

HAWAII
 Scott# 56 Price \$
 NH FINE
 Lot# 7631095 gradedstamps.com
 CE



HAWAII
 Scott# 78x3 Price \$
 Shade Range NH
 Lot# 7631099 gradedstamps.com



HAWAII 52/67 Price \$ 1/2
 ELEVEN NH Stamps 60 D.S.F.
 52-56, 58-67, 65 & 67
 Lot# 7631100 gradedstamps.com
 YEE

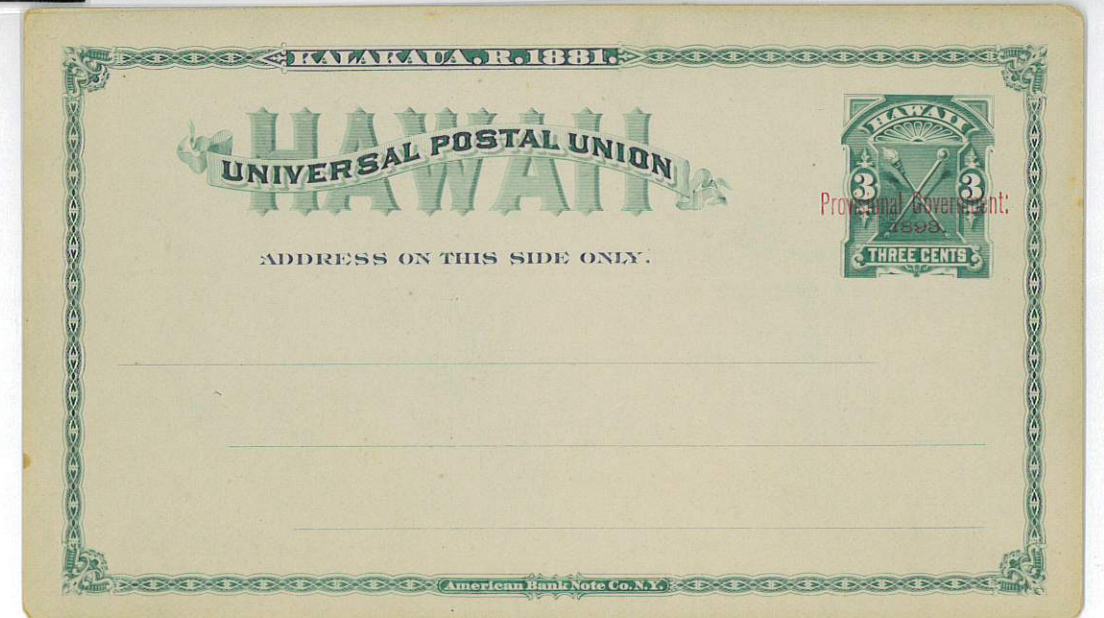


HAWAII
Scott# 56 Price \$
~~90.00~~
Lot# 1311936 gradedstamps.com



HAWAII
Scott# 77 Price \$
98 NH
Lot# 1326364 gradedstamps.com







No. 01311939 2/15/2016



Professional Stamp Experts

P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

gradingmatters.com

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
Scott 67 Hawaii	1893	10c	Vermilion

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."



Shuply

For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01311938 2/15/2016



Professional Stamp Experts

P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

gradingmatters.com

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
Scott 59 Hawaii	1893	5c	Ultramarine

GRADE: VF-XF 85J, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."



Shuply

For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01311937 2/15/2016



Professional Stamp Experts

P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

gradingmatters.com

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
Scott 58 Hawaii	1893	5c	Deep indigo

GRADE: VF 80, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."



Shuply

For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK

No. **01079379****12/29/2006****Professional Stamp Experts**

P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#55	1893	1c	Green

GRADE: XF 90, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., hinged."

*For The Expert Committee*

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK

No. **01079376****12/29/2006****Professional Stamp Experts**

P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#52	1891	2c	Dull violet

GRADE: XF-Sup 95, Mint RG

"it is genuine unused, REGUMMED."

*For The Expert Committee*

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK

No. **01080674****12/29/2006****Professional Stamp Experts**

P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#43	1886	2c	Rose

GRADE: XF-Sup 95, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."

*For The Expert Committee*

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01080673 12/29/2006

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#39	1882	5c	Ultramarine

GRADE: XF-Sup 95, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01079387 12/29/2006

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#32	1866	5c	Blue

GRADE: XF 90, Mint OGh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., hinged, with a tiny paper adherence to face at the lower left."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01079350 12/19/2006

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#78	1894	12c	Blue

GRADE: XF 90, Mint OGh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., hinged, with a blind perf at the bottom."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01030182 12/29/2005
11111111111111111111

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#O3	1896	6c	Deep ultramarine

GRADE: XF 90, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01079373 12/29/2006
11111111111111111111

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#74	1894	1c	Yellow

GRADE: XF-Sup 95, Mint OGph

"it is genuine unused, o.g., previously hinged."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01030172 12/29/2005
11111111111111111111

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#O1	1896	2c	Green

GRADE: XF 90, Mint OGnh

"it is a genuine unused, o.g., never hinged, right margin single."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01030194 12/29/2005
11111111111111111111

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#06	1896	25c	Gray violet

GRADE: VF-XF 85, Mint OGnh

"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."




For The Expert Committee

THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK



No. 01030190 12/29/2005
11111111111111111111

Professional Stamp Experts
P.O. Box 6170, Newport Beach, CA 92658

Expert Committee

We have examined the enclosed item submitted to PSE, of which an image is shown below, and are of the opinion that:

Cat #	Issue	Denom.	Color
HAWAII#05	1896	12c	Orange

GRADE: XF 90, Mint OGnh


"it is genuine unused, o.g., never hinged."




For The Expert Committee


THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRINTED ON WATERMARKED PAPER AND IS NOT VALID WITHOUT WATERMARK

1875-82 Hawaii




#H35
BROWN

King David Kalakaua



#H36
BLACK

Prince Leleiohoku



#H37
BLUE

Princess Likelike



#H38
LILAC ROSE

King David Kalakaua



King Kamehameha V



#H40
BLACK

King David Kalakaua



#H41


Queen Kapiolani

Hawaii

1861-63
Horizontally Laid Paper


1861-63
Vertically Laid Paper

1869 Reissue
Thin Wove Paper




#H27
PALE ROSE

Kamehameha IV



#H28
PALE ROSE

Kamehameha IV



#H29
RED - PERF. 12

Kamehameha IV

1864-71
Perforated 12



Princess Kamamalu



Kamehameha IV



Kamehameha V



Kamehameha V



Mataio Kekuanaoa

1883-91 Hawaii

Princess Miriam Likelike: This 1¢ stamp was first issued for postal purposes on April 1, 1882. The color was blue at first, then a printing was done from the same plate in green. The next printing was blue and issued for philatelic purposes only. The shades of blue varied greatly, the darker shades being the later printings.

King David Kalakaua: Printed by the American Bank Note Company, this 10¢ black stamp was first issued for postal usage on April 1, 1882. It was later reissued for philatelic purposes in November of 1886 and September of 1890.

King David Kalakaua: Elected by legislators, the king's rival throughout the campaign for the throne was Queen Emma Kaleleonalani, the popular wife of Kamehameha IV. She was so popular that when Kalakaua was proclaimed king a riot ensued, destroying the interior of the courthouse in Honolulu. The unruly mob went so far as to throw one of the legislators out a window. After this upheaval, Queen Emma, after some persuasion by foreign diplomats, felt inclined to make a public statement proclaiming herself a subject of King David Kalakaua.

King David Kalakaua: Kalakaua's reign as king was littered with scandalous events, and questionable people were appointed to positions that wielded strong political power. One of these was a man named Walter Murray Gibson. Under Kalakaua's authority, Gibson constructed money-making schemes, some of which had serious repercussions on the natives. The legalization of opium, the sale of public offices, and the breakdown of leper segregation and treatment are just a few of his wrongdoings.

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku: Printed from an unaltered plate made by the National Bank Note Company in 1875, the stamp was issued in Honolulu in November of 1883. The only change was in the color of the stamp, first printed in black and now printed in red lilac. This stamp is exceedingly rare because only 37,500 were ever printed. Of these, 11,250 were overprinted, with the remaining 26,250 without an overprint.

Statue of Kamehameha I: To commemorate Captain Cook's discovery of the Sandwich Islands 100 years previous, a statue was built to honor the event. American sculptor T.R. Gould was residing in Italy when his services were rendered. The statue was lost at sea near the Falkland Islands. After a replica was made it was unveiled in Honolulu, where it remains today. The original statue was recovered and was set up in Kohala, Hawaii, Kamehameha's homeland.

King William Lunalilo: The issue of a reciprocity treaty was the most important political issue in this

king's reign. The sugar-growers of the islands needed the treaty to be passed to make their sugar prices competitive with sugar grown in the U.S. At the time, the U.S. would not pass a reciprocity treaty without the cession of Pearl Harbor. The harbor was critical to the defense of the west coast, and the U.S. would also guarantee the safety of the Sandwich Islands as long as it could use this harbor. Island natives were adamantly opposed to the cession of any of their lands to foreigners. The issue of reciprocity was not settled during the king's brief reign.

Queen Kaleleonalani: Also known as Queen Emma, she was married to Kamehameha IV until his death in 1863. Being of both Hawaiian and English descent, Emma was strongly influenced by her English education and upbringing. She was partially responsible for the introduction of the Episcopal Church to the islands. As American presence became more prominent in the later years of the kingdom, Queen Emma spoke out against it. She was staunchly for retaining her country's independence.

King Kamehameha IV: Known as Alexander Lunalilo, this king had bouts of drunkenness. In one of these episodes, he shot a man in the chest at close range. He suspected the man of having an affair with his beloved Queen Emma. After it became apparent to him that the two were innocent, he felt remorse over his behavior. He had thoughts of abdicating the throne. His advisors would not hear of it, and he was never prosecuted in any way for his behavior.

King Kamehameha IV: This handsome king supported British influence in the islands. In his youth, he took a trip with his older brother, later to become Kamehameha V. He toured the U.S. and England, and was most impressed with England. While in the U.S., he and his brother had been mistaken for Negroes. As a result of this visit, the king had an immense dislike for the American institution of slavery. The king married Emma, who came from both English and Hawaiian descent so his support for England is understandable.

Queen Liliuokalani: Liliuokalani was determined to rule the Sandwich Islands with a strong hand. She did not like the liberal constitution in existence at the time of her ascension to the throne but swore to uphold it. She wanted the power of government returned to the monarchy. When she came into power, she signed an opium bill. Acts like these brought about the downfall of the monarchy.

King Kamehameha V: With his brother Kamehameha IV, Lot Kamehameha V shared the enthusiasm for English ways. Unlike his brother, however, he did not believe in democratic ideals. He made it clear that he wanted to keep the power of government entirely under his control.

1875-82 Hawaii

King David Kalakaua: King William Lunalilo died on February 3, 1874, without naming an heir to the throne. About an hour after the king's death, the Legislative Assembly ordered a special meeting to be held February 12. A campaign for the throne began on February 4. The competitors for the throne were David Kalakaua, who ran against Lunalilo in the previous election, and Queen Emma, the popular wife of Kamehameha IV. The legislature, which favored the American interest in the islands, elected Kalakaua to the throne by a vote of 39 to 6 on February 12.

Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku: On the same day that King David Kalakaua took the throne, he named his younger brother, Prince Leleiohoku, as his successor. This act was to insure the government would be controlled by the same dynasty after the king's death. The plan failed, however, when the young prince died in 1877. This had an impact on the future of the monarchy, because Leleiohoku was immensely popular among the Hawaiians, and he would surely have had strong support from native islanders.

Princess Likelike: Also known as Mrs. Archibald Cleghorn, Princess Likelike was the mother to the cherished Princess Kaiulani. She and her husband had an elegant estate at Waikiki called Ainahau, in which they entertained literary great Robert Louis Stevenson.

King David Kalakaua: Once Kalakaua was elected, the use of the Kamehameha V portraits on stamps issued for postal purposes was discontinued. The Kamehameha V portraits and other previous issues

were frequently reissued for philatelic reasons, by the collector-conscious postmasters in Honolulu.

Kamehameha V: Also known as Lot Kamehameha, the king was appointed to his position, because prior to the death of Kamehameha IV, no provision for an heir to the throne had been made. He was also a strong nativist, meaning he believed Hawaiians should retain control of their lands without excessive foreign influence. Lot was well-educated by Protestant missionaries, like much of the royal family. Despite this, he was a strong supporter of the English, and developed a dislike of his former teachers' beliefs.

King David Kalakaua: In a speech to the people of Hawaii, King Kalakaua stated these objectives: "...the increase of the nation, there may be secured both the stability of the Government and the national independence...The increase of the people; the advancement of agriculture and commerce; these are the objects which my Government will mainly strive to accomplish." The population of native islanders had dwindled ever since the *haole*, or white man, first came to the islands. Every ruler of the Sandwich Islands since Kamehameha I had to contend with this dilemma.

Queen Kapiolani: The wife of David Kalakaua, Queen Kapiolani was the first and only queen of Hawaii to be crowned. The royal celebration took place on February 12, 1883, the ninth anniversary of the election of King Kalakaua, at the newly erected Iolani Palace. While queen, Kapiolani took a trip to the United States and was a guest of President Cleveland and his wife.

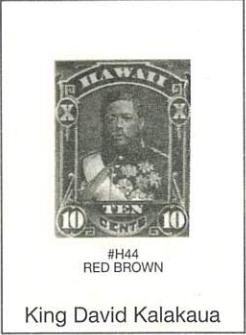
1883-86 Hawaii



Princess Likelike



King David Kalakaua



King David Kalakaua



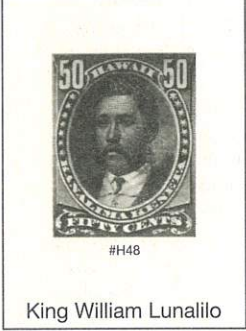
King David Kalakaua



Prince Leleiohoku



Statue of Kamehameha I



King William Lunalilo



Queen Kaleleonalani

1886-91
Imperforate



Kamehameha IV



Kamehameha IV

Perforated 12



Queen Liliuokalani



King Kamehameha V

1893 Hawaii The Provisional Government

Queen Liliuokalani took the throne at a turbulent time in Hawaii's history. An economic depression was caused by the passage of the McKinley bill in the U.S. This bill made the price of Hawaiian sugar uncompetitive with sugar grown in the U.S. The sugar growers were very often prominent foreign businessmen, and they were often involved in the Hawaiian government for the specific purpose of protecting their own interests. Most of these businessmen favored annexation to the U.S. for economic reasons.

When the queen attempted to put her own constitution into effect, some businessmen formed an annexation club. This later became the Committee of Safety. The changes to her constitution were considered revolutionary. The most radical of these were: cabinet ministers were to serve "during the queen's pleasure," only male Hawaiian-born or naturalized subjects were allowed to vote, and nobles were appointed for life by the queen. If this constitution had passed, the queen would have almost total control over the political affairs of the country, and the legislators' powers would be severely limited. *Haoles*, or white men, had become accustomed to running the Hawaiian government under the previous sovereigns.

The queen's actions caused a panic among the businessmen in the community. The Committee of Safety was formed, mainly made up of annexationists opposing the queen. The Committee of Safety determined that the queen's actions were a detriment to society, and called upon the United States for assistance in securing the public well-being.

Members of the committee obtained U.S. authority to set up a provisional government, and they wasted no time in doing so. A U.S. ship called the *Boston* was in Honolulu's harbor at the time. Troops from the *Boston* took possession of the government office building, the Aliiolani Hale, on January 17, 1892. The provisional government was in place the next day.

On May 20, 1893, the stamps of the Kingdom of Hawaii went on sale with the overprint of "Provisional GOVT. 1893." The newly appointed Postmaster General was Joseph M. Oat. Oat's predecessor, Walter Hill, was ousted from his position. Overprinting of the stamps was done with great haste by the Hawaiian Gazette Co. There was a strong demand for the overprinted stamps, and the 2¢ bright vermillion sold out on the first day it was placed on sale.



1893 Hawaii
Overprinted in Red



Princess Kamamalu



Princess Likelike



Princess Likelike



King David Kalakaua



Queen Liliuokalani



Kamehameha V



Kamehameha V



Kamehameha V



King Kalakaua



#H62
BLACK
Prince Leleiohoku



Prince Leleiohoku



#H64
Statue of Kamehameha I

1893 Hawaii The Provisional Government

Queen Liliuokalani took the throne at a turbulent time in Hawaii's history. An economic depression was caused by the passage of the McKinley bill in the U.S. This bill made the price of Hawaiian sugar uncompetitive with sugar grown in the U.S. The sugar growers were very often prominent foreign businessmen, and they were often involved in the Hawaiian government for the specific purpose of protecting their own interests. Most of these businessmen favored annexation to the U.S. for economic reasons.

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The Philatelic Foundation
70 West 40th Street • 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018
EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 464587
05/07/2008

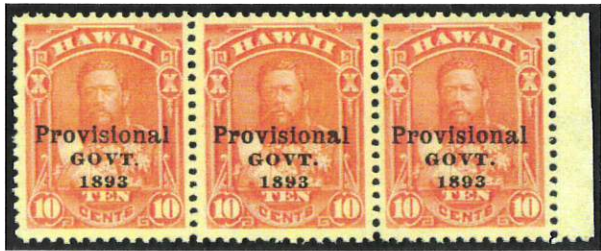
We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and *described by the applicant* as follows:

Country: HAWAII

Cat. No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
67	1893	10¢	vermilion

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

UNUSED, OG RIGHT MARGIN HORIZONTAL STRIP OF THREE.
AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:
IT IS GENUINE, NEVER HINGED. *****



464587

[Signature]
For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

F 171991

Sergio Sismondo

Philatelic Expert
Syracuse, New York & Ottawa, Canada

Syracuse, New York, 2004.02.03.

HAWAII, 1893.

I have examined the postage stamp issued by the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893, "**Queen Emma Kaleleonalani**" 1 dollar rose red, perforated 12, on medium white wove paper without watermark, overprinted in black in three lines "**Provisional GOVT. 1893**", Scott Catalogue #73, unused, a colour reproduction of which is below, magnified to 125% of true size, and am of the opinion that:

The stamp is **genuine in all respects**, unused, with original gum, lightly hinged, with fresh colour, exceptionally well centered, and is entirely free from faults or repairs at the time of examination. I have signed it.

Sergio Sismondo.

[Signature]



AMERICAN HELVETIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY • AMERICAN PHILATELIC CONGRESS • AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY • AMERICAN SOCIETY OF POLAR PHILATELISTS • AMERICAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION • ASSOCIAZIONE FILATELISTI ITALIANI PROFESSIONISTI • AUSTRALIAN STATES STUDY CIRCLE • BRAZIL PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION • BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP • BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY • CANADIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN • CANADIAN STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION • CEYLON STUDY CIRCLE • CHAMBRE S. FRANCAISE de NEGOTIANTS ET EXPERTS EN PHILATIE • CHINA STAMP SOCIETY • COLLECTORS CLUB OF NEW YORK • COPAPHIL • DISINFECTED MAIL STUDY CIRCLE • FRANCE AND COLONIES PHILATELIC SOCIETY • HELLENIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA • INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR JAPANESE PHILATELY • INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PORTUGUESE PHILATELY • IRAN PHILATELIC STUDY CIRCLE • ITALY AND COLONIES STUDY CIRCLE • MOROCCO & TUNISIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY • NATIONAL STAMP DEALERS ASSOCIATION • OTTOMAN AND NEAR EAST PHILATELIC SOCIETY • PHILATELIC TRADERS SOCIETY • P.S.G. SOUTHERN AFRICA • POLAR POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN • POSTAL HISTORY FOUNDATION • ROSSICA • R.P.S. CANADA • ST. HELENA, ASCENSION and TRISTAN da CUNHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY • SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB • SCHWEIZERISCHE VEREINIGUNG FÜR POSTGESCHICHTE • SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIAN SPECIALISTS • SOCIETY FOR THAI PHILATELY • UNIONE FILATELICA LOMBARDA • UNITED STATES PHILATELIC CLASSICS SOCIETY • WEST AFRICA STUDY CIRCLE • WESTERN AUSTRALIA STUDY GROUP

1893 Hawaii Overprinted in Black



Kamehameha IV



King David Kalakaua



King David Kalakaua



#H68
RED BROWN

King David Kalakaua



#H69

Prince Leleiohoku



Queen Kapiolani



#H71

Mataio Kekuanaoa



King William Lunalilo



Queen Kaleleonalani

Cert No. 0571965

5/12/2016



PHILATELIC STAMP AUTHENTICATION AND GRADING

www.psaginc.com

EXPERT COMMITTEE OPINION:

Grade: 98J og NH

Cat#	Issue	Denom.	Shade
HI #67	1893	10c	Vermilion

"it is genuine unused, og never hinged"



Acting Committee Chairman

1894-99 Hawaii

In 1893, an ad was placed in the *Commercial Advertiser* for the purpose of obtaining new stamp designs for the newly-created Provisional Government of Hawaii. The winner of the contest, E.W. Holdsworth of Honolulu, was to receive \$10 for each design that was accepted. The result of the contest were these beautiful pictorial issues.

The Hawaiian Coat of Arms: This tropical location's coat of arms graces the design of this 1¢ stamp. It was first printed in yellow by the American Bank Note Company in New York.

View of Honolulu: Meaning "sheltered bay" in Hawaiian, Honolulu remains the capital city of Hawaii to this day. Located on the beautiful island of Oahu, Honolulu has been a hub of activity throughout Hawaiian history.

Kamehameha I: The first Hawaiian chief to unite the islands of Hawaii, Kamehameha the Great was to be the role model for the Hawaiian monarchy. Throughout the period of discovery by whites, Kamehameha I did not succumb to foreign rule or colonization. In fact, he often had white men, or *haoles*, in his employ.

Star and Palms: Perhaps the significance of the star as the central element of this stamp's design is Hawaii's desire to become a part of the United States. The palms indicate the beauty this island paradise had to offer the U.S.

"Arawa": This is the only stamp in Hawaiian history with the word "republic" on it. The republic of Hawaii lasted only six years. It was established on July 4, 1894, by the preceding provisional government's congress. The main purpose of the republic was to give an appearance of stability to Hawaii's government and to prepare the country for annexation to the U.S.

President S.B. Dole: The first and only president of Hawaii, Sanford B. Dole served for six years in the republic. Elected by legislators in 1894, Dole was a judge who had previously served in Queen Liliuokalani's cabinet. He played an instrumental role in the revolution of 1893, in which the queen had been deposed.

The stamps of 1899 were the last ordinary postage stamps issued by the independent government of Hawaii. In 1898, the Universal Postal Union decided on uniform colors for 1¢, 2¢, and 5¢ stamps. These stamps were issued to comply with the Universal Postal Union's regulations. The supply of stamps that was not sold to collectors or patrons was burned in Washington in 1901.



1894 Hawaii



Coat of Arms



View of Honolulu



Statue of Kamehameha I



Star and Palms



"Arawa"



President S.B. Dole

1899 Hawaii



Coat of Arms



View of Honolulu



Statue of Kamehameha I

1896 Official Stamps of Hawaii

Lorrin Andrews Thurston was a descendent of American missionaries, and was raised on the island of Oahu. He was educated by missionaries in Hawaii, then went to America to earn his law degree at Columbia University. After receiving his degree, Thurston returned to Hawaii, and embarked on his long career in Hawaiian politics.

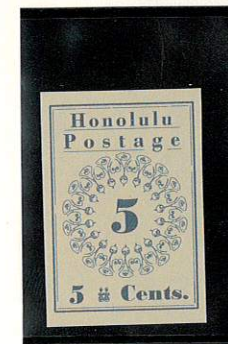
Originally a member of King David Kalakaua's cabinet, Thurston came to dislike the king and his policies. An outspoken leader in the revolution of 1893 against Queen Liliuokalani, Thurston started an annexation club with other prominent businessmen in the Hawaiian community. The club was started in secret to avoid persecution from the existing monarchical government.

Following the queen's announcement of a new constitution, the annexation club, which had since become the Committee of Safety, went into action. It obtained permission from the U.S. government to use U.S. forces to maintain control of the islands. The queen's constitution was considered unreasonable by the committee, and the annexationists demanded immediate action. After U.S. troops landed in Honolulu, Thurston drafted a constitution for a provisional government modeled after that of the United States.

Thurston later went to the U.S., seeking support for the annexation of Hawaii. He was not well received by the Cleveland administration. While President Harrison had been in office, Thurston was promised support for annexation of the islands to the U.S. Undaunted, Thurston continued in his quest for Hawaiian statehood.

The provisional government lacked the appearance of stability longed for by Thurston and other businessmen on the islands. A republic was set up with Thurston and President S.B. Dole leading the way. Thurston helped to develop the constitution of the new republic.

The official stamps on the opposite page were printed at a quantity of only 10,000 for each denomination. Their purpose was to carry mail for government agencies. They were also sold to collectors at face value, and the remainder of the stamps not used were sold to a speculative buyer.



1896 Official Stamps of Hawaii



Lorrin Andrews Thurston



Lorrin Andrews Thurston



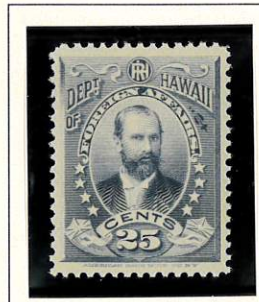
Lorrin Andrews Thurston



Lorrin Andrews Thurston



Lorrin Andrews Thurston



Lorrin Andrews Thurston

1877-1894 Revenue Stamps

These beautifully engraved stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company. The purpose of revenue stamps is to apply a tax (duty) on a specific item purchased. A person buying anything from playing cards to opium would pay a fee to the government. The denomination on the stamp would determine the amount paid to the government.

The main purpose of these particular stamps was to tax the sale of opium. With the introduction of Chinese labor came the habit of smoking opium. The question of legalizing opium had been a controversial policy in the Hawaiian government since the introduction of the drug to the islands.

The licensing of the sale of opium was permitted at the whim of legislators and the ruling sovereign. It was first introduced under King David Kalakaua's reign. He was later accused of receiving a bribe relating to the granting of the opium monopoly license. It was the general consensus that he was guilty of this. He is said to have received \$71,000 as a "present" for granting a specific party the opium monopoly license. He did not grant the license to this party, and it was suggested he received a better "present" from someone else. There is a great deal of sworn testimony to this affect from the individual who gave the king the \$71,000, but there were no repercussions from the testimony, and the money was not returned. The legislature later repealed Kalakaua's opium bill.

Under Queen Liliuokalani's regime, opium was legalized for a short time. The reason it was passed through the legislators was that they believed licensing was the only way to solve the trafficking problem. They believed the practice of bringing drugs into the country illegally would not stop. It seemed to them the best remedy for the situation was to license the drug, so it could be better controlled by the government.

The sale of liquor, another frequently taxed item, had a fair amount of historical significance on Hawaiian society. It was legalized on the whim of the monarch, or other legislative bodies in power at the time. The issue of legality changed with different administrations. Prohibition was sometimes practiced. At first, a ban on importation of strong liquors such as whiskey and brandy was imposed. Then it was simply "controlled" as those in power saw fit. The only alcoholic beverage known to Hawaiians before the whites came to the islands was *awa*, made from the root of a pepper plant. With the *haoles*, or white men, came the importation of strong liquor. The natives of the island were used to a much milder narcotic in their *awa* and the affect of liquor on their sheltered society was detrimental. Several of the monarchs themselves were given to drinking binges. As their society matured, and Hawaiians became more educated, the people could deal with this new drug more effectively.



1877-94 Revenue Stamps



25¢ green



50¢ yellow orange



\$1 black



\$5 vermillion & violet blue



#HR5

\$10 reddish brown & green



\$50 slate blue & carmine



20¢ on 25¢ green



20¢ on 25¢ green

1894-1913 Revenue Stamps

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The Philatelic Foundation

70 West 40th Street • 15th Floor
New York, NY 10018
EXPERT COMMITTEE

No. 473731

02/17/2009

We have examined the enclosed item, of which a photograph is attached, and *described by the applicant* as follows:

Country: HAWAII

Cat. No.	Issue	Denom.	Color
R14	1913	\$1.00	black

Scott's unless otherwise specified.

UNUSED, OG

AND WE ARE OF THE OPINION THAT:

IT IS GENUINE, NEVER HINGED. *****



473731

For The Expert Committee
Chairman

Photocopies of this Certificate are not valid.

F 201696

1894-1913 Revenue Stamps



20c red



25c violet brown



\$1 dark blue



\$50 slate blue & carmine



50c yellow orange



\$1 black



\$5 vermillion & violet blue



\$10 reddish brown & green

A960

382481

184-09000-102186

5355 Hawaii 田 ★ ★ 80, Cplt Sheet of 50, F-VF,
OG, NH, few minor perf seps, light diag cr in R selv
Cat \$225 (PH)....\$180



AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, NEW YORK

