

Hawaii Postal Cards: Facts, Figures, Theory, and a New Discovery

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Except for Hawaii's 1851-1852 Missionaries and 1859-1865 Numerals, all postage stamps issued by the Kingdom through 1893 pictured Hawaiian Royal Family members. This change to 'Portraits' took place shortly before Prince David Kalakaua was appointed Postmaster General in 1863, and it was his decision to select National Banknote Company in New York to produce the Portrait stamps. Kalakaua served as PMG for two years and eventually ascended to the Hawaiian throne in 1874, reigning until his death on January 20, 1891.

National Banknote Company (NBNC) in New York supplied the first groups of these Portrait stamps, and when that company was acquired by American Banknote Company (ABNC) in 1879, its assets including equipment and printing plates passed to the new owners. In a situation parallel to that which occurred with United States stamps beginning in 1870, designs of several Hawaiian Portrait stamps continued in production after the ownership change. From then all the way through Hawaii's final definitives of 1899, all of its entire postal complement including Postage Stamps, Revenues, Postal Stationery, and Currency were produced exclusively by ABNC.

No less than 12 Royal Family members appeared on Hawaii's Portrait stamps within a 28 year period, which is probably some kind of record in worldwide philately. Not only does it represent a distinctly Hawaiian approach, but the Portrait format with Perforation 12 probably served as a model for the United States 'Large Banknote' stamps.

Four of the face-different Portrait stamps appeared during the reign of King Kamehameha V, and six under King Kalakaua's reign. Seven of the individuals were pictured on stamps while they were alive. Three of those were men, two of whom were King at the time their stamps were issued. Four women were depicted while alive, three of whom were Queen at the time.

Four individuals did not appear on stamps until after their deaths. Of these, three were men, two of whom had been King, and one woman who never was Queen. This group included the only person ever depicted on any of these early Portrait stamps who was never a Prince, Princess, King, or Queen. This was Mataio Kekuanaoa, who served in many important official roles, and

was probably the single most important person in Hawaiian history during the first half of the 19th Century.

In addition to 20 Proofs of Portrait stamps in their Issued Colors, 16 Trial Color Proofs are known within this group. Obviously, the Hawaiian post office was willing to choose between several colors for most of its stamps. Curiously, although Yellow was the color associated with Hawaii's reigning monarch, it was never used for any of the Portraits even as a proof color, and appears only once in Hawaiian philately, the 1894 1¢ Coat of Arms stamp (Scott #74) issued after the monarchy ended.

Although Kalakaua and his sister Liliuokalani were very close, Hawaii never issued any Liliuokalani stamp during his reign. This may have been on account of her depiction on the 1882-1889 1¢ Postal Cards, which accorded her a unique postal stature, arguably more important than a Portrait stamp. Only after she became Queen in 1891 did a Liliuokalani stamp appear (Scott #52), its color remarkably similar to that of her 1889 1¢+1¢ Message-Reply Card (Scott #UY3). The colors of the two new Message-Reply Cards including the 2¢+2¢ Diamond Head Message-Reply card (Scott #UY4) were notably paler than their 1883 counterparts. This may have been a very deliberate color change, a symbolic reflection of reduction of the Monarchy's power, due to several recent insurrections and the so-called Bayonet Constitution of 1887.

Queen Liliuokalani was deposed when the Hawaiian government was overthrown on January 17, 1893. Later, she was placed under house arrest and was forced to abdicate on January 24, 1895. Liliuokalani would not have been portrayed on any stamp or postal stationery issued after the end of the monarchy, and all-new stamp and postal card designs (Scott #74-9, UX8-9) were issued in 1894.

Portrait stamps are listed in the table at the end of this article as Appendix A. One stamp issued in the midst of this 'Portrait' period pictured a statue of King Kamehameha I, but since this was not a portrait, it is not included in the table.

PRINCESS LILIUOKALANI'S 1880 TRIP TO HILO

On April 10, 1877, Liliuokalani was designated Heir Apparent to the Hawaiian throne. This important new position required her to travel all over Oahu. The following year she went to California, her first trip to the United States. Upon her return to Hawaii, she visited Maui.

By 1880, Liliuokalani's younger sister Princess Likelike had become estranged from her husband and was living on the island of Hawaii, even serving as its governor. Liliuokalani visited her that year, where she witnessed several eruptions of the Mauna Loa volcano, one of which lasted well into 1881. In her autobiography published in 1898, Liliuokalani devoted several pages to describe her almost obsessive fascination with the beauty of the flowing lava, especially its color. She was obviously very deeply touched by this experience, which she undoubtedly recounted to King Kalakaua.

The Red color of Hawaii's 1882 1¢ Liliuokalani postal card (Scott #UX1) bears an uncanny resemblance to the color often associated with molten lava. Although that may be nothing more than coincidence, it is such an impressive one that this may be the origin of the color selected for this card.

KING KALAKAUA'S 1881 WORLD TOUR

On January 20, 1881, King Kalakaua embarked on a lengthy trip around the world. While the trip's stated purpose was to locate sources of foreign contract laborers to work in Hawaii, its main effect was the elevation of Hawaii's international profile. The trip lasted 231 days, during which time he met with a truly prolific number of foreign leaders. In Japan, the king attempted to forge an alliance to protect Hawaii from possible US annexation. In Rome, he had an audience with the Pope. Kalakaua's trip included three visits to France and two to England.

LILIUOKALANI AS REGENT

Kalakaua's 17 year reign was characterized by ongoing attempts by foreigners, principally US mainlanders who had settled in Hawaii, to undermine and eliminate the monarchy. In preparation for his 1881 trip, Kalakaua had planned to establish a special Regency Council to govern in his absence. This was to be headed by Princess Liliuokalani, but she persuaded him to abandon the idea and simply appoint her as Regent, in full control of the Hawaiian government while he was away. Kalakaua agreed.

During her nine months as Regent, Liliuokalani faced several domestic crises, beginning with an outbreak of smallpox in Honolulu. To prevent its spread, interisland commerce and communications were temporarily suspended. Although the epidemic soon abated, it claimed the lives of 300 people.

Liliuokalani visited the big island of Hawaii, as she had the previous year. Mauna Loa was still erupting, so she took advantage of this additional opportunity for more lava viewing. Soon after, she made an extensive tour all around Oahu. In the wake of the death of Hawaii's Chief Justice Harris, Liliuokalani had to deal with various ministers and their wives who now hoped to realign their hierarchical positions. At one point, she was informed by Interior Minister Carter that in her capacity as Regent, she had to sign the death warrant of a convicted criminal. Previously unaware that this was solely the monarch's responsibility, Liliuokalani initially refused to do so, until Carter convinced her that it must be done to serve the primary interest of justice.

A few weeks before the end of Kalakaua's world trip, Liliuokalani barely escaped death when she was thrown from her carriage on a rocky hillside. She was still confined to her bed when the King returned at the end of October.

Overall it had been a memorable year for both the King and Princess. By virtue of her experience in actual governing, Liliuokalani's Regency visibility increased her monarchical skills and her political stature.

LILIUOKALANI'S HAWAII JOIN THE UPU

One of Princess Liliuokalani's duties as Regent was the appointment of high government officials. According to the Hawaiian Philatelic Society (HPS) website, she was a strong advocate for Hawaii joining the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Hawaii's aging Postmaster General Arthur Brickwood, who had held that position since 1865, was steadfastly against the idea. He resigned on July 20, 1881 and a new PMG named John Kapena assumed the office. He ordered his assistant J.B. Peterson to finalize the UPU membership process.

If this had required King Kalakaua's final approval, he probably would have granted it, but he didn't arrive back in Hawaii until October 29, 1881. Since ABNC archival material indicates that the company received Hawaii's order for postal cards in November 1881, it seems likely that the decision to order Postal Cards and what subjects they depicted was made by Regent Liliuokalani.

As indicated on the HPS website, when Hawaii joined the UPU on January 1, 1882, it needed large supplies of 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ stamps to meet the four basic UPU Domestic and Foreign-Mail rates. An entirely new 1¢ stamp design by American Banknote Company must have already been under development by then, picturing Princess Likelike. It was issued in Blue (Scott #37)

on March 23, 1882, and Earliest Known Usage is April 21, 1882. The design for the 1875 2¢ Brown (Scott #35) picturing King Kalakaua was retained for a new printing in changed color, the 2¢ Lilac Rose (Scott #38). Issued on June 16, 1882, the Earliest Known Usage is August 4, 1882. As with the Postal Cards, the new stamps may have been ordered by Liliuokalani. Supplies still existed of National Banknote Company's 1866 5¢ Kamehameha (Scott #32). For the time being, these were sufficient to meet the need for a 5¢ stamp.

Hawaii was now supplied with its three principal UPU denominations. The UPU had, however, developed a suggested Color Scheme for its four basic rates: Green for Domestic Postcards, Red for Domestic Letters or Foreign-Mail Postcards, and Blue for Foreign-Mail Letters. These were recommended but not mandatory. Some nations such as Japan adopted them early on with its 1883 Koban definitives (Scott #72-4). Others did not fully adopt the Color Scheme until much later, such as the United States in 1898.

Two more Hawaiian stamps were produced in new colors that conformed to the UPU Color Scheme, with denominations and designs as before: 1¢ Green (Scott #42) which pictured Princess Likelike, and 5¢ Ultramarine (Scott #39) posthumously picturing King Kamehameha V. The HPS website says that both were issued on June 16, 1882, but the Scott catalogue lists the 1¢ as issued in 1883. According to HPS, Earliest Known Usage for the 5¢ stamp is June 21, 1882. By contrast, Earliest Known Usage for the 1¢ stamp is April 29, 1884, nearly two years after its purported Issue Date. This wide date discrepancy suggests, but does not prove, that the 1¢ Green was not placed on sale at post offices until all supplies of the 1¢ Blue were sold.

The color of the 2¢ Kalakaua stamp was changed from Lilac Rose to Dull Red (Scott #43a) in December 1883, and again to Carmine Rose (Scott #43) in November 1884. Both these 2¢ color changes brought that denomination more in line with the UPU Color Scheme.

The selection of Princess Likelike as subject of the 1¢ stamp and its almost immediate color change are worth noting. After the death of her younger brother Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku at age 23 in 1877, Likelike was now second in the line of succession for the Hawaiian throne, behind Liliuokalani. Neither of these princesses had yet been pictured on a Hawaiian stamp. It's possible that King Kalakaua, with his prior experience as Postmaster General, may have been looking for a postal way to honor both of them or, better still, make the Hawaiian populace more

aware of them. This may explain why Likelike was pictured on 1¢ stamps and Liliuokalani was pictured on 1¢ Postal Cards, since 1¢ was the Domestic Postcard rate.

HAWAII ISSUES POSTAL STATIONERY

Less than three months after joining the UPU, Hawaii began to issue its own postal stationery, all of which was produced by American Banknote Company (ABNC). The first Postal Cards (Scott #UX1-3) which were Engraved, went on sale in March 1882 followed in December 1883 by Lithographed Message-Reply Cards (#UY1-2) and Lithographed Envelopes (#UY1-9) in 1884. None of Hawaii's postal stationery depicted persons, with the notable exception of its 1¢ Postal Card and 1¢+1¢ Message-Reply Card (Scott #UY1), both of which pictured Princess Liliuokalani, who did not become Queen until January 29, 1891, nearly two years after 'her' last postal stationery was issued in 1889, the Lithographed 1¢ Postal Card (#UX4) and 1¢+1¢ Message-Reply Card (#UY3).

As mentioned earlier, ABNC and its former competitor NBNC had already been producing Hawaiian stamps since 1864. By the time Hawaii ordered its first postal stationery in 1881, it might no longer have been necessary for ABNC to go through the time-consuming process of developing Postal Stationery designs, sending samples of them to Hawaii for comments and rejection or approval, then back again to ABNC. An agent in New York or ABNC employee acting on behalf of the Hawaiian government should have been sufficient.

If ABNC had required ongoing communication Hawaii in every step of the production process, this would have taken several months. That may be exactly what happened with Hawaii's first Message-Reply cards, which were issued 21 months after its 'Single' cards. Incidentally, Hawaii's 1883 Message-Reply cards appeared before those of the two nations with whom Hawaii had the most contact, Japan and the United States, in 1885 and 1892 respectively.

Designs of Hawaii's 2¢ and 3¢ Single Cards and 2¢+2¢ Message-Reply Card (#UX2-3, UY2) contained a Universal Postal Union inscription, as required by the UPU for Foreign-Mail cards. In addition, all Hawaiian postal card designs issued prior to 1894 included the inscription 'Kalakaua.R.1881'. Inclusion of a nation's monarch's name on postal stationery rather than an abbreviation of it may well be unique to Hawaii. Presumably the 'R' stands for Reign, Regnant, or Rex. Based on the timeline suggesting that these Postal Cards were ordered by Liliuokalani, inserting the 'Kalakaua.R.1881' inscription may well have been her idea, a discreet but pointed

homage and reminder that despite his absence that year, he was still very much the King. When Hawaii's Stamped Envelopes appeared, their designs included '1884' but without any 'R'.

As had been the case with Hawaii's pre-UPU stamps, its postal cards were printed in colors that bore no relation to the UPU Green/Red/Blue Color Scheme. However, Hawaii's first Stamped Envelopes, issued in 1884, included five in 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ denominations (#U1, 2, 4, 6, 8) whose colors did in fact conform to the UPU color scheme.

Although Hawaii never issued any 3¢ stamps, it produced a 3¢ Postal Card, printed in Blue Green (Scott #UX3). This was for the second of two foreign-mail postal card rates, in addition to the 2¢ rate. The higher rate was for certain far-distant destinations and some non-UPU nations. Issue Date for #UX3 is listed as March 20, 1882 (same as #UX1-2) with Earliest Known Usage April 7, 1882. Hawaii never issued any 3¢+3¢ Message-Reply Cards, presumably due to minimal anticipated need for them. The 2¢ and 3¢ postal cards and 2¢+2¢ Message-Reply card were Hawaii's first pictorial issues, Hawaii's first 'non-portrait' issues since 1865.

A total of 200,000 of the three new Postal Cards (#UX1-3) were shipped from ABNC to Hawaii between February 20 and June 21, 1882. Of these, 125,000 were the 1¢ Liliuokalani card (#UX1), a quantity large enough to underscore a definite commitment to Red as the color for this card. Usage of this card was so prolific that a Lithographed re-issue was released in 1889, whose several printings resulted in a total quantity of 200,000 1¢ Lithographed cards.

ABNC received the specific order to produce quantities of #UX1-3 in specific colors on November 1, 1881. Therefore, it is possible that the 1¢ Green cards discussed later in this article were produced prior to that date.

Liliuokalani is pictured on every one of the early 1¢ cards (Scott #UX1,4,5 and #UY1,3). The Scott Specialized catalogue is wrong in its captioning of its illustration for #UX1, which should read 'Princess' Liliuokalani (not Queen), since she remained a Princess in until 1891.

Hawaii's Message-Reply cards were not ordered from ABNC until June 30, 1883, and not issued until more than five months after that. These dates were, respectively, 18 and 21 months later than their single card counterparts. No explanation is known for this time differential, but since Hawaii's Stamped Envelopes were not issued until June 1884, it might have been the intention of Hawaii Post Office to introduce its postal stationery incrementally. Perhaps it may

have taken a great deal of time to plan and develop the Envelope Design Indicia, whose design bears little similarity to any Hawaiian stamps and postal cards. Just as likely, the delay was a function of ABNC's work commitments.

A comparative table showing chronology of Hawaii's 1882-1884 stamps and postal stationery appears at the end of this article as Appendix B.

A chronological summary of Hawaii's 1882-1892 Postal Cards (single and message-reply) in four tables appears as Appendix C.

COLOR SELECTION FOR 1¢ LILIUOKALANI POSTAL STATIONERY

In traditional Polynesian culture, Red is a color associated with royalty. In 1885, a newspaper article described Princess Liliuokalani's newly adopted Royal Standard, a Hawaiian flag with the addition of her royal emblem: a Red & Yellow crown atop a Yellow shield including her initial 'L' and the word 'Onipaa' (Translation: Steadfast or Resolute), originally the motto of King Kamehameha V. Both these inscriptions were in Red.



Yellow was a color usually reserved for a King, partly because yellow garments were expensive to make, unaffordable to all but the very wealthy. Red was a color associated with volcanic lava, and thanks to Liliuokalani's 1880-1881 Mauna Loa experiences, this was an ideal color to depict Liliuokalani in her status as designated heir to Hawaii's throne. In present day, Red remains the official color of the Island of Hawaii (aka The Big Island).

In many cultures throughout the world, Purple has long been associated with royalty, power, nobility, luxury and this was true for the Na Kanaka Maoli, Hawaii's original inhabitants. In 1889, when Hawaii issued additional quantities of 1¢+1¢ and 2¢+2¢ Message-Reply cards

(#UY3-4), their design colors were changed from the original 1882 colors, respectively, from Purple to Gray Violet and Dark Blue to Sapphire.

Considering that the Lithographed 1889 1¢ Liliuokalani and 1892 2¢ Diamond Head single cards (#UX2a, 4) were printed in the same colors as their earlier Engraved counterparts (#UX1-2), it is reasonable to assume that the color change for the 1889 Message-Reply Cards was deliberate, sanctioned by the Hawaiian post office and possibly by King Kalakaua himself. The color of the new 1¢+1¢ Liliuokalani card was very similar to the 1890 2¢ Liliuokalani stamp (Scott #52).

Issue Date for this second 2¢+2¢ Diamond Head card is recorded as October 24, 1889 and Earliest Known Usage was December 20, 1889. An even earlier Issue Date of May 8, 1889 is listed for the 1¢+1¢ Liliuokalani card, but no Used example is recorded until a full 17 months later, October 11, 1890. This suggests that the new card was withheld from post office sale until remaining supplies of the original 1882 1¢+1¢ Liliuokalani card were sold out.

HAWAII 1¢ MESSAGE-REPLY CARDS PRINTED IN GREEN

Recently a new discovery was made in the field of Hawaiian postal stationery: Lithographed 1¢ Liliuokalani Message and Reply Card halves printed in Green, rather than the normal Purple and Gray Violet colors used for #UY1 and #UY3. These were purchased in January 2017 as part of a ‘banker box’ accumulation at an auction in Southern California:

http://www.harmerschau.com/php/lot_auc.php?site=1&sale=112&lot=1574&lang=1

Although the catalogue description mentioned the presence of Hawaii cards, the buyer didn’t notice anything unusual about them until he carefully went through the box a few weeks later. After ascertaining that they were in fact different from what’s listed in Scott, he sent them off to Robert A. Siegel Auctions.

At first glance, the design of one of the cards appeared to match both the 1882 Engraved 1¢ and 1889 Lithographed 1¢ ‘Single’ cards (Scott #UX1, 4) and the 1883 and 1889 Lithographed 1¢ Message cards (Scott #UY1m, UY3m), while the second card with its ‘Reply’ inscriptions at lower left, seemed identical to the 1883 and 1889 Lithographed 1¢ Reply cards (Scott #UY1r, UY3r).

In an attempt to figure out what these cards actually are, several questions were posed. First of all, are they genuine or some kind of forgeries? If genuine, are they previously unrecorded and therefore a new discovery? Are they some kind of essays or proofs? Were they prepared but not issued? Were they issued but immediately withdrawn from sale?

As part of the effort to determine the cards' status, 'The Postal Stationery of Hawaii' by the Hawaii Postal Stationery Study Group was consulted. Published in 1982 by the United Postal Stationery Society, this 136-page monograph is a compilation of all previous research on Hawaiian postal cards and envelopes. It yielded some potentially helpful information, much of which is well known to Hawaii specialists. For example:

#UX1 cards were printed in sheets of six (2x3) with a vertical gutter space of 9 millimeters between cards. All #UY cards were printed tete-beche in sheets of 30 (5x6) which yielded 15 double-cards. Vertical gutter space between #UY cards was only 7 millimeters.

Prior to 1972, it wasn't noticed that #UX2a and #UX4 existed.

Any 'printed on thin paper' varieties are merely on one of the three layers laminated to form a thick, functional 'card stock' prior to printing.

#UY1m Message Card design is identical to #UX1, but the #UY1r Reply Card design included an additional reply notice. For this reason alone, it was necessary to create an entirely new printing plate.

ESSAYS, PROOFS, COLOR ERRORS, PREPARED BUT NOT ISSUED?

As mentioned earlier, the 1¢ Blue stamp picturing Princess Likelike was issued on March 23, 1882. The fact that the same design was produced as a 1¢ Green and issued less than three months later on June 13 suggests that the earlier color was a mistake, not an error in the traditional philatelic sense of the word, but rather a misunderstanding. Therefore, at whatever time ABNC was instructed to produce the second of these stamps, Green was now Likelike's color. Prior to that, however, a 1¢ Green postal card might have been planned. To support such a notion, one can point to Scott #UX1TC3a, a 1¢ Liliuokalani 'single' card printed in Green. Sold in Siegel's Honolulu Advertiser auction in 1995 (see Appendix D) where it was described as a Trial Color Proof. Unfortunately, it was not illustrated in the auction catalogue, but it was described as a Trial Color Plate Proof.

So what is the significance of the aforementioned Proof? Turns out this is the only proof of the complete design of any of the #UX1-3 cards whose color differs from the issued card. Both the Siegel and Scott attributions as a variety of #UX1 indicate that this proof is engraved. Since the Message half designs of all four Hawaiian Message-Reply cards are identical to those of their 'Single' card counterparts, it is possible that this 1¢ Green proof may have been printed from the Engraved die used to create the Lithographed plate for the 1¢+1¢ Message-Reply card.

The most likely reason for choosing Green as the color for #UY1 and possibly #UX1 would be to have both cards conform to the UPU Color Scheme. That is certainly possible, as several nations had used the same color for Single and Double cards of the same face-value. Looking at the issued colors of the Portraits stamps, however, it seems virtually impossible that Hawaii would issue any type of postal emission of both Liliuokalani and Likelike in the same denomination and color. This might help explain the creation of the 1¢ Liliuokalani postal card in Red.

Since the 1¢ Blue stamp picturing Princess Likelike (Scott #37) was quickly followed by the 1¢ Green in this same design (Scott #42), it is certainly possible that ABNC could have gone ahead and developed a Liliuokalani 1¢ Green postal card before the decision was made to issue Likelike's 1¢ Green stamp. If that notion could somehow be proven, it would suggest that actual production of even a single example of 1¢ Green Message-Reply cards was some kind of miscommunication or oversight, and maybe these two surviving halves should be classified as Trial Color Proofs.

Based on available information, however, the two 1¢ Blue Green cards under discussion here appear to be the only known Hawaiian Postal Stationery proof material printed on Postal Card Stock. This indicates that they went very far into development and are not merely proofs, but actually meet the standard of Prepared But Not Issued status.

Just as significantly or maybe more so, even if these are Proofs, that would make them the only Proof examples of any Hawaiian Message-Reply cards. In any case, they are major discoveries not only in Hawaiian philately but in Worldwide Postal Stationery, regardless of the strong possibility that, more than 125 years after they were produced, their exact status may never be known.

The fact that Blue Green was chosen as color for the 3¢ Postal Card (#UX3) suggests – but certainly does not prove – that the 1¢+1¢ Green card halves discussed here were produced in 1881 before the three issued Single cards (#UX1-3) but Blue Green was rejected as the color for a 1¢ card color, and the decision was made to use that color for the 3¢ card. This would give the 1¢+1¢ Green Message-Reply Card the status of Prepared But Not Issued. There is no conceivable way that Hawaii would have produced 1¢ and 3¢ Postal Cards in similar colors, and definitely would not have produced any 1¢ Blue Green cards, even as Trial Color Proofs, after the 3¢ card (#UV3) was issued. Support for such a statement is the 1¢ Green Proof on India, and the 1893 3¢ card with Provisional Government overprint (#UX7), whose existence proves that nearly 30% of the supply of this card was still held by Hawaiian Post Office eleven years later. No 1¢+1¢ Message-Reply cards in Blue Green would have been produced during that time, even as Trial Color Proofs.

Specialists have pointed out that Hawaii did not need a 3¢ Postal Card at all. Initially, 3¢ was one of two foreign-mail postcard rates, but it would have been easy to affix a 1¢ stamp to a 2¢ Postal Card in order to uprate it for the seldom used 3¢ rate. As UPU membership expanded, Hawaii's 3¢ rate was rendered nearly obsolete by 1885, but was retained for a few obscure routings.

Over the years, several Hawaiian proofs of Hawaiian postal stationery have been sold in stamp auctions, mostly by Robert A. Siegel in New York. When ABNC sold its archives, a fair amount of important Hawaiian postal stationery proof material came onto the market, but some of it, notably three important #UX1-3 Postal Card Plate Proofs in multiples sold by Cherrystone in 2006, has never been listed in Scott. Auction descriptions of Hawaii Postal stationery proofs have often come up short in their technical information, such as printing method and paper. This shortfall has been carried over to the Scott catalogue.

Of course, other Hawaiian postal stationery proof material found its way into collections much earlier than that, such as four items from the Honolulu Advertiser collection sold in 1995. How these made their way from ABNC to this collection and, in the case of two of them, into the Wilcox collection before that, may never be known.

A large number of items in the 2017 auction lot that contained these Hawaii 1¢ Green cards were common US covers addressed to Portland, Oregon. The cards probably never found their

way to any Hawaiian post office and, contemporaneously, may have never left New York. It seems likely that the cards were not intentionally saved by ABNC, but ‘unofficially’ were taken out of their production facility.

By comparing design elements of these cards with examples of their issued counterparts, it should be possible to determine if their designs differ in any way from the issued Message-Reply Cards (#UY1, 3) and/or the Message Half from the 1¢ Red card (#UX1). If so, they would be classified as Rejected Designs, technically Essays.

A summarized listing of Hawaii Postal Stationery Proofs appears at the end of this article as Appendix D.

EPILOGUE: HAWAII POSTAL CARD PROOFS IN THE SCOTT CATALOGUE

The Scott Specialized catalogue lists Proofs for Hawaiian Envelopes and Postal Cards, but its listings are inconsistent and their nomenclature is sometimes inadequate or wrong. For example, in its listings of Envelope Proofs, (#U1P1-U5P1) Scott correctly indicates that these are ‘Uncleared Indicia only’ – in other words, their designs differ from those of their Issued counterparts. Therefore, these are not Die Proofs at all but Die Essays or more charitably, Progressive Die Proofs. Incidentally, these may be Typographed but Scott gives no indication of their printing method. Scott doesn’t even indicate a printing method in its listings of the Issued Envelopes, which the HPS website says were Lithographed.

Comments on the Scott Specialized Catalogue’s listing for this material and suggestions for improving the listings appears at the end of this article as Appendix E.

[End of main text. Appendices follow]

Appendix A

Hawaiian Royalty Portraits on Stamps, Sequenced by Issue Date				
Title(s)	Name	Lifespan	Stamp(s) Issue Date	Scott #
King	Kamehameha IV	1834-1863	1864	31
Prince/King	Lot Kapuaiwa/Kamehameha V	1830-1872	1866-1890	32, 33, 39, 52C

Princess	Victoria Kamamalu	1838-1866	1871	30
----	Mataio Kekuanaoa	1791-1868	1871	34
Prince	William Pitt Leleiohoku	1854-1877	1875-1883	36, 46
Queen	Kapiolani	1834-1899	1882	41
Prince/King	David Kalakaua/Kalakaua	1836-1891	1882-1886	35, 38, 40, 44, 45
Princess	Likelike	1851-1887	1882-1883	37, 42
Prince/King	William Lunalilo/Lunalilo	1835-1874	1883	48
Queen	Emma Kaleleonalani	1836-1885	1883	49
Queen	Liliuokalani	1838-1917	1891	52

Appendix B

1882-1884 Hawaii Stamps and Postal Stationery in UPU Denominations/Colors Sequenced by Issue Date				
Category	Description	Issue Date	Earliest Known Usage	Scott
Postal Card	1¢ Red	March 20, 1882	March 20, 1882	UX1
Postal Card	2¢ Black	March 20, 1882	April 12, 1882	UX2

Postal Card	3¢ Blue Green	March 20, 1882	April 7, 1882	UX3
Stamp	1¢ Blue	March 23, 1882	April 22, 1882	37
Stamp	10¢ Black	March 23, 1882	November 20, 1882	40
Stamp	15¢ Red Brown	March 23, 1882	November 20, 1882	41
Stamp	2¢ Lilac Rose	June 16, 1882	August 4, 1882	38
Stamp	1¢ Green	June 16, 1882	April 29, 1884	42
Stamp	5¢ Ultramarine	June 16, 1882	June 21, 1882	39
Message-Reply Card	1¢+1¢ Purple	December 3, 1883	December 15, 1883	UY1
Message-Reply Card	2¢+2¢ Dark Blue	December 3, 1883	December 16, 1883	UY2
Stamp	2¢ Dull Red	December 9, 1883	December 15, 1883	43a
Stamp	10¢ Vermilion	December 9, 1883	July 14, 1884	45
Stamp	12¢ Red Lilac	December 9, 1883	January 11, 1886	46
Stamp	25¢ Dark Violet	December 9, 1883	February 10, 1885	47
Stamp	50¢ Vermilion	December 9, 1883	May 1886	48
Stamp	\$1 Salmon	December 9, 1883	May 1, 1885	49
Envelope	1¢ Green	June 13, 1884	July 1, 1884 (or 1885)	U1
Envelope	2¢ Rose	June 13, 1884	September 4, 1884	U2
Envelope	4¢ Red	June 13, 1884	February 14, 1885	U3
Envelope	5¢ Blue	June 13, 1884	June 16, 1884	U4
Envelope	10¢ Black	June 13, 1884	July 12, 1884	U5
Stamp	10¢ Red Brown	November 28, 1884	September 29, 1885	44

Appendix C

HAWAII 1882 ENGRAVED POSTAL CARDS					
First Order for UX1-3 received by ABNC on November 1, 1881.					
Scott #	Description	Printing Method	Shipped by ABNC	Issue Date	Earliest Known Usage
UX1	1¢ Liliuokalani	Engraved	February 20, 1882	March 20, 1882	March 20, 1882

UX2	2¢ Diamond Head	Engraved	February 20, 1882	March 20, 1882	April 12, 1882
UX3	3¢ Royal Arms	Engraved	February 20, 1882	March 20, 1882	April 7, 1882
<p>Printed in Sheets of Six (2x3).</p> <p>These were Hawaii's only Engraved postal cards.</p>					

HAWAII 1883 LITHOGRAPHED MESSAGE-REPLY CARDS					
First Order for UY1-2 received by ABNC on July 17, 1883.					
UY1	1¢+1¢ Liliuokalani	Lithographed	September 15, 1883	December 3, 1883	December 15, 1883
UY2	2¢+ 2¢ Diamond Head	Lithographed	September 15, 1883	December 3, 1883	December 16, 1883
<p>Printed in Sheets of 15 Double-Cards (5x6 in Vertical Tete-Beche Pairs). Rouletted 12.</p> <p>These were Hawaii's first Lithographed postal cards.</p>					

HAWAII 1889-1892 LITHOGRAPHED POSTAL CARDS					
Ordering date Unknown					
UX4	1¢ Liliuokalani	Lithographed	April 11, 1889	May 8, 1889	May 14, 1889
UX2a	2¢ Diamond Head	Lithographed	January (?) 1892	February 17, 1892	February 22, 1892
Sheet Format unknown.					

HAWAII 1889 MESSAGE-REPLY CARDS					
Ordering date Unknown					
UY3	1¢+1¢ Liliuokalani	Lithographed	April 11, 1889	May 8, 1889	October 11, 1890
UY4	2¢+ 2¢ Diamond Head	Lithographed	September 5, 1889	October 24, 1889	December 20, 1889
UY3-4 Printed in Sheets of 15 Double-Cards (5x6 in Vertical Tete-Beche Pairs). Uninterrupted Separation Cut.					

Appendix D

Links to Archived Auctions Containing Proof Material Mentioned in This Article

Siegel 1995 Honolulu Advertiser auction's section of Postal Stationery Proofs, including Lots 3726-9, 3731, 3735, and 3738-9:

https://siegelauctions.com/lots.php?year=1995&lot_name=1882-97+Postal+Cards&start_lot=3726&stop_lot=3744&sale_name=The+Honolulu+Advertiser+Collection&sale_no=769&sale_date=Tuesday%2C+November+7%2C+1995

Seven of the nine Postal Card Proofs listed in the Scott Specialized are accounted for in this auction. Lots 3738 and 3739 were Trial Color Proofs of #UX8, a card which is listed in Scott as Lithographed. Although it's possible to produce a Lithographed proof on India paper, it's rarely done. I suspect that these two proofs were actually Engraved, though neither the auction catalogue nor the Scott catalogue's proof listings indicate this.

Siegel 2014 United States and Possessions auction's section of Postal Stationery Proofs, including Lots 782-5, and 788:

[https://siegelauctions.com/lots.php?year=2014&lot_name=Hawaii%2520\(Postal%2520Card%2520Essays%2520and%2520Proofs\)&start_lot=781&stop_lot=791&sale_name=United%2520States%2520Stamps%2520and%2520Possessions&sale_no=1077](https://siegelauctions.com/lots.php?year=2014&lot_name=Hawaii%2520(Postal%2520Card%2520Essays%2520and%2520Proofs)&start_lot=781&stop_lot=791&sale_name=United%2520States%2520Stamps%2520and%2520Possessions&sale_no=1077)

The 1995 catalogue was produced during the primitive era, so the illustrations were in black & white. Not so the 2014 catalogue illustrations, which used scanning technology and are therefore in dazzling color. Using the Image Magnifier, it does appear that the Lot 784-5 India Proofs are Engraved, though the issued 1¢ card (UX8) was Lithographed. Also, Lot 788 Bond Paper Proof appears to be Lithographed, like the issued 2¢ card (UX9).

Cherrystone 2006 ABNC Archives auction section of Hawaii Postal Stationery Proofs:

https://www.cherrystoneauctions.com/_auction/results.asp?auction=200611&startlot=&searchtext=&country=Hawaii+%2D+Postal+Stationary

The Scott catalogue editors seem to have completely ignored this important offering, which included Plate Proofs of UX1-3 in multiples, demonstrating the printing plate 2x3 format.

Appendix E

Scott #	Scott Descriptions of 1881 Postal Card Proofs and Suggested Replacement Descriptions
[UX1__]	Unlisted in Scott: 1¢ Black, Large Die Proof on India [Siegel 769/3728 – Described as Vignette Trial Color Die Essay] Suggested Description: 1¢ Black, Progressive Die Proof of Indicia on India.

	Explanation: Incomplete Design of Indicia.
UX1P1	<p>Scott: 1¢ Red, Large Die Proof on India [Siegel 769/3726 – Described as Die Proof of Vignette]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Red, Progressive Die Proof of Indicia on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Color as the Issued Card but Incomplete Design – Indicia only.</p>
UX1P3	<p>Scott: 1¢ Red, Plate Proof on India [Siegel 769/3727 – Described as Plate Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Red, Die Proof on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>
UX1TC3a	<p>Scott: 1¢ Green, Plate Proof on India [Siegel 769/3729 – Described as Trial Color Plate Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Green, Trial Color Die Proof on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Design as the Issued Card but Different Color.</p>
[UX1__]	<p>Not listed in Scott: 1¢ Red [Vertical Strip of Three, Cherrystone Nov. 16, 2006/2134 – Described as Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Red, Plate Proof</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>
UX2P3	<p>Scott: 2¢ Black, Plate Proof on India [Siegel 769/3731 – Described as Plate Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 2¢ Black, Die Proof on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>
[UX2__]	<p>Not listed in Scott: 1¢ Black, Proof [Horizontal Pair, Cherrystone Nov. 16, 2006/2133 – Described as Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Black, Plate Proof</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>
UX3P1	<p>Scott: 3¢ Blue Green, Large Die on India [Siegel 1009/861 – Described as Large Die Proof on Card]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 3¢ Blue Green, Progressive Die Proof of Indicia on Card.</p> <p>Explanation: Color as the Issued Card but Incomplete Design – Indicia Only.</p>
UX3P3	<p>Scott: 3¢ Blue Green, Plate Proof on India [Siegel 769/3735 – Described as Plate Proof,]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 3¢ Blue Green, Die Proof on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>
UX3P3	<p>Scott: 3¢ Blue Green, Plate Proof [Vertical Strip of Three, Cherrystone Nov. 16, 2006/2135 – Described as Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 3¢ Blue Green, Plate Proof.</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>

Scott's listings of Postal Card Proofs are often flawed due to misclassification. The listing of Postal Card Proofs includes the 1894 1¢ Iolani Palace #UX8TC3a & b, described as Plate Proofs on India Paper. Both these two items have been sold twice by Siegel, most recently in Sale

#1077 (Lots 784, 785). Looking at these lots on the Siegel website and using the Siegel Image Magnifier, it's obvious that both of these are Engraved, differing from the issued card (Scott #UX8) which is Lithographed. Therefore, technically these are Essays, but it would be perfectly reasonable to call them Progressive Die Proofs, since engraved images would be required in the early stages of producing a lithographic printing plate.

Scott #	Scott Descriptions of 1894 Postal Card Proofs and Suggested Replacement Descriptions
UX8TC3a	<p>Scott: 1¢ Trial Color Proof in Orange on India [Siegel 769/3738, 1077/784 – Described as Trial Color Plate Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Engraved Die Essay (or Progressive Die Proof) in Orange on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Engraved. Issued Card is Lithographed.</p>
UX8TC3b	<p>Scott: 1¢ Trial Color Proof in Brown on India [Siegel 769/3739, 1077/785 – Described as Trial Color Plate Proof]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Engraved Die Essay (or Progressive Die Proof) in Brown on India.</p> <p>Explanation: Engraved. Issued Card is Lithographed.</p>
UX8TC5a	<p>Scott: 1¢ Plate Proof in Orange on Wove</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Lithographed Trial Color Die Proof in Orange on Wove.</p> <p>Explanation: Design as Issued Card.</p>
[UX8__]	<p>Not listed in Scott: 1¢ Red, Proof [Cherrystone Nov. 16, 2006/2136 – Described as on Thick Stock]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 1¢ Red, Progressive Plate Proof</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card, except Address Lines appear drawn by black pencil.</p>
[UX8__]	<p>Not Listed in Scott: 2¢ Green – [Siegel 1077/788 – Described as Proof on Thin Bond]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 2¢ Lithographed Die Proof on Thin Bond.</p> <p>Explanation: Design and Color as the Issued Card.</p>
[UX8__]	<p>Not listed in Scott: 2¢ Green, Proof [Cherrystone Nov. 16, 2006/2136 – Described as on Thick Stock]</p> <p>Suggested Description: 2¢ Green, Progressive Plate Proof</p> <p>Explanation: Not illustrated in the auction catalogue. Design and Color as the Issued Card, but Address Lines may have been drawn by black pencil.</p>

[End]