

*Brewster 1127*

# HAWAIIAN NUMERALS

BY

**HENRY J. CROCKER, F. R. P. S. I.**

A COMPILATION OF UNOFFICIAL DATA  
RELATING TO THE TYPE-SET STAMPS OF  
THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII

WITH A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LITHOGRAPHED AND ENGRAVED  
STAMPS ORDERED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE  
YEARS FROM 1851 TO 1866, SHOWING THEIR  
RELATION TO ORDERS FOR THE  
LOCAL PRINTINGS

AND IN ADDITION

AN ARTICLE, WITH EVIDENCE THAT THE SO-CALLED REPRINTS OR  
REISSUES OF THE 5c AND 13c 1853 TYPE WERE REGU-  
LARLY ORDERED BY POSTMASTER GENERAL  
DAVID KALAKAUA, AFTERWARD  
KING OF HAWAII

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## DEDICATED

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### *TO THE KINGDOM OF HAWAII*

as being a compilation of data regarding the early postal arrangements of the Monarchy (of which no official record was kept), from the date in 1851 of the issue of the so-called Missionary stamps to the final issue of all locally printed stamps in the year 1866.

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Gold Championship Cup ( $\frac{1}{4}$  Size)  
Awarded Hawaiian Collection  
International Exposition, London, 1906

## INTRODUCTORY

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Berlin, 1904  
Grand Gold Medal

THE early issues of the stamps of Hawaii are little understood, although there have been several books and over thirty articles published on these interesting issues.

The catalogues are at variance, and to my mind there are many of the Numerals reposing in the books of collectors and dealers, the value of which is little appreciated.

The 2c. Missionary has brought \$3,750, and the others, the 5c. and 13c., bring from \$1200 to \$700, respectively, at private and public sales. The Numerals catalogue as high as \$100, and some of them are worth much more. Delving into the history of these stamps, I have discovered that the 5c. and 13c. engraved of the 1853-type, which are now classed as reissues or reprints, were regularly issued in 1864, and they should be rightfully catalogued hereafter.

I am not a pioneer in trying to solve the problem of the printing of these stamps, nor do I expect that my work will be a complete record. It will, however, be an advance in the right direction, and I will welcome any new material that this work may bring forth.

Within the last eight years renewed interest has been awakened in the stamps of Hawaii, and three years ago I was prepared to issue the present work, but nearly all my material was destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

The great merit that will be conceded to this volume, however, is in the illustrations of the nineteen different plates of the Numerals. This number of plates and their arrangement is an entirely new departure, and I know they represent every printing, and I am almost certain they represent either by photograph or description every variation of the clichés.

I think I have proved that the employment of the various colored papers was by design, and that it was not, as has been heretofore stated, the custom of the printer to use any stock available.



I believe every effort was made by the postal authorities to improve the quality of the first crude issue, but owing to the isolation of the islands, the difficulties of communication and transportation, and some little neglect on the part of postmasters or agents, it took until 1866, or seven years from the legislative act of 1859 creating inter-island postage, before the kingdom finally got affairs in such shape that regular and sufficient supplies of engraved and perforated stamps were received from the American Bank Note Company, to enable the Government to do away with all locally printed stamps.

My book will cover postal affairs of the islands to and including the year 1866, and, as I have had to rely on about the same material that has been gone over by my predecessors, I can only ask their indulgence for presenting the result of my studies to them in a new light. I have only published such parts of documents as are germane to the subject in order to shorten the work and preserve, if possible, the interest.

I think errors of conclusions in the past have become practically adopted by eminent writers and thus led to a general misunderstanding. I will endeavor, to the best of my ability, with the assistance of the various plates, to set these conclusions aside and arrive at a better understanding by relating, in narrative form, the sequence of events out of which we ought, sooner or later, arrive at the exact truth if I have not succeeded in the present work in doing so.

Mr. Alva K. Clark, who was Postmaster-General from September 1, 1859, to February 1, 1863, and who at present resides in Oakland, California, and Mr. Wm. G. Irwin, who was in the postoffice during 1863-1864, and for the last eight years resided across the street from me, have been very frequently consulted on this work, and to the best of their remembrance it is practically correct.

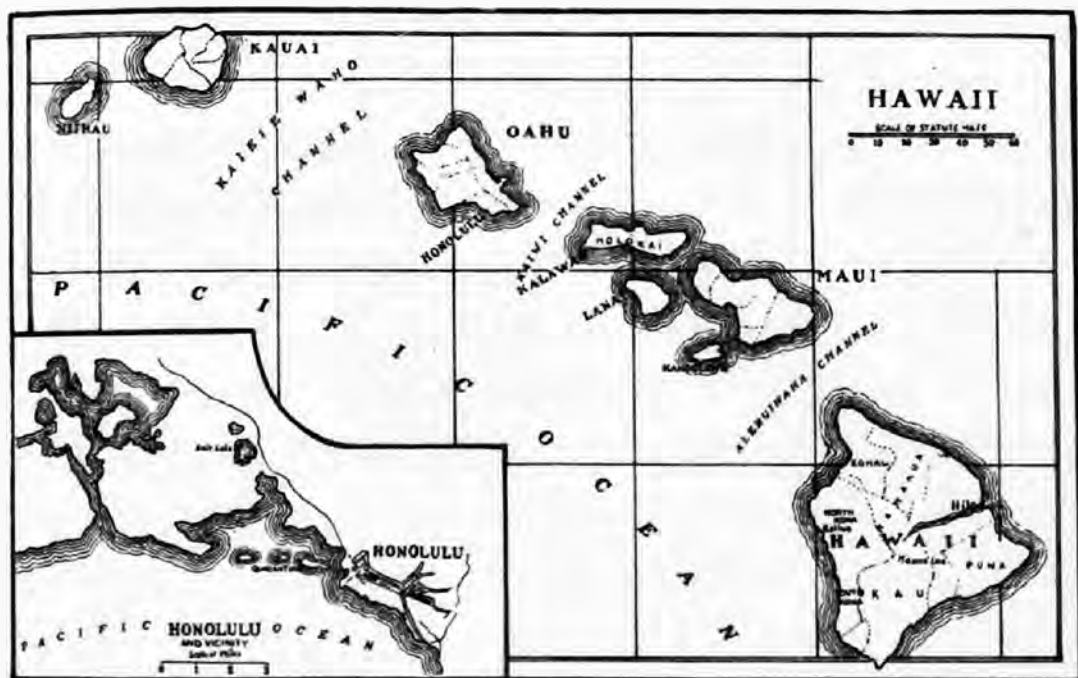
I extend thanks to Mr. Alva K. Clark, Mr. Wm. G. Irwin, Mr. Wm. J. Gardner, Mr. C. J. Phillips, Mr. A. H. Weber, Mr. Ross O'Shaughnessy, *The Stamp Lover*, and other friends for the assistance and encouragement I have had to publish this work, and to Messrs. J. N. Luff, L. L. Green, G. H. Worthington, E. T. Osborn, D. L. Pickman, W. H. Colson and The New England Stamp Co. for their assistance towards my success in plating all the Numerals.

HENRY J. CROCKER, F.R.P.S.L.

San Francisco, California, April 3, 1909.

# CHAPTER I

## HISTORY



Silver Medal, 1902

**T**HE Sandwich Islands, forming the old Kingdom of Hawaii, are a rich, beautiful and interesting chain, eight in number, exclusive of one or two small islets. The chain runs from Southeast to Northwest, and lies in the middle of the Pacific Ocean in Lat.  $19^{\circ}$ - $22^{\circ}$  N., Long.  $155^{\circ}$ - $160^{\circ}$  W. Area, 7,400 square miles. The names, with the area of the respective islands—proceeding from the Southeast of the group—are: Hawaii (formerly O-why-hee), 4,850 square miles; Maui, 750; Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, 700; Kauai, 780; Molokai, 170; Lanai, 170; Niihau, about 110; and Kahoolau, about 40 square

miles. The natives are of the Malay-Polynesian race, reddish brown skin, raven black hair, broad face, lustrous brown eyes, thin beard, flat nose, thick lips and short stature, the chiefs alone and their families being tall.

These islands are about half the distance from San Francisco in North America that they are from Melbourne in Australia and Canton in China. They form an oasis in the middle of a wide ocean waste. They are of volcanic origin, and contain the largest volcanoes, both active and quiescent, in the world. The most prominent physical features of the group are the two lofty mountain peaks of Hawaii, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, each of which is 14,000 feet in height, or within 1,800 feet of the loftiest of the Alps. In general, the islands are lofty—the small islet of Lehua is 1,000 feet high and the uplands of Kauai are, on an average, 4,000 feet above the level of the sea.

On Maui, the crater of Mauna Haleakala (House of the Sun), by far the largest known, is from 25 to 30 miles in circumference, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet deep, and stands 10,000 feet above sea level. Within this huge pit about sixteen basins of old volcanoes, whose ridges form concentric circles, have been counted.

The chief harbor is that of Honolulu, and the capital of the group is the city of that name on the island of Oahu.

Though situated within the tropics, the islands boast a climate that is temperate, rather than tropical. In the native language there is no word to express the idea of weather, and this fact may be considered as evidence that extremes of heat and cold do not occur.

Rains brought by the northeast trade winds are frequent on the mountains.

Several of the islands, especially Hawaii and Kauai, are well supplied with rivers.

These islands, or one of them, was seen by Gaetano in 1542, but they cannot be said to have been discovered till Cook visited them in 1778. He met his death at the hands of the natives in Kealakeakua Bay, Hawaii, 1779. In early times each island had a king, but, under Kamehameha, a man of shrewd sense and of great bravery and resource, the islands were formed into one kingdom. This King, writing to George III August 6, 1810, desired formally to acknowledge the King of England as his sovereign, and to place the islands under British protection—an offer which was accepted. Had postage stamps been in existence at this time we would have had issues from these islands as a British Protectorate. Kamehameha I died in 1819, and was succeeded by Liholiho, who

adopted, on his accession, the name of Kamehameha II or Kam II, and in whose reign idolatry was abolished throughout the islands.

Vancouver, who arrived with Cook and returned in 1792 and again in 1794, made sincere attempts to enlighten the natives, and the King and his chiefs requested Vancouver to send out religious teachers from England; but the first missionaries that visited the islands came from America in 1820, and in less than forty years they taught the whole Hawaiian people to read and write, to cipher and sew. The first printing in the islands was a school book in 1822, and two years later 2,000 natives, including the King and his chiefs, were able to read. Kamehameha II and his Queen visited England and both died in London in 1824, and Kamehameha III succeeded. Prior to 1838 the government was a despotism, but in 1840 this King granted a constitution consisting of King, Assembly of Nobles, and a representative council. This constitution, based on that of Great Britain, was in later times much matured and improved. In 1843 the independence of the Hawaiian Kingdom was formally declared by the French and English Governments. Kamehameha III also instituted postal arrangements, and the first stamps were issued in 1851, being printed in Honolulu. In 1854 Kamehameha IV acceded to the throne, and after a brief but useful reign died in 1863, and was succeeded by his brother Kamehameha V. On his death Lunalilo was elected King in January, 1873; he reigned thirteen months, then the choice fell on Kalakaua, who had been Postmaster-General from February, 1863, to March 31, 1865. It was during his administration as Postmaster-General that the 5c. and 13c. stamps were ordered, which have caused so much discussion in Philatelic papers and amongst collectors.

King Kalakaua died in San Francisco January 30, 1890. Having no issue, he was succeeded by his sister, Queen Liliuokalani, who remained on the throne only two years, when she made an attempt to force the Cabinet to grant a new constitution, giving greater power to the Sovereign and the natives. She not only failed, but was deposed in consequence, and a Provisional Government was formed to last until political union with the United States had been effected. Sanford B. Dole was President of the Republic during this time, and Joseph M. Oat was Postmaster-General. Captain Cook estimated the population of the islands as 300,000, but at the time of annexation (1898) only 31,000 natives became subjects of the United States.

An Hawaiian forest is a tangled mass of broad-leaved vegetation, like that of the banana tree, intermixed with the koa, or mahogany, and the green and silver-leaved candle nut, and a score of other forest trees and plants, with an

undergrowth of grass, ferns and flowers. The roads are lined with mango, caoutchouc and umbrella trees, bread fruit, orange and bamboo, monkey pod, date and cocoa palms and alligator pears. "Paradise of the Pacific" and "Pearl of the Pacific" are frequent expressions used by visitors referring to these islands.

Commerce has developed large sugar, coffee, banana, pineapple and orange plantations. Railroads have been built on three of the islands. At the present writing these islands are enjoying the highest degree of prosperity. Long may it continue!

The postmasters of Honolulu, who served the public during the time mentioned in this book, are as follows:

H. M. Whitney, 1851 to June, 1856.

Joseph Jackson, July, 1856, to August 14, 1859.

Alva K. Clark, acting from August 14 to 31, 1859.

Alva K. Clark, Postmaster-General, September 1, 1859, to February, 1863.

David Kalakaua, February, 1863, to March 31, 1865.

A. P. Brickwood, March 31, 1865, to 1880.



Highest Award, San Francisco, 1902

## CHAPTER II

# PRELIMINARY NOTES RELATING TO NUMERALS AND OTHER EARLY STAMPS OF HAWAII



Gold Medal, Chicago, 1901

SO much has been written about Hawaiian Numerals, and so many eminent collectors have made a close study of these interesting issues, that I feel a work of this character will meet with approval, although the study of these type-set stamps might possibly have been considered exhausted, and no new interest therefore awakened by anything contained herein.

There have been few stamps printed that have excited so much interest, and an interest that has never languished, equal to these very plain and common looking efforts of a small printing office situated, as Mark Twain has recently expressed it, "On the loveliest fleet of islands ever anchored in any ocean." Hawaii, a Kingdom, was an early disciple of Sir Rowland Hill, and as early as 1851 issued stamps locally printed and known to collectors as the "Missionary" stamps. As these can properly be called Numerals, I shall include them in this work. I will also treat of

The engraved 5c. and 13c. of 1853 type, Kamehameha III.

The 2c. lithographed of 1861, Kamehameha IV.

The 2c. engraved of 1864, Kamehameha IV.

And the 5c. engraved of 1865, Kamehameha V.

All of which were ordered from Boston and New York, and are so interwoven with the history of these Numerals that to leave their history out would break the connecting chain; for they all play an important part in the various issues of the Numeral stamps which were printed in Honolulu. As this work also proves the regular issuance of the 5c. and 13c. of 1864 (1853 type), which have for the last eight years been classed as reprints or reissues, I will close at the end of the work on Numerals with a special chapter devoted to these two

stamps, with the hope of restoring them to their rightful place in the catalogues and thus add to their value in the eyes of collectors.

Since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States Government, renewed interest in the early issues of the Kingdom was shown; so for many years I have been rearranging and compiling such material as has heretofore been known, and have added much that has never been published, therefore I believe I have been able to solve some of the questions that have been raised in the past regarding many of the stamps and dates of their issue from the postoffice in Honolulu, the capital of the Kingdom.

It was not until 1859 that the Legislature of Hawaii passed the postal law that gave birth to the other type-set stamps known as Hawaiian Numerals. There are no known records of the postoffice in existence regarding this law, nor are there any postoffice records of the printing, distribution, or quantity of these stamps or of the order in which they appeared. It is this very fact that has caused so much interest; and the controversies that have arisen over this, and the other early issues of Hawaii, have been so keen that it has drawn the attention of advanced collectors to their fascination and study. The great rarity of many of these printings has been another attraction, for what collector is ever satisfied with merely collecting one or two of these stamps. He knows there are ten cliches in a plate and by patience and keen application he may gather in the set. Then comes the plating, and he immediately seeks the source that will give him the necessary information. Many books have been written, and the plates from Moens Catalogue have been the base work of all the illustrations on this subject. "Filatelic Facts and Fallacies" has published some of the most interesting correspondence obtained, and this, together with other unofficial letters written at the time, have been used by writers up to the present to help ferret out the points necessary to build the foundation on which the plating of these stamps rested.

The difficulty of getting a large quantity of these stamps together—the fact that up to a recent date no blocks or pairs of stamps with sufficient margin to locate their position in the settings were to be found of these first issues—made their plating practically impossible, as even Moens' plates showed they had not been copied from complete sheets.

My first visit to the Hawaiian Islands in 1878 was one of the happiest events of my early years. I can remember even today the anticipation of filling every space in my small album, for I had been a collector for six years at that time, and I hoped that I would come back with a stock of traders that would

enable me to gather many a stamp that had hitherto been beyond my reach, and I believe I even engaged to bring up a fine set in exchange for a beautiful uncanceled set of Mexico of the issue of 1864.

I remember buying the cards of stamps in Honolulu that were displayed in the stationery shop of Thos. G. Thrum, and I have today two of these cards with the original stamps on them. This trip was the occasion of the first particular interest I felt in Hawaiians. It was not until 1887 that I began plating the Numerals, and it was in 1894, after I had purchased the magnificent collection on original covers from Mr. Walter Giffard, that I discovered I was in a fair way to make a good showing with the plates, and I commenced to follow the route laid down by the various books, articles and illustrations that I could discover up to that date.

Some years ago I purchased a block of six of the first plate—2c. blue on bluish—and the fund of information I have drawn from this beautiful block, together with the aid it has been in locating the cliches of the first plates, is going to be the basis of this article, for practically all the new material has come from this source. It proved primarily that the first plates of these stamps were printed in two vertical rows of five cliches each and separated by a space 4 mm. wide.

It proved the location of cliches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and with marginal stamps for cliches 1 and 2 the deduction of the location of the two cliches 3 and 4 was a simple proposition, although, as these two cliches have been so moved about in later printing, I can only hope I have them exactly right in the plate.

Since October 1, 1902, when my first article on Hawaiian Numerals was printed in the *American Journal of Philately*, I have continued the study of these stamps, and, in glancing over that article, I find much interesting matter to me, but of little interest to others at the present day. Mr. Luff wrote an article entitled "Further Notes on the Hawaiian Numerals" in the same issue of the magazine, which I have also turned back to and studied with much interest and pleasure, and many of the points I will produce for the first time in this article were gleaned from reading *Mekeels' Weekly Stamp News* in its special Hawaiian number, issued January 25, 1902.

The foundation of the above articles were taken from the August issue of the *American Journal of Philately*, in an article entitled "The Plain Border Numerals of Hawaii," by John N. Luff, which contains a compilation of facts gathered up to that date.



There are no startling innovations to follow in this article. I have taken such proofs as have been gathered together since my first article, and placed them before my readers as they now seem right. Perhaps this book may be cast aside as obsolete in the future by the discovery of new evidence, and this would not be surprising, for many a keen collector who may read this will set about collecting, and I hope amplifying, if possible, the additional news I am now publishing.

Where I have questioned the date of the printing, delivery or issuing of these stamps I feel I have furnished sufficient corroborative evidence to convince the reader that the date I have selected is very near to the exact one.

The article by Warren H. Colson in *McKeels' Weekly Stamp News* of January 25, 1902, has greatly aided me in selecting the dates I am giving to the printing of the Numerals, and for the future I am going to place the 1861 issue 2c. rose, lithographed, on both vertical and horizontal laid paper, and the 2c. engraved, of 1864 issue, with the Numerals to show the part they took with these type-set issues and the uses they were put to. They were issued to supersede the type-set Numerals, but, owing to lack of facilities in delivery, or carelessness in the postoffice in ordering new supplies from Boston and New York, the Numerals were frequently again called into use.

The same reason as above can be given for the issuance of the two type-set plates of 5c. dark blue on bluish.

I regret that a large amount of data I had collected for this work was destroyed in the fire and earthquake of 1906, which delayed its publication, but fortunately the stamps with which this volume is illustrated were in London at the time (where they won the gold cup in the Championship Class) at the International Exhibition, and thus escaped destruction.



Grand Gold Medal, Mülhausen.  
1903

## CHAPTER III

# FIRST STAMP ISSUES OF HAWAII

*Issued October 1, 1851.*

### KNOWN AS MISSIONARY STAMPS.

TYPE-SET LOCAL PRINTING.

First printing— 2c. pale blue on thin bluish white paper.  
5c. pale blue on thin bluish white paper.  
13c. pale blue on thin bluish white paper.



Silver Medal, 1902

THE popular term "Missionary," by which this issue is commonly known, arose from the fact that nearly all the copies which have been found were on the correspondence from the missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands to their relatives and friends in the New England States and California. To the custom of preserving the letters in the envelopes, and keeping them as cherished remembrances from the absent ones, we owe the few specimens that are known of this rare issue.

The use for these denominations is best shown in an article written by Mr. Thos. G. Thrum in 1878. He states regarding the Postal law as follows:

"This important branch of the public service was not established until 1850 when, by Act of the Privy Council, it was established Dec. 21st, with H. M. Whitney as Postmaster. The same Act defined the postage rates at five cents per one-half ounce or part, on letters, and two cents on each paper. The Legislature of 1851 ratified this Act of the Privy Council and authorized the Postmaster to issue stamps of such denominations as was necessary. The *Polynesian*, of Sept. 13, 1851, published this law and makes the following mention: 'We publish in today's paper the Postoffice Law as amended and passed by the Legislature, which reduces it to five cents on all letters weighing

less than one-half ounce, and requires that the Hawaiian Postage on all letters sent foreign be prepaid. \* \* \* Postage to Oregon and California twelve cents; east of the Rocky Mountains thirteen cents, if prepaid. The above rates include the entire Hawaiian and United States Postage on single letters, and are an important reduction from the former rate of fifty cents. Postage on papers under the new United States Law is higher than formerly, being five cents, which, with the Hawaiian two cents, makes seven cents on a paper. \* \* \* The reduction of Postage here mentioned had reference to the change in the United States and not the Hawaiian.

“With the publication of the Law it went into effect, and on the 1st of October following the first Hawaiian Stamps were printed. In the *Polynesian* of October 4th, we find this first allusion or notice of them: ‘Postage Stamps of two, five and thirteen have been prepared and can now be had at the Postoffice.’ These are the first Numeral Stamps which were set up from types, with the figured or pattern border around the numerals and plain double line border around the whole, as the denominations mentioned agree with the Numerals issued, whereas the engraved ‘bust’ Stamps of Kamehameha III were only of five and thirteen cents. It is a matter of regret that no record was kept in the office, or can be found there, to throw light on any of the early emissions.

“The history of the thirteen-cent Stamp has been sought for with interest, as there is nothing in the rates that ever ruled at these islands that called for such a denomination. From the above quotation from the *Polynesian*, it must have been through a courteous arrangement with the San Francisco Postoffice which included also the prepaid United States and Sea Postage rates, for the second issued thirteen-cent Numeral and the engraved ‘bust’ thirteen-cent Stamp shows the joint interest. Our views in this matter we learn are fully corroborated by Mr. Whitney, who states that much credit is due the late J. B. Moore, who was Postmaster of San Francisco from 1850-52, for his many courteous acts and great assistance in the establishment of the Postal Department of these Islands. The Postage under this mutual arrangement was settled for at the end of each quarter. The Numeral Stamps—of this and subsequent issues—were struck off in the Government Printing Office in this city as they were required from time to time, and upon thin plain letter paper, such as was to be had at the time in the market, which accounts, in a measure, for the great variety of kinds. \* \* \*

“The emission of the plain bordered Numeral Stamps followed close upon the establishment of inter-island Postage, which we find to be by Act of the Legislature of 1859; prior to this all inter-island mail matter passed through the

office free, or by the hands of masters of coasters and others. The interest of Philatelists all over the world has been drawn to these emissions of Numeral Stamps, and various are the designs and uses assigned for them. For the benefit of all such we would state that these were issued to meet the requirements under the new inter-island Postage Law, which was the first necessity for a one-cent stamp. As before stated, these were gotten up in the Government Printing Office, and were set up in forms of ten for printing." Mr. Thrum does not mention that some of the Numerals were printed in the *Advertiser* office.

Mr. Wm. G. Irwin, who was connected with the postoffice during the Alva K. Clark and David Kalakaua *regime*, and is now one of the wealthy plantation owners and a prominent man of Honolulu and San Francisco, recently gave me the following description, which is interesting :

The postoffice in Honolulu was situated on Government ground, the building being called "Honolulu Hale." It fronted on Merchant Street and faced Kahumanu Street, which extended to the wharf or landing place in Honolulu harbor.

On the arrival of the mail at the dock it was carted up to the yard alongside the postoffice and taken in by the side door.

The postoffice was divided into two rooms. The front room contained a sorting table, the large fire-proof safe and shelves. The frontage of this room was taken up by the lock-boxes, which persons could open with their proper keys from the outside. There was also a window through which postal requirements were conducted. The rear room was a general sorting department, with a large table in the center and booths or partitions around it. These booths represented the different islands or important branch postoffices, and in sorting the mail it was thrown into these various booths, being afterwards gathered up, put in the mail pouches, taken to the wharf, and placed aboard the various coasting schooners running to the different islands.

Adjoining the postoffice on the right side was the stationery store of H. M. Whitney, the first postmaster. Mr. Whitney was also editor and publisher of the *Commercial Advertiser*. There was a window between the postoffice and this store, where customers could purchase stamps, mail letters, and make inquiries regarding same. On the left-hand side of the postoffice was the space or yard where the mail cart drove in to deliver or take the mail from or to the wharf. Across this yard was the building occupied by the *Polynesian* or Government Printing Office, where the Missionary stamps were printed in 1851.

Mr. Alva K. Clark, who was appointed postmaster to succeed Postmaster Jackson gives me the following account of early postal affairs, etc. He says:

"The Hawaiian Legislature did little or nothing except to regulate the rates of postage prior to his appointment and for some time afterward. There was no appropriation for salaries, nor was there any account of the postoffice earnings turned over to the Government. Mr. H. M. Whitney was the first postmaster, and assumed all the expenses and took all the profits, the Government being satisfied in knowing that the work was satisfactorily done and the mail distributed with as much facility as possible, providing it was not put to any expense in the matter."

The Honolulu Hale or Government house was originally occupied by the Government offices, and near by was the Government Printing Office, where the *Polynesian*, the Government newspaper, was printed, and other Government work attended to, including the later printing of the Numerals.

Mr. H. M. Whitney conducted a general stationery store and printing office, published the *Commercial Advertiser*, and printed the first Hawaiian Numerals in his establishment.

When the Government offices were moved up to or near Fort Street, Mr. Whitney leased the old building and divided it into two compartments. One of them he fitted up as a postoffice and the other he used for his printing office and stationery store.

When Mr. Joseph Jackson took charge of the postoffice he purchased the material Mr. Whitney had installed, including the postoffice boxes in the front of the building and the furniture and safe.

Mr. Jackson ordered his stamps of H. M. Whitney, who up to this time had handled all the stamp affairs. Jackson was in very delicate health and Mr. Clark, who was an intimate friend, made it a custom to assist Mr. Jackson when the heavy mails arrived, so that when Mr. Jackson died of consumption Mr. Clark was called to take charge of the office.

Mr. Alva K. Clark's parents went to Honolulu in the year 1828, and he was born there in the year 1831. At fourteen he went to Oahu College, and at eighteen he left the islands for Boston with Mr. Wm. D. Alexander and others, intending to enter Williams College, but his uncle in Boston prevailed on him to change his plans for a mercantile pursuit. In 1850 he met John Lewis of Honolulu, a merchant who came to Boston to purchase goods—Mr. Clark joined him and returned to Honolulu. Here he shortly afterward entered in partnership

with O. K. Gulick, the firm being Gulick & Clark. This firm soon dissolved, Mr. Gulick becoming a missionary, and Mr. Clark, purchasing two schooners, went into the coasting trade among the islands.

After the death of Jackson, Kamehameha IV appointed Clark Postmaster-General, and also appointed him Second Lieutenant in a company of soldiers, the King being Captain and Charles R. Bishop being First Lieutenant. The Civil War was taking place in the United States, and Mr. Clark caught the war fever and sailed for New York July 4, 1863, but, on account of his limited experience, failed to get a commission in the army. He went to the front, however, and was in Vicksburg after its surrender to General Grant.

Receiving an appointment as Collector of the Cotton Tax in Madison, La., he stayed in the South until the end of the war in 1865.

In 1869 he came to California and settled, but soon took a position on the steamer "Moses Taylor" and later on the "Mohonga," both of these boats making monthly trips to Honolulu.

Mr. Clark acted as accountant for several commercial houses until he finally retired from active life. I find his memory of the first years of the Inter Island postal service has been of great assistance to me in my work on the Numerals. Mr. Clark was the first postmaster to turn the postal revenue over to the Government.

There were several applicants for the position made vacant by Jackson's death, the most prominent being Mr. Joseph Carter, who was manager of H. M. Whitney's business, and who was very much disappointed when King Kamehameha IV appointed Mr. Clark to the position on September 1, 1859.

Mr. Clark says he only placed one order for stamps with Mr. Whitney, and that was shortly after he went into office, and Mr. Whitney practically duplicated the order he had filled for Postmaster Jackson.

There was some friction created about some of the furniture which Mr. Clark took over, and more feeling was occasioned when Mr. Clark insisted that all newspapers addressed to Mr. Whitney from the foreign exchanges of his paper should be charged the 1c. postage. When Mr. Whitney established postoffices on the other islands, many of the postmasters were also agents of Mr. Whitney's paper, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and, as Mr. Whitney would send his papers by the coasting schooners to these agents for distribution, Mr. Clark insisted that the various postmasters should use the 1c. stamps before the papers were distributed.

When Mr. Clark came to make his second requisition for stamps he did not go to Whitney, but went over to the Government Printing Office to place it. The manager, whose name was A. Fornander,\* took the commission, but went to Whitney, purchased the plate which had been formerly used, and printed the stamps on the paper the Government had in stock, which was somewhat different from that which Whitney had used.

When Mr. Clark took over the postoffice he continued to collect the \$600 quarterly rental for the postoffice boxes, and to absorb the revenue for the payment of salaries for himself and clerks. He also continued to maintain his former business and to operate the schooner, "Nettie Merrill," which was his property and carried freight, passengers and mail between Honolulu and Lahaina.

Some time in 1862 the manager of Whitney & Co. made a complaint to the Legislature regarding the absorption of the revenue for the postoffice boxes, and an investigation was ordered. About the same time the postoffice had been robbed, and Mr. Clark had quit placing the money in the safe, and had opened an account with the Bank of Bishop & Co., which was just across Merchant Street, but found he could not withdraw the funds, owing to some technicality. Finally every thing was adjusted by the revenues of the office being turned over to the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Spencer, and a regular salary was allowed the postmaster and assistants by the Government. As the looting of the postoffice plays an important part in the cause of the scarcity of the second issue of the 2c. lithographed stamp, I shall refer to it more fully later on.

Mr. Clark explains that the word "Keneta" on the 2c. lithographed that he ordered was as near a pronunciation a Kanaka could make of the word "cents," and the word "Leta" was also a make-shift word for the word "letter," and was not regular Hawaiian. The natives could not pronounce the words "Alva Clark," but called him "Alape Kalaka."

Regarding newspapers Mr. Clark states that the first paper published on the islands was called *The Friend*, and was edited by Mr. Damon, who was a seaman's chaplain, as distinguished from a missionary. This paper is still conducted by Sereno Bishop.\*\* The next paper started was the *Polynesian* by the Government, followed by the *Commercial Advertiser*, published by H. M. Whitney.

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\*Mr. A. Fornander was a very talented man and wrote a work of three volumes on the Polynesian races. It is considered the best history on these people ever published.

\*\*Rev. Dr. Sereno E. Bishop died at Honolulu March 24, 1909. Dr. Bishop made a specialty of the study of earthquakes. In September, 1883, he discovered the corona caused by the Krakatoa eruption and since known as Bishop's Ring.

The descriptions of the Missionary stamps referred to at the beginning of this article are in detail as follows:

## 1ST PRINTING.

## 2c. PALE BLUE ON BLUISH PAPER—UNPERFORATED.

(See Plate A.)



This stamp, as well as the 5c. and 13c., were printed in the *Polynesian* or Government Printing Office.

This plate consisted of two type-set forms or clichés set side by side, and showing slight variety in the make-up. They were printed with a space of about 2 mm. between them, or about the space usually found between the perforated stamps of today. While they are crude in their make-up, the general effect is pleasing to the eye, perhaps more so to those who can view a copy reposing on a leaf of their album.

Type I shows the "P" of "POSTAGE" directly under the center of the letter "H" of "HAWAIIAN."

Type II shows the word "POSTAGE" moved to the left so that the upright stroke of the "P" is directly under the first upright stroke of the "H" of "HAWAIIAN."

The illustration is of Type I.

A copy of Type II is in the Tapling Collection, and is classed among the greatest rarities of that famous collection. There are only about seven known copies of this stamp.



## 5c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH PAPER—IMPERFORATE.



This stamp was a change from the 2c. only as far as inserting the large central 5 in place of the 2 and changing the word "two" to "five."

Type I. (See Plate B.)

Type II. (See Plate B.)

This stamp is much rarer than the 13c., although both were used for foreign postage. I have chosen for my illustration of these stamps specimens on original cover, for the purpose of showing not only the stamps, but the cancellation in use at that date and the further hand stamps reading "Ship 6," indicating that the shipmaster collected 6 cents at that time in addition to the regular postage. Evidence goes to show that letters addressed to California or Oregon would be carried at that date for the above charges, but all letters for the Eastern States or Europe had to have the additional postage added in the United States stamps of the period and in sufficient amount to meet the United States rate.

## 13c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH PAPER—IMPERFORATE.



This stamp was issued at the same period as the 5c. The same frame being used, the central numeral 13 replacing the large central 5, and the figures

13 replacing the small 5 in the lower panel. A small additional scroll is added between 13 and cents to fill the space.

Type I. (See illustration.)

Type II. (See illustration.)

These stamps are not common, but are more frequently found than the 5c.

## 2ND PRINTING.

*Issued November, 1852.*

13c. LIGHT BLUE ON THIN BLUISH WHITE PAPER.

IMPERFORATE.



This issue shows a change from the preceding issue.

HAWAIIAN POSTAGE at the top of this stamp is changed to the letters "H. I. & U. S.," indicating "Hawaiian Islands and United States," and would go to prove even at this early date some arrangement must have existed by which the 13-cent stamp paid not only the 5-cent rate of Hawaiian Postage, but a 6-cent rate of the United States and a ship's toll of 2 cents. The ornament in the lower panel, between the figures 13 and the word cents, has also been changed from the two upright loops to a square containing four dots.

This illustration is from a severed pair and shows the correct positions of the two types 1 and 2. These stamps are of considerable rarity, being second only to the 2c. in that respect.

There is every reason to believe that the number of stamps printed in the Government Printing Office or H. M. Whitney's office were very few; for the so-called Missionary stamps are exceedingly rare.

## CHAPTER IV

### ILLUSTRATIONS

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Grand Gold Medal  
Mulhausen, 1903

**T**HE foregoing illustration of Numerals, as well as those following, are taken from specimens in my collection with the hope that collectors will appreciate the chance of comparing their stamps with the photographs. I have chosen to illustrate each separate stamp, instead of using the old plates as my predecessors have been forced to do by reason of the scarcity of these Numerals. Collectors will find by a careful comparison of their stamps with the cliches in the following plates their right location. Minute care must be taken as to the position of the joining of the rules at the corners, the exact position of the type and periods, and such defects as shown in the large center 2; for nearly every one of them has a distinguishing mark, found only by the most careful study, but easily remembered when found. A magnifying glass will bring out the lines in the photographs where they do not show strong in the prints. Numerals are unattractive illustrations at best on account of the absence of much variety. The cuts and medals I have selected to enliven the book are awards made to the stamps of Hawaii at various exhibitions. This collection is considered one of the most complete collections of any one country, and has taken over thirty years to gather together.

## CHAPTER V

### THE ENGRAVED ISSUE OF 1853



PORTRAIT OF KAMEHAMEHA III.

The Missionary stamps just described were followed by the engraved 5c. and 13c. stamps. They were ordered by H. M. Whitney from Boston, U. S. A., and have been fully described in other works, so I will not go into much detail.

They took the place of the two type-set stamps representing these denominations, the 2c. stamp having evidently been discontinued.

This issue was composed of a 5c. stamp and a 13c. stamp. The former for Hawaiian postage, and the latter for a rate of Hawaiian and United States postage combined: an arrangement that had evidently been entered into the previous year, as shown by the Missionary stamp of this value. This 5c. stamp remained in use until 1865, and were ordered as needed by each of the postmasters who held office during this period. The 13c. Missionary stamp was the most commonly used of that issue, and in ordering an engraved stamp of this denomination Mr. Whitney must have thought it very useful under the arrangement the Hawaiian office had with the San Francisco office.

Mr. A. K. Clark informs me, however, that with the growing mail business the use of the 13c. became unpopular, owing to the difficulty of making up the quarterly accounts with the San Francisco office: the balances seldom agreeing. It was found much easier to carry a stock of United States stamps for customers,

who could thus use the 5c. Hawaiian stamp together with the necessary amount of United States postage, which was one rate west of the Rocky Mountains, another rate west of Cincinnati, and another rate further east. At various times this United States rate was changed.

I will refer to the 1856-57 and 1861 issues of this 5c. stamp, and the 1864 issue of the 5c. and 13c. stamp, in a later chapter.



Highest Award, San Francisco, 1902

## CHAPTER VI

# HAWAIIAN NUMERALS



Silver Medal, 1901

THE first printing of the type-set stamp authorized by the Legislature of 1859 took place early in that year, and, while they were not actually put in use until August 1st, they were distributed among the various islands and postoffices long before that. I have seen a cancelled pair which were sent on a letter from Honolulu to Lahaina on April 27, 1859, as evidenced by a letter contained in the envelope dated at that time. I have many other covers of the same correspondence, the recipient being in the habit of endorsing on the outside of the envelope the date of the written letter, and the cancellation stamp of the Honolulu postoffice is confirmatory. The list I have with authentic dates is as follows, from Plate I, Plate III (IB), Plate VI (III), and Plate IX (IIC):

### KNOWN DATES OF USED HAWAIIAN NUMERALS.

- Apr. 27, 1859—Pair 2c. black on greyish  
Cliches Nos. 3 and 4, Plate IB
- Aug. 21, 1859—2c. light blue on bluish  
Cliche No. 6, Plate I
- Oct. 1, 1859—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 4, Plate IB
- Dec. 8, 1859—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 7, Plate IB
- Jan. 11, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 6, Plate IB
- Jan. 24, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 8, Plate III
- Jan. 29, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 10, Plate III

- Feb. 18, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 3, Plate IIC
- Mar. 20, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 9, Plate III
- Mar. 28, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 2, Plate IIC
- Apr. 2, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 10, Plate IIC
- Apr. 7, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 3, Plate IB
- Apr. 12, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 6, Plate IIC
- May 2, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 2, Plate IIC
- June 9, 1860—2c. black on greyish  
Cliche No. 4, Plate IIC

The first printing was evidently of a very small number of stamps, for we have the letters of Postmaster Jackson showing that some of the principal offices received only ten and twenty sheets of twenty-five stamps to each sheet, or from 250 to 500 in all.

The stamps were printed in plates of ten cliches, set in two vertical rows of five each. Each cliche was 20 mm. by 30 mm., and there was no variation in the size of the plates, excepting where the two vertical rows were separated by one piece of furniture or strip about 4 mm. wide, or by two pieces of furniture which separated the vertical rows to twice the distance or  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. The only reason I can give for this change is that the stamps, being imperforate, probably tore into each other, and the wider space was deemed more satisfactory.

H. M. Whitney used ordinary letter paper for the Numerals, and the impression of the plates of ten stamps would go on each sheet five times, making fifty stamps to the sheet. Subsequently the sheet would be cut in two, making a sheet of twenty-five. (See Plates XV and XIX.) They were issued by Postmaster-General Jackson in this form.

The horizontal stamps were separated by a space of 2 mm. throughout all the printings.

It is interesting to hear from the printer, and we have an extract of a letter written by Mr. Charles Hustace of Honolulu, as follows:

"Knowing the man who printed the stamps, I went to him and asked him all kinds of questions. He was in charge of the *Polynesian* printing office when the stamps were printed, and says that the plates were set up by hand and contained ten to twenty stamps. The printing was done on what he called English wove, and they were not particular what kind of paper was used. The plates were set up, the stamps printed, then he would gum them, and hang them up in the loft to dry, under lock and key. When dried, he would press them and deliver them to the Minister of the Interior—not the Postmaster. The plates he would put in his safe, where no one could get at them but himself, and he says he destroyed the plates himself."

We now know that the Numerals were set up in plates of ten, and that the same material was used for the printing of all the Numerals until the year 1866, when their use was discontinued. We also know that the paper they were printed on was selected for a certain printing in each case, as will be shown later.

Mr. Hustace probably talked with the printer who printed the stamps after 1863.

"Filatelic Facts and Fallacies" published in 1898 some interesting letters regarding Hawaiian Postoffice affairs. I have taken some notes from the same that are pertinent to the Numeral issue, and will proceed to quote them now, as they will be referred to later on.

Many of the local postmasters throughout the islands at this time were missionaries. The stamps referred to in the following letters are the Numerals.

July 5, 1859—Postmaster-General Jackson sent to Kohala Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each, or 500 2-cent stamps, "to commence with," noting in letter the "1-cent paper stamp are not yet ready for distribution, and will not be much used."

July 5, 1859—He sent to Kawaihae Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each, and states: "I should send more but that our supply is limited."

July 5, 1859—He sent to Laupahoehoe Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each, "To begin with."

July 8, 1859—He sent to Hilo Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each, and states: "To be used after August 1st on all Inter-island letters, and from that date you will please decline receiving any letters for



the mail that are unpaid. I will furnish the other postmasters on your island, presuming the list as published in the *Advertiser* is correct. Your mail carriers should be instructed that after August 1st they will not be permitted to carry unstamped letters outside the mail, and also captains of coasters."

- July 8, 1859—He sent to Hamakua Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each.
- July 8, 1859—He sent to Kua. Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each. With the same instruction as given Hilo Postoffice.
- July 9, 1859—He sent to Waimea Postoffice 20 sheets of 25 each.
- July 9, 1859—He sent to Makawao Postoffice, Maui, 20 sheets of 25 each.
- July 14, 1859—He sent to Kaneohe Postoffice 10 sheets of 25 each.
- July 12, 1859—Postmaster Jackson answered an inquiry from the postoffice at Lahaina by stating: "The new postoffice law makes provision for Inland Postage. The term 'Inland Postage' being used in contradistinction to foreign postage and it is meant to embrace all letters conveyed over any mail route within the kingdom."
- July 14, 1859—He sent to Waialua Postoffice 10 sheets of 25 each.
- July 14, 1859—He sent to Lahaina Postoffice 100 sheets of 25 each—"which you will have the kindness to distribute among the various postmasters in Maui according to the size of the district in which they severally reside."
- July 15, 1859—He sent to Hanelei Postoffice, Kauai, 20 sheets of 25 each.
- July 15, 1859—He sent to Nawiliwili Postoffice, Kauai, 20 sheets of 25 each.
- July 29, 1859—He sent to Hilo Postoffice a second remittance of 50 sheets of 2-cent stamps, 25 to each sheet; 10 sheets of 1-cent stamps, 25 to each sheet.
- Aug. 9, 1859—He sent to Lahaina Postoffice a second remittance of 100 sheets of the 2c. and 20 of the 1c., amounting to \$55.00.
- Sept. 16, 1859—Postmaster-General Clark writes to Rev. L. Lyons, postmaster at Waimea, as follows: "You can receive postage on letters in money and forward the letters down to us to be charged to your account on our books, excepting Inter-island postage of 2 cents per half-ounce: the latter postage must be paid by a stamp placed on the letter. As we have no seals to forward to different post-

masters, you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamp on letters sent by you through the mail with ink. I herewith enclose the stamps you order, and would say 5 cents will pay the postage to California on single letters."

Jan. 17, 1860—Postmaster-General Clark wrote to Postmaster Bartow at Lahaina: "I have not ordered any obliterating stamp for Lahaina, as I am unwilling on uncertainties to incur any expense that may be useless. It is a question whether the coming Legislature will continue the postage law. If it is abolished, stamps of any kind will be of no use. If they continue the law I will procure a stamp for Lahaina at once."

May 14, 1860—Postmaster-General Clark wrote to Postmaster Bartow at Lahaina: "One-cent Hawaiian stamps are intended only for mailing papers between the islands. If used on papers for the United States three are necessary, as postage on papers to the United States must be prepaid or they will not be forwarded. I enclose \$5.00 of 1 cent stamps."

Nov. 4, 1863—Postmaster Kalakaua ordered first engraved 2-cent stamp.

June 24, 1864—Kalakaua, Postmaster, acknowledges to National Bank Note Co. receipt of two cases of stamps (2c. vermilion engraved), "Not good portrait," etc.

Sept. 19, 1864—Postmaster Kalakaua advises the United States Postmaster Perkins at San Francisco that he has received his letter advising a change in postage, so that the United States postage is 10 cents. "Have published same in the *Commercial Advertiser* and sent posters to the various island postoffices to be displayed." (Kalakaua was wrong and misinterpreted the letter of Perkins.)

Nov. 13, 1864—Perkins writes answer to above and calls attention to the mistake.

Dec. 14, 1864—Postmaster at Honolulu writes to Perkins. He has received the above and has "issued printed notice (enclosing copy) notifying the public of the change from 10 cents United States postage to 3 cents in the future."

Pending this error Kalakaua ordered the 5c. and 13c. (1853 design) to meet the change, and then found the 13c. useless. They are stated by Kenyon to have been ordered November 30 (?), 1864. (See special article at end of work on Numerals.)

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- May 14, 1860—Postmaster-General Clark wrote to Postmaster Bartow at Lahaina: "One-cent Hawaiian stamps are intended only for mailing papers between the islands. If used on papers for the United States three are necessary, as postage on papers to the United States must be prepaid or they will not be forwarded. I enclose \$5.00 of 1 cent stamps."
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- Feb. 24, 1865—William Irwin from Honolulu Postoffice writes Moens: "We are out of the 5-cent stamps. We issued the enclosed 5c. while awaiting fresh supply from the United States."
- Mar. 6, 1865—Postmaster-General Kalakaua dictated the following letter to J. H. Coney, postmaster at Hilo: "Your order for 5-cent Hawaiian and 5-cent United States stamps I am unable to furnish, being entirely out of them, and having been obliged to send to the United States for a fresh supply. The 3-cent and 2-cent United States are the only kinds we have, and which I forward you by this mail in place of the 5-cent stamps. You will have to collect the Hawaiian postage of 5c. in money until the stamps can be procured."
- Apr. 5, 1865—A. P. Brickwood orders more 2c. and a new engraved 5c. with head of Kam. V to replace the old type, with head of Kam. III.
- May 13, 1866—Postmaster-General A. P. Brickwood wrote to the National Bank Note Company, enclosing \$140.00, and ordering (as they retain the plate) 2,000 impressions (sheets?) 5c. Portrait Kam. V, 4,000 impressions 2c. Kam. IV.
- Apr. 27, 1867—Postmaster-General Brickwood wrote to Postmaster at Ulupolakua: "Enclosed herewith please find 4 sheets of 5-cent Hawaiian stamps amounting to \$10.00. We have no American stamps. Two Hawaiian fives affixed to a single letter is the same as paying postage through in cash, and when sent to this office will be forwarded to its destination with the impression of our office stamp in red ink, 'United States postage paid,' upon it. We account for all foreign postage received on letters and papers to the San Francisco Postmaster."
- This same advice is given to W. L. Conway, postmaster at Kawaikae, and mentions "make use of the Hawaiian 5-cent and 2-cent stamp."
- Apr. 16, 1868—A clerk in the Honolulu postoffice wrote to the Postmaster-General of Peru acknowledging receipt of Peruvian stamps and states: "I enclose you herewith specimens of each denomination of Hawaiian Postage Stamps now in use and out of use. The two 5-cent stamps with head, and the two with figure '5' in the center are out of use, and are the last of that issue remaining in this office."

Thus the Honolulu Postoffice was out of 5-cent stamps on March 6, 1865, but there were 5-cent stamps of 1853 on hand up to this latter date.

The Hawaiian Government had no coinage of its own in the early 60's. All foreign coins were in circulation. Five-cent pieces or silver of that value were practically unknown, 10-cent values were scarce. The Spanish bit ( $12\frac{1}{2}$ c.) and 25-cent values were more common. It is reasonable to suppose parties purchasing stamps would buy a sheet or more at a time.

The word "plate" has been used by other writers to describe the ten stamps that compose the setting of these Numerals. I have adopted the word and will use the word "printing" to describe the different issues that were taken from the plate. The collector must bear in mind that the material which composed the one plate was used in each printing, with the necessary changes occasioned by the changes from the 1c. to the 2c. and 5c.

In describing individual stamps I will use the word "cliche," with which all collectors have become familiar.

For the convenience of collectors I shall now give a list of the printings as I believe them to have been issued, and opposite each I will give the plates as they have been labeled by collectors to the present, thus each collector can retain his method of designating his plates.

My collection is now plated and numbered Nos. I to XIX (as per the plates in the cover pocket).

The printings referred to are as follows:

Printed about April, 1859, by H. M. Whitney

1ST PRINTING—*Issued August 1, 1859, by Postmaster-General JOSEPH JACKSON*  
(Small quantity; soon exhausted)

1c. light blue on bluish white.....IA  
2c. light blue on bluish white.....I  
2c. black on greyish.....IB

2ND PRINTING—*Issued October (?) 1859, by Postmaster-General ALVA K. CLARK*

Printed by H. M. Whitney

(Larger quantity)

2c. light blue on bluish white.....IIB  
1c. light blue on bluish white.....IIA  
2c. black on greyish.....III  
2c. black on grey white.....III

3RD PRINTING—*Issued February (?) 1860*, by Postmaster-General ALVA K. CLARK

Printed by the Government Printing Office

(Large quantity)

- 1c. black on greyish.....II
- 2c. black on greenish.....IIC
- 2c. black on greyish.....IIC
- 2c. black on grey white.....IIC

LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE 1861 TO SUPERSEDE NUMERALS

PORTRAIT "KAMEHAMEHA IV"

Ordered from Boston, U. S. A.

- 2c. Rose on vertical laid paper
- 2c. Rose on horizontal laid paper

1862—Second order for these (carmin rose shade) was destroyed,  
compelling a return to Numerals

4TH PRINTING—*Issued October (?) 1862*, by Postmaster-General ALVA K. CLARK

Printed by the Government Printing Office

- 1c. black on white wove.....IV
- 2c. black on white wove.....V
- 2c. black on deep grey blue.....VA

5TH PRINTING—*Issued January (?) 1863*, by Postmaster-General ALVA K. CLARK

Printed by the Government Printing Office

- 2c. dark blue on bluish.....VB

6TH PRINTING—*Issued April (?) 1864*, by Postmaster-General DAVID KALAKAUA

- 1c. black on yellowish white laid.....VII
- 2c. black on yellowish white laid.....VIII

ENGRAVED ISSUE MAY, 1864, TO SUPERSEDE THE NUMERALS AND THE

2c. LITHOGRAPHED

250,000 ordered from American Bank Note Co., N. Y.

PORTRAIT OF KAMEHAMEHA IV

- 2c. vermilion, engraved, perforated

7<sup>TH</sup> PRINTING—*Issued February, 1865*, by Postmaster-General DAVID KALAKAUA

Printed by the Government Printing Office

5c. blue on blue grey (Provisional).....VI  
5c. black on white wove.....VIA

8<sup>TH</sup> PRINTING—*Issued June, 1865*, by Postmaster-General A. P. BRICKWOOD

Printed by the Government Printing Office

2c. blue on white wove (Provisional)..... X  
1c. blue on white wove (regular issue).....IX

9<sup>TH</sup> PRINTING—*Issued 1865-1866*, by Postmaster-General A. P. BRICKWOOD

Printed by the Government Printing Office

5c. blue on blue grey (Inter-island).....XI  
Provisional                      Error

May, 1866—From this date the engraved 2c. and 5c. were regularly supplied

.....1870—1c. Numeral was superseded by 1c. violet engraved

We will now proceed to take up the printings in their order and go into the technical reasons as to how the arrangements have been arrived at.

I will continue to use the old plate designations in the descriptions, as all collections are arranged that way.

#### 1<sup>ST</sup> PRINTING.

*Issued August 1, 1859.*

*a* 1c. light blue on bluish.....IA  
*b* 2c. light blue on bluish.....I  
*c* 2c. black on greyish.....IB

While the law creating these stamps went into effect August 1, 1859, they were printed some months before that date and were circulated throughout the islands—a difficult thing in those days, as many of the postoffices had no means of regular communication with Honolulu, the capital of the Kingdom. (See letters of Postmaster Jackson.) The stamps were printed by H. M. Whitney and supplied to Jackson, who distributed them.



## B

## THE 2c. BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate II.)

(Printed with the two vertical strips of five separated by a space of 4 mm.)

It is almost certain the 1c. blue on bluish was printed first, although not ready for issuance as soon as the 2c. stamps of this printing, but I shall proceed to describe the setting of the 2c. blue on bluish, as we have practically complete evidence of its construction.

The first data I had for the reconstruction of this plate was the discovery and purchase of a block of six, consisting of cliches Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. (See Plate II showing the two vertical strips of five were printed 4 mm. apart.) Nos. 1 and 2 were found with top margins, and 3 and 4 were the two remaining cliches to be located. This was accomplished by finding a pair of these two cliches of the 2c. black on greyish (Plate IB of this printing), and I have every reason to think their position would be the same in this plate—in fact, I have a copy of Cliche No. 2 with the top line of No. 4 showing, but this I considered only slight evidence until the discovery of the pair mentioned, which was confirmatory.

The large 2 of No. 6 of this plate has a peculiar break in it, and, as this large 2 appears in Cliche No. 2 of Plate IIB (2c. blue on bluish), with marginal evidences that prove its location, and, as there is only one, with this break, of these large 2's, my selection of No. 2 of this plate is no doubt correct.

No. 1 of this plate not only shows marginal evidences that locate it, but it has the papermaker's imprint; and I find that this imprint is in nearly every instance found on Cliche No. 1 of the plate. A variety of Cliche No. 10 shows the "I" of "INTER" dropped down.

## A

## THE 1c. BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate I.)

(Printed with vertical strips of five 4 mm. apart.)

The plate is reconstructed from the above-described companion plate, with the necessary changes from 2c. to 1c., and from the evidence found in the description to follow: of the companion plate 2c. black on greyish (Plate IB).

There are peculiarities of these clichés which have their individuality as connected with the stamps of this setting, and it is only by reference to the plates of the succeeding setting (second printing) that the difference can be properly explained. Clichés Nos. 1 and 9 bear slight resemblances to each other, but the large 1 in the center of each show differences.

## C

## THE 2c. BLACK ON GREYISH WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate III.)

(Printed with vertical strips of five 4 mm. apart.)

The reconstruction of this plate was primarily based on the block of six heretofore described and illustrated.

By glancing at the tabulation of the printings of the Numerals, it will be seen that each printing consisted of one plate of the 1c. and two plates of the 2c.—the latter plates segregated by a change of the color of the ink, or a change of the color of the paper. The first two printings seemed to consist of a change in inking the press—the later printings of a change in the color of the paper; evidently a much easier process for the printer. What peculiarity or desire for these varieties existed at the time or in the legislative act that created the issue, we have no data at present to go by.

I have discovered a pair, No. 3 and 4, of this printing which was mailed from the Honolulu postoffice on April 27th, and I have a letter from the



owner (a daughter of the addressee) stating that the letter was dated with the year 1859. This date is such an early one I can only offer a reason for its use at that time as follows:

When the Legislature passed the postal law, which called for a stamp to be prepared, what would be more natural than to appoint some person to get up the design. Professor William D. Alexander was in charge of Oahu College, Honolulu, at that time, and might have been the party selected; and, if the design was accepted, he may have used a pair of these stamps from the first printing in writing to his fiance. In any event, he evidently took an early interest in them.\* The two stamps were on a letter written by him, and I have No. 8 of this plate on a letter written to him later, but there is no date on the envelope to give the exact month. Mr. John N. Luff has shown me a photograph of a vertical pair which I locate as Nos. 3 and 5.

I have No. 8 on the original cover, showing a portion of No. 6 on the top margin and No. 7 on the left-hand margin. All rights and lefts show a space of only 4 mm. between stamps.

Nos. 9 and 10 both have peculiarities only seen in the first printing, for the large 2 of No. 9 (No. 10 in Plate IIC) is without blotches and No. 10 has the bent rule and HAWAIIAN POSTAGE 19 mm., which only appears in this printing and in No. 9 of Plate IIB (excepting the cliché 1c. white laid Pl. VII. of which more later on).

No. 2 of this plate has a slanting "I" of "INTER," which appears in this plate and no other.

No. 2 of this plate has a variety of the above in the word "ISLANI," instead of "ISLAND."

---

\*Mr. Clark tells me he does not think Professor Alexander had anything to do with the stamps, but he does not know who did design them.

No. 3 of this plate shows the variety "NTER" instead of "INTER."

No. 10 of this plate shows "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" 19 mm. in length and has the bent rule in lower right-hand corner.



2

3

10

I have seen in the collection of E. T. Osborn an early print of this stamp, the paper showing spots of the blue ink used in printing the previous stamp.

There is every reason to believe that there was a very small quantity of the first printings made.

The letters of Postmaster Jackson indicate that some of the larger towns only received from 250 to 500 stamps of the 2c. and none of the 1c., which were only issued to postoffices in towns where newspapers existed, or where the newspaper proprietor had agents. They were printed and circulated prior to August 1, 1859, and there is every reason to believe the supply in the Honolulu Postoffice was very quickly exhausted, so that a second printing was found to be necessary.

On August 14th, two weeks after the postal law went into effect, Postmaster Jackson died of consumption, Mr. Irwin informs me, for on that date Alva K. Clark became acting postmaster, and on September 1st, two weeks later, was appointed Postmaster-General.

We have seen that even before the law went into effect Jackson was sending out stamps on a second requisition to Hilo Postoffice, which had originally received 20 sheets and now demanded 50 sheets more of the 2c. and 25 sheets of the 1c.

Lahaina Postoffice originally received 100 sheets on July 14th, and on August 9th Jackson was compelled to send 100 sheets of the 2c. and 20 sheets of the 1c.

It is reasonable to suppose that one of the first acts of the new Postmaster-General would be to order a new lot of stamps to meet the demand.

Mr. Clark made a requisition on Mr. Carter, Mr. H. M. Whitney's manager, for these stamps. As their business relations were somewhat strained, he does not remember the printing of them, but supposed, until I showed him the different plates, that they were a part of the original order placed by Joseph Jackson, as to his mind they were the same in every respect.

I place them as follows:

## 2ND PRINTING.

*Issued October (?) 1859.*

- |          |  |     |
|----------|--|-----|
| <i>a</i> | 2c. light blue on bluish white wove paper..... | IIB |
| <i>b</i> | 1c. light blue on bluish white wove paper..... | IIA |
| <i>c</i> | 2c. black on greyish white wove paper.....     | III |

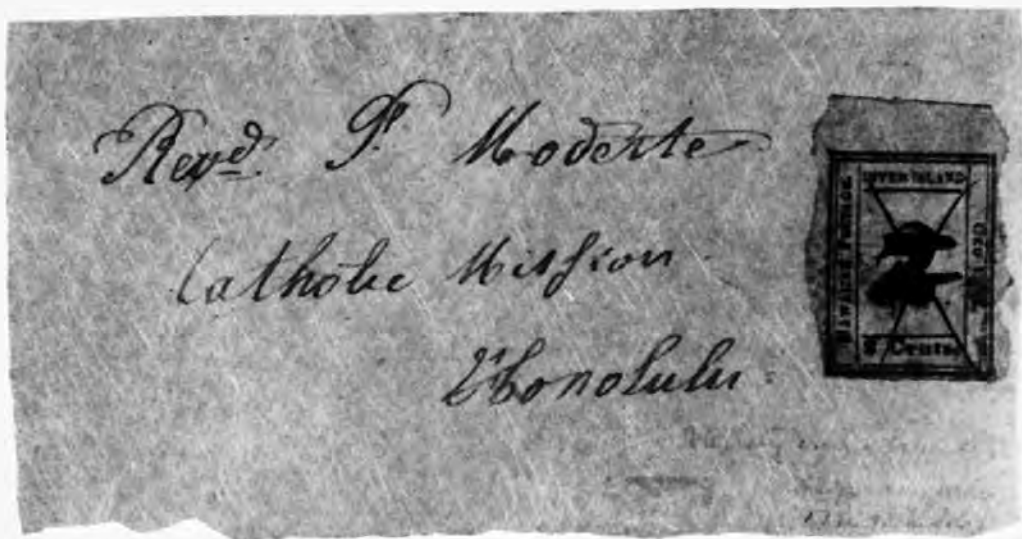
## A

## 2c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate IV.)

Printed with vertical strips separated by space of 4 mm.

There is some data to show the locations of many of these cliches. I illustrate No. 6 (located by margin) of Plate II—compare it with No. 5 of this plate (located by margins): they are the same cliches but transposed in the two plates.



No. 1—Plate IV.



6

We locate No. 1 by the top margins and the fact that it has the paper-maker's imprint.

No. 2 is located by top margins and a peculiarity of "R" of "INTER."

No. 7 is located by a copy of No. 5, with the top part of No. 7 showing on lower margin.

The two vertical strips of five, with the exception of Cliches 1 and 2 in this printing, are reversed from their order in the 1st printing.

Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 have small peculiarities which are recognizable.

Nos. 9 and 10 are plated by bottom marginal lines. No. 9 has the spread rule, allowing "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" to drop down to a spread of 20 mm. and No. 10 appearing for the first time with the blotchy large 2 in center of stamp. By "blotchy" I mean that the large central numeral has a large white spot on the flag and another on the lower part of the body, that there is a dent on the upper side of the flag and another on the lower side of the ball, and that the stem is broken near the point of juncture with the flag. This word "blotchy" will be used for brevity to describe this 2 in following plates. A variety of No. 10 shows the "I" of "INTERISLAND" raised. The large 2 of Cliche No. 6 of Plate I is now in Cliche No. 2. The large 2 of Cliche No. 3 of Plate I is now in Cliche No. 1.

### B

#### 1c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate V.)

Printed with vertical strips 4 mm. apart.

There is every reason to suppose a natural sequence would be followed in the printing of these stamps, and as the form was set up with the 2c. stamps, that

the printer would proceed with the printing of these stamps before he changed the form to the 1c. On the other hand, his press was inked up with the light blue ink requisite for this printing, and we can only suppose the printer found it easier to change the form of type than the ink on the press.

Most of these cliches are easily located by their general resemblance to the cliches of the preceding printing, while they have marked changes from the cliches of the 1c. of the 1st printing. I believe my illustration to be practically correct of this plate, and can only hope that information may be produced later to confirm it. I have, for want of any other information, placed the cliches of this plate in the order they appear in the 2c. plate.

Cliche No. 1 is practically identical with the 2c. of this plate, showing the upward slant of the rule over the word "cent."

Cliche No. 9 has "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" 21 mm. in length, which does not appear in the 1st printing. This plate shows printings on two thicknesses of paper.



8

Variety—Cliche No. 8: the lower panel contains only the letters "nt" for "1 cent."

C

2c. BLACK ON GREY WHITE WOVE PAPER.

2c. BLACK ON GREYISH WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate VI.)

Printed with vertical strips 4 mm. apart.

The reconstruction of this plate is based mainly on the illustration handed down to us by Moens, and I shall adopt that setting, with the exception of Cliche No. 9, until further data proves it wrong.

The existence of this plate has been called into question, but that this plate did exist (however the cliches may have been arranged) can hardly be questioned in face of present evidence. I illustrate No. 9 of this plate (see Plate C), showing part of No. 10, proving conclusively that this particular cliche belongs to neither of the old plates, IIB nor IIC. On the same page is illustrated No. 9 of Plate IIC, with explanatory notes above each stamp. (See Plate C.)

The stamps are themselves different from the stamps of the 1st printing (Plate IB), although they are printed with the vertical rows 4 mm. apart as in that printing. They are in many respects similar to the 2c. black on greyish, Plate IIC (next printing), but this latter is printed with the vertical cliches  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. apart and there are minor changes between cliches in Plate IIB and Plate IIC from the cliches of this printing.

From the illustration of the plate it can be observed that Cliches 8 and 10 were a vertical pair—they are on original covers and were mailed to the same party—one letter on January 24, 1860, and the next letter (with Cliche 10) on January 28, 1860.

These dates show they were issued before Plate IIC, as the earliest cancellation we can find on the latter is February 18, 1860.

Both these cliches show part of adjacent stamps on the left-hand margin, showing the plate was printed with the vertical rows 4 mm. apart.

I locate Nos. 9 and 10 of this plate by a copy of No. 9 with the raised central 2 showing a portion of No. 10 on the right margin.



9—Raised 2

No. 9 of this plate always has the large central 2 raised out of place. This variety occurs in no other plate.



No. 3 of this plate has the word "INTERISLAND" slightly raised from the normal position. The period after cents is always raised or broken: a distinction from Cliche No. 2 of Plate IIC.

No. 10 has a variety with island spelled "ISLANI." I locate No. 8 of this plate by having No. 9 with a portion of 8 showing.

This No. 8 is Cliche No. 6 in Plate IIC, and further proves the existence of two separate printings.

Nos. 1 and 4 of this plate have variations from Plate IIC as has No. 3. Cliche No. 5 has generally the "J" between INTER and ISLAND, as shown in the illustration.



5

There are evidences that there was a larger emission from this printing, as the stamps are more readily found than the 1st printing, but, whatever the stock was, it soon became exhausted and another printing was found to be necessary.

Postmaster Clark was not a believer in the postal law and did not think stamps were necessary, so his first order had evidently not been large. The Legislature met in January, and as soon as he found the law was continued he placed his second order, which I conclude was issued early in February, as the first cancelled date we have of this printing is February 18, 1860. He placed the requisition with A. Fornander, instead of H. M. Whitney. This order was the following:

## 3RD PRINTING.

*Issued about February, 1860.*

- a 1c. black on greyish wove paper.....Plate II  
 b 2c. black on greenish wove paper..... “ IIC  
 c 2c. black on greyish and grey white wove paper..... “ IIC

## A

## 1c. BLACK ON GREYISH WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate VII.)

Printed with vertical strips 8¼ mm. apart.

This plate is the earliest printing we have record of where a complete uncut sheet of the ten cliches has been found, and is the first plate to show a width of 8¼ mm. between the two vertical rows of five. Our illustration shows conclusively just how the cliches were placed, and again it seems a singular matter that the setting was changed from the plate of the former printing as laid away in the safe from its last use, but there are evidences that after the 1-cent stamps were printed in the shape we know they were, that the plate was reset for the 2-cent stamps of this printing and the cliches changed from the order they occupy in this plate. These general changes may have been made by A. Fornander, as this was the first lot that was printed in the Government Printing Office.

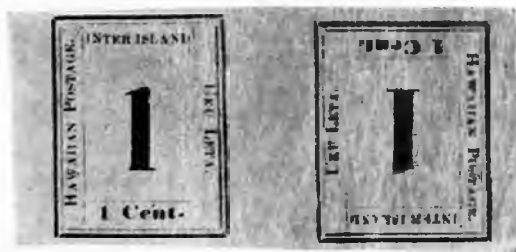


3



1

These 1-cent stamps are seldom found used, and a used copy therefore is highly prized by the collector.



The illustration shows a so-called *tete beche* caused by the printer reversing the paper for another impression of the plate.

## B

## 2c. BLACK ON GREENISH WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate VIII.)

Printed with vertical strips  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. apart.

This plate has been reconstructed from the 2c. black on greyish of this printing, a description of which follows. The use of this greenish paper, to my mind, was to do away with the changing of ink on the press, and yet for some reason to preserve a distinguishing mark from the 2c. black on greyish or grey white. I place it next to the printing of the 1c., for the reason it is a very scarce stamp and generally found in a used condition; and I think very few were printed as compared with this printing of the 2c. black on greyish and the 2c. black on grey white. These latter are much more common than any of the Numerals so far described, and the plate might have been used more than once without changes for printing these stamps. There are no particular varieties of this stamp and the unused are quite rare. I am convinced the next printing took place without any changes in the location of the cliches for this plate.

Note that Cliche No. 3 of this plate has the same bent rule just over the words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" that occurs in Cliche No. 1 of the preceding, and Cliche 3 of the following plate, but this bent rule does not appear in the earlier plates at all.

The idea has always existed, and Mr. Wm. Irwin mentioned to me within the last fortnight, that, on stamps being ordered by the Government, the printer

would send out and take any quality or color of paper and use it indiscriminately; but the fact remains that there is a regular sequence shown in the orders given, and there were always two colors of ink or two colors of paper used. The paper most commonly used is the greyish paper used in the 1st, 2nd and the following printing:

## C

2c. BLACK ON GREY WHITE WOVE PAPER.

2c. BLACK ON GREYISH WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate IX.)

Printed with vertical strips  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. apart.

This plate has been reconstructed by

A strip of 3, showing	Cliches 6-8 and 10
A pair, showing	" 4 and 6
A strip, showing	" 5 and 7

Cliches 1 and 2 proven by top marginal paper.

Cliches 9 and 10 proven by bottom marginal paper.

The only other cliche to be proved is Cliche No. 3, and this is proven by the frame which has an inner bent rule over "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" and the large central "2" which has a break in the line above the ball and a flat back to the body. Mr. Luff had a copy of No. 1, showing the top line of No. 3 below it.

It is the only frame or cliche which is unaccounted for out of the 10 cliches of the 1c. of this printing, so the proof of location is practically assured.

No. 2 of this plate has words "INTER ISLAND" at the top slightly raised, and the general appearance of the stamp is very similar to No. 3 of Plate III, but careful comparison shows slight differences. This stamp must have been issued about February, 1860, and, as there were no other Numerals issued according to data until about October, 1862, there must have been several printings made of the plate, which accounts for the fact that this printing is found on several qualities of paper, although they are the same as to general color. I have seen this stamp on thin onion skin or semi-transparent paper.

Cliche No. 3 is the same frame as Cliche No. 1 of the 1c., and has the bent inside rule over "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." This bent rule does not appear in either plate of the 1st and 2nd printing, and is the distinguishing mark that locates it in this setting. I have a copy of Cliche No. 2 showing the error with No. 9 printed on the back.

No. 2 words "INTER ISLAND" raised in top panel.

No. 9 HAWAIIAN POSTAGE 21 mm.

No. 10 blotchy "2."

No. 5 broken "D" in ISLAND, making it read "ISLANI."

It was after this printing, evidently, that the Postoffice Department desired better stamps, so an order was placed for them in Boston; and, as they were intended to supersede the Numerals, but did not succeed in doing so, I will give their history on the following pages.



## CHAPTER VII

### THE LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE OF 1861

2c. ON VERTICALLY LAID PAPER.

2c. ON HORIZONTALLY LAID PAPER.



In Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal* (December 31, 1900) appears an article entitled the "Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii," which contains information on the 2c. rose lithographed.

"H. L." quotes the *Polynesian* of September 13, 1851, as follows:

"The *Polynesian* of September 13, 1851, published the Postoffice law that had just been passed, and made the following note upon it:

"We publish in today's paper the Postoffice law as amended and passed by the Legislature, which reduces it to five cents on all letters weighing less than one-half-ounce, and requires that the Hawaiian Postage on all letters sent foreign be prepaid. \* \* \* Postage to Oregon and California, twelve cents; east of the Rocky Mountains, thirteen cents, if prepaid, or nineteen cents if the United States Postage is not prepaid. The above rates include the entire Hawaiian and United States Postage on single letters, and are an important reduction from the

former rate of fifty cents. Postage on papers under the new United States law is higher than formerly, being five cents, which, with the Hawaiian two cents, makes seven cents on a paper.' ”

“H. L.” continues his article by stating :

“On October 4, 1851, the same paper announced that postage stamps of the values of 2, 5 and 13 cents had been prepared, and could be obtained at the postoffice.

“There were, therefore, stamps of three values in use in 1851. Two of these, the 5c. and 13c., were replaced by the stamps of May, 1853, and the 2c., as it now appears, in 1855—not in 1862, as stated in Moens’ Catalogue. This last stamp paid the inland rate for newspapers sent to the United States, and the 5c. the United States postage for single-rate letters (newspapers ?), or the postage on a letter for the interior; the 13c. covered the inland rate, 5c., and United States rate, 8c. Accounts between the two countries were settled at the end of every quarter.”

“H. L.” is unintentionally in error. There were few papers published that had use for the 2c. (Missionary) issued for that purpose, and there was no 2c. rose lithographed issued in 1855, as is proven later on in the same article where he quotes in full Mr. Wm. G. Irwin’s letter of February 24, 1865, and from which I quote the part referring to these 2c. lithographed :

“In July, 1859, the Legislature passed a law requiring a postage of 2c. on letters and 1c. on papers passing between the Islands (up to which time Island correspondence had been free). A temporary stamp was then printed 1  
ukuleta and 2  
ukuleta (sample of which I send) till engraved ones were made in the United States, rose, 2c., with a bust of Kamehameha IV (who died November 20, 1863).”

The two stamps referred to were the type-set Numerals, and the 2c. rose was the first 2c. lithographed stamp issued in the islands, the date being in the year 1861.

Mr. Irwin goes on with a statement regarding the 2c. engraved and perforated of 1864, which is a little ahead of our narrative :

“After I joined the office I saw a piece in a foreign paper remarking that Hawaiian stamps were among the poorest in the world, and wishing to remove such a flattering encomium, I concocted a design of a new 2c. stamp with a bust of Kamehameha IV, and sent it to the United States to be engraved on steel in

the best manner possible. They arrived here last June, specimens of which I sent you last time I wrote. The new stamp, of course, superseded all other 2c. stamps, and it is now the only 2c. stamp in use."

Mr. Irwin has personally confirmed this to me. This was the engraved and perforated 2c. stamp ordered by Postmaster-General David Kalakaua on November 4, 1863. The order was given to the National Bank Note Company on January 21, 1864, and delivered in New York on April 2nd of that year and reached the islands in May (?) or June of that year, as stated by Mr. Irwin.

The fact that a new supply had to be ordered later, that they were late in arriving, and a provisional issue of the Numerals would have to be resorted to could not have been discounted by Mr. Irwin, but such was the case. The following data is the correct explanation of the issue of the 2c. lithographed stamp.

Postmaster-General Alva K. Clark acted as postmaster fourteen days after the postal law went into effect, and took office September 1, 1859, one month after the type-set Numerals were put in use. He was the first postmaster to inquire for engraved stamps to take their place. On November 4, 1860, he wrote to John S. March, who had attended to the engraving of the 5c. 1853 stamps as follows:

"I would inquire whether you would be willing to procure for me a new supply of 5c. Hawaiian stamps, also obtain a plate of 2c. and 1c. Hawaiian stamps. If you are willing to accept the commission, please let me know at your earliest convenience at what expense you could obtain 10,000 5c. stamps, 40,000 2c. stamps, and 5,000 1c. stamps. The 2c. and 1c. stamps should be in sheets of 20. Full information respecting the above, and an early answer will much oblige."

The answer to this letter evidently contained proofs of the 2c. and 1c. stamps. (See illustrations.)





March 12, 1861, Postmaster Clark wrote to Mr. March, saying :

"Please obtain and forward by first opportunity 1,000 sheets of 5c. stamps. The others, viz: 2c. and 1c., I have concluded not to order for the present."

The reason for the rejection of these latter stamps was evidently because the engraver modeled the portrait shown on them from the 5c. This portrait was that of Kamehameha III, who died in 1854, and at the time these proofs were submitted Kamehameha IV had been on the throne six years and was now 27 years old. Mr. Clark tells me also that the wording was not satisfactory. They should not have the word "HONOLULU" on them.

By referring back to the letter of Postmaster-General Clark, written January 17, 1860, to Postmaster Bartow, it will be seen he had his doubts as to whether the coming Legislature would continue the Postal law, and he did not care to go to any expense that could be avoided. When the law was not repealed he evidently concluded stamps had come to stay, so on November 4, 1860, he wrote the letter quoted.

After he had rejected the proofs with the portrait of Kamehameha III he concluded the negotiations by ordering the lithographed 2c. stamp with the portrait of King Kamehameha IV, the stamps were issued in 1861 and reported to collectors in Europe by Mr. Rondot.

It is true that 1855 has hitherto been given as the date this stamp was issued, and that Postmaster Whitney is quoted by Giffard as having stated he ordered these from Boston shortly after he ordered the 5c. and 13c. stamps in 1853. Mr. Kenyon repeats this and assigns the above proofs to that date, but the answer to this is very convincing. King Kamehameha III died in 1854 and was succeeded by Kamehameha IV, who was about 20 years old. The stamp shows a portrait of a full-bearded man whom one would judge to be at least 28 years old, which he was when these stamps were issued. He died in 1863 at the age of thirty.

These lithographed 2c. stamps came from Boston and were to do away with the type-set Numerals, but there is evidence they were not satisfactory to the postmaster (see letters), and evidently the Postoffice ran short of supply, which is accounted for later on, for we find another printing of the Numerals.

CHAPTER VIII

HAWAIIAN NUMERALS  
Continued

4TH PRINTING.

*Issued October (?) 1862.*

<i>a</i>	1c. black on white wove.....	IV
<i>b</i>	2c. black on white wove.....	V
<i>c</i>	2c. black on deep grey blue.....	VA

*A*

1c. BLACK ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate X.)

This plate does not have to be reconstructed, as we have full sheets for illustration and comparison. Cliche No. 7 has a variety in the raised "I" of "INTER ISLAND."

The frames of the cliches in this printing are in the same relative positions as the cliche frames in the 1c. stamp of the 3rd printing (1c. black on greyish), but the central Numerals are different.



I illustrate a used copy of this plate, which is rarely found in this condition.

## B

## 2c. BLACK ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate XI.)



5—ISLANI



7

Copies of this plate are also to be found in full sheets, and we thus know the location of all cliches; they retain the same position as the 1c. printing. I illustrate a pair showing the space between the two vertical rows of five.

Cliche No. 7 shows a variety with the "I" of "ISLAND" raised. The cliche with the I normal is the rarer of the two. (See illustration.) Cliche No. 4 shows the large central 2 broken; the first appearance in this condition. Cliche No. 5 has a variety in the word "ISLANI" for "ISLAND." These stamps are rarely used.

## C

## 2c. BLACK ON THICK DEEP GREY BLUE PAPER.

## 2c. BLACK ON DEEP GREY BLUE PAPER.

(See Plate XII.)

Reconstructed from 2c. black on white wove (the preceding plate), and bearing all the earmarks of being a companion plate, as there is very little variation in the cliches of the two plates. I have seen in the Tapling collection a block of Nos. 4, 5 and 6, which confirms the setting to that extent.

This printing shows a general cleaning up as far as the plate is concerned. The printing is generally sharp and clear, and the stamps free from the careless appearance of prior issues. They are hardly known in a used condition and most of them were probably sent out of the country to collectors. The issue was probably a very small one, as they were evidently intended to fill in a shortage caused by delay in receiving a further order of the 2c. lithographed from Boston.



9

Cliche No. 9 of this plate begins to show signs of a further breaking up.

The variety of this cliche is with the entire wording "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" dropped nearly to the bottom of the space and the "I" of "INTER" has dropped in sympathy the proportionate distance. (See illustration.) No. 4 shows the large 2 broken. This is the second appearance of this variety, although it appears in later plates. The printing of this stamp on thick deep grey blue paper is on the same paper used for the 5c. Numeral issued February, 1865-66 (INTER ISLAND type).



9

No. 9 of this type, on thick paper, shows the "I" of "INTER" raised (see illustration), proving the type was working loose as shown more clearly in the following printings.

The printings of the above three plates were evidently occasioned by the failure to receive the 2c. lithographed, which must have arrived soon after, for we find very few of the 1c. used, a very small quantity of the 2c white wove, and practically none of the 2c. on deep grey blue. I illustrate the only used copies I have seen.

## B

## 2c. BLACK ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate XI.)



5-ISLANI



7

Copies of this plate are also to be found in full sheets, and we thus know the location of all cliches; they retain the same position as the 1c. printing. I illustrate a pair showing the space between the two vertical rows of five.

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## CHAPTER IX

# THE LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE OF 1862

OCTOBER, 1862.

2c. CARMINE ROSE LITHOGRAPHED, LAID PAPER.

(Second Requisition.)

*Le Timbre Poste* for September, 1865, and the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for March, 1866, described the stamp as issued in 1862. *Le Timbre Poste* for 1863 (page 12) says: "The 2c. pale rose has been replaced by a stamp of a bright carmine shade."

Copies of this issue are very scarce, and the lot actually received by the Postmaster must have been very small, for a year later Mr. Irwin had none to send to Moens, but sent him Numerals (on laid paper) which were then in use.

B. C. Kenyon gives January, 1863, as the time this printing took place. Moens gives the same, but there is every reason to believe that the printing took place three months earlier.

A consignment of stamps for the Hawaiian Government was on board the "Polynesia," and, in reply to a request of T. H. Treadwell, Postmaster of Lahaina, Postmaster-General Clark writes October 31, 1862:

"With the burning of the 'Polynesia' this office lost over one hundred dollars' worth of United States stamps, and persons wishing to pay the United States postage can do so in money, or use the 13c. stamps, which represent the amount necessary."

There must have been some of the 2c. lithographed on board and lost, for the postoffice was forced to resort to the Numerals again which this stamp had been "ordered originally" to displace.

There has always been a legend that all the unissued 2c. Missionarys were burned in the fire that caused the loss of the *Polynesian* printing and newspaper office, but I think the above letter regarding the loss of the "Polynesia" is the foundation for the loss of the 2c. stamp.

Another explanation of the scarcity of the second requisition of the 2c. lithographed, which came in a deep rose color, and the causes that led to the resumption of the type-set Numerals, is given me by Mr. Alva Clark.

In a previous chapter I referred to the robbery of the postoffice. I was interviewing Mr. Clark regarding the apparent trouble in the postoffice over a failure of enough 2c. lithographed stamps to meet the demand, and his being forced to resort again to the Numerals, and asked him if he was expecting any of the lithographed stamps on the "Polynesia" in addition to the \$100 worth of United States stamps which he lost on her. He could not remember if such was the case, but stated then that in the latter part of 1862 a thief entered his room after he had retired and stole his trousers, in the pocket of which were the keys to the postoffice and safe. The postoffice was looted, the safe opened, and the money belonging to the postoffice, the "Nellie Merrill" and Mr. Clark, was stolen. The thief took every book, document and all the stamps on hand at the time and threw them in an adjacent sewer or *hale lili*. Some of the books were recovered and made presentable, but the stamps were in such a condition that they could not be used, so the entire stock was lost. Mr. Clark does not remember if the lithographic stone or die was in the safe and destroyed in this manner, but no stamps were ever printed from it thereafter. This explanation is probably the right one, for we have some of these cancelled deep rose shades to prove they reached the islands.

Scott catalogues these as carmine rose, and a glance at the prices quoted will show their rarity. They evidently reached the islands some time in July or August, 1862.

One thing is quite sure: Clark had very few of these stamps after his first order. He was forced to return to the 2c. Numerals about the time of the burning of the ship and the robbery, and ordered no more during his administration, but he ordered another printing of a 2c. Numeral, as follows:



CHAPTER X

HAWAIIAN NUMERALS  
Continued

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5TH PRINTING.

*Issued January, 1863.*

2c. DEEP BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE PAPER.

(See Plate XIII.)

For some reason this stamp was issued without the accompanying and customary printing of former issues, as the records seem to show that the 1c. and 2c. black were not issued for over a year later. That its issue was of necessity is evidenced by the fact that while this stamp is one of the scarcest Hawaiian Numerals, it is generally found in a used condition, and the cancellations show it was well distributed. My belief is that it was ordered by Mr. Clark when he found his last order was too small in quantity to meet the growing demands of the postal service, and also on account of the loss of the lithographed stamps.

I have reconstructed this plate from the plates of the 4th printing, and there is no doubt it is from the same plate which had been placed in the safe after the printing of the 2c. black on deep grey blue, and that no change was made in the position of the cliches.



9

Cliche No. 9, which we left in the preceding printing with the "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" and the "I" of "INTER" raised from the posi-

tion in former plates, now shows another change. The "H" of "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" now rests practically on the bottom of the space, but the "GE" of "POSTAGE" and the "I" of "INTER" have slipped up, thus putting these three letters in their normal position, as shown by the former printing.

Varieties—Cliche No. 7 shows the "I" of "INTER" in a raised position; Cliche No. 9 "HAW IAN" for "HAWAIIAN" ("A" missing).

## 6TH PRINTING.

*Issued April, 1864.*

- a* 1c. black on yellowish white laid.....VII  
*b* 2c. black on yellowish white laid.....VIII

After ordering the previously described Numeral in January, 1863, Clark went out of office and was succeeded in February by David Kalakaua (afterwards King).

We know that Clark ordered stamps in small quantities, so that Kalakaua had to order this printing a year after he went in office and that the 2c. lithographed was practically out of use by that time. When Clark moved to New York even the location of the die was forgotten, or it had been destroyed as previously mentioned.

These two stamps are the ones that were sent by Wm. G. Irwin to Mons. Moens on June 24, 1864.

I purchased the full sheets illustrated from Mr. Irwin's collection many years ago in Honolulu.

There is another reason why I accept this date.

The preceding 2c. deep blue on bluish was much needed, as nearly every copy we find is used. The paper was such as could be purchased locally, and the plate was still in the form from which the 2c. black on deep grey blue had been printed in 1862. I feel sure collectors will agree with me in thinking this stamp must have been issued after the remainder of the second invoice of the 2c. lithographed was destroyed.

When Kalakaua took charge of the postoffice February 1, 1863, he found the 2c. Numeral and very few of the 2c. lithographed in the postoffice. He secured special laid paper from Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, to print his first order

for Numerals on. This was evidently done to imitate as closely as possible the laid paper the 2c. lithographed stamp came on.

Clark not only was short in his orders for the Numerals, but we must bear in mind that for three years (since March 12, 1861) he had not ordered any of the 5c. 1853 type engraved: the order at that time being for 20,000 stamps only.

## A

## 1c. BLACK ON WHITE LAID PAPER.

(See Plate XIV.)

Right and left vertical rows transposed from the 2c. laid paper.

We have a full sheet of this printing. Vertical cliches separated  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. The stamp is found on two thicknesses of the laid paper.

Cliche No. 10 or the cliche with the bent rule and "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" 21 mm. at last suffers collapse of these words and type.

Starting out in 1st printing, Cliche No. 10, with the words in normal position or 19 mm. in length, the 2nd printing, Plate IIB, shows it spread to 21 mm.; the third printing the same. The later cliches of the 4th printing show a further drop toward the bottom of the space occupied, where it remains until the 5th printing (2c. deep blue on bluish, No. 9). Here the type spreads out to 23 mm. The "A" of "HAWAIIAN" is dropped and a space occurs between "A" and "G" of "POSTAGE." This shows the beginning of the disintegration of these words, which occurs in the printing now under consideration. When this printing was ordered, the plate was prepared for the 1c. issue, but, on being placed in the press, the type slipped back to 21 mm., the "H" resting on bottom of space, then all letters dropped out of sight except the "HA" of "HAWAIIAN" and the "E" of "POSTAGE"; the "E" then disappeared, leaving the "HA" alone. The printer then evidently picked up this type, reset the letters in their original position, and we have this cliche as it originally appeared in 1st printing, Cliche No. 10.



10

Hawaiian Postage 19 mm.

The printer did not, however, remedy the faults, whatever they were, for the letters must immediately have again slipped apart to a space occupying 21 mm., and the balance of the printing of this plate, as well as the succeeding plate (2c. on white laid No. 9), shows the type in this latter position.

Varieties—Cliche No. 10 "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" reset 19 mm.; No. 10 showing "HA" for "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"; No. 10 showing "HA E" for "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." (See illustrations.)



In my first article on "Hawaiian Numerals," published in the *American Journal of Philately* August, 1901, I intimated my belief that this Cliche No. 10 was reset so that it resembled itself as set in Plate III, and further investigation shows that in its reset form it appears like the original setting (1st printing 1c. Cliche No. 10), to which please refer for comparison. The words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE," as reset, are in exactly the same position in the cliche as in the original 1st printing. Stamps of this plate are seldom found used. (See illustration.)



## B

## 2c. BLACK ON YELLOWISH WHITE LAID PAPER.

(See Plate XV.)

We have this plate in a full sheet. The right and left vertical strips are transposed from the position they occupied in the printing of the 1c., but there are no other variations in the cliches.



9  
S—Missing



3  
NTER

Varieties—Cliche No. 3 is found with the “I” of “INTER” missing; Cliche No. 9 is found with the “S” of “POSTAGE” dropped out and missing.

Both the 1c. and the 2c. stamps are found on white laid paper, as well as yellowish white laid paper. It is optional with the collector as to whether he desires to consider this a collectible variety.

B. C. Kenyon, on page 15 of his “Postal Issues of Hawaii,” says of this printing:

“The original forms of both the above values were but a few years ago discovered in a Honolulu printing office, and a large quantity of reprints made and sold as originals. Upon the Postoffice officials being made aware of what was being done, the forms were immediately ordered broken, and what reprints that could be found were destroyed. Genuinely used copies of this type are very scarce.”

Kenyon’s book was printed in 1895, and, as the form or plate he mentions was used for the printing of the type-set 5c. Provisional prior to February, 1865, he is evidently in error. This form was used later on to print the 1c. and 2c. blue on white wove in June, 1865, and was finally used to print the 5c. “INTER ISLAND” error. There were never any reprints of the 1c. and 2c. Numerals possible under the circumstances. Mr. Kenyon proceeds with the following statement:

"These 'Inter Island' issues have been listed by many cataloguers as 'unpaid letter stamps,' whereas their use was simply to prepay mail matter between various islands in the Hawaiian group. Prior to 1859 all *inter island* mail was carried free. The words 'UKU LETA,' found on all these stamps, signifies *postage*. All stamps of this type, cancelled with pen and ink, are these which have been delivered to masters of vessels plying between the islands, and have not passed through the General Postoffice. There are some very fine counterfeits of this class of stamps, and great care should be exercised in purchasing specimens of all the type-set issues."

I have shown that postmasters were to notify all masters of sailing craft that they were to carry no letters that had not passed through the postoffice. From letters of the same period I have shown that the Postmaster-General authorized the cancellation of stamps with pen and ink where the offices had not been supplied with the regular obliteration stamp.

I have never seen a counterfeit of the Hawaiian Numerals that could not be detected at a glance.

After the 6th printing in April, 1864, the expected engraved 2c. stamp arrived at the islands and were issued in June, 1864. As they were issued to supplant the type-set Numerals, I will give a brief history of them at this time.

## CHAPTER XI

### 2c VERMILION ENGRAVED AND PERFORATED

*Issued June, 1864.*



Mr. Wm. G. Irwin has already been quoted in regard to this stamp (see pages 56-57, and I quote from Mr. Luff's article in *Mekeels Weekly* of January 25, 1902, as follows:

"On November 4, 1863, Postmaster-General David Kalakaua wrote to Mr. A. K. Clark, at that time the Government's agent in New York, as follows: 'This office being nearly out of 2c. postage, I am desirous of procuring a fresh supply, and, thinking from your long connection with the postal affairs of this kingdom that you would know just about what is wanted, I send you this order to be filled in New York, if it will not be too much trouble. The color and design of the new stamp I should like to have as near as possible the enclosed Nova Scotia stamp, but in place of "Nova Scotia" have the word and figures "2 Hawaii 2" and underneath "Elua Keneta," in the same style of lettering as the sample. I forward also a likeness of His Majesty for the center, which please have copied as correctly as possible; the one on the old stamp was not done

well. If it will not be attended with much extra expense, I should like the sheets perforated, so as to avoid the inconvenience of separating them with shears. The number required will be 10,000 sheets of twenty-five on a sheet, which, when finished, have put up in a case, tightly soldered, and addressed to the Postmaster, Honolulu, care of McRuer & Merrill, San Francisco. I will send the cost of the above order, with your commissions, on the receipt of your bill. The die or plate I would like sent out with the stamps. As we are nearly out of the above stamps, an early reply will oblige.'

"This order was given to the National Bank Note Company on January 21, 1864, and the stamps were delivered to the New York representative of the Hawaiian postal administration on April 2 of that year. The stamp was the 2c. of 1864, the first perforated stamp issued in the islands. It was chronicled in *Le Timbre Poste* for September, 1864, and having been issued in the preceding May. A second requisition for 100,000 of this stamp was sent on April 25, 1865, in company with the order for the first perforated 5c. The two orders were filled and the stamps delivered on August 31, 1865, but as has previously been mentioned, the shipment appears to have gone astray or been delayed somewhere as they did not reach the islands until about April or May, 1866."



CHAPTER XII  
HAWAIIAN NUMERALS  
Continued

7TH PRINTING.

TYPE-SET NUMERALS.

*Issued (before) February, 1865.*

5c. BLUE ON BLUE GREY PAPER.

5c. BLACK ON WHITE PAPER.

Strip 4.



7

1

7

1

Plate VIA showing different arrangement of cliches from accepted setting.

This type-set Numeral is first mentioned in the postscript of a letter from Wm. G. Irwin to J. B. Moens, under date February 24, 1865, in which he enclosed, among other stamps, "140 5c. (blue ?), a new stamp, \$7.00."

The postscript reads :

"I must apologize for having been so long in replying to your letter, but as I send you a new stamp which you have not yet seen, I hope you will not complain. The postoffice has no 5c. stamps on hand. While awaiting a fresh supply from the United States we issue in the meantime the provisional 5c. (Numeral) to serve until the others arrive. I send you 140 of these."

This Numeral was the 5c. with "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" on each side and the stamp under discussion.

Just what this fresh supply of 5c. stamps from the United States consisted of has caused one of the keenest discussions, and more articles in the stamp Philatelic papers than any other stamp issued in Hawaii.

There had been up to the date of this letter no 5c. stamp in use or ordered, excepting the Missionary Numeral 5c. ordered in 1851 (long since obsolete) and the engraved unperforated 5c. with bust of Kamehameha III of 1853. While it is shown none of these were on hand at this time, there is little to prove that any more had been ordered since Clark placed his order in 1861 for 20,000. The fact that in later years a new lot of these stamps appeared has caused much controversy as to whether they were original or reprints. It seems rather singular that the postoffice, being out of stamps, would not place a new requisition for the ones in use, even if they contemplated making a change, which would take a long time to prepare the plate and receive the stamps.\*

Perhaps a new 5c. stamp was under discussion at this date, however, and the postoffice preferred to use a temporary local issue, for on April 26, 1865, a new engraved and perforated 5c. stamp was ordered; the portrait to be that of the new King, Kamehameha V, a brother of the late King. The requisition was for 200,000, but these stamps did not reach the islands until April or May, 1866. It is well to note, for the purposes of this article, that the postoffice was without 5c. stamps of a regular issue for at least eighteen months. I question whether this stamp should not be classed as a regular issue and not a provisional stamp under the circumstances. A shortage of this stamp caused a later printing of the error 5c. INTER ISLAND, which, of course, was a provisional stamp.

#### 7TH PRINTING.

#### 5c. BLUE ON BLUE GREY PAPER.

(See Plate XVI.)

This plate has been reconstructed from the plate illustrated in the *American Journal of Philately* of August, 1901. The vertical row of cliches were printed 4 mm. apart, instead of 8 mm. as in the preceding plate. If this setting is correct

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\*Since this article was written I have prepared a special article on the 5c. stamp and its companion the 13c. stamp of 1853 type, which is introduced at the end of this work on Numerals.

we then have another plate of this printing, as shown by my strip of 4, which show 7-1-7-1 (an impossible combination), but I am inclined to think there was only one setting, and, after careful consideration, I have adopted the setting as shown in the illustration of this plate until further data as to the exact location of the cliches are obtainable.

There are evidences that the old Numeral plate was called into use after it was supposed to have lost its usefulness. The material was gathered together, the words in the panels changed by placing the words "UKU LETA" at the top in place of "INTER ISLAND," and placing the words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" in the space formerly occupied by "UKU LETA."

The troublesome bent rule is taken out. A new bent rule appears below the words "5 Cents" in Cliche 8.

New type (with a small "c" for "cents") is used in the bottom panel, and no period follows the word "cent," and new type for the words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" at left. I think the words "UKU LETA" were also reset. The "U" in Cliche 3 is broken. Some of the cliches are reversed or placed upside down from former printings, but the illustrations show all these minor details. I have this stamp on *white* paper printed in *black*, Cliche No. 4, showing there was at least one sheet printed on white paper, but whether it was a proof, an error, or a special printing I am unable to state. With the fact that it exists I will classify it as a variety until its standing is more clearly determined. In the illustration it is noted as a variety of paper and color.



4—Black on white paper

Mr. Luff states in his article in the *American Journal of Philately* of August, 1901: "I have seen copies of this stamp on yellowish white paper, but believe them to be merely the normal stamps which have been discolored by the acid in the gum." I have seen the stamps on this discolored paper, but the ink is always blue.

Postmaster-General Kalakaua went out of office March 31, 1865, and was succeeded by A. P. Brickwood on the same date. Kalakaua had placed an order for the 5c. and 13c. 1853 type, and had been the originator of the 2c. engraved (Kamehameha IV). These facts I have thought worthy of a special chapter, which will be found at the end of this work on Numerals. Postmaster-General Brickwood placed the order for the new 5c. (Kamehameha V), and two months after his taking office he placed an order for the Numerals, which was as follows:

## 8TH PRINTING.

*Issued June, 1865.*

- a* 2c. deep blue on white wove paper (provisional)..... X  
*b* 2c. deep blue on white wove paper (regular).....IX

It is claimed of these stamps, and by many writers they were thought to be reprints, but it is evident that the 2c. were issued to supply a shortage of the 2c. engraved stamps of 1864, so they should be classed as provisionals. The 1c. stamps were still necessary for newspaper postage, but very few of these are known used.

This plate followed the 5c. provisional (7th printing), and the necessary changes were made by taking "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" out of the left-hand panel and inserting the words "INTER ISLAND," and the bottom panels were changed by inserting "1 cent" and "2 cents," as necessary, in those plates. No periods were placed after the word "cent" or "cents," all previous plates having the period except the "5 cents" as noted. The capital "C" of "cents" is also done away with.

## A

## 2c. BLUE ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate XVII.)

We have this plate in full sheets. The stamps are distinguished by the poor printing, especially of the words "INTER ISLAND." There are no varieties from those in the illustrated sheet.

The two vertical rows of cliches were separated by a space of 4 mm., thus returning to the method used in the 1st and 2nd printing.

The broken "2" of Cliche 4 in previous plates is Cliche 10 of this plate, and the large "2" formerly in Cliche 10 is now in Cliche 6.

## B

## 1c. BLUE ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.

(See Plate XVIII.)

This stamp is plated from a full sheet of the 2c. Plate XVII, and pairs and blocks show the two vertical rows were separated by a space of 4 mm. This plate was evidently printed after the "2 cents" just described, as there are minor defects in this plate that do not appear in the former. Cliche No. 1, for instance, has the top outside rule bent, as is also the upper part of the right outer rule of Cliche 2. These defects do not appear in the 2c. plate, but appear in the next plate (9th printing).

Cliche No. 6 of this plate differs from the regular cliche by the words "1 cen" instead of "1 cent."

## 9TH PRINTING.

*Issued 1865-1866.*

## 5c. BLUE ON BLUE GREY PAPER.

Provisional and error of word "INTERISLAND" instead of  
"HAWAIIAN POSTAGE."

This stamp is a provisional without doubt, and proves to my mind that something happened to side-track the order placed by Kalakaua for the engraved 5c. and 13c. 1853 issue, or the postoffice was waiting for the new 5c. to be engraved, perforated and sent out from New York. The plate from which Kalakaua had ordered the first type-set 5c. stamp had been used afterward by Brickwood (with necessary changes) to print the 1c. and 2c. Numerals, 8th printing. Haste was evidently a factor, for the printer committed an error by not changing the word "INTERISLAND" in the left side panel to the words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE," which was requisite for this stamp. We thus have not only an error, the only one ever issued by this Monarchy, but a provisional in every sense of the term as well.

## 5c. BLUE ON BLUE GREY PAPER.

(See Plate XIX.)

We illustrate this plate by two unsevered sheets printed on the one sheet of paper.

This stamp followed the 8th printing, consisting of 1c. and 2c. Inter Island stamps, and evidently when the requisition for this stamp was made the postmaster replaced a large "5" for the large central "1" and changed the words "1 cent" to "5 cents" in the lower panel, but failed to change the word "INTERISLAND" to "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE." The cliches were changed about from the positions they occupied in the 1c. printing, and evidently a large quantity was printed, for, although rarely found used, they are comparatively common unused and are found in sheets, blocks and pairs. This fact would go to confirm the idea that they were printed very late in the year 1865 and more probably not long before the arrival of the new 5c. stamp in May, 1866.

They were evidently put out of use by the arrival of the 5c. engraved and perforated stamps, and, as a large order of the 2c. engraved arrived at the same time (May, 1866), the further use for the type-set 2c. and 5c. Numerals was ended. Nearly four years elapsed after this date before an engraved and perforated 1c. stamp was ordered to replace the 1c. type-set Numeral. This stamp was the 1c. violet, with a portrait of Princess Victoria Kamamalu, who was a sister of both Kamehamehas IV and V.



1c. Violet issued 1870.

The fact that the 1c. Numerals were for newspaper postage, and that the wrappers are seldom kept, partly accounts for the reason that these stamps are seldom found in a used condition. I do not know if any of them have ever been found on an envelope as paying letter postage. I have two from Plate II used on original covers, but evidently wrappers, as they are used singly.

## CHAPTER XIII

### SUMMARY

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I have taken Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue as a basis for the following list (the illustrations referred to are the ones used in the catalogue) :

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, O.

100 CENTS—1 DOLLAR.

##### 1851

- |   |    |          |
|---|----|----------|
| 1 | A1 | 2c. blue |
| 2 | A1 | 5c. "    |
| 3 | A2 | 13c. "   |
- 2 varieties of each

##### 1852

- |   |    |           |
|---|----|-----------|
| 4 | A3 | 13c. blue |
|---|----|-----------|
- 2 varieties

##### 1853

Thick White Wove Paper

- |   |    |               |
|---|----|---------------|
| 5 | A4 | 5c. blue      |
| 6 | A5 | 13c. dark red |

##### 1856-7

Thin White Wove Paper

- |   |    |                      |
|---|----|----------------------|
| 7 | A4 | 5c. blue             |
| 8 | A6 | 5c. on 13c. dark red |

*Of the following Type-Set Numerals there are 10 regular varieties to each plate*

##### August 1, 1859

- |    |    |                                 |
|----|----|---------------------------------|
| 9  | A7 | 1c. light blue, <i>bluish</i> . |
| 10 | A7 | 2c. " " "                       |
|    |    | a "I" of "INTER" below "NTER"   |
| 11 | A7 | 2c. black, <i>greyish</i>       |
|    |    | a "ISLANI"                      |
|    |    | b "NTER"                        |

October (?) 1859

- 12 A7 2c. light blue, *bluish*  
 a "I" of "INTER" above "NTER"  
 b "I" of "INTER" below "NTER"
- 13 A7 1c. light blue, *bluish*  
 a "NT" for "1 CENT"
- 14 A7 2c. black, *greyish*  
 a On grey white paper  
 b "2" at top of rectangle

February (?) 1860

- 15 A7 1c. black, *greyish*
- 16 A7 2c. black, *greenish*
- 17 A7 2c. black, *grey white*  
 a On greyish paper  
 b Broken "D" in "ISLAND"  
 c Printed on both sides

March 12, 1861

- Thin Blue Wove Paper
- 18 A4 5c. blue

1861 Lithographed  
 Horizontally Laid Paper

- 19 A11 2c. pale rose  
 Vertically Laid Paper
- 20 A11 2c. pale rose

October, 1862

- 21 A7 1c. black, *white wove*  
 a "I" of "INTER" above "NTER"
- 22 A7 2c. black, *white wove*  
 a "ISLANI"  
 b "NTER"  
 c "I" of "INTER" above "NTER"
- 23 A7 2c. black, *deep grey blue*  
 a Thicker paper  
 b "I" of "INTER" above "NTER"  
 c "I" of "INTER" below "NTER"

L

1862 Lithographed  
 Horizontally Laid Paper

- 24 A11 2c. carmine rose  
 Vertically Laid Paper
- 25 A11 2c. carmine rose



## January, 1863

- 26 A7 2c. deep blue, *bluish*  
*a* "I" of "INTER" above "NTER"  
*b* "A" of "HAWAII N" missing

## April, 1864

- 27 A7 1c. black, *white laid*  
*a* "HAWAIIAN" 19 mm. instead of 21 mm.  
*b* "HA" for "HAWAIIAN"  
*c* "HA E" for "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"  
*d* "A" of "ISLAND" missing
- 28 A7 2c. black, *white laid*  
*a* "NTER"  
*b* "S" of "POSTAGE" omitted

## June, 1864

Engraved Perforated  
 Thin Wove Paper

- 29 A13 2c. vermilion

## November (?) 1864

Engraved  
 Ordinary White Wove Paper

- 30 A4 5c. blue  
 31 A5 13c. dull rose

## February, 1865

- 32 A8 5c. blue, *blue grey*  
*a* 5c. black, *white*

## June, 1865

- 33 A10 2c. blue, *white wove*  
 34 A10 1c. blue, " "  
*a* "1 cen" for "1 cent"

## 1865-6

- 35 A9 5c. blue, *blue*

## CHAPTER XIV

### PLATING THE NUMERALS

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This most interesting occupation, of course, has its drawbacks. The principal one being the scarcity of material.

I have been told, however, by dealers that this volume will cause a renewed interest in these stamps, and the probabilities are that many copies will be produced and placed before collectors.

The most difficult plates to secure material for will be the first five plates and Plate VIII, but it is not impossible to secure them all, and I estimate one hundred different Numerals can be had at fairly moderate prices.

I have examined at least twenty collections, and find an average of over fifteen per cent of the stamps in each collection are duplicates.

This will lead to exchanges being made, for from now on it will be easy to exchange the stamps on a plate basis, the factor of condition of the stamp being the only adjustment necessary.

The Numerals were composed with printer's types. Originally the rules used were practically free from blemishes, but the changes made in the plate from time to time caused some of them to be bent or marked in some detail that serves as a help to plate the clichés.

The printer made up ten different stamp forms or clichés set in two vertical rows of five stamps each. There are, therefore, ten different clichés to the plate, and these original clichés were used for the nineteen different printings that took place.

The changing of the large central numbers "1," "2" and "5," and the necessary changes of lettering that went with the above changes caused the rules to move more or less, which made some difference in their appearance in the different printings. In plating the stamps one soon gets accustomed to note quickly the change and thus locate the clichés.

In the changing of the large figures and the taking apart of the form, the printer frequently took up the first cliché that came handy, thus in the different

printings the cliches are frequently found occupying different locations in the plates.

For some reason the printer used in some cases a single strip or lead to separate the two vertical rows of stamps. This was done in Plates I, II, III, IV, V, VI, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XIX.

A double lead or strip of  $8\frac{1}{4}$  mm. was used to separate the two strips of five stamps in Plates VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV.

The first six plates were printed by H. M. Whitney and the double lead in strip was put in when the plate was taken over to the Government Printing Office.

This enables us to locate some of the stamps by their margins that are found on the stamp of the various plates.

The plates herewith show, I believe, every Numeral issued excepting in the case of Cliche No. 6 of Plate V, where I have used a copy of Cliche No. 5 of Plate I. This is the only Numeral I have failed to get a copy of, which causes me to believe the two cliches are practically unchanged in the two plates.

As the plates include every Numeral, we must make another classification of the individual Numeral by taking the variety that has been occasioned by the slipping of the type, etc., making it individually different from the general printing of the cliches and calling it a minor variety. Some of these latter are quite rare.

I had written a long description of each plate and made comparisons between plates which might be called companion plates, *i. e.*, plates of the same or following period of printing, but after careful consideration, I concluded I would not include it in the book. It was rather complex, and I came to the conclusion that the collector could, with the aid of a good magnifying glass and assistance from studying the few following pointers, locate any Numeral by the photograph of its prototype as shown in the plate.

There are certain distinguishing points in each cliche of the plate: Long or short rules or lines, bent rules, the large central Numeral, malformed type or periods, or corner joining of the rules that appear in only one cliche of the plate.

Take, for instance, Plate IX and pick the peculiarities of each cliche. Some of the faults will not be found in previous printings, but all will be found in later printings, so it is a good subject.

- Cliche No. 1. The turned in lower point of the flag of the large central "2."
- Cliche No. 2. The malformed "R" of "INTER."
- Cliche No. 3. The bent inner line over "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" and the break in the stem that supports the ball of the large central "2," also the flat back of this "2."
- Cliche No. 4. The white line in the flag of the large central "2." This line shows perpendicularly just over the lower point of the flag.
- Cliche No. 5. The curve to the inner line over "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" just after it reaches the "G" of "POSTAGE."
- Cliche No. 6. The abrupt curve in the inner line over "INTERISLAND," which shows nearly over the letter "S." The peculiar point about this rule or line is that in many of the plates before and after this plate, this line appears to break off over the letters "INTERI" but never over the letters "SLAND."
- Cliche No. 7. A slight sharp curve in the inner line or rule over "UKULETA." This curve appears just over the "U." There is another curve in the same line about 2 mm. below the "A."
- Cliche No. 8. The upper half of the period only shows. It seems as if the lower part has been chopped off. In Plate VI this period is always perfect, and this difference is the only way to distinguish the two stamps from one another. The "IN" of "INTER" is slightly above "TER."
- Cliche No. 9. The type composing the words "INTERISLAND" is set occupying a space of 21 mm. All other cliches are set in a space of about 19 mm. This setting is a spreading of the type from early plates and show the setting varies from 19 mm. to 20 mm., and in later plates it lengthens out so that it occupies nearly all the space allowed by the rules that confine the type. There is also a bent rule in this cliche which shows prominently in the lower right-hand corner of this stamp; it is the inner vertical line over "UKULETA."
- Cliche No. 10. The large blotchy central "2" which I have described previously is in this cliche. The white spots on the body and flag do not

appear in the first printing of this plate (Plate III), which is the way we are enabled to locate it as belonging to that earlier plate.

The above descriptions cover the most noticeable points of the different clichés, but there are many other points that are equally interesting.

Take Cliche No. 3 of this plate for instance. In Plate III this cliché is No. 4. Notice in the lower right-hand corner the outside horizontal and vertical rule appear as └, *i. e.*, the horizontal rule runs under the vertical. In Plate VI the rules are practically the same, but in the plate described the rules run thus ┘.

Then take for example the large central "2" of Cliche No. 3 of the plate. It will be found as—

- No. 4 of Plate II.
- No. 4 of Plate III.
- No. 1 of Plate IV.
- No. 4 of Plate VI.
- No. 3 of Plate VIII.
- No. 3 of Plate IX.
- No. 10 of Plate XI.
- No. 10 of Plate XII.
- No. 10 of Plate XIII.
- No. 6 of Plate XV.
- No. 6 of Plate XVII.

The points mentioned can all be followed through each plate, but I will give but one other example which is interesting, as I will take of the frame of this cliché the inner bent line over "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" which is not confined to the 2c. plates.

This same frame appears in the first six plates, but with the line straight. In Plate Cliche No. 1, the frame is shown with the curve line.

- It is No. 3, Plate VIII.
- No. 3 " IX.
- No. 1 " X.
- No. 1 " IX.
- No. 1 " XII.

- No. 1, Plate XIII.
- No. 2 " XIV.
- No. 2 " XV.
- No. 9 " XVI.
- No. 9 " XVII.
- No. 9 " XVIII.
- No. 10 " XIX.

In plating these Numerals each variation can be traced through every plate in which it exists. The result shows the sequence of the printings and makes a most interesting study.

## CHAPTER XV

# THE SO-CALLED HAWAIIAN "REPRINTS" OR "REISSUES" OF THE 5c. AND 13c. 1853 TYPE



In the December, 1900, number of the *Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal* there appeared an article entitled "Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii by H. L." This article strove to prove, in spite of the attitude taken by E. D. Bacon in his book on "Reprints," that these stamps were reprints, and evidently his article was convincing, for the best the catalogues now say of them is to call them "reissues."

The above article brought forth champions of these two stamps, and in the *Monthly Journal* of March 30, 1901, John N. Luff, Wm. J. Gardner and myself were allowed valuable space to air our defense of this issue of stamps as being regular.

So much has been written about these two stamps, and so little material has been found which throws any light on the cause of their existence that I have been forced to rely on data that has been carefully gone over by the other writers on this subject, and can only hope I found a solution, which, if it does not convince, will at least cause "H. L." and other writers to take a hopeful view that the solution is in sight.

My article was questioned on the following point by the editor of the *Monthly Journal*, who wrote: "We note Mr. Crocker states that both the values—'were in fact the invoice ordered by the Hawaiian Government on November 30, 1864, or early in 1865,' as if the date was not certain. Are the details of any such invoice known? Does it include an order for 13c. stamps, and is the order addressed to Boston or New York?"

I am very sure the able editor of the *Monthly Journal* will join me in placing these stamps in their proper rank. He very properly in his article of March 30, 1901, asks the question: "When and why were further supplies of the Boston stamps printed?" and adds, "Of the 13c. the Postmaster\* says distinctly, 'As they long since became obsolete, no more impressions will be taken from the plate, which is somewhere in the United States.' It is evident that no supply of that value was on order at that date, and it does not appear that it was ever required afterward, except for the purpose of supplying collectors and perhaps foreign postoffices with specimens of obsolete issues."

If it can be shown that under a wrong impression as to the requirements of the United States for their share of the postage, Postmaster-General Kalakaua several months later ordered the 13c. at the same time he ordered the 5c. stamps, then every effort should be made to restore them in the catalogues as regular issues.

I refer my readers to the above articles which are easily obtainable, and will only quote portions of them in this article.

Like Sherlock Holmes, I began to make deductions, and, while it is now nearly eight years since the above articles were written, I think I can afford to publish the result of the labor to make my statement good.

Firstly: Mr. Irwin was able to supply the 13c. stamp to Moens on June 24, 1864, although he states: "They have become very scarce, and I had to pay a large premium for those I now send, in fact, it is almost impossible to get any now, and as they long since became obsolete no more impressions will be taken from the plate, which is somewhere in the United States."

Query: If the Postoffice Department did not know where the plate was, who did?

Secondly: To quote from the *Monthly Journal* of December 31, 1900. In August, 1865, M. N. Rondot wrote in the *Magazine Pittoresque* in reference to

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\*Mr. Irwin, who wrote the letter, was not postmaster but employed in the Postoffice under Kalakaua.



the 13c.: "The value of which represented the American charge, which was the 8 cents and the Hawaiian 5 cents added, but the American rate having been raised later, these stamps have been suppressed."

Query: As the American postage was *lowered* instead of *raised*, where did he get his information?

Thirdly: The Postmaster-General of Hawaii ordered a second lot of 2c. stamps, and also a *new* engraved and perforated 5c. stamp on April 26, 1865.

Query: What could have caused *any* order to be placed for the old 5c. and 13c. stamp between the date of Mr. Irwin's letter of June 24, 1864, and the Postmaster-General's order of April 26, 1865, and who was the Postmaster-General at the time of the order? Was it still Kalakaua?

Fourthly: The editor of the *Monthly Journal* writes in his article published March 30th the following, which shows, by the way, that the compiler of the "Notes," H. L., was not infallible:

"As we stated above, the letter to M. Moens of February 24, 1865, shows plainly enough that no 13c. stamps had been ordered at that time, and that letter does not stand alone. Turning to the 'Notes' from *Filatelic Facts and Fallacies*, which we published in November, 1899, and March, 1900, we find that as early as 1859 the postage on letters for the United States had been raised to 17 cents per half-ounce, and in the following year the postage on letters to places west of Cincinnati is stated to be 10 cents. In November, 1860, correspondence was reopened with a Mr. March, of Boston, with a view to obtaining a fresh supply of 5c. stamps, all record of the addresses of the printers of the previous supply having been lost, and in March, 1861, 1,000 sheets of that value were ordered; the compiler of the 'Notes' believed that 'this was the last supply of these stamps sent to the islands.' We know, of course, that he was wrong in this, but it shows that he also could trace no later order for stamps from Boston. Still following these notes, we come to a letter addressed to Monsieur Rondot, whose accuracy Mr. Luff calls in question. The following reference to the 13c. stamps occurs in it: 'The American postage being subsequently raised these stamps became of no value, and have not since been used.' It is true that in the next letter quoted, which should no doubt be dated 'October 31, 1862' (not '1852' as printed by us), reference is made to the use of 13c. stamps at that date, but they evidently were not commonly used; and a letter of December 14, 1864, shows that the United States postage having been reduced to 3c., the total charge from Hawaii became 10c., and the 13c. again became useless."

Query: Could the 13c. have been ordered without Mr. Irwin's knowledge by the Postmaster-General? Was there a postage rate in existence until December 14, 1864, that would call for the ordering of the 13c. stamps up to that date?

Fifthly: The first stamps issued in the Hawaiian Islands were during the reign of Kamehameha III, who died in 1854. He was succeeded by Kamehameha IV, who died in 1863.

Kamehameha V became King and was on the throne at the time Kalakaua was Postmaster-General, and he appointed Brickwood to that post, so that he took office March 31, 1865. Kamehameha V was entitled and no doubt desired to have his portrait on stamps issued during his reign.

Query: Could this have had anything to do with the "suppression," as Rondot expresses it, of the old 1853 type?

Having solved all the above points to my satisfaction without actually finding the order itself, and, therefore, unable to give the exact date of this order, I will amend my statement of eight years ago by changing the date November 30, 1864, to read on or before November 30, 1864, and possibly soon after September 19, 1864, the 5c. stamp and the 13c. stamp, the subjects of this controversy, were ordered for the postoffice by H. M. Whitney, at the request of Postmaster-General Kalakaua, who had received a letter from the United States Postmaster Perkins, located at San Francisco, with a notice, which he construed as a raise in the United States postage rates: and had the effect of causing him to order the 13c. to meet the supposed rate and to order the 5c. at the same time, because the stock was practically exhausted at that time and totally exhausted a few months later.

Should my readers become convinced, as I have always been, that these stamps were regularly issued, we must have the catalogues do them justice and reinstate them as regularly issued stamps.

Following is a complete list of the orders placed for the stamps of the 1853 type:

In 1853 Postmaster H. M. Whitney placed an order in Boston for engraved stamps, which was the original printing of the plates from which the stamps in question were printed later. These were printed on thick white wove paper, 5c. dull blue, 13c. scarlet.

In 1856 Mr. Whitney was superseded by Joseph Jackson, who remained in

office until August 14, 1859. Mr. Jackson placed an order for a second printing of these stamps, which came in pale bright blue on thin white wove paper.

From August 14, 1859, to the 31st, Alva K. Clark acted as Postmaster, and on the latter date was elected to the position and served until February, 1863.

On November 24, 1860, Postmaster Clark, having consulted with H. M. Whitney as to where the stamps were printed, wrote to John S. March, Boston, as to the expense of obtaining 10,000 5c. stamps. Having obtained this information, he ordered on March 12, 1861, 1,000 sheets of 5c. stamps. These came on thin blue wove paper.

In February, 1863, David Kalakaua succeeded Clark as Postmaster, and Wm. G. Irwin was manager at this time.

Shortly after September 16, 1864, Mr. Whitney was evidently again consulted as to the location of the plate by the new Postmaster, and possibly wrote direct to March for an order of the 5c. and 13c. stamps, and, if so, these stamps are the ones under discussion, and the 5c. is the one referred to by Irwin in his letter dated February 24, 1865, to J. B. Moens.

We must remember that it had been the custom for each Postmaster-General to order these stamps, and that the last order placed in 1860 was for 20,000 5c. stamps.

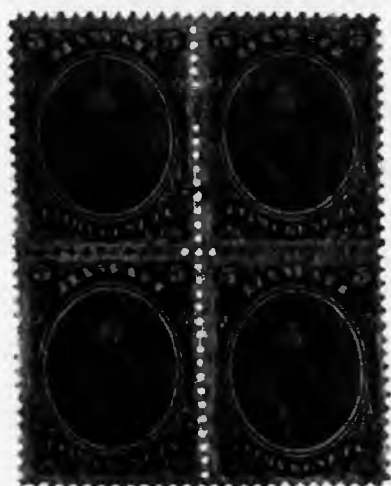
March 6, 1865, Postmaster Kalakaua wrote to J. H. Coney, Postmaster at Hilo: "Your order for 5c. Hawaiian and 5c. United States stamps I am unable to furnish, being entirely out of them, and having been obliged to send to the United States for a fresh supply."

Two weeks before this, February 24, 1865, Mr. Irwin had written Mons. Moens: "I send you a new 5c. stamp \* \* \* while awaiting a fresh supply from the United States, we issue in the meantime the provisional 5c. (Numeral) to serve until the others arrive."

The language used in both these letters is very plain and unequivocal. The Postoffice was actually out of the 5c. stamps in 1865, and if Postmaster Kalakaua did not order any of these 5c. stamps, as above set forth, no more should have appeared, but we again hear of these stamps as follows:

May 31, 1866, Postmaster-General A. P. Brickwood, who had succeeded David Kalakaua on March 31, 1865, writes to A. D. Shephard, president of the National Bank Note Co., New York, ordering "2,000 impressions (sheets ?) 5c., portrait of Kamehameha V; 4,000 impressions 2c., portrait Kamehameha IV.

You will please, in delivering the package of stamps for transportation to the agent of the Express Company, to hand him an invoice of the same and forward a duplicate to this office, so that no unreasonable charge for carriage should be made, *as was on the last package ordered by H. M. Whitney.*"



First 5c. ordered by Brickwood

Does Postmaster-General Brickwood refer to the stamps that were expected by both Postmaster-General Kalakaua and Mr. Wm. Irwin? And had there been some trouble over this invoice by reason of not having gone direct through the postoffice? Any order placed by Mr. Whitney or Kalakaua would have gone to Mr. March in Boston, for the two stamps ordered by Mr. Brickwood were the 2c. engraved and perforated stamp designed by Mr. Wm. G. Irwin from the Nova Scotia 10c. stamps and the 5c. stamp engraved and perforated. The first order for the 2c. stamp was November 4, 1863.

On April 26, 1865 (a month or two after the Irwin and Kalakaua letters), and after they had gone out of office, a second order was placed for these 2c. stamps by Postmaster-General Brickwood, and also an order to *engrave a new 5c.* stamp, the design to be the same, but the portrait to be that of Kamehameha V, a brother of Kamehameha IV, the late King; color to be a dark blue. The order to engrave the die was given to the engraver on June 22, 1865. This was done and the stamps delivered to the New York Agent of the Hawaiian Government on August 31, 1865, and for some reason or other did not reach Honolulu until May, 1866.

If Postmaster Kalakaua or Mr. Whitney did order the 5c. and 13c. from Boston, there is some reason why, when they arrived, they laid around for

several years as Mr. Irwin recently told me they did. The stamps came sealed in small tin boxes the size of the sheet of stamps. The first reason would be that, while awaiting a 5c. stamp from the United States, a provisional 5c. stamp had been set up and printed in Honolulu. The second reason was that perforated stamps were more easily handled, and, as the postoffice department, under new management, had ordered more perforated 2c., and included an order to make a 5c. stamp, the postoffice might have held the old issue back and issued very few, if any. The third reason was that the postal laws in the United States changed shortly after these 13c. stamps may have been ordered as above, and by the time of their arrival they were useless on that account.

Postmaster Kalakaua states the postoffice was out of these 5c. stamps in 1865. Therefore, there must have been a new supply, for Postmaster-General Brickwood wrote on July 27, 1867, to the Postmaster-General of Italy: "Have pleasure in forwarding you herewith specimens of Hawaiian stamps, viz: One of 5c. Kamehameha IV [III ?] (old) and ten of 5c. Kamahameha V (new)," etc.

April 16, 1868, to the Postmaster-General of Peru by order of Mr. Brickwood: "I enclose you herewith specimens of each denomination of Hawaiian postage stamps now in use and out of use. *The two 5c. stamps with head, and the two with figure '5' in the center are out of use.*"

Postmaster Clark was the first postmaster to turn the postal revenues over to the Hawaiian Government. It was during his term of office that postoffice employees were put on a fixed salary, the management of the department was placed under the Minister of the Interior, and the postage stamps were sent to the interior offices on arrival at Honolulu. The 5c. and 13c. stamps may have been in the Minister's charge on April, 1868, when some one in the Honolulu postoffice wrote to the Postmaster-General of Peru that he was sending out the last remaining 5c. stamps in the postoffice. The Honolulu postoffice was able to supply the 5c. up to this date, and, as these were the last remaining there, the resuscitation of the 5c. and 13c. ordered by Kalakaua evidently took place by applying to Mr. Spencer, the Minister, for them.

We next hear of these stamps in *Le Timbrophile* for February, 1869, which says: "We have received copies of the 5c. blue, first type with portrait, printed on *white* paper, but showing around the impression a *bluish* tint, due to imperfect cleaning of the plates used in printing. We have also received the 13c., with portrait, in *pale red* and *very pale red.*"

In the December, 1869, number of *The Philatelist* we read: "The rarest of the Honolulu emissions, the 5c. blue on *white* paper, has recently come to hand direct from the postoffice of the islands, but whether remainder, resuscitation, posthumous, or reprint, we are not in a position to declare."

This is a curious paragraph, written at the time these stamps appeared; and I call the reader's particular attention to the words "resuscitation" and "posthumous"—they both explain just what the stamps were. They arrived after the man who had ordered them had gone out of office, and they were resuscitated in order to assist in making a complete set of issues for the postoffice in 1868.

Mr. Giffard in his book states: "The dies (of these two stamps) were returned by the Boston engravers to the Hawaiian Postal authorities about 1867, and, no further use being required of them, they were defaced by the then Postmaster-General and thrown aside as worthless. The remaining stock of both values of this issue were a year or two later over-printed with the word 'specimen.'" I think Mr. Giffard should have said "about 1865 or 1866."

The stamps in question were therefore printed after the order placed by Alva Clark, 1861, and during either the Kalakaua or Brickwood *regime*. Let us see: Both Mr. Giffard and Mr. Kenyon mention the receipt of stamps by the Honolulu Postoffice about August 31, 1865, and their information seems to be taken from some official sources. If there was a delivery at that time it could only be the 5c. and 13c. ordered by Kalakaua, which would be due to arrive about that time. Let us admit this to be a fact and two important matters are solved. The first is that as early as December 3, 1864, the postoffice had become aware that the 13c. were not useful, and the words, "They were suppressed," used by M. Rondot, would be literally true, for they were not required to pay any such rate of postage, but, furthermore, the portrait they bore was of King Kamehameha III like the 5c., and King Kamahameha V was favoring stamps with his own portrait on them. The unreasonable delay in the arrival of the stamp with his portrait was not foreseen, but after the order was once given to suppress the old stamp the decision was evidently final.

September 19, 1864. Postmaster Kalakaua wrote to the United States Postmaster R. F. Perkins, stationed at San Francisco, as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th of August last and its enclosures, informing me that letters to and from the Sandwich Islands will be charged in future at 10 cents, the single rate of half-ounce or under. I have given notice of this change in the *Commercial Advertiser*

of the 17th inst., and by posters about the several postoffices on the different islands, a copy of which I hereby beg to enclose."

Postmaster Kalakaua evidently was wrong and misinterpreted the letter of Postmaster Perkins, as shown by the following correspondence:

November 13, 1864—Postmaster Perkins answers the above, and without doubt calls attention to the mistake, though we have no copy of his letter.

December 14, 1864—G. Wundenburg, clerk in the Honolulu Postoffice, answers United States Postmaster Perkins by addressing him at San Francisco as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th ult., which reached here on the 3rd inst. by the clipper ship, 'Seaman's Bride,' and in conformity with the contents of that letter I issued on the same date the printed notice, of which I enclose a copy, informing the public of the change from 10 cents United States postage to 3 cents in the future."

So that not even a day was lost in correcting the error when discovered.

May 31, 1866—Postmaster-General Brickwood, who succeeded Kalakaua, comments in a letter on the unreasonable charge for carriage, "As was made on the last package ordered by H. M. Whitney." He showed his further displeasure by, later on, defacing the plates and "throwing them aside as worthless." (See Giffard's book.)

From September 19, 1864, to December 3, 1864, a period of two months and a half, the Hawaiian postoffices were misinformed through the error of the Postmaster-General as to the rates of postage between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

The postoffice was so short of 5c. stamps about this time that prior to February 24, 1865, they were using provisional stamps printed in Honolulu.

The Postoffice officials did not know where the 1853 plates were, and evidently consulted with Mr. H. M. Whitney (who had been consulted before) as to the location of the plates, in order to make a requisition for the 5c.

At this time Postmaster-General Kalakaua received, through Perkins, a notice of change of United States postage rates, which he misunderstood, so he must have concluded to order the 13c. also.

Before this order could possibly be filled Kalakaua was succeeded on March 31, 1865, by A. P. Brickwood.

Mr. Brickwood evidently found the postal conditions as follows:

An order being filled in Boston for the 5c. and 13c. 1853 type.

The postoffice using a provisional 5c. stamp printed in the islands for foreign postage, and very few of the 2c. engraved on hand.

He immediately (April 26, 1865) proceeded to order some 2c. engraved, and placed an order for the 5c. at the same time. This was the new stamp, with a portrait of Kamehameha V, *which absolutely proves that Kalakaua did not order the new engraved stamp.*

About June, 1865, when the 2c. engraved became practically exhausted, and the stamps he had sent for were delayed in transit, he ordered a provisional Numeral to supply demand. This order consisted of—

1c. BLUE ON WHITE WOVE.....	} Numerals 8th Printing.
2c. BLUE ON WHITE WOVE.....	

These were printed in the islands from the plate that has been used to print the 5c. provisional. More trouble confronted him, for the engraved stamps having been delayed, the provisional 5c. stock became exhausted, so he ordered a new lot of 5c. Numerals; the printer forgot to change the words "INTER ISLAND" placed in the plate which had just been used for the 1c. stamp, so we have an error as the result.

His troubles were nearly over, however, for he received in May or June, 1866, after nearly a year's delay, the new 5c. and 2c. from the National Bank Note Co., which he promptly distributed to the by this time stamp-exhausted postoffices.

Having thus straightened out the affairs of the postoffice and laid away the useless stamps, either in the postoffice safe or left them in the charge of the Minister of the Interior, the record ends until they are produced for sale in 1868.

"H. L.," in his article, states: "The 5c. and 13c. in pale colors first became known through *Le Timbrophile* in February, 1869. To have reached Europe at that date they should have been printed in 1868, a date which agrees closely enough with that given by Mr. Giffard, who reports that the dispatch of the plates from Boston took place in 1867. It is probable that the plates accompanied the reprints."

We now turn to the "Descriptive Catalogue of the Postage Stamps of Hawaii," by Walter M. Giffard, who states "the dies were returned by the Boston engravers to the Hawaiian Postal authorities about 1867," so the stamps in question could not have been printed after that date, as there were no facilities in



the islands. This confirms the idea that they came over with the stamps ordered by Kalakaua, for Brickwood ordered the new 5c. stamp. If the plates came with the stamps, then we know they arrived prior to May 31, 1866, the date of Postmaster Brickwood's letter, and this fact may account for the extraordinary cost of carriage complained of. In Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal*, December 31, 1900, page 128, "H. L.," in his article on "Reprints of the Stamps of Hawaii," says of these two stamps, "They came over (to Europe) at first without any surcharge, and afterwards with the word 'SPECIMEN' in red on the 5c., and in black on the 13c. The Postoffice sold them (in both cases) at face value."

Mr. Gardner, in the *Monthly Journal*, March 30, 1901, referring to the 5c. stamps, says: "It was certainly sold for face value at the postoffice both before and after defacement, and it paid postage before defacement."

With a portrait of his own on the new 5c. engraved the King evidently discountenanced the use of the old stamps. Postmaster Clark had rejected the dies in 1861 of the 1c. and 2c. because a new King was on the throne. To quote Rondot, "They were suppressed." Once the order given it was not again open to question.

A. P. Brickwood was Postmaster-General from March 31, 1865 to 1880, fifteen years, and during his *regime* he issued the following order April 13, 1868: "The Postmaster-General desires that no order for Hawaiian stamps be attended to unless the official stamp of this office, as above, be attached to the same." I can only read this as referring to the method former postmasters used of ordering their stamps through H. M. Whitney and keeping no official record in the postoffice.

The records of his term of office seem to be complete, and he certainly had no further difficulties as far as shortage of stamps were concerned after the above-mentioned orders. Mr. Irwin tells me it was Mr. Brickwood who defaced the plates, as he remembers seeing him do it. As we stated before, the ordering of these so-called reissues were traced down to Kalakaua or Brickwood. Kalakaua did order stamps from the United States, as shown by his letter; and Brickwood could not have ordered the 5c. or 13c. unless he sent the plates back to Boston, and this we know he did not do.

The 5c. and 13c. *laid away in 1867* (?) for a couple of years, according to good authority, were brought out, sold over the counter to collectors and dealers, and finally the remainders in 1868 were surcharged "SPECIMEN." They had been resurrected—and this is stated by every writer—to supply the demand for them.

To meet the demand for the 2c. lithographed a new plate was made, but the stamps did not appear for nearly a year after the 5c. and 13c., which we have shown were on hand.

The above paragraph would go to show the stamps were in the islands in 1866, and all other data confirm this, especially Brickwood's letter of May 31, 1866.

The evidence is conclusive that the only fresh supply from the United States, which both the Postmaster-General Kalakaua and his assistant, Wm. G. Irwin, were awaiting, was the 5c. and the 13c. (type 1853) in question. Kalakaua could have ordered no other 5c. stamp, and that the 13c. was printed at the same time and on the same paper has been acknowledged by every student and writer.

I may state here that in 1887 the defaced plates were discovered in the Honolulu postoffice, and on December 16th of that year were sent to the American Bank Note Co. to be restored. The Company failed to do this, but made an entirely new die, from which, with changes, the so-called reprints of the 5c. and 13c. were printed, and early writers have sometimes got these confused with the regular stamp, but comparison will easily show the difference. All these early dies and plates, together with dies of later stamps in the possession of the American Bank Note Co., were destroyed by order on March 27, 1894.

## CHAPTER XVI

### THE MANUSCRIPT 5 ON THE 13c 1853 ISSUE



Of this surcharge Walter F. Giffard, in his "Descriptive Catalogue of Postage Stamps of Hawaii," says:

"The 13c. dark red is said to exist surcharged with the figure '5,' but there are no records here at present which show that such a stamp was ever officially issued by the Hawaiian Postal authorities. Our old postmasters and local philatelists have always considered any such to be 'fakes.'"

B. C. Kenyon, in his book, follows this out by stating:

"Copies of the 13c. vermilion, marked on face with '5' in manuscript, and listed as a regularly surcharged issue by certain writers, we omit from this work, as neither the leading philatelists of Hawaii, nor the Postoffice officials who were in office during the 50's, considered that the figure '5' denotes anything more than a notice of *unpaid* postage.

"We have before us three entire envelopes with stamps thereon: one with a single copy of the 13c. stamp (No. 15) with a '5' half on the stamp and half on the envelope, the figure being plainly written *over* the postmark; another envelope has both a 5c. (No. 9) and a 13c. (No. 15) thereon, with a '10' in manuscript on face, the figure '1' being on the envelope and the '0' on the 13c. stamp. These are otherwise uncanceled. The third envelope has only a single 5c. stamp (No. 9) on it, with a '5' in manuscript entirely on stamp. it being

otherwise uncanceled. These samples should prove conclusively the status of this so-called surcharge. Unfortunately they came into our hands too late to illustrate."

I feel certain the conclusions arrived at by these two writers are erroneous. Mr. Alva K. Clark thinks the surcharging of these stamps took place in Joseph Jackson's time. Collectors must bear in mind the loose way the postal arrangements were conducted, and that there were times when the 5c. value was absolutely exhausted.

There was not much use for the 13c. stamps, although on their arrival they were distributed generally throughout the islands. These postoffices made a practice of carrying United States stamps for foreign postage, and there is no doubt the use of the 13c. was discouraged, as it made bookkeeping a matter of necessity between the Honolulu and San Francisco postoffices. Mr. Irwin tells me the custom was to do the letters up in packages of fifty to simplify matters and make the accounting easier. I have seen envelopes stamped with the manuscript 5 on the 13c. and the whole cancelled with the Honolulu postmark, and, while I am unable to trace any order for this or any custom regarding this surcharge, I am of the opinion that at some time during Jackson's *regime* a lot of these stamps in sheets were surcharged by the use of pen and ink.

The person who did the surcharging made a regular and characteristic "5."\* (See illustration.) I have seen it on used and unused specimens, and consider it in either state a rarity. This surcharge has been recognized for many years, and all cancelled ones I have seen are traced back prior to 1861, so I am sure the surcharge was not done to make a variety for collectors. Mr. B. C. Kenyon writes me under date of March 4, 1909, in which he states: "Since I published my little book on 'Hawaiians' I am convinced that the 5c. manuscript surcharge on the 13c. is a regular provisional."

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\*A good comparison can be made by taking the illustration in the Standard Catalogue, which is of an unused copy, while my illustration is postmarked. The surcharge is not only characteristic, but is located on the stamps in nearly the same position.



## CHAPTER XVII

### BRITISH CANCELLATION A98



L'Estrange Ewen, in his "Catalogue of British Colonial Cancellations," gives this as belonging to the third Colonial series.

According to this list the above cancellation was in use from the year 1858 to the year 1867 as Colonial, and later on was used by the postoffice at South Bank, England.

The exact station at which it was used is not definitely stated, but "Halifax, Nova Scotia (?)" is placed after the number. A96 is also given the same city, and this latter may be correct.

I am satisfied, after careful investigation and consultation with Mr. A. H. Weber, that this obliteration number was used by the British Consular office at Honolulu, Hawaii, for I have seen and heard of several stamps of this country cancelled, as per illustration.

The Hawaiian Government furnished United States stamps to customers and carried them in the various island postoffices, and postmarks of offices in the United States are frequently met with. I cannot find that any of the island postoffices ever carried the stamps of Great Britain in stock.

"A98" is found on both the 5c. and 13c. Hawaiian stamps, and, while not at all common, they are still turning up in old collections, and will hereafter form quite an addition to the collections of persons interested in this branch of philately, especially if I have discovered the right location of this number.

## CHAPTER XVIII

# ISLAND POSTOFFICE CANCELLATIONS

An interesting branch of philately is the collection of postmarks on cancelled stamps. Many collectors make a specialty of this, especially in England, Germany and this country.

I have omitted the photographs of cancellations used in the Hawaiian Islands, but a fair idea can be gathered by taking the plates and illustrations throughout the book. The Missionary stamps, of course, show the earliest obliterations used, and the Numerals show the various kinds used in different towns. In some cases the early stamps are pen-marked only, and in others the stamp of the *Collector of Customs* was used until a regular obliteration was supplied by the postoffice in Honolulu.

Hawaii, being a territory of the United States, should prove especially interesting, as many of the stamps are to be had at reasonable figures and dealers have large stocks of them. Mr. A. H. Weber has a very interesting collection of town cancellations, and shows at least one, and in many cases a large number, of the various stamps from each of the postoffices.

I give in reduced form the copy of a poster issued by the postmaster in Honolulu, giving the names of all the islands and the postoffices situated thereon. This will enable collectors to locate and segregate such cancellations they may possess or acquire.

# PAPA HOOLAHA O KA HALE LETA

POST-OFFICE BULLETIN

No ka Poo

For

= MAILS =

E PANIIA NA EKE LETA NO NA WAHI I HAILA MALALO NEI MA NA HORA I KAKAUIA.  
WILL CLOSE FOR THE FOLLOWING PLACES AS SPECIFIED BELOW.

NO-FOR	KA MOKU-PER	PANIIA--CLOSES
<b>MOLOKAI-LANAI</b>		
Kaunakakai . . . . .		
Kalaupapa . . . . .		
Kamalo . . . . .		
Pukoo . . . . .		
Lanai . . . . .		
Keomuku . . . . .		
<b>MAUI</b>		
Lahaina . . . . .		
Walluku . . . . .		
Kahului . . . . .		
Spreckelsville . . . . .		
Pala . . . . .		
Peahi . . . . .		
Huelo . . . . .		
Keanae . . . . .		
Nahiku . . . . .		
Hamakuapoko . . . . .		
Pauwela . . . . .		
Makawao . . . . .		
Kihel . . . . .		
Makena . . . . .		
Ulupalakua . . . . .		
Hana . . . . .		
Kaupo . . . . .		
Hamoā . . . . .		
Kipahulu . . . . .		
<b>HAWAII</b>		
Mahukona . . . . .		
Kohala . . . . .		
Kawaihae . . . . .		
Waimea . . . . .		
Kukuihaele . . . . .		
Honokaa . . . . .		
Paauiio . . . . .		
Ookala . . . . .		
Laupahoehoe . . . . .		
Papaaloa . . . . .		
Hakalau . . . . .		
Honomu . . . . .		
Papaikou . . . . .		
Hilo . . . . .		
Keaau . . . . .		
Olaa . . . . .		
Olaa Plant'n . . . . .		
Poholki . . . . .		
Kalapana . . . . .		
Volcano House . . . . .		
Kailua . . . . .		
Holualoa . . . . .		
Keauhou . . . . .		
Kealahou . . . . .		
Napoopoo . . . . .		
Hookena . . . . .		
Hoopuloa . . . . .		
Waiohinu . . . . .		
Naalehu . . . . .		
Honuapo . . . . .		
Hilea . . . . .		
Punaluu . . . . .		
<b>KAUAI</b>		
Hanalet . . . . .		
Kilauea . . . . .		
Kealia . . . . .		
Lihue . . . . .		
Koloa . . . . .		
Eleele . . . . .		
Hanapepe . . . . .		
Makaweli . . . . .		
Waimea . . . . .		
Kekaha . . . . .		
Mana . . . . .		
<b>OAHU</b>		
Aiea . . . . .		
Ewa . . . . .		
Peninsula . . . . .		
Wahiawa . . . . .		
Waipahu . . . . .		
Honouliuli . . . . .		
Waianae . . . . .		
Waialua Plant'n . . . . .		
Waialua . . . . .		
Kahuku . . . . .		
Lale . . . . .		
Hauula . . . . .		
Punaluu . . . . .		
Waikane . . . . .		
Heela . . . . .		
Kaneohe . . . . .		
Waimanalo . . . . .		
San Francisco . . . . .		
Fiji, New Zealand, . . . . .		
Samoa and Australia . . . . .		
Japan and China . . . . .		
Victoria, B. C. . . . .		

## POST OFFICE BULLETIN

GIVING LIST  
OF  
ALL THE  
**HAWAIIAN POST OFFICES**  
AT THE TIME OF THEIR TRANSFER TO THE  
U. S. P. O. DEPT.  
JUNE , 1900.



## CHAPTER XIX

# POSTAGE STAMPS OF HAWAII ISSUED AFTER 1866



Grand Gold Medal  
Berlin, 1904

I HAVE endeavored in this book to explain the issues prior to the above date, as some of them have been little understood.

A large volume could be written on the later stamps, and I hope some one will undertake the work.

The issues are extremely interesting and worthy of careful study.

The 1864-71 issue comes on soft, silky, thin hard and soft wove paper. The 1875 issue is found on mesh wove soft porous paper.

The history of the 2c. vermilion engraved in 1869 still remains unsolved, and will prove interesting when its reason for issuance is known, though there is little doubt it was made to supply sets.

Some of the plates made by the National Bank Note Co. were retouched by the American Bank Note Co., and the imprint of both companies are to be found on the margins of the same sheet. Enlarge the 18c. stamps by photography and the retouching is plainly seen.

Some of the stamps are found split to represent half the postage represented by the full stamp. Some of them are found imperforated or partly perforated, and are very rare.

The surcharged stamps of the Provisional Government, with the errors, etc., are in themselves worthy of a treatise. The envelopes, postcards and revenue stamps of Hawaii should also be written up.

I hope to acquire more data regarding the early stamps of Hawaii, and will heartily welcome any material which is sent to me.

## CHAPTER XX

### OFFICIAL IMITATIONS

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5c. BLUE.

13c. VERMILION.

In the year 1889 the Hawaiian Postoffice had *fac-similes* made in New York of both the 5c. and 13c. I think early writers have always got these stamps confused with the so-called reissues.

These they sold first without any surcharge, but from August, 1892, they have been surcharged with the word "REPRINT" in black.

In the *fac-simile* of the 5c. there is no dot in the upper right-hand corner block containing the numeral "5," the two dots of "Cts" are larger, and the hair, etc., is entirely different to the original. In the *fac-simile* of the 13c. the color is vermilion, instead of deep red or dull red. The figure "3" of "13," in the left lower corner, is lower than the "1," and there is no little dash of color after the "3" as in the original, and there is an extra vertical line at either side of the bust, which gives the inner frame lines at the sides a double appearance for about half the way up. There are, of course, numerous other differences.

ISSUE 1861.

1885—*Official Imitation*

2c. ORANGE VERMILION.

1889—*Reprint from Retouched Die of 1869.*

2c. CARMINE.

I have shown in my articles on the Lithographed stamp that it was not issued in 1855, but was first issued in 1861. The portrait of Kamehameha IV on the stamp proving it is one of the Kings taken at the age of twenty-eight.

There was another printing from the original plate in 1862, the bulk of which was destroyed. I believe the die was destroyed at the same time.

In 1869 the Hawaiian Government had a plate engraved in Boston, the plate containing three rows of five stamps, which were printed from it in carmine vermilion on thin white wove paper. These stamps were sold from the postoffice, and I have seen used copies. They were later on over-printed with the word "CANCELLED" in black. I am satisfied these stamps were regularly issued and were engraved, because the old lithographed die was destroyed or lost. This plate was sent to Honolulu and was mislaid.

#### FAC-SIMILES.

In 1885 the Hawaiian Government had *fac-similes* printed in New York from a new engraved plate containing fifty stamps in five rows of ten, and at each corner of the plate is "A. B. N. Co." (American Bank Note Co.) in a monogram. These *fac-similes* are in orange vermilion on stout yellowish wove paper, and part of them were over-printed "SPECIMEN" in blue. They can at once be told by the letters "A" of "ELUA," which has the cross bar too low, and the "K" of "KENETA," which has the lower oblique stroke too long. The perpendicular frame line above the "L" of "ELUA" also joins the horizontal line above that word, whereas in the originals the lines do not touch each other by  $\frac{1}{2}$  mm.

These *Official Imitations* are found used. Mr. Warren H. Colson has written a very interesting article about these stamps in *Mckeels Weekly Stamp News* of January 25, 1901.

#### REPRINT FROM RETOUCHEE DIE OF 1869.

In 1887 the engraved die of the 2c. of 1869 was discovered in the Honolulu Postoffice, and sent to New York with an order for a further supply of stamps. On its arrival there it was found impossible to make use of it in its then condition. It was thereupon retouched, and a new plate containing fifteen stamps in three rows of five, was made. The stamps from this were printed in carmine on medium thick yellow wove paper, and arrived in Honolulu in September, 1889. These were followed by a further supply in September, 1890. Some of the latter were over-printed "SPECIMEN"\* in black, and those without that word remaining on hand in August, 1892, were surcharged "REPRINT" in black. The paper of this variety is sufficient to distinguish it from the 1869 stamp, but, on comparing the two, it will be seen that the foliate ornaments on the side labels and above the words "UKU LETA" have been considerably retouched, and there are three lines in the shading at the right of the nose, running from the eye to the upper lip, which do not appear on any other stamp of this type.

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\*I have never seen any of these stamps over-printed "Specimen" as stated, but they are often quoted and may exist.

## CHAPTER XXI

### FORGERIES

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#### MISSIONARY STAMPS.

The best imitation of these stamps were made from some illustration evidently taken from a catalogue and electrotyped, printed with blue ink on a heavy porous wove paper. They could hardly be considered dangerous, as they were considerably larger than the originals. They came cancelled with the "HONOLULU HAWAIIAN ISLANDS" round cancellation, and this was proportionately out of size, also. These forgeries were frequently met with about ten years ago, but they were written up extensively in the stamp journals, and seem to have gradually disappeared.

#### TYPE-SET NUMERALS.

These stamps are comparatively easy to imitate, and the market has been flooded for years with many imitations, but they are every one of such poor workmanship in general that students have been able to weed them from their collections with little trouble.

The most dangerous counterfeit is of the 1c. black on greyish paper. Careful comparison with the genuine shows the large central I to be too thin and tall, and the lettering on the sides, especially of the words "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE," to be formed of thinner looking type.

The next forgery that might be considered dangerous is of the 1c. light blue on bluish. The forged stamp, however, is too large, the cancellation out of proportion and the paper is never thin and bluish like the original.

There is a forgery of the 2c. black on deep grey blue that is rather hard to distinguish from the original. The fault with it, however, is that the rules that compose the cliché are entirely too heavy and regular—that is, they seem to fit together with a preciseness that looks suspicious. The larger central 2 is so different from any in the regular plate that it seems to catch the eye at once. I have seen more of this forgery in collections than of any other Numeral.

The 5c. Numeral, with "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" on the side, has been forged twice, as I have seen two attempts, neither of which is dangerous. The stamp is printed in black, instead of blue; the paper is of an entirely different quality; the rules are thick and like the rules in the 2c.—too regular.

#### 5c. 1853 ISSUE.

I have in my collection a proof of a die of this stamp that was made in 1861 or 1862 to imitate these stamps. This proof was found in the postoffice in Honolulu by Walter N. Giffard, and bears the endorsement, "Forged stamp received by R. C. Wylie December 8, 1862." This Mr. Wylie was Minister of Foreign Affairs at this time, and I should judge the forger had succeeded in placing his wares, but was probably caught at it and the die discovered and destroyed. I should judge the proof came from some Continental country, as it does not resemble American workmanship. I have never seen any other forgery of this stamp that would stand the least inspection.

#### 13c. 1853 ISSUE.

The forgery of this stamp has the reputation of being of better workmanship than the original—it is a beautiful sample of engraving. I have talked with engravers as to how this forgery was made, and the idea given me is that a wax impression had been taken of an engraved original, and the forger had deepened the lines in the impression and made a die from same. It is only distinguished from the original by the outside right vertical line, which is single instead of two fine lines placed very closely together as in the original, and by the color which is brighter than the original.

#### 2c. LITHOGRAPHED ISSUE.

These stamps have been frequently imitated, but never, as far as I know, by the lithographic process. The ones printed from wood cuts are coarse and dirty looking, and are always cancelled with the diamond bar cancellation. I have never seen this forgery in any collection, which proves it has not been a success.

#### 2c. VERMILION.

The same remarks apply to the forgery of this stamp as to the preceding stamp. There has been no engraved imitation, and those produced by any other process are not without such flaws and crude looks but what they are easily detected.



PLATE A



1851—2c. BLUE ON BLUISH, FIRST ISSUE, TYPE 1.  
PRINTED LIKE THE STRIP BELOW, WHICH  
SHOWS THE SETTING OF THE TWO TYPES.



1852—13c. BLUE ON BLUISH, SHOWING TYPES 1 AND 2.  
(STRIP OF THREE.)

PLATE B



1851—5c. BLUE ON BLuish, TYPE 1. THESE WERE PRINTED IN PAIRS LIKE THE 13c. (SEE PLATE A).



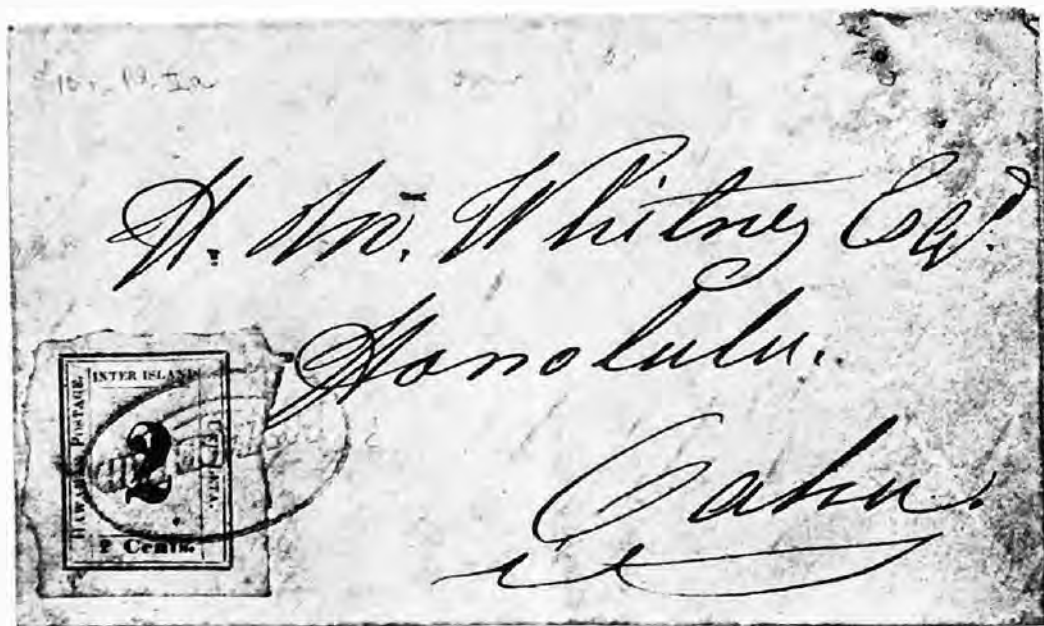
1851—5c. BLUE ON BLuish, TYPE 2.



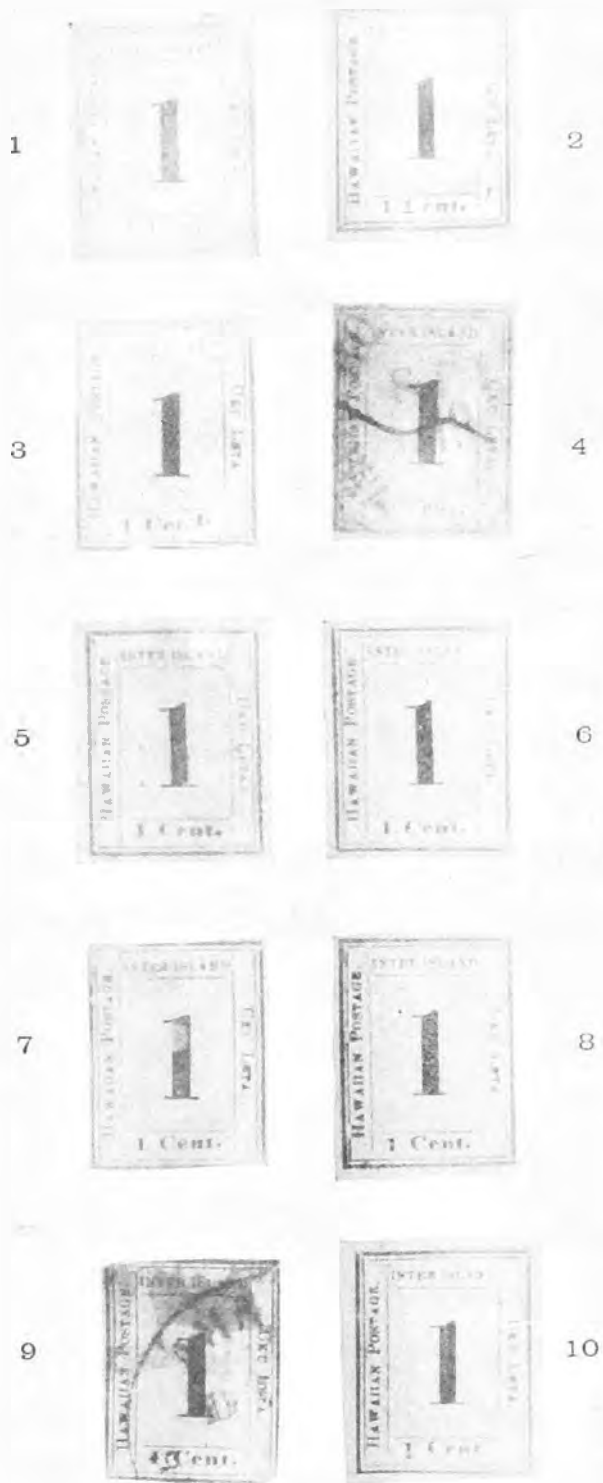
PLATE C



NO. 9 OF PLATE VI (FORMERLY PLATE III), SHOWING A PORTION OF NO. 10 ON RIGHT-HAND MARGIN, PROVING THIS PLATE, LIKE PLATE II (2c. BLUE ON BLUISH), WAS PRINTED WITH THE CLICHES 4 MM. APART.



NO. 10 OF PLATE IX (FORMERLY PLATE IC) WITH MARGINS ON THE LEFT MORE THAN 4 MM. PROVING IT COULD NOT BE NO. 10 OF ABOVE PLATE. ON THE RIGHT MARGIN, JUST WITHIN THE CANCELLATION, IS THE CORNER OF ANOTHER STAMP. THESE TWO ILLUSTRATIONS GO TO PROVE THE EXISTENCE OF TWO SETTINGS, ONE IN THE SECOND PRINTING AND ONE IN THE THIRD PRINTING. THIS LATTER PRINTING WITH VERTICAL ROWS 8 MM. APART.



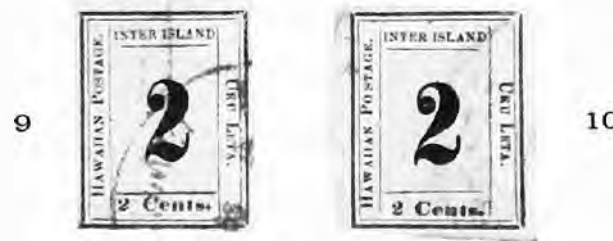
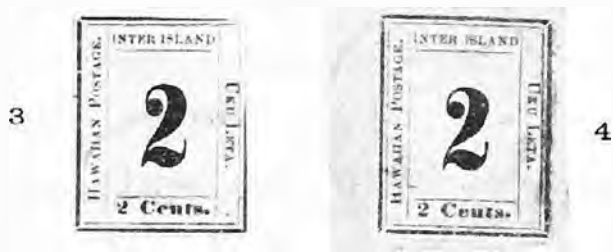
**PLATE I**

1c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE 1A.)



**PLATE II**

2c. PALE BLUE ON BLuish WHITE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE I.)



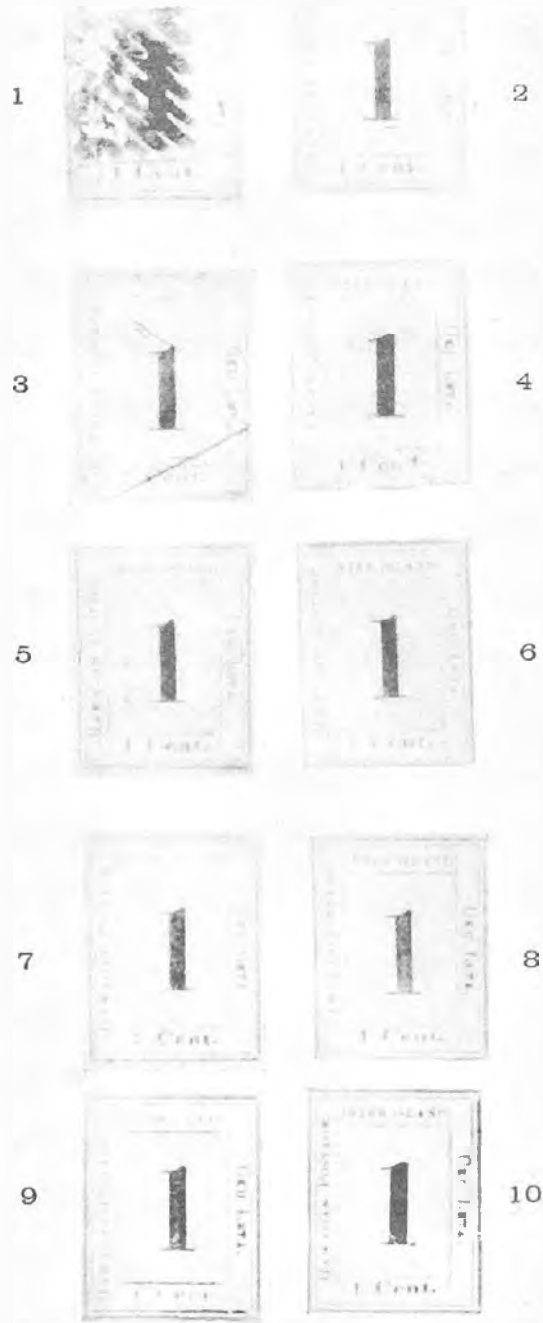
**PLATE III**

2c. BLACK ON GREYISH PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE 1B.)



PLATE IV

2c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE II B)



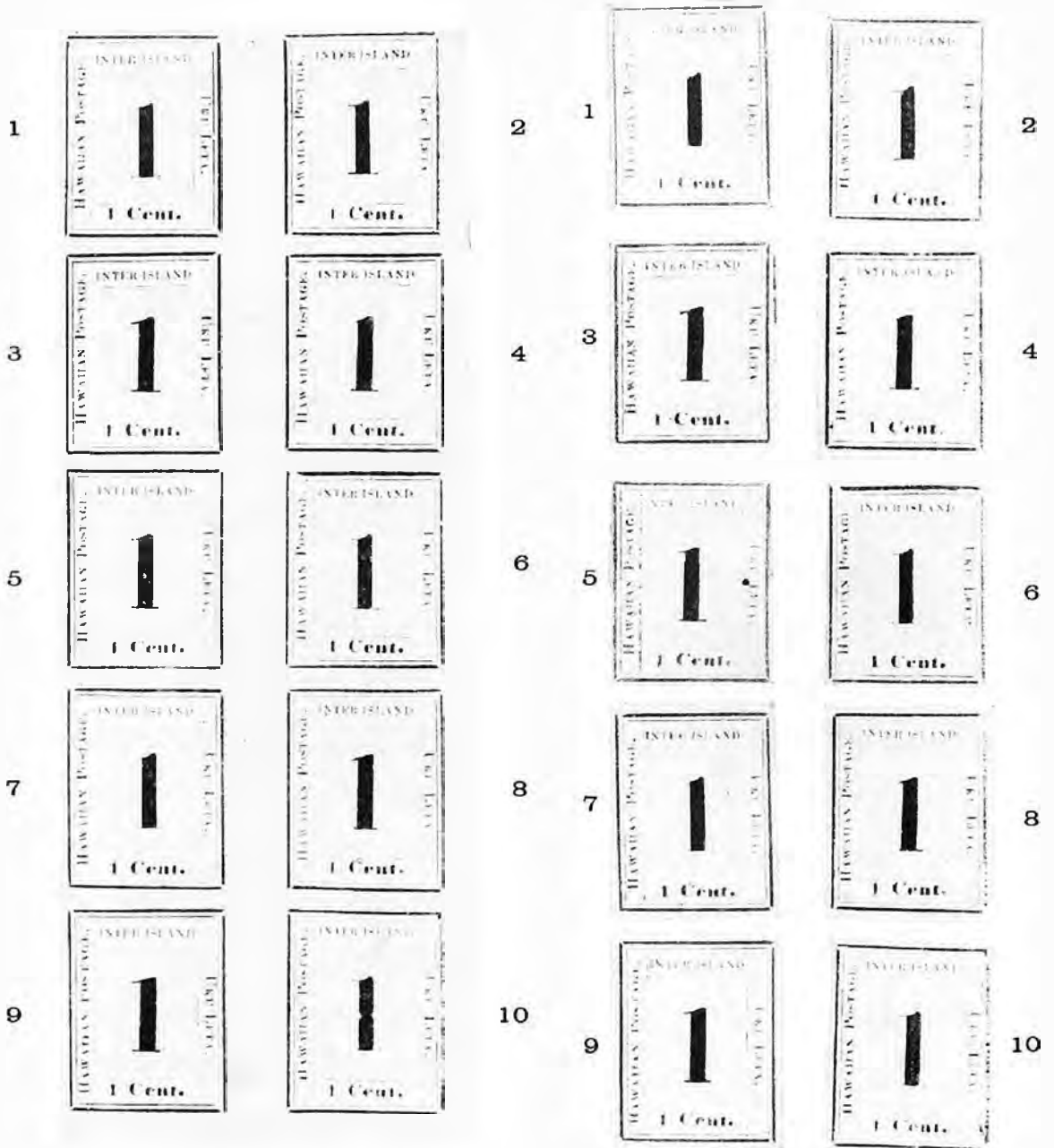
**PLATE V**

1c. LIGHT BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE 11A.)



**PLATE VI**

2c. BLACK ON GREYISH PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE III.)



**PLATE VII**

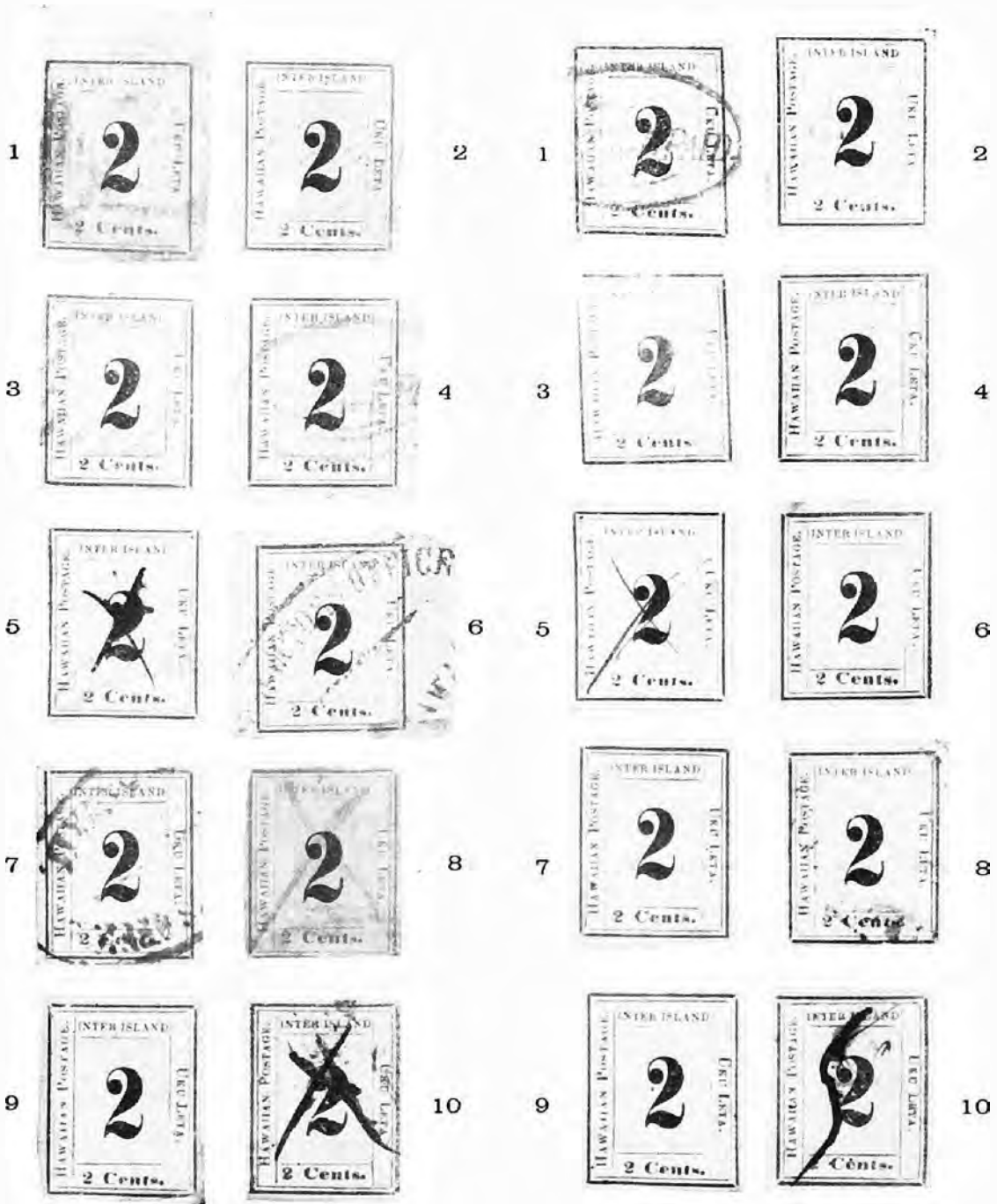
1c. BLACK ON GREYISH PAPER.  
 (FORMERLY PLATE II.)





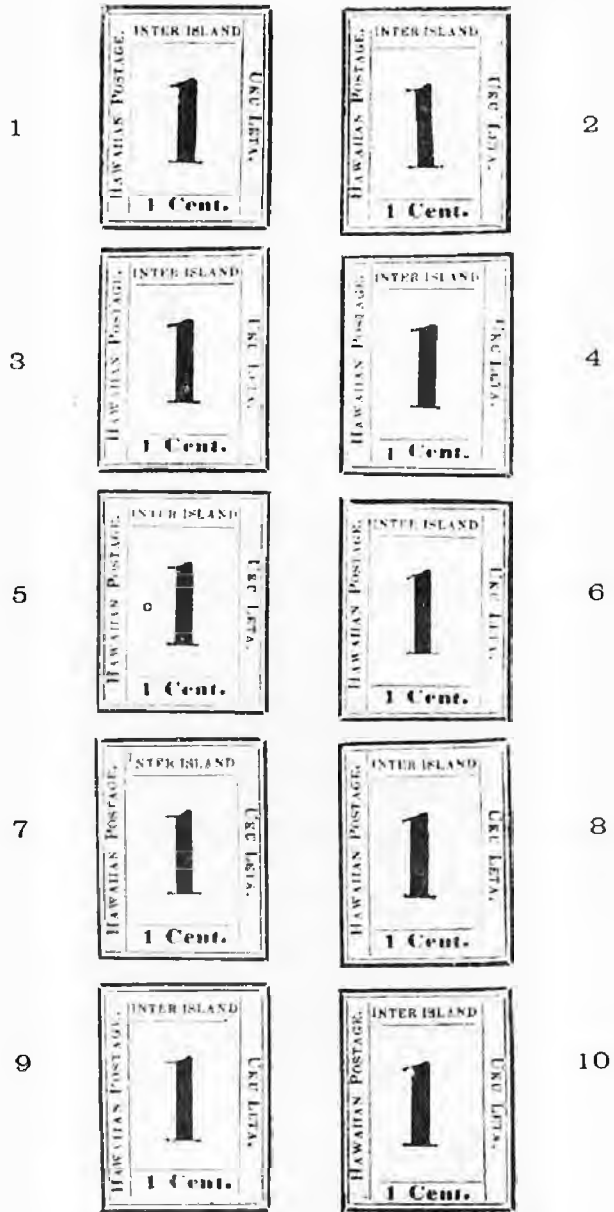
**PLATE VIII**

2c. BLACK ON GREENISH PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE 11C.)



**PLATE IX.**

2c. BLACK ON GREYISH PAPER.  
 2c. BLACK ON GREY WHITE PAPER.  
 (FORMERLY PLATE IIC.)

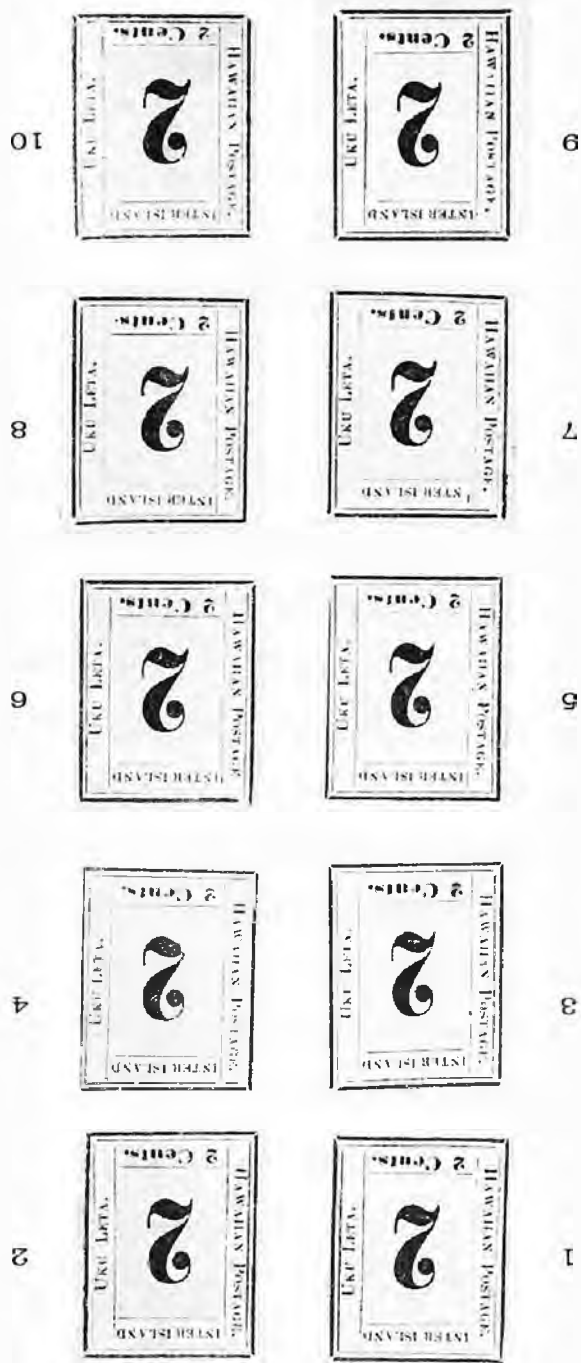


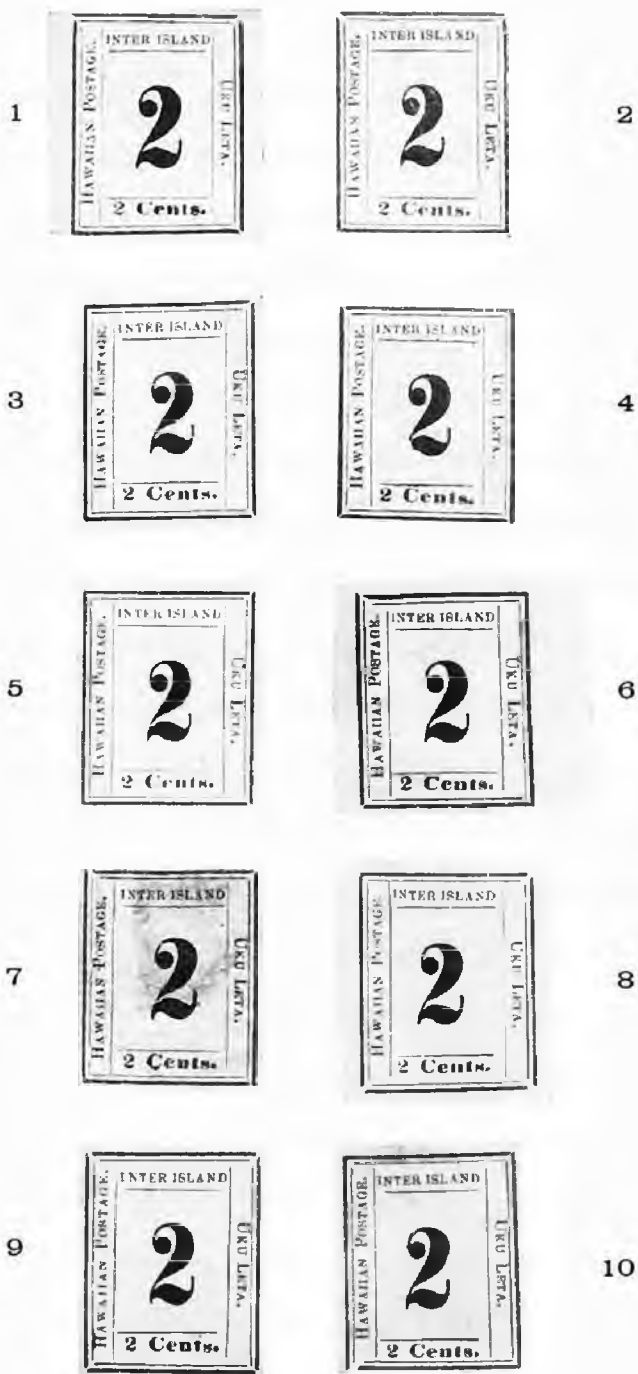
**PLATE X**

1c. BLACK ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE IV.)

26. BLACK ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE V.)

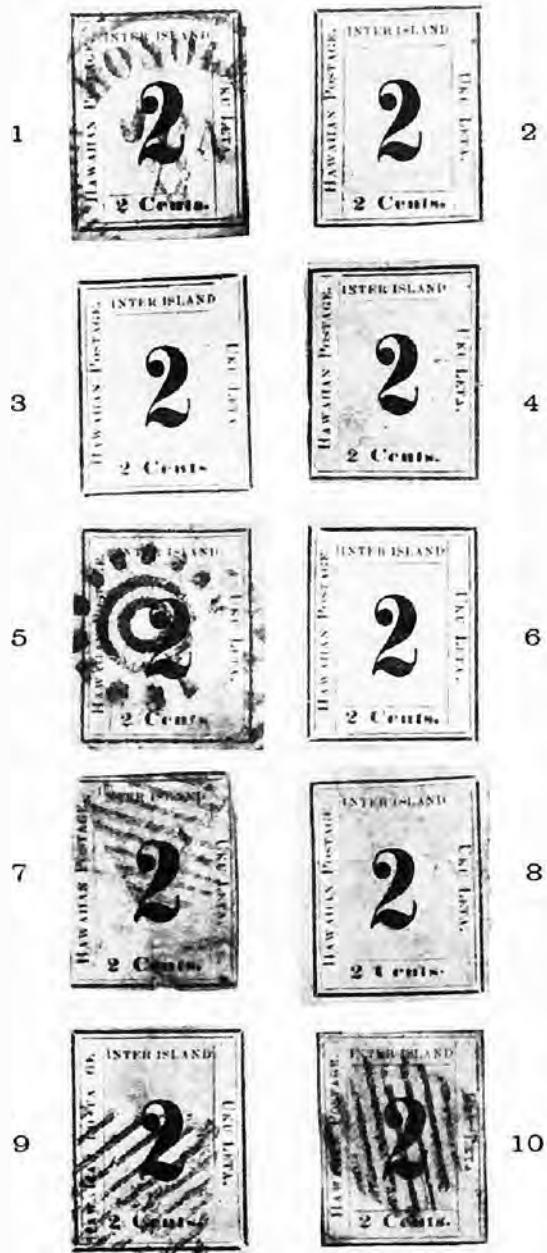
PLATE XI





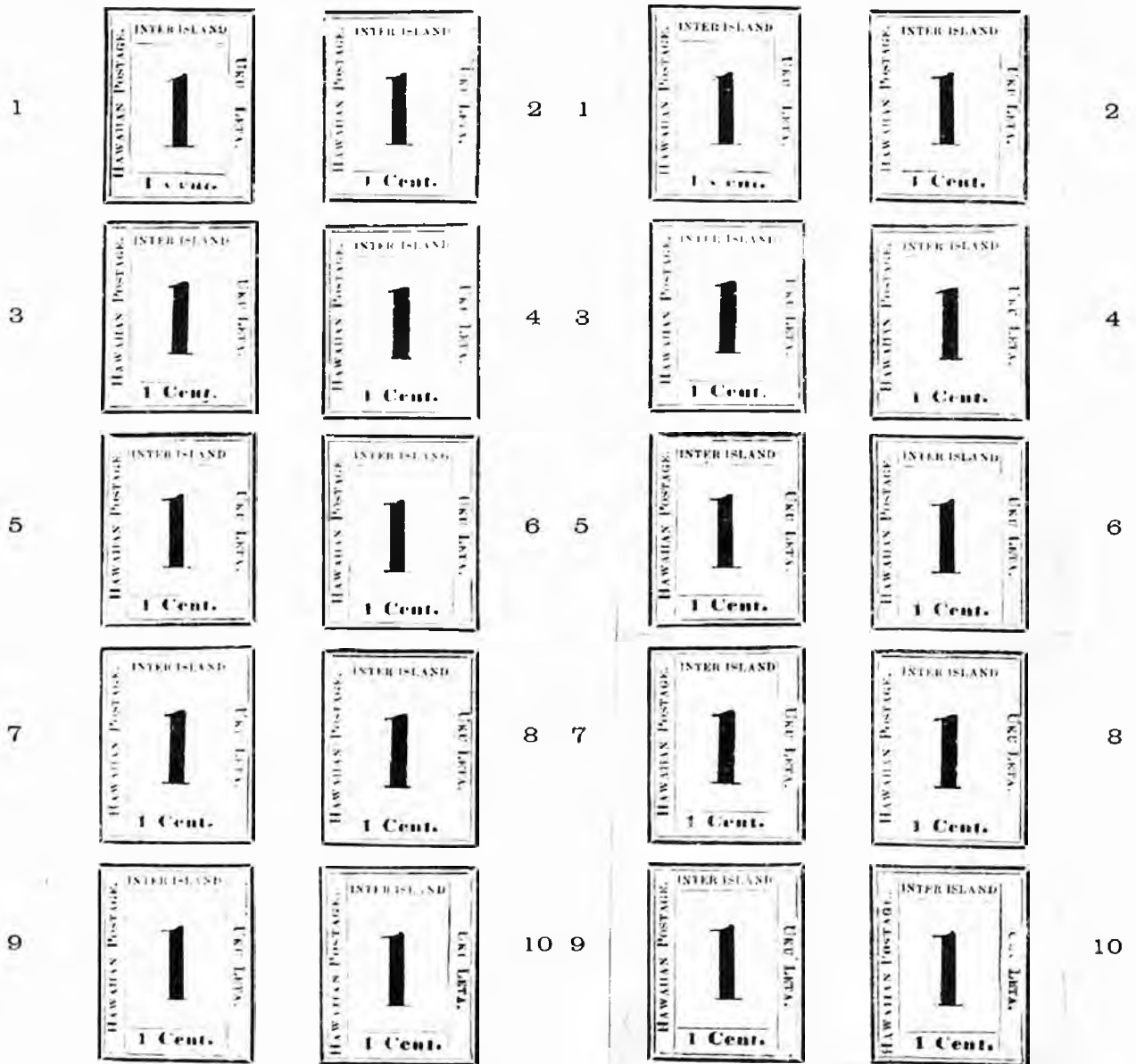
**PLATE XII**

2c. BLACK ON DEEP GREY BLUE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE VA.)



**PLATE XIII**

2c. DEEP BLUE ON BLUISH WHITE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE VB.)



**PLATE XIV**

1c. BLACK ON WHITE LAID PAPER.  
 1c. BLACK ON YELLOWISH WHITE LAID PAPER.  
 (FORMERLY PLATE VII.)



1



3



5



1



3



5



7



9



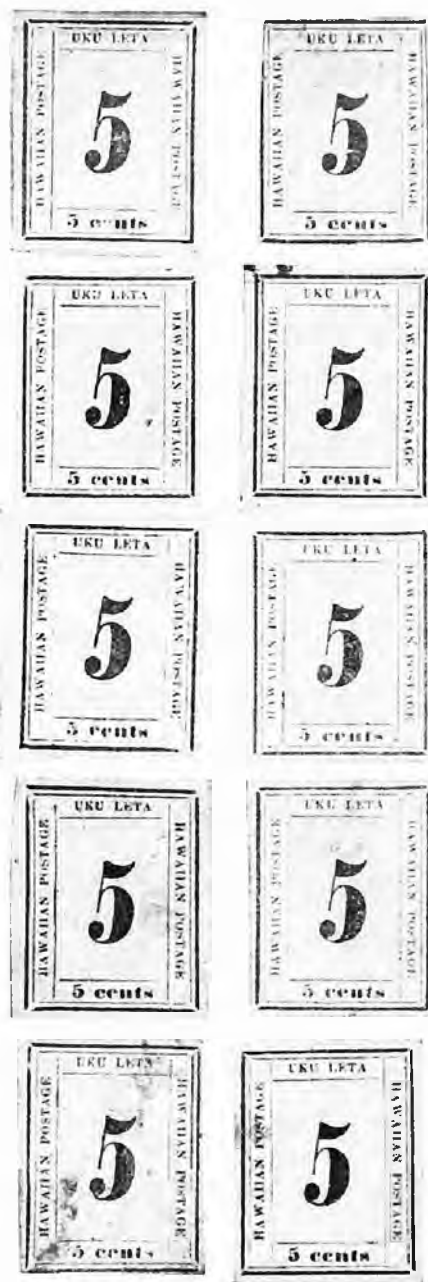
7



9

**PLATE XV**

26. BLACK ON YELLOWISH WHITE LAID PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE VIII.)



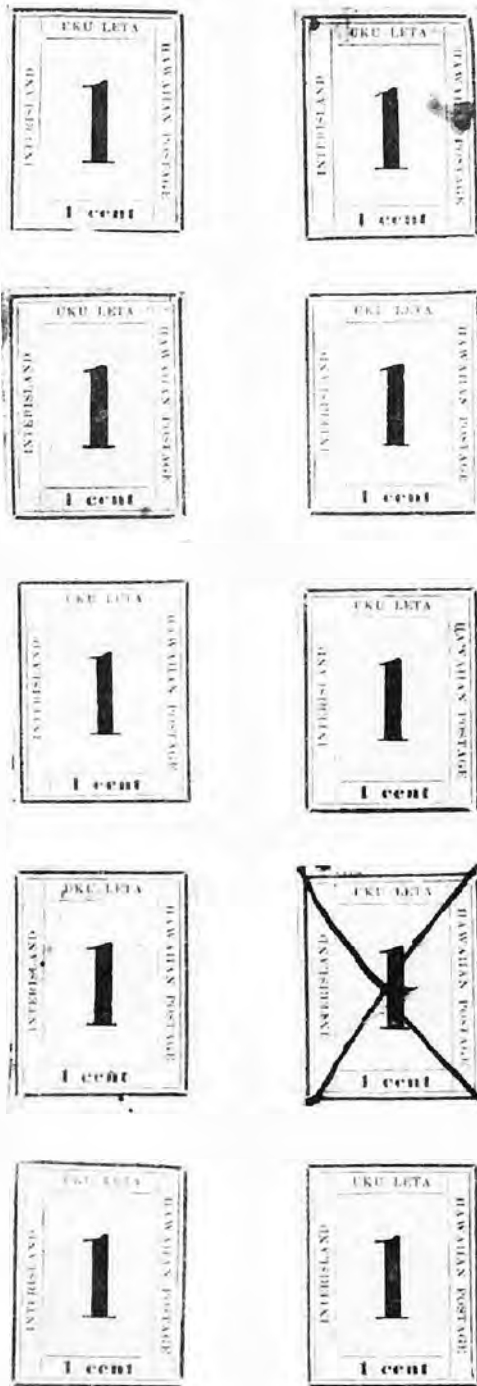
**PLATE XVI**

5c. BLUE ON BLUE GREY PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE VI.)



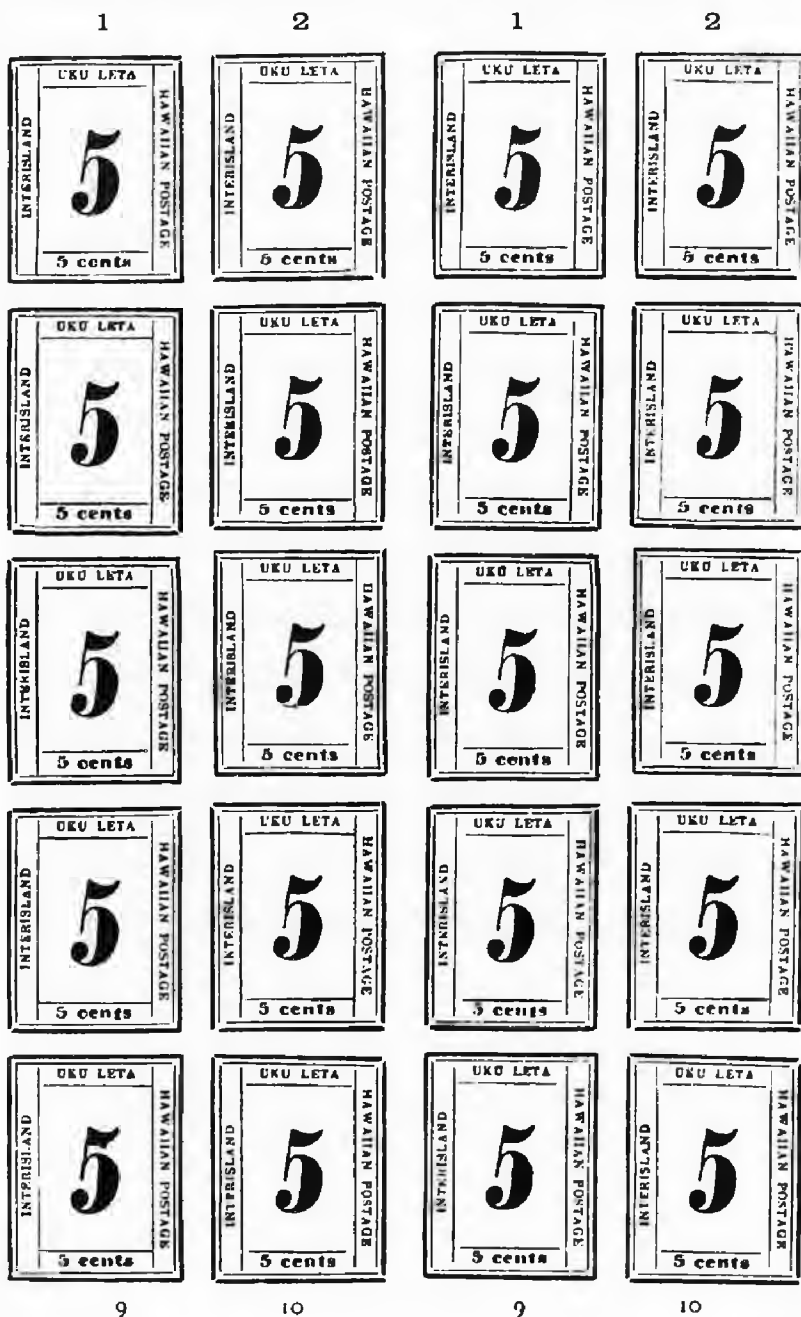
**PLATE XVII**

2c. BLUE ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE X.)



**PLATE XVIII**

1c. BLUE ON WHITE WOVE PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE IX.)



ERROR "INTERISLAND" FOR "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE."

PLATE XIX

5c. BLUE ON BLUE GREY PAPER.  
(FORMERLY PLATE XI.)