

Hawaiian Postal History

FROM THE STEVEN C. WALSKE COLLECTION



SALE 1045 ■ JUNE 25, 2013

Robert A. Siegel

AUCTION GALLERIES, INC.

Hawaiian Postal History

FROM THE STEVEN C. WALSKE COLLECTION



Sale 1045

Tuesday, June 25, 2013, at 11:00 a.m.

Lots 1-44

A 15% buyer's premium will be added to the hammer price of each lot sold.

*Lots will be available for viewing on Monday, June 24, from 10am to 4pm
and by appointment (please call 212-753-6421).*

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Nathaniel Estes Catalogue and Digital Production

Information for Bidders

Bidding

The following means are available for placing bids:

1) Attending the Live Auction in Person: All bidders must register for a paddle, and new bidders must provide references at least three business days in advance of the sale.

2) Live Internet Bidding: Instructions for participating as a Live Internet Bidder are provided on the page opposite.

3) Phone Bidding: Bidders can be connected to the sale by phone and bid through a member of staff. Requests for phone bidding are subject to approval (please contact our office at least 24 hours before the sale). A signed Bid Form is required.

4) Absentee Bids. All bids received in advance of the sale, either by mail, fax, phone, e-mail or internet, are Absentee Bids, which instruct the auctioneer to bid up to a specific amount on one or more lots in the sale. Absentee Bids sent by phone, fax or e-mail should arrive at least one hour prior to the start of the sale session. Bids entered through Live Internet Bidding will be visible to the auctioneer during the sale. Written bids should be entered legibly on the Bid Form in the sale catalogue. E-mail and internet bids should be carefully typed and double-checked. All new bidders must provide references. We recommend calling or e-mailing to confirm that Absentee Bids sent by mail, fax or e-mail have been received and entered.

Pre-Sale Viewing

Subject to availability, certain lots (except group lots) can be sent to known clients for examination. Requests must be made no later than 7 days prior to the sale. Lots must be returned on the day received. Postage/insurance costs will be invoiced.

In addition to regular viewing, clients may view lots by appointment. Our staff will be pleased to answer questions or provide additional information about lots.

Expert Certification

Individual items offered without a PF or PSE certificate dated within the past five years may be purchased subject to independent certification of genuineness and our description. **Please refer to the Conditions of Sale and Grading Terms for policies governing certification.**

Shipping and Delivery

Procedures and charges for shipping lots are printed on the back of the Bid Form. **Bidders are responsible for all prescribed shipping charges and any applicable sales tax or customs duties.**

Price Realized

Prices realized are sent with each invoice. Bidders with e-mail will receive a Bid Results report after the sale. Session results are posted immediately to siegelauctions.com

Live Internet Bidding at Siegel Auctions

BIDDING FROM YOUR COMPUTER LETS YOU BE PART OF THE LIVE AUCTION FROM ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD!

There's **NO SUBSTITUTE** for following the auction in real time.
Live Internet Bidding lets you bid and buy as though you were right there in the saleroom.
And it's easy.

This step-by-step guide will instruct you how to register, set your browser and use the bidding interface.

Start by following the simple steps to become a registered Live Internet Bidder.
Once you've been approved for bidding, you can listen to the auction and place bids with the click of a mouse.

Registering with STAMP AUCTION NETWORK & SIEGEL AUCTION GALLERIES

Live Internet Bidding is managed by Stamp Auction Network (SAN).
To bid, you must be registered and approved by *both* SAN and Siegel.
To decide what you need to do, choose the description below that best fits you.



I've already registered with SAN and have been approved by Siegel for internet bidding.

I'm a Siegel client, but I'm not registered with SAN.

Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on "Register" at the top. Check the box for Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (under "R") and submit the form, indicating you are a Siegel client. Once registered at SAN, you're ready for internet bidding.

I've bid through SAN before, but this is the first time I've bid in a Siegel sale.

Then you just need to be approved by Siegel. Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on "Update Registration" at the top. Your SAN account information will be sent to us for approval (you might be asked for other trade references). Once approved by Siegel for bidding, you're ready for internet bidding.

I've never bid with Siegel, nor registered with SAN.

Go to stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel and click on "Register" at the top. Check the box for Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries (under "R") and submit the form **with your trade references** (please, no family members or credit card companies as references). Once registered at SAN and approved by Siegel for bidding, you're ready for internet bidding.

Live Internet Bidding works by allowing registered bidders to observe and place bids.

Live Internet Bidding will work with any browser on both PC and Mac operating systems.

Before bidding by internet for the first time, we recommend finding a sale in progress and listening to the public broadcast or logging in as a registered bidder. This will help you develop a feel for the sale tempo and bidding interface.

Log on to the auction at stampauctionnetwork.com/siegel.

You can also log on at siegelauctions.com

When you're logged on as a Live Internet Bidder, the bidding interface shows a photo and description of the lot, the current bid (and your bidding status), options for placing competitive bids and buttons with bid increments.

- After you click on a bid amount, the auctioneer is immediately notified of your bid.
- Retracting a bid is usually not acceptable, so please bid carefully.
- If you bid and then decide to stop, the "Pass" button will tell the auctioneer you are no longer bidding.
- You can send messages to the auctioneer (for example, a request for extension).
- You can track prior realizations from the bidding screen.



"System Down" or "Lost Connection" events do occasionally happen.

If you have any problems with Live Internet Bidding please call **212-753-6421** for immediate assistance.

Conditions of Sale (please read carefully before bidding)

The property described in this catalogue will be offered at public auction by Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, Inc. ("Galleries") on behalf of various consignors and itself or affiliated companies. By bidding on any lot, whether directly or by or through an agent, in person, or by telephone, facsimile or any other means, the bidder acknowledges and agrees to all of the following Conditions of Sale.

1. The highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer shall be the buyer. The term "final bid" means the last bid acknowledged by the auctioneer, which is normally the highest bid offered. **The purchase price payable by the buyer will be the sum of the final bid and a commission of 15% of the final bid ("buyer's premium"), together with any sales tax, use tax or customs duties due on the sale.**
2. The auctioneer has the right to reject any bid, to advance the bidding at his discretion and, in the event of a dispute between bidders, to determine the successful bidder, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in dispute. The Galleries' record of the final sale shall be conclusive.
3. All bids are per numbered lot in the catalogue unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale. The right is reserved to group two or more lots, to withdraw any lot or lots from the sale, or to act on behalf of the seller. The Galleries will execute bidding instructions on behalf of clients, but will not be responsible for the failure to execute such bids or for any errors in the execution of such bids.
4. **Lots with numbers followed by the symbol ° are offered subject to a confidential minimum bid ("reserve"), below which the lot will not be sold. The absence of the symbol ° means that the lot is offered without a reserve. If there is no reserve, the auctioneer has sole discretion to establish a minimum opening bid and may refuse an offer of less than half of the published estimate. Any lot that does not reach its reserve or opening bid requested by the auctioneer will be announced as "passed" and excluded from the prices realized lists after the sale. The Galleries may have a direct or indirect ownership interest in any or all lots in the sale resulting from an advance of monies or goods-in-trade or a guarantee of minimum net proceeds made by the Galleries to the seller.**
5. Subject to the exclusions listed in 5(A), the Galleries will accept the return of lots which have been misidentified or which have obvious faults that were present when the lot was in the Galleries' custody, but not so noted in the lot description. **All disputed lots must be received by the Galleries intact with the original packing material within 5 days of delivery to the buyer but no later than 30 days from the sale date. (5A) EXCLUSIONS: The following lots may not be returned for any reason: lots containing 10 or more items; lots from buyers who registered for the pre-sale exhibition or received lots by postal viewing, thereby having had the opportunity to inspect them before the sale; any lot described with "faults," "defects" or a specific fault may not be returned because of any secondary fault. Photographed lots may not be returned because of centering, margins, short/nibbed perforations or other factors shown in the illustrations. Lots may not be returned for any of the following reasons: the color of the item does not match the color reproduction in the sale catalogue or website listing; the description contains inaccurate information about the quantity known or reported; or a certification service grades a stamp lower than the grade stated in the description.**
6. Successful bidders, unless they have established credit with the Galleries prior to the sale, must make payment in full before the lots will be delivered. Buyers not known to the Galleries must make payment in full within 3 days from the date of sale. **The Galleries retains the right to demand a cash deposit from anyone prior to bidder registration and/or to demand payment at the time the lot is knocked down to the highest bidder, for any reason whatsoever.** In the event that any buyer refuses or fails to make payment in cash for any lot at the time it is knocked down to him, the auctioneer reserves the right to reoffer the lot immediately for sale to the

highest bidder. **Credit cards (Visa, Mastercard and Discover only) can be accepted as payment but will be subject to a 3% Convenience Fee, which will be added to the total of the entire invoice (including hammer price, buyer's premium, shipping and transit insurance charges and any applicable taxes).**

7. If the purchase price has not been paid within the time limit specified above, nor lots taken up within 7 days from the date of sale, the lots will be resold by whatever means deemed appropriate by the Galleries, and any loss incurred from resale will be charged to the defaulting buyer. Any account more than 30 days in arrears will be subject to a late payment charge of 1½% per month as long as the account remains in arrears. Any expenses incurred in securing payment from delinquent accounts will be charged to the defaulter. A fee of \$250.00 per check will be charged for each check returned for insufficient funds.
8. All lots are sold as genuine. **Any lot accompanied by a certificate issued by The Philatelic Foundation or by Professional Stamp Experts within 5 years of the sale date is sold "as is" and in accordance with the description on the certificate. Such lots may not be returned for any reason, including but not limited to a contrary certificate of opinion.** Buyers who wish to obtain a certificate for any item that does not have a P.F. or P.S.E. certificate (dated as above) may do so, provided that the following conditions are met: (1) the purchase price must be paid in full, (2) the item must be submitted to an acceptable expertizing committee with a properly executed application form within 21 days of the sale, (3) a copy of the application form must be given to the Galleries, (4) in the event that an adverse opinion is received, the Galleries retain the right to resubmit the item on the buyer's behalf for reconsideration, without time limit or other restrictions, (5) unless written notification to the contrary is received, items submitted for certification will be considered cleared 90 days from the date of sale, and (6) in the event any item is determined to be "not as described", the buyer will be refunded the purchase price and the certification fee up to \$600.00 unless otherwise agreed.
9. Until paid for in full, all lots remain the property of the Galleries on behalf of the seller.
10. Agents executing bids on behalf of clients will be held responsible for all purchases made on behalf of clients unless otherwise arranged prior to the sale.
11. The buyer assumes all risk for delivery of purchased lots and agrees to pay for prescribed shipping costs. Buyers outside the U.S. are responsible for all customs duties.
12. **The bidder consents that any action or proceeding against it may be commenced and maintained in any court within the State of New York or in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, that the courts of the State of New York and United States District Court for the Southern District of New York shall have jurisdiction with respect to the subject matter hereof and the person of the bidder. The bidder agrees not to assert any defense to any action or proceeding initiated by Galleries based upon improper venue or inconvenient forum. The bidder agrees that any action brought by the bidder shall be commenced and maintained only in a Federal Court in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York or the State Court in the county in which Galleries has its principal place of business in New York. These Terms and Conditions shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the substantive laws of the State of New York.**

SCOTT R. TREPEL, Principal Auctioneer

Auctioneer's License No. 795952
N.Y.C. Department of Consumer Affairs
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Revised 3/2013

Grades, Abbreviations and Values Used in Descriptions

Grades and Centering

Our descriptions contain detailed information and observations about each item's condition. We have also assigned grades to stamps and covers, which reflect our subjective assessment. For stamps, the margin width, centering and gum are described and graded according to generally-accepted standards (an approximate correlation to numeric grades is provided at right). Although we believe our grades are accurate, they are not always exactly aligned with third-party grading terms or standards for all issues. **A lot may not be returned because a certification service grades a stamp lower than the grade stated in the description. Information from the P.S.E. Stamp Market Quarterly and P.S.E. Population ReportSM is the most current available, but lots may not be returned due to errors or changes in statistics or data.**

Extremely Fine Gem (90-100): The term "Gem" describes condition that is the finest possible for the issue. This term is equivalent to "Superb" used by grading services.







Extremely Fine (80-90): Exceptionally large/wide margins or near perfect centering.

Very Fine (70-85): Normal-size margins for the issue and well-centered with the design a bit closer to one side. "Very Fine and choice" applies to stamps that have desirable traits such as rich color, sharp impression, freshness or clarity of cancel.

Fine (60-70): Smaller than usual margins or noticeably off center. Pre-1890 issues may have the design touched in places.

Very Good (below 60): Attractive appearance, but margins or perforations cut into the design.

Guide to Gum Condition

Gum Categories:	MINT N.H.	ORIGINAL GUM (O.G.)				NO GUM
	 Mint Never Hinged <i>Free from any disturbance</i>	 Lightly Hinged <i>Faint impression of a removed hinge over a small area</i>	 Hinge Mark or Remnant <i>Prominent hinged spot with part or all of the hinge remaining</i>	 Part o.g. <i>Approximately half or more of the gum intact</i>	 Small part o.g. <i>Approximately less than half of the gum intact</i>	 No gum <i>Only if issued with gum</i>
Catalogue Symbol:	★ ★	★	★	★	★	(★)
PRE-1890 ISSUES	<i>Pre-1890 stamps in these categories trade at a premium over Scott value</i>			Scott Value for “O.G.”		Scott “No Gum” Values thru No. 218
1890-1935 ISSUES	Scott “Never Hinged” Values for Nos. 219-771	Scott Value for “O.G.” (Actual value will be affected by the degree of hinging)		Disturbed Original Gum: Gum showing noticeable effects of humidity, climate or hinging over more than half of the gum. The significance of gum disturbance in valuing a stamp in any of the Original Gum categories depends on the degree of disturbance, the rarity and normal gum condition of the issue and other variables affecting quality. For example, stamps issued in tropical climates are expected to have some		
1935 TO DATE	Scott Value for “Unused”					

Covers

Minor nicks, short edge tears, flap tears and slight reduction at one side are normal conditions for 19th century envelopes. Folded letters should be expected to have at least one file fold. Light cleaning of covers and small mends along the edges are accepted forms of conservation. Unusual covers may have a common stamp with a slight crease or tiny tear. **These flaws exist in virtually all 19th century covers and are not always described. They are not grounds for return.**

Catalogue Values and Estimates

Unless otherwise noted, the currently available *Scott Catalogue* values are quoted in dollars with a decimal point. Other catalogues are often used for foreign countries or specialized areas and are referred to by their common name: *Stanley Gibbons* (SG), *Dietz*, *American Air Mail Catalogue* (AAMC), *Michel*, *Zumstein*, *Facit*, etc. Estimates are indicated with an "E." and reflect our conservative valuation in dollars. Reserves will never exceed the low end of the estimate range; they will sometimes exceed Scott Catalogue value for stamps in Extremely Fine condition.

Because of certain pricing inconsistencies in the *Scott Catalogue*—for example, blocks that have no gum, the absence of premiums for Mint N.H. items, etc.—we cannot guarantee the accuracy of values quoted for multiples, specialized items and collection lots. We generally try to be conservative, but buyers may not return a lot because of a discrepancy in catalogue value due to Scott pricing inconsistencies.

Symbols and Abbreviations (see chart above for gum symbols)

田	Block	E	Essay	pmk.	Postmark	No.	Scott Catalogue Number
☒	Cover	P	Proof	cds	Circular Datestamp	hs	Handstamp
FC	Fancy Cancel	TC	Trial Color Proof	var.	Variety	ms.	Manuscript







ForWARDED by S. F. ...
 By G. D. GILMAN.
Mr. C. ...
Le ...

R. Pogue,
 ...
 Islands.






Recd. from Mr. Wilson Jan. 1892
Will be on board the California

Mr. C. ...





Miss Fidelia Fisk,
 ...
 Persia.

Paid





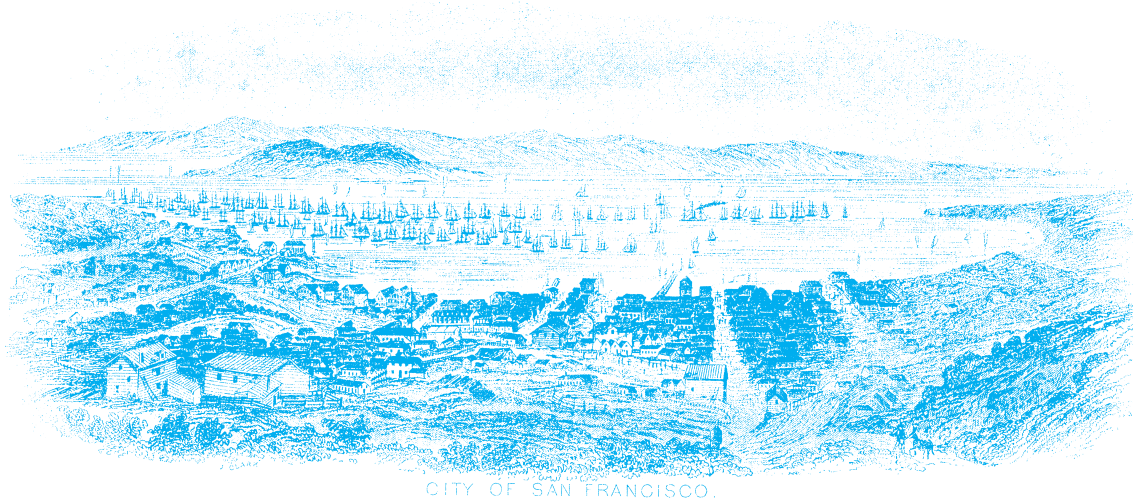

Oscar Culver Esq
 ...
 Boston Mass.
 U.S.A.

Via San





Miss Eliza A. Dawson
 Care Jacob H. Dawson
 273 Cherry Street
 New York

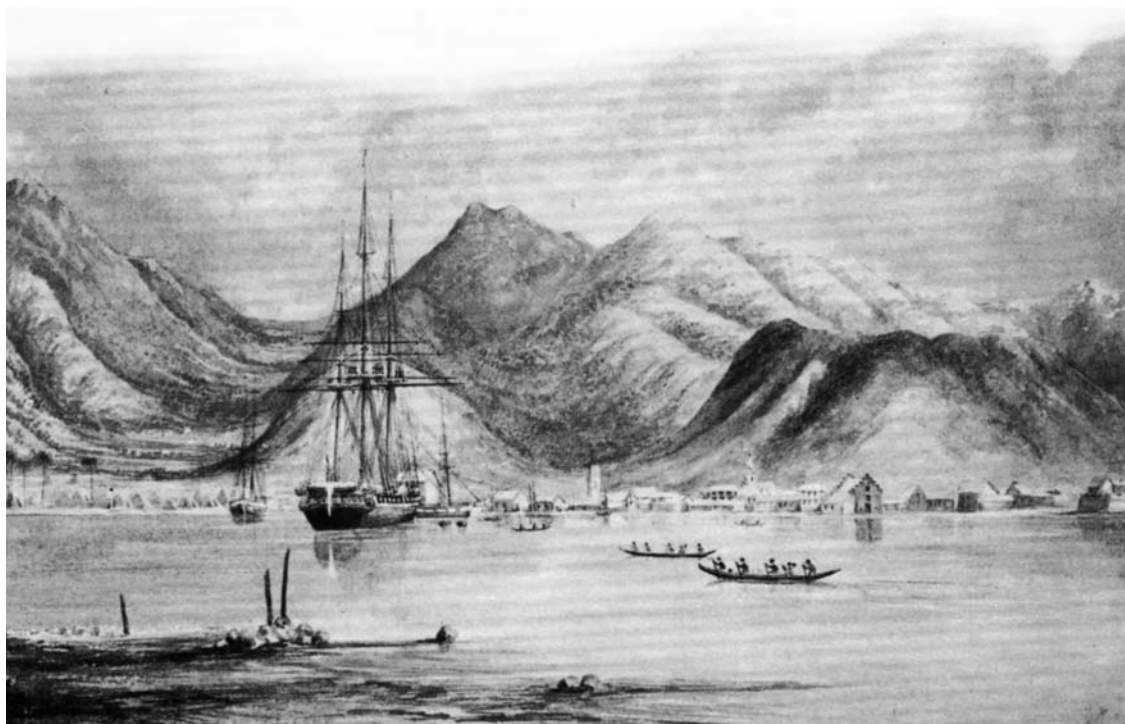


Hawaiian Postal History from Steven C. Walske's “Heart of the West” Grand Prix Award Winning Exhibit

The Steven C. Walske collection of San Francisco postal history—The Heart of the West—is a comprehensive study and Grand Prix award winning exhibit. The collection and exhibit comprise material and Steve’s original research on all of the postal routes involving the port city of San Francisco, beginning in March 1849 with the start of formal postal operations and ending in June 1869, soon after completion of the transcontinental railroad. Included in this sweeping historical study are covers to and from Hawaii.

Steve has decided to change his focus to the mail that crossed the American continent, dating back to the earliest recorded efforts to transmit mail to and from explorers and fur traders in the West. In the process of redefining his scope, mail that originated from Hawaii and other foreign countries has been excluded.

This sale of just 44 lots is one of the most important auctions of Hawaiian postal history ever held, with no less than six Missionary covers, including three mixed frankings, one of which is the famous and unique Dawson cover bearing the 2¢ and 5¢ Missionaries.



Introduction to Hawaiian Postal History

The publication of Fred Gregory's three-volume *Hawaii Foreign Mail to 1870* has greatly advanced our knowledge of Hawaiian postal history, and Gregory's classification of operational and rate periods replaces the previous Meyer-Harris classification. The Walske collection is arranged according to the Treaty Periods defined by Gregory, which are summarized in this introduction. More detailed information will be found in the book, and we strongly recommend that collectors purchase the three-volume set for their libraries.

Pre-Postal Period—Prior to November 2, 1850

Until the establishment of regular mail service in 1850, letters to and from Hawaii were handled privately and entrusted to ship captains at the ports of departure. The mail routes followed maritime channels, and the postage charged, if any, was paid in accordance with each sovereign country's postal laws. Ship captains received a customary fee of 2¢ per letter. The Hawaiian Organic Act of 1846 contained a provision for postage, but it was apparently never implemented.

First Treaty Period—November 2, 1850, to June 30, 1851

November 2 to December 20, 1850—Polynesian Letter Bag Mail

The final version of the Hawaii-United States 1850 Treaty of Friendship was signed on December 20, 1849, and formally ratified on August 24, 1850. It included a provision for mail exchange between the two countries in Article 15. While diplomats worked out the procedural arrangements, responsibility on the islands for the mails between Hawaii and San Francisco was transferred from customs collectors to Henry M. Whitney, the editorial assistant at the government newspaper, *The Polynesian*. Starting with the first advertisement on November 2, 1850, *The Polynesian* office became the collection point for mail between Hawaii and San Francisco. Eight sailings with *The Polynesian* "letter bag" mail on board were made from November 6 to December 14, 1850. There is no evidence that Hawaiian postage was paid on this mail. Postmaster Whitney sent some letters in packages to avoid the 2¢ fee per ship letter, and they were mailed at San Francisco as regular domestic mail.

December 21, 1850, to June 30, 1851

The Hawaiian Royal Decree of December 20, 1850, established the first post office in Honolulu with Henry M. Whitney as postmaster, effective December 21. The following chart shows the Hawaiian and U.S. postage rates during the First Treaty Period. Examples of mail from this brief six-month period are very rare.

UNITED STATES AND HAWAII POSTAGE AND SHIP FEES—DECEMBER 21, 1850, TO JUNE 30, 1851

Destination		Hawaii Postage per ½ ounce	U.S. Postage per ½ ounce	U.S. Ship Fee per letter	Total Postage
To the U.S. East Coast via SF and Panama	HAWAII & U.S. PREPAID	10¢ Prepaid	40¢ Prepaid	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	50¢
	HAWAII PREPAID U.S. COLLECT	10¢ Prepaid	40¢ Collect	2¢ Collect	52¢
To San Francisco HAWAII PREPAID/U.S. COLLECT		10¢ Prepaid	—	6¢ Collect	16¢
To Inland West Coast* HAWAII PREPAID/U.S. OPTIONAL		10¢ Prepaid	12½¢ Prepaid/Collect	2¢ Prepaid/Collect	24½¢
To Hawaii from U.S. East Coast via Panama and San Francisco HAWAII COLLECT/U.S. PREPAID		10¢ Collect	40¢ Prepaid	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	50¢
* No covers addressed to inland West Coast destinations from Hawaii are recorded during this period					

Chart adapted from Gregory *Hawaii Foreign Mail to 1870*, Volume I (p. 216)

Second Treaty Period—July 1, 1851, to May 16, 1855

Effective July 1, 1851, the U.S. domestic letter rate was reduced to 3¢ prepaid per half-ounce for distances under 3,000 miles (5¢ collect) and 6¢ prepaid over 3,000 miles (10¢ collect). The distance for the San Francisco-Panama-New York route was well over the 3,000-mile limit. Early in the Second Treaty Period, there was also a change in the Hawaiian postage rates and in how ship fees were collected. The two charts below show the July 1 to September 12, 1851, rates and the September 13, 1851, to May 16, 1855, rates.

UNITED STATES AND HAWAII POSTAGE AND SHIP FEES—JULY 1, 1851, TO SEPTEMBER 12, 1851

Destination		Hawaii Postage per ½ ounce	U.S. Ship Fee per letter	U.S. Postage per ½ ounce	Total
To the U.S. over 3,000 mi. via SF and Panama	HAWAII & U.S. PREPAID	10¢ Prepaid	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	6¢ Prepaid	16¢
	HAWAII PREPAID U.S. COLLECT	10¢ Prepaid	2¢ Collect	10¢ Collect	22¢
To San Francisco		10¢ Prepaid	6¢ Collect*	—	16¢
To the U.S. Inland under 3,000 mi. via SF and Panama	HAWAII & U.S. PREPAID*	10¢ Prepaid	2¢ Prepaid	3¢ Prepaid	15¢
	HAWAII PREPAID U.S. COLLECT	10¢ Prepaid	2¢ Collect	5¢ Collect	17¢
To Hawaii from U.S. over 3,000 mi. via Panama and San Francisco		10¢ Collect	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	6¢ Prepaid**	16¢
To Hawaii from U.S. under 3000 mi. via Panama and San Francisco		10¢ Collect	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	3¢ Prepaid**	13¢
		* Although prepaid rates are listed, Gregory reports that no prepaid letters from Hawaii are recorded during this period			
		** Mail from the U.S. to Hawaii had to be prepaid to San Francisco			

UNITED STATES AND HAWAII POSTAGE AND SHIP FEES—SEPTEMBER 13, 1851, TO MAY 16, 1855

Destination		Hawaii Postage per ½ ounce	U.S. Ship Fee per letter	U.S. Postage per ½ ounce	Total
To the U.S. over 3,000 mi. via SF and Panama	HAWAII & U.S. PREPAID*	5¢ Prepaid	2¢ Prepaid	6¢ Prepaid	13¢*
	HAWAII PREPAID U.S. COLLECT	5¢ Prepaid	2¢ Collect	10¢ Collect	17¢
To San Francisco		5¢ Prepaid	6¢ Collect	—	11¢
To the U.S. Inland under 3,000 mi. via SF and Panama	HAWAII & U.S. PREPAID*	5¢ Prepaid	2¢ Prepaid	3¢ Prepaid	10¢
	HAWAII PREPAID U.S. COLLECT	5¢ Prepaid	2¢ Collect	5¢ Collect	12¢
To Hawaii from U.S. over 3000 mi. via Panama and San Francisco		5¢ Collect	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	6¢ Prepaid**	11¢
To Hawaii from U.S. under 3000 mi. via Panama and San Francisco		5¢ Collect	[2¢] Absorbed by Hawaii	3¢ Prepaid**	8¢
To/from other foreign ports		5¢ Prepaid/Collect	—	—	—
		*This 13¢ prepaid rate from Hawaii to the U.S. was the basis for the 13¢ Missionary and 13¢ Kamehameha III stamps			
		** Mail from the U.S. to Hawaii had to be prepaid to San Francisco			

Charts adapted from Gregory *Hawaii Foreign Mail to 1870*, Volume I (pp. 236 and 239)

Third Treaty Period—May 16, 1855, to August 30, 1863

The United States 1855 rate changes became effective on April 1, but the news did not reach Honolulu until May 16 with the arrival of the *Frances Palmer*. The mail sent from Honolulu on May 17, which arrived in San Francisco on June 6, was the first to be rated according to the new law.



Henry Martyn Whitney (1824-1904)
Hawaii's First Postmaster

The 1855 law eliminated collect rates for domestic mail and established the 3¢ under-3,000 miles and 10¢ over-3,000 miles rates. However, mail from foreign countries (Hawaii among them) was allowed to be transmitted without prepayment. The net effect of this change on Hawaii-U.S. mail to and from the East Coast was to raise the prepaid U.S. postage 4¢, from 6¢ to 10¢, and to make the prepaid and collect rates the same for Hawaiian correspondents (U.S. correspondents had to prepay postage). Therefore, a letter from Hawaii that previously needed 13¢ prepayment—5¢ Hawaii, 6¢ U.S. and 2¢ ship letter fee—now required 17¢ to be fully prepaid. The same letter could be sent collect for 17¢. This change had the immediate effect of rendering the 13¢ Missionary and Kamehameha III stamps insufficient for their original purpose.

On April 1, 1861, the distance provision in the U.S. was modified to define the 10¢ rate as applicable to mail crossing the Rocky Mountains. A letter from Hawaii to any destination east of the Rocky Mountains required 10¢ postage (including mail sent via Panama). If addressed to an inland destination (excluding the port of San Francisco), the U.S. postage was 3¢. The 2¢ ship letter fee was

added to the postage. Mail to San Francisco was subject to a 6¢ ship letter rate until March 31, 1861, and 5¢ from April 1 to August 30, 1863.

All inbound mail to Hawaii was subject to the 5¢ Hawaiian postage charge. Up to November 4, 1856, the 2¢ ship letter fee on inbound mail was absorbed by Hawaii. Thereafter, it was added to the 5¢ postage.

The U.S. and Hawaii outbound and inbound rates during the Third Treaty Period are summarized in charts in the Gregory book (Volume II, pages 4-5).

Fourth Treaty Period—August 30, 1863, to June 30, 1870

The Fourth Treaty Period starts on August 30, 1863, when the bark *Comet* arrived in Honolulu with confirmation of the changes in U.S. domestic rates per the Act of March 3, 1863 (effective July 1). The first prepaid letters with the new rates were postmarked at Honolulu on September 9, 1863, in preparation for the return trip of the *Comet*.

The seven-year Fourth Treaty Period is exceedingly complex, mainly due to the evolving interpretation of rates by the postmasters in San Francisco and Honolulu. It ends on June 30, 1870, when a Postal Convention between the U.S. and Hawaii took effect and replaced the provisions of the 1850 Treaty of Friendship. The Gregory books divides this period into six sub-periods (Volume II, pages 140-142). The last, starting in September 1867, coincides with the inauguration of contract steamship mail service and application of the 10¢ uniform contract steamship mail rate.

PRE-POSTAL PERIOD

Forwarded by Thomas O. Larkin, U.S. Consul at Monterey



LOT 1 “Care of Thos. O. Larkin Esq., U.S. Consul, who will please forward, if Mr. Davis should have left the coast.” Sender’s manuscript instructions at top of folded letter datelined “Honolulu Oct. 12th 1844”, addressed to “Mr. William H. Davis, Barque Don Quixote, San Francisco California”, also with sender’s instructions “Pr. Capt. Bonnet, French Ship Lion” at lower left, docketing indicates this was written by R. G. Davis, part of contents reads “I only send you a few lines, doubting if this happens to find you on the coast. I have wrote some 5 or 6 letters without receiving any answers from you... I can say nothing further at present, as I do not know if it is your intention to come down in the Bark this season”, other contents note “I have heard you have got more hydes on the coast this year than any supercargo”, vertical file folds

VERY FINE. A RARE AND ATTRACTIVE EARLY LETTER FROM HAWAII TO NORTHERN ALTA CALIFORNIA, CARRIED ON THE FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR *LION* TO MONTEREY.

This letter from R. G. Davis in Hawaii was carried on the French Man-of-War *Lion*, which departed Honolulu on October 13, 1844. The *Lion*, under the command of Captain Bonnet, arrived at Sausalito in 1844 and carried a cargo of cattle to the Society and Marquesas islands for breeding purposes. Thomas Larkin was the U.S. Consul at Monterey (Alta California) from 1844 to 1846. His office was a collection point for letters from Hawaii. According to the Gregory book (Vol. I, p. 140), Larkin used a handstamp to indicate his role in forwarding a letter. Four are known; the earliest two are from a May 1844 sailing (one is addressed to R. G. Davis). The other two are from 1846 (one to Davis and another to his uncle, Nathan Spear). Larkin did not apply his handstamp to this letter, possibly because the sender’s instructions identified his involvement.

The addressee, William Heath Davis, was born in Hawaii and in 1838 went to work for his uncle, Nathan Spear, in San Francisco. He served aboard the *Don Quixote* in 1842-43 and worked as an agent for Paty, McKinley & Co. in San Francisco in 1843-45 (see http://www.oac.cdlib.org/view?docId=tf3t1n99cj;query=;style=oac4;doc.view=entire_text). In 1846 Davis purchased the brig *Euphemia* with his new partner, Hiram Grimes, becoming a major San Francisco merchant in his own right.

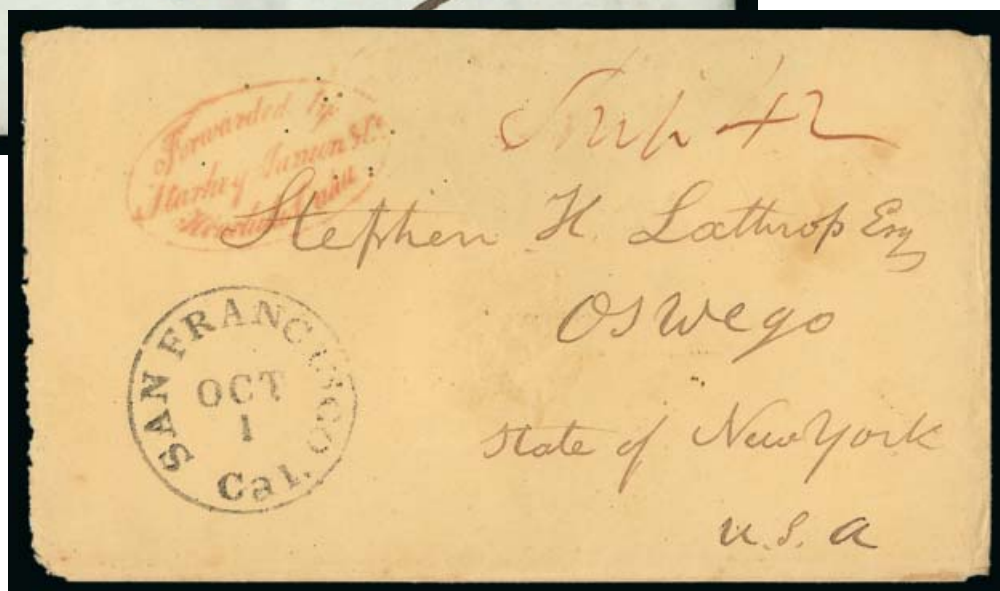
Ex J. David Baker and Irwin Vogel.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

United States 40¢ Transcontinental Rate



2



3

LOT 2 "Lahaina Dec. 23, 1848". Dateline on folded letter addressed to Stephen H. Lathrop in Oswego N.Y., bold strike of "San Francisco Cal. Nov. 1" (1849) circular datestamp, red manuscript "**Ship 42**" rate (40¢ postage plus 2¢ ship fee), includes Bill of Exchange for \$500 for supplies for the ship *Brighton*, probably carried on the *Privateer*, which departed Honolulu Sep. 26, 1849, and arrived in San Francisco Oct. 29, small stain at top, still Very Fine, a rare early Hawaiian ship letter sent via San Francisco post office and rated 42¢, ex Pearce and Jessup, Gregory book Fig. 9-6 Estimate \$750-1,000

LOT 3 Forwarded by Starkey Janion & Co., Honolulu Oahu. Clear strike of red oval handstamp on buff cover to Stephen H. Lathrop in Oswego N.Y., well-struck "San Francisco Cal. Oct. 1" (1849) circular datestamp, red manuscript "**Ship 42**" rate (40¢ postage plus 2¢ ship fee), with original four-page letter datelined "August 10th 1849" from American consul Joel Turrill (Lathrop, his Oswego attorney, had taken custody of the Hawaiian resident's daughter for her schooling), no flap but embossed seal with eagle of American Consulate still intact, minor edgewear, Very Fine, a rare example of this forwarder's marking, only eight are recorded in the Gregory book (Vol. III, p. 74), carried on the *Caroline*, which departed Honolulu Aug. 18, 1849, and arrived San Francisco Sep. 23 (via Lahaina), then by PMSC *Oregon* and USMSC *Ohio* via Panama, ex Honolulu Advertiser, with 1996 P.F. certificate Estimate \$1,500-2,000



4

LOT 4 Boston Mass. to Honolulu. Folded letter datelined "New Bedford 4 MO 12 1850" (April 12, 1850) and addressed to "Messrs Makee, Anton & Co., Honolulu, care Messrs. Cross, Hobson & Co, San Francisco", manuscript "C.H. & Co." forwarder's marking on back, red "Boston Mass. Apr. 13" circular datestamp with matching "40" handstamp for transcontinental rate, endorsed "pr. Empire City" at lower left and carried on that USMSC steamship from New York to Chagres (departed April 15, arrived April 24), then carried by the PMSC *California*, which departed Panama May 1 and arrived in San Francisco May 23, light file folds, Very Fine Estimate \$750-1,000



5

LOT 5 "Honolulu 8 May 1850". Dateline on folded letter to **London, England**, inside with directive "By Balmoral via California", the *Balmoral* departed Honolulu May 17 and arrived in San Francisco June 2, written in the hand of **R. C. Wyllie** (Hawaii's Minister of Foreign Relations under Kamehameha III), this is a triplicate of a letter (one sent via California, other via Hong Kong), back with "Rec'd & forwd. by Your Obdt. Servt. pr. San Francisco 17/6/50. Robert Smith & Co.", cover endorsed by forwarder "by first steamer *Columbus*" (San Francisco Jun. 18 to Panama Jul. 6—during brief period when letters at San Francisco could be directed to ships other than PMSC vessels), manuscript "59" American Packet rate and "56" debit crossed out, "3/1" due (3sh1p, including discriminatory packet charge of 16¢), small tears along reinforced file fold, Very Fine use to England from Wyllie as Hawaii's foreign minister, ex Pearce, Gregory Fig. 9-10 Estimate \$750-1,000

FIRST TREATY PERIOD

The Polynesian Letter Bag Mail—Honolulu Straightline in Blue



6

LOT 6 Honolulu, Hawaiian Is./Dec. 7, 1850. Perfect strike of two-line handstamp in blue on folded letter datelined "*Honolulu Waahoo, November 20th 1850*" to Henry A. Pierce in Boston Mass., red "San Francisco 15 Jan." (1851) circular datestamp, red crayon "42" rate (40¢ transcontinental rate plus 2¢ ship letter fee), immaculate condition

EXTREMELY FINE. ONLY NINE EXAMPLES OF THE HONOLULU STRAIGHTLINE POSTMARK ARE RECORDED STRUCK IN BLUE. ARGUABLY THE FINEST EXAMPLE EXTANT OF THIS GREAT POSTAL HISTORY RARITY.

This cover was carried on the *Governor Davis*, which departed Honolulu December 12, 1850, and arrived in San Francisco on January 5, 1851. It was then carried on the PMSC *Unicorn*, which departed San Francisco January 15 and arrived in Panama on February 7. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried on the USMSC *Ohio*, which departed Chagres on February 10 and arrived in New York on February 24.

Fred Gregory records a total of 35 examples of this straightline marking. Of these, the first nine are struck in blue during a brief time period — between November 2 and December 7, 1850. The cover offered here is one of two known used on December 7, which is the last date known for examples struck in blue. Although Postmaster Whitney sent some letters in packages to avoid the 2¢ per ship letter fee, this cover was charged 2¢ in San Francisco.

Gregory Census No. 9 (Fig. 10-4).

Estimate \$15,000-20,000

Honolulu Straightline on Mail to England

The Earliest Recorded Prepaid Mail from Hawaii



7

LOT 7 Honolulu, Hawaiian Is./Jan. 11, 1851. Mostly clear strike of two-line datestamp on folded letter datelined “Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, January 4th 1851” to **London, England**, via San Francisco, Panama and New York, from Owen Beardmore to his brother, orange-red “San Francisco Cal. 15 Feb.” (1851) circular datestamp with matching “Paid” handstamp, magenta manuscript “Paid to Liverpool 74cts-” applied at Honolulu, red “19” credit handstamp applied in New York, London Apr. 6 receiving datestamp, letter discusses writer’s leaving the service of the Hudson Bay Company, light horizontal file fold at top

VERY FINE. ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE HONOLULU STRAIGHTLINE HANDSTAMP USED ON A COVER TO A FOREIGN DESTINATION AND THE EARLIEST RECORDED PREPAID LETTER FROM HAWAII. WITHOUT QUESTION ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING AND SIGNIFICANT HAWAIIAN POSTAL HISTORY ARTIFACTS, PARTICULARLY AMONG THOSE WITHOUT ADHESIVE STAMPS.

This letter was carried from Honolulu on the British bark *Duchess of Clarence*, which departed on January 11, 1851, and arrived in San Francisco on February 7. It was then carried to Panama by the PMSC *Oregon*, which departed on February 16 and arrived on March 5. It crossed the isthmus to Chagres by mulepack and riverboat, and from there it was carried to Havana on the USMSC *Falcon*, which departed on March 12 and arrived on March 16. The letter travelled to New York on the USMSC *Ohio*, which departed Havana on March 17 and arrived on March 22. From there it was carried on the Cunarder *Asia*, which departed New York on March 26 and arrived in Liverpool on April 5.

The prepaid 74¢ rate was based (incorrectly) on the following: 10¢ Hawaiian postage, 40¢ U.S. transcontinental postage via Panama and 24¢ U.S.-G.B. treaty rate from New York to England. The correct rate was 10¢ Hawaiian plus 59¢ to England from the West Coast and the 2¢ ship fee, for a total of 71¢. The other recorded use of the Honolulu straightline on a letter to a foreign destination is also addressed to England and is offered as lot 9 in this sale.

Gregory Census No. 12 (Fig. 14-4). Ex Golden.

Estimate \$15,000-20,000

Honolulu Straightline on 40¢-plus-2¢ Rate Letter



8

LOT 8 Honolulu, Hawaiian Is./March 29, 1851. Well-struck two-line handstamp in black on blue folded letter from Thaddeus Pomeroy to his brother George in New York City, red “San Francisco Cal. 1 May” circular datestamp and red crayon “42” rate (40¢ transcontinental rate plus 2¢ ship letter fee), horizontal file fold at top, small repaired erosion spot at top right corner

VERY FINE. A BEAUTIFULLY STRUCK EXAMPLE OF THE HONOLULU STRAIGHTLINE POSTMARK. ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING POSTAL HISTORY RARITIES OF HAWAII.

This letter was carried on the *Columbus*, which departed Honolulu April 1, 1851, and arrived in San Francisco on April 20. It was then carried on the PMSC *Oregon* from San Francisco to Panama on May 1, 1851. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried on the USMSC *Empire City*, which departed Chagres May 24 and arrived in New York June 3.

In this letter, Thaddeus Pomeroy reports to his brother that he is unable to travel due to illness and leaks in the ship, writing: “*I have been revelling the last six months in the idea of getting home to die comfortably at the old homestead this summer & if the Barque had not returned I should probably have succeeded, as the fates have denied me that privilege I must now be content to remain here some two or three months & then return to live...*”

Gregory Census No. 23. Ex Honolulu Advertiser and Twigg-Smith.

Estimate \$7,500-10,000

Honolulu Straightline on 25¢ Error Rate Letter to England



9

Lot 9 Honolulu, Hawaiian Is./June, 14 1851. Bold strike of two-line datestamp on nearly four-page folded letter datelined “Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, May 6, 1851” from John Thomas to his father in **London, England**, magenta manuscript “Paid 59” applied at Honolulu, orange-red “San Francisco Cal. 15 Jul.” (1851) circular datestamp, matching “Paid” and “**25**” **error rate handstamp**, red “3” credit handstamp applied in New York, red London Sep. 4 receiving datestamps on front and back, some minor wear and split along vertical center fold between folio pages

VERY FINE. ONE OF ONLY TWO RECORDED EXAMPLES OF THE HONOLULU STRAIGHTLINE HANDSTAMP ON A COVER TO A FOREIGN DESTINATION. ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE WITH SUCH FASCINATING CONTENTS AND THE 25-CENT ERROR RATE. THIS IS ALSO THE LATEST RECORDED USE OF THE HONOLULU STRAIGHTLINE MARKING.

The letter, dated May 6, 1851, was held for the June 16 sailing of the schooner *J. K. S. Mansfield*, which arrived in San Francisco on July 14. It was then carried to Panama on the PMSC *Northerner*, which departed San Francisco on July 15 and arrived around August 1. It crossed the isthmus to Chagres, where it was carried on the USMSC *Falcon* to Havana (departed Aug. 11, arrived Aug. 16) and then on the *Cherokee* to New York (departed Aug. 17, arrived Aug. 21). At New York it was put on the Havre Line’s *Humboldt*, which left New York on Aug. 23 and arrived in Southampton on Sep. 4.

The rates on this letter reflect the transition (and confusion) before and after July 1, 1851. The “Paid 59” was applied in Honolulu and was based on the pre-July 1 rate components: 40¢ U.S. transcontinental postage and 19¢ for transatlantic postage (the 59¢ rate from the West Coast to England was in effect up to July 1). Once the letter reached San Francisco, the new July 1851 rates were in effect. San Francisco applied the “Paid” and “25” handstamps to reflect the new 6¢ prepaid transcontinental rate plus 19¢ transatlantic postage, but this was an error. The San Francisco postmaster was advised in August 1851 that the correct rate was 29¢ (see *Chronicle* 173). The sender paid the Honolulu post office 10¢, which is not indicated on the letter.

The letter has interesting comments, such as “the young Princes from this island when they were in London, they have returned here finished fools, after having visited England, France and America. They are sons of the governor of Oahu, the King ‘Kamehameha’ the 3rd having no family.” The writer continues: “The French were here just before I came, and destroyed the Fort, Guns, Governor’s House &c., and which affair is not yet settled... I hardly think the French would resort to take the place as there are continually American Men of War calling here... There are immense quantities of people arriving here from Sydney, going on their way to California the great gold country.”

Gregory Census No. 35 (Fig. 14-4, page I-225). Ex Golden.

Estimate \$20,000-30,000

SECOND TREATY PERIOD

Honolulu Straightline on Double 6¢ Transcontinental Rate Letter Postmarked at San Francisco on July 1, 1851—First Day of Rate



10

LOT 10 Honolulu, Hawaiian Is./June 4, 1851. Clear strike of two-line datestamp on cover to Miss Mary O. Ford, care of Rev. John Ford, Parsippany N.J., sender's route directive "*Via Panama*" at lower left, light strike of red "San Francisco 1 Jul." circular datestamp and matching "Paid" and "12" handstamps, with original enclosure datelined "*Honolulu June 1st 1851*", from American missionary E. K. Whittlesey, excellent contents re missionary life, some slight toning and edgewear

VERY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE HONOLULU STRAIGHTLINE ON A DOUBLE-RATE COVER PREPAID FOR THE NEW 6-CENT TRANSCONTINENTAL RATE AND POSTMARKED AT SAN FRANCISCO ON JULY 1, 1851, THE FIRST DAY OF THE 1851 RATES.

The 6¢ transcontinental rate was effective from July 1, 1851, to April 1, 1855. This cover was carried on the American bark *Joseph Butler*, which departed Honolulu June 4, 1851, and arrived in San Francisco on July 1. It was then carried on the PMSC *Panama*, which departed on July 1 (arrival date uncertain, about July 20). After crossing the isthmus, it was carried from Chagres on the USMSC *Empire City*, which departed July 25 and arrived in New York on August 6 after a stop in Kingston, Jamaica.

Ex Knapp and Kramer.

Estimate \$7,500-10,000

THE MISSIONARIES OF 1851-1852

The First Postage Stamps of Hawaii

In December 1850 the Hawaiian government created the first official post office and established postage rates on inbound and outbound mail (inter-island mail was carried free until 1859). In June 1851 the first postmaster, Henry M. Whitney (shown on page 9), was authorized by the privy council to issue stamps to prepay the new rates. Whitney used the printing press at the office of the government newspaper, *The Polynesian*, to print the first issue, known to philatelists as the Missionaries.

The Missionaries were issued in three denominations that prepaid the Second Treaty Period rates within Hawaii and to the United States: 2¢ for newspapers to the U.S.; 5¢ for the Hawaiian postage; and 13¢ for the rate to the U.S. East Coast (5¢ Hawaiian, 2¢ ship fee, and 6¢ transcontinental U.S. postage).

The dual nature of the 13¢ stamps—comprising the postage of two different countries—is most remarkable and makes these stamps, in part, United States postage stamps. The second version of 13¢ Missionary clarifies this point with the legend at top that reads “H.I. & U.S. Postage.” Whitney was compelled to make this change in April 1852 after patrons complained for months that the first 13¢ “Hawaiian Postage” stamps were ambiguous to them and to post offices in the United States. The earliest recorded use of the “H.I. & U.S. Postage” Missionary is April 23, 1852 (this cover is offered as lot 16).

The Missionary stamps were issued on October 1, 1851, and remained in use as Hawaii’s only postage stamps until the Kamehameha III issue was placed on sale in May 1853. The Missionaries continued to be used in 1853 and 1854, and examples have been found dated as late as March 1856, when the 5¢ Kamehameha III stamps first began to run out.

The earliest dated Missionary is a fragment adhering to a December 30, 1851, folded letter datelined at Kahului and addressed to Connecticut. At this date it appears that the cancellers ordered by Whitney in May 1851 had still not arrived; this December 1851 cover has no Hawaiian markings other than a pen cancel tying the Missionary, and all known circular datestamps are dated from and after February 10, 1852.

The Missionaries were printed on a small hand-operated press. The designs were created by assembling type and ornaments into two nearly-identical side-by-side settings. Sheets of an unknown number of stamps were made by making multiple impressions from these dual settings. The lefthand stamp in the setting (as printed) is known as Type I, and the righthand stamp is Type II. On Type I the “P” of “Postage” in the top label is slightly indented; on Type II, the “P” is flush left with the “H” of “Hawaiian.” There are other small differences between the two types, but the “H” over “P” alignment is most obvious.



THE POLYNESTIAN.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1851.

Postage Stamps of the denomination of 2, 5, and thirteen cents have been prepared and can now be obtained at the Post-office. As all letters for foreign ports are required to be prepaid, they will be found convenient.



Notice announcing the first postage stamps in Hawaii
(*The Polynesian*, October 4, 1851) and
Paul Emmert drawing of *The Polynesian* office where the
Missionary stamps were printed
Courtesy of the Bishop Museum

SETTINGS OF THE MISSIONARY STAMPS

TYPE I "P" INDENTED

TYPE II "H" & "P" ALIGNED



FIRST SETTING—5¢

Small "n"



SECOND SETTING—2¢

Normal "n"



THIRD SETTING—13¢ "HAWAIIAN POSTAGE"



Missing period

FOURTH SETTING—13¢ "H.I. & U.S. POSTAGE"

The relative positions of the two types was a mystery until the Dawson find in 1904, which included the cover bearing a strip of three 13¢ "Hawaiian Postage" Missionaries, proving beyond doubt that Type I ("P" indented) was on the left and Type II ("H" and "P" aligned) was on the right, as printed. The Tapling collection at the British Library still shows the two types reversed, conforming to the pre-1905 body of knowledge. At left we illustrate both types in their correct positions for each of the four settings of Missionaries. Although the 2¢ is classified by philatelists as Hawaii Number 1, the first setting was probably the 5¢ stamp. The small "n" of "Cents" (a font of smaller dimensions) appears in Type II of the 5¢ setting, but not in the 2¢ or 13¢ settings. It is the consensus among philatelists that this flaw was corrected when the type was changed for the 2¢ and 13¢ printings.

Another flaw unique to one setting is the missing period after "U" of "U.S." in Type II of Scott 4, the fourth setting. It is interesting that the consistent variation between Types I and II—the indentation of the letter "P" of "Postage" in Type I—remained throughout all four settings, even after the complete revision of the top label in the fourth setting (Scott 4).

The ornaments surrounding the numeral value come from a stock font sold by several 19th century type foundries. Remarkably, these ornaments show little change between settings.

The ink used to print the Missionaries is a consistent shade of cold metallic blue. The ink and paper are very similar to those used to print the first Carrier Department stamps of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1849 (Scott 3LB1). The paper is called pelure and has a very thin tissue-like texture. Without gum it is soft and flexible, but prone to tears. With gum it can become brittle. For these reasons 90% of all Missionaries have faults to some degree, and more than 60% have serious defects or repairs. Examples of Missionaries have been found as fragments or with pieces missing before they were cancelled in Honolulu, proving that the peculiar paper was difficult to handle even at the time of issue. One wonders if the stout card stock used for the 1853 Kamehameha III issue was specifically requested by Postmaster Whitney as a reaction to his experience with the Missionaries.

Hawaiian Missionary Stamps on Cover

There are 28 recorded covers with intact Missionary stamps (this count excludes covers with fragments). Of the 28 covers, four are part of the Smithsonian National Postal Museum collection, and a fifth is in the Reichspost Museum in Germany, leaving 23 covers in collectors' hands. The Walske collection features **six** of the 23 covers in private hands—26% of the available supply—including three of the six recorded mixed-franking covers with United States stamps. The greatest of all Hawaiian Missionary covers—the unique Dawson cover with 2¢ and 5¢ Missionaries—leads this history-making offering.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE 28 COVERS WITH HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY STAMPS

Boldfaced entries are offered in this sale of the Walske collection. ♦ indicates museum ownership.

<i>Origin/Date</i>	<i>Pmk Date</i>	<i>Missionary</i>	<i>Cancel</i>	<i>U.S. Franking/Postage</i>	<i>S.F. Pmk</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Addressee</i>
1 ♦ —	20-Feb-52	#3 13¢ (I-II-I)	red sponge	red PAID, ms 18	(20 MAR)	New York, NY	Dawson
2 — (pre-5/52)	n/a	#3 13¢ (I)	blue italic PAID	blue-black PAID, red 6	illegible	East Hartford, CT	Van Ingen
3 —	23-Apr-52	#4 13¢ (I)	datestamp	red PAID, circled 8	16 MAY	Troy, NY	Culver
4 endorsed 'pr Noble'	26-Apr-52	#4 13¢ (II)	datestamp	red PAID, circled 8	16 MAY	Boston, MA	Burrage
5 —	26-Apr-52	#3 13¢ (I)	red oval U.S Paid	red PAID, circled 8	16 MAY	Nashua, NH	Gulick
6 —	24-Jul-52	#4 13¢ (II)	datestamp	black PAID, circled 8	1 SEP	Marlboro, MA	Goodale
7 Maui Jul-52	24-Jul-52	#4 13¢ (I)	datestamp	black PAID, circled 8	1 SEP	Persia via Boston	Fiske
8 Honolulu 31-Aug-52	11-Sep-52	#2 5¢ (II)	black 7-bar grid	black SHIP 6 Clamshell	4 OCT	San Francisco, CA	Foulkes
9 Lahaina	4-Oct-52	#1 2¢ (II), #2 5¢ (II)	black 7-bar grid	1851 3¢ pair	27 OCT	New York, NY	Dawson
10 —	4-Oct-52	#2 5¢ (I)	black 7-bar grid	black 12	1 NOV	Portland, ME	Camwells
11 docket 30-Nov-52	4-Oct-52	#3 13¢ (I)	black 7-bar grid	red PAID, circled 8	1 NOV	Lancaster, PA	Reynolds
12 —	16-Oct-52	#3 13¢ (I)	black 7-bar grid	black PAID, red ms 14	1 DEC	Cambridge, MA	Greenleaf
13 —	20-Nov-52	#3 13¢ (II)	—	blue PAID, circled 8	16 DEC	Boston, MA	Johnson
14 —	3-Dec-52	#4 13¢ (I)	black 7-bar grid	blue PAID, circled 8	1 JAN	Holmes Hole, MA	Luce
15 ♦ —	3-Dec-52	#4 13¢ (II)	black 7-bar grid	PAID, circled 8	1 JAN	Holmes Hole, MA	Luce
16 ♦ Maui 27-Dec-52	18-Jan-53	#2 5¢ (I)	black 7-bar grid	black SHIP 6 Clamshell	18 FEB	San Francisco, CA	Brittan
17 ? 1-Jan-53	16-Feb-53	#2 5¢ (II)	black 7-bar grid	black 12	(16) MAR	Lowell, MA	Rogers
18 ?	16-Feb-53	#4 13¢ (I)	black 7-bar grid	PAID, circled 8	(16) MAR	New Bedford, MA	Bailey
19 —	5-Apr-53	#3 13¢ (I)	—	black PAID, circled 8	—	Oswego, NY	Turrill
20 ♦ —	28-Apr-53	#4 13¢ (II)	black crossed bars	black PAID, circled 8	MAY 26	Albany, NY	Sessions
21 ♦ —	10-Sep-53	#3 13¢ (I), #6	blk grid of squares	black PAID, ms 14	7 OCT	Port Gibson, MS	Archer
22 docket 1-Oct-53	20-Oct-53	#2 5¢ (I)	blk grid of squares	black SHIP, 12	10 NOV	Lancaster, PA	Reynolds
23 Lahaina 22-Mar-54	n/a	#3 13¢ (II)	—	1851 3¢ pair paste-over	(15 APR)	Farmington, ME	Croswell
24 —	12-Jul-54	#2 5¢ (I)	datestamp	black SHIP, 12	16 AUG	Lebannon, CT	Gay
25 Maui Nov-15-54	29-Nov-54	#4 13¢ (II)	—	1851 3¢ pair paste-over	1 JAN	Persia via Boston	Fiske
26 —	5-Mar-56	#2 5¢ (I)	—	1851 3¢, SHIP 6	21 MAR	San Francisco, CA	Penny-Post
INBOUND:							
27 Auburn, MA (ms.)	21-Dec-52	#2 5¢ (I)	red ms. 'X'	1851 3¢ pair	—	Lahainaluna, Maui	Pogue
28 NEW-YORK ? 5	n/a	#2 5¢ (II)	—	1851 3¢ pair	—	Lahainaluna, Maui	Pogue

SUMMARY

<i>Franking</i>	<i>Recorded</i>	<i>Museum</i>	<i>Available</i>
2¢/5¢ Scott 1-2 with U.S. 3¢ 1851	1	0	1
5¢ Scott 2 single	6	-1	5
5¢ Scott 2 with U.S. 3¢ 1851	3	0	3
13¢ Scott 3 single	6	0	6
13¢ Scott 3 strip of three	1	-1	0
13¢ Scott 3 with Hawaii Scott 6	1	-1	0
13¢ Scott 3 with U.S. 3¢ 1851	1	0	1
13¢ Scott 4 single	8	-2	6
13¢ Scott 4 with U.S. 3¢ 1851	1	0	1
TOTAL	28	-5	23



Lot 11

THE DAWSON COVER

The Celebrated and Unique Hawaiian 2¢ Missionary Cover

Lot 11°

1851, 2¢ Blue (1) and 5¢ Blue (2). Both Type II—the righthand position in each setting of two—the Missionary stamps are free of any repairs and are essentially in Very Fine condition; the 2¢ has mostly ample to large margins with framelines complete all around except for a small nick in the upper left corner, where a tiny part of the line has been filled in on the lettersheet; the 5¢ has three mostly ample margins and is just barely in along frameline at left, there is a short closed tear at bottom and a small part of the frameline has been filled in at bottom right; each Missionary stamp is tied by the Honolulu 7-bar grid cancel on a bluish folded cover addressed in the hand of William C. Dawson to “Miss Eliza A. Dawson, Care Jacob H. Dawson, 273 Cherry Street, New York” with notation on back “Give my love to all”; to the left of the stamps is a clearly struck red “Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Oct. 4” (1852) circular datestamp; the Hawaiian Missionaries are used in combination with a horizontal pair of **United States 1851 3¢ Brownish Carmine (11A)**, Positions 41-42L2L, 1852 printing from Plate 2 Late, ample margins to just slightly in at bottom left, tied by “San Francisco Cal. 27 Oct.” circular datestamp with “Cal.” in upper and lower case letters

THE ONLY KNOWN COVER BEARING THE HAWAIIAN 2-CENT MISSIONARY AND THE ONLY INTACT COVER WITH TWO DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS OF HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY STAMPS. THE RAREST AND MOST FAMOUS OF ALL HAWAIIAN AND UNITED STATES COVERS, AND UNIVERSALLY RANKED AMONG THE WORLD’S MOST IMPORTANT PHILATELIC ITEMS.

Exhibited among “The Aristocrats of Philately” at Anphilex 1971 (New York City), Interphil 1976 (Philadelphia) and Anphilex 1996 (New York City). Shown by invitation in the Courts of Honor of 15 international philatelic exhibitions (last displayed at Washington 2006) and illustrated in the exhibition catalogues for London 1980 and World Stamp Expo 1989. Displayed in the “Gems of Hawaii: The Persis Collection” exhibit at the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in celebration of the museum’s first anniversary. Pictured on the United States Postal Service 2002 souvenir sheet designed by Richard Sheaff (Scott 3694).

Illustrated in *Rare Stamps*, L. N. and M. Williams; *Encyclopedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, L. N. Williams; described and illustrated in Meyer-Harris *Hawaii, Its Stamps and Postal History*, and Gregory *Hawaii Foreign Mails to 1870* (Figure 15-28 and pictured on the front cover of Volume I); featured in *Life* magazine’s “The World’s Greatest Stamps” (May 3, 1954) and on the cover of *Esquire* magazine (October 1956).

Ex George H. Worthington (pencil “3/11/05 New Eng. S. Co. ISSS SS”), Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Alfred H. Caspary, Benjamin D. Phillips, Alfred J. Ostheimer III, Honolulu Advertiser (Thurston Twigg-Smith/Persis Corporation) and Guido Craveri/Tito Giamporcaro.

Siegel Census No. 1-II-COV-15. Gregory Census No. 2¢-1 and 5¢-2. With 1995 Philatelic Foundation certificate stating “it is genuine.” Estimate \$2,000,000-3,000,000

The Journey from Lahaina to New York City in 1852

This cover (with its letter, which is no longer present) was mailed by William C. Dawson from the town of Lahaina on the island of Maui in 1852. According to Fred Gregory, the cover was probably franked with all of the stamps when it left Lahaina (*Hawaii Foreign Mails to 1870*, Volume I, pages 281-282). Gregory theorizes that the 3¢ 1851 pair was affixed by Dawson, who paid 7¢ cash for Hawaiian postage and the ship letter fee to the Lahaina postmaster, George Gower (Collector of Customs and postmaster 1851-54). Gregory believes it was Postmaster Gower who affixed the 2¢ and 5¢ Missionary stamps to indicate

continued

to the Honolulu post office that 5¢ Hawaiian postage and the 2¢ ship letter fee had been prepaid. The Honolulu Postmaster, Henry M. Whitney, listed the letter as fully prepaid on his waybill to the San Francisco post office, where the 3¢ pair was cancelled and the 2¢ ship letter fee was transmitted through an accounting mechanism between post offices.

The Dawson cover was probably carried from Honolulu to San Francisco on the *Mary A. Jones*, which cleared customs on October 4, 1852 (*The Friend*, October 8), and sailed the following day. The ship arrived in San Francisco on October 26, after a reported journey of 21 days (*Daily Alta California*, October 27). The San Francisco post office applied its datestamp with the October 27 date, probably in anticipation of sending the letter to Panama on the *Northerner*, an 1,102-ton wooden sidewheel steamer operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company under the command of Captain J. B. G. Isham. The *Northerner* ran the San Francisco-Panama route as an extra steamer.

SAILING OF THE STEAMERS.—On next Saturday, the steamer *Northerner*, Capt. Isham, will leave for Panama from Long Wharf. The steamer *New Orleans*, Capt. Edgar Wakeman, leaves on the same day for the same port, touching at San Juan del Sur. The *Brother Jonathan*, Capt. Baldwin, of Vanderbilt's Independent Line, leaves on Monday, Nov. 1st; and the steamer *California*, Capt. R. L. Whiting, leaves the same day, with the U. S. Mails and the treasure. The *California*, the pioneer of steamers on the Pacific, left New York for this port, four years ago this month. She has been in continual service ever since, and has plied with remarkable regularity and promptness. She has lately been thoroughly overhauled, painted, and refitted, and now presents as beautiful an appearance as when she was launched. Her last trip to Panama has proved her to be a very swift steamer, and excelled by but few anywhere.

Daily Alta California, Oct. 27, 1852, reporting scheduled departures for Panama of the *Northerner* on Oct. 30 and *California* on Nov. 1

We cannot know with certainty if the Dawson cover was in a mail bag on the *Northerner* when it sailed on October 30, or if it was part of the mail carried by the *California* on November 1, which most likely included the two other Missionary covers. The *Northerner* arrived in Panama on November 15. The *California* arrived on November 16. All of the mail was carried across the isthmus to Aspinwall, and from there it left on the United States Mail Steamship Company's *Georgia*, which departed Aspinwall on November 18 and arrived in New York on November 28, after stopping at Kingston, Jamaica.

According to the *Weekly Herald* report, the *Georgia* arrived in New York with the largest load of California gold ever transported. The *Georgia* was under the command of the famous American naval officer, Admiral David Dixon Porter, who at the time held the rank of lieutenant and worked as a civilian for the United States Mail Steamship Company.

Cleared.

Sept. 11.—Fr sh Vesta, Soubry, for Sydney via Tahiti.
 —Am bg Zoe, Richards, for San Francisco.
 25.—Br sch Catherine, Matheson, (into Kaulaeanli.)
 26.—Am sch Gazelle, Stoddard, for Ladrone Islands.
 28.—Am sh John Wells, Cross, cruise.
 Oct. 2.—Haw. brig Wallace, Crowell, for San Francisco.
 3.—Haw. brig Harriet, Webster, Sydney.
 2.—Brit. brig Palermo, Morlarty, Sydney.
 4.—Am. brig M. A. Jones, Newell, San Francisco.
 5.—Am. wh. sh. Mary and Martha, Slocum, cruise.
 6.—Haw. brig Elizabeth Newell, Smith, San Francisco.
 6.—Am. ship Caroline Read, Tibbets, Calcutta.

Clearance of *Mary A. Jones* reported in *The Friend*, Oct. 8, 1852

According to the *Daily Alta California* (October 27, 1852), the PMSC *Northerner* and *California* were brought down from Benecia in “newly painted” condition on October 26 and 27, respectively. The *Northerner* was scheduled to depart on Saturday, October 30, and the *California* on Monday, November 1. Two other Missionary covers with the October 4 Honolulu datestamp have San Francisco November 1 datestamps (Siegel Census Nos. 2-I-COV-70 and 3-I-COV-142). These two other Missionary covers did not have United States stamps affixed, so they required an extra step to account for United States postage and the ship letter fee. After making the necessary accounting entries, they were datestamped and bagged for the Panama departure. The November 1 date was inserted into the San Francisco datestamp to correspond with the sailing of the *California*, but the actual application of the marking could have occurred days earlier.

The U. S. mail steamship *Georgia*, Capt. Porter, also arrived Saturday at noon, via Kingston. The G. left the former port in company with the *Northerner* Light.

The *Georgia* brings an enormous amount of gold dust—the largest shipment ever made from California. Adams & Co. alone have over six hundred thousand dollars. Annexed is the

Arrival of USMSC *Georgia* reported in New York *Weekly Herald*, Dec. 4, 1852



Admiral David D. Porter, USN

David D. Porter was the son of Commodore David Porter and adoptive brother of Admiral David Farragut. A decade after Porter steamed into New York harbor with the mail bag containing the Dawson cover, he participated in the U.S. Navy's Civil War Mississippi River campaign and later was put in command of the North American Blockading Squadron.

The Correspondents—William C. Dawson and Eliza A. Dawson

William Craig Dawson, who addressed this cover to his sister, Eliza Ann, was born on December 28, 1829, and died of typhoid in Newark, New Jersey, on March 10, 1859. William and Eliza were two of eight children born to Jacob H. Dawson (1800-1882) and his second wife, Hannah. Eliza was born on April 8, 1835, and in May 1858 she married Theodore Macknet in Newark (Eliza died there in 1894). The Dawson cover is addressed to Eliza in care of her father, Jacob, who had an office at 273 Cherry Street in New York City. He is listed as a cabinet maker and lumber dealer in New York City directories in the 1820's and 1830's. In 1851 Jacob joined his eldest son, Thomas Williams, in the tannery and leather goods business in Newark, where they had a factory located at 123-125 Ferry Street.

In 1851 William sailed from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands on the American schooner *Samuel Roberts*, which departed on March 10. His first letter from Hawaii (see Honolulu Advertiser, Siegel Sale 769, lot 2073) was written from Lahaina on April 19, 1851, in which he remarks, "*I have cast my anchor on this Island & settled down in peace after having been tossed on the tumultuous Waves of Life for Thousands of Miles & have come to the end of my journey.*" Another cover from the Dawson correspondence is dated February 20, 1852, and bears a strip of three of the 13¢ "Hawaiian Postage" Missionary (Honolulu Advertiser sale, lot 29). After a few years in Hawaii, William returned to the States, married his wife Amanda in 1854, and entered the saddlery hardware business as a partner in Sturges, Wade & Dawson, located at 45 Mulberry Street in Newark. (Source: Dawson family history, Charles C. Dawson, 1874, at <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moa>).

The Dawson Find—Saved from Fire

The Dawson cover's provenance is given in *The Life and Adventures of a Philatelist* (pages 81-82), written by Alvin Good, who was George H. Worthington's philatelic secretary. According to Good's account, which contains some factual errors, during the summer of 1905 a defunct tannery was being cleaned for conversion to a Morocco leather factory. Good states that the tannery was located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, but other accounts give the location as Newark, New Jersey, or New Bedford, Massachusetts. K. David Steidley proved conclusively that the old Dawson factory on Ferry Street in Newark was the location of the furnace find ("The Provenance of the Dawson Correspondence," *The Collectors Club Philatelist*, March-April 2011).

According to Good's account, some 35 years earlier (circa 1870) the building had been abandoned, and, in feeding old papers and records into the furnace before leaving, the previous occupants had choked out the fire, leaving bundles of half-burned papers in the stove's belly. The workman now given the job of cleaning out the boiler and furnace knew something about stamps and became intrigued by the presence of old stamps on folded letters and envelopes scattered among the charred papers. When he noticed the partly burned envelope with a strip of the 13¢ Missionary, he dug deeper and found the folded cover bearing the 2¢ and 5¢. Fortunately, the 2¢ cover escaped an incendiary fate, showing nothing more than a faint spot at left where the lettersheet was licked by the flames.

The Dawson Missionary covers were sold in 1904, soon after their discovery, to Albert W. Batchelder of the New England Stamp Company and William O. Wylie, an editor at *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*. The firm featured the 2¢ cover on their season's greetings card of 1905-06 as "The Rarest Cover Known to Philately." It was sold to the leading American

continued



George H. Worthington
(1850-1924)

Lot 11 continued from previous page

collector of the time, the Cleveland chicle magnate, George H. Worthington. Good's pencil source code, "3/11/05 *New Eng. S. Co. ISSS SS*", indicates that Worthington paid \$5,000 (BULFINCHES=1234567890) to New England Stamp Company on March 11, 1905 (not \$6,000 as reported by Good).

Worthington owned the Dawson cover for the next decade and displayed it in his Hawaii collection at the 1913 International Philatelic Exhibition in New York (Exhibit 20). Along with his cover to Bombay bearing two rare One-Penny "Post Office" Mauritius stamps, the Dawson cover was renowned as Worthington's greatest philatelic possession.

Portions of the Worthington collection were sold privately by Warren H. Colson in 1915, at a time when Worthington's financial position was beginning to falter. In 1917 the entire

balance of the collection was sold privately to Alfred F. Lichtenstein, another titan of 20th century philately. Lichtenstein consigned portions of the Worthington collection to J. C. Morgenthau & Co. for sale by auction. The Dawson cover was offered as lot 1001 in Part IV of the Worthington sales, held in New York City on December 10-12, 1917. It was



Alfred H. Caspary (1868-1955)

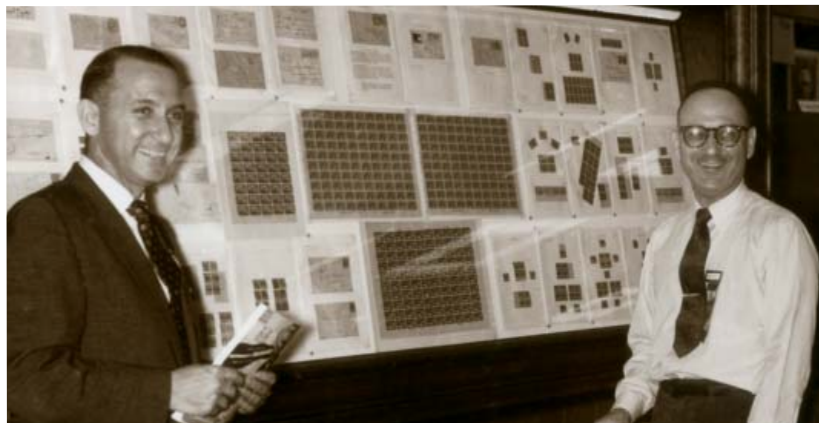
acquired in the auction by Alfred H. Caspary, who was quickly emerging as one of the greatest collectors of classic worldwide stamps. Caspary paid \$6,100 for the Dawson cover, and for the next four decades it was a cornerstone of his collection until his death in 1955.



Alfred F. Lichtenstein (1876-1947)

Caspary's Hawaii collection was sold by H. R. Harmer in New York on October 8-9, 1957. The Dawson cover, described by Herbert J. Bloch in the Harmer sale catalogue as "one of the most outstanding and extraordinary philatelic items in existence," sold for \$25,000. The buyers of record were Raymond H. and Roger Weill of New Orleans, who were acting as agent for their secret client, B. D. Phillips.

Benjamin Dwight Phillips (1885-1968) was the scion of the T. W. Phillips family, owners of a large natural gas and oil company in Butler, Pennsylvania. Phillips started his stamp collection in earnest in 1946, initially with purchases from Warren H. Colson. Within a few years the Weills had gained Phillips as a client and began



Raymond (left) and Roger Weill standing in front of their 1956 FIPEX exhibit

representing him in auctions. According to the three-volume inventory of the Phillips collection, many of the Weills' major purchases in auctions during the 1950's and 60's, including the Caspary sales, were made directly on behalf of Phillips.

In 1968 the Weills purchased the entire Phillips collection for \$4.07 million, evidently a record for any collection sold up to that time. Phillips died in 1968, and the Weills advertised the purchase as having been made from the estate of an anonymous collector. However, in a later personal recollection of the acquisition, Raymond Weill told this commentator that he and Roger spent several days at the Phillips home in Butler, valuing the stamps at his request, in order to make a cash offer. When the Weills presented their \$4.07 million offer, Phillips was attired in a hunting jacket and cap with a Purdey shotgun slung over his shoulder. Upon hearing the offer, Phillips responded "Sounds good, boys," and walked out of the room. If this account is accurate, the Weills acquired one of the greatest, if not the greatest, United States collections of all time, and the owner went off to shoot ducks.



Alfred J. Ostheimer III

The Weills did not hold the Dawson cover in inventory for very long. Almost immediately after acquiring the Phillips estate collection, the Weills sold the Dawson cover to Alfred J. Ostheimer III, an insurance executive and then one of the leading collectors of Hawaii. Raymond Weill recollected that the selling price was \$90,000.

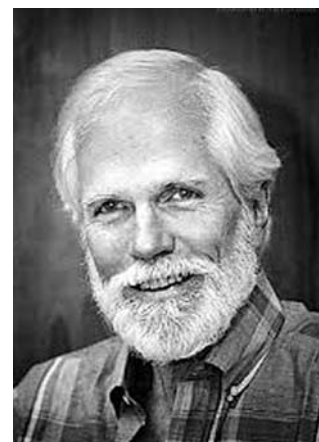
Thurston Twigg-Smith and Alfred Ostheimer were friends, and in January 1972 they concluded a transaction in which the entire Ostheimer collection was acquired by Twigg-Smith's family holding company, the Persis Corporation. With the Ostheimer collection and his personal holding combined, Twigg-Smith created the Honolulu Advertiser newspaper's corporate stamp collection, a fitting legacy for the family that traces its roots back to the first company of missionaries to arrive on the islands in 1820.

The phenomenal Honolulu Advertiser collection, which at the time included 26 Missionaries, was awarded a Special Prix d'Honneur at Interphil 1976. After an unsuccessful effort in 1993-94 to donate the collection to the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in exchange for a tax credit—a precedent set by the Josiah K. Lilly estate when it donated Lilly's coin collection—the Persis Corporation consigned the Hawaii collection to an auction conducted by Robert A. Siegel Auction Galleries, in association with Raymond H. Weill Company.

At the history-making Honolulu Advertiser sale held by Siegel in November 1995, the Dawson cover was acquired by the Italian-Swiss dealer, Guido Craveri, for \$2.09 million (\$1.9 million hammer plus 10% premium). Soon after the auction, Craveri sold the cover to another European, Tito Giamporcaro, for an undisclosed price.

In 2003 a privately negotiated transaction was completed, in which the Dawson cover and other Missionary covers were acquired by Steven C. Walske for his "Heart of the West" exhibit collection. However, the only time the Dawson cover was exhibited was in the Court of Honor display of worldwide rarities at the Washington 2006 international exhibition.

The Dawson cover—a survivor of two ocean crossings and near-incineration—has been described as "the most valuable and interesting of any early nineteenth century cover" by Alvin Good and "by far the most important item in Hawaiian philately [and] one of the greatest covers in the world" by Dr. Norman S. Hubbard ("Aristocrats of Philately," Interphil 1976 exhibition catalogue). Its claim to uniqueness remains undisputed.



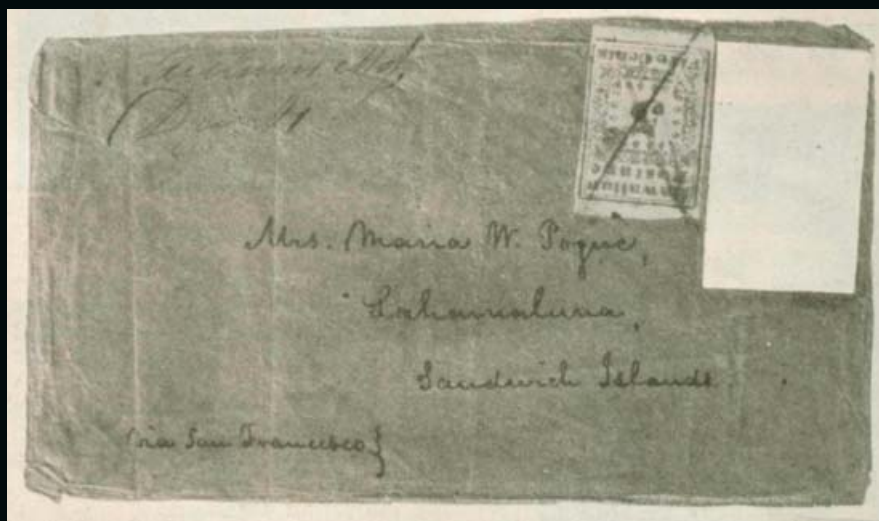
Thurston Twigg-Smith



Lot 12



Maria Whitney Pogue



Photograph of the cover in 1901 with Missionary stamp in its original position (the U.S. stamps are covered up per U.S. stamp reproduction laws at the time)

THE POGUE MIXED-FRANKING COVER

The Finer of Two Recorded Inbound Hawaiian Missionary Covers

Lot 12

1851, 5¢ Blue (2). Type I—the lefthand position in the setting of two—bright color and very fresh, ample to very large margins, free of any repairs, two small tears at sides, cancelled by red crayon “X”, used in combination with a horizontal pair of **United States 1851 3¢ Dull Red (11A)**, Positions 73-74L3, cancelled by pen on buff cover addressed to “*Mrs. Maria W. Pogue, Lahainaluna, Sandwich Islands*”, with sender’s route directive “*Via San Francisco*”, manuscript postmark “*Auburn Mass. Dec. 21*” (year not indicated), the Missionary stamp was originally applied upside down and tied, it has been lifted and reaffixed in upright position, the cover has been refolded along edges and the interior is expertly silked, most of top backflap missing, small mended hole in cover below Missionary stamp

ONE OF TWO FULL COVERS AND ONE PIECE ADDRESSED TO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS WITH MISSIONARY STAMPS PAYING POSTAGE ON INBOUND MAIL. ALL THREE ARE ADDRESSED IN THE SAME HAND TO MARIA WHITNEY POGUE, THE SISTER OF POSTMASTER HENRY M. WHITNEY. THE OTHER COVER HAS DEFECTIVE STAMPS, LEAVING THIS AS THE FINEST INBOUND HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY COVER.

Maria Kapule Whitney Pogue was born at Waimea, Kauai, on October 19, 1820, the first daughter born to missionaries on the islands. Her parents were the Reverend Samuel and Mercy Partridge Whitney, and her younger brother was Henry M. Whitney, Hawaii’s first postmaster. Maria was educated in the U.S. and returned to Hawaii in 1843 to serve as an educator. In 1848 she married the Reverend John Fawcett Pogue, and the couple had four children. In 1851 they moved from Kauai to Maui, where Reverend Pogue served as principal of the Lahainaluna seminary. He died in 1877, and in 1882 Maria and her family relocated to California. She died in Santa Clara on April 20, 1900, and this cover was first photographed by Henry J. Crocker in 1901.

Efforts to locate information identifying the sender’s identity have been unsuccessful, but the distinctive writing creates the potential to find a match. The other full cover to Maria Pogue (2-II-COV-75, illustrated in Meyer-Harris book, p. 56) has a “New-York [month] 5” circular datestamp, but the month cannot be read. It was at one time part of the Atherton collection in the Honolulu Academy of the Arts. The 5¢ Missionary and 3¢ 1851 stamps on the ex-Atherton cover are partly peeled off. The piece (2-I-PCE-65) has a 5¢ Missionary with red crayon “X” cancel and pen-cancelled 3¢ 1851 pair. On each Pogue cover or piece the 3¢ stamps pay the U.S. postage. The 5¢ Missionary stamps might have been affixed by Postmaster Whitney in Honolulu to indicate to the Lahaina postmaster that no Hawaiian postage was due, as a courtesy to his sister. An alternative theory is that the sender in the U.S. affixed the Missionary stamps, which is supported by the stamps’ relative positions, with the U.S. stamps aligned along the right edge of the envelope.

The Pogue covers do not have letter enclosures or markings to help determine the year of mailing, so we must use other evidence to reach a reasonable conclusion. The Auburn, Massachusetts, postmark has the date “Dec. 21,” but not the year. The earliest recorded date for the 3¢ 1851 from Plate 3 is January 15, 1852, and this pair shows plate wear, which indicates a later use. New York mail to Hawaii dated in late December and the first week of January travelled via Panama and San Francisco, and usually reached Honolulu in mid to late February. This December 21 cover followed the same timetable. Assuming it was sent from Massachusetts in December 1852, it was carried on the USMSC *Georgia*, which departed New York on January 5, 1853, and arrived in Aspinwall on January 14. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried on the PMSC *Oregon*, which departed Panama on January 20 and arrived in San Francisco on February 5. The American bark *Pathfinder* departed San Francisco on February 12 and arrived in Honolulu on February 27 with the New York mail of January 5. The only Hawaiian stamps available in February 1853 were the Missionaries.

Illustrated and discussed in Gregory *Hawaii Foreign Mails to 1870* (Figure 15-74). Ex Henry J. Crocker, Alfred H. Caspary, David Golden and Guido Craveri/Tito Giamporcaro.

Siegel Census No. 2-I-COV-67. Gregory Census No. 5¢-4. With 1994 Philatelic Foundation certificate. Estimate \$100,000-150,000



Lot 13

THE GILMAN FORWARDER COVER

One of Two Hawaiian Missionary Covers with Forwarder Markings

Lot 13

1851, 5¢ Blue (2). Type I—the lefthand position in the setting of two—full margins, deep shade and clear impression, corner crease and small tears, but free of any repairs or serious faults, tied by bold 7-bar grid cancel, red “Honolulu * Hawaiian-Islands * Oct. 4” (1852) circular datestamp on bluish folded cover to “*Mr. John Camwells[?], Care Mr. Leml. Gooding, Portland Me., U.S. America*”, Lahaina forwarder's red handstamp “**FORWARDED Via S. FRANCISCO/By G. D. GILMAN/LAHAINA.**” in three lines within truncated frame, surrounded by large outer frame of handstamping device, black “San Francisco Cal. 1 Nov.” circular datestamp, “12” due handstamp (10¢ U.S. collect rate plus 2¢ ship letter fee), some ink smears on cover have been lightened, part of side panel removed

ONE OF THE FINEST OF THE EIGHT AVAILABLE COVERS BEARING A SINGLE 5-CENT HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY STAMP AND ONE OF TWO RECORDED MISSIONARY COVERS WITH A FORWARDER'S HANDSTAMPED MARKING.

Ten 5¢ Missionary covers are recorded in our census and the Gregory census. Included in this total are the Dawson 2¢/5¢ cover and the 5¢ cover acquired by the Smithsonian National Postal Museum in the Honolulu Advertiser sale, leaving eight 5¢ covers for collectors. Of the 28 recorded intact Missionary covers, only two were handstamped by forwarders: the Porter & Ogden cover (ex Honolulu Advertiser, offered in the 2013 Rarities of the World sale) and the G. D. Gilman cover offered here. This is the only recorded example of this “G. D. Gilman” handstamp.

Gorham D. Gilman (1822-1909) was a prominent Hawaiian businessman who returned to the U.S. in 1862 and served as Hawaiian Consul in Boston. After applying the forwarder marking, Gilman mailed this cover at Lahaina. It was datestamped at Honolulu on October 4 (1852), the same day as the Dawson cover and a 13¢ Missionary cover (3-I-COV-142). All of the October 4 mail was probably carried from Honolulu to San Francisco on the *Mary A. Jones*, which cleared customs on October 4, 1852 (*The Friend*, October 8), and sailed the following day. The ship arrived in San Francisco on October 26, after a reported journey of 21 days (*Daily Alta California*, October 27).

According to the *Daily Alta California* (October 27, 1852), the PMSC *Northerner* and *California* were brought down from Benecia in “newly painted” condition on October 26 and 27, respectively. The *Northerner* was scheduled to depart on Saturday, October 30, and the *California* on Monday, November 1. This and the 13¢ Missionary cover with the October 4 Honolulu datestamp have San Francisco November 1 datestamps, whereas the Dawson cover with the U.S. 3¢ 1851 pair has an October 27 San Francisco datestamp. The two Missionary covers without U.S. stamps affixed required an extra step to account for U.S. postage and the ship letter fee. After making the necessary accounting entries, they were datestamped and bagged for the Panama departure. The November 1 date was inserted into the San Francisco datestamp to correspond with the sailing of the *California*, but the actual application of the marking could have occurred days earlier.

The *California* arrived on November 16. All of the mail was carried across the isthmus to Aspinwall, and from there it left on the U.S. Mail Steamship Company's *Georgia*, which departed Aspinwall on November 18 and arrived in New York on November 28, after stopping at Kingston, Jamaica. According to the *Weekly Herald* report, the *Georgia* arrived in New York with the largest load of California gold ever transported. The *Georgia* was under the command of the famous American naval officer, Admiral David Dixon Porter, who at the time held the rank of lieutenant and worked as a civilian for the U.S. Mail Steamship Company (see page 25).

Ex George H. Worthington (pencil code “3/15/93 Scott Auction UHN SS”), Alfred F. Lichtenstein, Frank Godden, Emmerson C. Krug, Adm. Frederic R. Harris, Charles F. Meroni, David Golden, Guido Craveri, Tito Giamporcaro and “Lake Shore.” Red “Kohler” handstamp at bottom right.

Siegel Census No. 2-I-COV-70. Gregory Census No. 5¢-3 (Figure 19-10). With 1994 Philatelic Foundation certificate. Estimate \$100,000-150,000



Lot 14



The Esther May

THE GULICK “U.S. POSTAGE PAID” COVER

The Only Hawaiian Missionary Cover with the “U.S. Postage Paid” Oval

Lot 14

1851, 13¢ Blue, “Hawaiian Postage” (3). Type I—the lefthand position in the setting of two—ample to large margins on three sides, frameline touched but complete at top, small piece missing at upper left, slight erosion and gum soaks at lower left, these areas touched up in blue pencil, tied by **red “U.S./POSTAGE PAID” in oval handstamp**, matching “Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Apr. 26” (1852) circular datestamp on buff cover to Charles F. Gulick at Nashua, New Hampshire, red “San Francisco Cal. 16 May” circular datestamp and matching “PAID” and “8” in circle handstamps (6¢ U.S. postage plus 2¢ ship letter fee), light wrinkling

THE UNIQUE RECORDING EXAMPLE OF THE “U.S. POSTAGE PAID” MARKING ON A MISSIONARY STAMP AND ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY COVERS FROM A POSTAL HISTORIAN’S PERSPECTIVE.

The red oval “U.S./POSTAGE PAID” handstamp was used infrequently in 1852 and 1853 on outbound mail from Honolulu to the United States, as evidenced by this cover, the stampless cover to Russia (Honolulu Advertiser collection, Siegel Sale 769, lot 2136), a newspaper wrapper (Gregory Fig. 18-1) and the pair of 1853 13¢ Kamehameha III stamps off cover (Golden collection, Siegel Sale 1009, lot 225). In 1859 the device was altered by removing the “U.S.” and was used exclusively to cancel Numeral Issues on inter-island mail at the Honolulu post office. Prior to the discovery of this cover by Floyd W. Fitzpatrick, circa 1951, the oval marking was not known to exist on the Missionaries.

The addressee, Charles Finney Gulick, was born in Honolulu on April 10, 1834, and died at the young age of 20 on January 18, 1854, in Glen Haven, New York. The docketing at the left side of the envelope reads, “*Recd from Mr. Wilcox June 15th/52. Written on board the Esther May.*” The sender of this cover was the Reverend Abner Wilcox, a teacher in charge of the Waioli Select School. He visited the United States with his son in 1851 and returned to Kauai on April 4, 1852.



Reverend Abner Wilcox

The letter in this cover (no longer present) was evidently written en route to Hawaii aboard the American ship *Esther May*, which left from Boston on November 14, 1851, and sailed around Cape Horn. Upon arrival at Honolulu, Reverend Wilcox stamped and mailed the cover. It was carried to San Francisco on the American brig *Noble*, which departed on April 27, 1852, and arrived on May 15 in San Francisco. From there it was carried on the PMSC *Oregon*, which departed on May 16 and arrived in Panama on June 1. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried from Aspinwall on the USMSC *Illinois*, which departed on June 4 and arrived in New York on June 12. Another cover from this mail is offered in lot 16.

Illustrated shortly after its discovery and for the first time in *Covers* (June 1951). Ex Floyd W. Fitzpatrick, Honolulu Advertiser and George J. Kramer.

Siegel Census No. 3-I-COV-140. Gregory Census No. 13¢ ‘51-4 (Figure 15-25). With 1995 Philatelic Foundation certificate. Estimate \$75,000-100,000



Oval handstamp with “U.S.” and after “U.S.” removed



Lot 15

THE ROWELL-FISKE MIXED-FRANKING COVER TO PERSIA

The Only Hawaiian Missionary Mixed-Franking Cover to Persia

Lot 15

1852, 13¢ Blue, “H.I. & U.S. Postage” (4). Type II—the righthand position in the setting of two, showing missing period after “U”—large margins except barely in along part of upper left frameline, small repair at top right, uncanceled, red “Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Nov. 29” (1854) circular datestamp, at the Honolulu post office the 13¢ Missionary stamp was covered by a horizontal pair of **United States 1851 3¢ Rose Red (11A)**, large margin at top to slightly in, top right corner repaired, tied by “San Francisco 1 Jan.” (1855) circular datestamp on blue cover **to Fidelia Fiske in “Oroomiah, Persia”** (Urmi, in modern-day Iran), addressed to “*Oroomiah, Persia, Care of Missionary House, 33 Pemberton Square, Boston, Mass. U.S.A.*”, prepaid to Boston, sent outside the mails to Persia, receipt docketing “*Mrs. Rowell Oct. 20-Nov. 15 54. Ans. Sept. 20 55*”, the stamps have been lifted and reaffixed with the 13¢ Missionary moved below the paste-over pair

A SPECTACULAR HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY COVER ADDRESSED TO FIDELIA FISKE, WHO WAS ONE OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES TO WORK AMONG THE NESTORIANS IN PERSIA. APART FROM THE UNIQUE DAWSON COVER, THIS MIXED-FRANKING COVER TO PERSIA IS ARGUABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY COVER EXTANT. IT IS THE ONLY MIXED-FRANKING MISSIONARY COVER ADDRESSED TO A COUNTRY OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES OR HAWAII. ONLY ONE OTHER MISSIONARY COVER TO PERSIA IS RECORDED, AND IT HAS NO UNITED STATES STAMPS.

The postage rate that applied to this November 1854 letter was 5¢ Hawaiian, 6¢ U.S. postage and 2¢ ship letter fee. The Missionaries had been superseded by the Kamehameha III issue, but the two issues were used concurrently. The short-lived practice of applying U.S. stamps (6¢ postage) over the 13¢ Hawaiian stamp was likely intended to avoid confusion over whether or not U.S. postage had been prepaid. The postmaster in Honolulu affixed the U.S. stamps to cover up the Hawaiian postage, and the letter was postmarked in San Francisco without applying a “Ship” or rate mark. The 2¢ ship fee was credited to San Francisco in the regular accounting. Fred Gregory records eight paste-over frankings: two with the 1853 Kamehameha III Issue and two with 13¢ Missionary stamps.

This letter was part of a group discovered in May 1938 in a sea chest in the basement of a library in Shelburne, Massachusetts, which was sold to Spencer Anderson.

Ex Adm. Frederic R. Harris, Maurice Burrus, Hon. J. William Middendorf II, Philip G. Rust, Leonard Kapiloff, Stanley M. Piller and Guido Craveri/Tito Giamporcaro.

Siegel Census No. 4-II-COV-197. Gregory Census No. 13¢ ‘52-9 (Figure 15-65). With 1963 and 1993 Philatelic Foundation certificates. Estimate \$150,000-200,000

The Journey from Waimea to Oroomiah, Persia, in 1854

The docketing identifies the sender of this cover as Mrs. Malvina Chapin Rowell (1816-1901), the wife of the Reverend George Berkley Rowell. Mrs. Rowell was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary. The Rowells arrived with the tenth company of missionaries in September 1842 on the *Sarah Abigail* from Boston. They lived at Waioli until 1846, and then moved to Waimea, Kauai. Reverend Rowell died in 1884, and in 1893 Mrs. Rowell relocated to California.

In November 1854 Mrs. Rowell sent this cover and its contents (no longer present) to Fidelia Fiske, her fellow alumnus from Mount Holyoke and a missionary colleague. Miss Fiske travelled to Urmi (Oroomiah) in 1843 to join the missionaries, including her father, who were working among the Nestorians, a religious group whose ancient views of Christ

continued

were regarded by other Christians as heresy. Urmi is located on the plains east of Kurdistan in the northwest region of Persia. It was the site of a female seminary, of which Fidelia Fiske became the first principal.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,
VIA PANAMA.

The new and elegant Steamship
GOLDEN AGE,
 3000 tons,
 JAS. T. WATKINS, Commander,
 Will leave Vallejo street wharf, for Panama,
 with the Mails, Passengers and Treasure,
On MONDAY, Jan. 1st, at 9 A.M.

FORTY MILES BY RAILROAD.

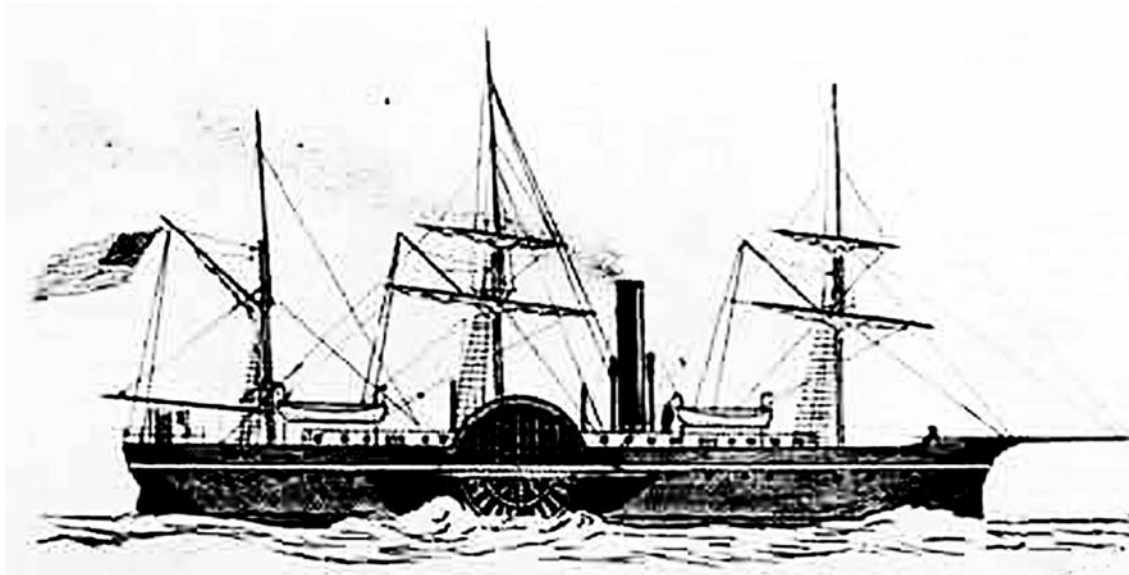
Passengers will be provided with **THROUGH TICKETS,**
 covering the Isthmus expenses.
 Treasure for shipment will be received at the office of the
 Company until midnight on Saturday 30th inst.
 For freight or passage apply to
A. B. FORBES,
W. F. BABCOCK, } Agents.
 Cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

The steamship **SONORA** will succeed the **Golden Age,**
 leaving on the 16th Jan. 1855. d27

Advertised departure of the PMSC *Golden Age*
 on January 1, 1855, in *Daily Alta California*

The cover from Mrs. Rowell was addressed to the missionary house at 33 Pemberton Square, where arrangements were made for letters to be carried back and forth by missionaries travelling between the United States and foreign countries.

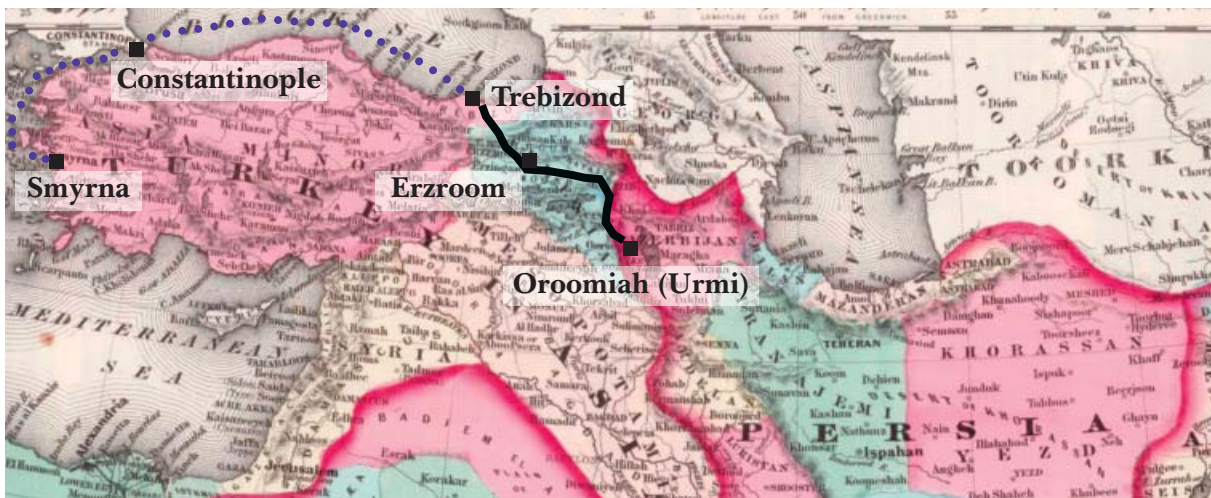
The cover was carried from Honolulu to San Francisco on the American schooner *T. H. Allen*, which departed on December 3, 1854, and arrived on December 26. The San Francisco post office cancelled the pair of 3¢ stamps, which were affixed over the Hawaiian Missionary stamp, with the datestamp dated January 1, 1855, the date of the next scheduled Pacific Mail Steamship Company departure. The PMSC *Golden Age* left on schedule and arrived in Panama about 13 days later. After crossing the isthmus, the cover was carried from Aspinwall on the U.S. Mail Steamship Company's *George Law*, which departed on January 15, 1855, and arrived in New York on January 28 after stopping at Havana.



U.S. Mail Steamship Company steamer *George Law*, renamed *Central America* in 1857

The *George Law* was a 2,141-ton wooden sidewheel steamer launched on October 28, 1852, for the U.S. Mail Steamship Company. She started the New York-Aspinwall route in October 1853. In 1857 the steamer's name was changed to the *Central America*, and soon after she gained infamy when she sank at sea in a hurricane during a voyage from Havana to New York. Hundreds of lives and more than ten tons of California gold were lost, contributing to the Panic of 1857 (the gold was salvaged in 1987).

After the journey from Hawaii to Boston, this letter was carried outside of the mails by vessel across the Atlantic and into the Mediterranean Sea. The journey is described in *Faith Working By Love*, a memoir of Fidelia Fiske's life by Rev. Daniel T. Fiske (published in 1868).



Map showing the water route (.....) and land route (—) from Smyrna to Oroomiah (Urmi)

The ocean voyage brought the missionaries and mail to the port city of Smyrna, Turkey. From there they travelled north across the Aegean Sea to Constantinople, and, after a stop, they continued on the waters of the Black Sea to Trebizond in northeast Turkey.

At Trebizond the missionaries prepared for the arduous land journey to Urmi, a distance of approximately 400 miles. Caravans of twenty horses crossed the plains and mountain passes, covering about fifteen to twenty miles per day. About midway, the caravan rested at Erzroom, where other missionaries were situated.

Then came the last leg of the trip, the dangerous trek across the Kurdish region, which required another two weeks and exposed the missionaries to attacks from hostile Kurds. Upon reaching Urmi, the villages of the plains could be seen from the surrounding mountains. Fidelia Fiske received this letter and, according to docketing in her hand, answered it on September 20, 1855.



Fidelia Fiske



The female seminary at Oroomiah where Fidelia Fiske was principal



Lot 16

THE CULVER COVER

The Earliest Recorded Use of the 13¢ “H.I. & U.S. Postage” Missionary

Lot 16

1852, 13¢ Blue, “H.I. & U.S. Postage” (4). Type I—the lefthand position in the setting of two—three huge margins and full at right, beautiful Extremely Fine appearance, tied by bold strike of red “Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Apr. 23” (1852) circular datestamp, repeated to the left on buff cover to Oscar Culver in Troy, New York, red “San Francisco Cal. 16 May” circular datestamp and matching “PAID” and “8” in circle handstamps (6¢ U.S. postage plus 2¢ ship letter fee), before the stamp was cancelled in Honolulu a wedge-shaped piece was missing from the bottom margin into the design, this pre-use fault has been invisibly repaired so as to be virtually undetectable, a photograph of the cover in its original condition appears in the Adm. Harris sale (Part II, lot 78), most of top backflap removed

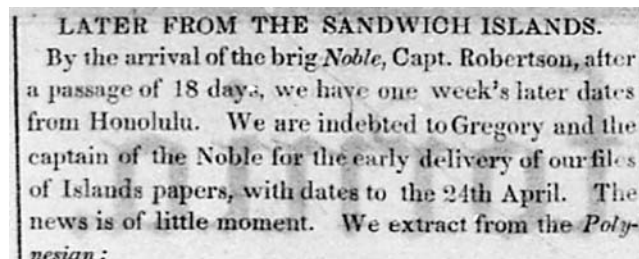
A SPECTACULAR EXAMPLE OF THE 13-CENT “H.I. & U.S. POSTAGE” MISSIONARY STAMP TIED BY THE RED HONOLULU DATESTAMP AND POSTMARKED IN RED AT SAN FRANCISCO. ONE OF THE MOST VISUALLY APPEALING OF THE 28 RECORDED INTACT HAWAIIAN MISSIONARY COVERS. THIS IS THE EARLIEST RECORDED USE OF THE “H.I. & U.S. POSTAGE” MISSIONARY, OF WHICH NINE COVERS ARE RECORDED, INCLUDING TWO HELD IN MUSEUM COLLECTIONS.

This cover was carried to San Francisco on the American brig *Noble*, which departed on April 27, 1852, and arrived on May 15 in San Francisco. From there it was carried on the PMSC *Oregon*, which departed on May 16 and arrived in Panama on June 1. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried from Aspinwall on the USMSC *Illinois*, which departed on June 4 and arrived in New York on June 12. Another cover from this mail is offered in lot 14.

There are nine covers with the 13¢ “H.I. & U.S. Postage” Missionary stamp, including one in the Smithsonian National Postal Museum (4-II-COV-193, ex Honolulu Advertiser) and another in the Reichspost Museum, leaving seven in collectors’ hands. Four of the nine recorded covers have stamps tied by the red Honolulu datestamp, including one to Persia (4-I-COV-191, ex Honolulu Advertiser) and one that was illustrated in *Life* magazine in 1954, but has not been seen in decades (4-I-COV-192). The two remaining covers with the 13¢ “H.I. & U.S. Postage” Missionary stamp tied by a red datestamp are the cover to Warren Goodale (4-II-COV-189, ex Aall and Twigg-Smith, Siegel Sale 931, lot 4009) and the cover offered here. The stamps on both of these covers have been repaired with pieces added.

Ex Adm. Frederic R. Harris, Marc Haas and George J. Kramer.

Siegel Census No. 4-I-COV-190. Gregory Census No. 13¢ ‘53-1 (Figure 15-31). With 2003 Philatelic Foundation certificate. Estimate \$75,000-100,000



News of the arrival of the brig *Noble* on May 15
(*Daily Alta California*, May 16, 1852)



LOT 17 Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Nov. 20 (1852). Bold strike of red circular datestamp on buff cover to Mr. Joseph Huestes in Crown Point N.Y., bold strike of **blue** “San Francisco Cal. 16 Dec.” circular datestamp with matching “Paid” and “8” in circle handstamps, some slight cover wrinkles and wear

VERY FINE AND EXCEEDINGLY RARE—PERHAPS FIFTEEN COVERS FROM HAWAII ARE KNOWN WITH THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKINGS STRUCK IN BLUE.

The Gregory book (Vol. 1, p. 255) notes that blue ink was introduced in the San Francisco office in September 1852, but that the earliest use on Hawaii-related mail is Dec. 1, when some prepaid covers were marked with blue ink and others in black. From Dec. 15, 1852, to Jan. 15, 1853, prepaid covers from Hawaii were marked in blue, while collect covers were marked in black. The exception is Jan. 15, when both collect and prepaid covers were marked in blue.

This cover was carried on the *Zoe*, which departed Honolulu Nov. 22, 1852, and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 12. From there it was carried on the PMSC *Tennessee*, which departed Dec. 16 and arrived in Panama on Dec. 31. It was carried on the USMSC *Illinois*, which departed Aspinwall Jan. 2, 1853, and arrived in New York Jan. 13.

Ex Van Dyke and Pietsch.

Estimate \$1,500-2,000

LOT 18 3¢ Brownish Carmine (11A). Horizontal pair, rich color, tied by “San Francisco Cal. 25 Apr.” (no year date) circular datestamp on buff cover to New London Conn., **red crayon “13” marking** indicating the full amount of Hawaiian (5¢) and U.S. postage (6¢) plus 2¢ ship fee needed to pay to get this cover to the U.S., no other Hawaiian markings, minor edge flaws and wrinkles, otherwise Fine

Estimate \$300-400



20



21

LOT 20 London to Hawaii. Folded letter in French datelined “*London le 24 Juin 1852*”, addressed to “*Monsieur le Consul de France, Honolulu, îles Sandwich par San Francisco, Amerique*”, red “Paid 23 JU 23 1852” London circular datestamp and “Coventry St.” straightline handstamp, magenta “2/4” for prepaid 2sh4p to San Francisco and “Paid” handstamp applied in San Francisco, red crayon “5” for Hawaiian postage due, Very Fine, carried on the *RMSP Magdalena*, (Southampton July 2, St. Thomas July 18), *RMSP Dee* (St. Thomas July 20, Chagres July 27), *PMSC Golden Gate* (Panama Aug. 5, San Francisco Aug. 18), *American brig Noble* (San Francisco Aug. 18, Honolulu Sep. 1), the letter was marked “5” cents due in Honolulu, either to make it clear that consular mail could not be sent free, or as a contraindication to the San Francisco “Paid” marking, illustrated and described in Gregory book (Vol. I, pp. 332-333) Estimate \$1,000-1,500

LOT 21 Mackie, Anthon & Co. March 20, 1855 folded letter from Hamburg to Krull & Moll in Honolulu, with manuscript directive “*Care of Messrs. Mackie & Anthon Honolulu*”, red manuscript “3/2” (3sh2p) and orange red London “Paid” datestamp, also directed to “*Messrs Bandmann, Nielsen & Co. San Francisco California*,” black “Paid” handstamp of San Francisco, docketing indicates June 5 receiving date, merchant’s blue oval handstamp in corner, file notes in pencil at bottom, some internal splits reinforced, Very Fine, scarce, carried on the *Collins Line’s Baltic* (Liverpool Mar. 24, New York Apr. 6), *Grenada* (New York Apr. 17, Havana Apr. 22), *El Dorado* (Havana Apr. 23, Aspinwall Apr. 28), *John L. Stephens* (Panama May 3, San Francisco May 18), *Vaquero* (San Francisco May 23, Honolulu June 5), ex Honolulu Advertiser and Kramer Estimate \$750-1,000

1853 Kamehameha III Issue—First Printing



22

LOT 22 1853, 5¢ Blue, Thick White Wove (5). Three large to huge margins showing frameline of adjoining stamp above, touched at bottom, small scissors cut in top margin, tiny tear at lower left, vivid 7-bar **red grid** cancel, matching “Honolulu * Hawaiian-Islands * Feb. 10” (1855) circular datestamp on blue folded cover to Curtis J. Lyons at Williams College in Williamstown Mass., black “San Francisco Cal. 16 Mar.” circular datestamp, matching “SHIP” and “12” due handstamps, docketing on flap indicates that this originated at Kohala on January 29, 1855

EXTREMELY FINE. A REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE AND RARE COVER SHOWING THE APPROPRIATE SINGLE USE OF THE 1853 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III FIRST PRINTING CANCELLED IN RED.

This was carried on the *Vaquero*, which departed Honolulu Feb. 13, 1855, and arrived in San Francisco March 4. From there it was carried on the PMSC *Sonora*, which departed San Francisco March 16 and arrived in Panama March 29. It was then carried by the USMSC *El Dorado*, which departed Aspinwall March 30 and arrived in New York April 7.

The 5¢ First Printing stamp paid the Hawaiian postage, while U.S. postage at the pre-April 1855 rate was collected from the addressee. Of the 41 5¢ First Printing covers recorded by Gregory, 17 are single uses (including two fronts).

Gregory Census No. 5-6. Ex Spencer, Atherton, Honolulu Academy of Arts, Honolulu Advertiser and Twigg-Smith. With 2007 P.F. certificate. Estimate \$7,500-10,000

1853 5¢ Kamehameha III Issue—First Printing
Used to Salt Lake City, Utah Territory



23

LOT 23 1853, 5¢ Blue, Thick White Wove (5). Large margins to clear, tied by large 7-bar grid, red “Honolulu * Hawaiian-Islands * Apr. 11” (1855) circular datestamp at left, on brown cover to Mr. Adam Speirs in **Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory**, neat strikes of “SHIP” and “5” handstamps, some slight edgewear

VERY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL AND RARE COVER SHOWING THE APPROPRIATE SINGLE USE OF THE 1853 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUE ON A COVER SENT LESS THAN 3,000 MILES. A GREAT POSTAL HISTORY RARITY.

The 5¢ First Printing stamp paid the Hawaiian postage, while U.S. postage was collected from the addressee (5¢ collect for under-3,000 mile rate; ship letter fee not indicated). This was carried on the *Fanny Major*, which departed Honolulu April 12, 1855, and arrived in San Francisco May 2. It was then sent south to San Pedro for the next overland Chorpennig stagecoach departure via San Diego. In July 1854, Chorpennig renewed his monthly mail contract between California and Utah, but moved to a Salt Lake City-San Diego route. This “Old Spanish Trail” route connected with San Francisco by steamships via San Pedro.

The addressee, Adam Speirs, was a prominent member of the Mormon community in Salt Lake City. According to Orson F. Whitney’s *History of Utah*, Speirs was a teenage boy when his family arrived with the last company of Mormons in October 1848. Speirs worked as a blacksmith and served as an officer in the militia, participating in campaigns against Indians in 1853 and 1857. In later life Speirs served as an Alderman and Bishop of the Tenth Ward.

Gregory Census No. 5-8. With 2005 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

1853 13¢ Kamehameha III Issue

Single Franking for Hawaiian and United States Postage



24

LOT 24 13¢ Dark Red, Thick White Wove (6). Full to large margins all around, tied by 7-bar **red grid** cancel, matching "Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Sep. 6" (1854) circular datestamp on bright white envelope addressed to Thomas C. P. Hyde in Bolton Conn., sender's note "*Paid.*", black "San Francisco Cal. 30 Sep." circular datestamp and "PAID/8/SHIP" handstamp in three lines (6¢ U.S. postage plus 2¢ ship letter fee)

VERY FINE. A RARE SINGLE FRANKING OF THE 13-CENT 1853 ISSUE. ONLY SIX COVERS ARE RECORDED WITH THE 1853 13-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III STAMP USED BY ITSELF PRIOR TO APRIL 1855, PAYING THE SHORT-LIVED RATE FOR WHICH IT WAS CREATED. ONLY TWO OF THESE COVERS HAVE STAMPS TIED BY CANCELS.

This cover was carried on the *Peytona*, which departed Honolulu on September 7, 1854, and arrived in San Francisco on September 25. From there it was sent to Panama on the PMSC *Sonora*, which departed September 30 and arrived on October 14. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried on the USMSC *George Law* (renamed *Central America* in 1857, see page 36), which departed Aspinwall October 17 and arrived in New York on October 27.

The Gregory census contains just six examples of the 13¢ Kamehameha III stamp used by itself—without any secondary franking—on covers dated prior to the United States April 1855 rate change. This rate change effectively increased the Hawaiian rate to the U.S. East Coast from 13¢ to 17¢, thereby destroying the purpose for which this stamp was originally created, which was to pay the 5¢ Hawaiian postage, 2¢ ship letter fee and 6¢ United States postage. During the period from May 1853 until April 1855, the practice of affixing United States stamps to Hawaiian mail became more regular.

Gregory Census No. 13-7. Ex Adm. Harris, Van Dyke, Haas, Honolulu Advertiser and Twigg-Smith. With 1962 and 2007 P.F. certificates. Estimate \$15,000-20,000



Lot 25



The home built by William R. Post in Southampton
shvillagereview.blogspot.com/2010_11_01_archive.html

THIRD TREATY PERIOD

1853 13¢ Kamehameha III Issue and United States 12¢ 1851 Issue Mixed Franking to Sag Harbor and Southampton, New York

Lot 25

1853, 13¢ Dark Red, Thick White Wove (6). Three large margins, including part of adjoining stamp at left, clear to ample at bottom, rich color, tied by well-struck red “Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * Dec. 28” (1855) circular datestamp on bluish-gray folded letter datelined “*Hilo, December 7, 1855*” from Benjamin Pitman, Postmaster of Hilo, and addressed to W. R. Post at Sag Harbor, Long Island, New York, sent from Hilo to Honolulu where the 13¢ stamp was cancelled and a **United States 1851 12¢ Black (17)**, ample margins to just touched, was affixed, tied by “San Francisco Cal. 21 Jan.” (1856) circular datestamp, forwarded to Southampton N.Y. with bold “Sag Harbor N.Y. Feb. 18” circular datestamp and additional rate “*Forwarded 3*” in manuscript, light vertical file fold at center well clear of stamps

EXTREMELY FINE. ONE OF THREE RECORDED COVERS FROM HILO TO THIS ADDRESSEE, MAILED IN SEQUENCE WITH MIXED FRANKINGS, DEMONSTRATING THE IMPROVISED USE OF THE 1853 13-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III ISSUE AFTER THE APRIL 1855 RATE CHANGE.

This letter was carried on the bark *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu on Jan. 3, 1856, and arrived in San Francisco on Jan. 17. From there it was carried to Panama on the PMSC *John L. Stephens*, which departed on Jan. 21 and arrived on Feb. 5. It was then carried on the USMSC *St. Louis*, which departed Aspinwall Feb. 5 and arrived in New York Feb. 14.

Based on the content of the three letters from this correspondence, we know that the Hilo postmaster, Benjamin Pitman, mailed three sequential letters to the same addressee—William R. Post—each containing installment bills of exchange for proceeds from the ship *Ontario*. This Dec. 7, 1855, folded letter, the subsequent Dec. 13 folded letter (Golden sale, lot 254) and the Dec. 23 folded letter (Honolulu Advertiser sale, lot 90) comprise the three letters. In addition, Pitman also wrote from Hilo to Mrs. Sally Pitman (his mother) in Boston on May 13, 1856 (lot 26 in this sale—see photograph and biography on page 49).

The three December letters were forwarded from Hilo to Honolulu over a two-week period, but they remained at the Honolulu office until the *Yankee* was cleared for departure on Jan. 3, 1856, arriving in San Francisco on Jan. 17. On this and the Dec. 13 letter, the 13¢ Kamehameha III stamps were used (presumably with cash) to prepay the 17¢ rate. For the final letter (Dec. 23), the postmaster had a 5¢ Kamehameha III stamp and used it with the 13¢. We can be certain that the U.S. 12¢ stamps were affixed in Honolulu, because the last cover is a paste-over franking, and the red Honolulu datestamp ties the 12¢ together with the Hawaiian stamps. The addressee, William R. Post, was a resident of Southampton, and the three letters were forwarded from the port of Sag Harbor on the same day, February 18, postage due 3¢ each. William R. Post (1811-1889) was town supervisor of Southampton from 1852 to 1855 (and again from 1865 to 1876). His mansion still stands in the village (shown opposite).

The correspondence was preserved and sold intact to one of the earliest American cover collectors, John F. Seybold. After the Seybold collection was dispersed, the covers went separate ways into the collections of Tows (Dec. 7), Knapp (Dec. 13) and West (Dec. 23). Two of the three (Dec. 13 and 23) were reunited in the Honolulu Advertiser collection. The Dec. 7 cover is offered here, as is the Sally Pitman letter.

Gregory Census No. 13-16 (Fig. 16-15). Ex John F. Seybold, Ferrars H. Tows, Philip G. Rust and Charles Pietsch. With 1987 P.F. certificate. Estimate \$30,000-40,000



Lot 26

**1853 5¢ and 13¢ Kamehameha III and United States 12¢ 1851 Issue
Mixed Franking to Boston, Massachusetts**

Lot 26

1853, 5¢ Blue, 13¢ Dark Red, Thick White Wove (5, 6). Both with three full to ample margins, just in to clear at bottom, tied by well-struck red “Honolulu * U.S. Postage Paid * May 27” circular datestamp on blue folded letter datelined “*Hilo May 13, 1856*” and written by Benjamin Pitman, Postmaster of Hilo, addressed to Mrs. Sally Pitman (his mother) in Boston “*Care of Mills & Forristall, No. 6, 7 & 8 Market Sqr.*” (Sally Ann Pitman and Philander Forristall were married), sent from Hilo to Honolulu where the 5¢ and 13¢ stamps were cancelled and a **United States 1851 12¢ Black (17)**, large margins to in at upper right, was affixed, tied by “San Francisco Cal. 20 Jun.” circular datestamp, letter mentions lava flow from erupting volcano, 12¢ stamp slight overall toning and small tear across bottom right corner, 13¢ small tear at upper left

VERY FINE. AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE COVER BEARING THE 5-CENT AND 13-CENT 1853 KAMEHAMEHA III FIRST PRINTINGS, SENT FROM HILO TO MASSACHUSETTS AFTER THE APRIL 1855 RATE CHANGE RENDERED THE 13-CENT INSUFFICIENT FOR ITS ORIGINAL PURPOSE.

This letter was carried on the *Fanny Major*, which departed Honolulu May 27, 1856, and arrived in San Francisco June 16. From there it was carried on the PMSC *Sonora*, which departed June 20 and arrived in Panama July 4. After crossing the isthmus, it was carried on the USMSC *George Law*, which departed Aspinwall July 5 and arrived in New York on July 14. The *George Law* was renamed *Central America* in 1857, the year that she sank in a hurricane, claiming hundreds of lives and tons of gold (see page 36).

Following the United States rate change, effective April 1, 1855, the 13¢ Kamehameha III stamp could no longer prepay the full rate from Hawaii to the U.S. East Coast, which increased from 13¢ to 17¢. In consequence, the patrons of Hawaii’s postal system began using 5¢ stamps plus 12¢ U.S. stamps, or 13¢ stamps plus 4¢ cash, or, in this case, 5¢ and 13¢ stamps together, incurring a one-cent overpayment. During the period starting in April 1855 it was already a regular practice to affix U.S. postage stamps to outbound letters on which the U.S. rate had been prepaid.

The writer, Benjamin Pitman, was the son of Benjamin Cox Pitman, who was married to Chiefess Kino’ole o Liliha. The younger Benjamin Pitman started the Volcano House and owned large plantations in Hawaii. He also served as customs collector and the postmaster at Hilo. Around 1861 he sold his plantations and returned to Massachusetts.

Illustrated in Meyer-Harris (page 42). Gregory Census No. 13-21 (Fig. 16-21). Ex Henry C. Gibson, Adm. Frederic R. Harris, Philip G. Rust, Leonard Kapiloff and George J. Kramer. Signed Ashbrook. Estimate \$15,000-20,000



Benjamin Pitman, Hilo Postmaster



Lot 27

**1857 “5” Cents on 13¢ Provisional Surcharge and
United States 12¢ 1851 Issue Mixed Franking to Connecticut**

Lot 27

1857, 5¢ on 13¢ Dark Red (7). Type I surcharge applied by Alvah Clark (Postmaster Jackson’s clerk), large margins to clear, vertical creases at right, used with **United States 1851 12¢ Black (17)**, large margins to barely in, small vertical tear at bottom right, red “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Jan. 19” (1858) circular datestamp, both stamps left Honolulu uncanceled, tied by “San Francisco Cal. Feb. 20” circular datestamp on cover to Elias Wilcox in Bakersville Conn., cover with some toned spots and edgewear

VERY FINE APPEARING COVER WITH THE HAWAIIAN 1857 “5” ON 13-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III PROVISIONAL STAMP USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE 12-CENT 1851 ISSUE. ONE OF TEN SUCH COMBINATIONS RECORDED BY FRED GREGORY. THIS IS ALSO ONE OF ONLY TWO COVERS WITH THE 5-CENT SURCHARGE USED IN 1858.

This cover was carried on the *Fanny Major*, which departed Honolulu Jan. 20, 1858, and arrived in San Francisco Feb. 7. From there it was carried on the PMSC *John L. Stephens*, which departed San Francisco Feb. 20 and arrived in Panama March 6. After crossing the isthmus it was carried on the USMSC *Star of the West*, which departed Aspinwall March 6 and arrived in New York March 15.

The 5¢ provisional surcharge was necessary due to a shortage of 5¢ stamps just after the transition from Postmaster Whitney to Jackson. Most were made by Jackson’s clerk, Alvah Clark, around the start of 1857. New supplies of the 5¢ stamp (Scott No. 8) were received at the end of June 1857.

The Gregory census lists 18 covers with the 5¢ on 13¢ surcharge. Ten are used with the 12¢ stamp. This is the latest such use, and one of only two examples of the 5¢ surcharge used in 1858. It was written to Elias Wilcox, a member of the prominent Wilcox missionary family.

Gregory Census No. 17 (illustrated and described in Volume II, page 59). With 1963 and 2005 P.F. certificates.

Estimate \$20,000-30,000

1857 5¢ Kamehameha III Issue—Second Printing
Mixed Franking with United States 12¢ 1851 Issue



28

LOT 28 1857, 5¢ Blue, Thin White Wove, Line Through “Honolulu” (8a). Position 2, large margins all around, tiny scissors-cut at lower left, tied by red “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Aug. 31” circular datestamp, used with **United States 1851 12¢ Black (17)**, three large margins, clear to just in at top, both stamps tied by “San Francisco Cal. Oct. 1” (1857) circular datestamp on buff cover to Mr. Lafayette Strobbridge in Peacham Vt., trivial edgewear

VERY FINE. A REMARKABLE MIXED-FRANKING COVER WITH THE 1857 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III SECOND PRINTING FROM POSITION 2 — THE LINE THRU “HONOLULU” TRANSFER VARIETY — AND UNITED STATES 12-CENT 1851 ISSUE. ONLY FOUR COVERS WITH THIS VARIETY ARE RECORDED BY FRED GREGORY.

This cover was carried on the *Fanny Major*, which departed Honolulu Aug. 31, 1857, and arrived in San Francisco Sep. 24. It was then carried on the PMSC *Golden Gate*, which departed San Francisco on Oct. 5, but broke down, so the mails were transferred to the PMSC *Golden Age*, which arrived in Panama Oct. 24. After crossing the isthmus it was carried on the USMSC *Star of the West*, which departed Aspinwall Oct. 24 and arrived in New York Nov. 4.

Fred Gregory records only four covers with the 5¢ Kamehameha III Second Printing with the Line through “Honolulu” variety. All are used with the United States 12¢ 1851 Issue. This cover is illustrated and discussed in Gregory Volume II, page 71.

Ex Pietsch. With 2007 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

1861 5¢ Kamehameha III Issue—Third Printing
Mixed Franking with United States 12¢ 1861 Issue



29

LOT 29 1861, 5¢ Blue, Thin Bluish Wove, Line Through “Honolulu” (9a). Position 2, large margins to ample, small tear at bottom right and light horizontal crease at top, used with **United States 1861 12¢ Black (69)**, pulled perf at top right and tiny surface scrape, both stamps left Hawaii uncanceled, red “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid May 16” circular datestamp at left, stamps cancelled and tied by cogwheel and “San Francisco Cal. Jun. 3, 1863” double-circle datestamp on cover to Miss Olive Rowland, Perry O., with original enclosure datelined “*Hana April 26th 1863*”, barely reduced at right, gently cleaned

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. THIS IS THE ONLY REPORTED COVER BEARING THE 1861 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III THIRD PRINTING WITH THE LINE THROUGH “HONOLULU” VARIETY.

This cover was carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu May 16, 1863, and arrived in San Francisco June 3.

Fred Gregory’s census of Scott 9 covers, available at <http://www.hawaiianstamps.com/latetreatys9.html>, records a total of 50 examples of Scott 9 on cover. This is the only cover with the 5¢ Kamehameha III Third Printing Line through “Honolulu” variety.

Ex Kramer. With 2003 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$5,000-7,500

Mail from Samoa to the United States via Hawaii
H. T. Fitch and G. B. Post Forwarder Handstamps



30

LOT 30 Samoa to United States via Honolulu — “Forwarded by/H.T. Fitch./Honolulu”. Bold strike of red octagonal handstamp on bright buff cover to John R. Thornton, New Bedford Mass., receipt notation at lower left “*Capt. Fuller, Navigator Islands, July 18/55. rec’d Jan. 7, 1856*”, endorsed by sender “*Per First Vessel*” and carried privately to Honolulu where red forwarder’s handstamp applied, “**BARK FRANCIS PALMER**” straightline handstamp (missing “n” in “Francis”) applied in Honolulu by Fitch, carried on that vessel which departed Honolulu Dec. 1, 1855, and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 14, “**Forwarded by G. B. Post & Co., San Francisco**” backstamp, clearly struck “San Francisco Cal. 20 Dec.” circular datestamp with matching “SHIP” and “12” handstamps, trivial edgewear

VERY FINE. A PHENOMENAL COVER FROM SAMOA (NAVIGATOR ISLANDS) TO MASSACHUSETTS VIA HAWAII, WITH BOTH THE H.T. FITCH OF HONOLULU AND G.B. POST & CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO FORWARDER MARKINGS. A UNIQUE POSTAL HISTORY ARTIFACT.

The sender, Capt. William C. Fuller, was captain of the whaler *Ocean*, and the addressee, John R. Thornton, was the ship’s owner. The ship left New Bedford on May 27, 1853, and returned June 29, 1856, not long after this letter was received. The delay between the origin date (July 18, 1855) and the departing trip from Hawaii (December 1) indicates that the mail was given to a whaling vessel on its return trip to Honolulu.

After arriving in San Francisco on Dec. 14, this was carried on the PMSC *Sonora*, which departed San Francisco Dec. 20, 1855, and arrived in Panama on Jan. 3, 1856. After crossing the isthmus it was carried on the USMSC *George Law* (renamed *Central America* in 1857, see page 36), which departed Aspinwall Jan. 15 and arrived in New York Jan. 24.

Illustrated and discussed in Gregory book (Volume II, pages 398-400).

Ex Knapp, J. David Baker and Kramer.

Estimate \$7,500-10,000



31

LOT 31 G. B. Post & Co. Clear strike of San Francisco octagonal forwarder's marking at lower left of **United States 10¢ Green on Buff Nesbitt entire (U18)** to Edmund J. Everett in Wrentham Mass., sent by Abijah P. Everett, entire cancelled by "San Francisco Cal. 21 Jan." (1856) circular datestamp, carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu Dec. 28, 1855, and arrived in San Francisco Jan. 21, 1856, few light file folds and some minor overall wear, Very Fine, Everett did business as a forwarder several years earlier (1851-53) and must have made arrangements for this to be sent to San Francisco to G. B. Post where it was put into the mails, Gregory Fig. 20-5

Estimate \$1,000-1,500



32

LOT 32 Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands Nov. 18. Bold strike of circular datestamp on blue 1858 folded letter to Messrs. White & Wilson in San Francisco, sender's directive "pr *Yankee*" at upper left, neat strike of "San Francisco Cal. Dec. 2, 1858" circular datestamp, partly clear strike of "**Ship 6**" clamshell handstamp at upper right, fresh and Very Fine, carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu Nov. 18 and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 1, ex Tows

Estimate \$300-400

“Overland” Mail Handstamp on a Stampless Letter from Hawaii



33

LOT 33 Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Oct. 3 (1859). Bold strike of red circular datestamp on folded letter datelined “*Puuiki, Hana, Maui, 7th Sept. 1859*” and addressed to R.W. Cameron of the Australian Packet Line in New York, red “San Francisco Cal. Paid 12 Oct. 24, 1859” integral-rate circular datestamp, also with bold strike of “**OVERLAND**” straightline handstamp at upper left (Type I), contents from John Rae includes postal-related comment “*I am district judge here, please direct to me as Lunakanawai as I believe former letters have miscarried through the mistakes of the natives and they will not mistake that title*”, some slight wear, minor internal hinge reinforcements

VERY FINE. A RARE EXAMPLE OF THE “OVERLAND” STRAIGHTLINE HANDSTAMP ON A PREPAID STAMPLESS LETTER FROM HAWAII.

This cover was analyzed by Michael Perlman and Richard Frajola in their article on the overland mail directives published in the June 2011 issue of *Western Express*. The cover was prepaid 17¢ in cash (5¢ Hawaiian postage, 2¢ ship fee plus 10¢ transcontinental postage). It was carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu on Oct. 3, 1859 and arrived in San Francisco Oct. 21. This was one day late for the twice-monthly Panama steamer departure. The cover was then handstamped “OVERLAND” by the San Francisco post office to identify the chosen route. It was carried by the Butterfield stage service to St. Louis via Los Angeles, which arrived in St. Louis on Nov. 18. The article compares transit time by steamship via Panama — mails on the steamship that left Oct. 20 arrived in New York on Nov. 21.

Perlman records 14 covers from Hawaii with the “OVERLAND” handstamp, including five carried on this same trip of the *Yankee*. This is the only stampless cover.

Ex Krug, Rust and Pietsch.

Estimate \$3,000-4,000



34

LOT 34 Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Dec. 5. Clear strike of red circular datestamp on cover to Capt. Asa R. Gifford in Edgartown Mass., red "San Francisco Cal. 12 Paid Dec. 26, 1859" integral-rate circular datestamp, barely reduced at left, Extremely Fine, a pretty cover, carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu Dec. 16 and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 24, then overland by Butterfield stagecoach, ex Tows and Wiltsee Estimate \$750-1,000



35

LOT 35 Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Apr. 25. Clear strike of red circular datestamp on cover to Mr. Gethro Ripley in Edgartown Mass., with original enclosure datelined "On board the ship *Erie* at Lahaina, Sandwich Is., April 8th 1860", red "San Francisco Cal. 12 Paid May 21, 1860" integral-rate circular datestamp (latest recorded use of this marking according to Gregory, see Fig. 16-45), interesting whaling content, enclosure with some scotch tape reinforcement, cover with tiny edgewear, Very Fine, written on board a whaling ship off the coast of Lahaina, carried on the *Francis Palmer*, which departed Honolulu May 1 and arrived in San Francisco May 19, then by overland stagecoach leaving May 21 Estimate \$750-1,000



36

LOT 36 Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Sep. 15 (1858). Red circular datestamp on cover to **Paris, France**, magenta "32" prepaid rate (2¢ ship fee to San Francisco plus 30¢ double weight to France), red "San Francisco Cal. Paid Oct. 5, 1858" circular datestamp, red "New York Paid 16 Oct. 30" credit datestamp, red boxed "PD" handstamp, Havre and receiving backstamps, Very Fine, scarce use to France, carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu Sep. 15 and arrived in San Francisco Sep. 27, in New York this was put on Vanderbilt's *Ariel*, which departed Oct. 30 and arrived in Havre Nov. 19 Estimate \$500-750



37

LOT 37 Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Nov. 18 (1858). Red circular datestamp on cover to **Paris, France**, red crayon "17" prepaid rate (2¢ ship fee plus 15¢ from San Francisco to France), red "San Francisco Cal. Paid Dec. 5, 1858" circular datestamp, also with red "New York Paid 6" credit datestamp struck over Honolulu circular datestamp, 1859 French transit, receiving backstamp, Very Fine, carried on the *Yankee*, which departed Honolulu Nov. 18 and arrived in San Francisco Dec. 1, then sent via Panama to New York and carried on Inman *Kangaroo*, which departed New York Jan. 1, 1859, and arrived in Liverpool Jan. 14 Estimate \$500-750

FOURTH TREATY PERIOD

1861 5¢ Kamehameha III Issue—Third Printing

Used to San Francisco with “Due 6” Handstamp



38

LOT 38 1861, 5¢ Blue, Thin Bluish Wove (9). Ample to large margins, deep rich color, tied by square grid cancel, “Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands Jan. 19” circular datestamp on cover to San Francisco, “San Francisco Cal. Feb. 9, 1864” double-circle datestamp and “DUE 6” straightline handstamp, the datestamp also ties stamp and the due marking indicates proper rate for a ship letter addressed to port of entry

EXTREMELY FINE. THE 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA III 1861 THIRD PRINTING ON BLUISH PAPER IS SCARCE ON COVER. THIS CHOICE TIED EXAMPLE IS A RARE USE TO THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO WITH “DUE 6” RATE.

Gregory reports 50 covers with the 5¢ Third Printing (Scott 9), but only 15 are covers with this stamp used alone (not in combination with United States stamps). Only one other is addressed to San Francisco, and the cover offered here is the only one with the “Due 6” straightline. It was carried on the *Comet*, departing Honolulu on Jan. 21, 1864, arriving in San Francisco on Feb. 9.

Letters from Hawaii to San Francisco showing the 1863 rates are discussed in the Gregory book (Volume II, pages 165-169). The San Francisco post office inconsistently applied the 4¢ and 6¢ collect rates. Six examples are recorded by Gregory.

Ex Honolulu Advertiser and Twigg-Smith. With 2007 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$4,000-5,000

1865 5¢ Blue on Blue, “HAWAIIAN POSTAGE” Issue
Double Rate Mixed Franking with United States 1861-63 Issue



39

LOT 39 1865, 5¢ Blue on Blue (21). Plate 9-A, Ty. VIII and X (Westerberg Positions 4 and 2), singles of each, tied by large 3-ring target cancels, additional pen strokes, used with **United States 1861-63 3¢ Rose, 5¢ Brown (65, 76)**, tied by cogwheel cancels, red “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Apr. 4” (1866) large circular datestamp, black “San Francisco Cal. Apr. 18” double-circle datestamp on cover to John F. Rogers in Lowell, Mass., corners where stamps affixed torn off but then expertly restored, during the process the stamps were removed and replaced on cover where they originated, left Hawaii stamp repaired, both Hawaii stamps light horizontal crease, U.S. 5¢ stamp small tear at upper right

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. A RARE DOUBLE-RATE COVER WITH MIXED FRANKING OF HAWAIIAN NUMERALS AND UNITED STATES 1861-63 ISSUES.

This was carried on the *Ajax*, which departed Honolulu April 4 and arrived in San Francisco April 17. It was endorsed “*Per Steamer Panama*” at lower left by the sender. This was actually carried on the PMSC *Sacramento*, which arrived in Panama May 1, then by the USMSC *New York*, which departed Aspinwall May 2 and arrived in its namesake city on May 9. The double rate pays 10¢ Hawaiian postage and 6¢ U.S. postage plus 2¢ ship letter fee. This 1866 trip of the *Ajax* from Hawaii preceded the start of contract steamship service, so the normal 1863 rate applied.

Illustrated and described in the Gregory book (Vol. 2, pp. 196-197). Ex Knapp, Juhring, Honolulu Advertiser and Kramer. With 2003 P.F. certificate. Estimate \$5,000-7,500

1866 5¢ Kamehameha V Issue
Mixed Franking with United States 1863 Issue



40

LOT 40 1866, 5¢ Blue (32). Rich color, used with **United States 1863 5¢ Brown (76)**, tied together by large three-ring target cancel, red “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Feb. 23” (1867) circular datestamp on orange cover to Capt. Samuel Conde in Chittenango N.Y., endorsed “*via San Francisco*” and with “San Francisco Cal. Mar. 13” double-circle datestamp, U.S. 5¢ also tied by cogwheel cancel

VERY FINE. A BEAUTIFUL MIXED-FRANKING COVER BEARING THE 1866 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA V ISSUE AND THE UNITED STATES 5-CENT 1863 ISSUE.

This cover was carried on the *D. C. Murray*, which departed Honolulu Feb. 23, 1867, and arrived in San Francisco March 12. It was then sent overland to the East Coast.

Ex Myerson. With 2000 P.F. certificate

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

Hawaiian Steam Service Mail

**1866 5¢ Kamehameha V and United States 5¢ 1863 Issue
Mixed Franking with “Hawaiian Steam Service” Handstamp**



41

LOT 41 1866, 5¢ Blue (32). Tied by large 7-bar grid cancel, used with **vertical pair of United States 1863 5¢ Brown (76)**, perfect strike of red “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid Oct. 5” (1868) circular datestamp, 5¢ pair tied by clear strike of red **“Hawaiian Steam Service”** oval handstamp on cover to Mrs. Charles Montgomery in East Hardwick Vt., U.S. stamps cancelled by quartered corks, “San Francisco Cal. Oct. 19” circular datestamp, barely reduced at right, both U.S. stamps with parts of perfs and margins torn away at lower right

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE “HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE” COVER WITH THE 1866 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA V AND UNITED STATES 5-CENT BROWN 1863 ISSUE MIXED FRANKING.

This was carried on the *Idaho*, which departed Honolulu Oct. 5, 1868, and arrived in San Francisco Oct. 18. According to the Gregory book, this was the last regular North Pacific Transportation Company sailing to use the “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid” marking.

During the contract steamer period, mail addressed to the U.S. was charged 5¢ Hawaiian and 10¢ U.S. postage, regardless of destination. As such, lower rates to San Francisco no longer applied. The “Hawaiian Steam Service” oval was applied regularly to contract steamship mail from November 1867 to August 1869.

Illustrated and described in the Gregory book (Vol. 2, p. 237). Ex Kramer. With 2003 P.F. certificate. Estimate \$4,000-5,000



42



43EX

LOT 42 1866, 5¢ Blue (32). Rich color, tied by 7-bar grid cancel, used with **United States 1861 10¢ Green (68)**, matching “Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands Oct. 24” (1868) circular datestamp on yellow cover to Mr. Charles C. Coleman in San Francisco, light strike of red “**Hawaiian Steam Service**” handstamp at bottom center, 10¢ cancelled by circle of V’s, neat “San Francisco Cal. Nov. 8” double-circle datestamp, additional “San Francisco Cal. Nov. 9” circular datestamp, 5¢ stamp small corner nick at bottom left, cover slightly reduced at left and with tiny corner repair at top left

VERY FINE APPEARANCE. AN ATTRACTIVE 1866 5-CENT KAMEHAMEHA V AND 10-CENT 1861 ISSUE MIXED-FRANKING COVER WITH “HAWAIIAN STEAM SERVICE” HANDSTAMP.

According to the Gregory book (Vol. 2, p. 239), starting with the Oct. 24 sailing of the *Montana* (arrived San Francisco Nov. 8) the “Honolulu Hawaiian-Islands” marking, struck in black, was first used on fully prepaid covers. On the same date, the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* published a notice stating that payment of U.S. postage with U.S. stamps was required. This short-lived regulation contravened postal laws allowing for foreign mail to be sent unpaid.

Illustrated in Gregory book (Vol. 2, p. 239). With 2007 P.F. certificate.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

LOT 43 Forwarded by H. Hackfield & Co., Honolulu H.I. Two 1864 covers to **Rheims, France**, each with clear strike of oval forwarder’s handstamp, “Honolulu U.S. Postage Paid” Jul. 20 and Jul. 9 circular datestamps, both with crayon “32c” rates (one red, other blue), appropriate transit markings, unfortunately stamps missing from both, but still Very Fine and unusual, the Jul. 9 cover (shown above) carried on the *Smyrniote* to San Francisco and sent overland to New York where mistakenly bagged with closed mail to Prussia, on arrival it received an “Aachen Franco” boxed datestamp but the error was noticed and the letter was returned to New York where it received the 36¢ credit datestamp in error, this was then overstruck by the 18¢ credit datestamp (also incorrect but not corrected), it was then carried by the Cunarder *Persia* and eventually reached France in October; the second cover must have been held in San Francisco as it reached New York Oct. 8 (almost two months after arrival in San Francisco), a wonderful pair of covers, illustrated and described in the Gregory book (Vol. II, pp. 283-285), ex Noel

Estimate \$500-750

Letter from The Marqueses Islands to Hawaii via Tahiti and San Francisco



44

LOT 44 “Nukuhiva Nov. 26 1865”. Dateline on folded letter **from Nukahiva in the Marqueses Islands to Hawaii via Tahiti and San Francisco**, written in Hawaiian from James Kekela to Rev. Dwight Baldwin at Lahaina, light strike of **“Tahiti (Oceania), Papeete, 20 Dec. 65”** double-circle datestamp on back, bold **“San Francisco Cal. Mar. 14”** (1866) double-circle datestamp and **“SHIP 6”** handstamp, **red crayon “13¢” Hawaiian postage due marking** (6¢ U.S., 5¢ Hawaiian and 2¢ ship fee), receipt docketing **“Rev. J. Kekela, Nov. 26/65”**, light vertical file folds, some minor toning

VERY FINE. AN EXTREMELY RARE EXAMPLE OF MAIL FROM THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT AT NUKUHIVA IN FRENCH POLYNESIA TO HAWAII VIA TAHITI AND SAN FRANCISCO WITH POSTMARKS OF THREE DIFFERENT POSTAL SYSTEMS.

Nukuhiva is the largest of the Marqueses Islands in French Polynesia. Herman Melville wrote *Typee* based on his experiences on the island. In 1853 the Rev. James Kekela went as a pioneer missionary to the Marquesas Islands, where for a half-century he worked to eliminate cannibalism and tribal warfare. In 1864 he was honored by President Lincoln for rescuing an American seaman from cannibals.

There was a regular sailing packet line between Papeete and San Francisco, with six sailings per year. This arrangement was reached between Tahiti and the San Francisco post office to facilitate the island's communications with the outside world. The line operated from July 20, 1863, to October 30, 1867. The letter offered here missed the December 1865 packet and had to wait for the February 1866 packet (scheduled to depart February 20). It was carried on the schooner *Eugenie*, which departed Tahiti on February 22 and arrived in San Francisco on March 12. From there it was carried on the *Helen Angier*, which departed March 19 and arrived in Honolulu on April 8.

Illustrated and described in the Gregory book (Vol. 2, p. 304), which notes this should have been charged 2¢ in San Francisco (double the 1¢ drop rate) instead of 6¢ (double the 3¢ rate to a U.S. domestic destination). The red manuscript “13¢” indicates the recipient was charged the 6¢, plus 2¢ ship fee and 5¢ Hawaiian postage.

Ex Golden.

Estimate \$2,000-3,000

End of Sale—Thank You

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Lot#	Realized	Lot#	Realized
1	17,000	37	400
2	750	38	16,500
3	2,400	39	14,000
4	1,000	40	1,400
5	2,100	41	3,250
6	23,000	42	1,000
7	23,000	43	800
8	9,000	44	4,000
9	23,000		
10	8,000		
11	1,950,000		
12	100,000		
13	100,000		
14	150,000		
15	250,000		
16	210,000		
17	750		
18	400		
19	10,000		
20	650		
21	1,400		
22	9,500		
23	7,500		
24	18,000		
25	26,000		
26	21,000		
27	26,000		
28	4,250		
29	8,500		
30	19,000		
31	1,700		
32	750		
33	4,750		
34	375		
35	500		
36	400		