Until 1893, Hawaii was an independent Kingdom. From 1893-1898 it was a republic The United States annexed Hawaii in 1898, and it became a Territory on April 30, 1900 Hawaiian stamps remained in use through June 13, 1900, and were replaced by US postage stamps on June 14. In 1959 Hawaii became the 50th US State consisting of about 20 islands in the mid-Pacific about 2300 miles southwest of San Francisco.

#### Missonary Issue

Hawaii's first stamps are known as the Missionary Issue. Four stamps of three values - 2¢, 5¢ and 13¢ - comprise the issue, all printed locally by letterpress at the Government Printing Office. Missionaries are assigned Hawaii Nos. 1-4 by Scott Catalogue. The first three stamps in the issue were announced for sale on October 1, 1851, at the Honolulu and Lahaina post offices. By early April, 1852, the fourth stamp was printed to correct confusion and state clearly the 13¢ value was to pay both Hawaiian and United States postage through to any East Coast United States destination.



2 Cents blue



5 Cents blue



13 Cents blue



13 Cents blue

#### Boston Engraved Issue

Hawaii's second issue was produced by intaglio printing in Boston, thus the name Boston Engraved. They are assigned Hawaii Nos. 5-9 in Scott Catalogue. Only two denominations were printed, 5¢ and 13¢. The 5¢ value paid the Hawaiian domestic foreign mail charge to handle a letter and deliver it to a ship bound for San Francisco. The 13¢ value paid both the Hawaiian 5¢ rate and the United States 6¢ rate from San Francisco to the Eastern States plus the 2¢ ship fee paid to the captain of the vessel carrying the mail to San Francisco.



5 Cents blue



13 Cents dark red

#### Numeral Issue

Philatelic writers of the 19th Century labeled Hawaii's Numeral Issue the plain border numerals to distinuish them from the fancy bordered Missionaries. Early collectors recognized the many varieties presented in these stamps and began to plate them - assigning each stamp to its proper position on the ten subject plate of moveable type. This exercise is challenging because moveable type shifted in the frame and, compounding the problem, the printer disassembled the frame whenever a value change was made and things never got back quite the way they were.



1c light blue 12



2c light blue 13



2c black on greenish blue 14



1c black on greyish 15



2c black on greyish 16



2c dark blue on bluish 17



2c black on blue grey



1c black 19



2c black 20

### **Numeral Issue Continued**



5c blue



5c blue 22



1c black



2c black 24



1c dark blue



2c dark blue

Boston Lithograph Issue

By 1861, Hawaiian postal officials were confident the  $2\phi$  domestic rate would be retained so they decided to replace the  $2\phi$  Numerals with a more finished stamp. Because these new stamps were printed by a Boston printer using lithography, they and their engraved re-issues and engraved imitations are known collectively as the Boston Lithographs.

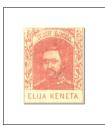
1861-63



2c pale rose 27



2c carmine rose



2c pale rose 28



2c carmine rose

1869 RE-ISSUE Thin Wove Paper



2c rec

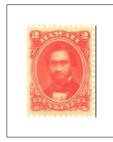
Bank Note Issue

Stung by criticism of their stamps in the philatelic press, the Hawaiian post office determined to obtain more finished stamps from the United States. Borrowing much of the design concept from the the Nova Scotia 10¢ stamp (Nova Scotia Scott No. 12), William J. Irwin, a clerk in the Honolulu post office, created a 2¢ orange red stamp featuring a portait of King Kamehameha IV. Postmaster General David Kalakaua, ordered the stamp from the National Bank Note Company of New York, and directed they be perforated, if it would cause little extra cost. The first of the Bank Note Issue, the Engraved Perforated Royal Portrait Stamps, thus came to be. This issue, if it can be called such despite its long period and varied designs, began with the 1864 2¢ orange red Kamehameha IV stamp and ends with the 1891, 2¢ dull violet Queen Liliuokalani stamp.

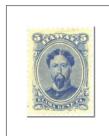
1864-66







2c rose vermillion



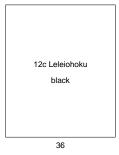
5c blue 32

1875

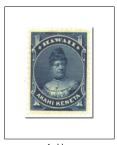




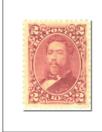




1882



1c blue 37



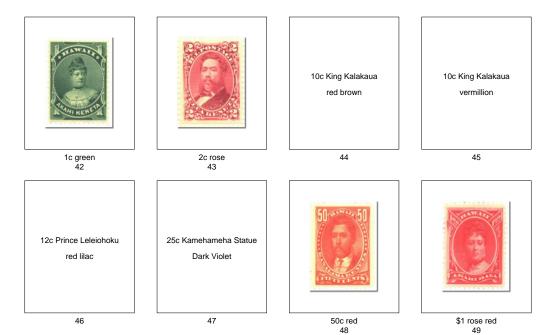
2c lilac rose 38



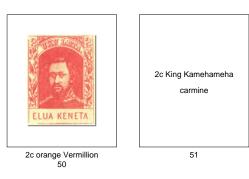




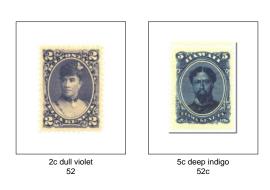
Bank Note Issue Continued 1883-86



1886-89 Reproduction and Reprint



1890-91



### PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ISSUE OF 1893

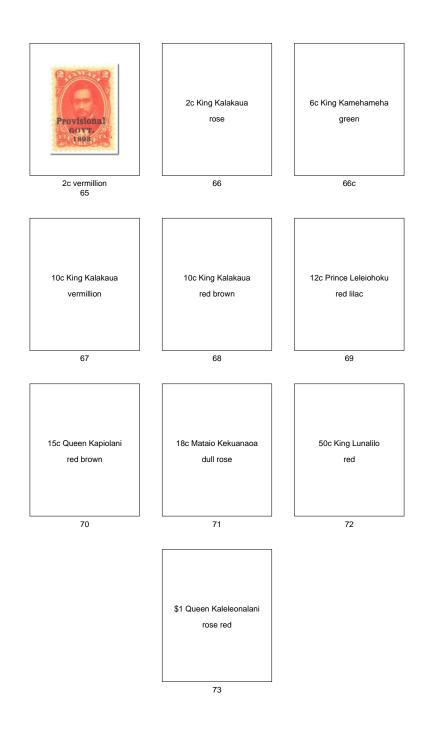
Queen Liliuokalani was deposed in a bloodless revolution on January 17, 1893. Hawaii's new leaders created a provisional government and sought quick annexation to the United States but politics in America got in the way when a new administration was inaugurated, sympathetic to the Hawaiian royalty. As the weeks passed, it became evident the provisional government would need to govern rather than be a temporary caretaker.



### Stamps of 1864-91. Overprinted in red

	1c Princess Likelike blue	1c Princess Likelike green	2c King Kalakaua brown	2c Queen Liluokalani dull violet
1c purple 53	54	55	56	57
5c King Kamehameha deep indigo	5c King Kamehameha ultramarine	6c King Kamehameha green	10c King Kalakaua black	10c King Kalakaua red brown
58	59	60	61	61B
	12c Prince Leleiohoku black	12c Prince Leleiohoku red lilac	25c Kamehameha Statue Dark Violet	

# PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ISSUE OF 1893 CONTINUED Stamps of 1864-91. Overprinted in black



#### PICTORIAL ISSUE

Three different governments issued the nine stamps of the Pictorial Issue. The first five stamps were issued by the Provisional Government, created in 1893 to provide an interim government following the revolution of January 17. The Republic of Hawaii was established July 4, 1894, and the twelve cents stamp was issued by the Republic of Hawaii on October 27, 1894. The twelve cents stamp is the only one of these nine stamps to bear the name Republic of Hawaii. Hawaii was annexed to the United States on August 12, 1898. After annexation, the formerly independent Republic of Hawaii continued to exist as a United States possession for purposes of conducting all internal affairs, including the operation of its independent postal service. The Republic of Hawaii as a possession of the United States ceased when Territorial status was established on June 14, 1900. The final three Pictorial stamps were issued by the Republic of Hawaii a possession of the United States Republic of Hawaii, a possession of the United States.



1c yellow 74





2c brown



10c yellow green 77



12c blue



25c deep blue 79

1899



1c dark green



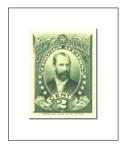


2c rose 81

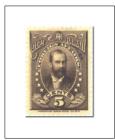
#### OFFICIAL STAMPS

While Hawaii lobbied for annexation in Washington, D.C., an idea was born to print stamps for the Hawaiian Department of Foreign Affairs. At the time these stamps were issued on January 28, 1897, the prospect for annexation was dimmed by opposition of President Grover Cleveland. Indeed, there is a rub-it-in-your-face aspect of these stamps. The central portrait features Lorrin Andrews Thurston, Hawaii's former minister plenipotentiary who had antogonized President Cleveland by his aggressive pursuit of annexation. Placing Thurston's portrait on the stamps communicated Hawaii's resolve to win annexation.

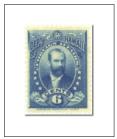
Six stamps printed by the American Bank Note Company make up this issue, all bearing the same design, made by Maj. G. C. Potter, Chief Clerk of the Office of Foreign Affairs:



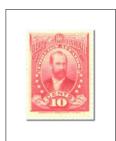
2c green O1



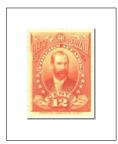
5c black brown



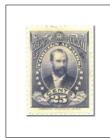
6c deep ultramarine O3



10c bright rose O4



12c orange O5



25c grey violet

#### **REVENUE STAMPS**

Hawaii's first adhesive revenue stamps were issued December 22, 1876, to pay newly enacted taxes on deeds, agreements, bills of lading and various other instruments and contracts. Taxes had been a part of Hawaiian society since long before 1876. Sometime around 1850, someone conceived the idea to apply a seal to any taxable document to show the tax was paid. The Stamp Duty Act of 1876 taxed many more kind of instruments than were taxed previously and also authorized the printing of adhesive stamps to use as evidence of tax payment. During the next twenty-five years, Hawaii's governance transferred from a monarchy to a republic and then to a United States Territory. Revenue stamps were printed by each of these governments.



25c green R1



50c yellow orange R2



\$1 black R3



\$5 vermillion & violet blue



\$10 reddish brown & green R5



\$50 slate blue & carmine

### REVENUE STAMPS CONTINUED

#### 1893-94



20c surcharge on 25c green R7



inverted surcharge R7a



20c surcharge on 25c green R8

1894



20c red R9



25c violet brown R10



\$1 dark blue R11

REVENUE STAMPS CONTINUED



\$50 slate blue & carmine R12



50c yellow orange R13



\$1 black R14



\$5 vermillion & violet blue R15



\$10 reddish brown & green R16