Hawaii

THE

CLASSIC STAMPS

OF

HAWAII

157 pages
1,219 Hawaiian stamps
20 U. S. stamps
THE TYPESET STAMPS OF HAWAII

Both the first and third issues of Hawaiian stamps—the Missionaries and the Numerals—were printed in Honolulu using hand-set type and a rather primitive printing press. These were the only typeset Hawaiian postal issues. This fact, and their relative scarcity, have made them especially significant in Hawaiian philately.

On June 18, 1851, the Legislature of the Kingdom of Hawaii officially approved a postal system for the young island kingdom at a time when the concept was still relatively new throughout the world. Postmaster H. M. Whitney, the young missionary descendant who five years later was to found Hawaii’s present morning newspaper, The Honolulu Advertiser, put the first Hawaiian stamps on sale, October 1, 1851. These typeset stamps have become generally known as the Missionaries because they were most often found on correspondence from the American missionaries in Hawaii.

The Missionaries were replaced in 1853 by engraved 5¢ and 13¢ issues, providing Scott 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

The inauguration of the first interisland postage rates of 1¢ and 2¢ on August 1, 1859, led to the first printing of the Numerals.

Both the Missionaries and the first issues of the Numerals were printed under the direction of Mr. Whitney, the Missionaries at the Government Printing Office and the Numerals at The Advertiser. The Missionaries were printed during 1851-1852 from a small form with only two stamps side by side. The type was that used some years before in printing The Friend, together with floral design ornaments later used in certain Catholic Mission Press publications. The Numerals were printed with a form of ten subjects and the same basic form was used during the entire seven years of issuance, 1859-65.

Much of the text on these introductory pages is based on HAWAII, by Henry A. Meyer, Admiral F. R. Harris and others; HAWAIIAN NUMERALS, by Henry J. Crocker; PLATING THE HAWAIIAN NUMERALS, by J. F. Westerberg; and STAMPS OF FAME, by L. N. and M. Williams.
THE MISSIONARIES

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

Two stamps were printed side by side with each impression of the form. The subjects were very close together, the space between them being only about ¾ mm. (Previous students have referred to this spacing as ½ mm.) Therefore, the left hand subjects are always found cut close on the right side while the right hand subjects are always cut close at the left. The subjects were printed several times in a row on the same sheet of paper. The spacing between successive impressions apparently varied from ¾ mm to 2 mm. Good margins are therefore possible on three sides of a stamp. The successive impressions were not very well aligned with each other; each impression was usually a little higher or a little lower than the one before it.

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

Knowledge of these printing details is largely due to a strip of three 13¢ stamps, two Types I and one Type II, on the cover on page 10, formerly in the Atherton Collection although border fragments of Missionaries on the following pages are the source of new information on the space between printings.

This unique strip shows ¾ mm space between the stamps and a 2 mm gutter between printings. The 2¢, Type II, on page 3, and the 5¢, Type I, used, on page 6, have border fragments on both sides, confirming the ¾ mm space between stamps but showing only a ½ gutter. The ¾ mm space between stamps is further confirmed by the unused 5¢, Type I, on page 6 and the 13¢, Type II, on page 12. Less conclusively, the 1 mm right hand margin on the 5¢ Type II, on page 5 shows that in this case there was at least that distance between the next printing.

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

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

Only 15 copies of the 2 cent Missionary have been discovered. Four are in museums, although the copy in the Berlin Museum has not been seen since World War II, and eleven are in private hands. The Meyer-Harris Census of 2¢ Missionaries in 1948 reported 15 certain copies and a sixteenth as a possibility. Evidence now appears conclusive that copy 15 and copy 12 in that census are the same stamp. This collection contains the full range now known of unused, used and on cover examples of each type of the four Missionaries.
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52
2¢ blue
white, pelure

Type II
The only known unused copy of a 2¢ Missionary
Ex—Leroux, Ferrari, Burnus, Ostheimer
Copy No. 8 in the Meyer—Haver Cenus
At one time this stamp was believed "used," but in 1953
the Philatelic Foundation ruled it "unused," the smudges being blue ink.
No copy of Type I unused or on cover has ever been discovered.

Type I
Ex—Ferrari, Champion, Lichtenstein,
Twigg-Smith
Copy No. 7 in the M—H Census
M—H Cancellation 236.05

Type II
Ex—Caspar, Ostheimer
Copy No. 16 in the M—H Census
M—H Cancellation 6
Border fragments at each side
show 5 mm printing space at left
and 3 mm gutter at right.
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

Type II  Type I

The unique example of combination use of the 2¢ and 13¢ Missionaries
Ex-Davies, Caspary, Harris, Orsborn
The 2¢ is No. 14 in the M-H Census
"Red Kiiler" cancellation

1851-52
2¢ blue
white, pental
The only known 2¢ Missionary on cover

Ex-Worthington, Gaspery, Ostheimer
Meyer-Harris Illustration
The 2¢ is No. 9 in the M-H Census
M-H Cancellation 7

The 2¢ Missionary paid the Ship's Fee and the 5¢ Missionary paid the Hawaii rate. The U.S. rate was six cents. The Hawaiian stamps and M-H Town Mark 236.05 indicate 13 cents was paid to the Honolulu post office. San Francisco then applied the two U.S. stamps and cancelled them.
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

Ex—Burmeister,
Ostheiner

Note border fragments,
top right and left, confirm
3/4 mm printing space at right
and 3 mm gutter at left.
Ex—Levitt, Ostheiner

Ex—Crocker, Atherton
Honolulu, Jan. 18, 1853, to San Francisco
This folded letter was written from East Maui Plantation by its owner
A. H. Spencer who tells of his family’s arrival on the R. B. Forbes in 1851,
“...They made the passage in 100 days the quickest passage ever made...”
Illustrated in “Hawaiian Numerals” by H. J. Crocker, 1999
and in Meyer-Harden, 1948.

1851-52
5¢ blue
white, pelure
Type I
HAWAII

THE MISSIONARIES

Ex-Ostheimer

Ex-Blumen.

Ostheimer

1851-52
5¢ blue
white, pchure
Type II

Ex-Crocker, Atherton

Honolulu, Sept. 11, 1852 to San Francisco per the ship Zoe.
This folded letter is signed by Porter & Ogden and bears their extremely
careful forwarders mark, an oval "Forwarded by Porter & Ogden, Honolulu."
Illustrated in "Hawaiian Numerals" by H. J. Crocker, 1909

San Francisco
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

Ex-Lightner, Ostheimer

No unused copy of Type I has been discovered

1851-52
13¢ blue
white, pelure
FIRST DESIGN
"HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"
Type I

Ex—Cupary

The 13¢ stamp covered 2¢ for ship's fare, 5¢ for Hawaii and 6¢ for U. S. rate. M—H Town mark 236.05 helped remind the San Francisco post office that the U. S. postage had been paid. That office stamped the "8" marking to record its charge of 8 cents against Honolulu for the ship and U. S. fees. Then it also stamped "PAID" to show that nothing further need be collected.
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

Ex—Burrus, Ostheimer
Ex—Harris, Twigg-Smith

1851-52
13¢ blue white, peshre
FIRST DESIGN
"HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"
Type II

Ex—Crocker, Harris, Burrus
Honolulu, Nov. 20, 185__ to Boston.
The 1952 Census of Hawaiian Missionaries by John K. Bush disclosed no other
copy of Type II on cover and none has been discovered since then.
Hawaii
THE MISSIONARIES

The Unique Strip of Three

Ex-Crocker, Atherton
Honolulu, Feb. 20, 185_ to New York
This cover with Types I, II and I furnishes the only evidence that the Missionaries
were printed in cliches of 2. It was found in a bundle of charred envelopes
which also contained the unique 2¢ on cover, Page 5. This cover
was a triple rate letter, with the ship's fee of 2¢ being over-
paid by 4¢, either in error or by a misunderstanding.
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

1851-52
13¢ blue
white, pelure
SECOND DESIGN
"H. I. & U. S.
POSTAGE"
Types I and II

The Unique Reconstructed Pair

The cancellation and the fit of the scissor line have convinced us these two stamps were originally a pair and were used as such on a multiple rate cover. At some later date, the stamps were removed from the cover and separated. An alert collector brought the two together again.

If the original letter was a double rate cover, this would mean an overpayment of the ship's fee by 2¢. If it had been a triple rate cover as shown on Page I-10, then the ship's fee would have been overpaid by 4¢.

The reconstruction gives added weight to the evidence of that triple rate Scott 3 cover that the missionaries were printed in ciphers of two with a ½ mm gutter.

Superimposed on the Meyer-Harris Cancellation 7 is the familiar brick red of the San Francisco town mark.
The markings and their significance are identical to those on page 8. Confusion in the United States about the earlier 13½ Missionary, however, had caused Whitney to issue this new one. Some U. S. postmasters thought the earlier one covered only Hawaiian postage, hence "H. I. & U. S." was inserted in place of "Hawaiian" in an effort to clarify the usage.

This cover went to Boston, and was then carried outside the mails to Persia.
Hawaii

THE MISSIONARIES

Ex–Atherton

No copy of Type II unused has ever been discovered

Ex-Duveen, Gosnay, Osthheimer

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

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

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

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

An accurate measurement of the thickness of paper used in printing the various Numerals is possible with a paper caliper. After measuring a large quantity of Numerals, it is our opinion that -

Thin means approximately .002 to .0025 inches;

Medium means approximately .003 to .0035 inches, and

Thick means .004 inches and over.

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

Plate references on the following pages are to Westerberg plates.
The Papermaker's Trademark

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

Ex-Atherton

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

These copies have horizontal stitch watermarks at the top of the big numeral. Were they from the same sheet of paper?
The location of stamps within each plate might vary, but there are constants within any setting that can help identify any stamp as to its Type Number.

Then the Westerberg key chart will tell you the position number of that stamp.

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

POSTAL MARKINGS ON THE NUMERALS—1

Postmasters

Plate 3-A, Type IV
Ex-Atherton

C. S. Bartow was Postmaster at Lahaina, 1859-61. His handstamp cancellation and the manuscript “Hona” on Numerals appear only on Sc 13.

Target Cancels

Plate 3-A, Type III
M-H 117
“ISLANI” variety

Plate 8-A, Type IV
M-H 117
Ex-Caspary, Burrus

Plate 12-A, Type VII
M-H 119

Plate 9-A, Type IX
Unlisted in M-H

Cancellation M-H 117 is rarely seen on Sc 16, usually appearing only on Sc 23. M-H 119 is known on Sc 21 and 22, and the San Francisco cog wheel at right, unlisted by M-H, has been noted on Sc 22 and 23. M-H 131, the reverse "HI," shown on next page, has been noted only on Sc 22.

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

Square Grids

3-F-VIII
M-H 22, black

3-G-IX
M-H 22, red

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

3-E-VII
“Crocker J. variety"
M-H 22, heavy ink

3-F-X
Greenish
Ex-Caspary

3-G-VII
Blue
Ex-Wilcox

5-A-VII
Black

This heavy 7-bar, 2-triangle cancellation was unlisted by M-H. They report a thick-bar square grid, M-H 21, described as 7 bars, which we have never seen, and it may be that they had the above example in mind. Therefore this may be the real M-H 21.
POSTAL MARKINGS ON THE NUMERALS—2

Paid Markings

Plate 3-E, Type IX
M-H 760
Honolulu

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

Plate 3-E, Type VIII
M-H 762

Plate 12-A, Type IX
M-H 131

Reverse "III"

Town Marks

Plate 3-D, Type X
M-H 243.02 blue

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

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

Plate 3-F, Type VII
M-H 243.03
Ex-Wilcox

Plate 3-E, Type III
The San Francisco postmark shows this Sc 16 crossed the ocean.
Could it have been used to pay the Ship's Fee of 2c? It is the only such cancellation we have seen.

Custom House seals

Plate 3-C, Type VIII
M-H 303 blue
Ex-Atherton

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

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

Plate 3-G, Type VI
M-H 211
Collectors Office, Hilo
Ex-Atherton

The famous Lahaina Custom House Seal

As with service markings, these seals were used as cancellers in the early years of the Hawaii postal system.

Scott 10, 22

Westerberg 3-C, 3-D, 3-E, 3-F, 3-G, 12-A
Pen Cancels

The Neighbor Island postmasters usually had no canceling device. They were advised by Postmaster Clark, as these lines in a letter to the postmaster in Waiman, Hawaii, indicate, "you will be under the necessity of crossing the Hawaiian stamps on letters sent by you in ink." We think the various offices developed distinctive styles, and a thorough study should enable one to tie these cancellations into particular offices.

Plate 3-E, Type IV

Plate 3-E, Type X

Plate 3-G, Type I

Plate 3-G, Type VI

Plate 3-E, Type II

Plate 3-C, Type VIII

Plate 3-F, Type II

Plate 3-F, Type VI

Plate 3-E, Type III

Plate 3-E, Type VII

Crocker "I" variety

Plate 3-C, Type IV

Plate 3-E, Type III

Plate 3-G, Type X

Plate 3-G, Type X

Plate 3-F, Type VIII

Plate 3-E, Type III

Scott 16
Westerberg 3-C, 3-E, 3-F, 3-G
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

Plate 2-A
Type II
Position 10
Ex-Tows

Plate 2-A
Type X
Position 2
Ex-Wilcox

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

"1 ce" omitted
Plate 2-B, Type VIII
Position 4
Ex-Atherton

The unique horizontal pair
Plate 2-A, Type IX–III, Position 2-1
It is a "straddle pair," the stamps being from adjacent panes.
Westerberg Illustration, Fig. 39
M–H cancellation 762
Ex-Ostheimer

Type VII
Position 7

Type IX
Position 9

The unique vertical pair
Westerberg Illustration, Fig. 31a
Lahaina Custom House cancellation
Ex-Caspara, Hind, Ostheimer

No larger multiples of Scott 12 are known.

1859
1d light blue
bluish white,
thin wove
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

1859
2¢ light blue
bluish white, thin woven

Plate 1-A
Type VII
Position 7

Plate 1-A
Type II
Position 10

Plate 3-A
Type V
Position 5

Lowered "J" variety
Plate 3-B, Type X
Position 10
M-H 12.542
Ex-Atherton

"J" variety
Plate 3-A, Type V
Position 5
M-H 12.53
Ex-Atherton

Type V
Position 5

Type VI
Position 6

Type VII
Position 7

Type IV
Position 8

Plate 1-A
The unique staggered block of four
Westerberg Illustration, Fig. 27
Ex-Worthington, Tows, Harris, Osteimer
These stamps were printed in their proper relationship to one another,
but the staggering indicates this may have been a proof.
The unique straddle block of six

This famous block, the largest known multiple of any numeral earlier than Scott 15, figured prominently in efforts to plate the early numerals. It was used by Crocker as the basis for his plating. Westerberg points out in his book on page 25 that this led Crocker astray as the block is a gutter, or straddle, block, from two adjacent pans, rather than the lower portion of a normal pane as Crocker had visualized it.

Ex-Crocker, Atherton
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

1859

2¢ light blue
bluish white, thin wreath

Plate 3-B
Type IV
Position 4

Datelined "Kailua, (Kona) Oct 4, '59" — First year of issue
From Lucy G. Thurston, wife of the pioneer Missionary, to her nephew.
The custom of sending produce from Kona is very old!
Ex-Twigg-Smith

Plate 3-B
Type VII
Position 7

Datelined "Kailua, Jan. 6, '60, at Waiaha"
Ex-Capmary, Twigg-Smith

Outer-island Postmasters in 1859, were instructed to use a pen or penell cancellation.
By 1860, the cancelling could be done in Honolulu with its new Service Marking, M-H 762

Scott 13
Westerberg 1-A, 3-A, 3-B
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

1862
2¢ black
greenish blue, thin weave

Type VIII
Position 8
Ex-Atherton

Type III
Position 1
Ex-Caspary

Type X
Position 10

Postmarked Lahaina, December 19 (1862)
The Westerberg Census, 1970, shows
no multiples of Scott 14 and only one other cover.
Ex-Harris, Ostheimer

A third cover was seen by us in 1976. It is a Type V and is also
addressed to S. E. Bishop in Hana.
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

Plate 4-B
Type VIII

Plate 4-A
Type V

Plate 4-A
Type IV, with seriph

Plate 4-A
Type X
"INTER"

Unlisted in Scott but certified "genuine" by The Philatelic Foundation in 1967.

Plate 4-A
Type V

Plate 4-A/B
Type VI

Plate 4-A/B
Type VII

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

The Hybrid Block

Westerberg foresaw an A/B plate of Sc 15, and we show an example in the Plating Section. Here, the Type V is clearly a 4-A stamp while the Type VIII is a 4-B. The others are transitional.

Plates 4-A, Types 1 through 4

The Unique tete-beche block

Ex-Ferrari

The Westerberg Census, 1970-74, reported two examples of tete-beche pairs of Scott 15, including a strip of three, but no other multiples.

1863
1¢ black
grayish, thin wove
The Westerberg Census, 1970, reports no larger multiples of Scott 16 although it was the most widely used of all the Numerals.
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

The Scott Varieties

3-C-IX

3-E-IX

3-D-IX

Scott 16a – “2 at top of rectangle”

This occurs only in Type IX, Position 9, of Plates C, D and E.

3-G-VI

with 3-G-V on reverse

Scott 16b – “printed on both sides”

Ex-Wilcox

Ex-Tayes

Ex-Hardes

3-F-IV

Scott 16c – “INER”

This occurs only in Type IV, Position 4 of Plate F

Ex-Wilcox

3-E-VII

grayish-white paper

Scott 16d

Ex-Albery

Scott 16a

16b

16c

16d

Westerberg 3-E, 3-F
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

The Unlisted Varieties

1859-62
2¢ black
grayish, thin wave

Double Print

3-F-III
"ISLAND" Ex-Wilcox

3-F-IV
No period after "Cents"

3-F-VII
"1" between INTER ISLAND Ex-Atherton

3-F-1
Wasserberg Plate Illustration Ex-Atherton

3-C-1 Ex-Wilcox

Evolution of a Variety

Normal 3-F-IX Ex-Wilcox

3-F-IX "IA" begins to drop out Ex-Atherton

3-F-IX "POS" has dropped out Ex-Atherton

"HAWAIIAN POSTAGE" revet, which then becomes 3G-IX Ex-Atherton
The two most prolific sources of Numeral covers were the Alexander correspondence and the Catholic Mission. The Alexander covers include those addressed to Miss Abbie Baldwin, whom W. D. Alexander married. This cover, with its Type IV border fragments, was instrumental in locating Types II and IV of the 3-C plate. (See Page II-3)

En-velope
The Catholic Mission covers were mostly cover fronts or pieces like this. They were addressed either "A sa Grandeur" ("To his highness") Msgr. (later Bishop) Mgeist; or to Father Modeste, also known in Hawaiian as "Na Pelelo Kahanu pule Katolika."

Westerberg plate Illustration
Hawai‘i

THE NUMERALS

The Scott 16 Covers

Plate 3-D
Type V
Position 5

1859-62
2½ black
grayish white

M–H Cancellation 243.03
A letter from Lucy G. Thurston to her daughter Persis,
visiting at the family home in Waialua, Kona.

Ex-Twigg-Smith

Plate 3-E
Type II
Position 2

Letters on folded sheets of school note book paper were common practice
though few survive. This may be because they were usually letters between Hawaiian
families, who did not have the New England urge to save correspondence. Also, they
usually are unattractive philatelically, such as this one to F. S. Lyman at Kea'iwa in Kau.
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

The Scott 16 Covers

1859-62
2½ black
grayish, thin wave

Plate 3-F
Type V
Position 5
"Broken D" in "ISLAND"

M–H Cancellation 762
Another folded note book paper Hawaiian letter

Plate 3-G
Type X
Position 10

M–H Cancellation 243.02

Scott 16
Westerberg 3-F, 3-G
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

1863
2¢ dark blue
Blurish, thin woven

Type II
Ex-Towle

Type I
Ex-Cosparry

Type IV

Type III

The unique pair
No other multiples of Sc 17 are known
This is a straddle pair, the stamps being from adjacent panes.
Ex-Towle, Harris,
Osthelmer

Type X

The Westerberg Census, 1970, reported three copies of Sc 17 on piece.
All are addressed to S. E. Bishop in Hana.

Scott 17
Westerberg 5-B
THE NUMERALS

Type V
Position S

Type 1
Position 1

Varieties of Type IX

Dropped “I” and “HAWAIIAN POSTAGE”
Ex–Atherton

Bottom border shifted to left

Bottom border shifted further to left to position characteristic of 5-B-IX

Variety of Type VII

The “I” in “INTER” has tilted

Type IV
Position 4

Type VI
Position 6

The Unique Pair
The Westerberg Census reported no pairs of Scott 18 and only one block of 4, which is in the British Museum’s Tupling Collection.
Ex–Wilcox
THE NUMERALS

Type I
Position 1

Type II
Position 2

Type III
Position 3

Type IV
Position 4

Type V
Position 5

Type VI
Position 6

Type VII
Position 7

Type VIII
Position 8

Type IX
Position 9

1864
1¢ black
medium white wove

The left hand columns are a block of four.
The right hand stamps are from the next pane.

Ex-Cuspar
Ostheimer

Straddle Block of Six
Unique
Ex-Ostheimer

The broken foot on the big numeral is always found
on 6-A-IX but is not listed by Scott as a variety.
THE NUMERALS

Type II
Position 2
Ex—Tows

Type VI
Position 6
Ex—Caspary

Type VII
Position 7

Type VIII
Position 8

Ex—Harris

1864
2¢ black
white, medium wove
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

1865
5c blue
blue, medium wove

Type II
Position 10
Ex-Caspar

Type V
Position 5
Ex-Caspar

Unlisted in Scott. This is either a color error, as Atherton and Crocker believed, or a proof.

Type I
Position 9
Ex-Caspar, Barnes, Ostheimer

Type II
Position 10
Ex-Caspar

Type IX
Position 1

Type X
Position 2

Type VI
Position 6
Ex-Caspar

Tete-beche Pair
Even in these adjacent panes, the type slipped—note the wider upper right gap in the left stamp compared with same corner in upside down stamp.
Ex-Ostheimer

Type IV
Position 8
Ex-Caspar, Lilly

Type VI
Position 6

Straddle Pair
The stamps are from adjacent panes and show offset printing on reverse side.
Ex-Caspar, Lilly

Type III
Position 7

Scott 21
Westerberg 9-A
The 5¢ numeral paid the Hawaii rate for delivery to the ship. One of the U. S. 3¢ stamp paid the U. S. rate of three cents. There was two cents due for ship’s fee, which was more than covered by the other 3¢ stamp.

Here the 5¢ U. S. stamp covered both the U. S. rate and the ship’s fee.

Scott 21
Westerberg 9-A
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

1865
5¢ blue
blue, medium wave

Type III
Position 8

Type IV
Position 4

Type III
Position 8

Type II
Position 6

Type II
Position 6

Tete-beche block

Type X
Position 5

Sc 22 with U. S. 76
M–H Town Cancellation 242,63 and target 119
Ex–Harris, Burris,
Ostheimer

Westerberg 12-A
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

Type I
Position 9

Type VII
Position 8

Evolution of Scott 23a on Type IX

Early location of “HAWAIIAN POSTAGE”

The type begins to fall out
Ex-Wilcox, Ferrari

The lonely “E” loses its period
Ex-Atherton

The “E” begins to drop down
Ex-Atherton, Ferrari

The “E” falls over, barely showing
Ex-Wilcox, Ferrari

The “E” is gone, creating Scott 23a
Ex-Wilcox, Ferrari

Re-set location at “HAWAIIAN POSTAGE”

Scott 23a
in a tête-beche pair
Ex-Wilcox

Scott 23a
in a “normal” pair
before Position IX was re-set
Ex-Wilcox

1865
1¢ black
white, thick laid

Scott 23
23a
Westerberg B A
THE NUMERALS

Tete-beche block of four
Ex-Burns

Printing Variations

Type II
Nearly full impression
of "1 Cent" is rare

Type II
This is normal
impression

Type II
The "1 Cent" has
almost vanished

Type III
The right thin rule is light and
upper left is vertical gap. See
large vertical gap in block above,
comapred with closed corner in
Westerberg setting.

Type VI
The thin upper rule is
only 6 mm long instead
of the normal 11 mm.
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

The Unique Multiple Pane Block

1865

If black

white, thick laid

Ex-Wilcox, Westerberg Illustration

Type III  Type IV  Type III  Type VII  Type VIII  Type VII
Type V  Type VI  Type V  Type V  Type IV
Type VII  Type VIII  Type VII  Type III
Type X  Type IX  Type I

This block shows that Scott 23 was printed in sheets of at least 40 stamps as it contains at least one stamp from four different panes. The left hand column above is a portion of one pane, while columns 2 and 3 are from the next pane. An additional pane may have been cut from the left side as it is believed printings were made of five impressions of the type set forms. The three columns at right are impressions of the two remaining panes. Tete-beche examples of the numerals of course are straddle pairings from adjacent panes under these circumstances.
The Only Known Copy of SC 23 on Cover

Type I Position 1 U.S. 36

When the Philatelic Foundation on January 5, 1970 certified this as a genuine usage of SC 23 on cover, it became the only known such example, although unused copies are known. The Scott 31 at left, part of which has been restored, bears the manuscript notation "Per Emeline," indicating the letter probably was carried by that ship on a trip to San Francisco in the late 1860's.
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

The Scott Varieties

Type IV
Position 4
2 Cents.

Type VII
Position 7
"POSTAGE PAID"
Ex-Wilcox

Type III
Position 3
"INTER" - Sc 24a
Ex-Atherton

Type IX
Position 9
"PO-TAGE" - Sc 24b

Type X
Position 10

Type II
Position 2

Type VIII
Position 8

Type VI
Position 6

Type IV
Position 4

Type VI
Position 6

Type VIII
Position 8

Type II
Position 2

Type X
Position 10

The Unique Tete-beche "Pane"
The Westerberg Census, 1970, reported three examples of Sc 24 tete-beche, two of which were multiples of three; one was a multiple of four. This "pane" surfaced in 1975.

Scott 24
24a
24b
Westerberg 7-A
THE NUMERALS

Type I
Position 9

Type IV
Position 8
Scott 25 is listed "used" and this is one of two examples reported in the Westerberg Census, 1970. Their authenticity is not fully established, although no additional 1 Cent stamps were issued after Scott 25 until 1871, hence usage could be expected.

Type VIII
Position 4
Inverted impression of Scott 25 on face
Ex-Wilcox

Type V
Position 5

Type VI
Position 6

Type III
Position 7

Type IV
Position 8

Type I
Position 9

Type II
Position 10

Ex-Ostheiner

1865
1¢ dark blue
white, medium wave
Hawaii

THE NUMERALS

Type VII
Position 3

Type V
Position 5

Scott 26 is also unlisted "used" by Scott, although this is one of five copies reported in the Westerberg Census. This is M-H Cancellation 351, the "A-92" British numbered killer. This may have been used on a mailing to or from Europe.

The Block of Nine

The Position 2, Type X stamp has been cut from this pane, presumably by some one who then used it postally. It seems logical that a collector or dealer would have completed the cut-up job instead of stopping with just this mutilation!

Ex-Twigg-Smith

1865

2¢ dark blue
white, medium wave
PLATING THE NUMERALS

In 1968, the publication of J. F. Westerberg’s book, *Plating The Hawaiian Numerals*, covering some 30 years of research, significantly advanced the art of plating these stamps.

Westerberg concluded that 25 plates of Numerals had been printed in 12 major settings, each one based on a change in the denomination of the stamp - 1 cent, 2 cent or 5 cent. A plate (or pane), is defined by Westerberg as “a printed impression that represents the ten-subject form of movable type at one distinct period in its history. The ten stamps in any plate by definition must be typographically different from the ten stamps in any other plate. Any difference in color of the paper alone is listed... as a variety of the same plate.”

Further, Westerberg divided the Numerals into ten stamp types, each having a history of its own. These were numbered on the basis of their positions in Plate 4-A, Scott No. 15, recognized as the earliest plate which “has been rigorously proven by a tet-to-beche multiple tied to a pane of ten, which of course positively determines which is the right and which is the left column of that pane.”

The type-set printer’s form of ten subjects was never completely broken up and distributed during the seven years it was used to print the Numerals. After finishing one printing order, the printer kept the form in safekeeping as a unit and used it again for the next order. The denomination was changed from time to time by putting different figures and type into the form in place of those used last time but the same rules and the rest of the type were used over and over. Each time the form was handled, changes in positions and relationships occurred and even the two vertical columns were exchanged.

Although each stamp was separated by about 2-½ mm from the one immediately above or below it, the space separating the two columns of stamps in each pane was obviously far from constant. Preliminary investigation of this question, with “rigorous proof” possible in the case of multiples or the presence or lack of border fragments, reveals the following:

**Group 1 - in which the interior space is constant at about 4 mm:**

- **Plate 1-A** - see block on page 13 of this collection.
- **Plate 3-C** - see Westerberg’s page 37-38 Type IX.
- **Plate 3-D** - see covers on page 39 of this collection.
- **Plate 3-Gx** - Lot 354 in the Tows sale showed all of Type VI plus a portion of Type V with 4 mm space. This collection contains a Type III on page 16 which has 5 mm clear without showing any frame line, while Type III on page 51 hereof shows 6 mm clear and no frame line; these prove the existence of at least two plates of Sc. 14, one with 4mm and one with 8mm spacing.
- **Plate 5-A** - see block (Types I, III, IV and V) in the Tapling collection in London.
- **Plate 5-B** - see pair on page 29 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-C** - see pair on page 62 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-D** - see pane on page 63 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-E** - see pane on page 64 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-F** - see pane on page 66 of this collection.

(Note: The interior space in the last three plates varies from 3-½ mm wide to 4 mm wide. To date, we have not found "rigorous proof" that the interior space in plates prior to Plate 4-A was either constant or variable, since no panes exist of plates earlier than 4-A.)

**Group 2 - in which the interior space is constant at about 8 mm:**

- **Plate 3-E** - see 3-E-III border on page 21 of this collection.
- **Plate 3-F** - see Westerberg’s Fig. 43, a pair.
- **Plate 5-A** - see pane on page 52 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-B** - see pane on page 53 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-C** - see pane on page 58 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-D** - see pane on page 59 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-F** - see pane on page 60 of this collection.
- **Plate 5-G** - see pane on page 61 of this collection.

**Group 3 - in which no "rigorous proof" regarding interior space has been found:**

Plates 2-A, 2-B, 3-A, 3-B, 3-G, 5-Ax and 5-Bx.
3 blocks of Types VIII–III and V–I, Positions 7–10

The unique cross-sheet block of 12
Ex-Burris, Osteime
Westerberg Illustration

How the Numerals were printed:

Sheet as printed
(Five impressions of form = 50 stamps)

P. O. Sheet — P. O. Sheet
(Half of above = 25 stamps)

The shaded area shows where the block of 12 fitted. The two panes at right would have been tete-beche in a normal cutting.

Just as the post office sheet of 25 on page 66 supports the assumption the Numerals were issued in sheets of 25, this block is our sole evidence that the procedure varied. As the diagram shows, this printing of 50 was cut into one block of 30 and another of 20. There would have been no tete-beche multiples.

Type VI
Position 2

Overlap pair
Ex-Towa, Harris, Osteime
All printing was not as carefully done as in the block of 12, with its even gutters between panes. Here two panes overlapped at the top.

Scott 22
Westerberg 12 A
The stamps on these two Abbie Baldwin covers were torn from the same pane, as shown more clearly in the diagram. Thus this Type VIII and this Type X must come from the same pane.

All of the stamps on this page were used as Westerberg Illustrations.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

1859
2½ light blue
bluish white, thin wave

Ex-Wilcox
Ex-Atherton
Westerberg Illustration

Westerberg key chart:
showing relationship
of Type to Position

Plate 1-A
Printed with 4 mm space between columns:
Rigorous proof from block, page 13.

Scott 13
Westerberg 1-A
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Ex-Atherton

Plate 2-A

Probably 8 mm space between columns:
Vertical pair, Page 12, had 4-1/2 mm margin as Lot 775
in Hind sale, 1935, before being trimmed by later owner.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Ex-Atherton

Ex-Tows

Westerberg
Illustration
Ex-Ostheimer

Westerberg
Illustration
Ex-Ostheimer

Plate 2-B

Probably 8 mm space between columns, but no evidence available.
1859

2½ light blue
bluish white, thin wave

Plate 3-A

Probably 8 mm space between columns:
Westerberg Fig. 33 shows clear right margin of 3 mm.
1859
2d light blue
bluish white, thin wave

Plate 3-B
Probably 8 mm space between columns
but no evidence available.
Hawaii

PLATING THE NUMERALS

Westerberg
Illustration
Ex-Twigg-Smith

Ex-Wilcox

Ex-Atherton
Westerberg
Illustration

Ex-Wilcox

Ex-Cusparry, Twigg-Smith
Westerberg
Illustration

Plate 3-C

Printed with 4 mm space between columns:
Rigorous proof from border fragment,
Westerberg illustration, IX, page 37.

Scott 15
Westerberg 3-C
PLATING THE NUMERALS

1859
2¢ black
greyish, thin wove

Plate 3-D
Printed with 4 mm space between columns:
Rigorous proof from border fragment, page 39.
(Westerberg illustration X, page 39)
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Westerberg Illustration Ex-Twigg-Smith

Westerberg Illustration Ex-Twigg-Smith

Ex-Caspary

Westerberg Illustration Ex-Ostheimer

Ex-Atherton Westerberg Illustration

Plate 3-E

Probably 8 mm space between columns:
Plate 3-E. Type III stamp on page 26 shows 5 mm clear right border.
Plate 3-F

Printed with 8 mm space between columns:
Rigorous proof, Westerberg Illustration, pair, Fig. 43.
(See Page I-36)
Hawaii

PLATING THE NUMERALS

Ex-Wilcox
Westerberg
Illustration

Plate 3-G

Probably 8 mm space between columns:
Type IV, Lot 781 in Hind sale, 1935, had 6½ mm left margin.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

An Additional Plate of Scott 16

Each time a new printing of typeset stamps was ordered, a new plate designation was likely as the components shifted easily. Westerberg pointed out that a new plate is in order when 10 stamp types differing from known plates are discovered. Such a new plate, which we have designated 3-H, is shown below, with the new identifying features shown by each stamp. Further research may uncover still another plate.

Fig. 17g top rule. UL open.

Fig. 17g top rule. Space after “Cents,” LR horiz. gap.

Battered rule above “HAWAIIAN POSTAGE”
UL broken rule.
UR wide vert. gap.

UL closed, LR open vert. lap.
UR closed.
Period not battered.

UR open vert. lap.
LL narrow open.
Ex-Wilcox

UL closed, LL vert. gap.
UR horiz. gap.
Ex-Wilcox

LL wide open.
LR open vert. lap.
Ex-Wilcox

LL vert. gap.
Ex-Wilcox

Big Numeral raised.
Normal space below “2 Cents.”
All corners open.
Ex-Atherton

Break in rule above “GE”
LL closed.
UL vert. gap, UR open.
Ex-Wilcox

Plate 3-H

The 7-mm left border of the Position 8 indicates this plate, like the other Sc. 16’s, was printed with 8 mm spacing.
Plate 3-Gx

We have seen a Position 1 stamp with a 6 mm right margin, indicating this plate was printed with an 8 mm space between columns. However, the Position 6 stamp in Lot 434-4, Yawitz sale, 1948, has a portion of the adjacent Position 5 stamp border, only 4 mm away! Further research is necessary on whether this means there were two plates of Sc 14.
Plate 4-A

Printed with 8 mm space.

The earliest of the Numerals that is known in complete panes, The Westerberg Census, 1970, shows seven complete panes of 8c 15, one of which is in the British Museum. There are three panes of 4-A, two of 4-B, and two of 4-A/B.

Ex-Ostheimer
As Westerberg indicated, the typographic changes from 4-A to 4-B did not all occur at the same time. He noted on page 51: "Consequently, a third plate might be possible which would almost certainly have to be a full pane in which stamp types from both 4-A and 4-B would be represented. An example of such a pane, which might be called 4-AB, is known to exist."

This is it, and the block on page 17 is further evidence of this hybrid plate.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Plate 4-B
Printed with 8 mm spacing
Plate 5-A

Printed with 4 mm space between columns

Rigorous proof: block in Tagging Collection, British Museum.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Ex-Atherton
Westerberg
Illustration

1863
2¢ dark blue
bluish, thin wave

Ex-Tows, Harris

Ex-Atherton
Westerberg
Illustration

Plate 5-B
Printed with 4 mm space between columns
Rigorous proof: Pair, page 25.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

The extra plate of Sc 18

These stamps look like Sc 16 but they have the typography of Sc 18. Westerberg named the plate 5-Ax.

Type V

Westerberg illustration

A striking example of the neutral gray paper, bearing no resemblance to the gray blue of fine copies of 18, or the mottled gray blue characteristic of some 18s. Ex-Twig-Smith

The extra plate of Sc 17

These stamps match the typography of Sc 17, but are printed with black ink on bluish gray paper.

Type V

Clearly neither a 17 or an 18 by color, this stamp is also clearly a Fifth Setting issue, identifiable by the Fig. 17c big numeral with its toe curled inward. Ex-Twig-Smith

Scott 18

17

Westerberg 5-Ax, 5-8x
Plate 5-C
Printed with 8 mm space between columns
Ex-Harris, Ostheiner

This is one; the other is in the Yapping Collection, British Museum.
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Plate 6-A
Printed with 8 mm space between columns
Ex-Atherton
Westerberg Illustration
Plate 7-A

Two complete panes, re-tenant, with 8 mm spacing

Ex-Ferrari, Harris, Ostheimer

Unique in the Westerberg Census, 1970,
but now known to be one of at least two double panes.
Hawaii

PLATING THE NUMERALS

Plate 8-A
Printed with 8 mm space between columns
Ex-Cuspay, Twigg-Smith

Scott 23
Westerberg 8-A
Plate 9-A

Printed with 4 mm spacing

Unique in a complete pane

Ex-Ferrari, Harris, Ostheimer

Westerberg Illustration

This pane is o.g. and has tete-beche offset on reverse.
Printed with 4 mm spacing
Plate 9-A

Of the 1865 Numerals, only Sc 21 and Sc 22, with their wide use on foreign mail, are available used in sufficient quantity to provide examples of each stamp type, thus enabling formation of a "used plate."
PLATING THE NUMERALS

Plate 11-A
Printed with 4 mm spacing
EX-Ostheimer

Scott 25
Westhorpe 11-A
Plate 10-A

Ex-Tows, Wilcox

This unique double pane, with its tilted impression at right, provides rigorous proof that the odd-numbered stamp types are located in the left column of each pane.

Printed with 4 mm spacing.
Plate 12-A

The unique Post Office Sheet

Ex-Harris, Ostheimer
Westerberg Illustration

This block, the largest known multiple of any Numeral, provides evidence the Numerals were issued in sheets of 25. The other 2-½ panses would not have had a tete-beche column, as they were paired with the single such column here.
Plate 12-A
Printed with 4 mm spacing
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing (Scott Nos. 5 and 6)

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

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

The Provisional (Scott No. 7)

Between the time when the supply of Scott No. 5 was exhausted and Scott No. 8 arrived in Honolulu it is apparent that Postmaster Jackson was under such pressure for 5¢ stamps that he authorized the placing of a manuscript "5" on each stamp of a few sheets of Scott No. 6. This created Scott No. 7, the second "Provisional" in philatelic history. (The first "Provisional" had been used in Cuba in 1855, a fact which was probably unknown to Mr. Jackson.) Admiral Harris has noted that all known postmarks of Scott No. 7 are between February 12 and August 31, 1857, so that the first date could indicate the start of the shortage. There has been much discussion of possible different types of the manuscript figures. Some philatelists have felt that such differences may be within reasonable limits for one penman; others suggest that Mr. Jackson and one or more postal employees could successively have undertaken this manual revaluation. We have divided these stamps into three categories: (1), The 5 with a long flag; (2), The 5 with a short flag; (3), The 5 with a loop at the bottom of the vertical stroke.

Second Printing (Scott No. 8)

An increase in U. S. postal rates to the Eastern Seaboard, from 13¢ to 17¢, occurred on April 1, 1855. Since a combination of stamps—5¢ Hawaiian plus 12¢ U. S.—was most convenient, the sale of 13¢ Hawaiian stamps was discontinued in most Hawaii post offices which by then regularly carried U. S. stamps. This added demand apparently caused rapid depletion of the 5¢ issues at about the time Postmaster Whitney resigned in June, 1856. The new postmaster, Joseph Jackson, must have delayed ordering an additional supply since the new 5¢ blue (Scott No. 8)—printed on thin white wove paper only .002 inches thick—was not placed on sale until mid-1857.

Third Printing (Scott No. 9)

With the supply of 5¢ stamps again running low by late 1860, Postmaster Alva K. Clark ordered another 20,000 5¢ blue on March 12, 1861. These (Scott No. 9) were also on thin (.002 inches) wove paper but the paper for this issue was bluish. They were probably distributed in the spring of 1862 and the supply must have lasted until 1865 when an emergency printing of a 5¢ Numeral (Scott No. 21) was ordered.

Fourth Printing (Re-Issues, Scott Nos. 10, 11, 10S, 11Sa, and 11Sb)

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

*Thicknesses are for specimens without original gum
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

Trial Color Proof
Ex-Ostheimer

1853
5c blue
thick, white wove

offset on back

Ex-Ostheimer

No larger multiples of 5c 5 are known.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

1853
5¢ blue
thick white, wove

U. S. 17

Ex-Gibson, Harris, Ostheimer
Meyer-Harris Illustration, Fig. 10

This cover left Honolulu on Sept. 4, 1856 on the Brig Yankee. It is a rare example of double rate usage with overpayment of the 7¢ ship fee.
The rate required only 32¢ but 34¢ was affixed. The Honolulu cancellation 236.05 indicates the letter was fully prepaid; i.e., all stamps were affixed in Honolulu.
Scott 5 is extremely rare in pairs and this is believed to be the only known such example on cover.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

1853
5¢ blue
thick white, wove

A rare example of Sc 5 used by itself on foreign mail, made possible by the San Francisco "FREE" marking.
The Ship Zoe left Honolulu, Oct. 18, 1853 and arrived in San Francisco May 19.

ex-Atherton
Honolulu, Oct. 18, 1853, to Washington

ex-Atherton
Honolulu, May 1, 1858, to New Bedford, Mass.
The Brig Yankee left Honolulu May 1, 1858, arriving San Francisco, May 19.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

1853
13½ dark red
thick, yellowish-white, wove

Trial Color Proof

This M-H Cancellation 6 was
used on the Missionaries, indicating
very early usage of this Sc 6.

Scott 6
U.S. 17
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

U. S. 17

1853
13½ dark red
thick, yellowish-white, wove

ex-Emerson, Harris, Burrus
Meyer-Harris Illustration
Folded letter datelined Hilo, March 26, 1856.

Se 5

U. S. 17

Honolulu, May 27, 1856 via the Bark Fanny Major to San Francisco
Believed to be the unique example of Se 5 and Se 6 together on cover.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

First Printing

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

ex-Tows, Harris,
Leavitt, Ostheimer

ex-Tows, Caspary,
Lily, Ostheimer

The Unique Blocks of 8 and 12
Constituting the Restored Pane
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

The Provisional

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

Category I
the long flag

Ex-Ostheimer   Ex-Twigg-Smith

Category II
the short flag

Ex-Twigg-Smith   Ex-Ostheimer

Category III
the loop
Ex-Twigg-Smith

Scott 7
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

The Provisional

1857

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

U. S. 14

Discovered in May, 1938 in a sea chest in basement of library, Shelburne, Mass.
Ex-Ostheimer

U. S. 17

ex-Atheron

Both Category III, the loop

Scott 7
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Second Printing

1857
5¢ blue
thin white, wave

ex-Atherton

British mailship
cancellation "A98"

Double impression
ex-Atherton

Natural paper fold
Ex-Ostheimer

Line through
Honolulu

Ex-Ostheimer

The largest known multiples
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Second Printing

U.S. 17

1857

5¢ blue
thin white, wove

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

Honolulu, to Dubuque, Iowa.
Ex-Ostheimer

Scott 8
U.S. 17
" 24
" 35
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Third Printing

Ex-Wilcox

1861
5¢ blue
thin, bluish, wave

U. S. 76

Honolulu, Jan. 25, 1864, to New York
Rare usage of a pair on cover; the Scott 76 having been affixed in
San Francisco and cancelled there.
Ex-Ostheimer
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Third Printing

Meyer-Harris illustration, Fig. 12
Since the 3¢ U. S. rate and 2¢ ship fee were not paid in advance, the penalty rate of 6¢ indicated by "Ship 6," was charged.

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

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Third Printing

Line through
Honolulu

1861
5¢ blue
thin, bluish, wore

The largest known multiples of Sc 9, forming a pane.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Fourth Printing

1868
5¢ blue
medium, white, wove

FIVE CTS

Pos. 3
Pos. 4
Pos. 7
Pos. 8

Envelope:

Miss A.G. Chamberlin,
Hilo,
Hawaii.

Unlisted in Scott
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUES

Fourth Printing

1868
13¢ dull rose
medium, white, wove

Unlisted in Scott, Ex-Wilson

Ex-Wilcox

Multiples of Sc 11 are extremely rare; this is believed to be the only known pane.
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
King Kalakaua

1875
2¢ brown
die proof
trial color

Ex-Wilcox

Scott 35TC
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku

1875
12¢ black
die proof
cut from vignette

ex-Wilcox
Unlisted in
Meyer-Harris

Unlisted in Sco
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku

Princess Miriam Likelike (Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn)

King David Kalakaua

The distinction in coloration between Sc 38 and 43 is difficult; between proofs it is virtually impossible. The stamps were printed every year from 1882 to 1890 except 1886. MH identifies proofs for both 38 and 43. Scott only for 43. We think it more likely proofs were made only before the first printing, Sc 38. No proofs have been seen by us that are brighter and deeper in color than Sc 43, which should be the case with proofs of any stamp.
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

1882 proofs

10¢ black

15¢ red brown

India

India

Card
Ex-Wilcox

India

Block is unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris

India

Card

Block is unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris

Card

Scott 40p
41p
42p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Ex-Atherton
Block unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King William Lunalilo

1883
50¢ red proofs

Block unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris
Ex-Wilcox

Unlisted Die Proof
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Queen Emma Kaleileionalani

1883
$1 rose red
die proof

Unlisted die proof

Scott 49P
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
Queen Emma Kaleileionalani

1883
$1 proofs

Card
Rose Carmine

India
Ex-Wilcox

TRIAL COLORS

India

Vermilion
Unlisted in Scott

India
Ex-Wilcox
Orange Red

India

Ex-Wilcox
Deep Carmine
Unlisted in Scott

India

Scott 45p
49TC
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Queen Liliuokalani (Mrs. John Dominis)

1891
Die proof

Plate proofs

India

India

Card
Ex-Wilcox

Scott 52P
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

First Printing (Scott Nos. 27 and 28)

The 10 stamps of this series—which included four Re-Issues and two Official Imitations—were issued during a period of 31 years, 1861-1892.

Apparently, Postmaster General Clark ordered a new type of 2¢ stamp from Boston during the first part of 1861 as Scott Nos. 27 and 28 were used later that year. It was undoubtedly his intention to replace the 2¢ Numerals then in use but the quantity ordered must have been limited since more 2¢ Numerals were printed in 1861.

Note these interesting facts: (1) The issue was not engraved as The Kamehameha IV issues were but was lithographed (hence the oft-used term “Boston Lithographed”); (2) Kamehameha IV had been King for some six years before his portrait was first used on Hawaii's stamps; (3) The stamps do not include any reference whatever to the country of origin—Hawaii—which makes them philatelically unusual.

These stamps were printed with pale rose ink on very thin paper, some on horizontally laid paper (Scott No. 27), others on vertically laid paper (Scott No. 28) but always 25 on a sheet (5 x 5). We have detected a slight difference between the thickness of the horizontally laid paper (.0025 inches with original gum; .002 inches without) and the vertically laid paper (.003 inches with original gum; .0025 inches without).

Second Printing (Scott Nos. 27a and 28a)

Sometime in 1863, a new issue of lithographed stamps appeared. This issue was also printed on both horizontally laid paper (Scott No. 27a), and vertically laid paper (Scott No. 28a) but with carmine rose ink. From the relative scarcity of the carmine rose stamps, we can assume that this issue was the smallest. Here again, we believe that the thickness of the two types of paper differ as in The First Printing.

Third Printing – First Re-Issues (Scott Nos. 27 and 29S)

Although the lithographic stone used for the First and Second printings no longer existed, the original steel die from which that stone had been made was still in existence. From that, a new plate containing 15 subjects (5 x 3) was made for this printing. Like the other “Re-Issues” (Scott Nos. 10 and 11, which were apparently ordered by the Post Office at about the same time) this issue was not ordered for postal usage although copies are known postally used. It was put on sale in late 1869 only at the Honolulu Post Office, without overprint at first. Later, those remaining were overprinted “CANCELLED” (Scott No. 29S) to prevent postal usage.

The “Re-Issues” were printed on thin (.0025-.003 inches) off-white wove paper using red ink. Copies range in color from light scarlet to carmine rose.

Official Imitations (Scott Nos. 50 and 50S)

In 1885, Postmaster General Whitney apparently needed a new supply of Kamehameha IV stamps for the Post Office’s philatelic dealings. There being no trace of the plate used for the Third Printing, a single stamp was sent to American Bank Note Company as a sample with instructions to imitate “the original issue” as closely as possible and to print 10,000 stamps, half to be overprinted “Specimen” in blue at the outset. The new plate included 50 subjects (10 x 5). These (Scott Nos. 50 and 50S) were shipped to Honolulu late in 1885.

The new die varied in several noticeable ways from the earlier issues. (Note: Meyer-Harris et al, page 179-180 gives details of the major differences.) The ink was orange vermilion while the white to buff wove paper was about .003 inches thick without gum. Although this paper was thicker than both Scott Nos. 27 and 28, it still falls in the “thin” range in our classification.

Fourth Printing – Second Re-Issues (Scott Nos. 51 and 51S)

In 1887, then Postmaster General Wundenberg found the original 1861 die. Although damaged, it was sent to American Bank Note Company for restoration. After this was done, a new 15 subject plate (5 x 3) was made and 37,500 stamps (Scott No. 51) were shipped to Honolulu between late 1889 and late 1890 and put on sale at the Post Office. In 1892, the remainder was overprinted “REPRINT” in black (Scott No. 51S) in Honolulu. Those remaining unsold (13,873) were destroyed early in 1897.

Three parallel sharp lines along the right side of the nose from eye to moustache clearly identify this issue. The paper was thin wove (.003 inches with gum) ranging from yellowish to buff, while the ink was a strong carmine red. Thus, we believe the Meyer-Harris description of the paper as “medium-thick” (p. 182) to be in error.
British Ship Cancel

This rare usage on Hawaiian stamps was applied on board British mail steamers in the Atlantic. Ships from the Pacific transferred Europe-bound mail in mid-ocean and the number of the British ship mail station was applied. "A-95" and "A95" are known on Hawaiian stamps, similar to this example of A-92. We also have Hawaiian postal stationery with A-10, A-27, A-30, and A-57 markings but they appear inside ovals and rectangles.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

First Printing

1861
2½ pale rose
thin, horizontally laid

Folded letters in Hawaiian are rare.

Regular inter-island mail usage, although both the sender and receiver
were on the same island. The letter went from the Rev. Gulick's home in Lahaina,
West Maui, to Honolulu, and then back to Hana on East Maui.
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

First Printing

1861

2c pale rose
thin vertically laid
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Second Printing

Horizontally laid paper

1863
2¢ carmine rose
horizontally laid

Vertically laid paper
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Third Printing (First Reissue)

1869
2d red
thin whitish, wove

Ex-Atherton

Postmarked Kahului, Maui
December 20, 1869

Hand stamped "SPECIMEN" not listed in Scott.

Unlisted used in Scott and not known on cover.
Hawaii
PLATING THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES
Third Printing (First Reissue)

1869
24 red
thin whitish, wove

Ex-Atherton
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Third Printing (First Reissue)

1869
2¢ red
thin whitish, wove

Scott 29s
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Official Imitations

The Proofs

India

Color

The Regular Issues

India

Color variety

1885

2d orange vermilion
yellowish, wove

t

Scott 59p

59
### The Kamehameha IV Issues

**Official Imitation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scott 50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**1885**

2d orange
dark vermilion
goldish, wave

Ex-Atherton
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Fourth Printing (Second Reissue)

Die Proof
Retouched in 1887 from old die of Sc 29

1889
2½ carmine red
thin yellowish, wove

The Regular Issues

Ex-Atherton
Undistributed Color Variety
Hawaii

THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Fourth Printing (Second Reissue)

1889
2d carmine red
thin yellowish, wore

Makawao, Maui, May 2, 1891, to Honolulu
Backstamped Honolulu, May 10, 1891

Kahului, Maui, May 3, 1890, to New York
Backstamped San Francisco, May 16, 1890 and New York May 21, 1890
Hawaii

PLATING THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Fourth Printing (Second Reissue)

1889
2½ carmine red
thin yellowish, worn

Fukermaker's watermarks in side margins.
Hawaii

PLATING THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Fourth Printing (Second Reissue)

1889
2¢ carmine red
thin yellowish, wove

No watermarks
Hawaii

PLATING THE KAMEHAMEHA IV ISSUES

Fourth Printing (Second Reissue Overprinted REPRINT)

1889
2¢ carmine red
thin yellowish, \textit{weak}

ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
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ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.
ELUA KENETE.

III-66

Scott 51s
This large group of stamps—22 different Scott numbers covering 11 different denominations from 1¢ to $1—constitutes the first perforate series of Hawaii. Their issuance covered 28 years of Hawaiian history from 1864 through 1891. Twelve individual members of the royal family were portrayed, including seven reigning monarchs. Two of them (Kamehameha V and Kalakaua) appeared twice, each portrait being quite different from the others.

All were printed in panes of 50 (5 x 10) by National Bank Note Co. until its merger in 1878 with American Bank Note Co., after which the latter name survived. Hence the term “Bank Note Issues,” often applied to these stamps. Sheets at first contained 50 subjects, increasing to 100 later on.

Seven different portraits appeared on more than one stamp each. Actually, the seven portraits were used for 15 Scott numbers—each of the 15 being printed in a different color plus three other colors which have not been separately numbered by Scott.

This was also the first series of Hawaii stamps whose colors were influenced by the Universal Postal Union, which makes a study of the proofs a particularly rewarding effort. The following pages show all listed and known proofs. None exist for Scott Nos. 43-46, since the dies used were the same as those used for earlier stamps in the series.

The next series, the Provisional Government overprints, of course does not have any proofs. The overprint was simply imprinted on issues of the Royal Portrait series.

The Provisional Government series, however, does offer a fine opportunity for specialization in Hawaii errors, compared with the Royal Portrait series. There the only two known—39a and 52a—join the proofs as classics.

Among the many errors that are possible with any kind of overprinting process, two were not purely printing errors and can be considered classics and have, in fact been given Scott numbers. These are the two errors of color, and are included in this exhibit.
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Princess Victoria Kamamalu

1871
1½ purple
die proof

Die proof on India paper die-sunk on card
Imprinted "National Bank Note Co., N. Y."

Scott 30p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Princess Victoria Kamamalu

Die proof on India paper die-sunk on card. Imprinted "National Bank Note, N. Y."

1871
1¢ violet
die proof

Scott 30p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Princess Victoria Kamamalu

Brown violet

Violet

Mauve

Ex-Atherton

1871

1¢ purple proofs

Scott 30p
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
King Kamehameha IV

1864
2¢ rosy vermilion
die proof

Die proof on India paper die-sunk on card
Imprinted "National Bank Note Co., N. Y."

Scott 31p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kamehameha IV

1864

2¢ rosy vermilion plate proofs

Card

India

Card

Unlisted in Scott or
Meyer-Harris

India

Orange red

Ex-Atherton

Postage Stamp

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY

NEW YORK

Ex-Wilcox

Unlisted in Scott
or Meyer-Harris

Scott 31p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kamehameha V

1864
5¢ blue
vignette

Scott 32p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kamemeha V

1866
5¢ blue
die proof

Scott 32p
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Black

India
Unlisted in Meyer-Harris

Deep Green

India
Card

India
Card

The fine, faint frame lines around the design prove these were trial colors of Sc 32.

1864
5¢ blue
trial color proofs
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Vermilion

Card

India

Card

India

Gray Lilac

Card

India

Card

India

The fine, faint frame lines (very faint in the case of gray lilac) prove these were trial colors of Sc 32.

1864
5¢ blue
trial color proofs

Scott 32TC
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Orange Brown

India
Card

Violet Brown

India
Card

India
Color Variety

The fine, faint frame lines prove these were trial colors of Sc 32.
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Brown

India
Card

1864
5¢ blue
trial color proofs

Brown Color Varieties

India
Card

India
India

Yellow

India
Card
Card

The fine, faint frame lines (elusive in the case of yellow) prove these were trial colors of Sc 32.
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Dark Blue

Meyer-Harris listed three shades of blue for Sc 32TC, while Scott lists only one blue for Sc 32P. One of the Meyer-Harris colors was "greenish blue" which we have never seen. Another was "black blue," which we think is the above. Since this color matches Sc 32, we believe this to be Sc 32p. We have never seen any proofs darker than the above and therefore do not believe there were any "black blue" proofs. The faint, frame lines also prove these to be proofs of Sc 32.

Blue

The fine, faint frame lines prove this to be a trial color of Sc 32.

Ultramarine
Bright Blue

The complete absence of frame lines on these copies proves they were printed from the plate of Sc 39 or 52C, from which the frame lines had been burnedish by American Bank Note Company which had acquired the plates of 32 from National Bank Note Co. Since the color at left matches Sc 39 we are calling it Sc 39P. The bright blue stamps could be trial colors of either Sc 39 or Sc 52C.
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kamehameha V

1871
6¢ green
die proof

Imprint: National Bank Note Company
with Number 2267 at top.

This example has been trimmed from the normal 6" x 9" card.
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kamehameha V

1871
6d dark blue green
die proof

Imprint: National Bank Note Company

Scott 33p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kamehameha V

1871
6¢ green
proofs on India

Green

Blue green

Scott 33p
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
Prince Mataio Kekuanaoa

Dull Rose

Plate proofs on India

Rose Lake

India  India  Card  Card

Orange Red

India

A trial color variety unlisted in Scott or Meyer Harris

Scott 34p 341C
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kalakaua

1875
2d brown
die proof

Scott 35p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King Kalakaua

1875
2¢ brown proofs

India

India

Card
Ex-Wilcox

Unlisted in Scott or Meyer-Harris

Scott 35p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku

1875
12½ black
die proof
of vignette

ex-Wilcox

Unlisted in
Meyer-Harris

Unlisted in Scott
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku

1875
12¢ black
die proof

Scott 36p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku

Prince Miriam Likelike (Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn)

King David Kalakaua

The distinction in coloration between Sc 38 and 43 is difficult; between proofs it is virtually impossible. The stamps were printed every year from 1882 to 1890 except 1886. M-H identifies proofs for both 38 and 43, Scott only for 43. We think it more likely proofs were made only before the first printing, Sc 38. No proofs have been seen by us that are brighter and deeper in color than Sc 43, which should be the case with proofs of any stamp.
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Princess Miriam Likelike (Mrs. A. S. Cleghorn)

1882
1½ blue
die proof
trial color

Ex-Wilcox

Large die proof in blue is not known

Scott 37TC
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King David Kalakaua

10¢ black
die proof

Scott 40p
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

10¢ black

15¢ red brown

Block is unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris

Block is unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris

Scott 40p
41p
42p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

1883
25¢ dark violet proofs

Ex-Atherton
Block unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris

Scott 47p
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

King William Lunalilo

Block unlisted in Scott and Meyer-Harris
Ex-Wilcox

Unlisted Die Proof

1883
50c red
proofs
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
Queen Emma Kaleikeonalani
1883
$1 rose red
die proof

Unlisted die proof

Scott 49P
Hawaii
THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES
Queen Emma Kaleiheionalani

Card
Rose Carmine

India
Ex-Wilcox

TRIAL COLORS

India
Vermilion
Unlisted in Scott

India
Ex-Wilcox
Orange Red

India
Ex-Wilcox
Deep Carmine
Unlisted in Scott

India

Scott 49p
49TC
Hawaii

THE ROYAL PORTRAIT ISSUES

Queen Liliuokalani (Mrs. John Dominitz)

1891
Die proof

Plate proofs

India

India

Card
Ex-Wilcox

Scott 526
Meyer-Harris Illustration
Ex-Harris, Ostheimer

The two bank note inscription pieces—English at right, Hawaiian at left

The Unique Block of Six
Meyer-Harris Illustration
Ex-Harris, Ostheimer
Hawaii
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OVERPRINTS

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

Ex-Ostheimer

The unique margin imprint block
Ex-Atherton

The unique strip of 5
Ex-Tows, Ostheimer

A single sheet of 50 was printed in error

Scott 618
Hawaii

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OVERPRINTS

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

Ex-Ostheimer

Five copies are known used

ex-Atherton

The Postmaster's Seal at left reads "Genuine, J. M. Oat, P. M. Gent'l"

A single sheet of 50 was printed in error

Scott 66C
Hawai'i

1894
1¢ yellow
die proof
Hawaii

THE REPUBLIC ISSUES

1894
2¢ brown
die proof

Scott 75P
Hawaii

THE REPUBLIC ISSUES

1894
2¢ brown
green trial color
die proof
The color of proofs of Scott 76 is more nearly carmine, which Meyer-Harris calls it, than rose lake as listed in Scott.
Hawaii

THE REPUBLIC ISSUES

1894
10¢ yellow green
die proof

Unlisted in
Meyer-Harris

Scott 77P
Hawaii

THE REPUBLIC ISSUES

1894
12¢ blue
die proof
1894
25¢ deep blue
die proof

Lervé die proof unlisted in Mayer-Harris
Proofs of Scott 79 are known only in this
"bright blue" color, not the "deep blue"
of the regular issue.
Hawaii
THE REPUBLIC ISSUES

1894
die proof
varieties

Deep blue green.
Unlisted in Scott.
No imprint.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris
without imprint.

Unlisted in Meyer-Harris
without imprint.