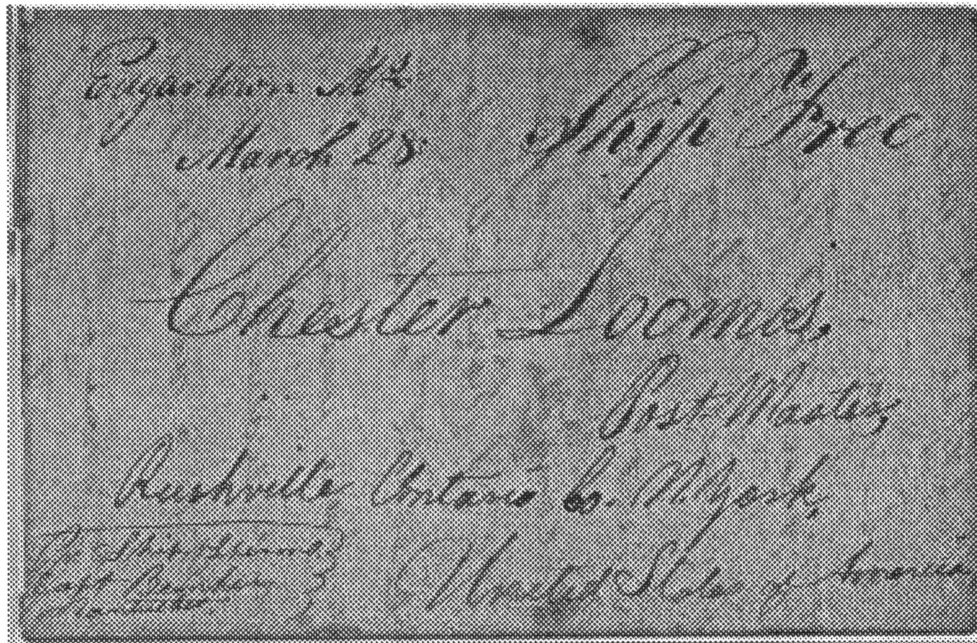
Oahu, Sandwich Islands, August 9, 1822, via Canton, to Marlborough, Massachusetts

"Captain Decovin, ship 'America,' bound to New York by the way of Canton, sails from this port tomorrow morning..." begins this letter from Lucy Thurston, written in haste at 11 p.m. to catch this special routing which reached New York in six months. The rate to Marlborough fell in the 150 to 400 miles category (18  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢) which -- with the ship's 2¢ -- accounts for the 20  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ charge to Deacon Goodale.

# Hawaii

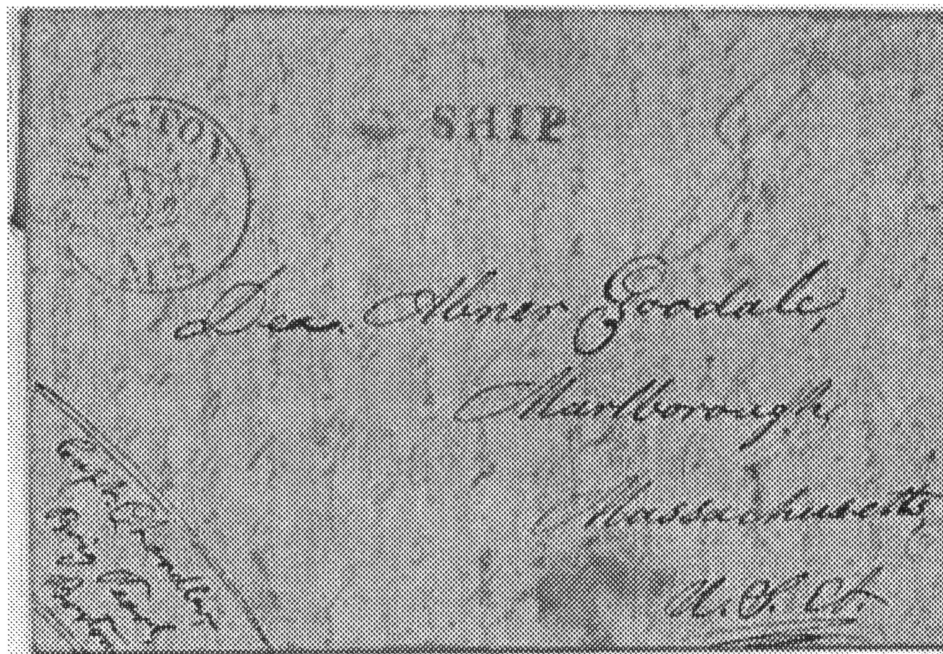
1822-23  
stampless  
first period

## COVERS BEFORE 1851



"Oahu/Waahool/Sand I. Oct 8, 1822" to New York

Elisha Loomis, the missionary printer who arrived with the first company of missionaries, tells of the mission's successes with the language. He notes the Reverend Bingham "For about two months" had been able to preach twice on Sunday and once on Wednesday in the Hawaiian language, a little over two years after their arrival in the Islands where no written language existed. Loomis also notes the first edition of the Spelling Book "has been given out" and the second edition of 2000 "is now being printed." Since his brother Chester was the postmaster of Rushville, Elisha was able to write him with no charge and Capt. Bunker carried it free to Edgartown where it received the manuscript cancel at upper left, March 28, 1823.



"Oahu, Sandwich Islands, March 20, 1823"

A single letter via the brigantine "Pearl" to Boston, arriving August 22, 1823. The manuscript "8" indicates 2¢ for Captain Chandler and 6¢ for the distance (less than 30 miles) to Marlborough.

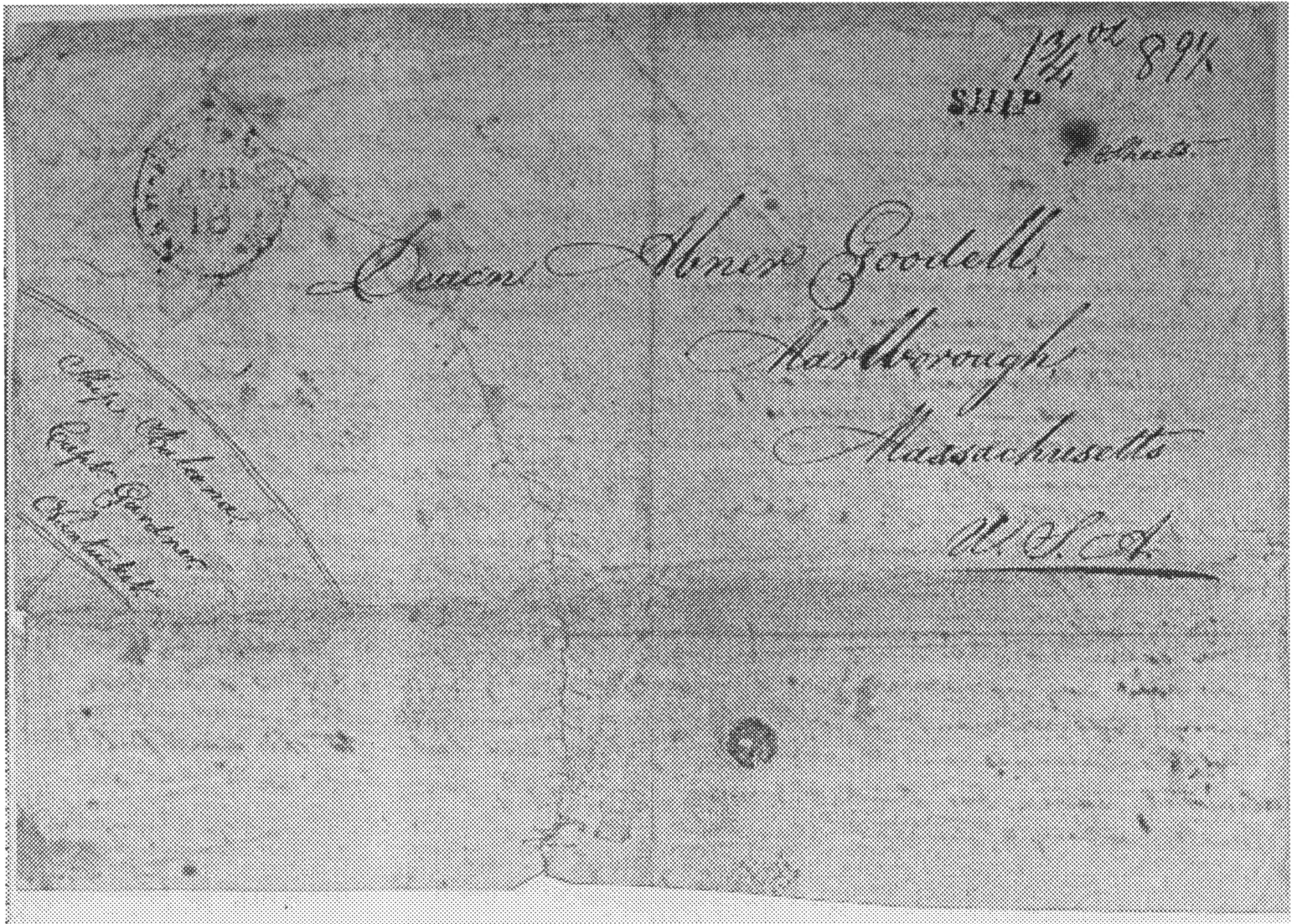


# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1822  
stampless  
first period

(actual size: 8-3/16" x 5-15/16"; shown slightly reduced)



*Honolulu, November 20, 1822 to Marlborough, Massachusetts*

This 1822 cover of a 24-page folded letter was written by Lucy Goodale Thurston. It contained a journal of the voyage of The Pioneer Company of Missionaries (which reached Hawaii on April 4, 1820 on the brigantine "Thaddeus" after a six-month voyage from Boston) and of her first 18 months in Hawaii. In the "via Canton" letter on a previous page, Mrs. Thurston noted she would be sending these journal pages "by the next conveyance," which was the ship "Balaena."

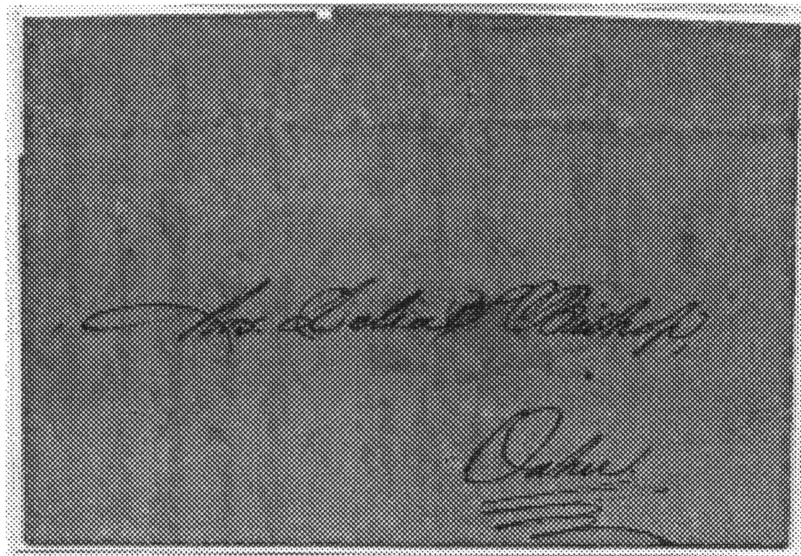
This cover and its lengthy letter must have been passed through countless hands in New England and was repaired with thread.

New Bedford was treated as 80-150 miles from Marlborough and the six sheets inside meant seven times the 12 1/2¢ rate plus 2¢ for Captain Gardner, or 89 1/2¢. Interestingly, the postmaster noted "1 3/4 oz" as the weight, which, after 1845, would have meant only 3 1/2 times the single rate of 1/2 ounce.

# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1829-33  
stampless  
first period



*Kailua, Hawaii, December 16, 1829 to Oahu*

*The inter island mails in this period and until 1859 were carried free of charge at the insistence of the Missionaries who reasoned that a free mail would encourage writing and thus reading letters. This did not change until 1859 when the Numerals were produced to cover payment of postage. In this letter, Lucy G. Thurston writes her fellow Kailua missionary wife, Delia Stone Bishop.*



*Honolulu, April 3, 1833 to Kailua, Hawaii*

*Mrs. Judd writes to her shipmate of the Third Company of Missionaries, Delia Stone. Shortly after her arrival in 1828, Miss Stone was assigned to Kailua and in December married The Reverend Artemus Bishop whose first wife, Elizabeth, had died early that year.*



# Hawaii

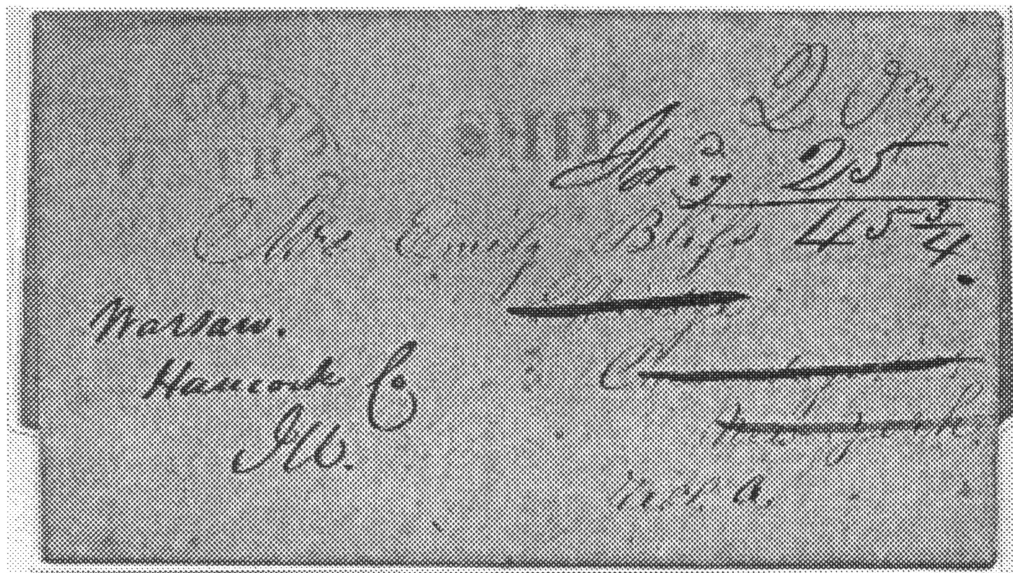
## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1832, '36  
stampless  
first period



Waimea (Kamuela), August 13, 1832 to Colrain, Massachusetts

This single letter reached New Bedford on March 16, 1833. Miss Lyons no doubt gladly paid the 18 3/4¢ rate for the 150-400 mile zone from New Bedford to Colrain as this was the first letter from her sister-in-law, Betsey, the wife of The Reverend Lorenzo Lyons, who was writing a few weeks after their arrival at Waimea, where the Reverend Lyons was to labour for the next 54 years. She describes the funeral of Kaahumanu, which they saw during their May 17 to July 4 stay in Honolulu, and also details their agonizing 5-day ocean passage from Honolulu to Kailua, Kona. Betsey died on May 14, 1837, at age 24, and on July 14, 1838 Lorenzo married Lucia Smith, a teacher who had come out with the Eighth Company.



Waimea (Kamuela), April 29, 1836 to New York, forwarded to Illinois

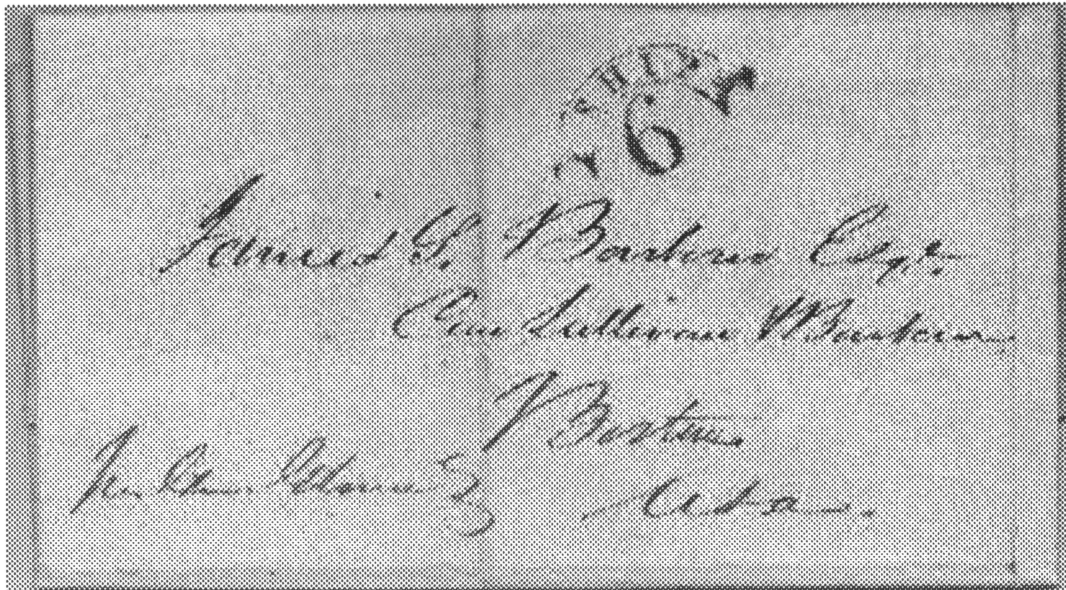
Betsey Curtis, the first Mrs. Lyons, writes this pathetic, information-filled letter to her sister, Emily Curtis Bliss who, with her husband, The Reverend Isaac Bliss, was about to embark for Hawaii as a member of the Eighth Company of Missionaries. The elements of pathos: with the infrequency of spring and summer departures, Betsey Lyons was still adding to the letter in July. It left Hawaii on October 31, 1836 on the whaler "Superior," which arrived in New London on April 23, 1837, after the Blisses had left. It was forwarded to her husband's family in Illinois, where it arrived on June 8, 1837. By this time, both the new Lyons son, Luke, so proudly announced in this letter, and his mother, the writer Betsey, had died. Meanwhile, the Blisses reached Honolulu on April 9, 1837 to find a weakened and dispirited Betsey, who within days, became seriously ill. She died on May 14, leaving Lorenzo and the newly arrived Blisses to return to Waimea bereaved.

How these Kamuela residents arranged for a letter to catch a whaler in Lahaina or Honolulu is not known. The mission may well have had an internal mail handling system for their outlying stations. The upper rate of 20 3/4¢ covers the 18 3/4¢ zone rate of 150 to 400 miles from New London to Elbridge, Emily's home town, plus 2¢ for the ship. It cost another 25¢ to forward the letter to Illinois, the zone rate for over 400 miles. What fortitude it must have taken for the Curtis family to have forwarded this Hawaii letter between their two daughters, without being able to read its contents!

# Hawaii

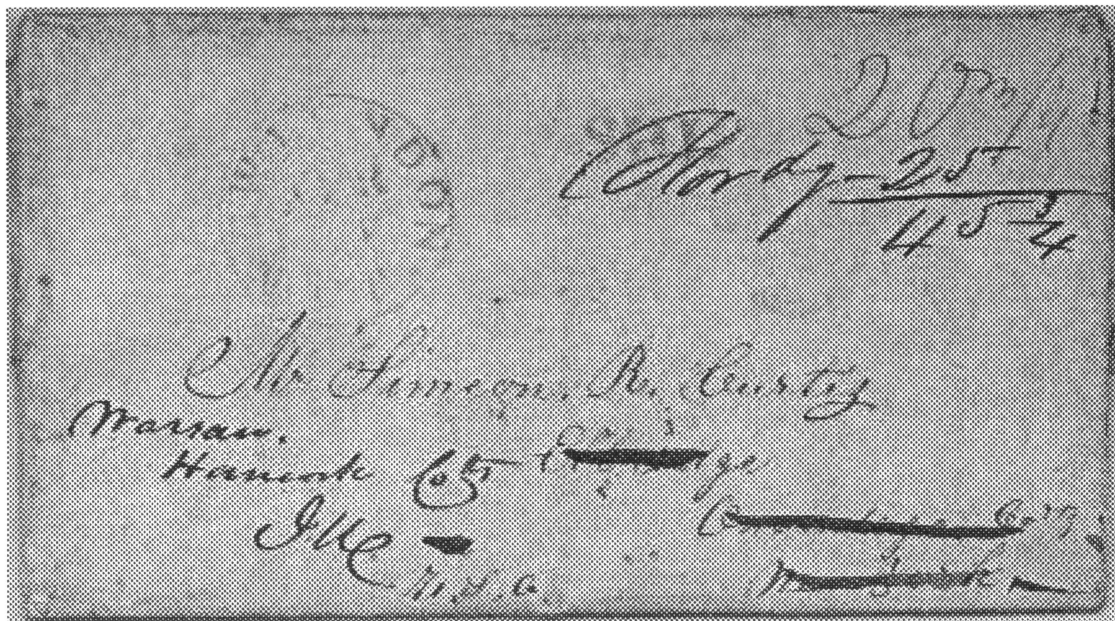
COVERS BEFORE 1851

1836  
stampless  
first period



"Honolulu Oahu May 3rd 1836" to Boston

Stephen D. Mackintosh, an early Honolulu commission merchant and auctioneer, and later the founder of the *Sandwich Islands Gazette*, Honolulu's first newspaper, sent this note "in haste" on the "General Glover" to his Boston suppliers. As a port city delivery, it qualified for the 6¢ rate — 2¢ for the captain and 4¢ for the Boston P.O., set forth in the fancy SHIP 6 marking. In the absence of the usual dated city canceller and any docketing marks, it is difficult to ascertain arrival times. The 1991 listing by Fred Gregory of *1836 Arrivals and Sailings* confirms the departure of brig "General Glover" for Boston on May 16 but doesn't give the arrival date.



"Waimea Aug 15, 1836" to New York, forwarded to Illinois

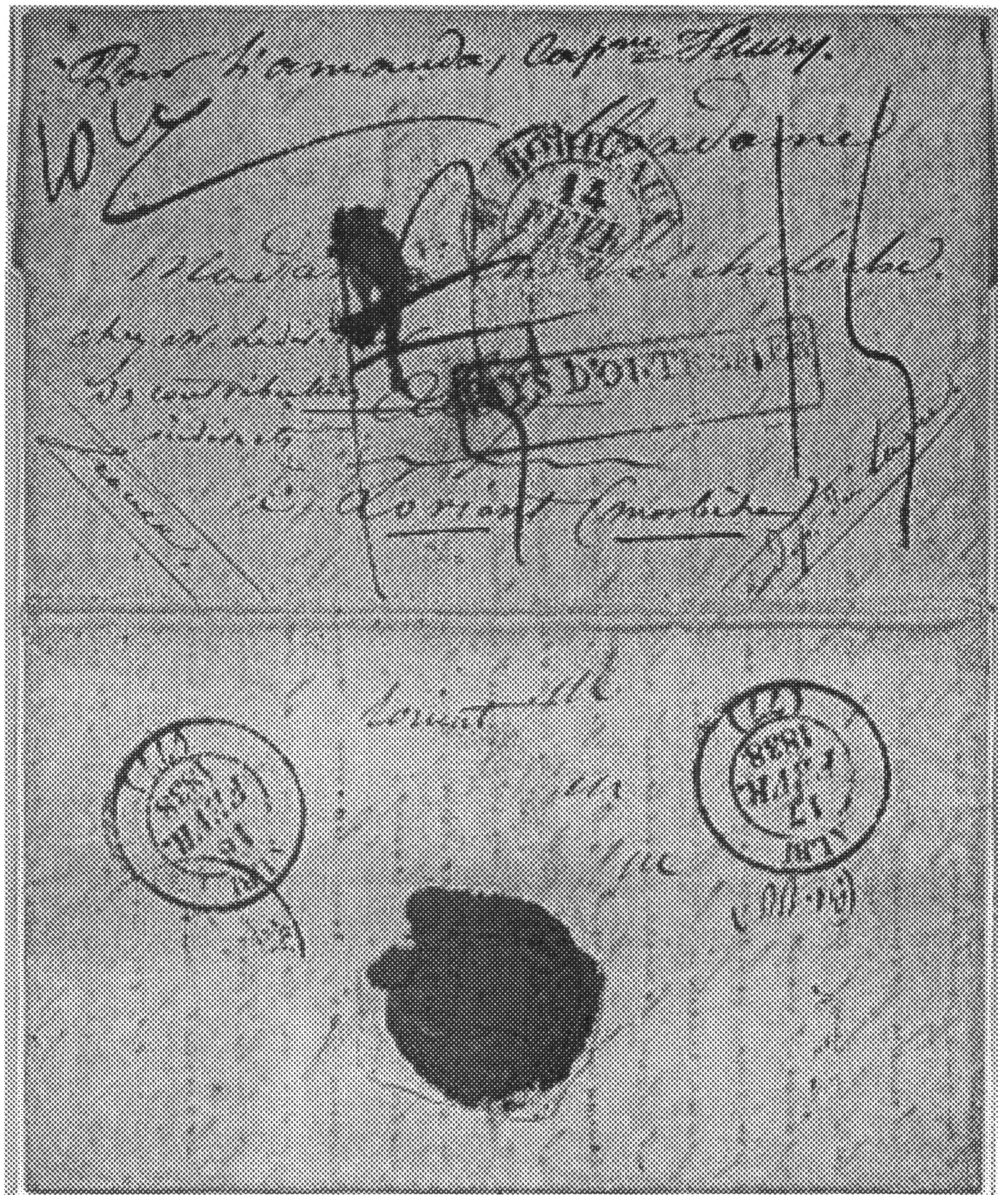
This letter from Betsey Lyons to her parents left Hawaii on October 31 on the whaler "Superior." As did her earlier letter to her sister on the previous page, this letter did not reach its addressee until June 8, 1837. This letter is full of the joy of her new son, the teaching she was doing in Waimea and life in general. Tragically, she notes the death of two other young Mission children, and unknown to her parents when they received this letter, both she and her son had died weeks earlier. The postal markings are the same as the earlier letter.



# Hawaii

COVERS BEFORE 1851

1837  
stampless  
first period



"Onorourou," July 25, 1837 to Lorient, France

These journal pages of a French traveler in the Pacific Ocean went into the mails at Honolulu in the hands of Captain Flury of "L'Amanda," reaching Lorient via Bordeaux on February 22, 1838, faster than some ships reached Boston.

The letter is partially unfolded to show the back stamps of this early mailing to a country other than the United States. The Lorient receiving mark, which partially appears to the left of the red wax seal, is clearly completed under the fold at top and shows the "22" date. The Honolulu dateline, scribbled in haste, also appears under the fold. The writer notes he was to leave the day before for Kamchatka, probably on the French naval corvette "La Venus" which sailing records show left Honolulu July 24, 1837 for Sitka.

# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1841  
stampless  
first period

Vera Cruz, Octubre 26



Kailua, Hawaii, June 15, 1841 to New York via Mexico — Mazatlan, Vera Cruz — forwarded to Michigan

Beginning in about 1826, efforts to speed up the mails resulted in an overland route through Mexico. This route via Mazatlan came into heavy use from 1842 to 1848 when it was discovered that it could shorten the transit time from Honolulu to New York by as much as 4 months.

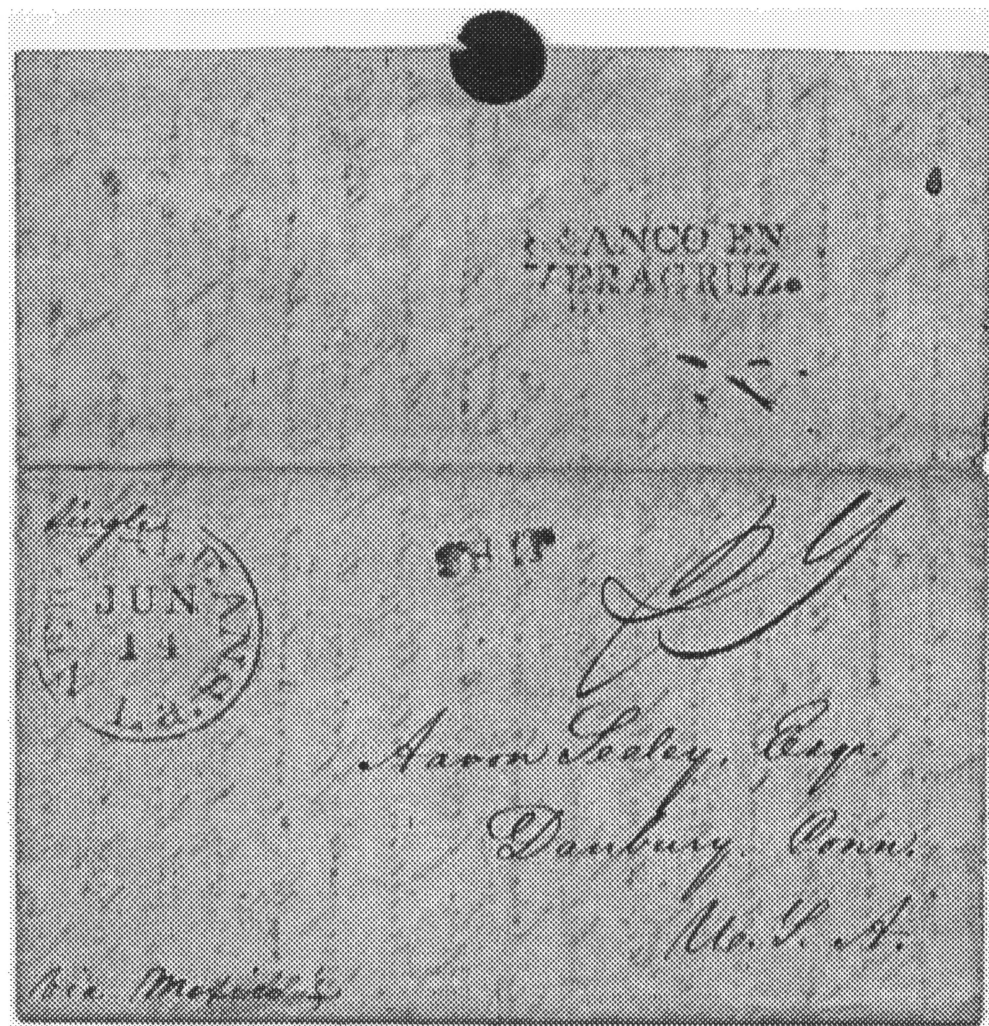
This particular letter, however, bearing the oval "Forwarded by Wm Scarborough & Co., Mazatlan" didn't fare well, taking seven months just to reach New York. This was partly because few East-Coast-bound ships left Hawaii during the summer. The first available carrier for this letter was the brig "Joseph Peabody," which left the Islands on August 5, heading for Mazatlan, generally a voyage of 30 to 40 days. It didn't reach Vera Cruz until October 26 and then took nearly 3 months longer to reach New York on January 13, 1842, where "20<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>" was inscribed to cover the 2¢ for the ship and 18<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ to Pittsford. Since the senior Reverend Andrews had moved to Michigan, the Pittsford post office added a new marking of "25" to cover the more-than-400-miles rate of the forwarding. The "JAN 16" date stamp has been manually corrected to indicate the letter actually left for Michigan two days later, on the 18th. Eventually, the good reverend received his son's letter and paid a total of 45<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>¢ for its arduous transit.

What the pack train received for the hazardous journey from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz is not indicated but it is known that the Hawaiian Government annually paid Mexico for this service.

# Hawaii

COVERS BEFORE 1851

1844  
stampless  
first period



FRANCO EN  
VERACRUZ

"Honolulu, S.I. Jan'y 19/44" to Connecticut via Mexico

This letter, started on January 19, was not completed until February 26. It left March 4 with Admiral Thomas on the British naval ship "Dublin" for Mexico, the British admiral having been in Hawaii to insure the independence of the Islands from the French.

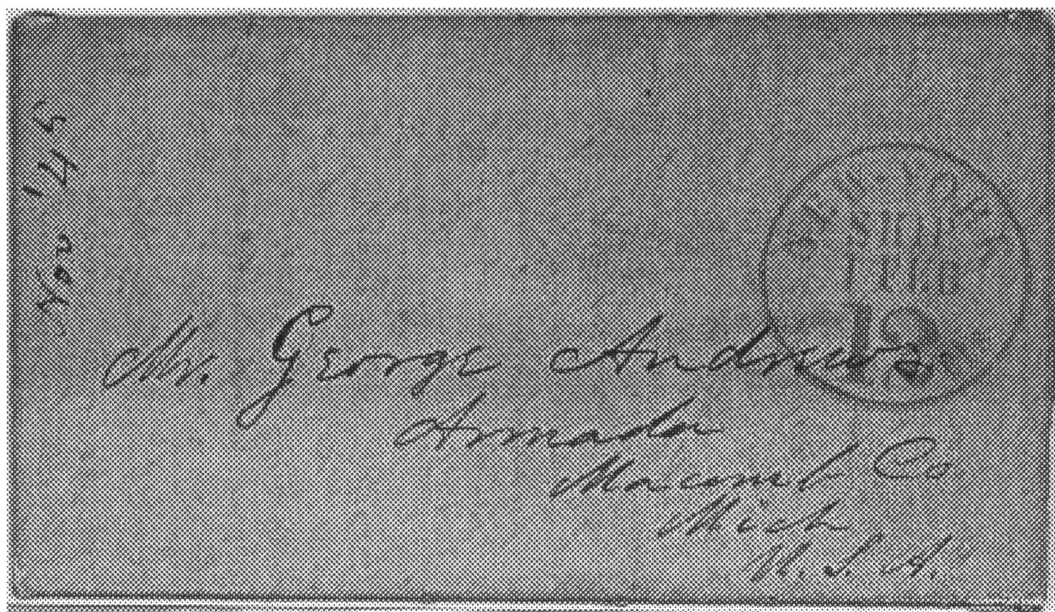
The writer, Amos Starr Cooke, and his wife had been released from the Mission in 1839 to conduct the Chiefs' Children's School, re-named the Royal School in 1846. Cooke's letter describes a trip around Oahu with his wife, three children, their royal scholars and their retinue -- a party of more than 100.



# Hawaii

## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1846  
stampless  
first period

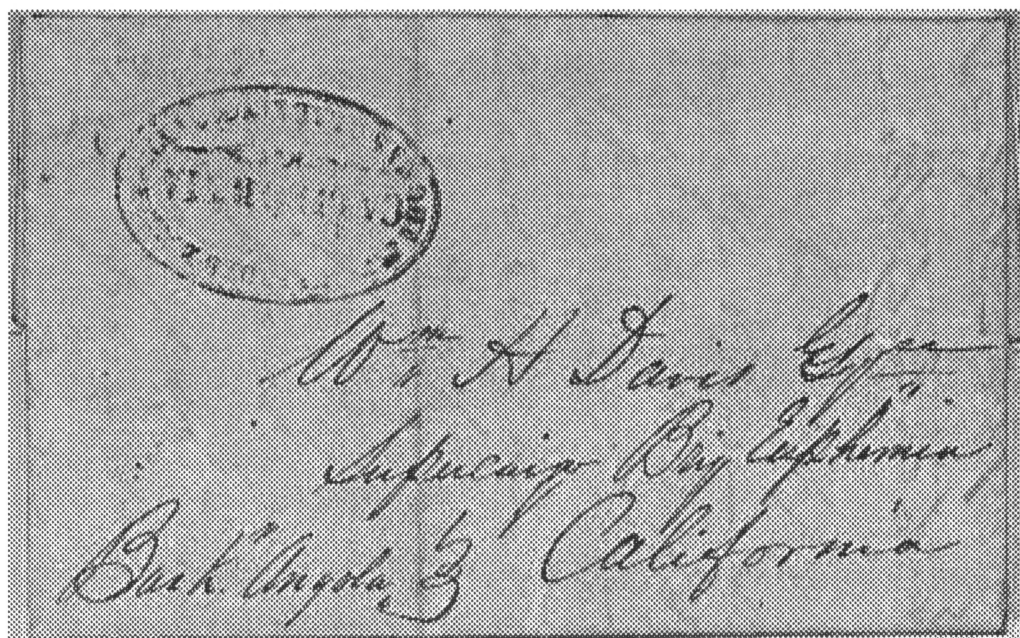


Kailua, Hawaii , November 20, 1845, to Michigan, mailed May 6, 1846

This continuing letter to the writer's brother, begun on November 20, 1845, with a treatise on Iowa shells, picks up again on February 17, 1846 with an account of the death of the Andrew's second daughter (the first having died three years earlier) and continues over the next month with a long account and diagram of the rain and winds of Kona, as well as a description of the ti plant and how to cook its roots. Finally, in May, he devotes a page to discussion and diagrams of the kinds of furniture being made for use by the missionaries.

The letter rounded the Horn on the ship "Niantic," leaving Honolulu August 17 and reaching New York on February 1, 1847. Again, the 12¢ covered the 10¢ rate for over-300-miles, plus 2¢ for the ship. The Honolulu newspaper *The Polynesian* had reported on July 17, 1845 that the overland mail via Mazatlan "for a year past has been about 130 days, quite as long as via Cape Horn." The route was shut down entirely in 1846 during the war with Mexico and the "Niantic" was the first vessel to round the Horn since May.

FORWARDED BY  
THOMAS O. LARKIN  
MONTEREY  
CALIFORNIA



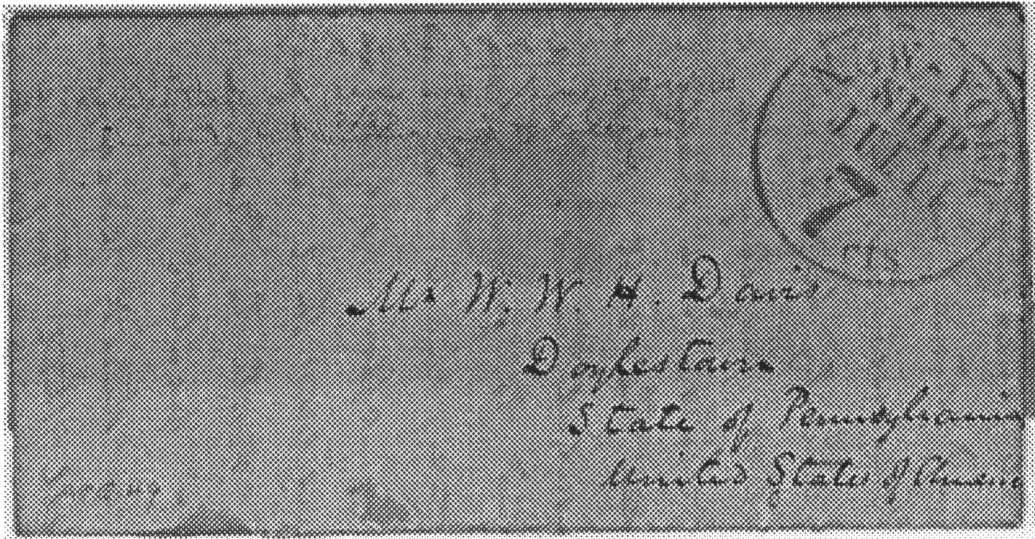
Honolulu, May 20, 1846 to California

The captain of the barkentine "Angola" delivered this letter to a forwarding company — Thomas O. Larkin, of Monterey — which managed to find Supercargo Davis of the brigantine "Euphemia." The charges were handled privately. Normally, mail was not sent to California before the San Francisco post office opened in April, 1849. Mr. Davis, part-Hawaiian, and whose sister was an ancestor of Hawaii's future Governor Samuel Wilder King, went on to found San Diego. The "Angola" went back to Honolulu, arriving on July 18, left for Lahaina on August 12, and returned August 20 before sailing to Boston on October 3, 1846.

# Hawaii

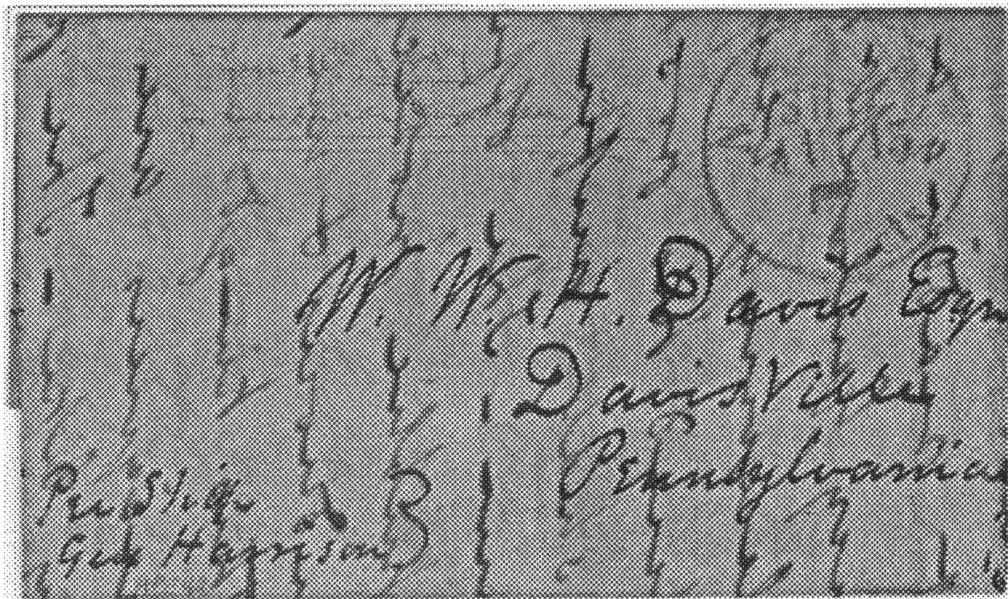
## COVERS BEFORE 1851

1846-47  
stampless  
first period



"At Sea," April 16, 1846 to Pennsylvania

William L. Lee writes eloquently of the trials of ocean travel and vows with his shipmates that if he ever reaches shore he will never go back to sea. He and his good friend Charles Reed Bishop were en route to a new life in Oregon on the brig "Henry." This letter, written as they crossed the equator near Africa, must have been handed to a passing vessel, reaching New York on July 13, 1846, five months after the "Henry" left Newburyport.



Honolulu, January 20, 1847 to Pennsylvania

The brig "Henry" was disabled in a storm subsequent to the above letter and its first port was Honolulu. True to their vows, Lee and Bishop stayed on shore -- and changed the course of Hawaiian history in so doing. At this writing, some five months after arriving unknown in Hawaii, Lee at 26 had already been appointed as a judge. He was to become Chief Justice later in 1847 and before his death in 1857 he had written or re-written most of Hawaiian law. Bishop married Pauahi, a granddaughter of Kamehameha, who founded the Bishop Estate, benefactor of Kamehameha Schools and the largest landholder in Hawaii today. This letter went via China and reached New York one day short of a year after the letter above.

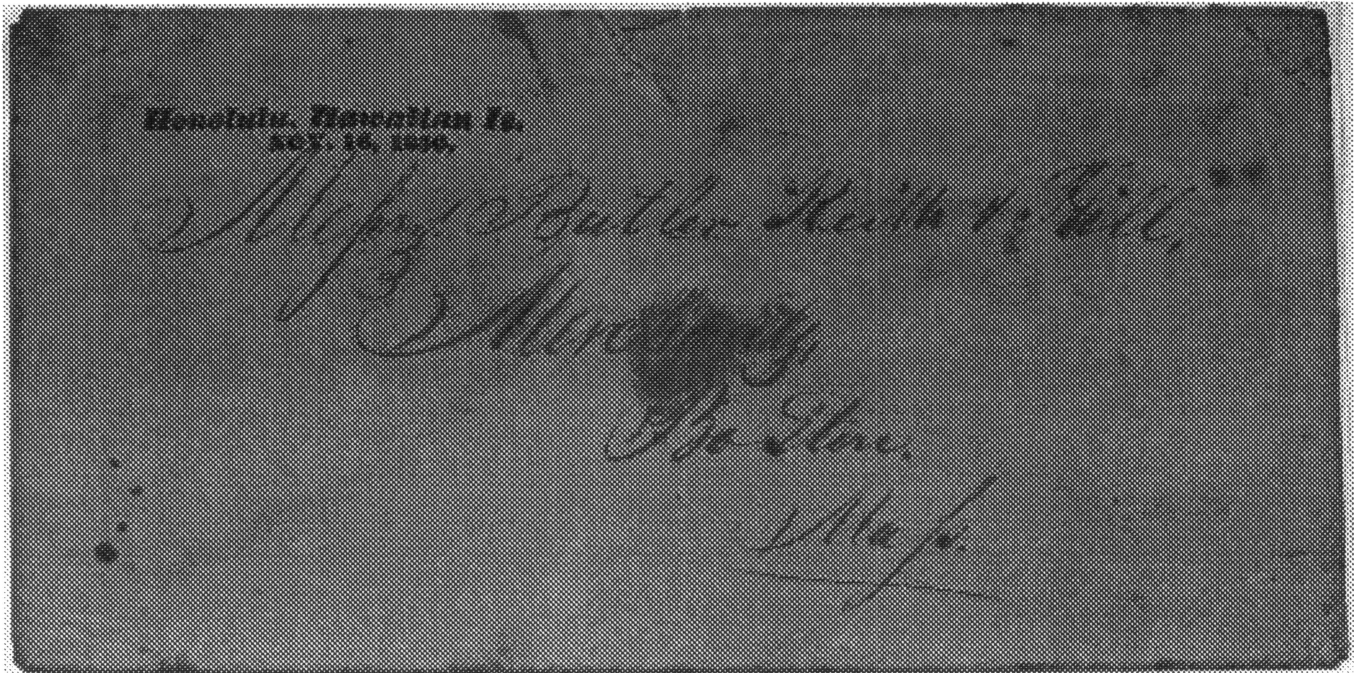


# Hawaii

1850, '51  
straightline

## THE FIRST HAWAIIAN POSTMARK

1850  
second period

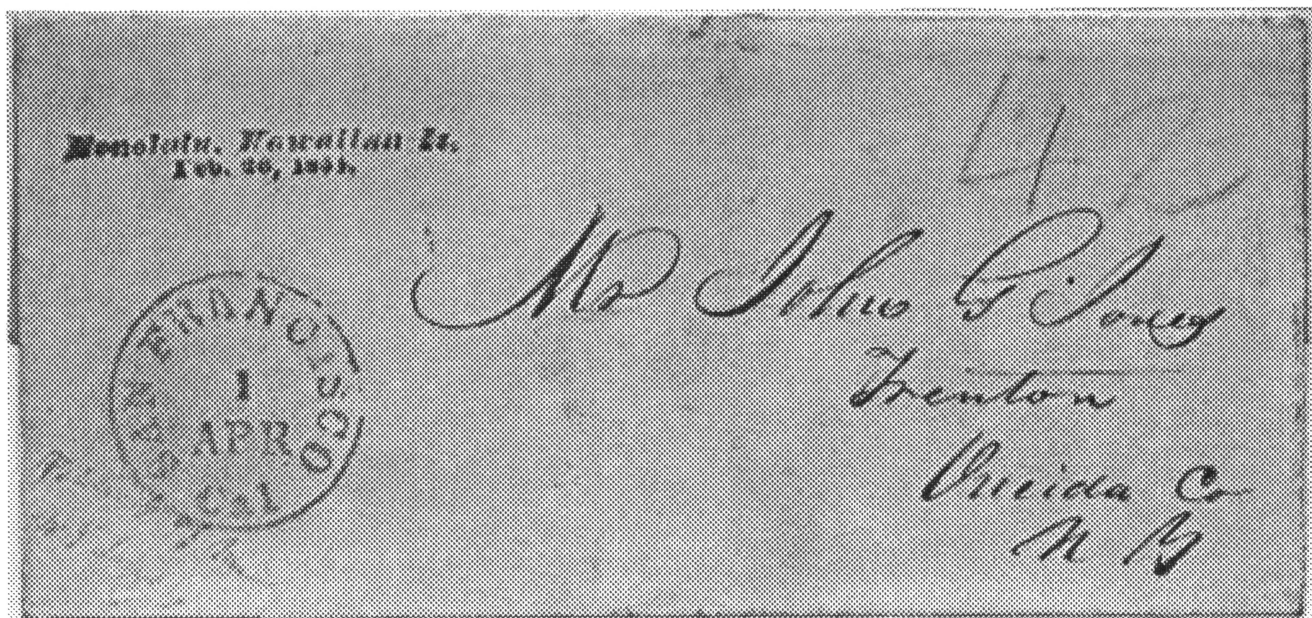


Honolulu, "Nov. 16, 1850," to Boston

ex-Ostheimer

Both the ship "Spartacus" and the brig "Sarah MacFarland" left Honolulu on November 17, 1850 and reached San Francisco on December 13. The "MacFarland" was carrying Whitney's second bag of mail under the Treaty of 1849 which provided for the exchange of mails between the U.S. and Hawaii. In these early mailings the ship's fee apparently was not charged, 80 cents being the double rate from the West Coast to the East Coast. Meyer-Harris lists one earlier date, November 7, 1850, represented by four blue ink copies and five black. In addition to the blue copy shown above, and the three black copies that follow, we are aware of eleven other black copies and one other blue one for a total of 25.

1851  
third period



Honolulu, February 26, 1851 to New York

ex-Ostheimer

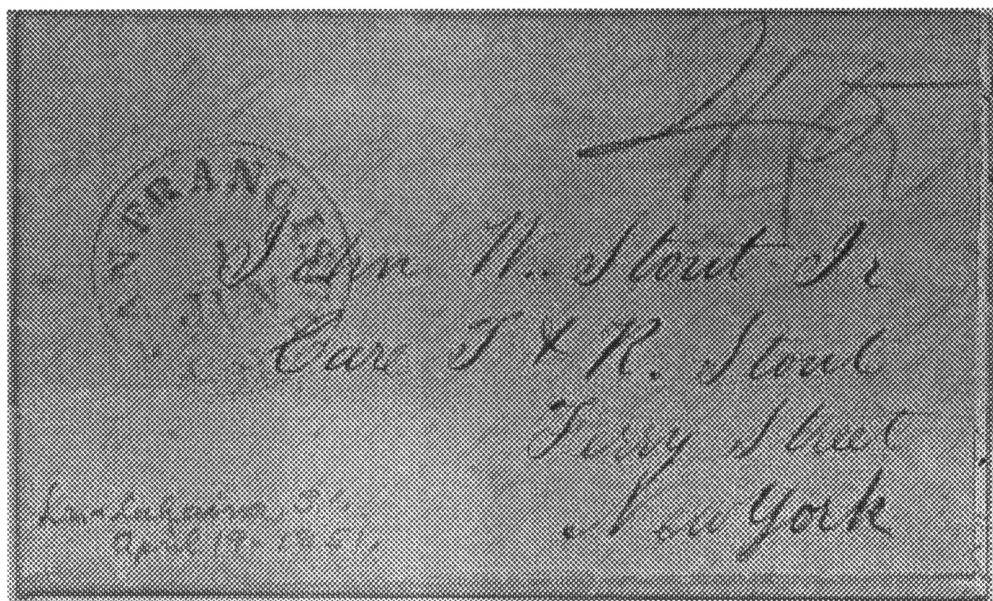
The British ship "Louisa Baillie" cleared Honolulu on February 26 and arrived in San Francisco on March 25 where it waited for the regular April 2 sailing to Panama enroute to Trenton. Again the post office added 2¢ to the posted 40¢ rate. Four letters from this February 26 mailing survive and all bear the manuscript "42", as do all straightlines in 1851 except those mailed in June which didn't leave San Francisco until July 21 when the new rate went into effect. Thereafter the ship's fee was clearly a part of the rate structure for letters entering the mails in Hawaii.



# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1851  
stampless  
third period



*"Lahaina S.I. April 19, 1851" to New York*

*This letter, like the two on the next page, could well have carried the Honolulu straight-line date mark, as all fell within the final two months of its use. This one, written in Lahaina, probably went directly to San Francisco, bypassing the Honolulu post office and entering the mails on June 1, the final month of the 40¢ rate. Initially inscribed "40," the postmaster overprinted "42" with his orange crayon, a practice that existed throughout the third period, ending June 30, 1851.*

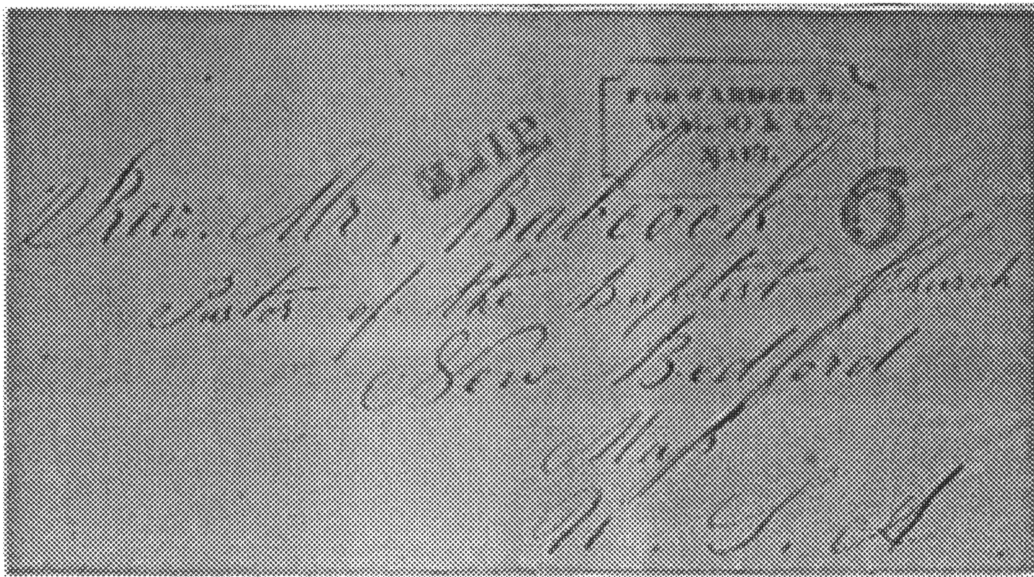
*The writer notes his trip from San Francisco to Lahaina on the schooner "Samuel Roberts" left March 10, took 18 days and was a disaster, "there being 10 men and about 2,000,000 fleas and about 200,000 Bed bugs aboard and the men living off of salt pork, salt beef and potatoes for breakfast [and lunch and dinner] and I will leave it for yourself to judge what the fleas and bed bugs lived on."*

*The letter was received by the Stouts on July 7, a trip of 78 days.*

# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

stampless  
1851

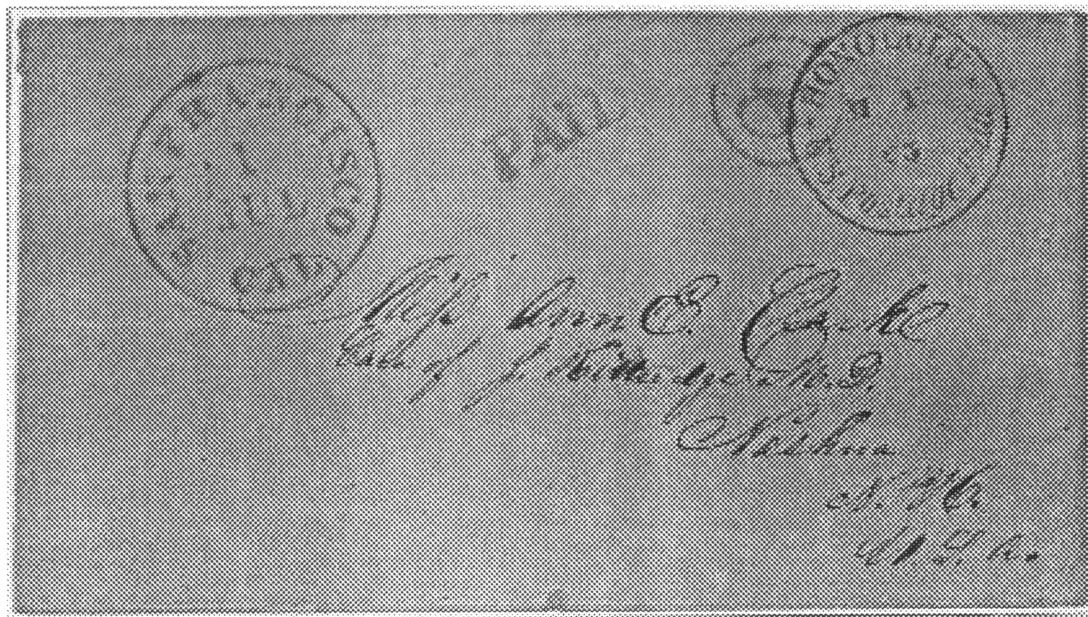


third period

Honolulu, April 1, 1851 to New Bedford

ex-Ostheimer

This letter, written in the third Meyer-Harris postal period -- December 21, 1850 to June 30, 1851 -- bears a fourth period rate mark, "6," probably applied in San Francisco when Waldo & Co's packet reached the West Coast. This must have occurred after June 30, 1851, when the prepaid rate changed from 40¢ to 6¢, indicating that the writer did not mail promptly, or perhaps that Waldo was accumulating mail, or that there was a dearth of ships.



fourth period

Honolulu, May 23, (1851) to New York

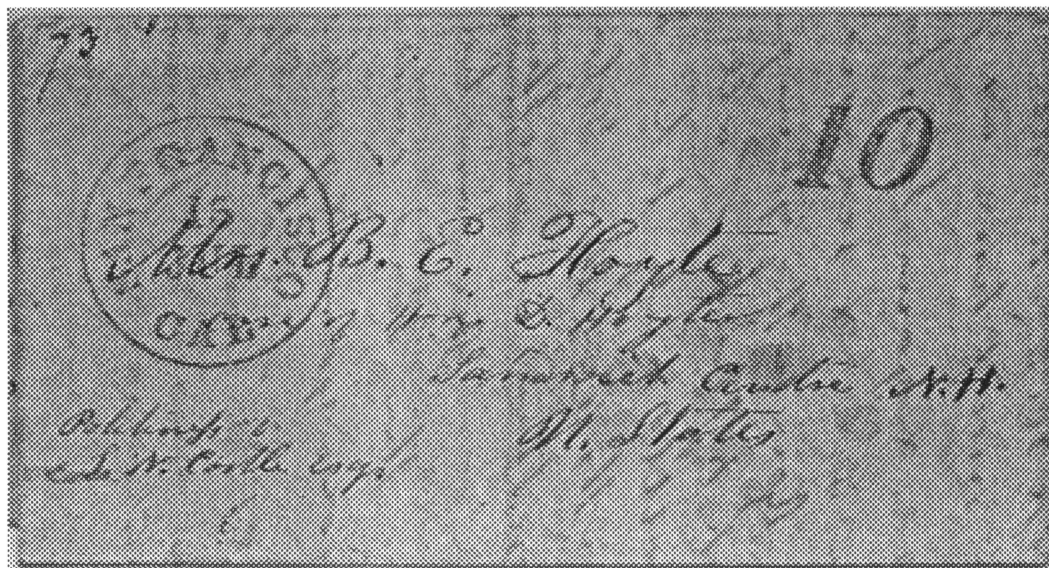
The "Honolulu \* U.S. Postage Paid" marking -- Meyer-Harris 236.05 -- was in use from early 1851 to June, 1857 to indicate to the San Francisco post office that U.S. Postage had been prepaid. It helps us date covers in that period. Presence of the fourth and fifth period rate of 8¢ for prepaid mail to New York ties the date down to between December 21, 1850 and March 31, 1855. The San Francisco July 1 mark further dates it prior to April 1, 1855 when the normal sailing dates became the 5th and the 20th. Presence of the circle 8 mark -- 6¢ for the U.S. and 2¢ for the ship -- in the orange ink used in San Francisco shows the rate markings were applied there. (We think crayon markings may have been applied in Honolulu, particularly for unusual ratings. Otherwise, how would San Francisco know how much had been collected in Hawaii?) Ships' sailing data helps pin this letter to 1851. The May 23 postmark indicates the ship sailed that day or a day or two later. The American ship "Loo Choo" cleared Honolulu May 24, 1851, with mail for San Francisco.

Although May, 1851 was a third period sailing, the rate was 6¢ + 2¢ in both cases, and the San Francisco office anyway would have been guided by the July 1 cancelling date, the start of the fourth period. No known sailings in 1852, 1853, or 1854 fit the bill. By May, 1855, of course, the March 31, 1855 rate change would have called for a "12" marking instead of an "8."

# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1851  
stampless

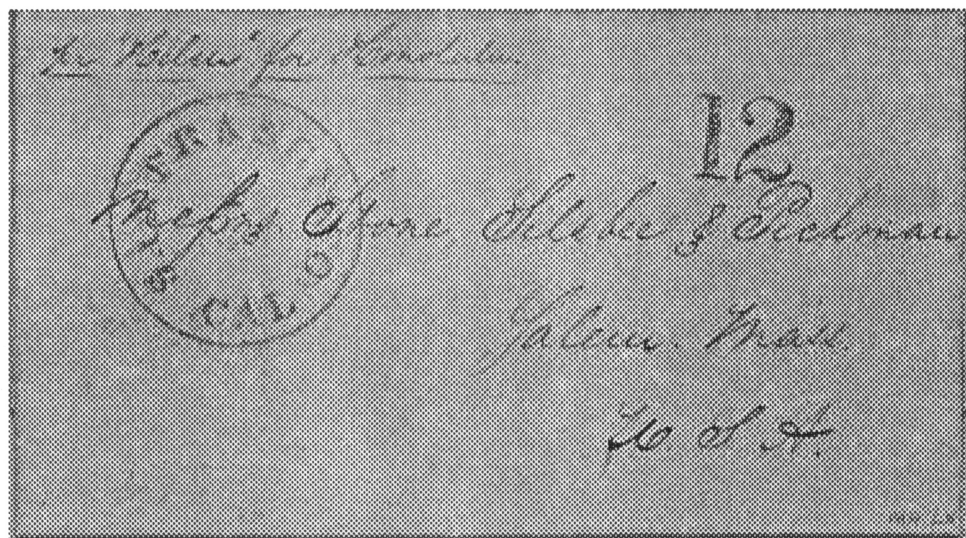


third period

Honolulu, June 14, 1851 to Sandwich Centre, New Hampshire

ex-Ostheimer

The Reverend John Emerson, writing to his sister in New Hampshire, notes that he is giving this letter to S.N. Castle, "who sails in an hour via California & the Isthmus of Panama." Mr. Castle boarded the "Baltimore" which arrived in San Francisco in time for Mr. Castle to put the letter in the mails where it caught the July 15 steamship for Panama, made a quick crossing and reached Sandwich Centre on August 23 -- a fast 73-day trip from Hawaii. The "10" indicates the unpaid fourth period letter rate from San Francisco to the East Coast. This letter, like the one shown on the previous page, left Hawaii in the third period but received fourth period treatment in San Francisco.



fourth period

Hobart Town.V.D.L. August 4th 1851"  
"Per 'Helen' for Honolulu"

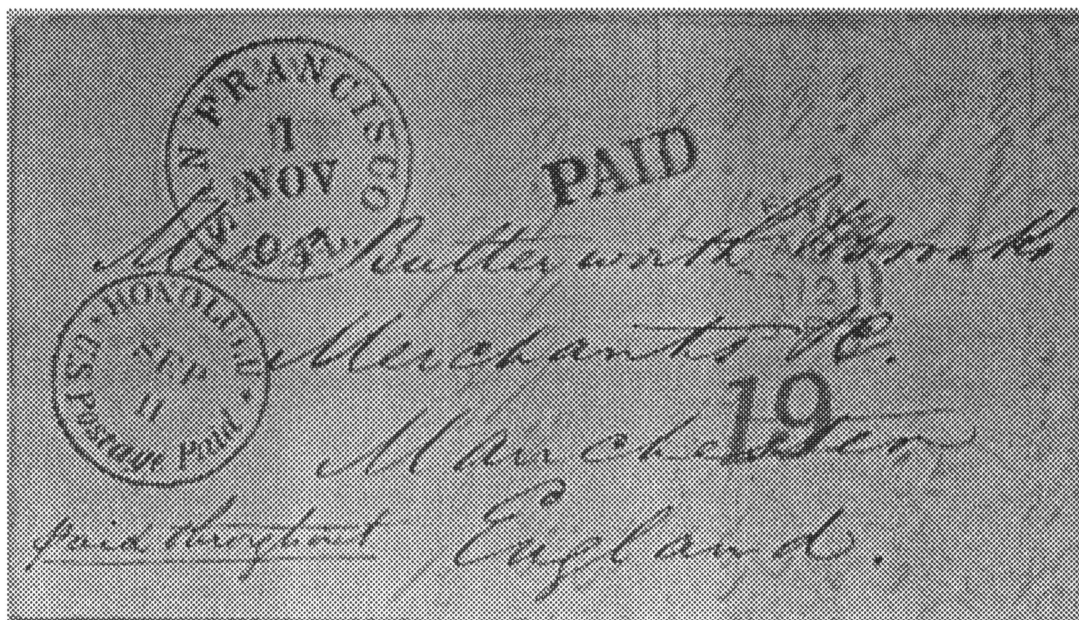
This letter from a merchant in Australia to his suppliers in Salem, Massachusetts provides an interesting sidelight on the handling of mails in the Pacific. The writer notes "Per 'Helen' for Honolulu" both on the outside of the envelope and inside. The "12" stamped on in San Francisco is the correct rate for unpaid letters from Honolulu to the East Coast. Did someone just carry this to Honolulu and put it in the mails there?



# Hawaii

1852  
stampless  
fifth period

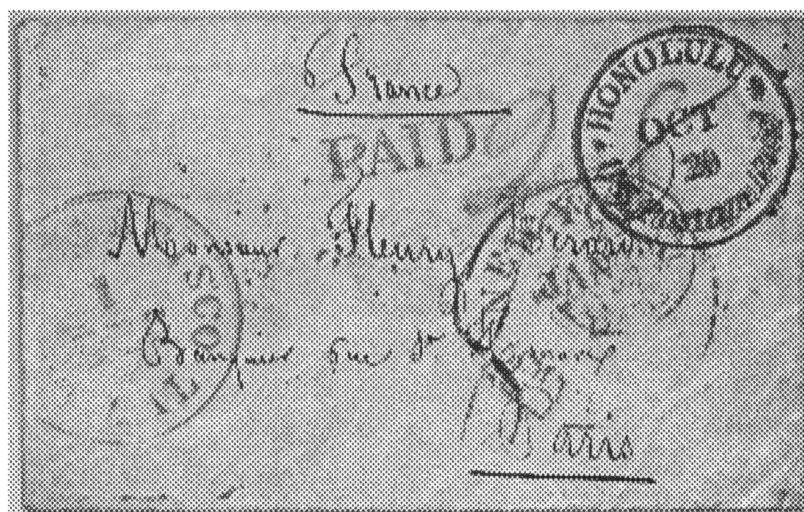
## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850



Honolulu, September 11, 1852 to England

ex-Ostheimer

This letter, a copy of an invoice for 322 bags of Hawaiian sugar, went on the "Zoe" to San Francisco, fully paid as shown by the "HONOLULU \* U.S. Postage Paid \*" marking. The rate to England, shown in manuscript, was 31¢. The cover bears an English receiving station postmark in red and the stamped "19" denoting the internal rate in England at the time. The reverse bears a green Manchester receiving mark dated December 12, 1852. Meyer-Harris recorded the magenta color of the San Francisco postmark as 1869, but this and other covers to follow show that color usages in San Francisco varied widely and are not, by themselves, reliable indicators of year of use.



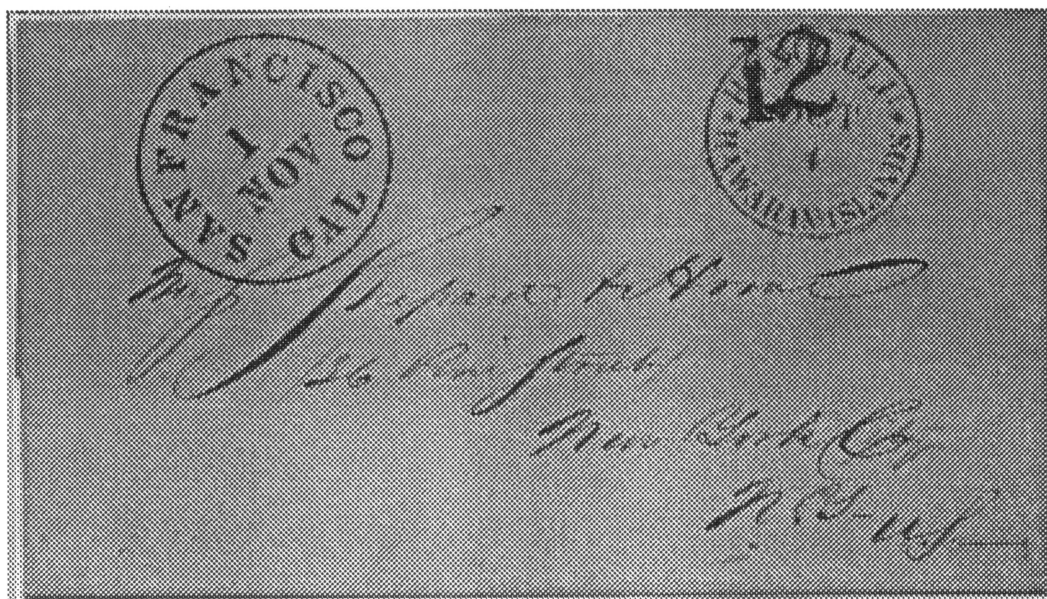
Honolulu, October 20, 1852 to Paris

The 28¢ rate to France was prepaid in Hawaii, shown by the "HONOLULU \* U.S. Postage Paid \* /OCT /20 [1852]" circular mark and, we assume, the manuscript "28." The cover went by the "George Washington" to San Francisco and at that port received the gray-blue arrival mark "SAN FRANCISCO CAL/ 11 DEC" and the blue "PAID" mark. The cover then traveled by packet steamer to Panama, then overland across Panama, and then was again carried by packet steamer to New York. From New York, the cover went by American packet to England as is shown by the circular "NEW YORK AM PACKET / JAN/ 8" mark in red. In London the cover received "COI 21 JA 21/ 1853" red mark on the reverse. In Paris the cover received a circular black arrival mark "PARIS / 22/ JANV / 53" on the reverse and a small red Paris mark dated January 23 on the front. The black manuscript "8" on the front of the cover denotes the rate of 8 decimes for the French internal rate at that time.

# Hawaii

1852  
stampless  
fifth period

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850



Honolulu, October 4, 1852 to New York City

ex-Ostheimer

The rate to the East Coast, if not prepaid, was 12¢ as denoted by the "12" stamped on this letter in San Francisco when the postal clerk saw the Hawaiian postmark, "Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands" which meant the sender had sent the letter collect. This went on the brig "M.A. Jones" October 4, 1852 for San Francisco, arriving October 26. The mails to Panama in this period left on the 1st and the 16th unless the regular day fell on Sunday, in which case they left a day earlier.

The writer notes business is very good with the number of vessels arriving from the "U.S. coast being immense."



"Oahu, Oct 22, 1852" to Plymouth, Massachusetts

Edmund Phillips, steward on the ship Niagara, left Fairhaven, Massachusetts on October 9, 1851 "bound for the Arctic Ocean to catch bowhead Whales" and here writes his parents for the first time. They probably got the letter in February, 1853, 16 months after last seeing him. He reports he has been to the North Pole "and found that it is a damn great chunk of ice... at Latitude 77 1/2 North." They shipped 50,000 pounds of bone home in a Boston based bark, the "Isabella," and are planning to send 1,000 of their 3,200 barrels of oil before going back to the Arctic -- but not with him. Phillips is headed for California ("the fare is 40 Dollars"). By prepaying postage, the letter cost 13 cents: 5¢ for Hawaii, 6¢ for the U.S. and 2¢ for the ship. The 13¢ Missionary stamp was in use in October, 1852 -- all but one of the seven on cover in this collection were used in the last six months of 1852 -- so this whaler, paying his 13¢ at the Honolulu post office, came close to giving his parents a real thrill and a valuable heirloom. Why he chose not to affix the stamp is a puzzle, but it is worth noting that this letter left on the brig "Baltimore" on November 2, arriving November 22 with 1,962 other pieces of mail, 1,128 of them prepaid -- all of which could have carried 13¢ Missionaries.

# Hawaii

1852  
stampless  
fifth period

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

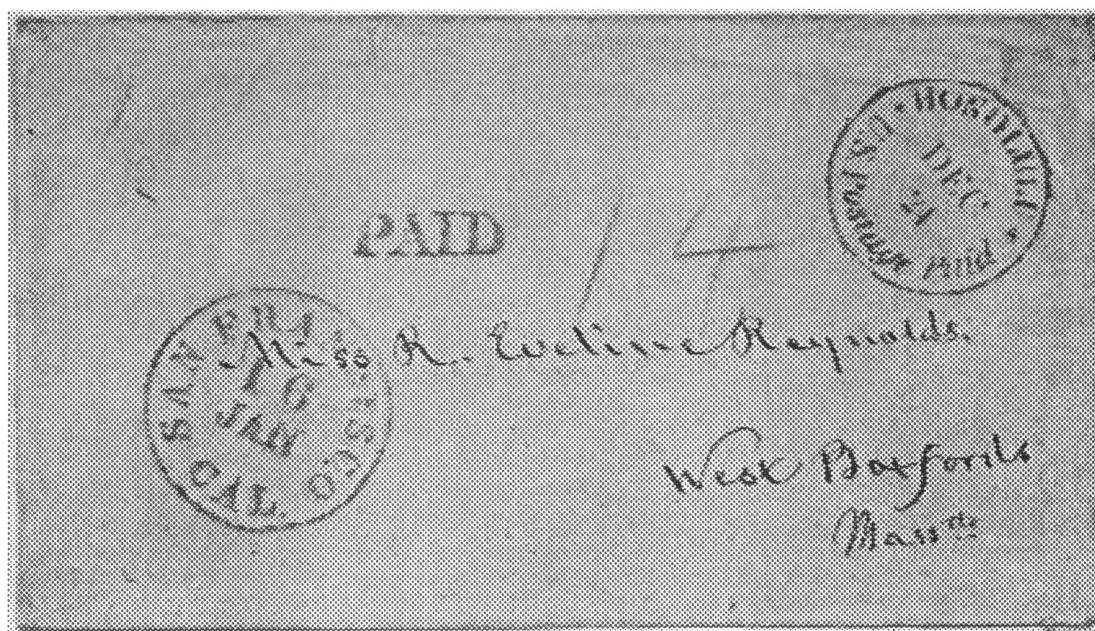


Honolulu, August 16, 1853 to Marlborough

ex-Twigg-Smith

The double rate, prepaid to the East Coast, was 14¢ -- made up of the basic rate of 8¢ (which included 2¢ for the ship) and 6¢ for each additional half ounce. Meyer-Harris, on page 36, believed Postmaster Whitney was unclear on the policy of the ship's fee of 2¢ per letter, regardless of weight. They base this opinion on the fact that the "Missionary" and "Boston Engraved" 13¢ stamps (5+6+2) provided no means of extra rate payment without producing an overcharge of the ship's fee. This cover and others in the collection show that he was well aware of the problem and resolved it by not using stamps in these early years. We think this accounts for the rarity of multiple rate usage of the "Missionary" and "Boston Engraved" issues.

This cover left via the brig "Zoe" on August 16, 1853 to San Francisco, arriving September 10 and leaving "ahead of the mails" that day for Panama, instead of being held for the normal September 16 sailing. The "1oz" weight mark indicates a double rate letter.



Honolulu, December 11, 1853 to West Boyford, Massachusetts

ex-Twigg-Smith

Another example of a double weight letter having been sent without stamps so as to avoid overpayment of the ship's fee, this time without the "1 oz" which usually appears on a double weight cover. The "14" covers the double rate, as above. Dated December 11, the letter did not enter the mails until December 24 and may not have left Honolulu until the brig "Zoe" sailed on December 29 with 2,265 letters, the "largest mail ever sent from this port." It did catch the regular January 16 mailing from San Francisco.



# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1854, '55  
stampless

fifth period



*Hawaii, 1854 to Maine, forwarded to New Hampshire*

Although this cover bears no Honolulu date stamp, the "Via San Francisco" and the 12¢ rate -- 10¢ for unpaid letters plus 2¢ for the ship -- indicate it probably originated in Hawaii.

sixth period



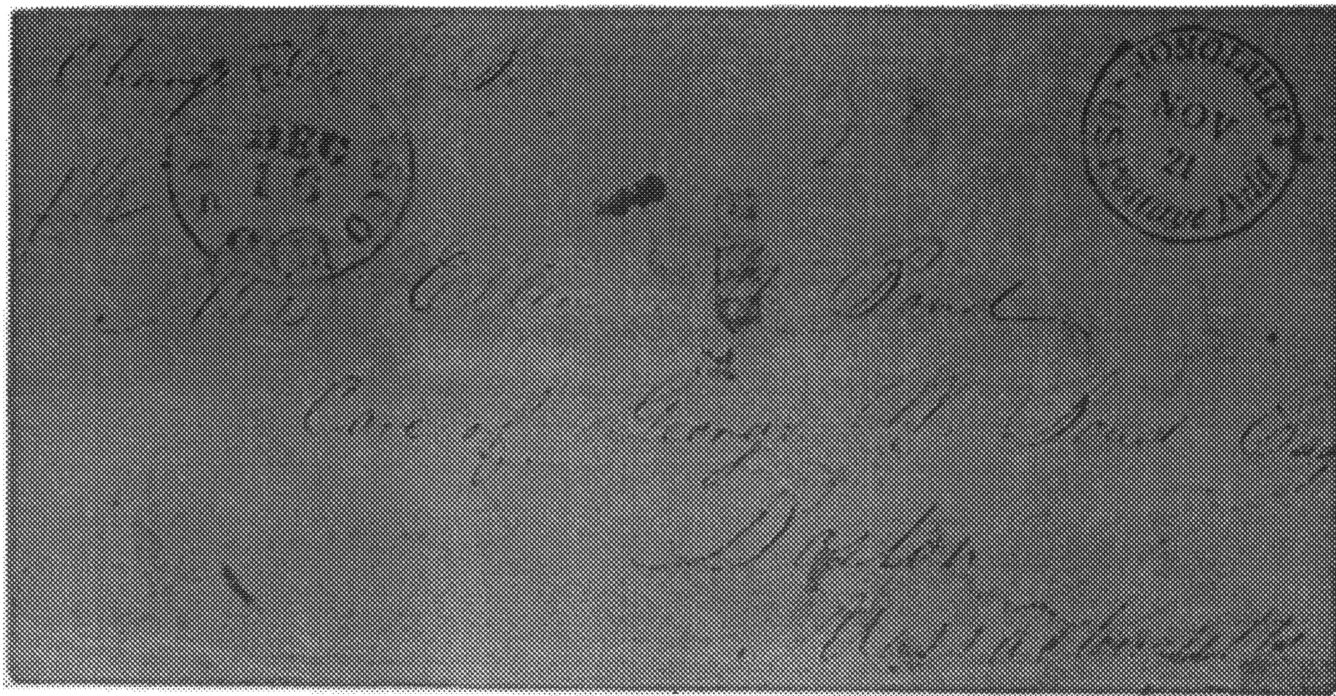
*Honolulu, May 24, 1855 to Ramsgate, England*

Here again, the lack of a Honolulu date stamp makes identification uncertain, but the docketing "May 24th 1855" confirms the correct period for the oval "PAID" stamping on Hawaii letters. The "31" indicates the correct rate from Hawaii to England.

# Hawaii

1853, '54  
stampless  
fifth period

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850



Honolulu, November 21, 1853 to Boston

ex-Ostheimer

A triple weight letter -- note "1 1/2" ounces -- resulting in a 20¢ charge: 8+6+6. This probably left on the clipper brig "Boston" for San Francisco where it was date stamped "DEC 16" before being carried by steamer to Panama.

A July 17, 1852 entry in the journal of Postmaster H.M. Whitney indicates that he advised Wailuku post master Edward P. Bond that until some other compensation could be provided, his personal mail would pass duly paid when inscribed with his initials "E.P.B.".



Honolulu, July 13, 1854 to San Francisco

ex-Ostheimer

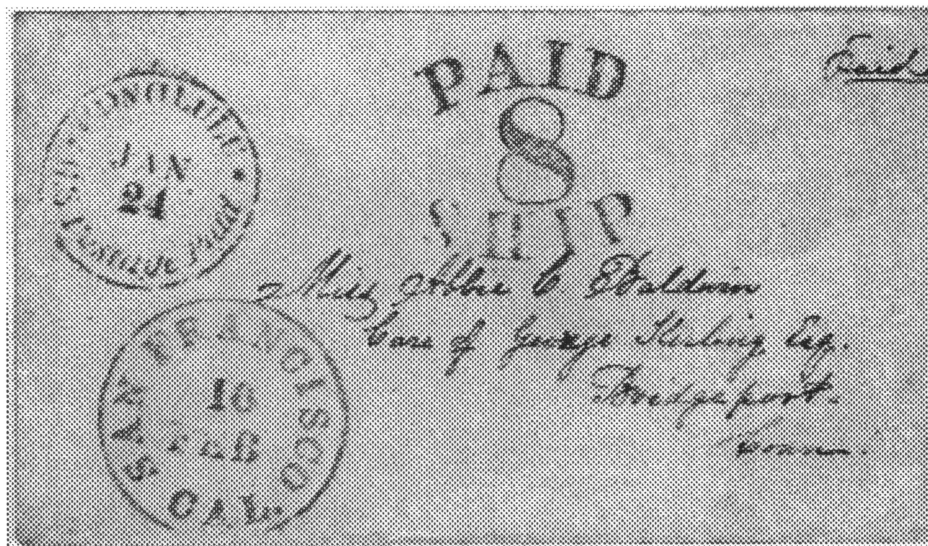
This invoice for 16 boxes of limes went with the limes on the schooner "Restless," arriving in San Francisco August 9. All mail was supposed to clear through the Honolulu Post Office but this may have been handed directly to the ship. It nevertheless entered the mails in San Francisco and received the fancy "SHIP 6" mark, the 6 denoting the ship letter rate at port of entry for letters on which U.S. postage had not been paid. Von Holt & Heuck were commission merchants not forwarders.



# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1855, '56  
stampless



1855  
fifth period

Honolulu, January 24, 1855 to Bridgeport, Connecticut

San Francisco affixed its new and fancy "PAID 8/ SHIP" to denote the normal half ounce rate to the East Coast, which had been paid in Honolulu. This letter from Mr. Alexander to his future bride, Abbie Baldwin, probably went on the ship "Hermione" which sailed January 27 and reached San Francisco on February 10 in time for the regular February 16 ship to Panama.



1856  
sixth period

Honolulu, May 27, 1856 to Marlborough, Massachusetts

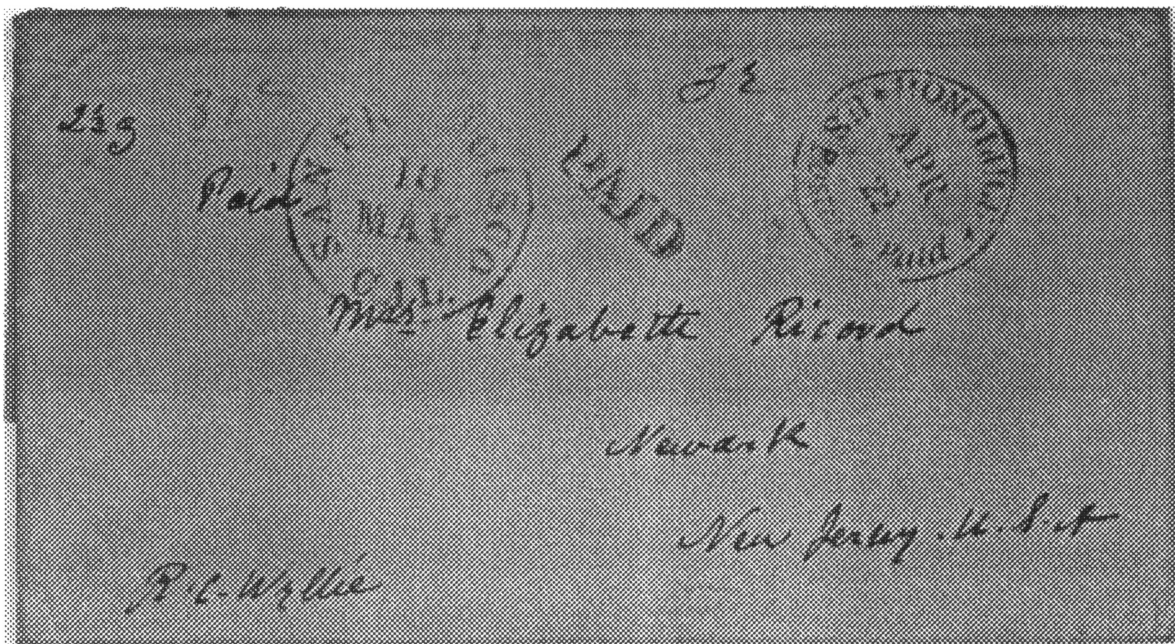
ex-Twigg-Smith

The barkentine "Fanny Major" left Honolulu on May 27, 1856, reaching San Francisco on June 16, in time to catch the then normal June 20 departure for Panama. The letter probably was forwarded by H.T. Fitch who worked with the San Francisco forwarder G.B. Post and usually handstamped his mail with the name of the ship being used. This letter was sent by Warren Goodale, then Collector of General Customs, which may explain the use of a forwarder rather than the Honolulu Post Office. Mrs. Whitmore was his mother-in-law.

# Hawaii

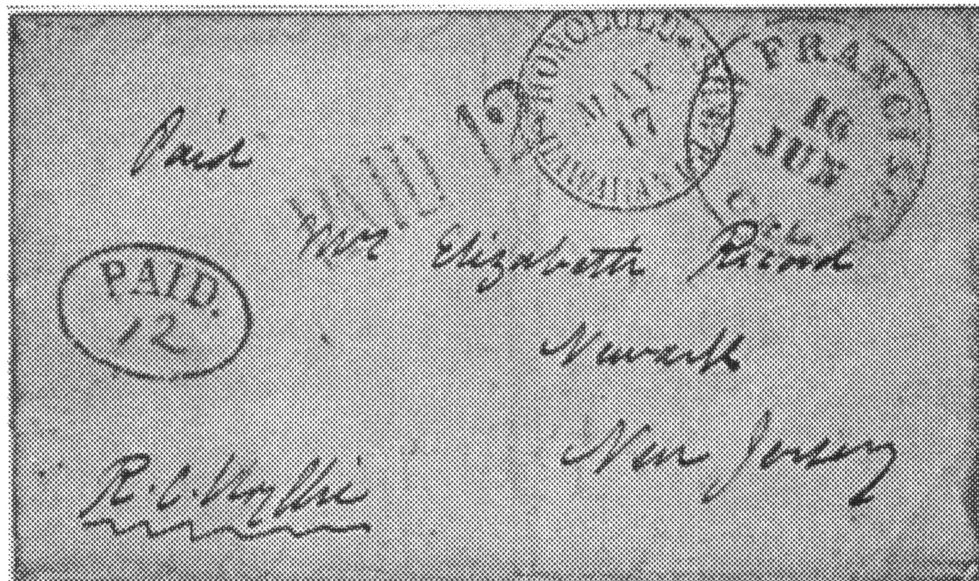
## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1855  
stampless  
sixth period



Honolulu, April 22, 1855 to Newark, New Jersey

This quintuple rate letter bears a "2 1/2 oz" inscription by the writer, R.C. Wyllie, then the Minister of Foreign Relations for the Kingdom, and two "32" manuscript markings -- one by Honolulu and one by San Francisco, a practice which seemed to be followed quite often in the sixth period. We haven't seen earlier examples. Perhaps a disagreement had arisen between accounts of the two offices, probably over the significant April 1, 1855 rate change. This letter, for example, which went on the "Vaquero," arriving in San Francisco May 10, bears witness that Honolulu didn't realize the rates had changed on April 1 and that this letter should have cost 52 cents! San Francisco let it go for 32 but may have billed it or earlier letters at the higher rate, not knowing what amount had been collected.



Honolulu, May 17, 1855 to Newark, New Jersey

The Honolulu Post Office, to emphasize the amount it was collecting, began inscribing it within an oval "PAID" handstamp, shown here on another Wyllie letter. The letter, a single rate this time, bears the new sixth period charge, now known in Honolulu, of 10¢ per half ounce plus 2¢ ship's fee. It went on the "Archibald Gracie," arriving in San Francisco June 7, getting their confirming "PAID 12" imprint.

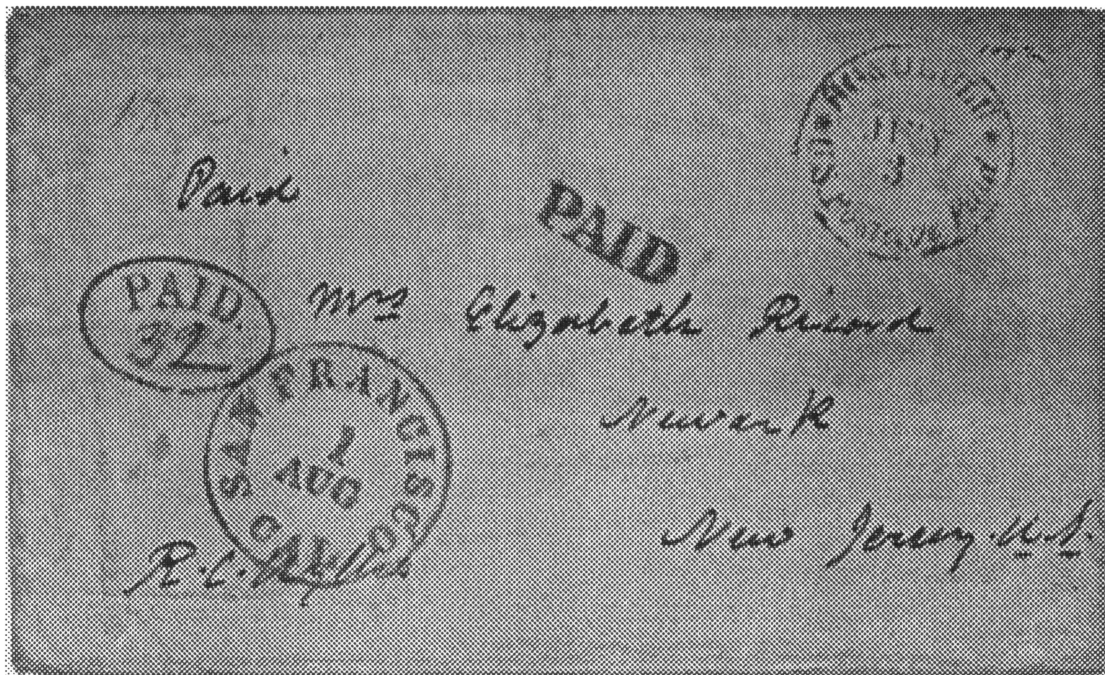
Both of these covers, incidentally, indicate the changeover of sailing schedule from 1st/16th to the 5th/20th wasn't as sharp a cut-off as Meyer-Harris believed. Both bear the normal 16th date and covers on the next two pages also bear 1st and 16th dates. Meyer-Harris thought such "off dates," which they called "rare," were shipments "ahead of the mails" but from letters in this short time, all on previously "normal" dates, makes it look as though the schedule was in transition through the last half of 1855.



# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1855  
stampless  
sixth period



Honolulu, July 3, 1855 to Newark, New Jersey

The inscription within the "PAID" oval again told San Francisco that Honolulu had collected 32¢ for this triple weight letter -- three times the 10¢ rate plus 2¢ for the ship. The "1 1/2" ounce weight was noted in the upper right corner by Wyllie, and in the upper left corner by a crayon wielding Honolulu postal worker. This letter, which tells of Kamehameha's July 1, 1855 dissolution of parliament, left Honolulu via the ship "Yankee," reached San Francisco on July 28, then headed for Panama on August 1 instead of August 5, providing another example of a ship following the fifth period schedule during the early months of the sixth period.



Honolulu, September 26, 1855 to Farmington, Maine

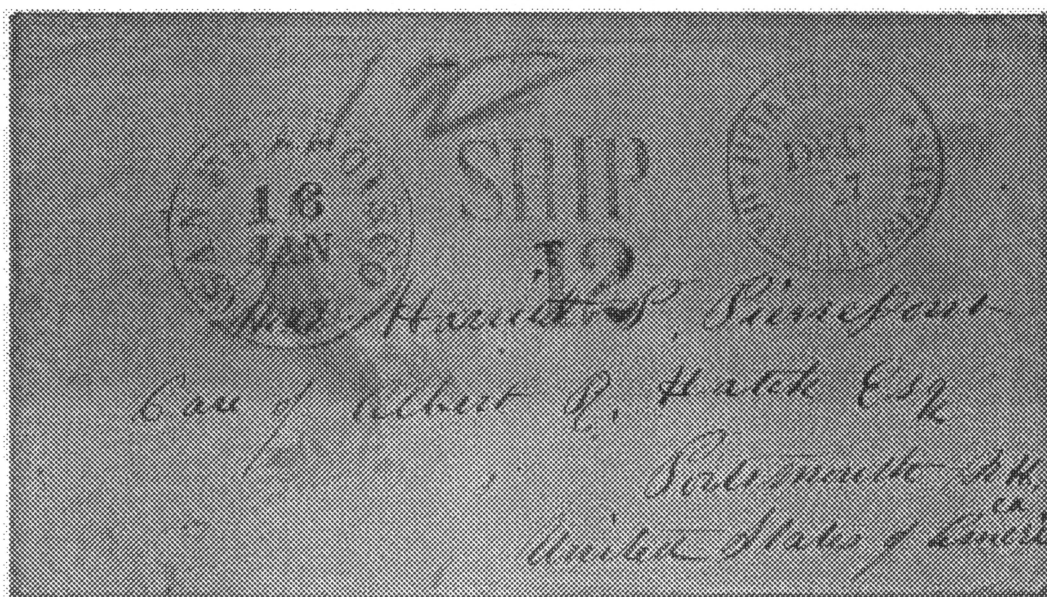
ex-Ostheimer

Honolulu recorded the single rate with a "12" written in its "PAID" oval, and San Francisco confirmed the charge with its bold "PAID 12." Though the barkentine "Frances Palmer" cleared on September 23, 3 days before the Honolulu date stamp, this letter probably sailed on that vessel, reaching San Francisco on October 16 in time to catch the "regular" sixth period departure of the October 20 steamship to Panama. The "\*" HONOLULU \* HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" canceller, used to indicate U.S. postage unpaid, was struck in a rare error by the postmaster, then corrected by the adjacent strike of the "\*" HONOLULU \* U.S. Postage Paid" canceller.

# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

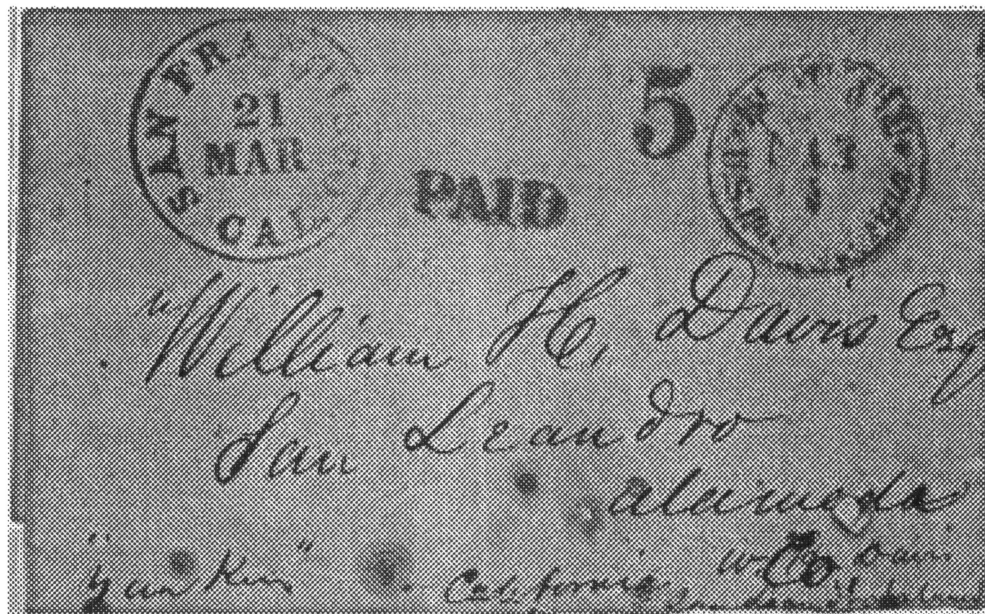
1855, '56  
stampless  
sixth period



Honolulu, December 27, 1855 to Portsmouth, New Hampshire

ex-Ostheimer

Another example of the transitional sailing schedule that characterized the first months of the sixth period: the San Francisco January 16 date stamp would ordinarily indicate this was mailed in the fifth period during which steamships bound for Panama left on the 1st and 16th of the month. However, the 12¢ rate denoted by Honolulu's crayon "12" place this piece in the sixth period. Sailing lists pinpoint a voyage on the "Restless" to San Francisco where it received a "SHIP 12" rate confirmation before leaving January 16th instead of the sixth period's "normal" departure dates of the 5th or 20th.



Honolulu, March 5, 1856 to San Leandro, California

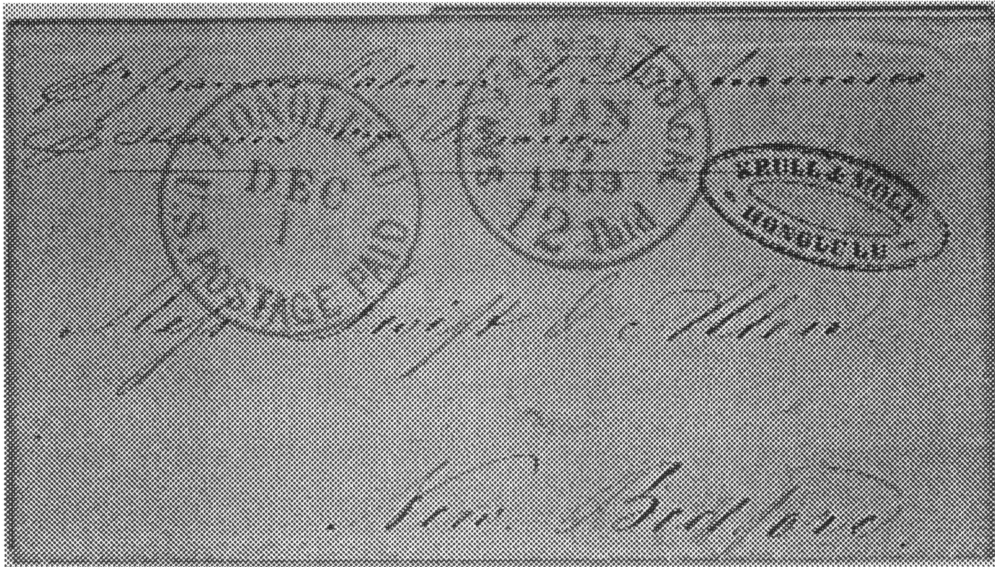
This cover illustrates the special 5¢ U.S. rate that prevailed in the fifth and sixth periods for single rate letters bound for inland California as opposed to the 6¢ for San Francisco letters. This cover should have had 12¢ in stamps on it, but perhaps none were available this day in spite of Mr. Whitney's notice of July 20, 1855 that he had 12¢ U.S. and 5¢ Hawaiian stamps on hand.

This letter left Honolulu March 5, 1856 on the "Yankee", arriving in San Francisco on the 20th in time to connect with a San Leandro-Alameda mail carrier. The addressee is the part-Hawaiian founder of San Leandro and San Diego, whose sister was a forbear of Hawaii Governor Samuel Wilder King.

# *Hawaii*

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1858-59  
stampless  
sixth period



*Honolulu, December 1, 1858 to New Bedford, Massachusetts*

*This invoice for "735 dried & salted bullock hides" went by the "Frances Palmer" to San Francisco, arriving December 23, and then left for Panama in the regular mail of January 5, 1859, reaching New Bedford on January 29, a 60-day passage.*

*Krull & Moll were marine insurance underwriters who were in partnership from January 13, 1855 to February 25, 1859. They were also general commission merchants but did not act as forwarders.*



*Honolulu, November 15, 1859 to Newark, New Jersey*

*ex-Knapp*

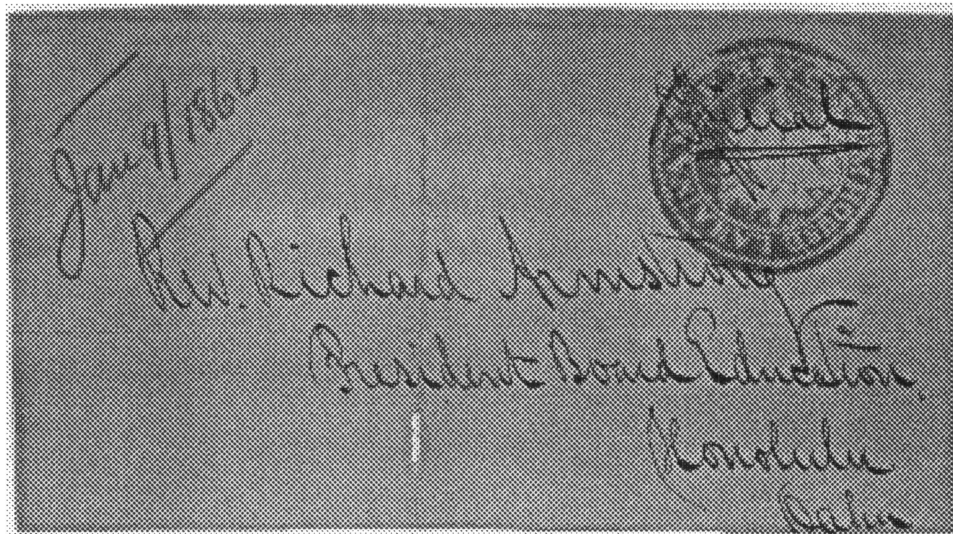
*The ship "Architect" took this to San Francisco on November 17, arriving December 11 and catching a ship "ahead of the mails" to Nicaragua. This may account for the "OVERLAND" straightline applied at the crossing.*



# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850 INTER ISLAND

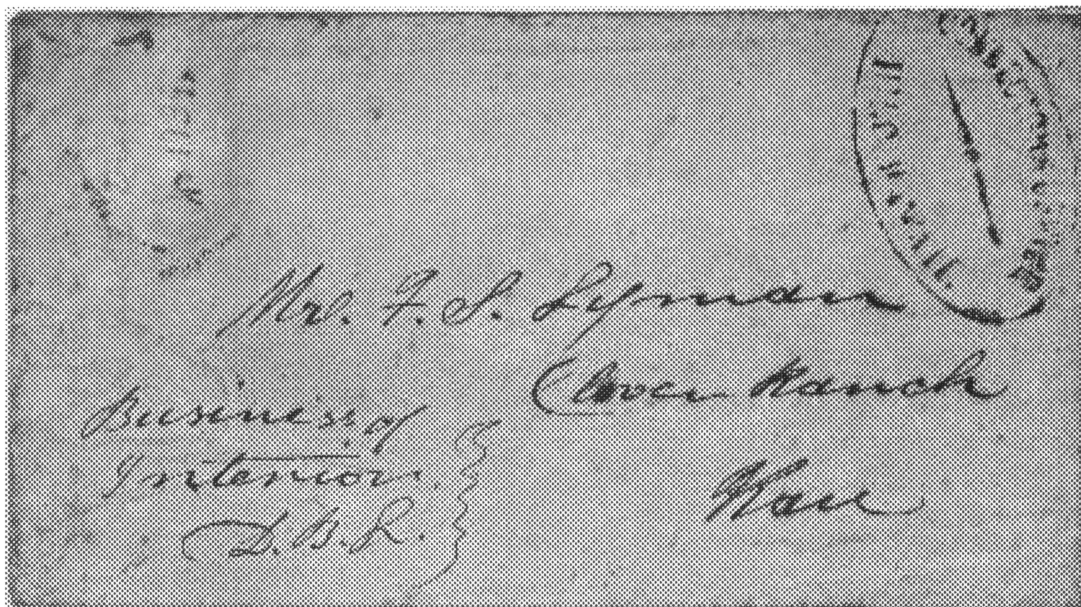
1859-60  
stampless  
sixth period



Lahaina, January 9, 1860 to Honolulu

ex-Richards

The use of official free franks avoided payment of postage. This nice strike of the Lahaina Customs House seal is the earliest recorded use of the well known mark.



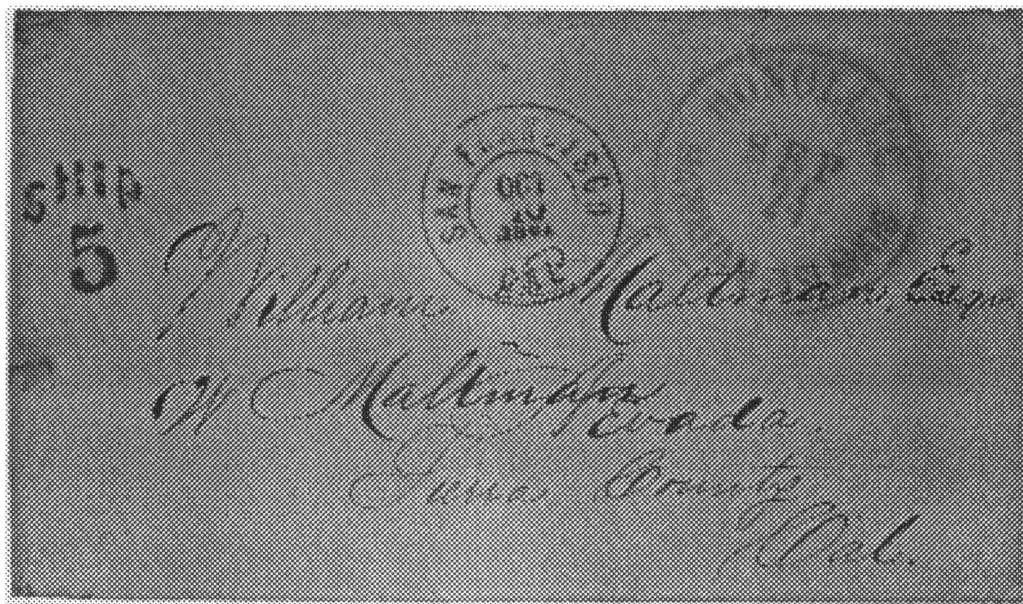
Hilo, 1859/60 to Kau, Hawaii

The Hilo Collector's Office seal is used as a canceller for this Interior Department letter from Mr. Lyman ("D.B.L." at lower left) to his son F.S. Lyman in Kau. Lyman descendants still live on the Big Island.

# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1861, '64  
stampless



1861  
sixth period

Honolulu, September 24, 1861 to Sierra County, California

By 1861 the "HONOLULU/ HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" postal mark was usually struck in black. Again, though this mark indicated that U.S. postage had not been paid, no penalty seems to have resulted. The rate for inland California was 5¢ including 2¢ for the ship. After 1856, while prepayment of domestic mails was required, "ship" letters were not expected to be prepaid: an unpaid single "ship" letter, sent under 3,000 miles, was charged "SHIP 5" -- 3¢ for the domestic rate plus a 2¢ ship fee. Except for letters addressed to the port of entry this practice continued until 1863.



1864  
seventh period

Honolulu, February 13, 1864 to San Francisco

On July 1, 1863 the SHIP rate was doubled. Postage was the same, whether prepaid or not. The regulations were unclear about partially paid mail, resulting in consistent charges for those pieces.

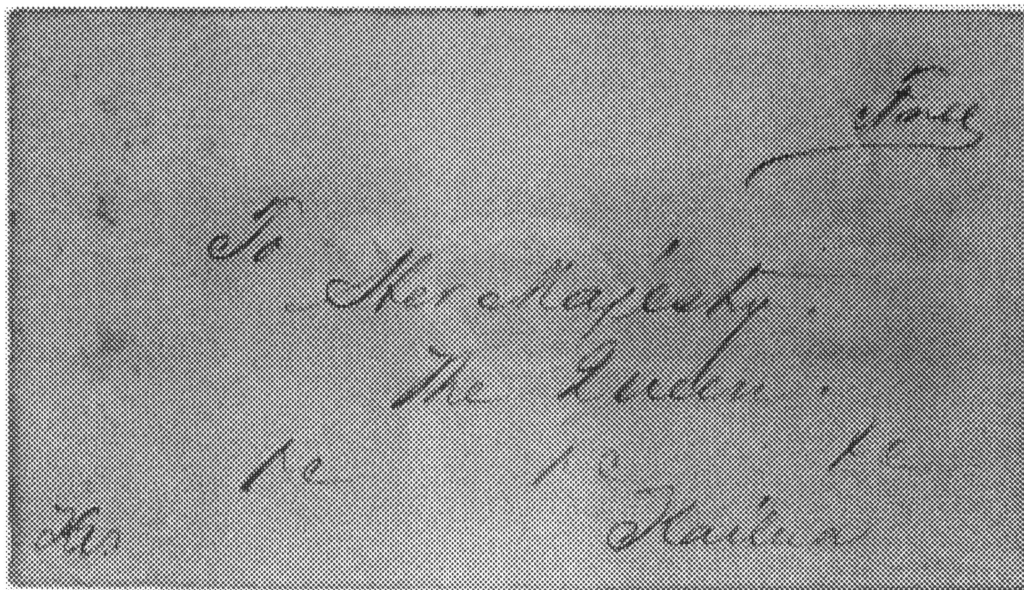
This double weight letter, being addressed to a port of entry, was charged 2 x 2¢ (the drop letter rate), or 4¢. The fee paid to the ship was still only 2¢ so multiple weight mail was increasingly profitable for the post office.

# Hawaii

## STAMPLESS COVERS AFTER 1850

1868, '78  
stampless

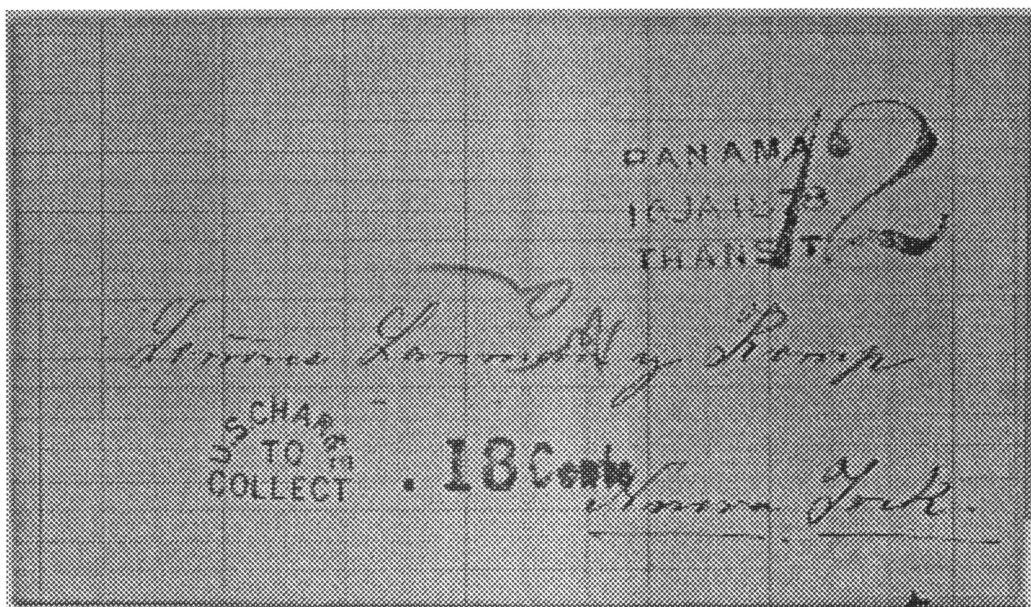
Royal "Free" Frank



1868  
eleventh period

Honolulu, May 14, 1868 to Kailua-Kona

Queen Emma was at Hulihee Palace in Kona when Kamehameha V wrote this letter to her. Throughout the middle 1800s the royal family and other key officials within the kingdom were allowed the privilege of free franking. The "KV" at lower left denotes "King Kamehameha V." The symbol "&c" repeated three times below "The Queen" is the abbreviation for "et cetera."



1878  
twelfth period

Palmyra, January 9, 1878 to New York

Palmyra, 1100 miles southwest of Honolulu, was a part of the Kingdom of Hawaii from 1862 to 1889 at which time Great Britain took it over. It was annexed to the United States in 1898 and remained a part of the Territory of Hawaii until statehood in 1959, at which time it was excluded from the State boundaries. It is now privately owned. This letter went via Panama, reaching there January 16, and took only 17 overall days from Palmyra to New York, being backstamped New York, January 26. A flat fee of 6¢ per half-ounce was in effect between Hawaii and the United States by this time. This letter contains an enclosure and may have been a triple weight letter at the time, accounting for the 18¢ U.S. charge.

This may also be a case of mistaken nationality since the style of the Panama transit mark is British rather than Hawaiian.



# *Hawaii*

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

Private expresses and forwarding agents handled mail as a service in Hawaii beginning in the 1840s and continuing for many years following establishment of the postal system in 1850. Their marks were usually handstamps and they were experienced in making arrangements with the appropriate ship or mail service to reach the desired destination in the shortest possible time.

In many cases, as explained on the Gregory's Express Pocket Letter Book shown in this collection, they sent a "Special Express Agent" with all parcels, "thereby avoiding the delays which result from any other arrangements." Unfortunately for stamp historians, this use of a private pouch often meant few, if any, philatelic markings.

The safety in such a system, however, made it the preferred means for sending letters and parcels containing money or other valuables, a practice which continued until annexation. As Meyer-Harris has noted, this explains why early covers of triple, quadruple and higher rates are so rare.

In other cases, the forwarders service consisted simply of taking invoices and other important mailings from whaling ship captains, for example, to the post office and making the payments required, which in the days of foot transportation could save those busy gentlemen much time. In such cases the letter would enter the mails as usual and in addition to the normal post office markings, would bear the stamp of the forwarder.

Meyer-Harris lists 12 forwarders who operated out of Hawaii. The Advertiser Collection includes 2 varieties of these known marks as well as 18 marks by 14 previously unlisted forwarders, bringing the count of known marks to at least 32.

# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1842-46  
stampless  
first period

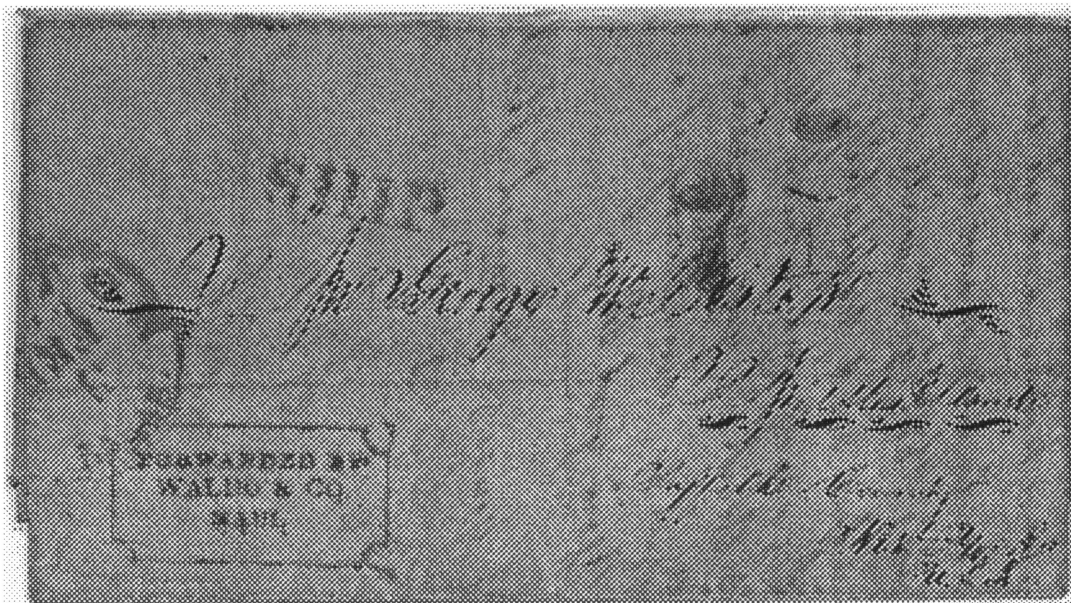


VON PFISTER & CO., LAHAINA  
St. Francisco, Yerba Buena, April 2, 1842 to Boston

ex-Ostheimer

Captain John Paty, whose descendants still live in Hawaii, wrote this letter in St. Francisco but sailed to Hawaii before he could find a ship heading for the East Coast. He handed the letter to this Lahaina forwarder, who started it on its journey to Boston.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



WALDO & CO., MAUI

ex-Ostheimer

"Port of Lahaina, Mowee Sandwich Island September 5, 1846," to New York  
Marks of the forwarders were usually applied by handstamps as was this Waldo marking.

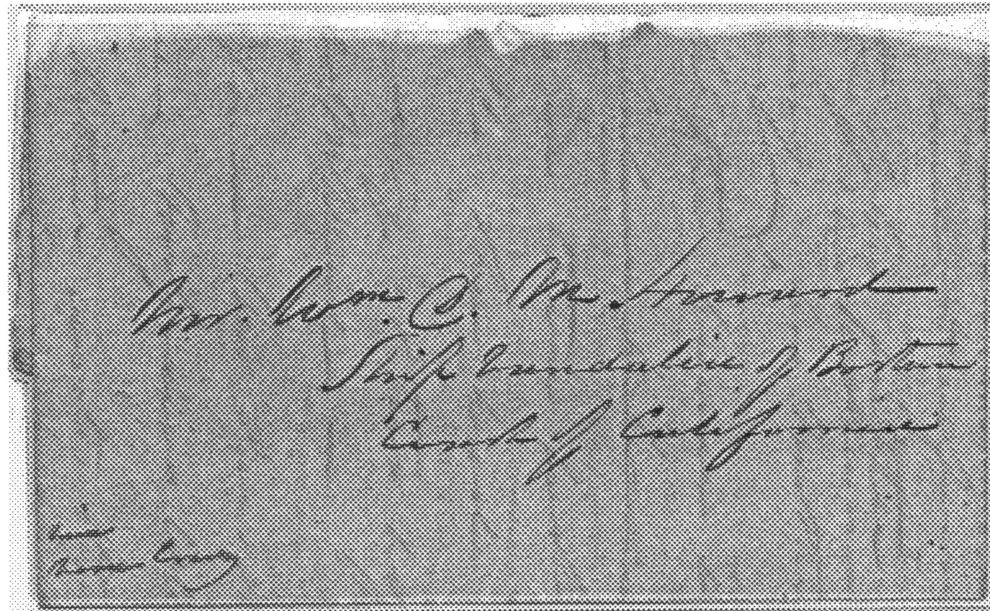
Meyer-Harris 661

# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

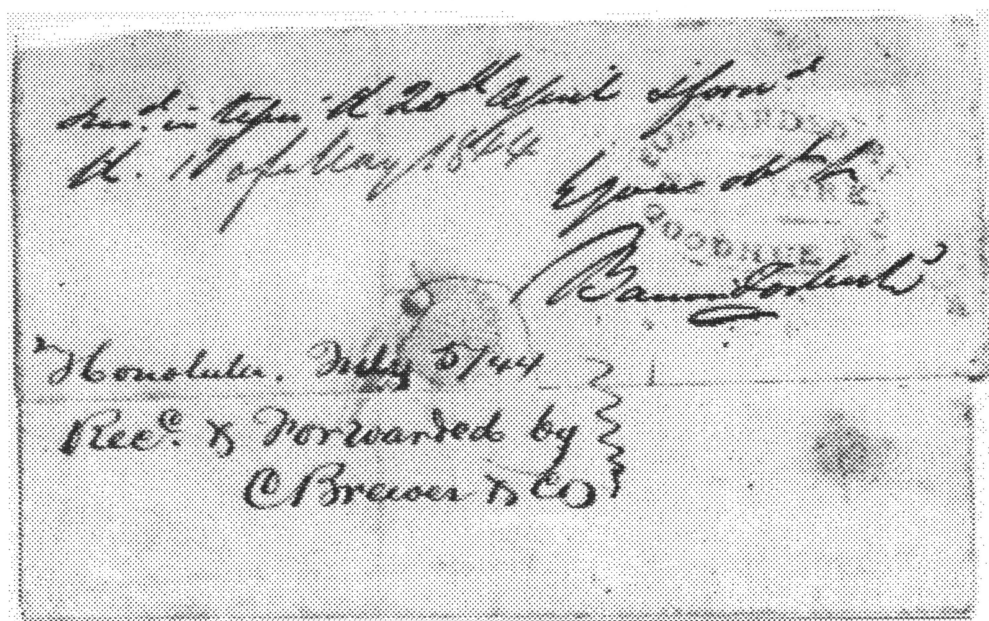
### C. BREWER & CO.

1844  
stampless  
first period



Boston, February 24, 1844, to California via Honolulu

The Boston writer of this letter to Wm. C.M. Howard, on a ship off the coast of California, placed it in the hands of a New York forwarder, GOODHUE & CO., who apparently noted "via Vera Cruz" at lower left, handstamped the back with its red oval, and sent it on its way. The reverse, seen in the color copy below, indicates that the letter was handled by two other forwarders, one of them C. Brewer & Co., before it reached Mr. Howard.



Goodhue forwarded the letter to Barron Forbes & Co., in Tepic, via Vera Cruz. Forbes inscribed at the top the manuscript "Rec'd in Tepic the 20th April & forw'd / the 1st of May 1844/ Your ob't Sr/ Barron Forbes & Co.," and sent the letter to C. Brewer in Honolulu which was in touch with whalers. C. Brewer & Co., inscribed its manuscript forwarders mark at bottom: "Honolulu. July 5/44/ Rec'd & Forwarded by/ C. Brewer & Co." and delivered the letter to Mr. Howard on the ship "Vandalia."

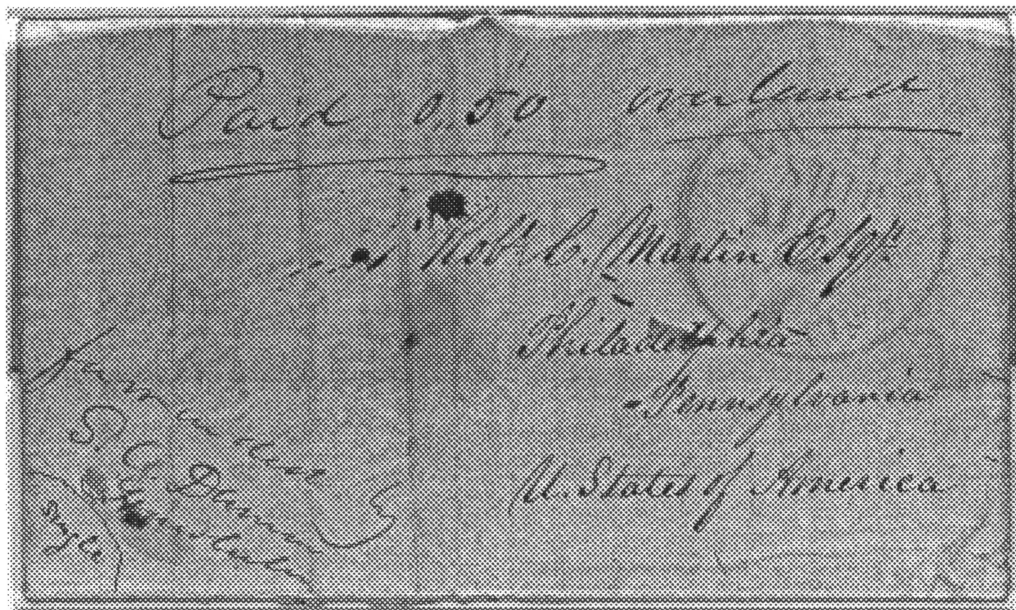
Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1845-46  
stampless  
first period



S.C. DAMON

"Honolulu, Oahu, Sand. Isl. Apr. 29th/45" to Philadelphia

The Reverend Damon, who ran the Seaman's Home, performed more than ministerial services for the sailors who sought help. He forwarded this letter "Overland" for whaler Martin to his father, paying the 50¢ fee. The letter tells a sad tale of a young, educated New Englander's plight among the rascals aboard his ship and the charges against his pay that left him penniless in Honolulu where he jumped ship.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



C. BREWER & CO.

Honolulu, March 23, 1846 to Danbury, Connecticut

This letter from Amos Starr Cooke, co-founder of Hawaii's largest business, Castle & Cooke, was written while he was still with the Hawaiian missionary company as principal of the Chief's Children's School.

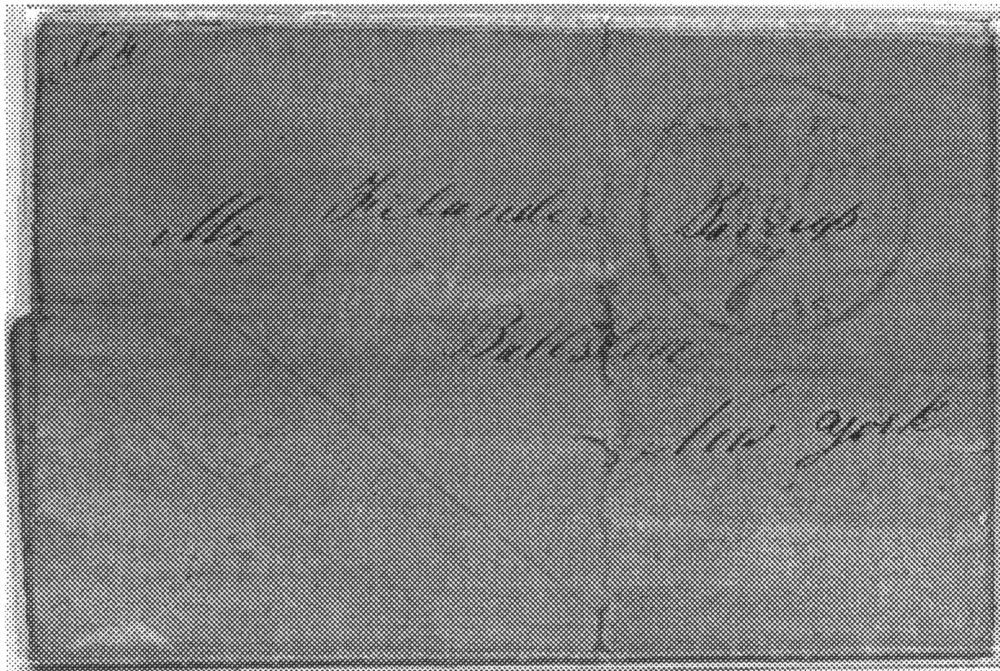
This color copy of the reverse shows that the letter was forwarded by C. Brewer using this new oval version of their former manuscript mark.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

# *Hawaii*

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1846-49  
stampless  
first period

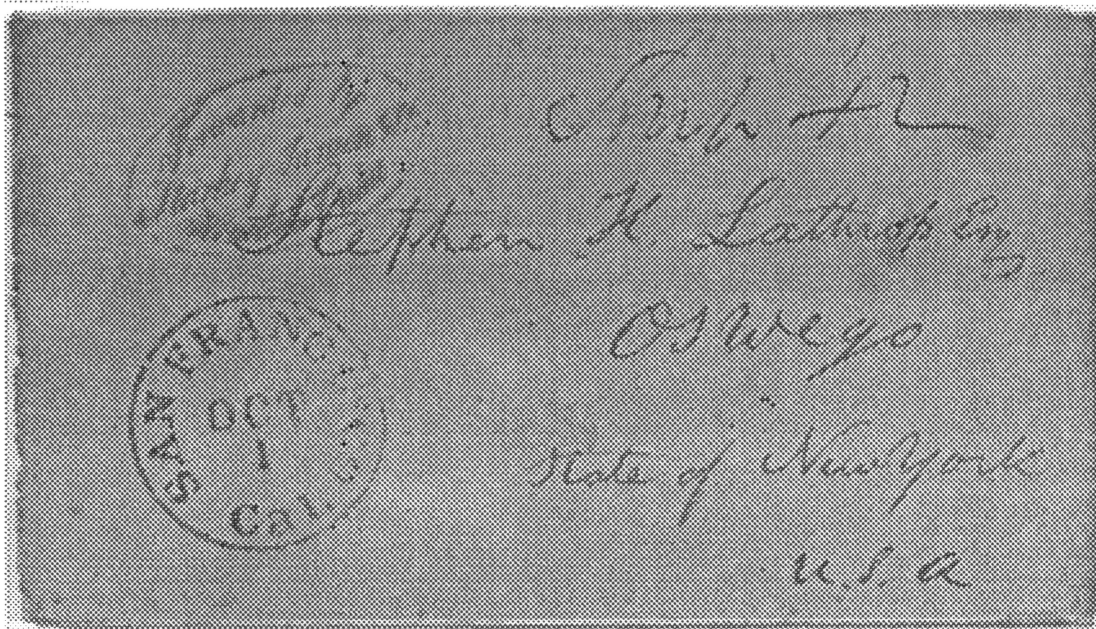


U.S. CONSUL - SANDWICH ISLANDS

"Mowee Sandwich Island April 15th 1846" to Ballston, New York

The U.S. Consul at Lahaina on Maui served as a forwarding agent for U.S. citizens aboard the whaling fleet off Lahaina and put into the mails this letter from a New Bedford whaler to his brother.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



ex-Ostheimer

STARKEY, JANION & CO.

Honolulu, August 10, 1849 to Oswego, New York

This letter from an American Consulate officer to his Oswego attorney, S.H. Lathrop, who had taken custody of the Hawaii resident's daughter for her schooling, bears a "Ship 42" indicating a quadruple rate cover, i.e., there were three enclosures besides the letter. As noted earlier, the forwarders were a more reliable means of sending valuable shipments.

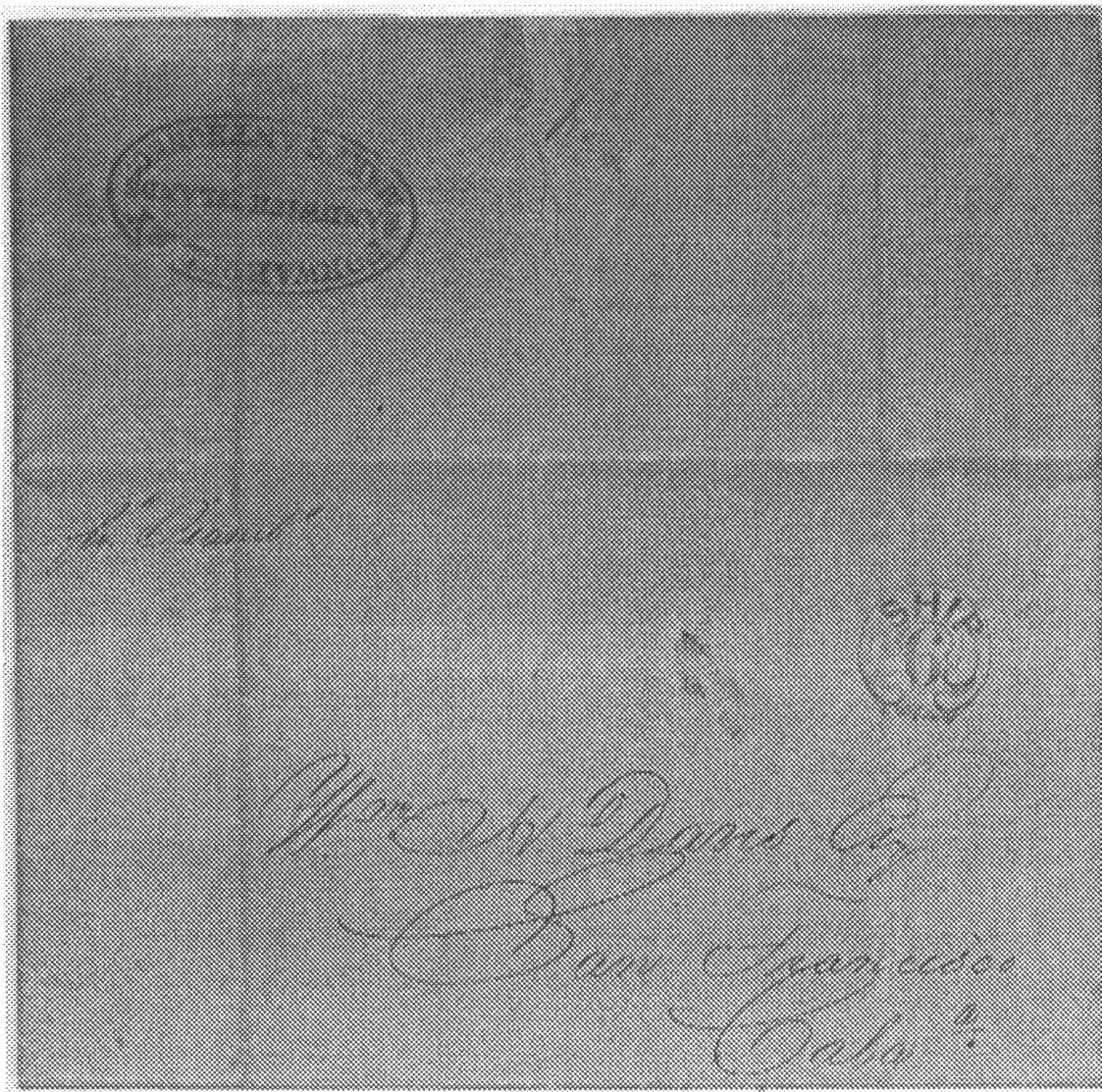
Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1850  
stampless  
first period



MAKEE ANTHON & CO.  
Honolulu, January 25, 1850 to San Francisco

ex-Ostheimer

James Makee, an early ship's captain and merchant who later founded Ulupalakua Ranch, dispatched this letter via the forwarding agency he had formed with Anthon and that office added the notation "Per Pianet." The "Pianet" sailed from Honolulu on January 28, 1850.

The fancy "SHIP 6" denotes the ship letter rate of 6¢ to the port of entry, and this may be one of the earliest uses of this marking. Meyer-Harris had recorded a June 5, 1850 but also had noted the marking was made in red from then until May 10, 1851. This clear black impression also gives evidence of early use as later dates usually appear worn or smudged.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

c. 1850-51  
stampless  
first - fifth periods



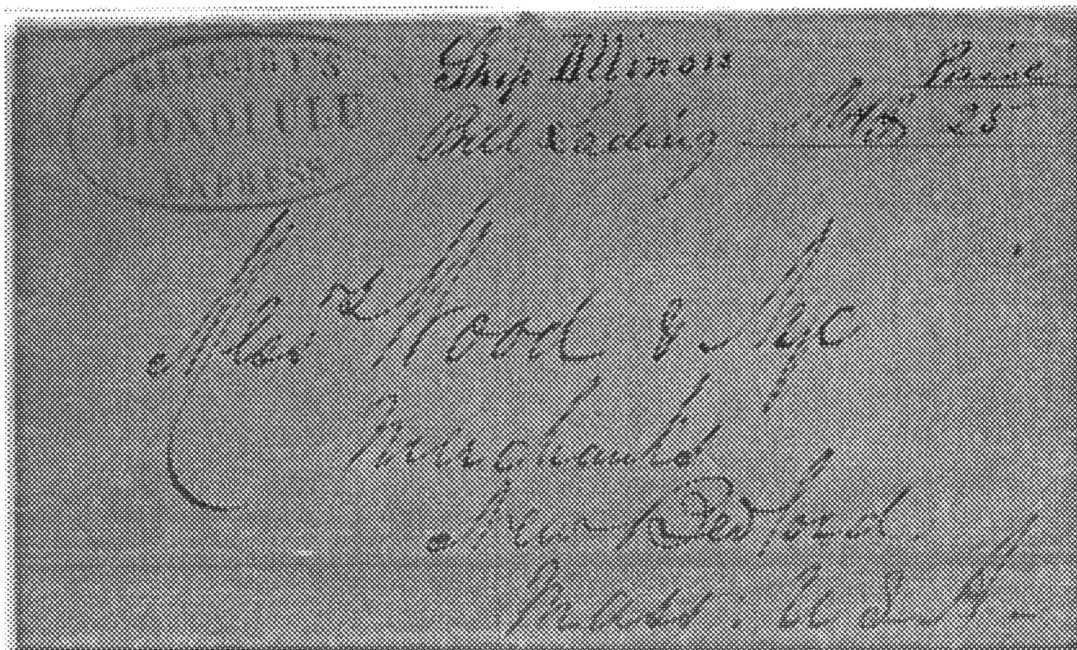
first period

ex-Ostheimer

BUSH & CO., LAHAINA  
"Lahaina, Maui, Sand. Isls., March 27, 1850," to Maine

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

This letter, bearing no Honolulu markings, may have gone directly to San Francisco from Lahaina in a Bush & Co. pouch. There it received the San Francisco "40" marking, the Pacific Coast rate to the East Coast, and the "PER STEAMER ISTHMUS" straightline. The fact that it received no other markings indicates Bush may have had a pouch service, as did Gregory, for shipments via Panama, the printed "FORWARDED BY PANAMA" indicating Bush did a fair amount of this kind of service.



fifth period

ex-Ostheimer

GREGORY'S HONOLULU EXPRESS  
Hilo, October 24, 1851 to New Bedford, Massachusetts

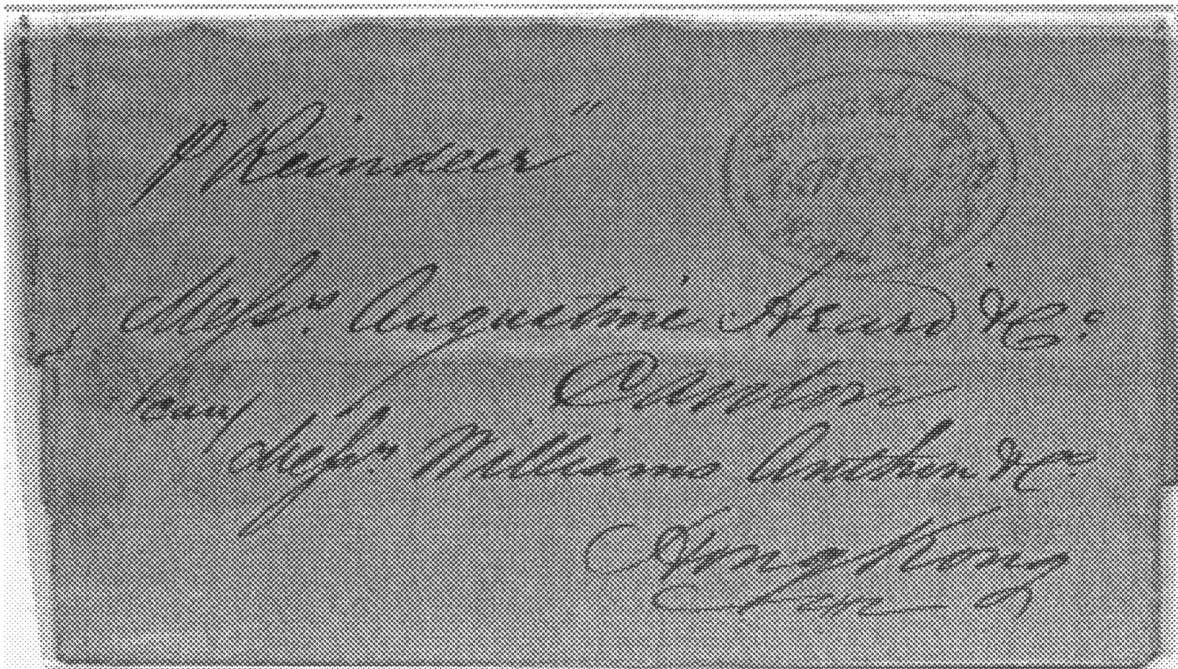
Meyer-Harris 654

J.W. Gregory was an international forwarder whose operations and services were briefly described in his "POCKET LETTER BOOK" (not shown in this exhibit). It provides evidence that he had an office in Honolulu by 1851, that Mitchell and Hutchins were his agents at that time, and that he offered a special courier service between San Francisco and New Orleans and New York via the Isthmus. The captain of the whaler "Illinois" entrusted the report above to Gregory's Honolulu agent who apparently sent it by his "Special Express Agent," accounting for the absence of any postal markings.

# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1852  
stampless  
fifth period

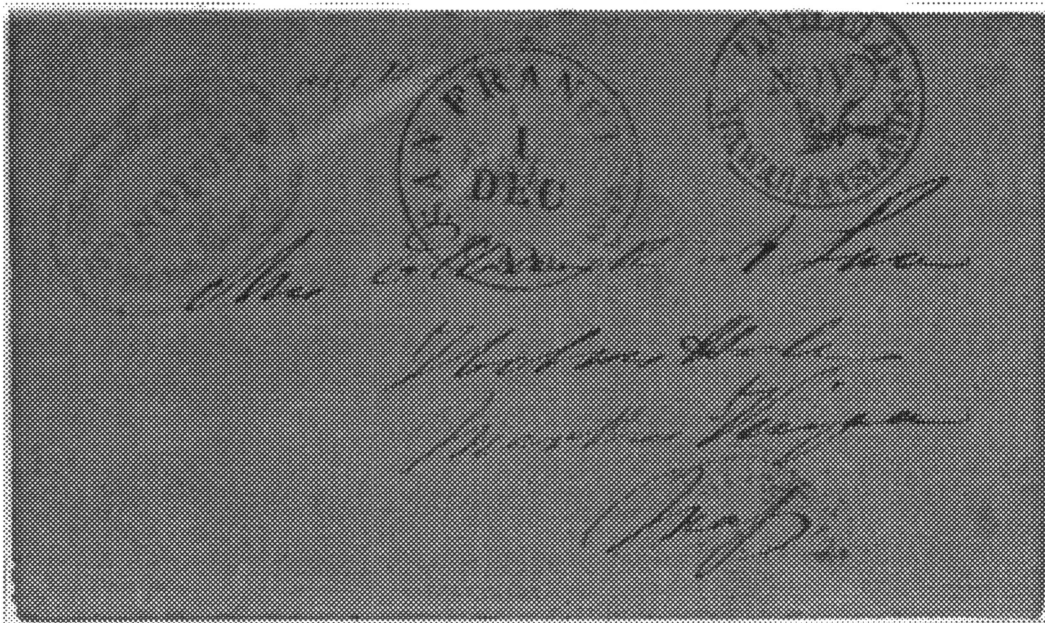


A.P. EVERETT  
Honolulu, August 14, 1852 to Canton

ex-Ostheimer

A merchant's letter from A.A. Neilson regarding the shipment of Chinese laborers. Sent by the ship "Reindeer" care of Williams Anthon & Co., Hong Kong, possibly related to the Honolulu firm of Makee Anthon.

Meyer-Harris 651



THOMAS SPENCER  
Honolulu, November 2 [1852] to Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts

Sometime after April 30, 1853, San Francisco began using a "SHIP" mark on all unpaid covers. The absence of this mark, combined with the dates and type of Honolulu and San Francisco datestamps, indicate a probable 1852 transport on the "Baltimore." The red double oval forwarder's mark must have been the predecessor of Thomas Spencer's octagonal handstamp, shown on another page.

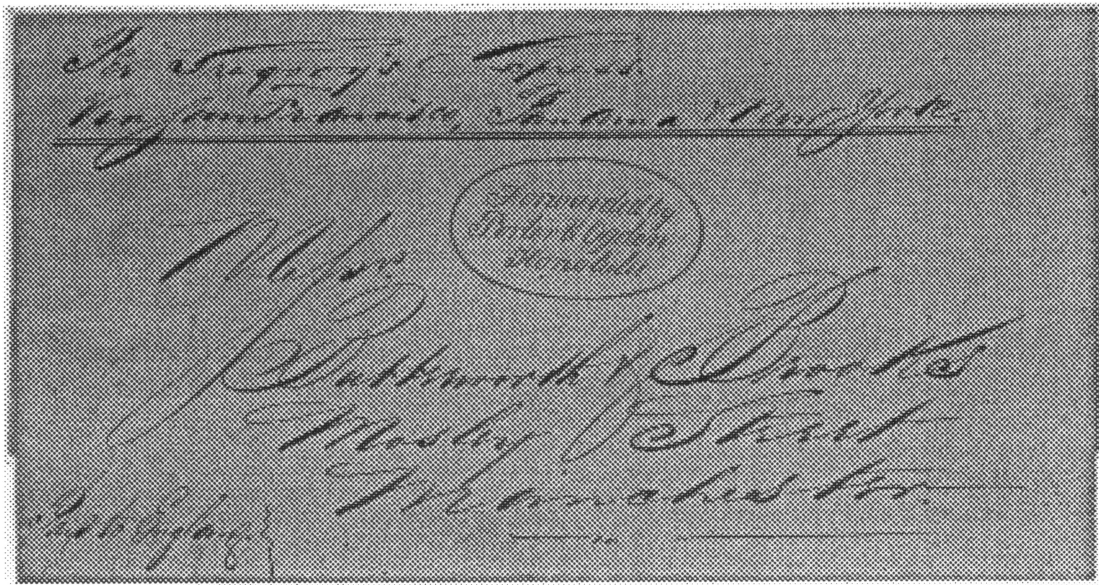
Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1852-53  
stampless  
fifth period



Meyer-Harris 657

PORTER & OGDEN  
Honolulu to Manchester, England

ex-Ostheimer

Messrs. Porter & Ogden made use of Gregory's international connections to forward this letter to Manchester.



Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

RICE & CO.  
Manila, March 22, 1853 "Via Honolulu"

This folded letter, apparently hand carried from Manila to Honolulu, was handed to the newly formed Rice & Co. firm in Honolulu for delivery to San Francisco. The Rice company was a partnership of Abijah P. Everett, who lived in Honolulu from 1846 until about 1861, and W.B. Rice, another Honolulu commission merchant. Everett did business as a forwarder on his own in 1851-53 and the cover on a previous page is the only known example to survive. His partnership with Rice lasted only one year and this is the only known example of their operation as forwarders. Rice went on to form a new partnership under the same name and became the Honolulu agent for Adams Express, a California forwarder, until 1855, though no examples of that period are known.



# Hawaii

1853  
stampless  
fifth period

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS



J.C. SPALDING

Honolulu, April 5, (1853) to New London, Connecticut

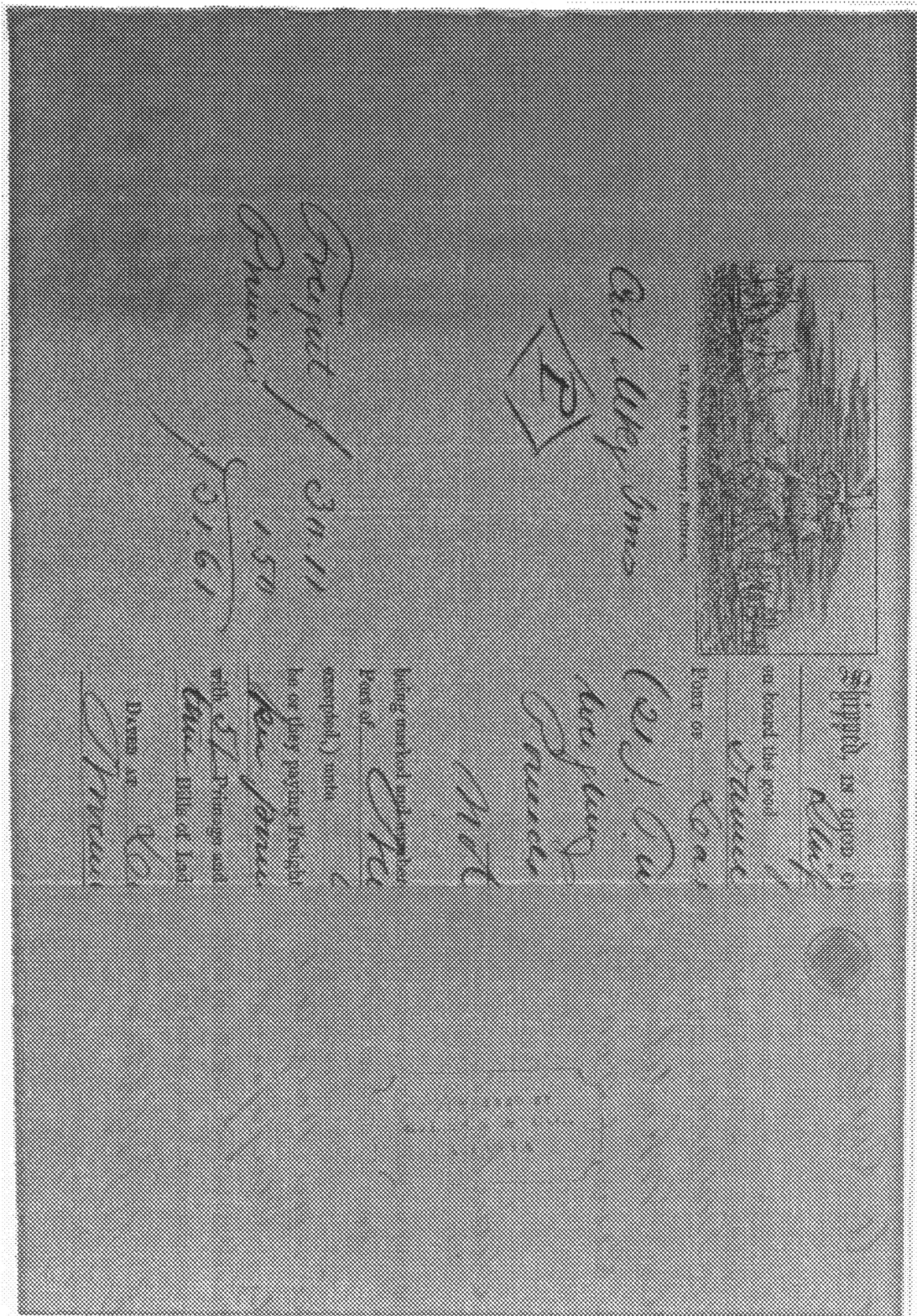
J.C. Spalding, a commission merchant in Honolulu in the early 1850's, was associated with H.T. Fitch, also a forwarder. The manuscript "4 1/2 oz" at upper left, and the manuscript "92" denotes a heavy mailing -- 9 half ounces at 10¢ per half ounce plus 2¢ for the ship fee. The Honolulu canceller indicates J.C. Spalding paid the Hawaiian rate as well as the U.S. rate for this important mailing. The datestamps and lack of the "SHIP" handstamp pinpoint an 1853 sailing of the "Zoe" as the most likely conveyance, and neatly illustrates the 1850's practice of datestamping Hawaiian mail on the day of sailing (or sometimes a day or two before), then datestamping it in San Francisco not upon arrival, but on the departure day of the mail steamer to the eastern U.S., or the day before if the sailing day was Sunday. Mail on this voyage of the "Zoe" was datestamped when it left Honolulu on April 5. It arrived in San Francisco on April 25 and, after waiting several days, was datestamped April 30, one day before it actually left, on May 1, a Sunday.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

# Hawaii

1855  
stampless  
fifth period

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS



GILMAN & CO.  
Lahaina, 1855, to  
New Bedford

This bill of lading, dated November 29, 1855 in Lahaina, was forwarded to Reuben Fish Co. in New Bedford and is a third type of Gilman forwarder franking, unlisted in Meyer-Harris.

The red square in a circle may be a Gilman internal accounting mark.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris



# Hawaii

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1855-60  
fifth period

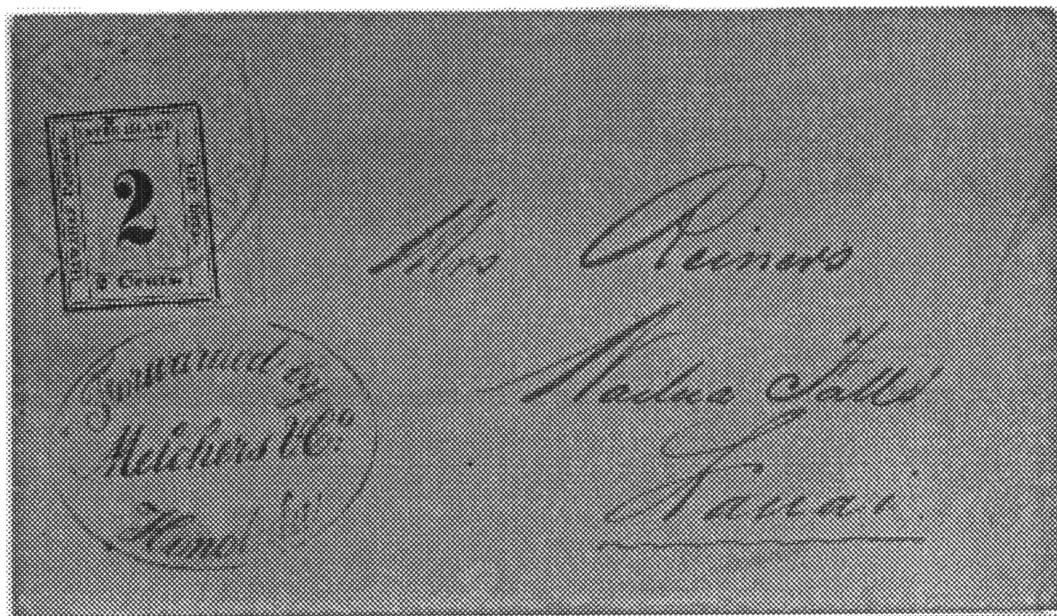


H.T. FITCH ex-Ostheimer  
French Rock, May 12, 1855, via Honolulu, to New Bedford, Massachusetts

The recipient noted at lower right, "May 12 French Rock," indicating the letter originated at what may today be the French Frigate Shoals and that it was some time before it reached H.T. Fitch in Honolulu. Upon receipt, Fitch sent it by pouch to G.B. Post on the barkentine "Francis Palmer," where it was hand-stamped with this misspelled straightline. The ship sailed December 1, arriving in San Francisco, December 14. This accounts for the absence of Honolulu postal markings.

Post, a San Francisco forwarder whose mark appears on the back and also in faint offset at upper right, entered the letter into the mails in time for it to catch the regular December 20 steamer via Panama. It reached New Bedford 17 days later, on January 7, 1856.  
Meyer-Harris 652

Plate 3-E  
Type III  
Position 1



MELCHERS & CO.  
Honolulu, August 1 [1860] to Kauai

Melchers & Co., a Bremen commission merchant, established a branch in Honolulu in the 1850's and in 1857 a young man named F.A. Schaefer, whose descendants still live in Honolulu, came out from Germany to join the firm as a clerk. He later bought out Melchers and, as a cover later in this collection shows, began forwarding under the name of F.A. Schaefer & Co.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

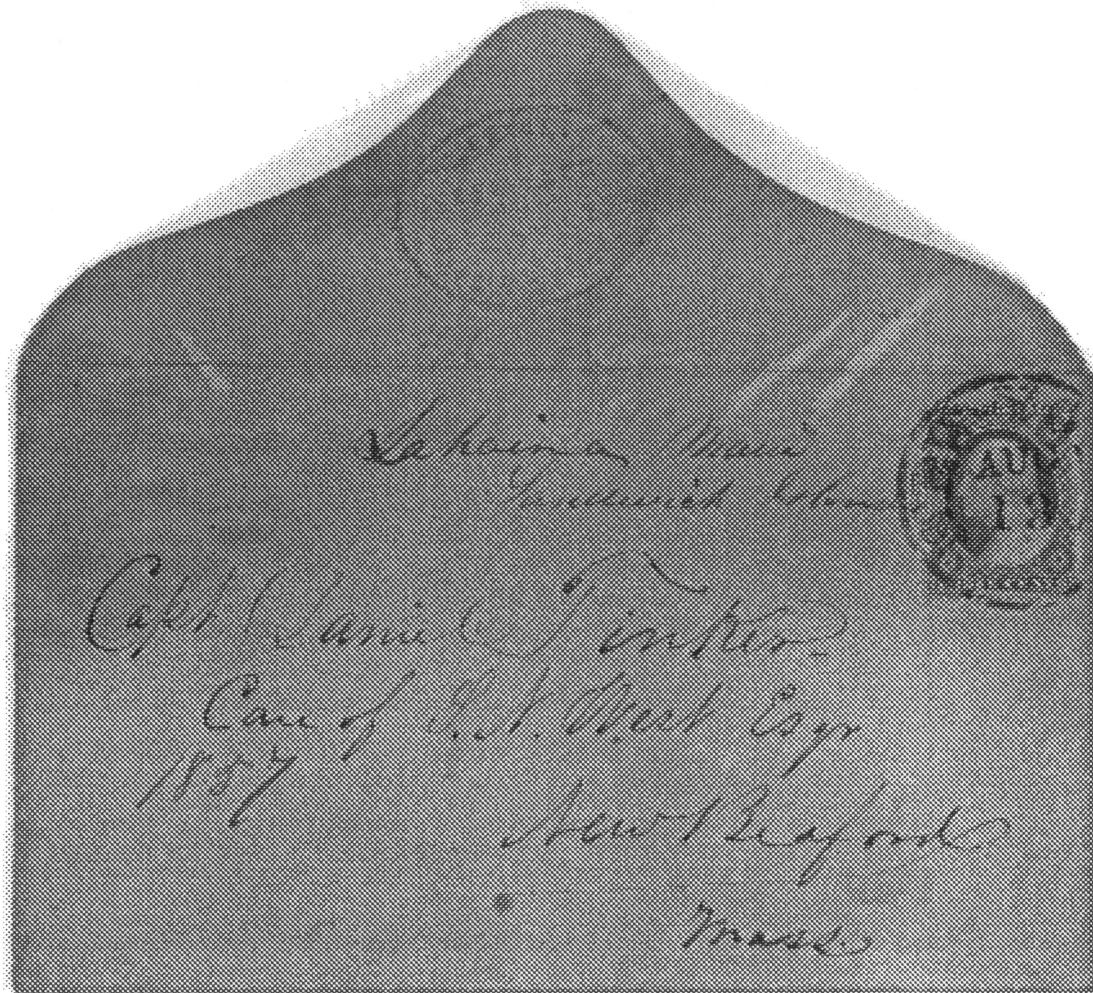
Scott 16



# *Hawaii*

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

1857  
sixth period



U.S. 25

GILMAN & CO.  
Lahaina, 1857 to New Bedford

ex-Krug, Chase

Gilman apparently placed this letter in one of his pouches bound from Lahaina for New York, accounting for the absence of Honolulu markings. While the 3¢ U.S. Scott 25 could have been affixed here by Gilman (it was issued in January, 1857) it more likely was put on by Gilman's correspondent in New York.

Meyer-Harris refers to a G.D. Gilman forwarder franking, (Meyer-Harris 653) rectangular in shape. Gilman & Co. is probably an outgrowth of that earlier company.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

Scott U.S. 25

# Hawaii

1866-70

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS

tenth period

U.S. 73



Meyer-Harris 655

H. HACKFELD & CO.  
Honolulu, October 18, 1866 to San Francisco

ex-Ostheimer

We assume the two U.S. stamps, Scott 73, were affixed in San Francisco to cover the ship's fee of 2¢ and the city rate of 2¢. The Hawaiian cancellation shows Hackfeld paid the Hawaiian and other fees in cash.

eleventh period



Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

CHENG YUEH, Wailuku  
China to Hawaii, January 25, 1870

ex-Ostheimer

Mr. Cheng, receiving mail for Chinese contract laborers, apparently affixed the stamps and took care of delivery.

This cover was apparently hand-carried from mainland China. The right-hand column says "important letter please deliver to Honolulu." The second column starts with the name of the store which could be "Maue" in Wailuku, Maui. Then there is a long symbol meaning company followed by "to be received by" indicating the store or someone there was the addressee, with the Cheng Yueh firm acting as the forwarder.

In the third column, the red characters direct the letter to Wailuku (literally "Wai lu gu fu" or "Wailuku Town") and Cheng Yueh, and appear to be made by a rubber stamp rather than a pen. The black characters at the bottom of the third column from the right can be interpreted to mean "forward to."

Scott 31  
U.S. 73

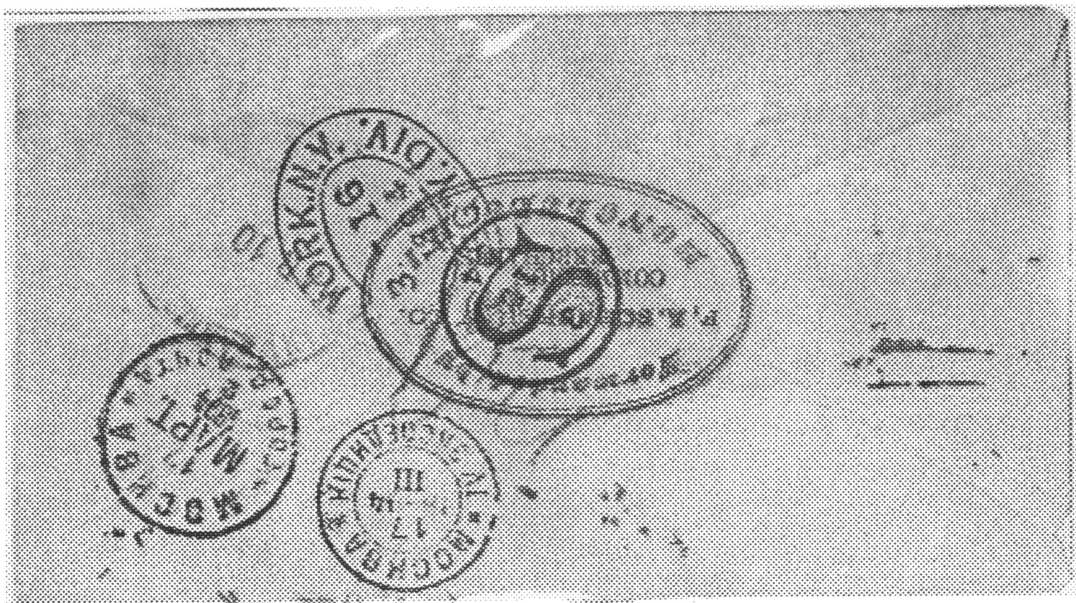
# Hawaii

1894  
thirteenth period

## THE FORWARDERS COVERS



F.A. SCHAEFER & CO.  
Honolulu, February 18, 1894 to Moscow



Reverse

The clear purple "MAR 10 [1894]," which appears again as a faint backstamp on the next page, is part of a San Francisco mark.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

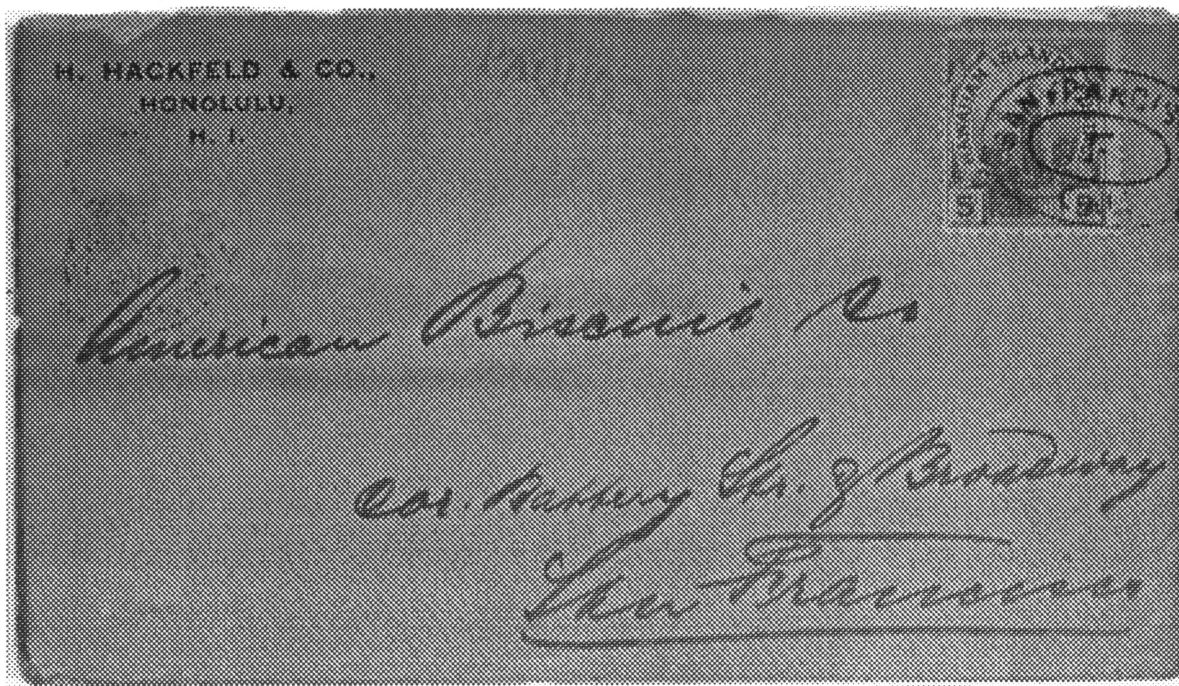
Scott 55  
71  
U1



# Hawaii

1897  
thirteenth period

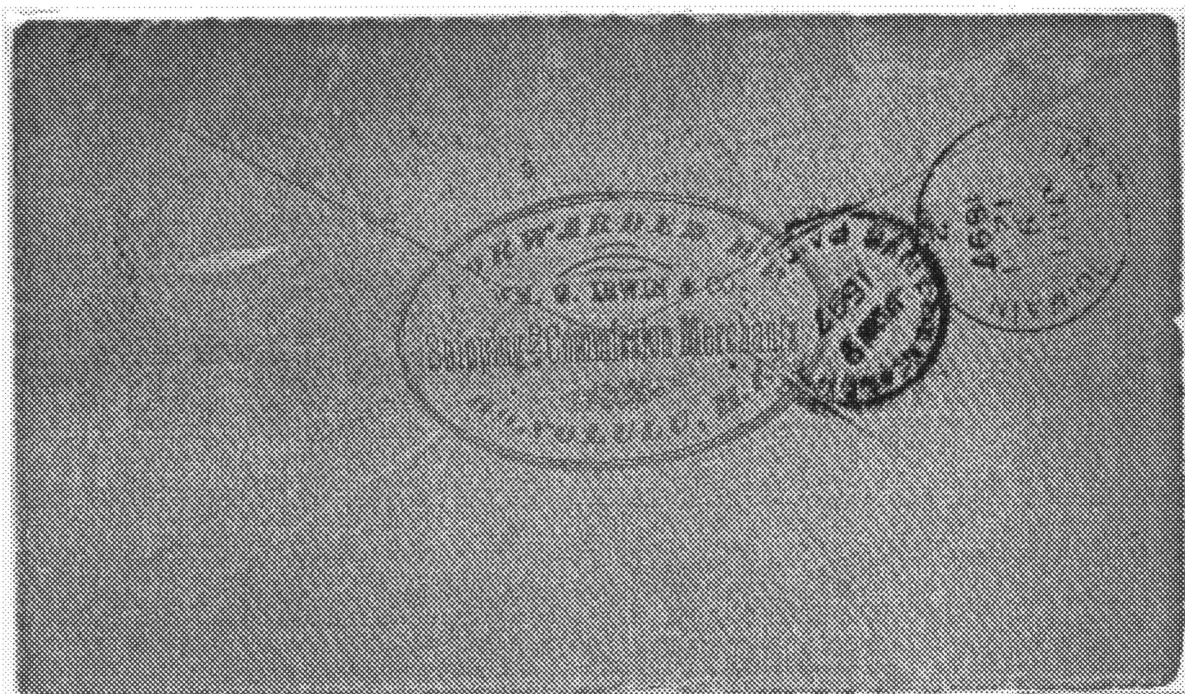
## THE FORWARDERS COVERS



WM. G. IRWIN & CO.

Honolulu, June, 1897 to San Francisco

*Hackfeld, in earlier years a forwarder itself, used Irwin to handle this payment to the American Biscuit Co.*



Reverse  
(color copy)

Backstamps of the above show the Irwin imprint in magenta, a "SAN FRANCISCO PAID JUNE 9 1897" and a "SAN FRANCISCO, MAIN JUNE 9 12 [noon] 1897," both in black

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

Scott 76

# *Hawaii*

## THE MISSIONARIES

The Missionaries were produced in three denominations -- 2 cents, 5 cents and 13 cents. The same basic form was used for all three printings except for the second issue of 13 cents, where the wording at the top was changed from "Hawaiian Postage" to "H.I. & U.S. Postage" to clarify its usage. The 13 cent rate covered five cents for Hawaiian postage, six cents for United States postage and two cents for the ship captain's fee for carrying letters from the Islands to the Mainland.

Two stamps were printed sided by side with each impression of the form. The subjects were very close together, the space between them being only about 3/4 mm. (Previous students have referred to this spacing as 1/2 mm.) Therefore, the left-hand subjects are always found cut close on the right side while the right-hand subjects are always cut close at the left. The form was printed several times in a row on the same sheet of paper, the spacing between successive impressions apparently varying from 3/4 to 2 mm. Good margins are therefore possible on three sides of a stamp. The successive impressions were not very well aligned with each other; each impression was usually a little higher or a little lower than the one before it.

The two stamps differed in certain details, especially in the relationship between the top two lines of type and in the spacing between the "Two" and "Cents." The most striking difference is the fact that the left-hand stamp (which has become known as Type I) always has the "P" of "Postage" under the middle of the "H" of "Hawaiian," while the right-hand one (Type II) always has its "P" under the left vertical stroke of "H." In printer's language, the left-hand subjects had "Postage" indented, while the right-hand subject had it flush left.

Knowledge of these printing details is largely due to a strip of three 13¢ stamps, two Type I and one Type II on cover, formerly in the Atherton Collection but now an important item in this Collection. Border fragments on five other Missionaries on the following pages also provide valuable information on the spacing between stamps. The unique strip shows 3/4 mm space between the stamps and a 2 mm gutter between printings. The used 2¢, off cover, Type II, and the 5¢, Type I, used, off cover, have border fragments on both sides, confirming the 3/4 mm space between stamps but showing only a 3/4 mm gutter. The 3/4 mm space between stamps is further confirmed by the unused 5¢, Type I and the 13¢, Type II on cover. Less conclusively, the 1 mm right-hand margin on the 5¢, Type II on cover with Scott 1 shows that there was at least that distance between the next printing.

Surprisingly, the Missionaries were unknown to collectors until about 1864. The 2 cent stamp remained hidden until 1874 when a specimen was obtained by Count Ferrari who described his find in *Le Timber-Poste*, one of his few contributions to the philatelic press. At first, all of the stamps were viewed with suspicion and it was not for some years that they were proved to be genuine. Even as late as 1892, at least one prominent philatelist considered the 2 cent stamp to be bogus and so stated in a book, *Album Weeds*

A factor contributing to the scarcity of these stamps is the paper on which they were printed. It is as thin as tissue paper, so fragile that copies off cover are almost always damaged and most known copies have been repaired.

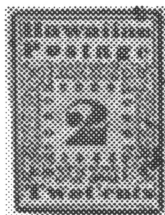
Only 15 copies of the 2 cent Missionary have been discovered. Four are in museums (assuming that the copy which was in the Berlin Museum has or will be returned) and eleven are in private hands. The Meyer-Harris Census of 2¢ Missionaries in 1948 reported 15 certain copies and a sixteenth as a possibility. It now appears certain that copies 12 and 15 in that census are the same stamp, and therefore the number of known copies is 15.

This collection contains the full range now known of unused, used and on cover examples of each type of the four Missionaries.

# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

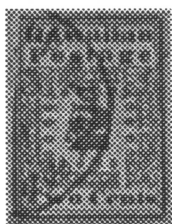
1851  
2¢ blue  
Types I and II  
white, pelure



Type II

The only known unused copy of a 2¢ Missionary  
ex-Leroux, Ferrari, Burrus, Ostheimer  
Copy No. 8 in the Meyer-Harris Census

At one time this stamp was believed "used," but in 1963 the Philatelic Foundation ruled it "unused," the smudges being blue ink. No copy of Type I unused or on cover has ever been discovered.



Type I

ex-Ferrari, Champion, Lichtenstein,  
Twigg-Smith, Ostheimer  
Copy No. 7 in the Meyer-Harris Census  
Meyer-Harris Cancellation 236.05 [Davey No. 236.05]

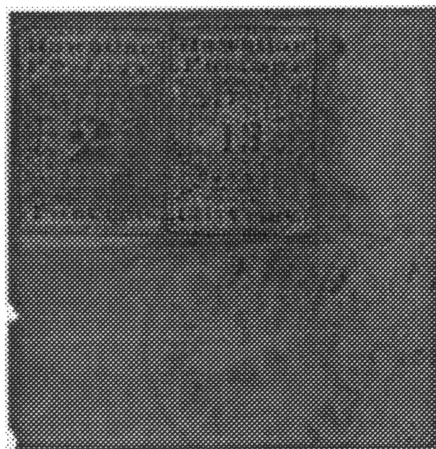


Type II

ex-Caspary, Ostheimer  
Copy No. 16 in the Meyer-Harris Census  
Meyer-Harris Cancellation 6  
Border fragments at each side show 3/4 mm printing space at left and  
3/4 mm gutter at right.

Scott 1  
Type II

Scott 3  
Type I



The unique example of combination use of the 2¢ and 13¢ Missionaries  
ex-Duveen, Caspary, Harris, Ostheimer  
The 2¢ is No. 14 in the Meyer-Harris Census  
"Red Killer" / "Sunburst" cancellation

Scott 1  
3



# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
2¢ blue  
Type II  
white, pelure

U.S. 11

Scott 2  
Type II



*Honolulu, October 4, 1852 or 1854 to New York*

*The only known 2¢ Missionary on cover*

*ex-Worthington, Caspary, Ostheimer*

*Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 8*

*The 2¢ is No. 9 in the Meyer-Harris Census*

*Meyer-Harris Cancellation 7*

*The 2¢ Missionary paid the ship's fee and the 5¢ Missionary paid the Hawaii rate. The U.S. rate was 6 cents. The Hawaiian stamps and Meyer-Harris Town Mark 236.05 indicate 13 cents was paid to the Honolulu Post Office.*

*This cover was mailed either in 1854 or 1852. Supporting the theory of the 1854 mailing is the fact that the pair of U.S. stamps has always been identified as Scott 11, which was issued in 1853. It was originally believed that San Francisco had applied the U.S. stamps and cancelled them, but new evidence discloses that H.M. Whitney stocked U.S. postage stamps from December 20, 1852, and therefore the pair was probably affixed in Honolulu. The letter then went on the schooner "E.L. Frost" which departed Honolulu on October 4, 1854, arriving in San Francisco on October 25, where it was postmarked on October 27 before leaving for New York.*

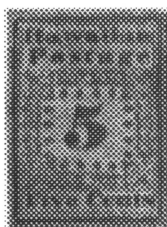
*The second theory holds that the cover was mailed in 1852, that the U.S. stamps are Scott 10, issued in 1851, and that they were affixed in San Francisco. In this case, the letter could have gone on the British brig "Mary A. Jones" which cleared Honolulu on October 4, 1852 and reached San Francisco October 26. Similar markings appear on two other covers in this collection and, interestingly, all three bear different San Francisco date stamps, there being four types that were in use during the period. Unlike the other two October 4 mailings which bear November 1 San Francisco date stamps, this cover bears an October 27 San Francisco date stamp. This October 27 date stamp is of a type that is not known after 1853, which argues against the 1854 dating.*

Scott 1  
2  
U.S. 11

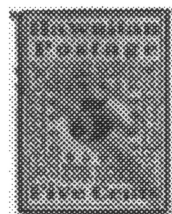
# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
5¢ blue  
Type I  
white, pelure



*ex-Burrus, Ostheimer*



*ex-Levitt, Ostheimer*

*Note border fragments, top right and left, confirm 34 mm printing space at right and 34 mm gutter at left.*



*ex-H.J. Crocker, Atherton*

*Honolulu, "Jan. 18, 1853" to San Francisco*

*This folded letter was written from East Maui Plantation by its owner, A.H. Spencer, who tells of his family's arrival on the ship "R.B. Forbes" in 1851. "They made the passage in 100 days, the quickest passage ever made...". This cover left Honolulu on the American schooner "Excel" and reached San Francisco on February 16.*

*Illustrated in "Hawaiian Numerals" by H.J. Crocker, 1909  
and in Meyer-Harris, Figure 4*

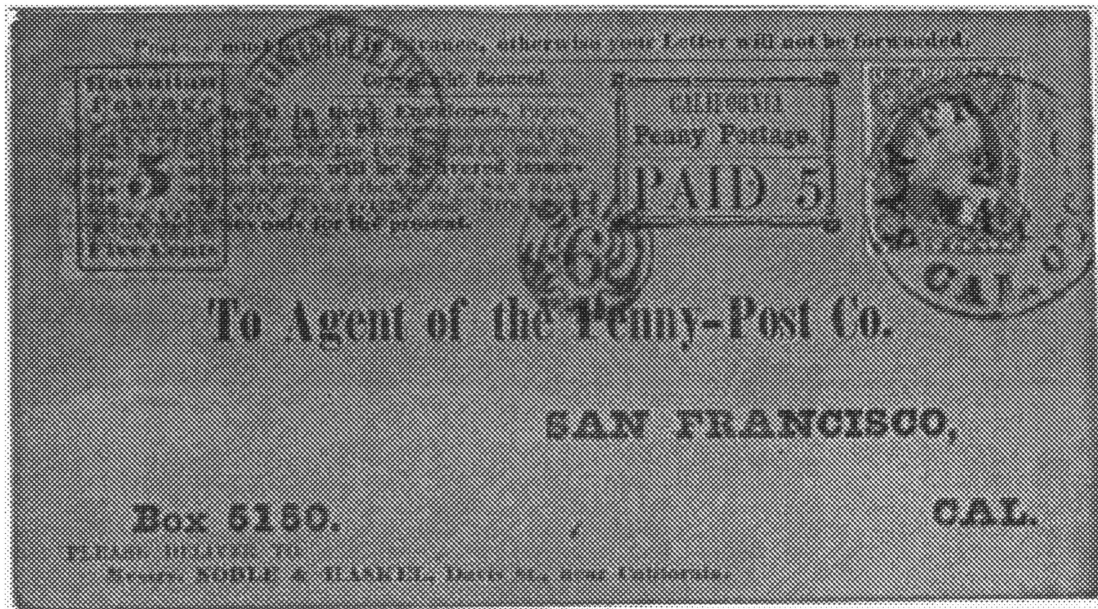
*John Bash Census 2-1*

# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
5¢ blue  
Type I  
white, pelure

### THE PENNY POST COVER



*ex-Suffin*

*Honolulu, March 5, 1856, to San Francisco*

*The California Penny Post co. operated as a city delivery post in San Francisco from June, 1855 and one of its customers bought this preprinted envelope for 5¢, probably applied the 3¢ stamp shortly thereafter to cover the normal intra city prepaid postage requirement, then carried it to Honolulu.. When it came time to use it there, the sender had to apply a 5¢ stamp to cover the Hawaiian postage. He should also have added another 3¢ stamp to cover the 6¢ rate to San Francisco city. Since the postage was not sufficient, the Honolulu post office used its "HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" postmark meaning U.S. postage was not paid. The San Francisco post office responded in normal fashion with its fancy ship 6 marking, requiring the Penny Post Company to pay 6¢ on behalf of the addressee, Messrs. Noble & Haskel.*

*Unlisted in Meyer-Harris or John Bash Census*

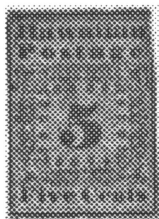
Scott 2  
U.S. 11



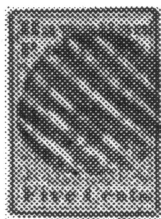
# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

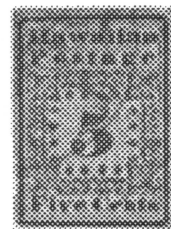
1851-52  
5¢ blue  
Type II  
white, pelure



*ex-Burrus, Ostheimer*

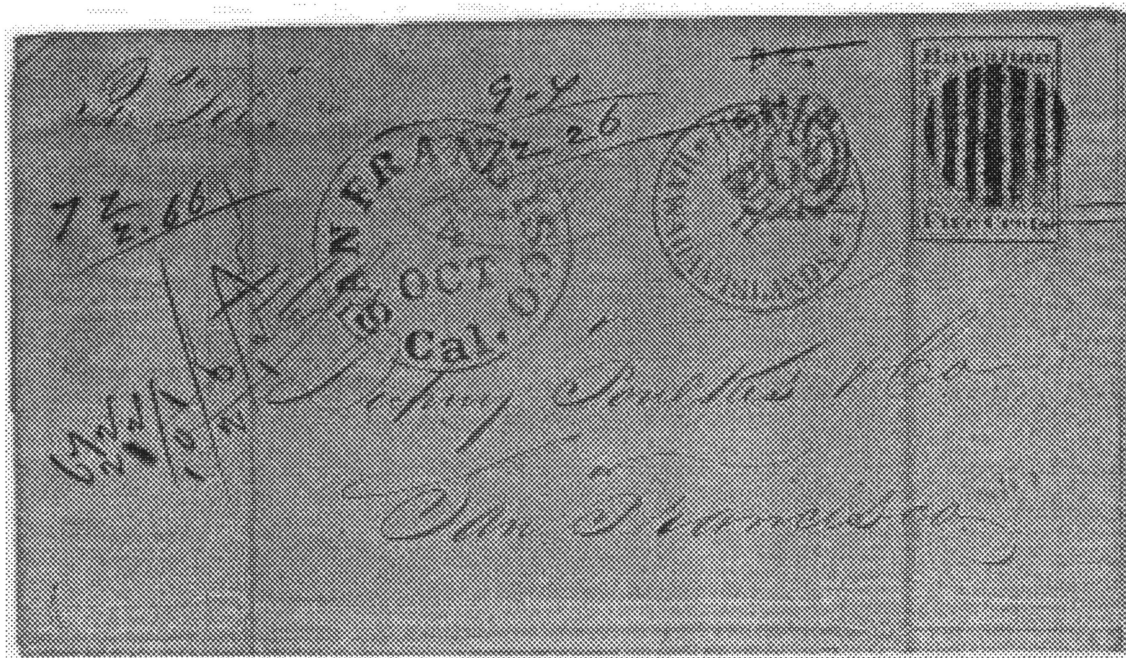


*ex-Ostheimer*



*ex-Ishikawa*

*Town markings, in this case, Boston, are rare on the Missionaries*



*ex-H.J. Crocker, Atherton*

*Honolulu, "Sep. 11, 1852" to San Francisco per the brig "Zoe"*

*This folded letter is signed by Porter & Ogden and bears their extremely rare Forwarders mark, an oval "Forwarded by Porter & Ogden, Honolulu." The "Zoe" reached San Francisco on October 2 and as in the case of the Penny Post letter on the previous page, the San Francisco post office collected six cents for the unpaid U.S. postage.*

*Illustrated in "Hawaiian Numerals" by H.J. Crocker, 1909*

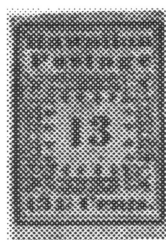
*John Bash Census 2-7*

# Hawaii

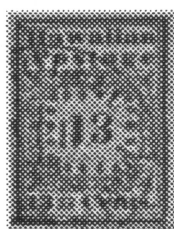
## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Type I  
white, pelure

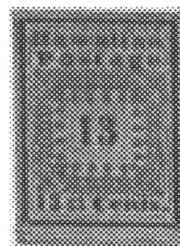
### FORGERY



*ex-Hind, Lichtenstein*



*ex-Burrus*



### BEWARE

This is one of the "Grinnell Missionaries," 73 forgeries that first appeared in 1919, and began re-emerging in 1981. They are believable copies of Scott 1, 2, and 3 but when closely examined under an illuminated magnifier, they are betrayed by the fuzzy-edged image typical of surface printing as contrasted with the relatively crisp, letter press imprinting of the genuine stamps.



*Honolulu, October 4, 1852 to Pennsylvania  
ex-Caspary*

The 13¢ stamp covered 2¢ for the ship's fee, 5¢ for Hawaii and 6¢ for the U.S. rate. Meyer-Harris Town mark 236.05 helped remind the San Francisco Post Office that the U.S. postage had been paid. That office stamped the "8" marking to record its charge of 8 cents against Honolulu for the ship and U.S. fees. It also stamped "PAID" to show that nothing further need be collected.

The American brig "Mary A. Jones" cleared Honolulu on October 4 and arrived in San Francisco on October 26. A few days later, on the first of the month, the usual sailing date for East Coast bound steamers, it received the November 1 departure date stamp. Note the date stamp comparison with the 2¢ missionary cover in this collection, whose date is not as clearly determinable as this docketed cover.

*John Bash Census 3-3*

Scott 3

# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Type I  
white, pelure

### Multiple Rate Usage

Scott 6



*ex-Juhring*

*Honolulu, "Sep 10, 1853," to Port Gibson, Mississippi*

*The manuscript "1 oz" indicates this was a double rate letter, borne out by the use of two 13¢ Hawaiian stamps. While this overpaid the ship's fee by 2¢, as in the example on the previous page, it also provided a rare example of the combination usage of a Hawaiian Missionary stamp with another Hawaiian issue.*

*The ship "Boston" left Honolulu on September 10, 1853.*

*This cover has been repaired but the stamps themselves are in their discovery condition.*

*John Bash Census 3-8*

Scott 3  
8



# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Types I and II  
white, pelure

### Multiple Rate Usage



*ex-H.J. Crocker, Atherton*

*Honolulu, "Feb. 20, 185[2?]" to New York*

*This cover with Types I, II and I furnishes the only evidence that the Missionaries were printed in clichés of 2. It was found in a bundle of charred envelopes which also contained the unique 2¢ on cover, shown on an earlier page. This cover was a triple rate letter, with the ship's fee of 2¢ being overpaid by 4¢, either in error or by a misunderstanding. Early students believed it left Honolulu on the Dutch brig "Jacqueline & Elise," 1853, though the red San Francisco marking is more typical of 1852. The British brig "Maid of Julpha" cleared Honolulu on February 23, 1852, so we believe it may have left in that year instead.*

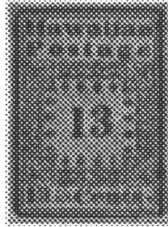
*Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 41*

*John Bash Census 3-1*

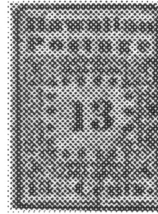
# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

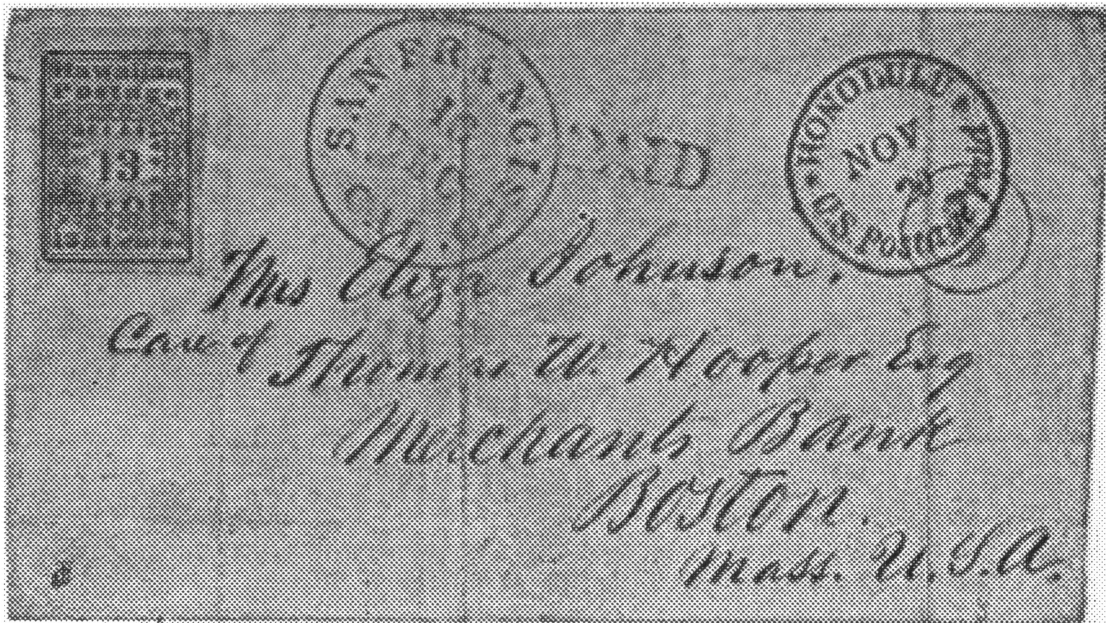
1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Type II  
white, pelure



*ex-Burrus, Ostheimer*



*ex-Harris, Twigg-Smith*



*ex-Ferrari, W.H. Crocker, Harris, Burrus*

*Honolulu, November 20, 1852 to Boston*

*The 1952 Census of Hawaiian Missionaries by John K. Bash disclosed no other copy of Type II alone on cover and none has been discovered since then. The combination of the Meyer-Harris 236.05 Honolulu date stamp with the blue San Francisco postmark indicate this cover was mailed in 1852, and the date stamps tie with the departure of the brig "Zoe" on November 22, arriving in San Francisco December 12.*

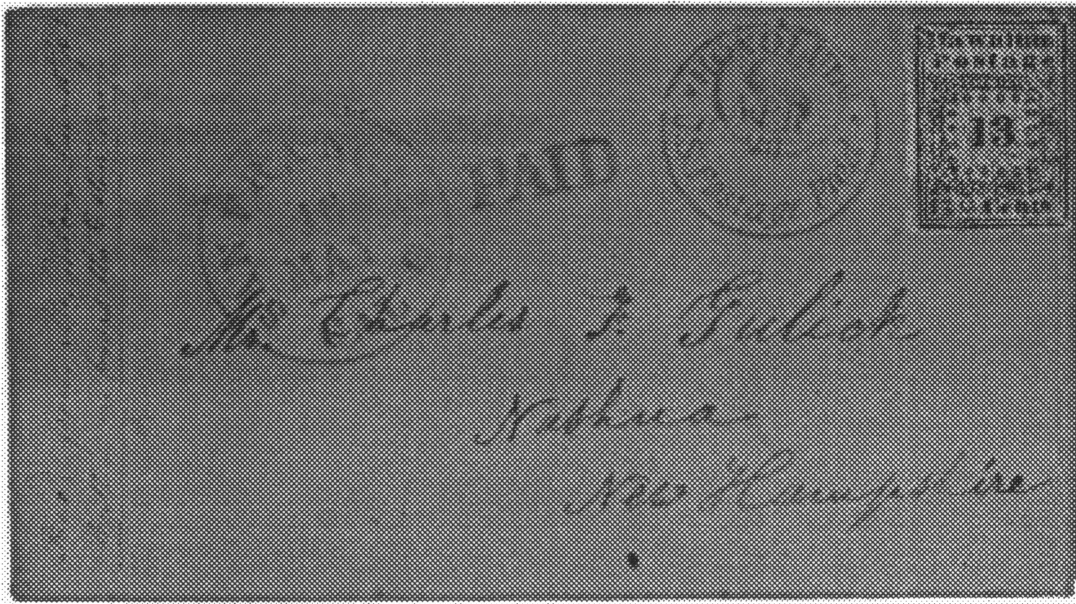
*John Bash Census 3-6*

# *Hawaii*

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Type I  
white, pelure

### The "Postage Paid" Cancellation



*Honolulu, April 26, 1852 to New Hampshire*

*The 13¢ stamp as usual covered the 5¢ Hawaii rate and the 8¢ called for by the circled "8," indicating 2¢ for the ship and 6¢ for U.S. Postage.*

*This cover made a quick trip, having made a perfect connection in San Francisco. The brig "Noble," which left Honolulu on April 26, 1852, reached San Francisco on May 15. The Pacific Mail Steamer "Panama" left San Francisco on May 16 for the overland connection to the East Coast.*

*The cover is most remarkable for the "POSTAGE PAID" cancellation which ties the stamp. This canceller was previously known only on the Numerals, beginning in 1859.*

*John Bash Census 3-5*

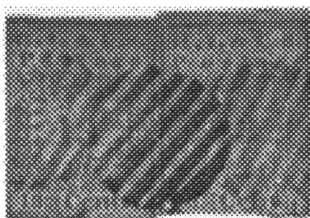


# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Types I and II  
white, pelure

### The Unique Reconstructed Pair



*ex-H.J. Crocker*

*The cancellation and the fit of the scissor line are convincing evidence that these two stamps were originally a pair and were used as such on a multiple rate cover. At some later date, the stamps were removed from the cover and separated. An alert collector brought the two together again before they became a part of the Crocker collection, as Meyer-Harris notes on Page 99.*

*If the original letter was a double rate cover, this would mean an overpayment of the ship's fee by 2¢. If it had been a triple rate cover as shown on the previous page, then the ship's fee would have been overpaid by 4¢.*

*The reconstruction gives added weight to the evidence provided by the triple rate Scott 3 cover that the Missionaries were printed in cliches of two with a 3/4 mm gutter.*

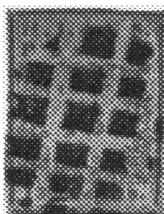
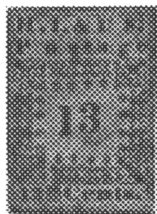
*Superimposed on the Meyer-Harris cancellation 7 is the familiar brick red of the San Francisco town mark.*

# Hawaii

## THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52  
13¢ blue  
Type II  
white, pelure

DOUBLE IMPRESSION



ex-Atherton



ex-Burrus, Ostheimer

This stamp was listed as "used" in the Burrus sale and it wasn't until May 17, 1982 that we noticed the blue smudges in the lower left quarter are not part of a cancellation. Instead they are clearly a double impression offset 5 mm to the left and 1 mm down. The border, the "is" of "Cents" and the thin inner rule show clearly. The stamp is unused.

Unlisted in Scott or Meyer-Harris



ex-Duveen, Caspary, Ostheimer

Honolulu, April 28, 1853 to New York

Note the border fragment of a Type I at left margin.

This cover received its April 28 Honolulu date stamp & sailed two days later on the American clipper "Boston." The San Francisco post office then sent it by steamer to Panama on May 26.

The barred cross-in-circle cancellation, Meyer-Harris 71, is found only on the Missionaries.

John Bash Census 4-6

# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

### *First Printing (Scott 5 and 6)*

The first of the 14 stamps in this series (including Provisionals, Re-Issues and Official Imitations) were those of the second issue of Hawaii, in 1853. The final issue, an "Official Imitation," was printed in 1889 and overprinted in 1892. Since all were made from engraved dies, they are sometimes called "The Boston Engraved Issue."

Both the 5¢ and 13¢ denominations (Scott 5 and 6) were ordered from Boston by Postmaster Henry M. Whitney. The stamps were apparently put on sale in Honolulu in May, 1853. Relatively thick (.005 inch)\* wove paper was used -- white for the blue 5¢ issue, but yellowish white for the dark red 13¢.

### *The Provisional (Scott 7)*

Between the time when the supply of Scott 5 was exhausted and Scott 8 arrived in Honolulu, it seems that Postmaster Joseph Jackson, Whitney's successor, was under such pressure for 5¢ stamps that he authorized the placing of a manuscript "5" on each stamp of a few sheets of Scott 6. This created Scott 7, the second "Provisional" in philatelic history. (The first "Provisional" had been used in Cuba in 1855, a fact which was probably unknown to Mr. Jackson.) Admiral Harris has noted that all known postmarks of Scott 7 are between February 12 and August 31, 1857, so that the first date could indicate the start of the shortage.

There has been much discussion of possible different types of manuscript figures. Some philatelists have felt that such differences may be within reasonable limits for one penman; others suggest that Mr. Jackson and one or more postal employees could successively have undertaken this manual revaluation. We see three categories of the manuscript "5": (1) the 5 with a long flag; (2) the 5 with a short flag; (3) the 5 with a loop at the bottom of the vertical stroke.

### *Second Printing (Scott 8)*

An increase in U.S. postal rates to the Eastern Seaboard, from 13¢ to 17¢ occurred on April 1, 1855. Since a combination of stamps -- 5¢ Hawaiian plus 12¢ U.S. -- was most convenient, the sale of 13¢ Hawaiian stamps was discontinued in most Hawaii post offices which by then regularly carried U.S. stamps. The added demand apparently caused rapid depletion of the 5¢ issues at about the time Postmaster Whitney resigned in June, 1856. Jackson, the new postmaster, must have delayed ordering an additional supply since the new 5¢ blue (Scott 8) -- printed on thin white wove paper only .002 inch thick -- was not placed on sale until mid-1857.

### *Third Printing (Scott 9)*

With the supply of 5¢ stamps again running low by late 1860, Postmaster Alva K. Clark ordered another 20,000 of the 5¢ blue on March 12, 1861. These (Scott 9) were also thin (.002 inch) wove paper but the paper for this issue was bluish. They were probably distributed in the spring of 1862 and the supply must have lasted until 1865 when an emergency printing of a 5¢ Numeral (Scott 21) was ordered.

### *Fourth Printing (Re-Issues, Scott 10, 11, 10S, 11Sa, and 11Sb)*

After the first printing had been used, new printings of both these 5¢ and 13¢ issues were ordered in late 1867 or early in 1868. Since these stamps (Scott 10 and 11) were almost certainly ordered for philatelic -- rather than postal -- purposes, they have been called "Re-Issues." They were first released without overprint for exchange with foreign postal administrations and sale to dealers and collectors. Although the remaining supply was soon (1868) overprinted "SPECIMEN" to prevent postal usage, these re-issues -- with and without overprints -- continued to be sold until 1896 at face value at the Honolulu Post Office and are known postally used.

\*Thicknesses are for specimens without original gum



# Hawaii

1853  
5¢ blue  
thick, white wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*First Printing*



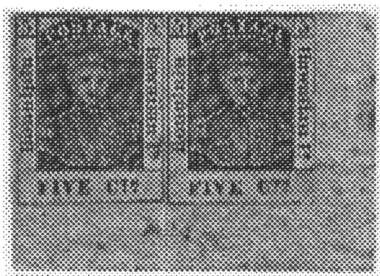
*Trial Color Proof  
ex-Ostheimer*



*Line through "Honolulu"*



*Offset on back*



*ex-Ostheimer*



*No larger multiples of Scott 5 are known*

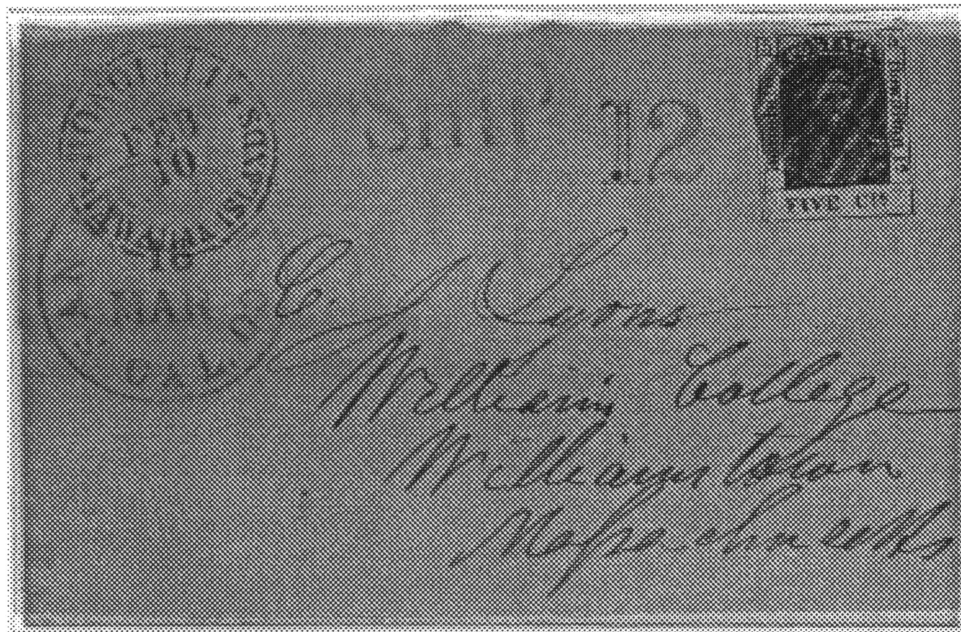
Scott 5TC  
5

# Hawaii

1853  
5¢ blue  
thick, white wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*First Printing*



Kohala, January 29, 1855 to Williamstown, Massachusetts  
*ex-Spencer*



Lahaina, September 20, 1855 to Westford, Connecticut

*In this letter to an old schoolmate, a whaler writes "Last night the U.S. Mail of the 5 August arrived here having made the passage in 46 days being about 18 days sooner than the mail of the 20 July. The Reindeer is lying in this port and sails for home in a few days..."*

# Hawaii

1853  
5¢ blue  
thick, white wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

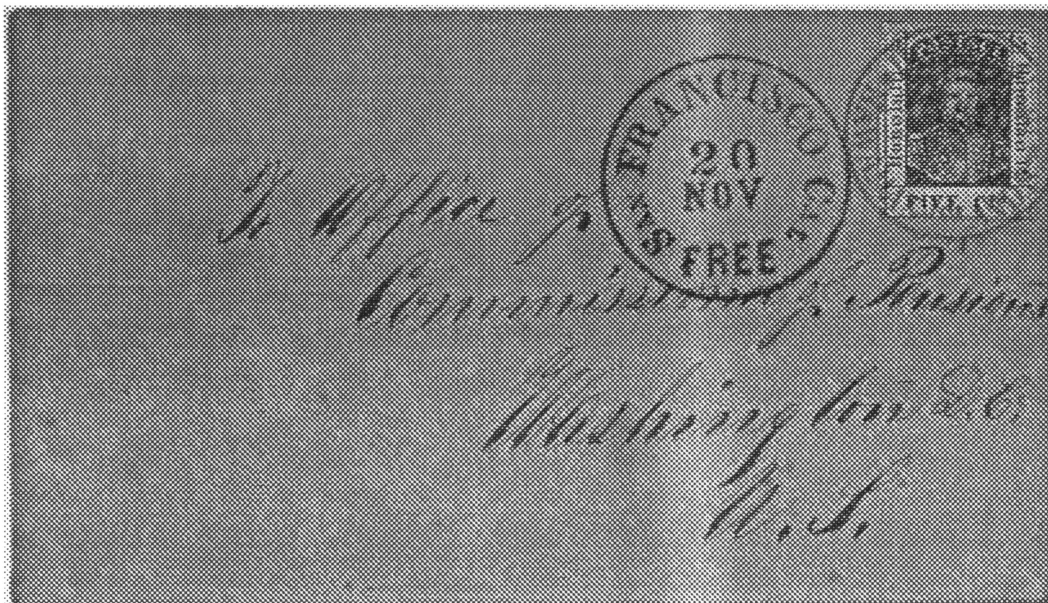
U.S. 17



ex-Gibson, Harris, Ostheimer  
Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 10  
Honolulu, September 4 [1856] to Port Gibson, Mississippi

This cover left Honolulu on September 4, 1856 on the brigantine "Yankee." It is a rare example of double rate usage with overpayment of the 2¢ ship fee. The rate required only 32¢, as indicated by the crayon "32," but 34¢ was affixed. The Honolulu cancellation 236.05 indicates the letter was fully prepaid; i.e., all stamps were affixed in Honolulu.

Scott 5 is extremely rare in pairs and this is believed to be the only known such example on cover.



Honolulu, October 18, 1856 to Washington, D.C.

ex-Atherton

A rare example of Scott 5 used by itself on foreign mail, made possible by the San Francisco "FREE" marking. The bark "Fanny Major" left Honolulu on October 21, 1856 and arrived in San Francisco November 18.

Scott 5  
U.S. 17



# Hawaii

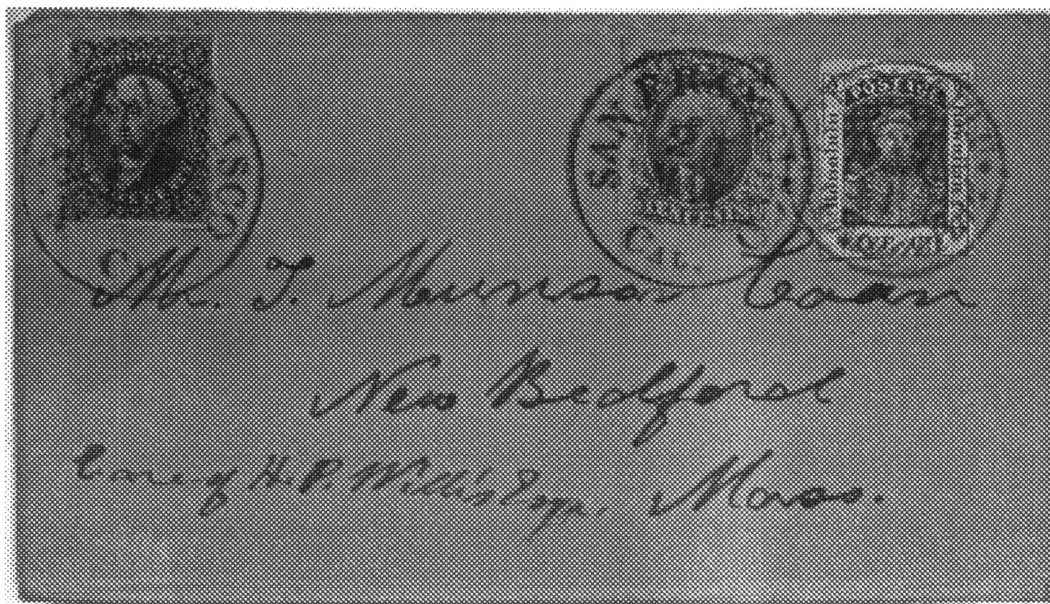
1853  
5¢ blue  
thick, white wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

U.S. 17

U.S. 14



Honolulu, May 1, 1858 to New Bedford, Massachusetts

The brigantine "Yankee" left Honolulu May 1, 1858, arriving in San Francisco May 10.

ex-Atherton

U.S. 7

U.S. 15



Honolulu, May 21, 1858 to Williamstown, Massachusetts

This cover front left Honolulu on May 21, 1858 and received a June 20 cancellation in San Francisco on its way to Massachusetts. It has the correct postage for this period -- 5¢ for Hawaii, 2¢ for the ship fee and 10¢ for the U.S. rate. All of the stamps were affixed in Honolulu. This is believed to be the only known example of Scott U.S. 7 on cover from Hawaii. This mixed usage with either U.S. 7 or 15 is unlisted in Scott.

ex-Atherton

Scott 5  
7  
U.S. 7  
14  
15  
17

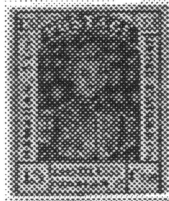
# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

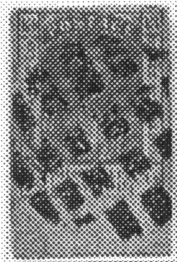
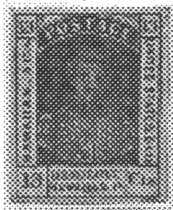
*First Printing*

1853  
13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove

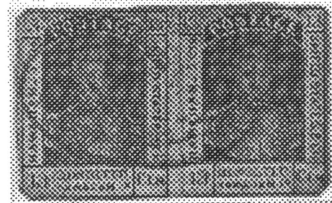
S.0149



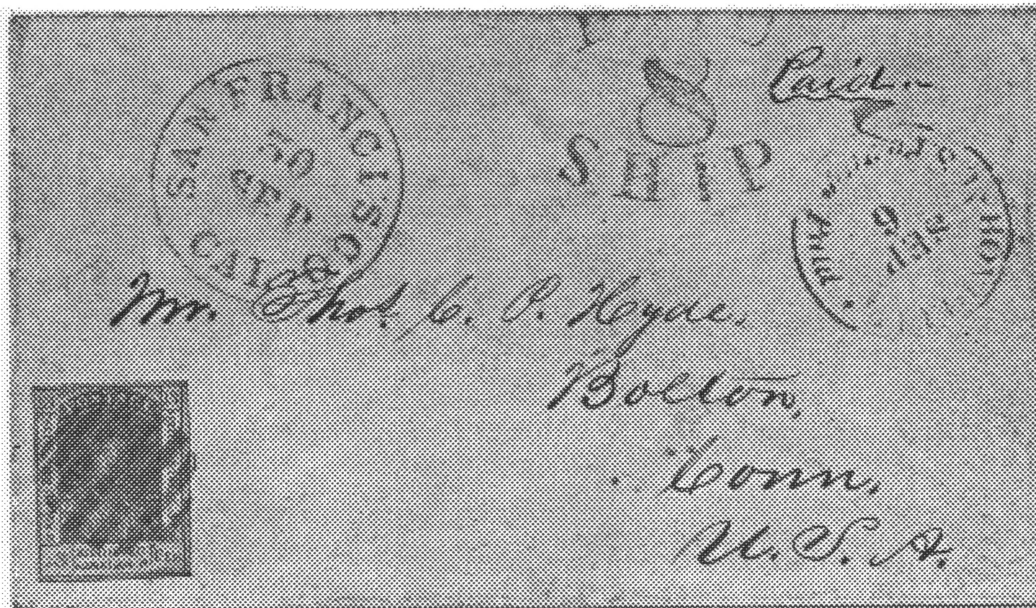
*Trial Color Proof*



*This Meyer-Harris  
Cancellation 6 was used on the  
Missionaries, indicating very  
early usage of this Scott 6*



*Multiples of Scott 6 used are  
rare and unknown on cover*



*Meyer-Harris notes on page 31 that "covers with a 13¢ engraved and without any United States stamps are even rarer than 'Missionary' covers. We have seen two.*

*ex-Harris, Haas*

*Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 7*

Scott 6

# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*First Printing*

1853  
13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove



*ex-Tows, Harris,  
Leavitt, Ostheimer*



*ex-Tows, Caspary,  
Lilly, Ostheimer*

*The unique blocks of 8 and 12 constituting the restored pane.*

*These two blocks, cut from the same pane, were together in the Tows collection. They went their separate ways at the Tows auction in 1948. The bottom block was later trimmed at right, perhaps by Caspary who reportedly trimmed a number of other items in his collection.*

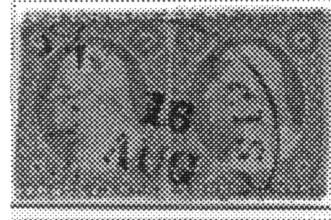


# Hawaii

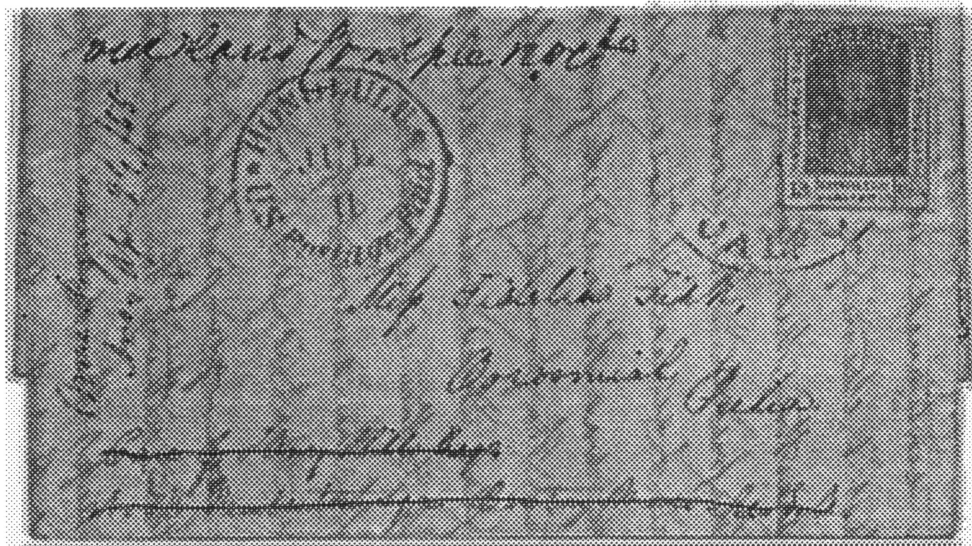
## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*First Printing*

1853  
13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove



U.S. 11



*Lahainaluna, Maui, June 21, 1854 to Boston, hand-carried to Persia*

"Paste-over" covers, several of which are known in the famous Pogue-Fisk correspondence, are a phenomenon of early Hawaiian postal history. The 13¢ stamp represents the money received by the Hawaiian post office. It spent 6¢ for the pair of Scott U.S. 11s from its stock and affixed them to the cover, not concerned anymore with showing the 13¢ stamp as the 6¢ postage covered the U.S. rate to Boston. (The pair has been removed and appears above in order to show the 13¢ stamp.) The Hawaiian post office kept 5¢ for its services and gave 2¢ to the ship's captain.

The writer, Maria Whitney Pogue, was the first white child born in the Islands and was the sister of H.M. Whitney, first postmaster of Honolulu. Her correspondent, Fidelia Fisk, may have been a classmate at Holyoke as the letters always contain news of Persis Thurston Taylor, a fellow student and teacher at Holyoke. Interestingly, Persis was the first white child born on Oahu, Maria having been born on Kauai some months earlier.

The manuscript "Overland \_\_\_\_\_ 12, Octo [1854]" refers to a Panama crossing but we are unable to decipher the second word. The ship "S.S. Oregon" sailed from San Francisco on August 18, 1854 for Panama.

*ex-Haas*

Scott 6  
U.S. 11

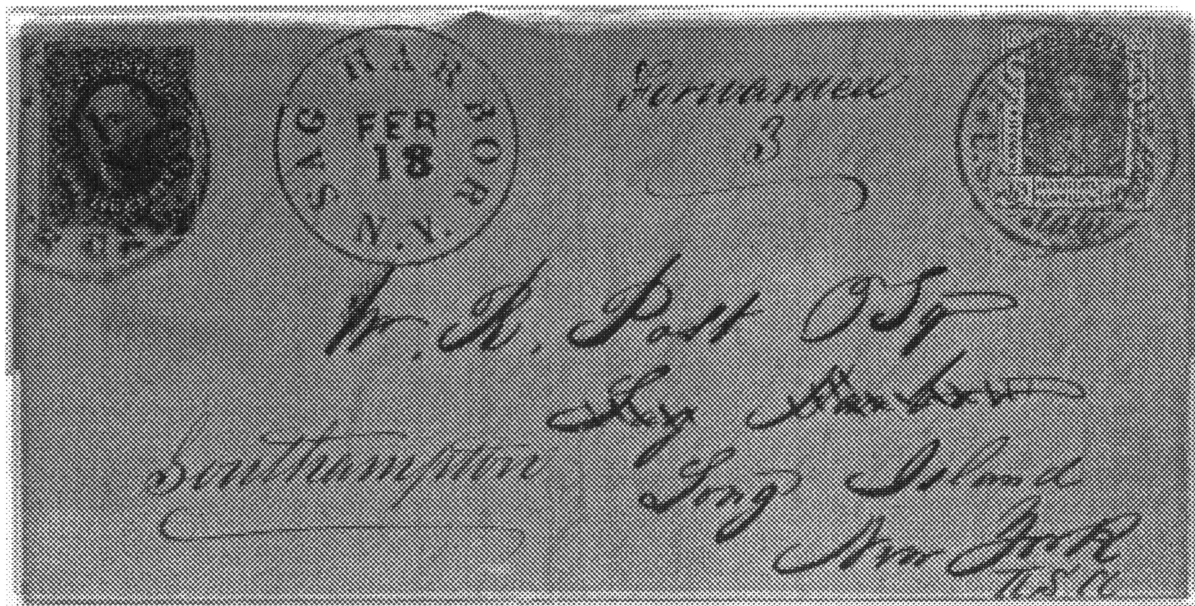
# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

U.S. 17

1853  
13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove



Hilo, December 13, 1855 to New York

ex-Knapp

These two letters, written 10 days apart in Hilo, were both postmarked December 28 in Honolulu and went out together on the brig "Yankee," reaching Sag Harbor on February 18. The sender above bought a 13¢ stamp and paid 4¢ in cash and the Honolulu post office affixed the 12¢ stamp to cover the 10¢ rate to New York plus 2¢ for the ship. In the cover below, the sender affixed a 13¢ and a 5¢ stamp, overpaying by one cent to send the second of two exchanges of \$271.25 covering two-thirds of what the whaler "Ontario" earned that season. See the next page for two similar postal treatments.

U.S. 17 over Scott 5



Hilo, December 23, 1855 to New York

Scott 5  
6  
U.S. 17

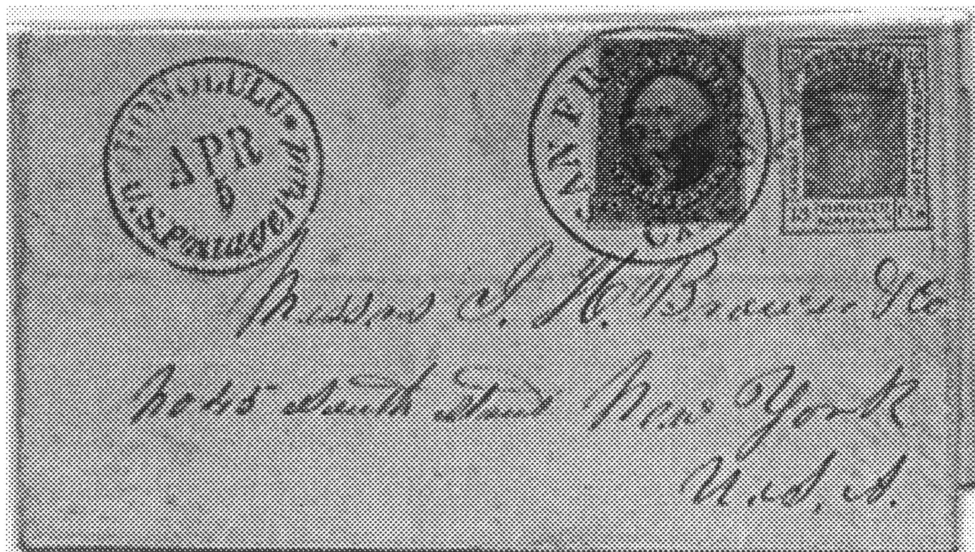
# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

U.S. 17

1853  
13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove



"Port of Hilo, Island of Hawaii," March 26, 1856 to New York

This letter from a whaling captain reporting his arrival in Hawaii to his home office reached Honolulu in time to leave April 5, arrived in San Francisco May 5, and New York on May 30.

The custom of the day was to prepay postage of 17¢ with a 13¢ stamp and 4¢ cash. The post office affixed a 12¢ U.S. stamp to credit the 10¢ U.S. rate plus the 2¢ ship's fee, leaving 5¢ for the Hawaiian postage.

ex-Emerson, Harris, Burrus, Ostheimer  
Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 9

U.S. 17



Honolulu, May 27 [1856] to Connecticut

The barkentine "Fanny Major" left Honolulu on May 27, 1856, arriving in San Francisco June 16. The San Francisco datestamp was applied on the day that the next mail left for the East Coast, in this case, June 27. The sender prepaid the 17¢ rate by affixing a 13 and a 5¢ stamp, overpaying by 1 cent, which was done fairly often. Again, the 12¢ U.S. stamp paid the 10¢ U.S. rate and the 2¢ ship's fee.

Scott 5  
6  
U.S. 17



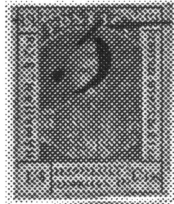
# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ on 13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove

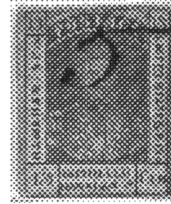
## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

### The Provisional

#### Category I The Long Flag



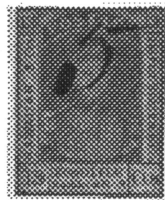
*ex-Ostheimer*



*ex-Twigg-Smith*

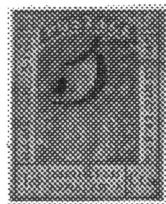
S.0159

#### Category II The Short Flag



*ex-Ostheimer*

#### Category III The Loop



*ex-Twigg-Smith*

*Two other used examples of the "Loop" appear  
on covers on the next page*

# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

### The Provisional

1857  
5¢ on 13¢ dark red  
thick, yellowish-  
white, wove

U.S. 14



"Lahainaluna, Maui, Feb. 26th/57" to Persia ex-Ostheimer  
Discovered in May, 1938 in a sea chest in the basement of a Shelburne, Massachusetts library

U.S. 17



Honolulu, June 27, 1857 to Connecticut  
ex-Atherton

Both Category III, the loop

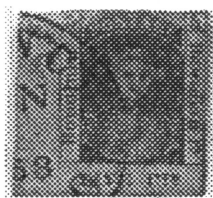
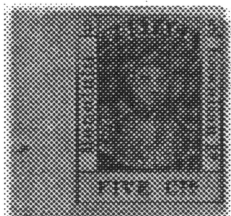
Scott 7  
U.S. 14  
17

# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ blue  
thin, white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

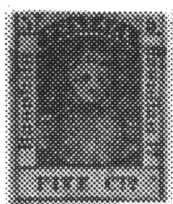
*Second Printing*



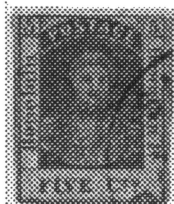
*ex-Atherton*



*ex-Atherton  
British mailship  
cancellation "A98" (Malta)*



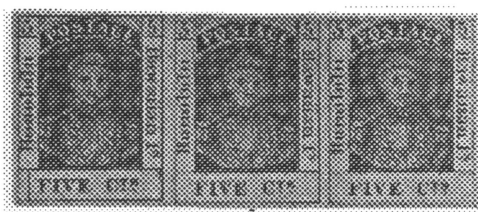
*Double impression  
ex-Atherton  
One sheet received the  
double impression*



*Double impression*

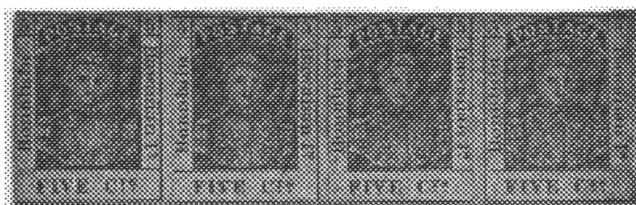


*Natural paper fold  
ex-Ostheimer*

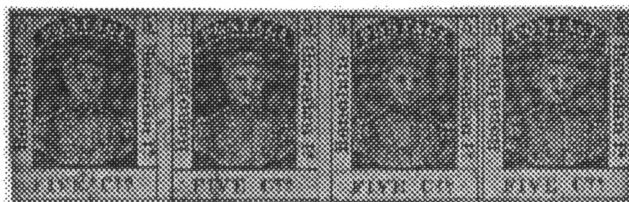


*Line through  
"Honolulu"*

*ex-Ostheimer*



*ex-Ishikawa*



*The largest known multiples of Scott 8 are strips of four.*

*This strip was sold by W.H. Colson to Harris while it was still on the cover pictured in Meyer-Harris on page 130. By the time of the Harris sale in 1954 it had been removed from the cover according to Colson, although it was described in the catalog as "on cover," and he sold it in Honolulu in 1954 as a strip.*

*ex-Harris, Twigg-Smith*

Scott 8  
8a

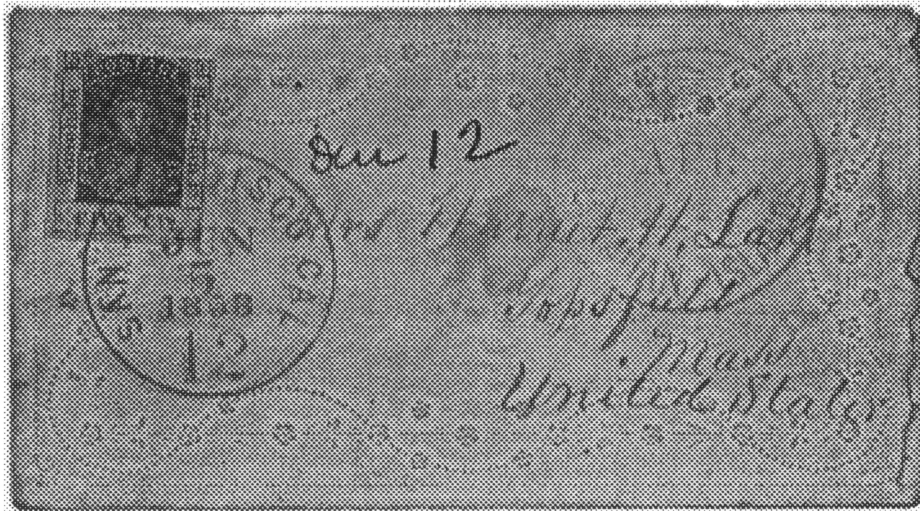


# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ blue  
thin white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Second Printing*



*Honolulu, April 24 [1858] to Massachusetts*

This unpaid single rate letter probably left on the "Liholiho," April 29. Although the cancellation usually was applied on the day of sailing, weather occasionally caused delays after the mails were boarded. The "Liholiho" arrived in San Francisco on May 21 where the post office noted "Due 12." The 5¢ covered the Hawaii rate. The letter left San Francisco June 5.



*Honolulu, March 16, 1858 to Massachusetts*

This cover left Honolulu on March 16 on the ship "Golden Gate State," via Lahaina, arriving in San Francisco on April 4, 1858. The Honolulu cancellation 236.11, indicating U.S. postage was not paid in Hawaii, was thought by Meyer-Harris to have been in use only from 1851 through 1857. This letter shows it was in use at least until March 16, 1858.

This is a rare example of double rate usage, indicated both by the pair of Scott 8, itself unusual, and the San Francisco "22," showing a U.S. charge of twice the 10¢ rate plus 2¢ ship fee.

The San Francisco post office at first cancelled the cover with a San Francisco "12," the rate for a single weight letter. Upon noting the letter was a double weight, the cancellation "SHIP" was applied to obliterate the "12."

# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ blue  
thin, white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Second Printing*

U.S. 7

U.S. 5

U.S. 7



*Honolulu, July 1, 1858 to Berlin, Massachusetts*

*The Honolulu postmark ties both the Scott 8 and the U.S. Scott 7 at right to this cover, indicating Miss Holder's friend in Honolulu affixed all four stamps with loving care in Honolulu -- the only known example of such mixed usage.*

*ex-Harris, Krug*

U.S. 17



*Honolulu, October 26, 1859 to New York*

Scott 8  
U.S. 7  
15  
17

# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ blue  
thin, white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Second Printing*



*Honolulu, January 24, 1860 to New York*

*U.S. 26*



*Honolulu, July 18, 1860 to Petersburg, Virginia*

*The only known example of this mixed usage.*

*ex-Knapp, Meroni, Krug*

Scott 8  
U.S. 26



# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ blue  
thin white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Second Printing*

U.S. 17



*Honolulu, "Mar. 14, 1861" to New York*

*The U.S. postage of 8¢ was unpaid in Honolulu, indicated by Meyer-Harris Cancellation 243.03 and the "SHIP" "10." The U.S. Scott 17 was affixed in San Francisco and 2¢ was given to the ship's captain.*

U.S. 35

U.S. 24



*Honolulu to Dubuque, Iowa*

Scott 8  
U.S. 17  
24  
35

# Hawaii

1857  
5¢ blue  
thin white wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Second Printing

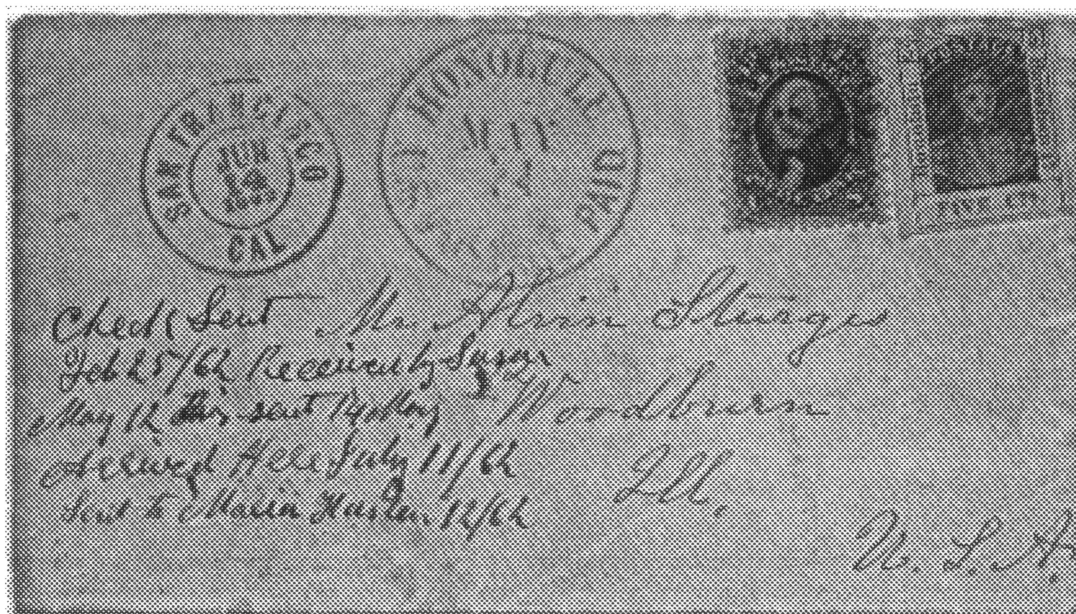
U.S. 33

U.S. 17



Honolulu, January 24, 1862 to Robbinston, Maine

U.S. 69



Honolulu, May 14, 1862 to Woodburn, Illinois

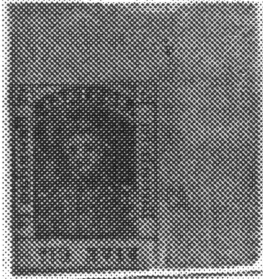
Scott 8  
U.S. 17  
33  
69

# Hawaii

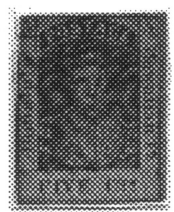
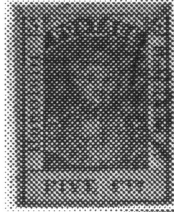
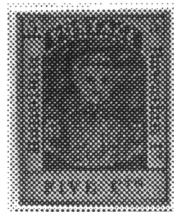
1861  
5¢ blue  
*thin, bluish, wove*

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Third Printing*



*Offset on reverse*



*Line through Honolulu*

*Line through  
Honolulu*



*The largest known multiples of Scott 9. forming a pane*

Scott 9

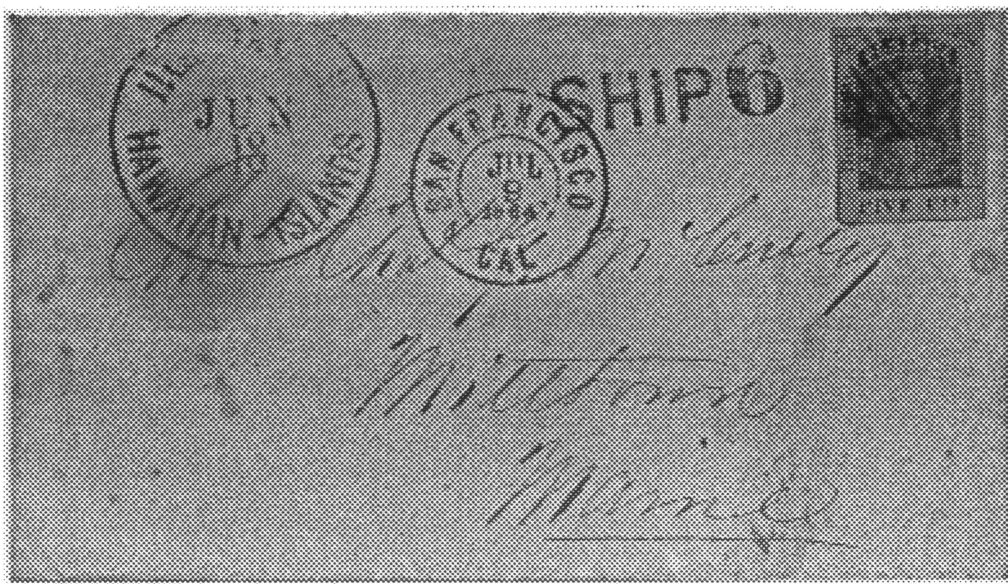


# Hawaii

1861  
5¢ blue  
thin, bluish, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Third Printing*



*Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 12*

Since the 3¢ U.S. rate and 2¢ ship fee were not paid in advance, the penalty rate of 6¢, indicated by "Ship 6," was charged.



*Honolulu, January 19, 1864 to San Francisco*

*A similar unpaid U.S. rate, with the 6¢ penalty charge indicated by "DUE 6."*

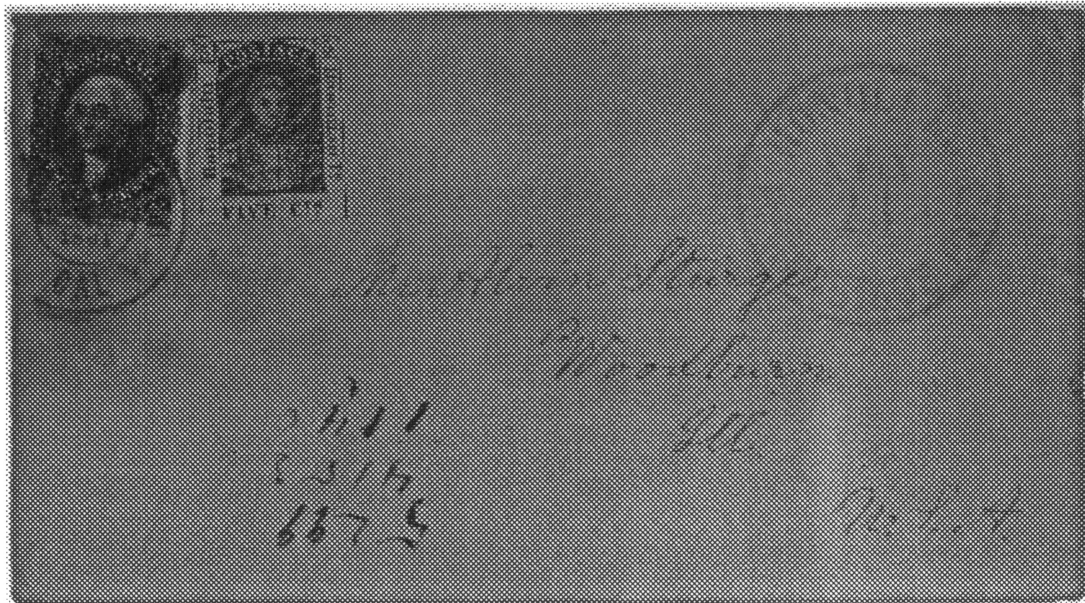
# Hawaii

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Third Printing*

1861  
5¢ blue  
*thin, bluish, wove*

U.S. 36b



*Honolulu, "Nov 23, 1861" to Woodburn, Illinois*

*Meyer-Harris had not seen a Scott 9 cover dated earlier than June, 1862 so this may be the earliest known usage.*

U.S. 17



*Honolulu, "Jan 14, 1862" to Dubuque, Iowa*

Scott 9  
U.S. 17  
36b

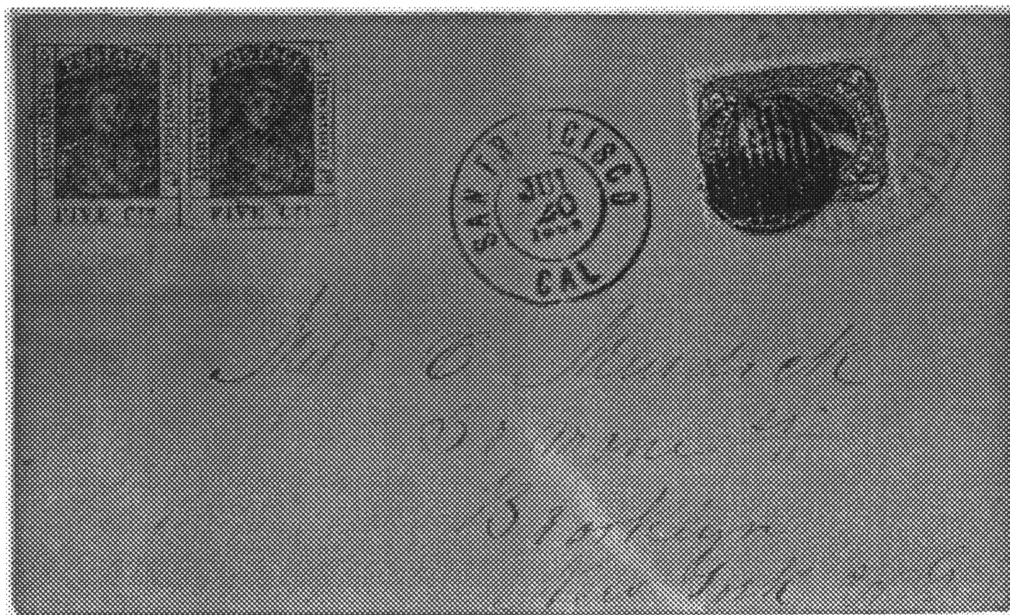
# Hawaii

1861  
5¢ blue  
thin, bluish, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Third Printing

U.S. 76



Honolulu, January 25, 1864 to Brooklyn

Rare usage of a pair on cover. The Scott U.S. 76 was affixed and canceled in San Francisco.  
ex-Ostheimer

U.S. 73

U.S. 65



Honolulu, "Oct 7, 1865" to Terryville, Connecticut

The positioning of the Scott 9 with its Hilo cancellation indicates the three stamps probably were all affixed by the sender.  
ex-West, Harris, Krug

Scott 9  
U.S. 65  
73  
76



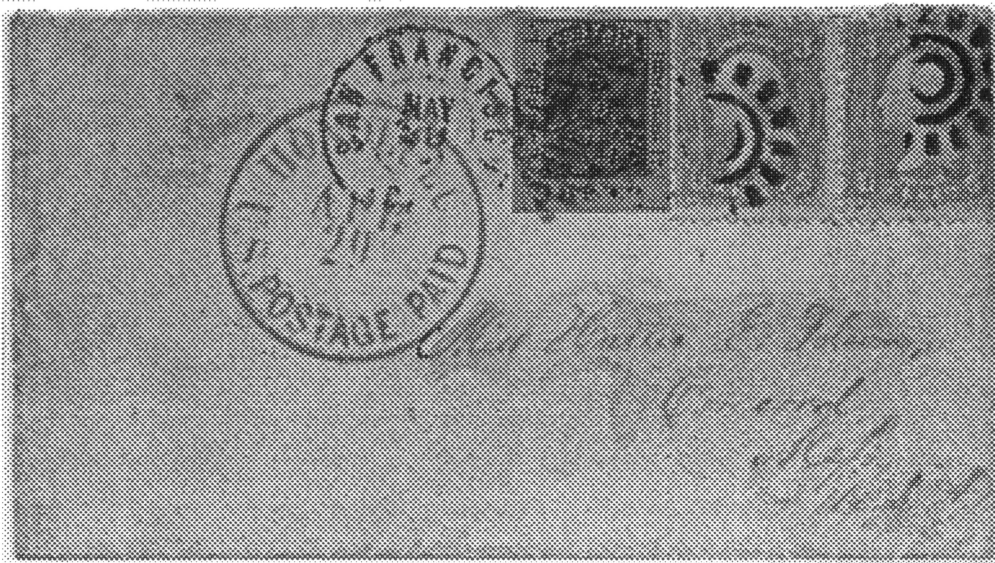
# Hawaii

1861  
5¢ blue  
thin, white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Third Printing*

U.S. 65



*Honolulu, April 29 [1865] to Concord, Massachusetts*

*The pair of Scott 65 overpaid by one cent the 3¢ rate to the East Coast plus the ship's fee of 2¢.  
ex-Tows, Ashbrook*

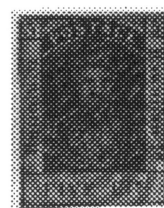
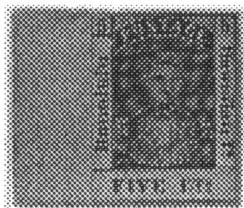
Scott 9  
U.S. 65

# Hawaii

1868  
5¢ blue  
medium, white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

### Fourth Printing

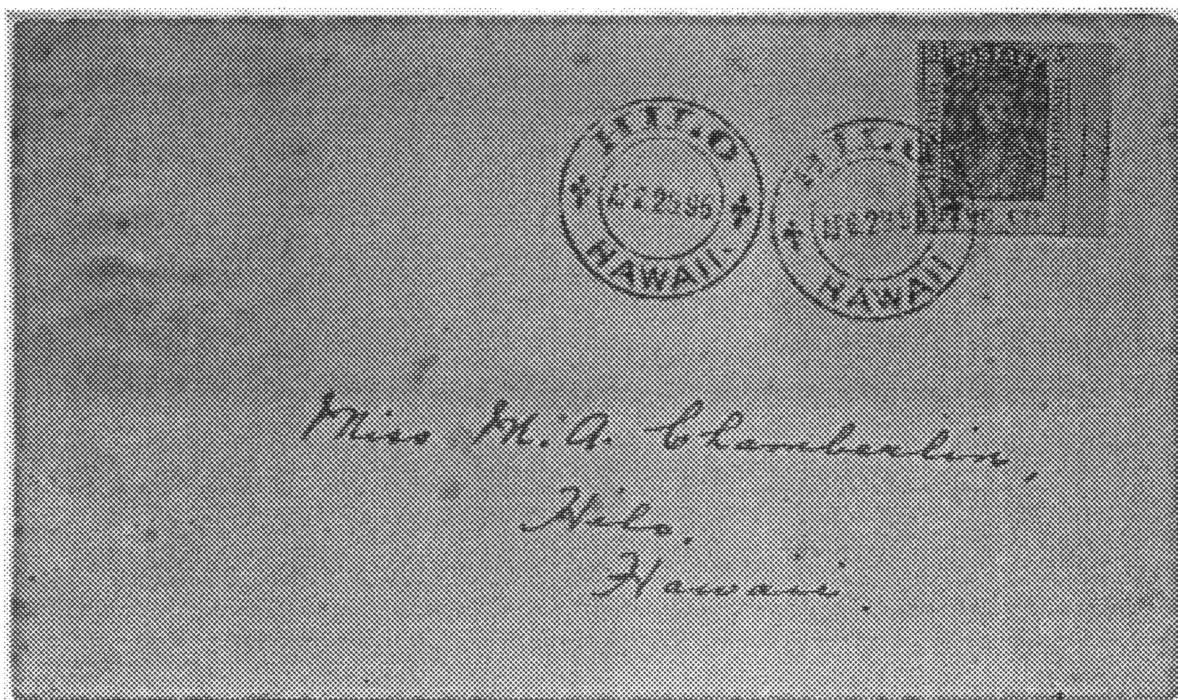


Position 3

Position 4

Position 7

Position 8



Unlisted in Scott

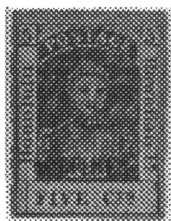
Scott 10

# Hawaii

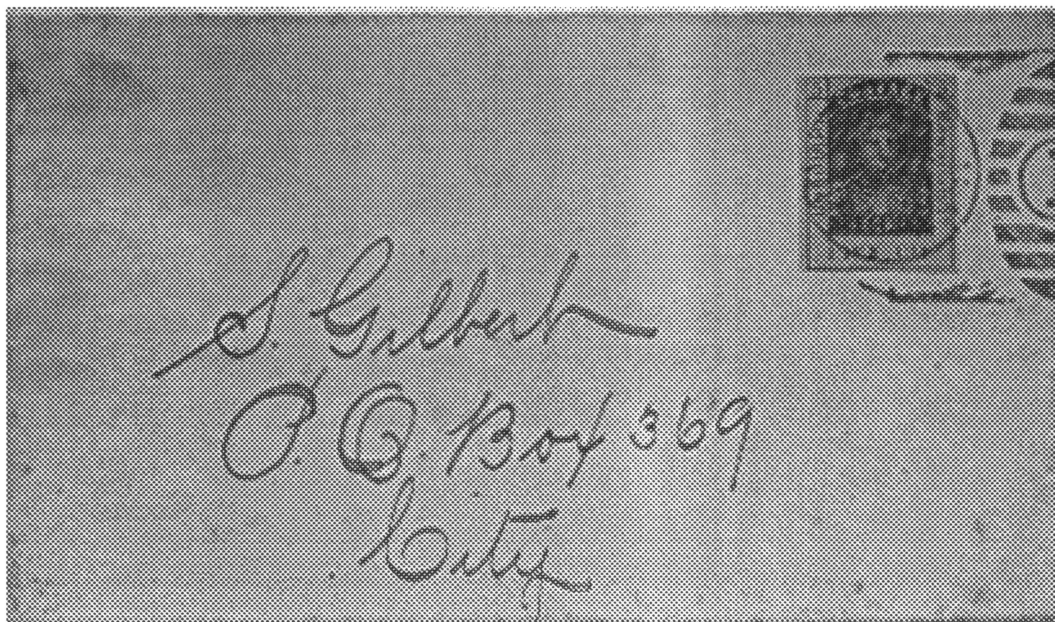
181868  
5¢ blue  
overprinted

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Fourth Printing*



*M-H 117 Cancellation*



*Unlisted in Scott*

Scott105

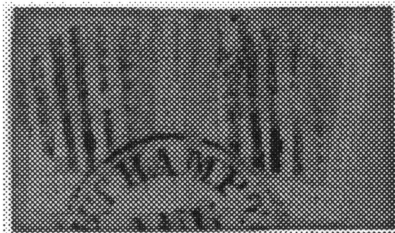
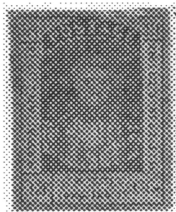


# Hawaii

1868  
13¢ dull rose  
medium, white, wove

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Fourth Printing*



*Unlisted in Scott  
ex-Wilson*



*Multiples of Scott 11 are extremely rare*

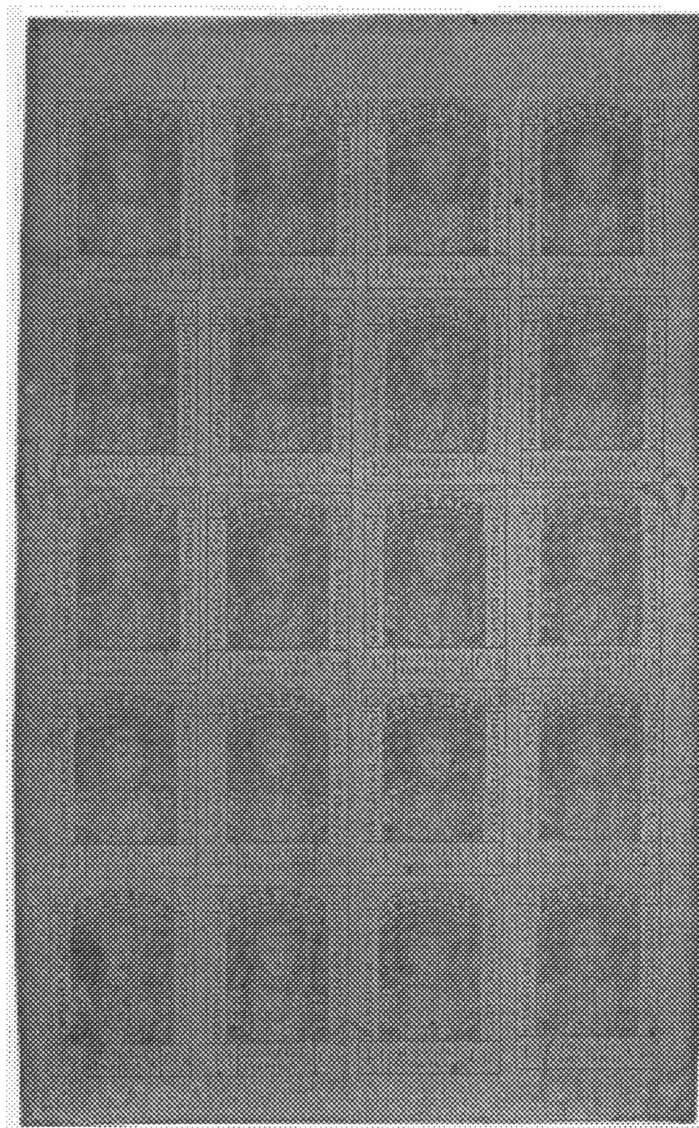
Scott 11

# *Hawaii*

1868  
13¢ dull rose  
*medium, white, wove*

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

*Fourth Printing*



*ex-Wilcox*

*This may be the only known full sheet of Scott 11*

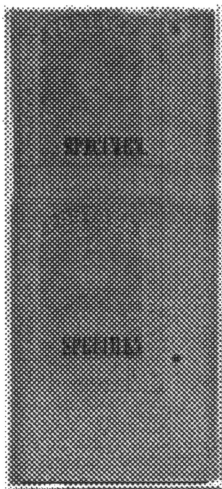
Scott 11

# Hawaii

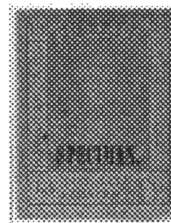
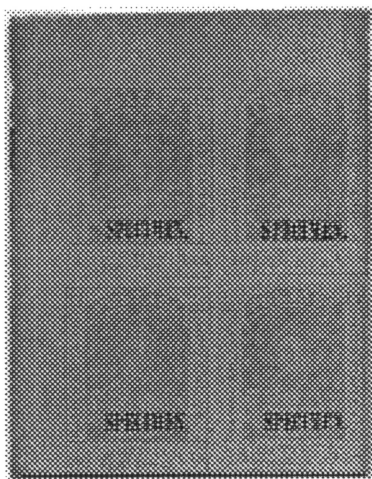
1868  
13¢ dull rose  
overprinted

## THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

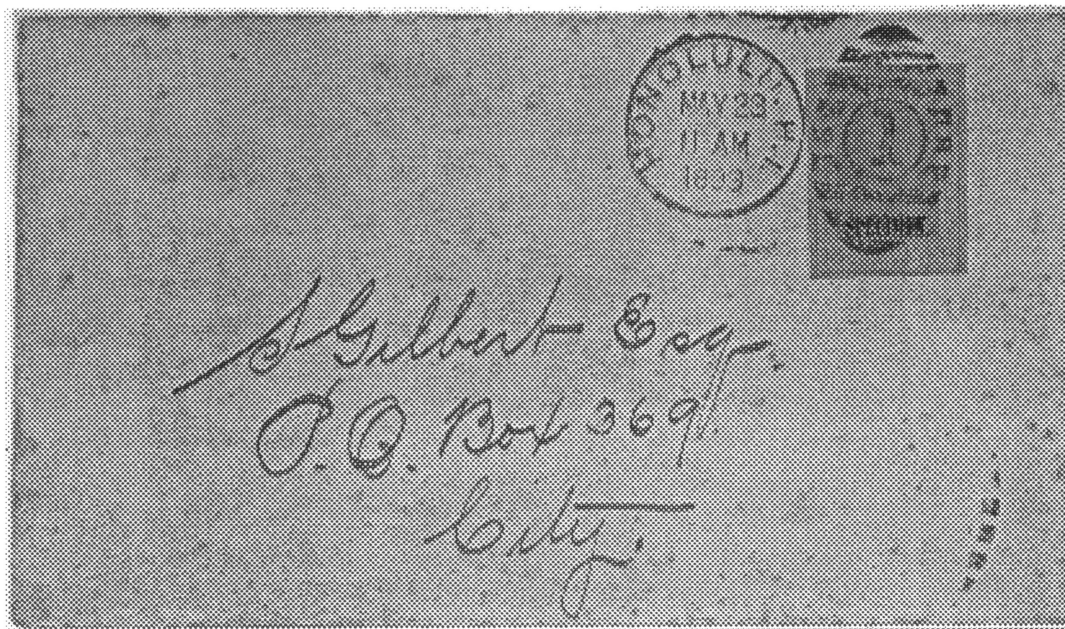
*Fourth Printing*



*Positions 16 & 20,  
the latter without period*



*Double overprint  
11Sa + 11Sb*



*Honolulu, May 23, 1893, intracity  
Unlisted in Scott*

Scott 11Sb



# Hawaii

*Imperforate horizontally*

## THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

### *The Two Major Errors*



1882

*Meyer-Harris Illustration  
ex-Harris, Ostheimer*

*The two bank note inscription pieces -- in English at right, and in Hawaiian at left.*



1891

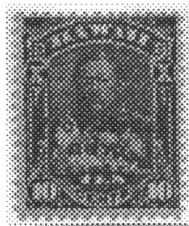
*The Unique Block of Six  
Meyer-Harris Illustration  
ex-Harris, Ostheimer*

Scott 39a  
52a

# Hawaii

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OVERPRINTS

1893  
10¢ red brown  
(Error of color overprint  
on Scott 44)



*ex-Ostheimer  
Position 23*



*ex-Mortimer  
Position 34  
To date this is the only used copy  
plated by the W.R. Beardsley study*



*The Unique Margin Imprint Block  
ex-Atherton  
Positions 24, 25, 29, 30*



*The Unique Strip of 5  
ex-Tows, Ostheimer  
Positions 46, 47, 48, 49, 50  
A single sheet of 50 was printed in error*

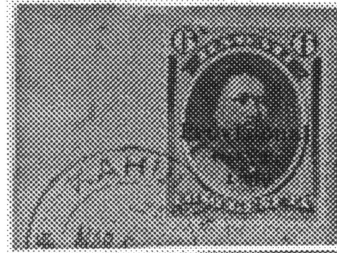
# Hawaii

## THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OVERPRINTS

1893  
6¢ green  
(Scott 33 overprinted  
black in error of color)



*ex-Ostheimer  
Position 6*



*ex-Hind, Leman  
Position 29*

*Although about four used copies have been reported over the years, only two have been plated to date by W.R. Beardsley.*



*ex-Atherton  
The Postmaster's Seal at left reads "Genuine, J.M. Oat, P.M. Gen'l."  
Positions 11, 12, 16, 17  
A single sheet of 50 was printed in error*



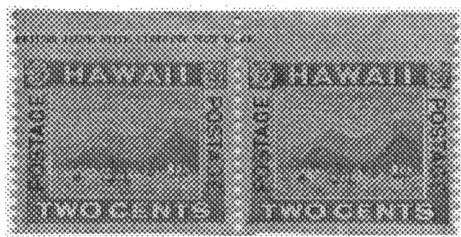
# Hawaii

## THE FINAL POSTAL ISSUES

1899  
2¢ rose  
imperforate horizontally

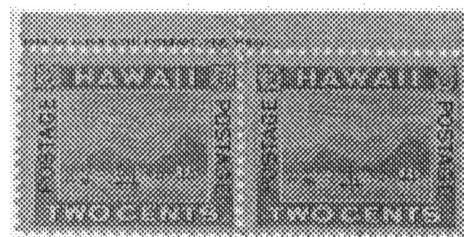


Shortly after this stamp went on sale at the Honolulu Post Office on February 2, 1899, one sheet of fifty was found to be imperforate horizontally. It was sold to Thomas G. Thrum, a local collector who divided the sheet into pairs, strips, and blocks, of which this is believed to be the largest survivor. Scott 81b is the only error among the Final Postal Issues (Scott 74 - 82).



Scott 81b

A pair from the top margin



Scott 81

The same positions in a normal pair, showing the upper perforations

Scott 81  
81b

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

The Numerals were intended for local and inter-island postage which required 1 cent and 2 cent rates. However, late in 1864, such a severe shortage of 5 cent stamps for foreign usage developed that 5 cent Numerals (Scott 21 and 22) were printed in 1865.

The ten subjects in the printer's form were arranged in two vertical columns of five each. There is strong evidence that this pane of ten subjects was printed five times, side by side, on each sheet of paper. Thus, a complete sheet would have contained 50 stamps in ten columns. The complete sheets were probably cut into half sheets of 25 stamps before being forwarded to the post offices but it is known that at least one complete sheet was divided on a 30/20 basis.

If the sheets contained 50 stamps, limitations of the Ruggles press would have required that sheets be turned around midway during the five printings. Thus, each sheet would have contained at least two columns in tete-beche position. It is noteworthy that the Westerberg Census (1970) has located tete-beche examples only from Scott 15, 21, 22, 23 and 24, throwing doubt on whether all plates were printed in sheets of 50, or whether it was always the practice to cut them into half sheets of 25. It seems likely, particularly in the case of Scott 25 and 26, that tete-beche copies would have survived had they existed. Perhaps all were cut 30/20 at the printers.

An accurate measurement of the thickness of paper used in printing the various Numerals is possible with a "thickness measure." (We use one made by B.C. Ames Co. of Waltham, Massachusetts.) After measuring a large quantity of Numerals, it is our opinion that

*Thin* means approximately up to .00325 inch;

*Medium* means approximately .00325 to .004 inch, and

*Thick* means .0045 inch and over.

Applying these standards to the Numerals in this collection, we believe that Scott 19 should be classified as thin wove rather than medium; Scott 21 should be medium wove, not thin, and plate 5-Bx should be medium, not thick.

Plate references on these pages are to Westerberg plates.

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1859-65

### Papermaker's Identifications

#### The Papermaker's Trademark

Behind the big Numerals at right is visible the embossing of the papermaker's trademark. Besides being evidence that the Numerals were printed on stationery, the mark serves to locate Type III Numerals in position 1 of the plates.

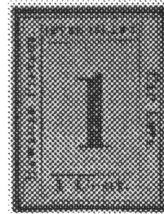


Plate 2-B-III  
Position 1

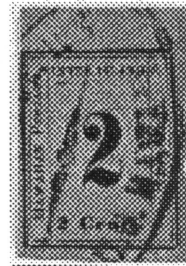


Plate 3-D-III  
Position 1

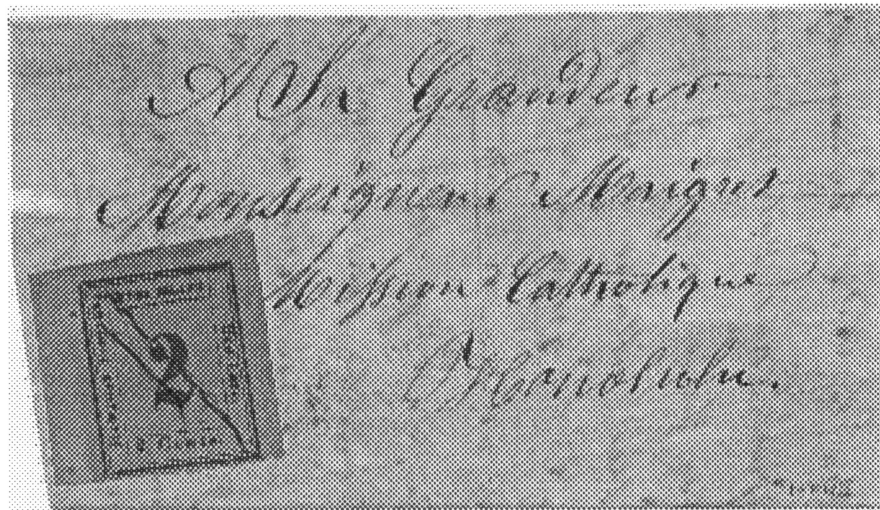


Plate 3-B-III  
Position 1

ex-Atherton

The unique example of the papermaker's embossment on a Numeral used on a cover, in this case a cover front from the extensive correspondence of the Catholic Church.

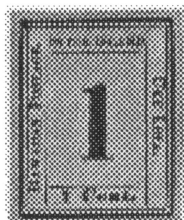


Plate 6-A-I  
Position 1

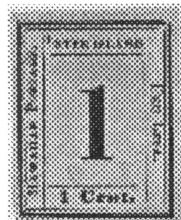


Plate 6-A-VII  
Position 7

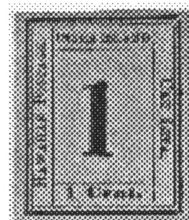


Plate 6-A-VIII  
Position 8

These copies have horizontal stitch watermarks at the top of the big Numeral. Were they from the same sheet of paper?

Scott 12  
13  
16  
19

Westerberg 2-B, 3-B, 3-D, 6-A



# Hawaii

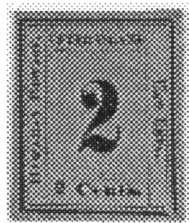
1859-65

## THE NUMERALS

### Identifying The Stamp Types

The "o" in  
"Postage" —  
is too small

3-E



Type III

Usually  
a break in  
inner rule

The "R" is battered



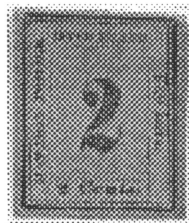
Type II

The location of stamps within each plate might vary, but constants within each setting can help identify any stamp as to its Type Number. The Westerberg key chart can then be used to determine the position number of that stamp.

This composite plate of Scott 16s demonstrates characteristics of each stamp type in the Third Setting. There are other less obvious points, and points that vary, but those shown are constant unless qualified as indicated.

There is a break in  
upper curve of the  
large "2", which  
has flat back

3-G



Type I

Usually a  
notch in —  
outer rule

Inner rules  
separate  
at bottom



Type IV

Gap in rule  
above "2  
Cents"

3-G

Left inner rule  
bulges to left  
above "E"

3-E



Type V

Hump in inner rule



Type VI

3-D

"IN" is  
raised

3-F



Type VII

Humps in  
inner rule



Type VIII

3-E

III	II
I	IV
V	VI
VII	VIII
IX	X

3-G



Type IX

Often a  
break in  
rule

Inner rules  
separate at  
bottom



Type X

Inner rules  
converge  
at bottom

3-D

# Hawaii

1859-65

## POSTAL MARKINGS ON THE NUMERALS -- 1

### Manuscripts



Plate 3-A, Type IV  
ex-Atherion  
"C.S. Bartow"

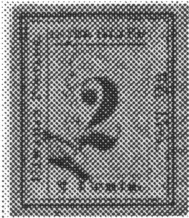


Plate 3-A, Type V  
"Hana"

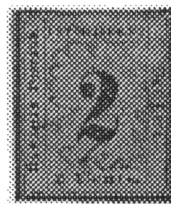


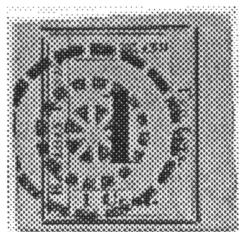
Plate 3-A, Type IV  
"Kaupakuea"

C.S. Bartow was postmaster at Lahaina, 1859-61. His facsimile manuscript handstamp cancellation and the various post office manuscripts, two shown here and another, "Kau," on a later page, are known to us only on Scott 13.

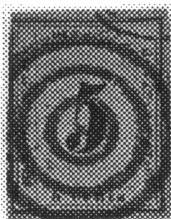
### Target Cancels



3-F-III  
M-H 117  
"ISLANI" variety



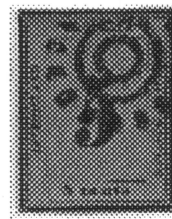
8-A-IV  
M-H 117  
ex-Casparry, Burrus



9-A-VIII  
M-H 119



12-A-VII  
M-H 119

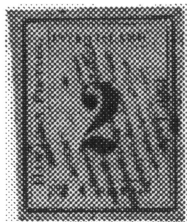


12-A-III  
Unlisted in M-H

Cancellation Meyer-Harris 117 is rarely seen on Scott 16, usually appearing only on Scott 23. Meyer-Harris cancellation 119 is known on Scott 21 and 22 and the San Francisco cog wheel at right, unlisted by Meyer-Harris, has been noted on Scott 21, 22 and 23. Meyer-Harris 151, the reverse "HI," shown on the next page, has been noted only on Scott 22.

Except for the above cancellations and the unclassified "LAUP/HILO" which appears only on Scott 13, all other recorded Numeral cancellations can be found on Scott 16 and are shown below and on the next two pages.

### Square Grids



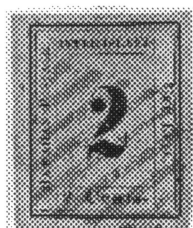
3-F-VIII  
M-H 22, black



3-G-IX  
M-H 22, red



3-G-I  
M-H 22, magenta  
ex-Wilcox



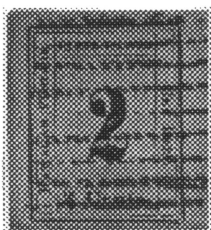
3-F-X  
greenish  
ex-Casparry



3-G-VII  
blue  
ex-Wilcox



5-A-VII  
black



3-E-III

This heavy, at least 9-bar cancellation whose bars do not appear to be diagonal, is unlisted.

This heavy 7-bar, 2-triangle cancellation was unlisted by Meyer-Harris. They did report a thick-bar square grid, Meyer-Harris 21, described as 7 bars, which we have never seen, and it may be that they had the above example in mind. Therefore this may be the real Meyer-Harris 21.

Scott 13, 13a, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23  
Westerberg 3-A, 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 5-A, 8-A, 9-A, 12-A

# Hawaii

1863-65  
2¢ black  
grayish, thin wove

## POSTAL MARKINGS ON THE NUMERALS -- 2

### Paid Markings



Plate 3-E, Type IX  
Meyer-Harris 760  
Lahaina



Plate 3-C, Type V  
M-H 760 and 762



Plate 3-E, Type VIII  
Meyer-Harris 762  
Honolulu

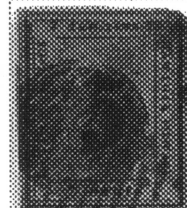


Plate 9-A, Type V  
Circular cancel is unlisted  
in M-H; lower grid cancel  
is M-H 22, Hilo.  
ex-Fitzpatrick



Plate 12-A, Type IX  
M-H 151

### Reverse "HI"

### Town Marks



Plate 3-D, Type X  
Meyer-Harris 243.02 blue



Plate 3-D, Type X  
M-H 243.02 greenish  
ex-Atherton



Plate 3-E, Type I  
M-H 243.02 black



Plate 3-F, Type VII  
Meyer-Harris 243.03

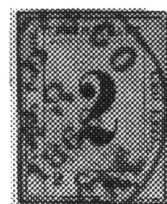


Plate 3-E, Type III  
The San Francisco post-  
mark shows this Scott 16  
crossed the ocean.  
Could it have been used  
to pay the ship's fee of 2¢?  
It is the only such cancella-  
tion we have seen.

### Custom House Seals

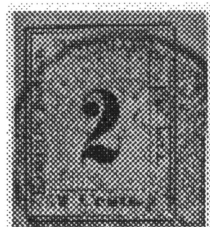


Plate 3-C, Type VIII  
Meyer-Harris 303 blue  
ex-Atherton



Plate 3-D, Type I  
M-H 303 greenish

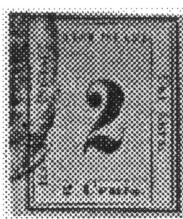


Plate 3-E, Type I  
M-H 303 black

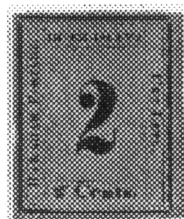


Plate 3-C, Type I  
M-H 303 red  
ex-Fitzpatrick



Plate 3-G, Type VI  
Meyer-Harris 211  
Collectors Office, Hilo  
ex-Atherton



# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

### Pen Cancels

The Neighbor Island postmasters usually had no cancelling device. Postmaster Clark, in a letter to the postmaster in Waimea, Hawaii, outlined what was presumably the standard procedure: "...you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamps on letters sent by you in ink." We think the various offices developed distinctive styles, and a thorough study should enable one to tie these cancellations into particular offices.

1859-63  
2¢ black  
grayish,  
thin wove  
2¢ light blue  
bluish white  
1¢ light blue  
bluish white

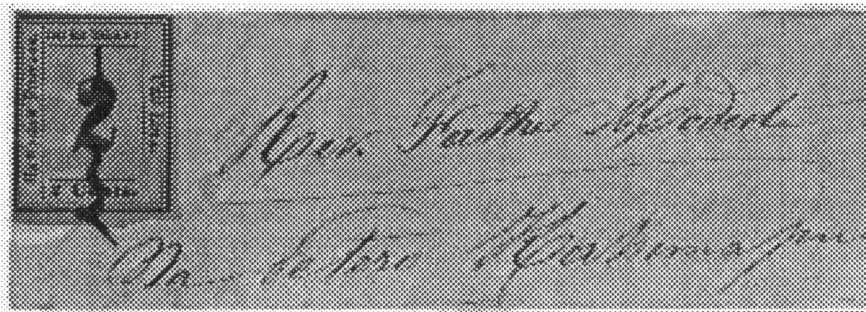


Plate 3-E, Type IV

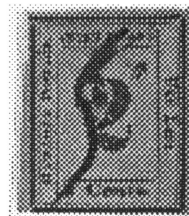


Plate 3-E, Type X



Plate 3-B, Type VII

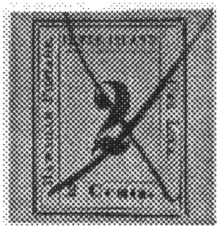


Plate 3-G, Type I



Plate 3-G, Type VI



Plate 3-E, Type II



Plate 3-C, Type III



Plate 3-F, Type II



Plate 3-F, Type VI

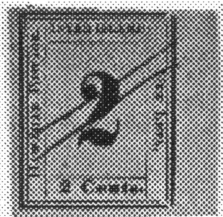


Plate 3-E, Type III

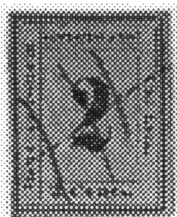


Plate 3-E, Type VII  
Crocker "J" variety



Plate 3-C, Type IV

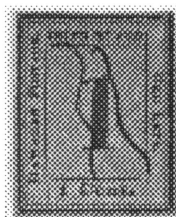


Plate 2-B, Type IV



Plate 3-E, Type III



Plate 3-G, Type X



Plate 3-G, Type X



Plate 3-F, Type VIII



Plate 3-Gx, Type IX

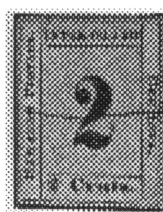


Plate 3-E, Type III



Plate 3-A, Type IX

Scott 12  
13  
14  
16

Westerberg 2-B, 3-A, 3-B, 3-C, 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 3-Gx

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1859-62  
1¢ light blue  
bluish white, thin wove

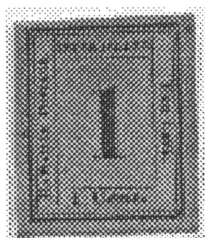


Plate 2-A  
Type IX  
Position 9  
ex-Ishikawa

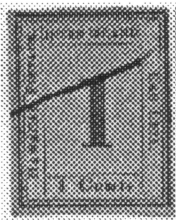


Plate 2-A  
Type X  
Position 2  
ex-Tows

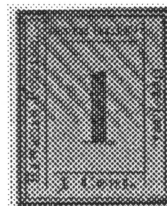
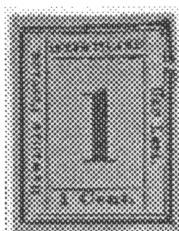
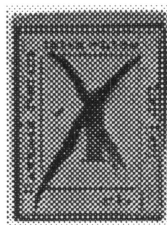


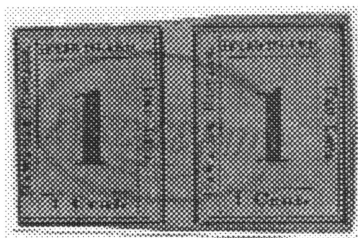
Plate 2-A  
Type IX  
Position 9  
ex-Wilcox



Paper fold variety  
Plate 2-A, Type III  
Position 1  
Unlisted in Scott  
Westerberg Illustration



"1 Ce" omitted  
Plate 2-B, Type VIII  
Position 4  
ex-Atherton  
Scott 12a



The Unique Horizontal Pair  
Plate 2-A, Types X, III, Positions 2, 1  
Westerberg Illustration, Figure 39  
Meyer-Harris cancellation 762  
ex-Ostheimer

At one time it was thought this was a "straddle pair."  
We now believe the first three printings of the Numerals  
had the odd numbered types on the right as does Scott 23,  
and therefore we believe this is a normal pair.

Plate 2-B  
Type VIII  
Position 7

Type IX  
Position 9



The Unique Vertical Pair  
Westerberg Illustration, Figure 31a  
Lahaina Custom House cancellation  
ex-Caspary, Hind, Ostheimer

No larger multiples of Scott 12 are known

Scott 12  
12a  
Westerberg Plates 2-A, 2-B

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1859-62  
2¢ light blue  
bluish white, thin wove



Plate 1-A  
Type VII  
Position 7



Plate 1-A  
Type II  
Position 10  
Scott 13a

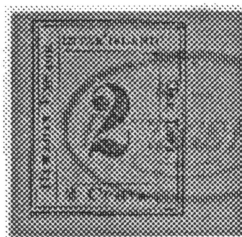


Plate 3-A  
Type V  
Position 5

Lowered "I" variety  
Plate 3-B, Type X  
Meyer-Harris 12.542  
Scott 13a  
ex-Atherton



"J" variety  
Plate 3-A, Type V  
Position 5  
Meyer-Harris 12.53  
ex-Atherton



Type V  
Position 5

Type VII  
Position 7

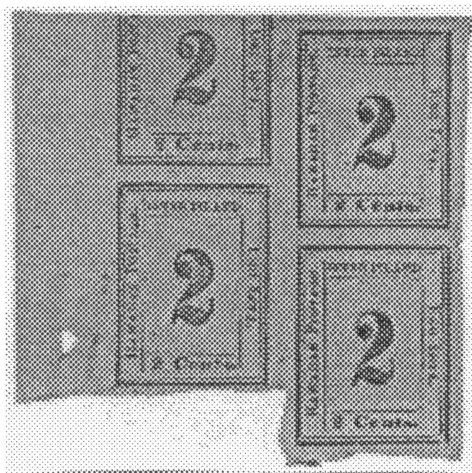


Plate 1-A  
The Unique Staggered Block of Four  
Westerberg Illustration, Figure 27  
ex-Worthington, Tows, Harris, Ostheimer

Type VI  
Position 6

Type IV  
Position 8

These stamps were printed in their proper relationship to one another, and because of the extraordinarily large margin at the left, students have felt it was a normal block that somehow got mis-aligned vertically. This theory overlooked three key points: one: the quantity of ink differs between the two columns, indicating two separate impressions; two: hand-set type material is tied together by string and it would be next to impossible for half of the printing material to slide down; and three: the space between these columns is more logically a gutter because careful measurement shows it to be wider at the bottom than the top, by 1/4 mm. In the Crocker block shown on the next page, the space is a constant width. The space between columns has varied throughout the history of the Numerals. It could easily have been 16 mm or larger when the first few impressions of this first printing were made, accounting for the wide "margin" at left which is 14 mm and which we now think is not a margin but merely space between columns. Because such a wide inner space wasted paper, it is likely the frugal printers reduced it immediately to 4 mm for subsequent impressions such as the Crocker block.

Scott 13a  
13  
Westerberg 1-A, 3-A, 3-B  
Varieties Unlisted in Scott



# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1859-62  
2¢ light blue  
bluish white, thin wove

Plate 1-A  
Type VI  
Position 6

Plate 1-A  
Type V  
Position 5

Plate 1-A  
Type IV  
Position 8

Plate 1-A  
Type VII  
Position 7

Plate 1-A  
Type II  
Position 10

Plate 1-A  
Type IX  
Position 9



### The Unique Block of Six

This famous block, the largest known multiple of any Numeral earlier than Scott 15, figures prominently in efforts to plate the early Numerals. It was used by Crocker as the basis for his plating. Westerberg, who felt the block was a gutter or straddle block from two adjacent panes, theorized in his book (page 25) that Crocker was led astray by the assumption that the block was the lower portion of a normal pane. We now believe, based on the evidence of the staggered block which is clearly a straddle block, that Crocker was right after all and that it is likely that in the first three printings the columns of stamps were reversed. This situation occurred again with Scott 23 where the odd numbered types are on the right, as shown in the pane on our plating page.

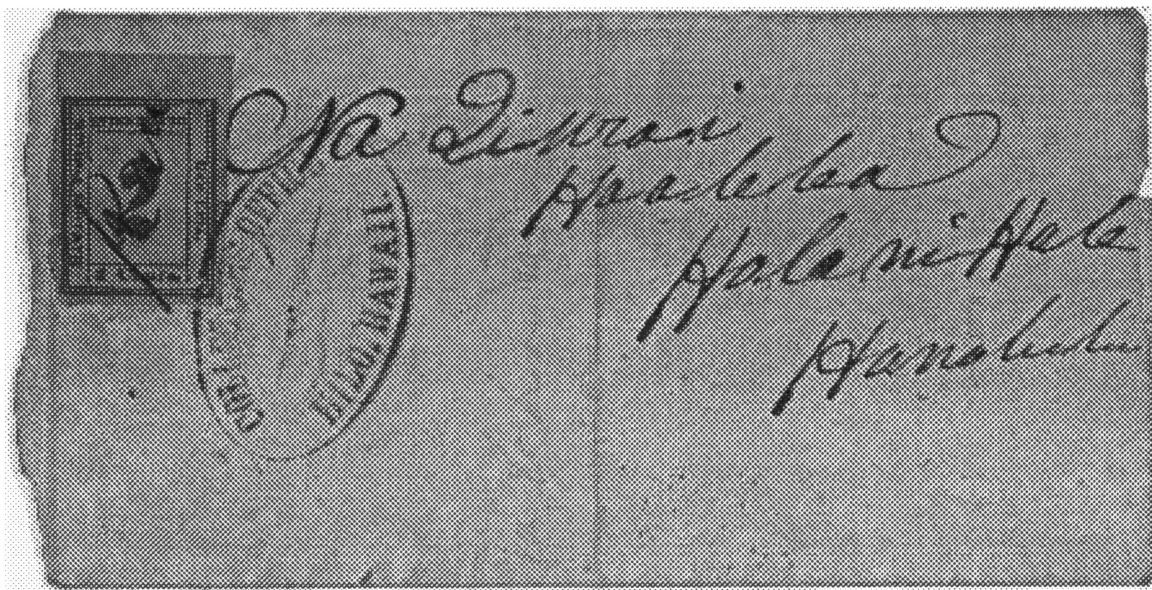
ex-Crocker, Atherton

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1859-62  
2¢ light blue  
bluish white, thin wove

### The First Plating on Cover



#### Ninole, Kau to Honolulu

The Westerberg Census did not report any covers with stamps of Plate 1-A, the first of the Numeral issues to be printed. The stamps were distributed to postmasters in early July, 1859. Postmaster General Clark advised those early postmasters to "cross the Hawaiian stamps... in ink" pending arrival of cancelling devices, and this is one of the few manuscript "Kau" markings known and the only one on cover. Other postmasters interpreted the "in ink" order to mean what we now call "pen cancels," a variety of which are shown on an earlier page in this collection. When this letter reached Hilo it received the "Collectors Office" marking which was used by that office in its early years.

This stamp clearly shows a hitherto unreported error of the first printing -- the use of a comma instead of a period after "2 Cents," in the Type X stamp. This apparently was corrected almost immediately because it does not appear in 2-A-X or 3-A-X. We have seen this on three copies of 1-A-X and therefore believe it to be characteristic of this printing, as the raised 2's are characteristic of 3-C-IX, 3-D-IX and 3-E-IX. This was recognized by Scott in 1980 as Scott 13b.

Kau postmaster Rev. W.C. Shipman routed his mail via Hilo from January 1856 to September 29, 1860, after which date Postmaster General Clark sent Honolulu mail bags directly to the landing at Kau by schooner.

The addressee, Levi Haalela, married Kekau'onohi, a granddaughter of Kamehameha I. He inherited large pieces of property from her, including a portion of the land where the Hawaii State Capitol now stands and much of the Ewa land that now belongs to the Campbell Estate. He was a prominent chief and member of the House of Nobles under Kamehameha III and IV.

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1859-62  
2¢ light blue  
bluish white, thin wove

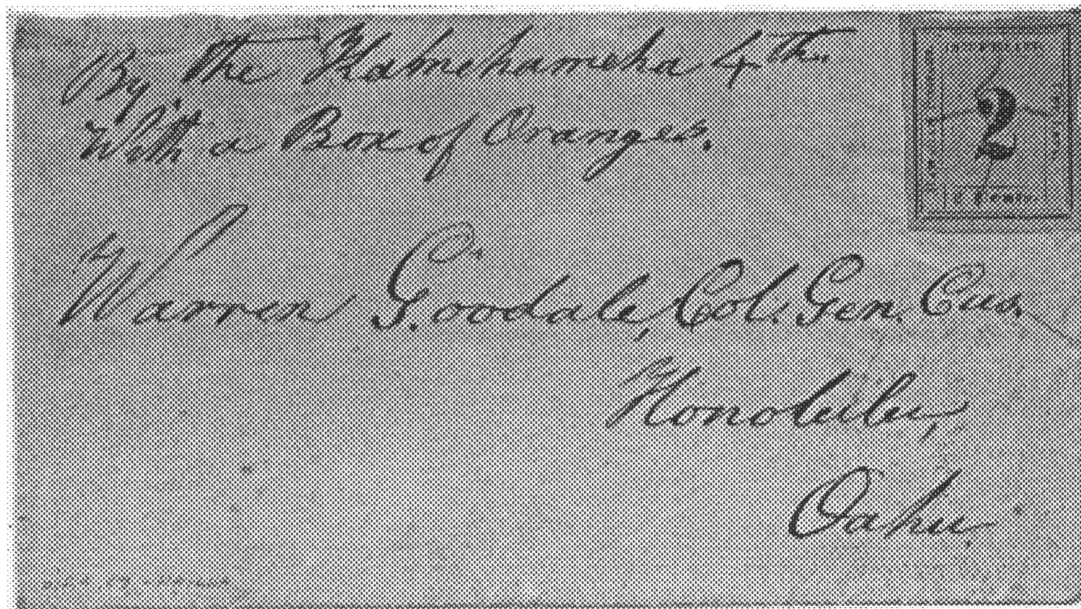


Plate 3-B  
Type IV  
Position 4

First Year of Issue

Dateline "Kailua [Kona], Oct 4, 159", from Lucy G. Thurston, wife of pioneer missionary, Rev. Asa Thurston, to her nephew  
The custom of sending produce from Kona is very old!  
ex-Twigg-Smith

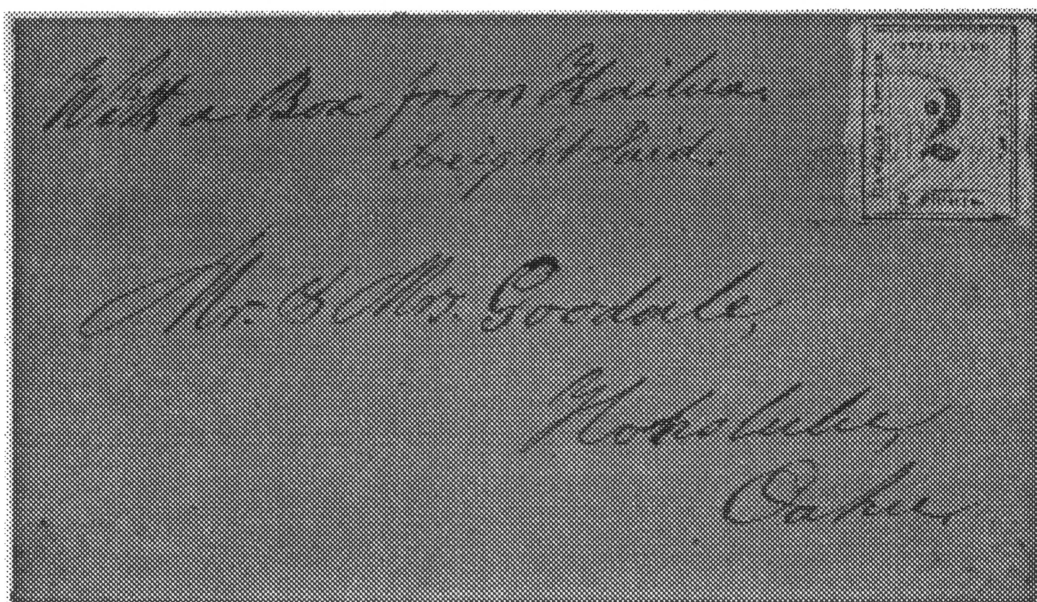


Plate 3-B  
Type VII  
Position 7

Dateline "Kailua, Jan. 160, at Waiaha"

Neighbor Island postmasters in 1859, were instructed to use a pen or pencil cancellation. By 1860, the cancelling could be done in Honolulu with its new Service Marking, Meyer-Harris 762.

ex-Caspary, Twigg-Smith

Scott 13  
Westerberg 3-B



# *Hawaii*

## THE NUMERALS

1859-62  
2¢ light blue  
bluish white, thin wove

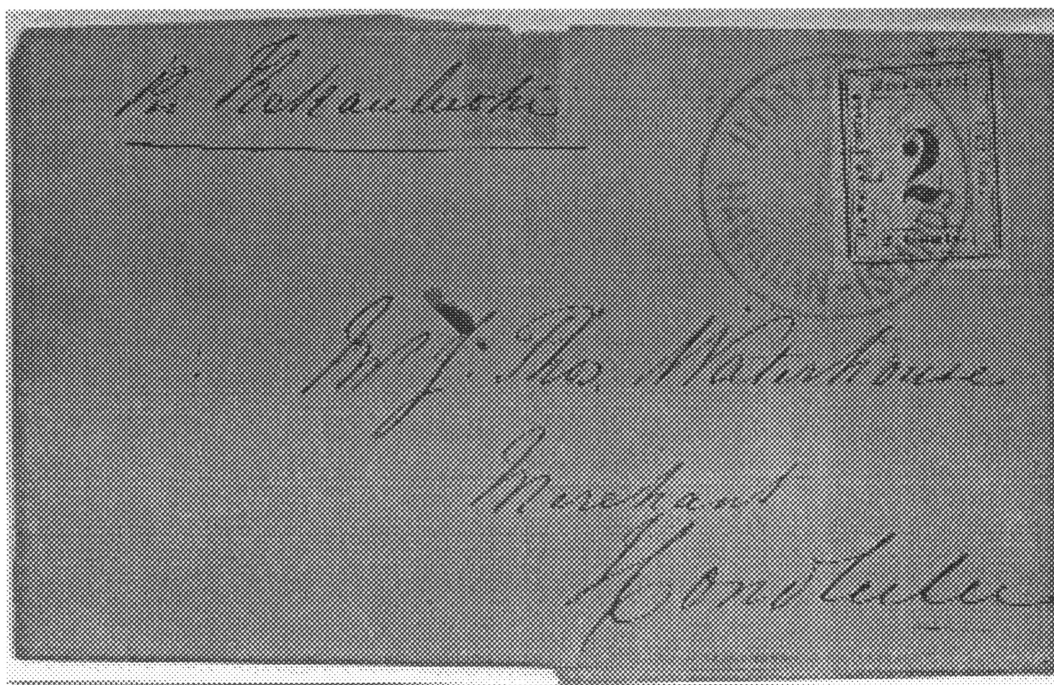


Plate 3-B  
Type VIII  
Position 8

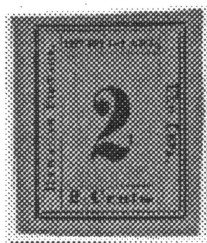
Source of The Westerberg Title Page Illustration

Dated "Kauako, June 28/60"  
Meyer-Harris Town Mark Cancellation 243.03  
The "Kekauluohi" was an inter-island schooner.  
ex-Twigg-Smith

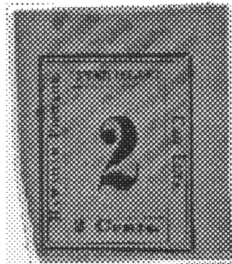
# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

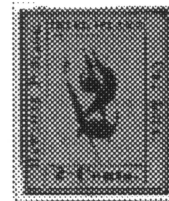
1859-62  
2¢ black  
greenish blue, thin wove



Type VIII  
Position 8  
ex-Atherton

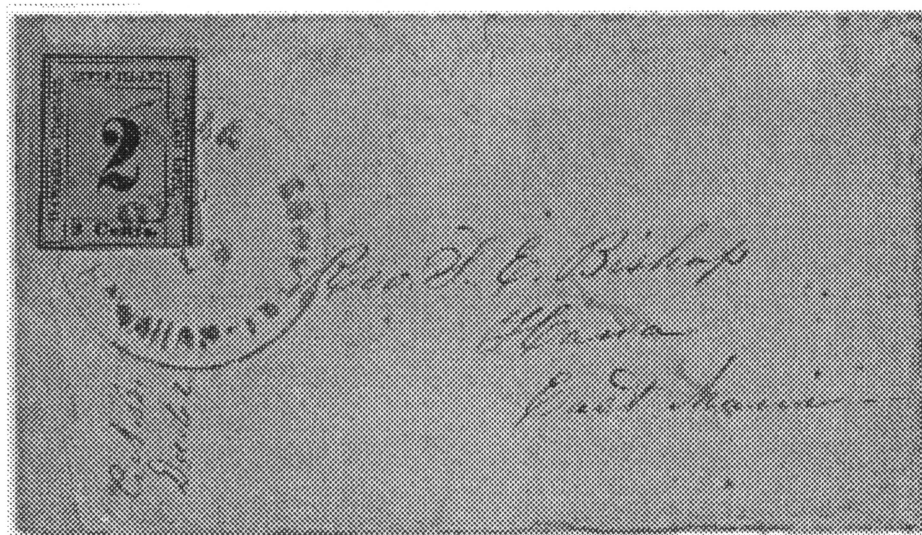


Type III  
Position 1  
ex-Caspary



Hyphen variety  
Type VI  
Position 6  
Scott 14a

Type X  
Position 10



Postmarked Lahaina, December 19 [1862]  
The Westerberg Census, 1970-74, shows no multiples of Scott 14  
ex-Harris, Ostheimer

Scott 14  
14a  
Westerberg 3-Gx

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

1863  
1¢ black  
grayish, thin wove

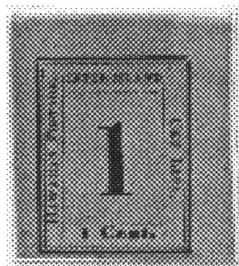


Plate 4-A  
Type II  
Position 2

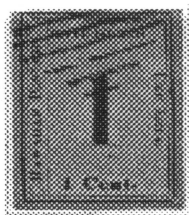


Plate 4-A  
Type VII  
Position 7  
ex-Ishikawa

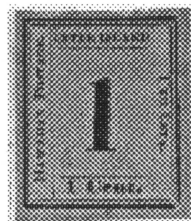


Plate 4-A  
Type IV, with serif  
Position 4  
Broken period after "Cent"  
Unlisted in Scott

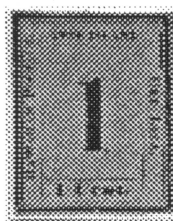


Plate 4-A  
Type X  
Position 10  
"NTER"  
Scott 15b

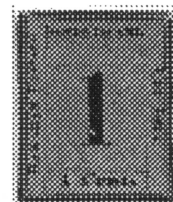


Plate 4-B  
Type VI  
Position 6  
No period after  
"HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"  
Occurs only on 4-B-VI  
Unlisted in Scott

Scott 15 is the earliest Numeral known in complete panes and its positions are therefore used as the basis for determining the location of stamp Types within a pane. Hence for Scott 15 the Type number and the Position number are identical.

Plate 4-A  
Type 5  
Position 5

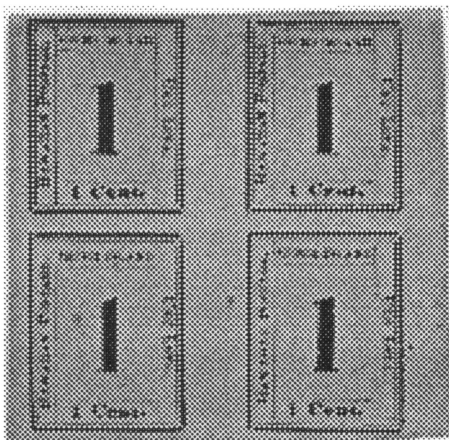


Plate 4-A/B  
Type VI  
Position 6

Plate 4-A/B  
Type VII  
Position 7

Plate 4-B  
Type VIII  
Position 8

Raised period after "Cent"  
Unlisted in Scott

### The Hybrid Block

Westerberg foresaw an A/B plate of Scott 15, and this collection shows an example in its Plating Section. Here, the Type V is clearly a 4-A stamp while the Type VIII is a 4-B. The others are transitory.

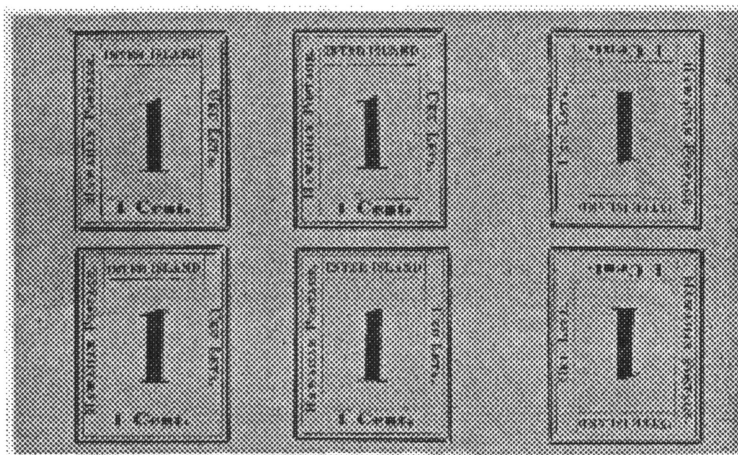


Plate 4-A, Types I through IV

Types VIII, X

The Unique Tete-Beche Block  
Scott 15a  
ex-Ferrari

The Westerberg Census, 1970-74, reported only two examples of Scott 15, tete-beche, one a pair and one a strip of three.

Scott 15  
15a  
15b  
Westerberg 4-A, 4-B



# Hawaii

1863  
2¢ black  
grayish, thin wove

## THE NUMERALS



Plate 3-D  
Type X  
Position 10  
ex-Wilcox

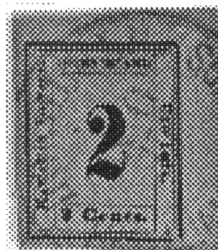


Plate 3-E  
Type III  
Position 1

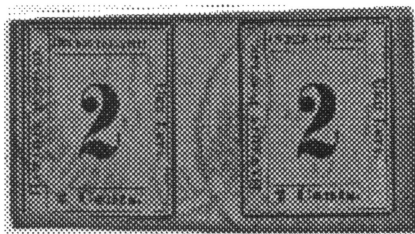


Plate 3-F, Types VII and VIII  
ex-Wilcox, Westerberg Illustration

The Westerberg Census reported four normal pairs of Scott 16 and two "straddle" pairs. Besides these three normal pairs, an additional vertical pair was reported in the "E" plate. The "straddle" pairs are from the "D" and "G" plates.

A vertical pair on cover was Lot 152 in the Caspary sale.

Type V  
Position 5

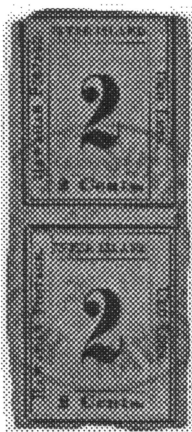
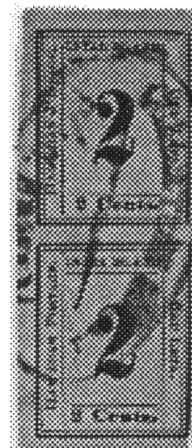


Plate 3-D  
Westerberg Illustration  
ex-Twigg-Smith

Type VII  
Position 7

The Westerberg Census, 1970, reports no larger multiples of Scott 16 although it was the most widely used of all the Numerals.

Type II  
Position 2



Type IV  
Position 4

Plate 3-E  
Westerberg Plate Illustration  
ex-Caspary, Ostheimer

# Hawaii

## THE NUMERALS

The Scott 16 Covers  
Raised Numeral

1863  
2¢ black  
grayish white

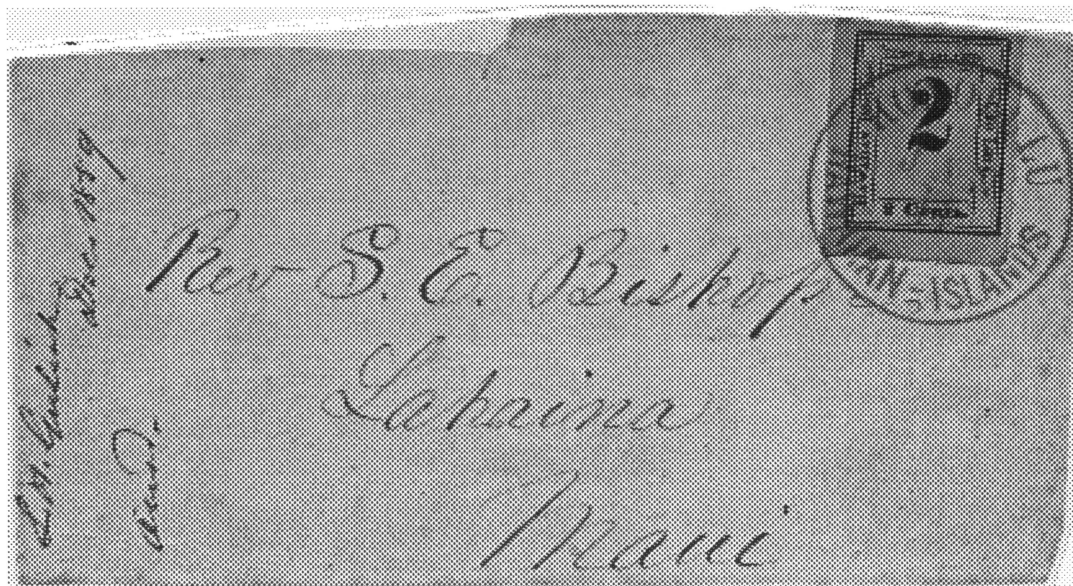


Plate 3-C  
Type IX  
Position 9

Meyer-Harris Cancellation 243.03

The Westerberg Census reported 25 copies of Scott 16a used, none of which were on cover. This cover front and the cover below are the two known examples. This cancellation was used in red 1857-1867.

Mr Bishop, who was stationed in Lahaina from 1853 to 1862, docketed this letter as having been written by the Rev. L.H. Gulick in December 1859. The Gulicks were in the Marshall Islands as missionaries until the Reverend's health failed in 1860. As was customary, this letter probably was sent from the Marshalls in a packet to the mission station in Honolulu, and was mailed from there to Mr. Bishop on January 14, 1860.

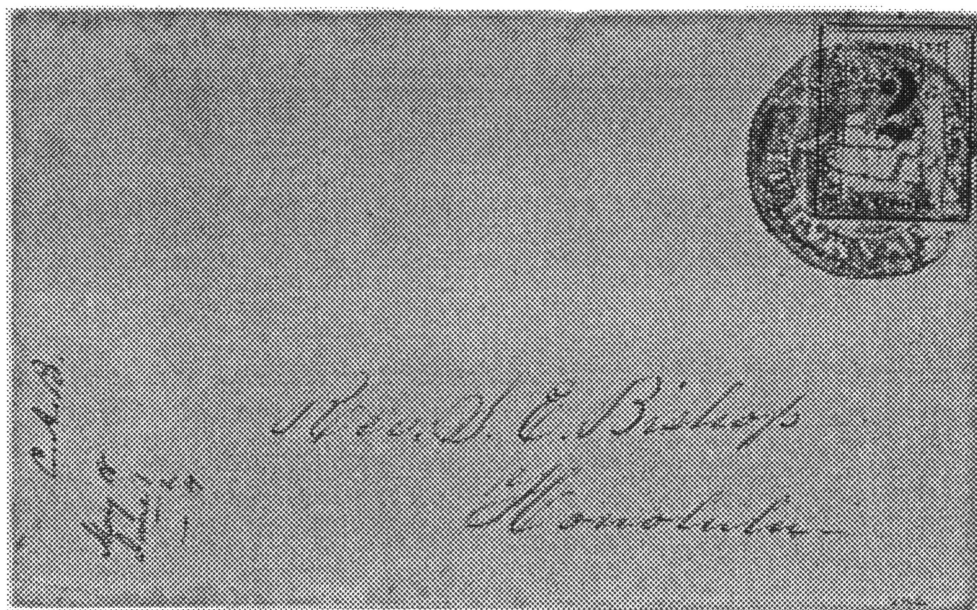


Plate 3-D  
Type IX  
Position 9

ex-Green, Harris, Caspary  
Meyer-Harris Illustration, Figure 22  
Meyer-Harris Cancellation 303

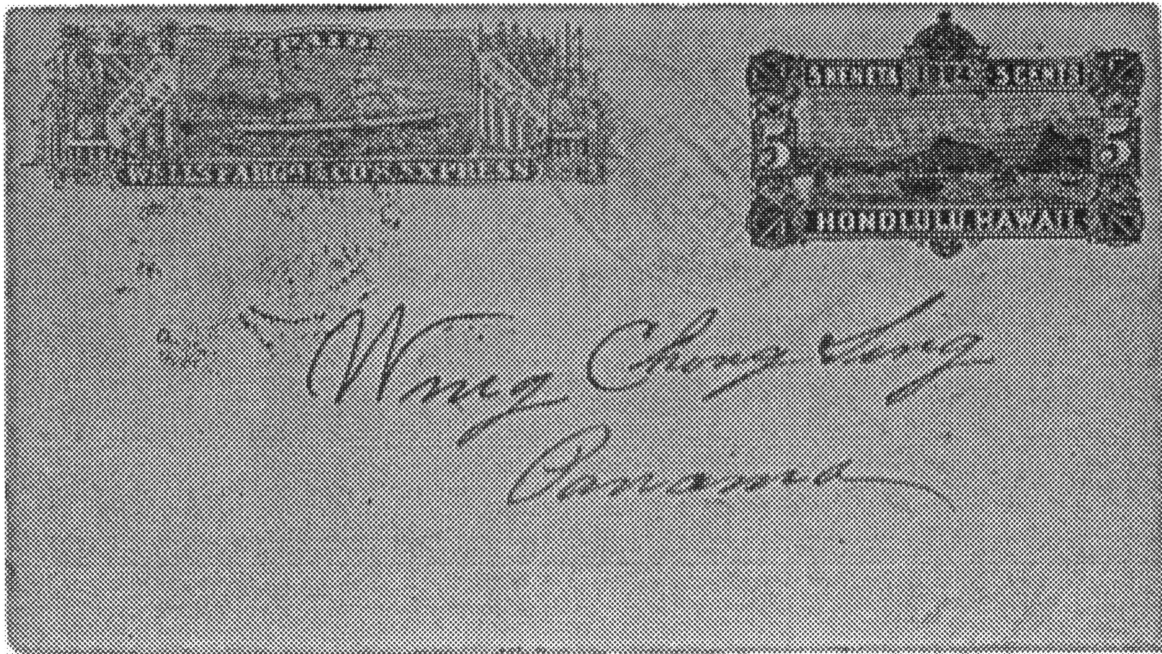
This example of the "raised 2" is tied by an exceptional strike of the Lahaina Customs House seal which depicts a fully rigged sailing ship against a blue background.

Scott 16a  
Westerberg 3-C-IX  
3-D-IX

# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### PANAMA



1886

#### WELLS FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS

Honolulu, December 17, 1886 to Panama

Wells Fargo bought these 5¢ stamped envelopes from the post office early in 1884 and imprinted them with this frank which it had prepared in late 1883 after opening its Honolulu branch in August of that year. Sales, acceptance and delivery of these envelopes was handled solely by Wells Fargo and was not a part of the regular mail system. We treat them as a separate category of Hawaiian postal history -- "Express Covers" -- rather than the "Forwarders" designation which has been used by others.

Meyer-Harris 662 on M-H 301.1231

### PUERTO RICO



1899

#### SOLDIER'S LETTER

Honolulu, November 16, 1899 to Coquas

Perhaps in deference to the sender being a soldier, the post office forwarded this registered letter with only 13¢ postage instead of the required 15.

Scott80  
81  
82  
U8

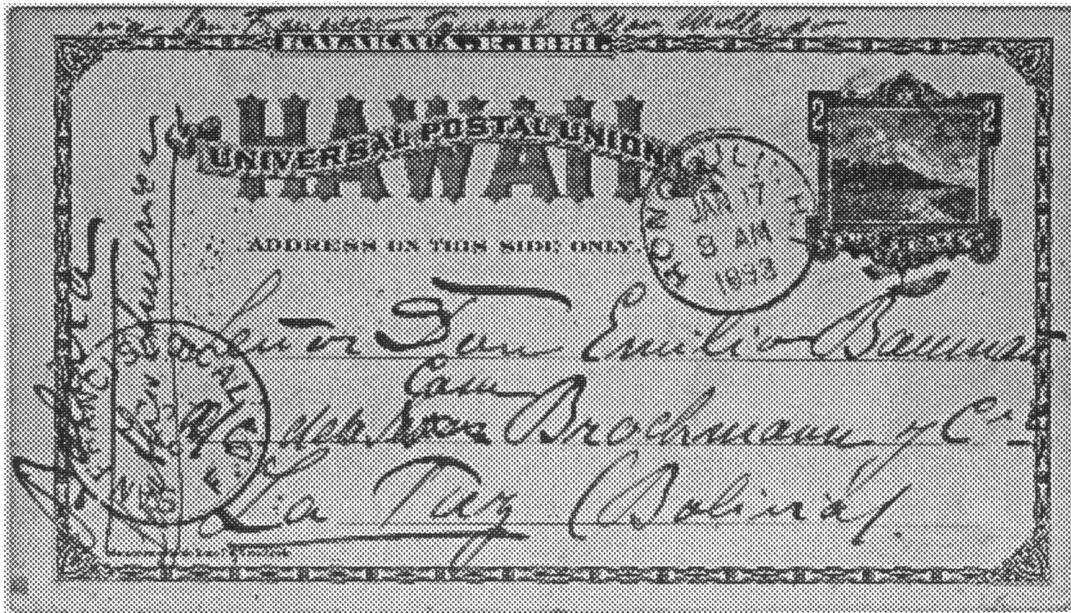


# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### BOLIVIA

1893



Honolulu, January 17, 1893 to La Paz

The writer used the top edge of his postcard to suggest a routing: "via San Francisco, Panama, Calla, Mollendo," the latter two cities being in Peru. However, backstamps indicate that the ship entrusted with this card docked first at Iquique, Chile, after which the card went north to another Chilean city, Arica, before crossing the border and climbing the mountain to La Paz.

### ARGENTINA

1898



Honolulu, August 29, 1898 to Buenos Aires

Backstamped with two illegible markings and with a September 8, 1898 New York date stamp.

Scott 76  
77  
Ux2a

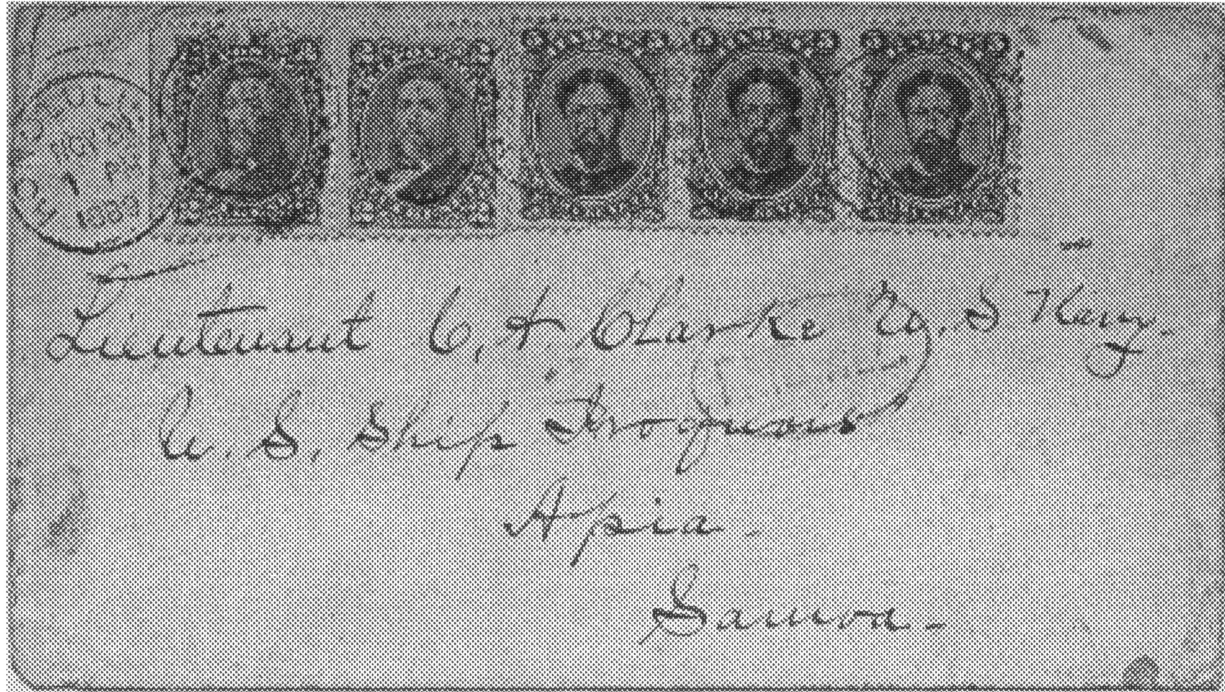
# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### SAMOA

Scott 43

Scott 39

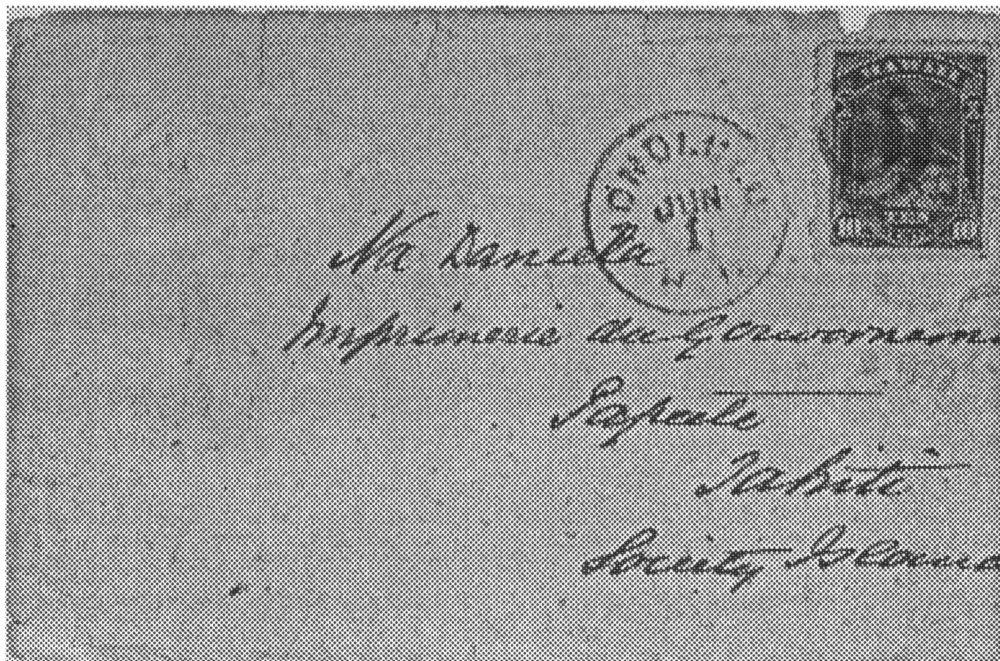


1889

Honolulu, November 23, 1889 to Apia

### TAHITI

Scott 44



18\_\_

Honolulu, June 1, 18\_\_ to Papeete via San Francisco

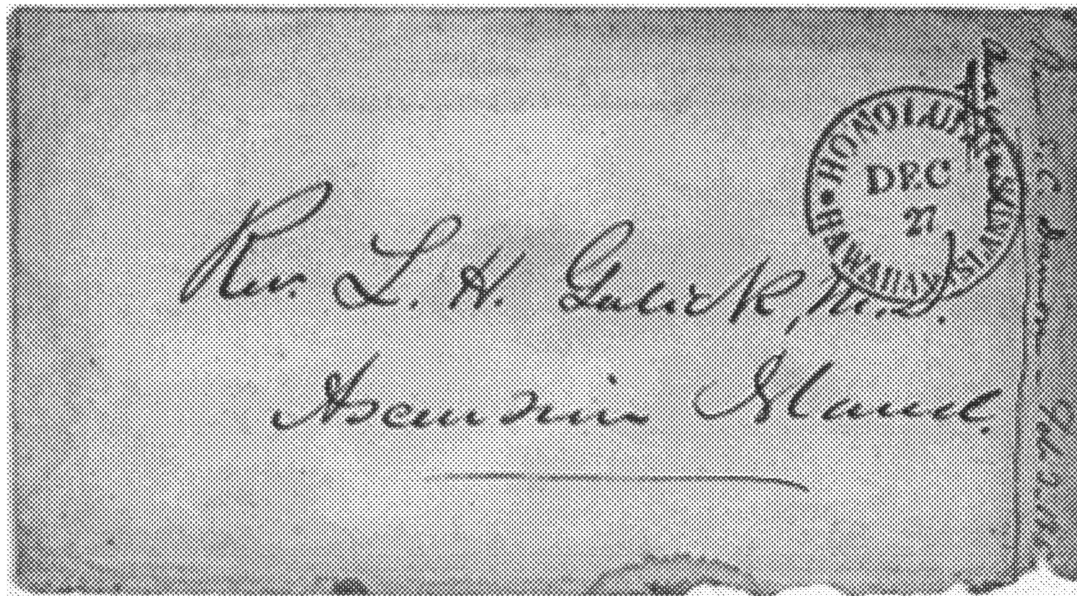
Scott 39  
43  
44



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

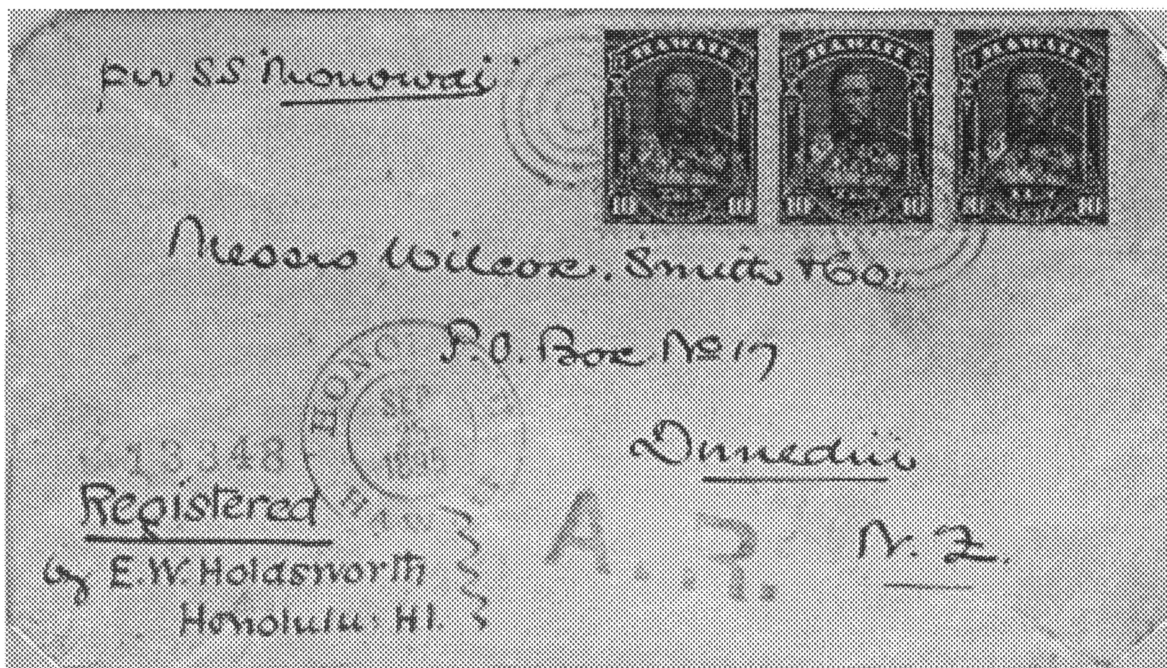
### ASCENCION (PONAPE)



stampless  
1857

Honolulu, December 27, 1857 to Ascension Island (Ponape, Micronesia)

### NEW ZEALAND



1895

Honolulu, September 25, 1895 to Dunedin

Mailed during the August-September 1895 cholera quarantine, the corners of this cover were clipped as part of the mail fumigation procedure. Its flap bears the brown lozenge imprint of "THEO H. DAVIES & CO., LTD/ Agents for Lloyds/ HONOLULU, H.I."

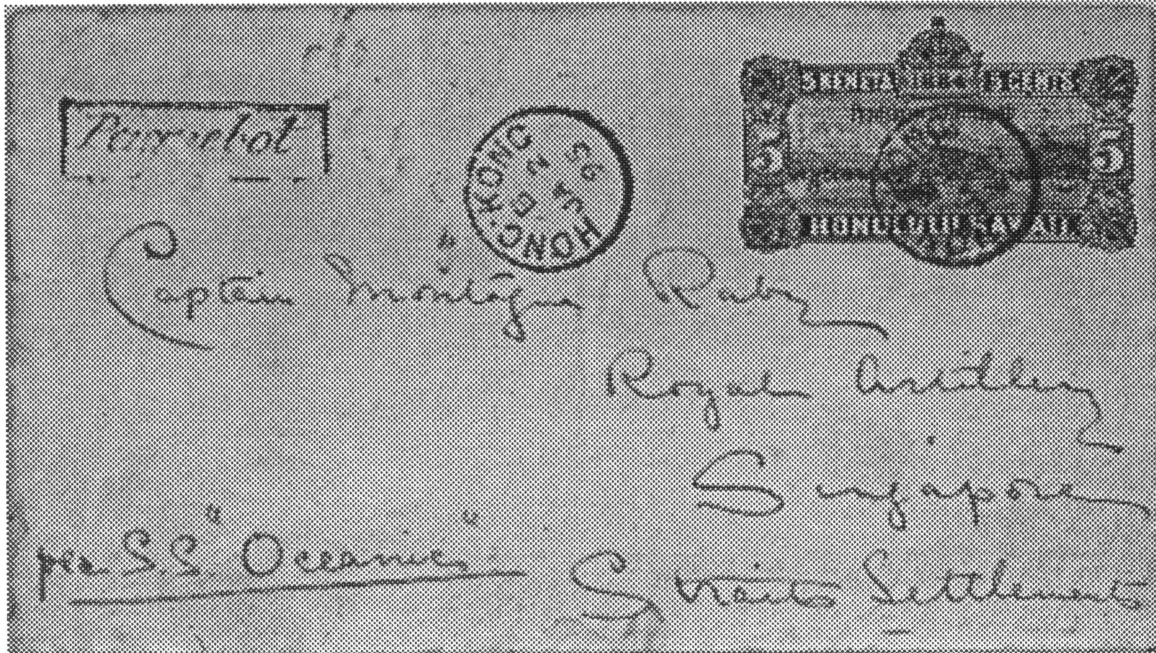
Scott 61



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### STRAITS SETTLEMENT

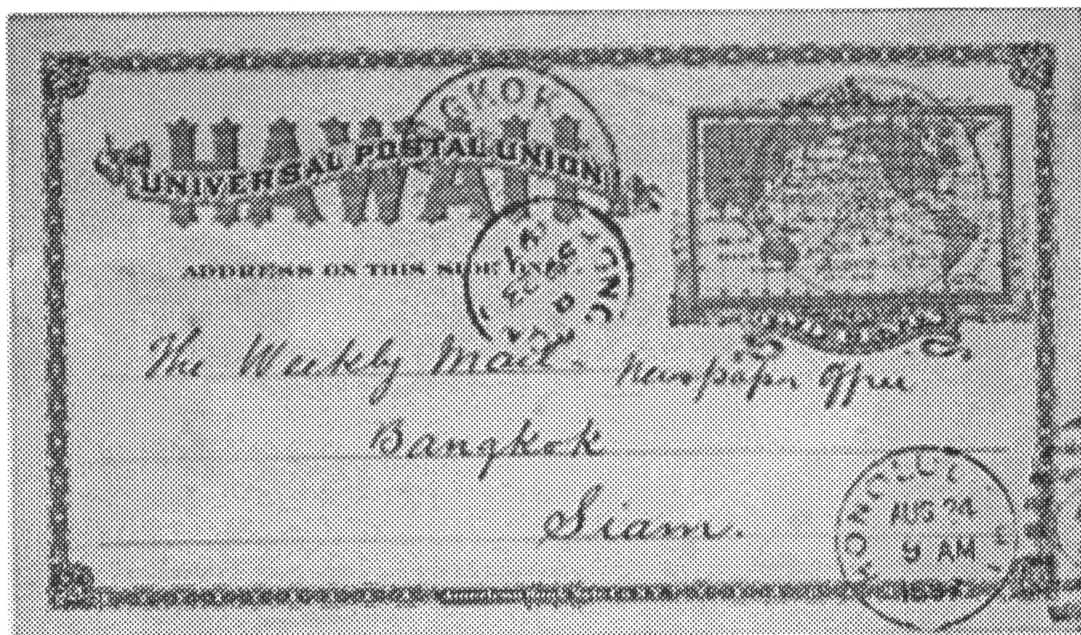


1894

Honolulu, 1894 to Singapore, arriving January 8, 1895

The letter entered the mails on a Japanese ship, as indicated by the "Paquebot" marking, and received its first postal marking on January 2, 1895 in Hong Kong.

### SIAM



1897

Honouliuli, August 23, 1897 to Bangkok

The Hong Kong marking shows this card arriving there on September 23. The Bangkok receiving mark is somewhat obscured but apparently reads October 13, a rather long transit?

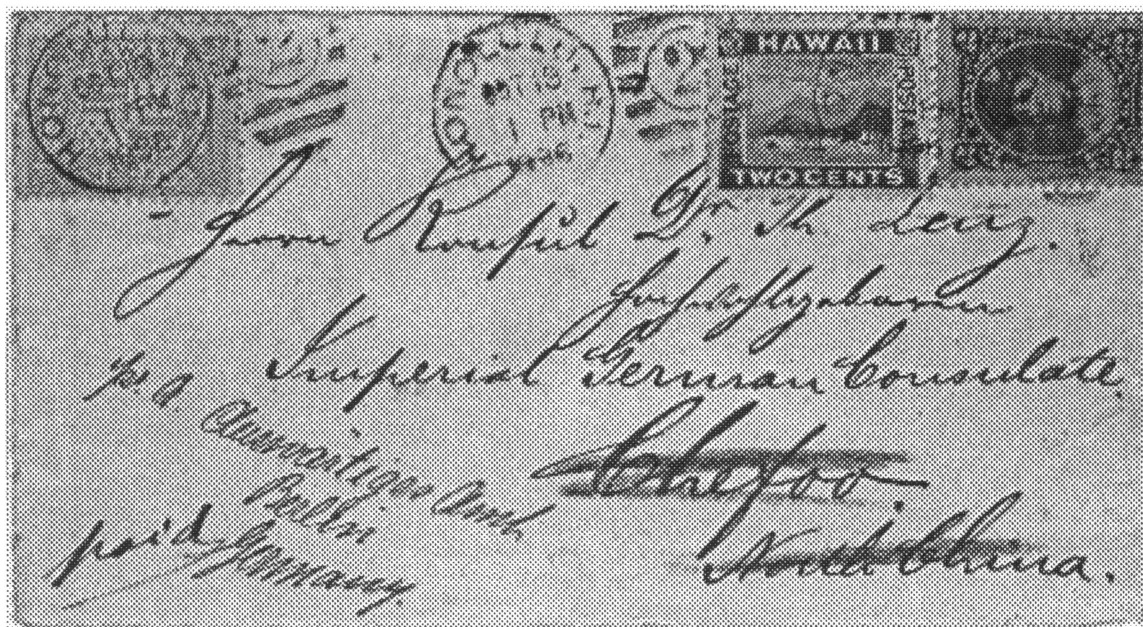
Scott U12  
UX9

# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

CHINA

Scott 75  
4th Printing, reentry "CENTS"



1896

Scott 57  
Position 6

Honolulu, October 19, 1896 to Chefoo, North China, forwarded to Berlin

Backstamps of the above show the letter was routed via Yokohama and Shanghai to Chefoo, and since the addressee had been reassigned, was forwarded to Berlin.

INDO CHINA



1889

Honolulu, August 7, 1889 to Vink Phuoc, Annam, forwarded to Cherbourg, then Paris

The backstamps show this cover went from Honolulu to Marseilles to Saigon and back to Cherbourg and Paris before reaching Captain Commandant Leon about December 7.

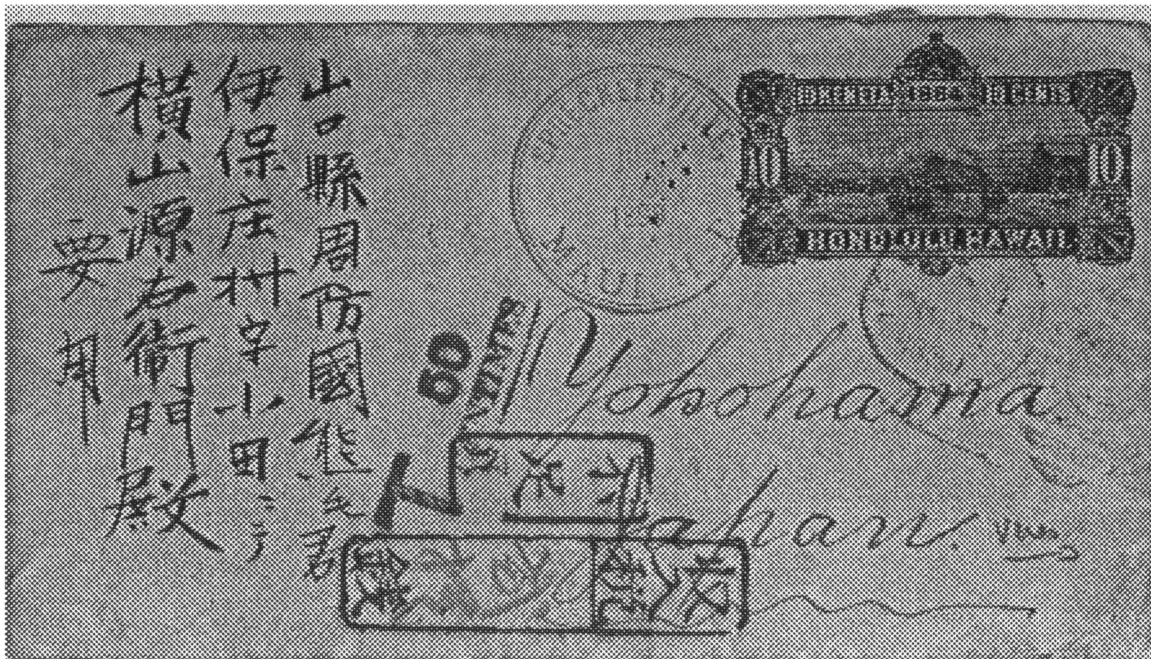
Scott 44  
57  
74  
75



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### JAPAN

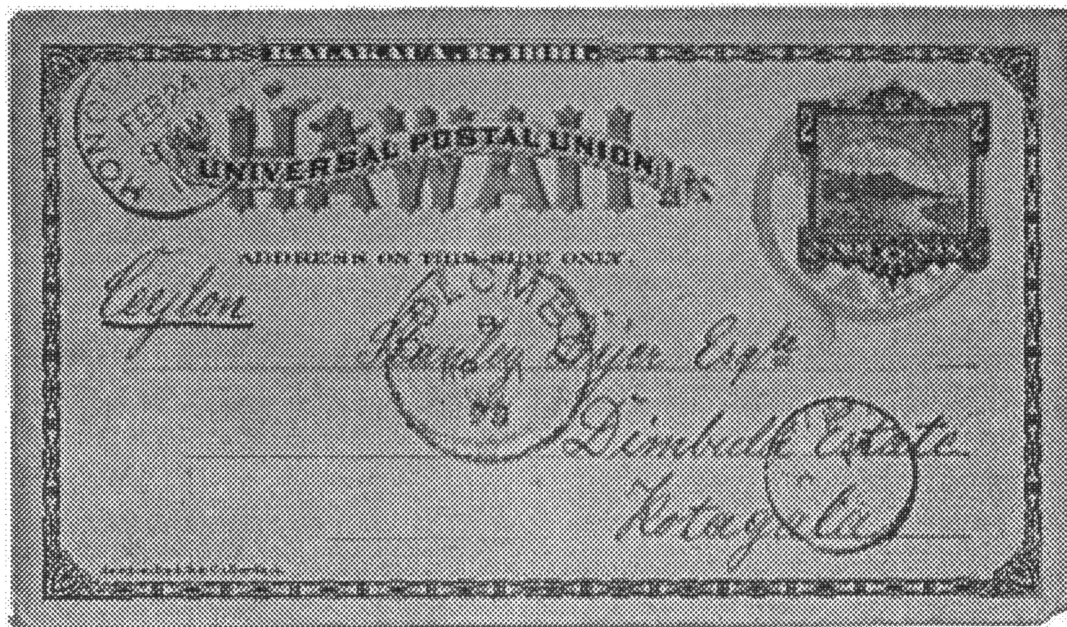


1890

*Sprecklesville, Maui, June 20, 1890 to Yokohama*

*The black Yokohama backstamp indicates this letter arrived at its destination on July 5. In addition to the 10¢ Hawaiian postage, the reverse carries two "JAPANESE EMPIRE/ TEN SEN" stamps.*

### CEYLON



1893

*Heeia, Oahu, February 20, 1893 to Kotagala*

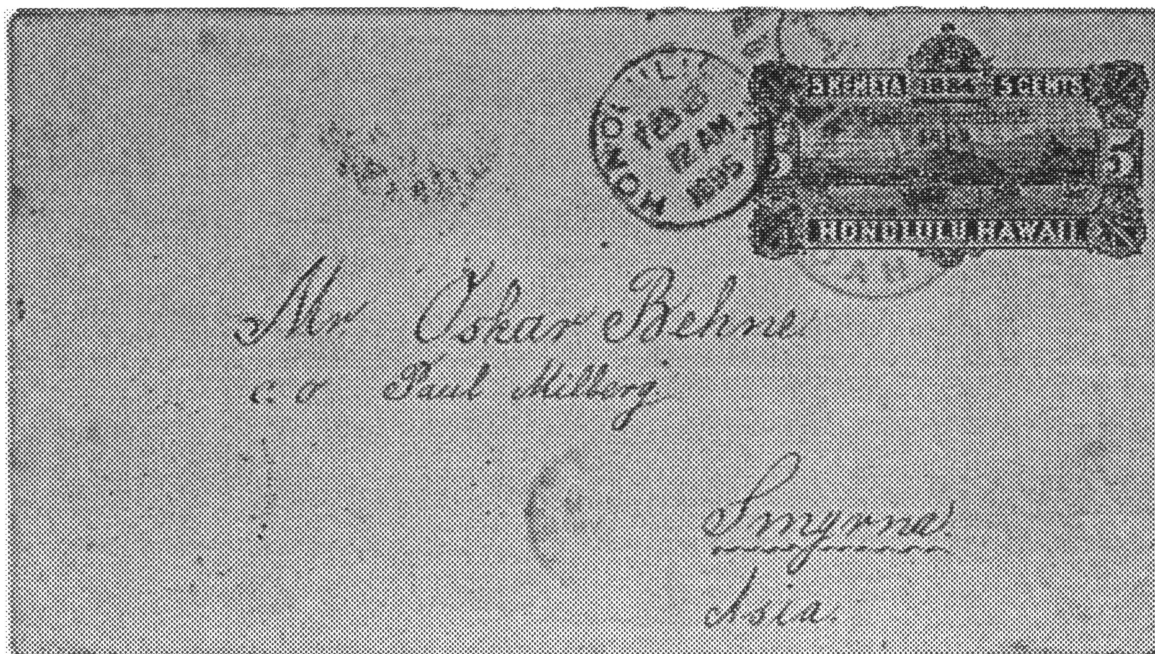
Scott U5  
UX2



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### TURKEY



1895

*Honouliuli, Oahu, February 14, 1895 to Smyrna*

*The cover, after passing through Honouliuli on February 16, reached San Francisco on February 24, New York on March 1 and arrived in Constantinople on March 16. From there it traveled to Smyrna, arriving on March 19.*

### INDIA



1895

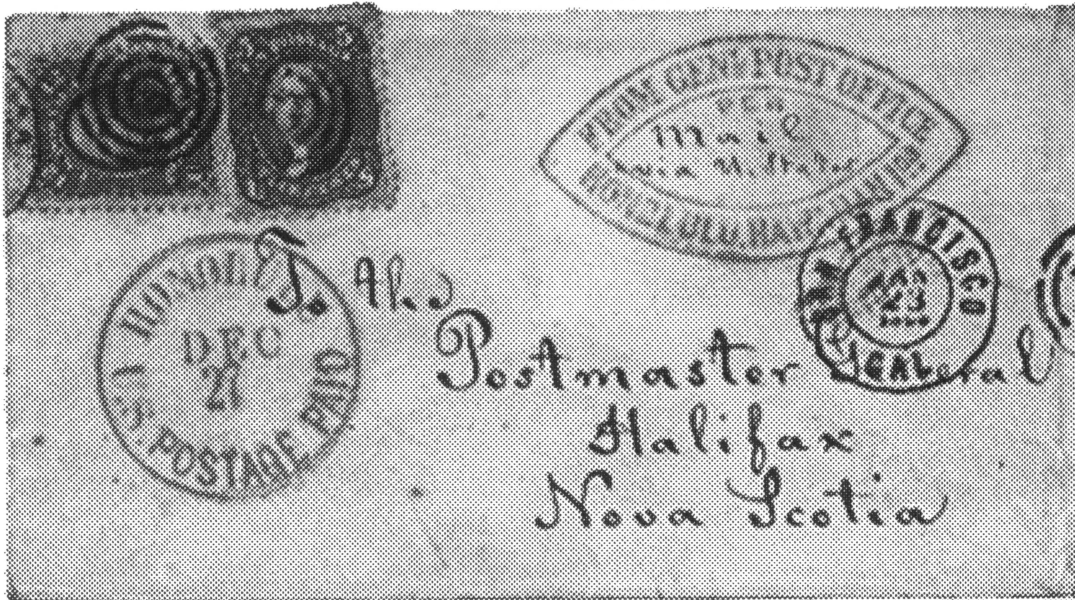
*Honolulu, September 30, 1895 to Bombay*

Scott 52  
69  
70  
U11  
U12

# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### NOVA SCOTIA



1865

Honolulu, December 27, 1865 to Halifax

ex-Krug

### ITALY



1895

Honolulu, June 24, 1895 to Livorno

Scott UX9  
U.S. 69  
76



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

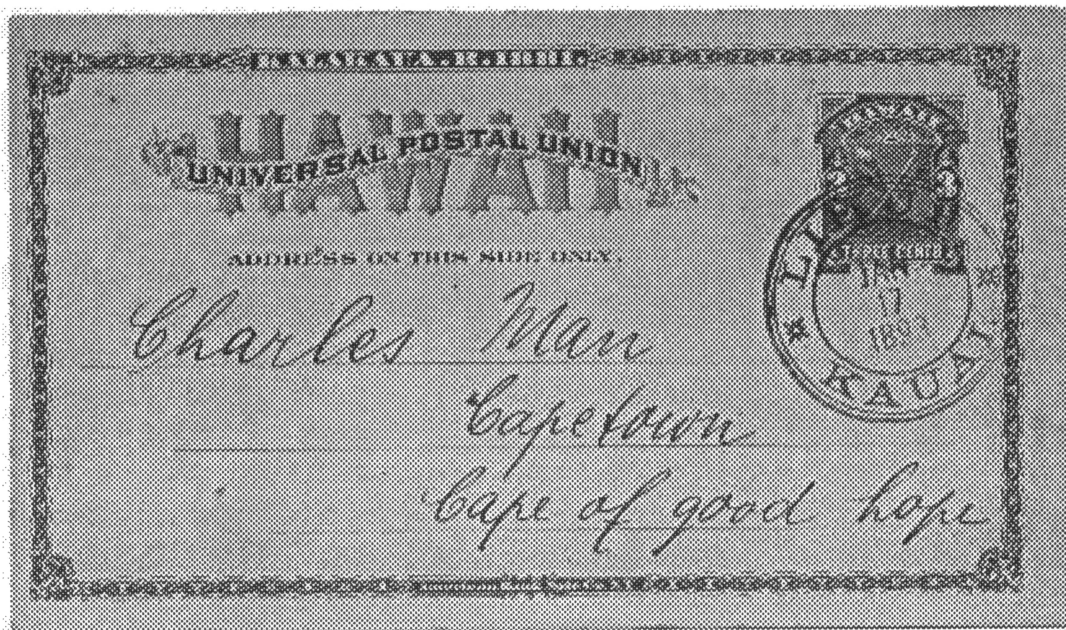
### EGYPT



1894

Honolulu, January 6, 1894 to Cairo via Scotland

### SOUTH AFRICA



1893

Lihue, January 17, 1893 to Capetown

Scott U12  
UX3



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS

Scott 32

Scott 31b

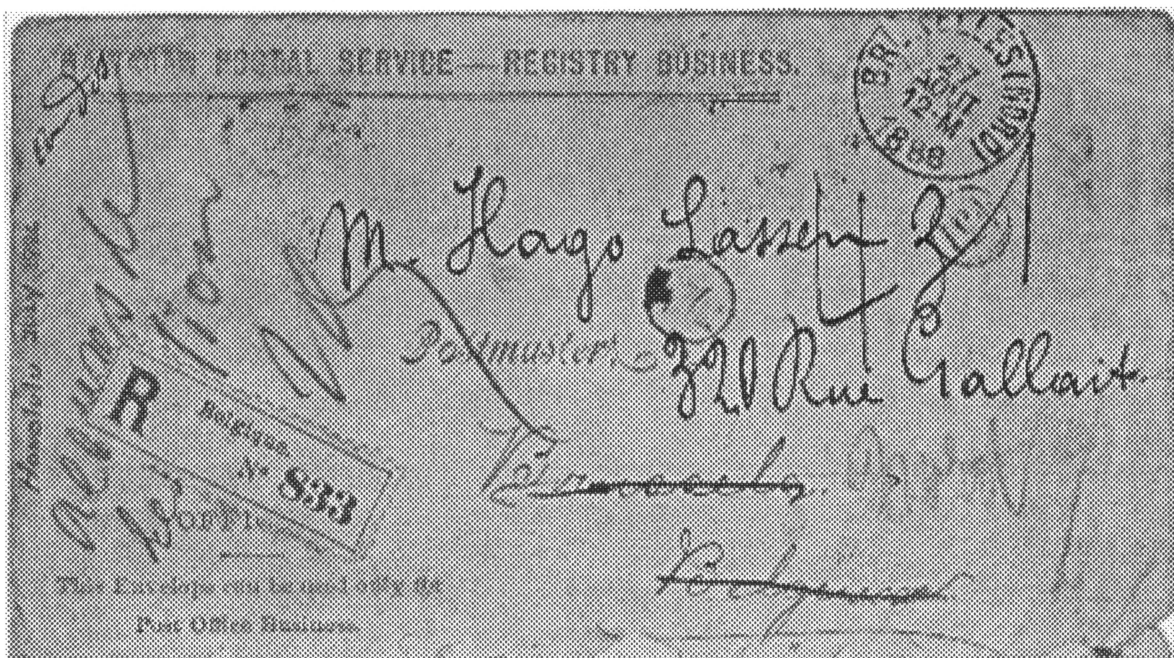
U.S. 148



1871

Honolulu, March 8, 1871 to Guernsey, arriving April 4

### BELGIUM



Stampless

1886

Honolulu, July, 1886 to Belgium

The Brussels post office applied Registry No. 833 when it forwarded this official envelope to Mr. Lassen.

Scott 31b  
32  
U.S. 148





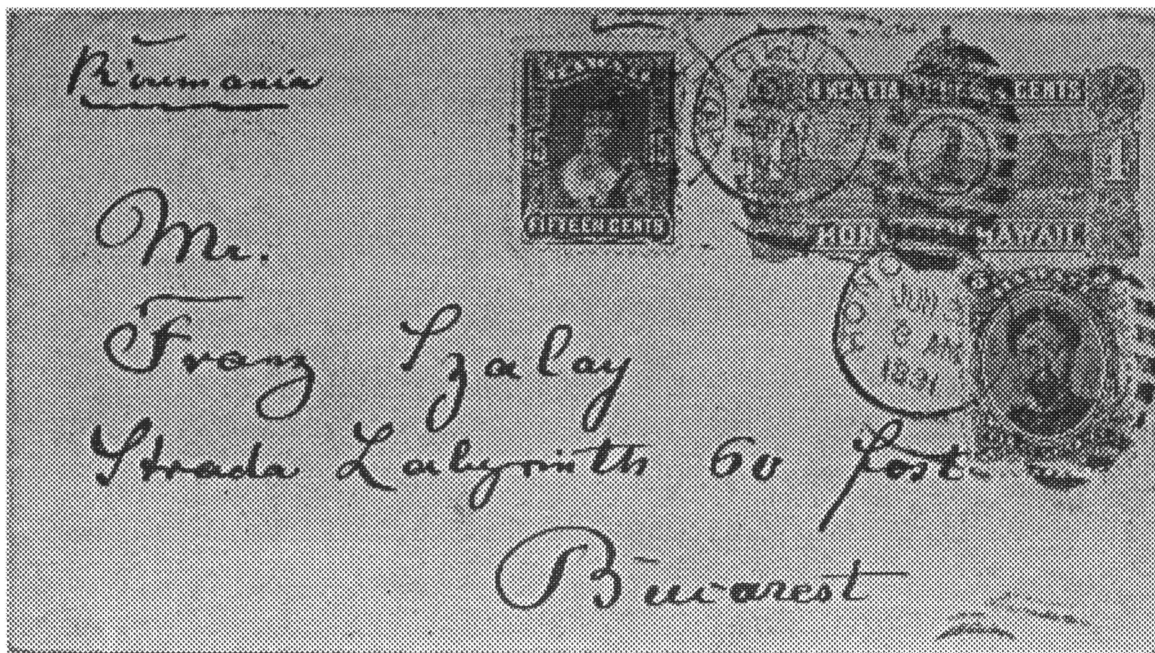
# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### ROMANIA

Scott 41

Scott U7

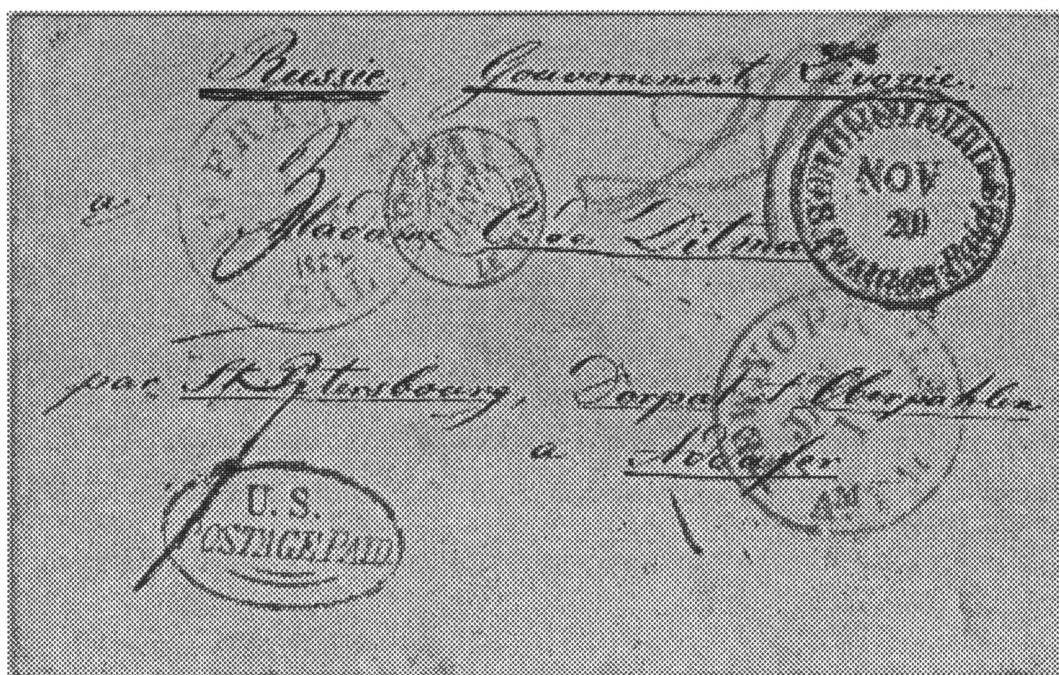


1891

Scott 39

Honolulu, June 30, 1891 to Bucharest, arriving July 27

### RUSSIA



1852

Honolulu, November 20, 1852 to Addafer

ex- Baker, Haas

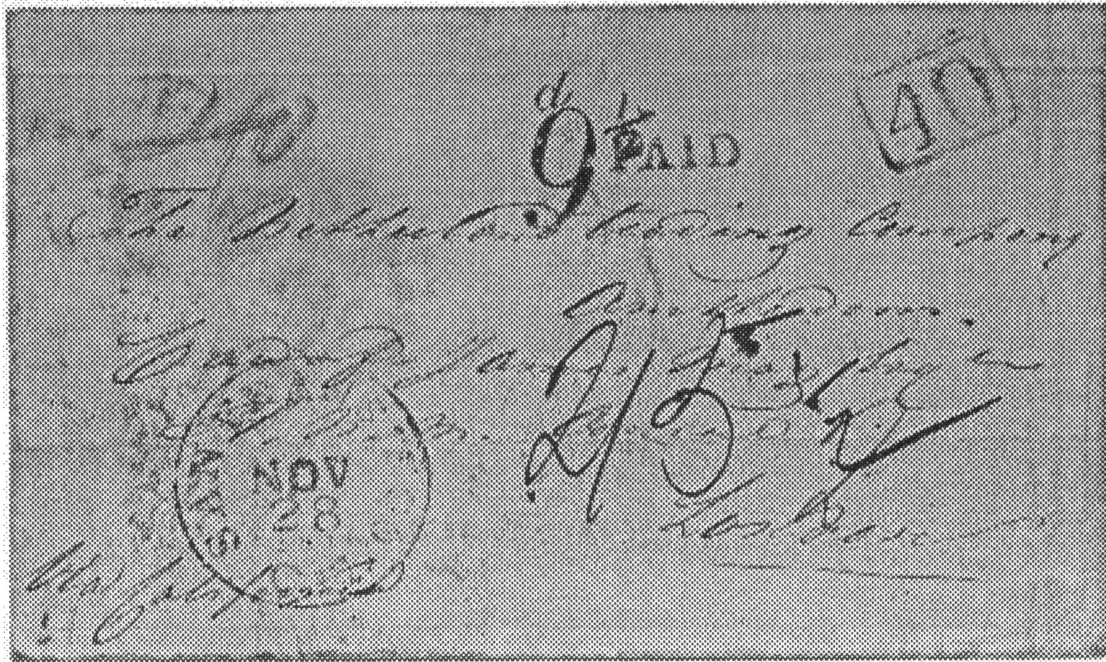
Scott 39  
41  
U7



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

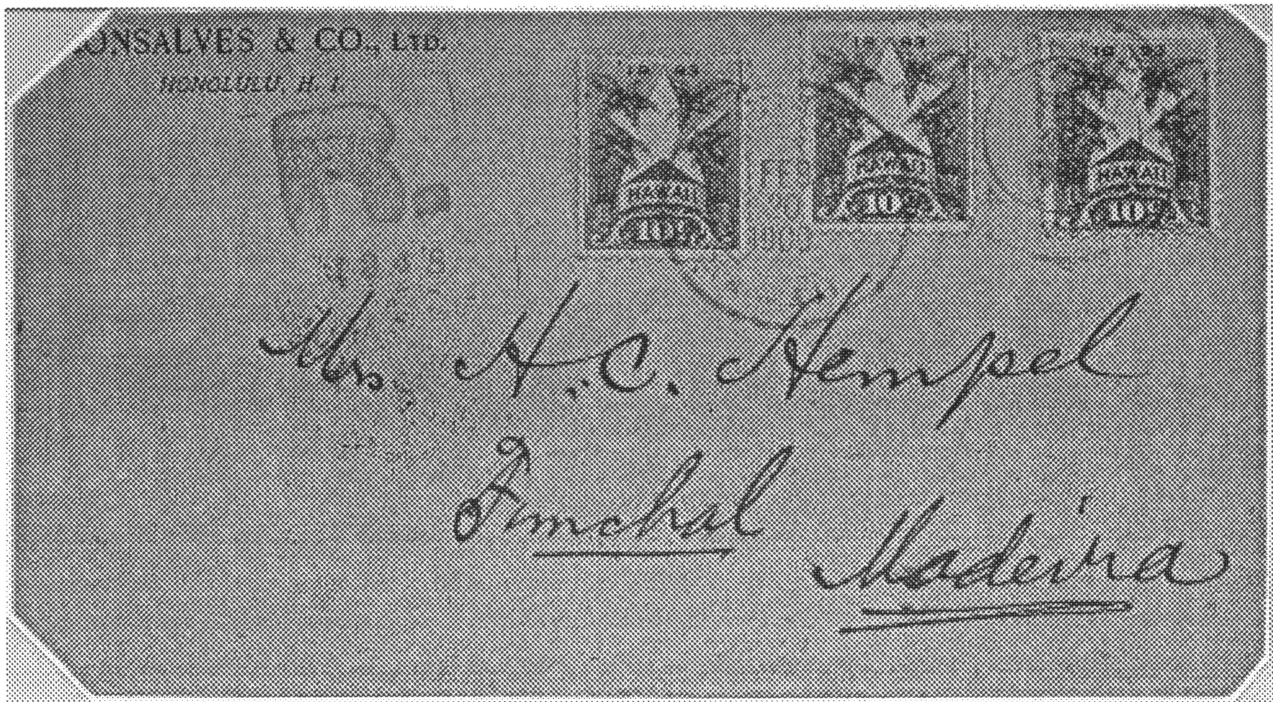
### ENGLAND



stampless  
1849

*Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, 3 Nov, 1849 to London*

### MADEIRA



1900

*Honolulu, February 20, 1900 to Funchal*

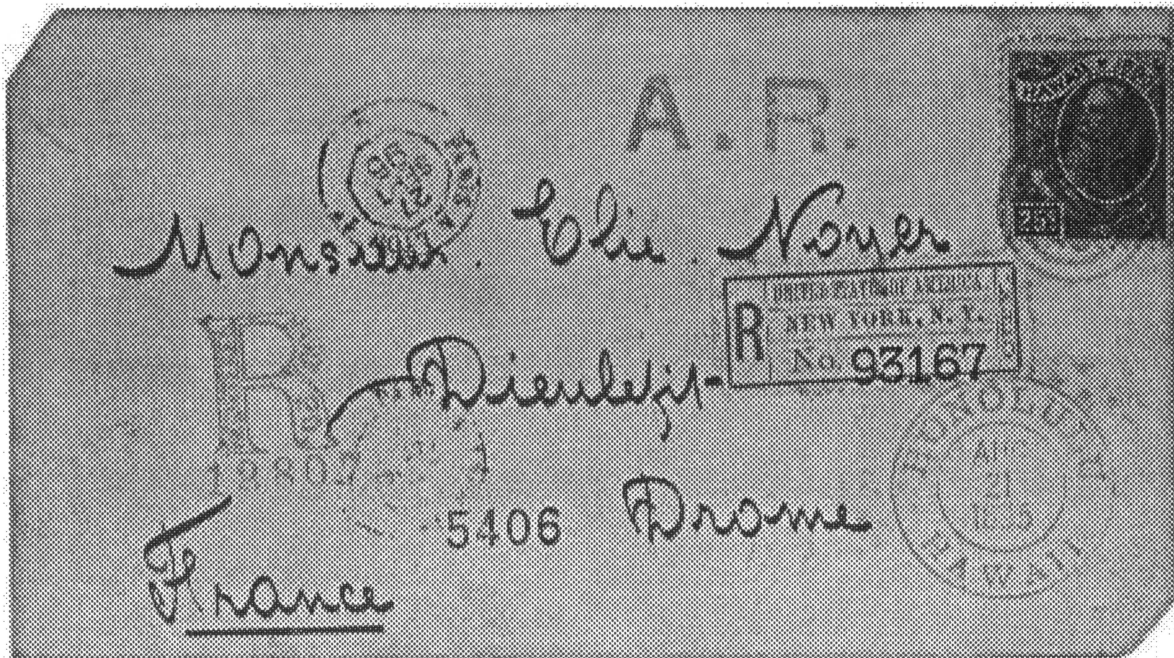
*Between December 12, 1899 and April 30, 1900, more than 60 people in Hawaii died of bubonic plague. Though all outgoing mail was fumigated, some ships refused to carry it. This letter seems to have travelled without any difficulty since the March 24 Funchal receiving mark indicated a 32-day transit, 2 days faster than an 1896 letter between the same 2 parties.*

Scott 77

# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### FRANCE



1895

*Honolulu, August 21, 1895 to Dieulefit, France*

*Corner-clipped and fumigated during Hawaii's cholera quarantine of August-September 1895, this letter was first refused by one ship and then accepted by the "S.C. Allen" which sailed August 26. The ship was quarantined immediately upon its September 14 arrival in San Francisco but the mail was apparently allowed to continue on, reaching Paris on September 27.*

### GERMANY



1898

*Honolulu, July 8, 1898 to Leipzig, Germany*

*The solid "R" Honolulu registry mark, Meyer-Harris 703, is seldom seen. We believe this example is merely the original "R" with its interior type completely worn down. The "R" still is 18 mm in height, whereas what we consider to be the "real" solid "R" with its "REGISTERED HAWAII P.O." began to break down in 1897 and we show examples of it filled in except for "P.O." on the pages for Scott 55, 67, 77, 81 and U13, usages dated from January 13, 1897 to March 21, 1899.*

*Examples of lesser disintegration can be seen in 1896 on the Scott 68 and U13 pages.*

*Actually, the disintegration began in 1891. Up to that time the big "R" carried a "No." below its left corner as can be seen in the mid-1880's usage for Scott 32. The latest example of this "No." that we show is the faint remnant on Scott 39, struck in August 1890.*

Scott 30  
37  
43  
70  
77  
79



# Hawaii

## MAIL FROM HAWAII TO OTHER COUNTRIES

### NORWAY



1888

*Hamakua, Maui, February 14, 1888 to Norway*

*Backstamps show the cover reached San Francisco on March 6 and New York on March 15, but there is no Norwegian receiving mark.*

### SWITZERLAND



1873

*Honolulu, June 7, 1873 to Appenzell, Switzerland*

*The Basel backstamp indicates that this letter reached Switzerland on July 10.*

Scott 33  
U3  
U.S. 8  
146