

HAWAII
Oahu

Honolulu
14 July 1900
24 July 1900

Mrs Jane Cassara



*Missionary N. Y. P. Society
46 Catherine Street
New York City
U. S. A.*

CASTLE & COOKE, LTD.
HONOLULU, H. I.



Dr. B. D. Bond,

Kohala,

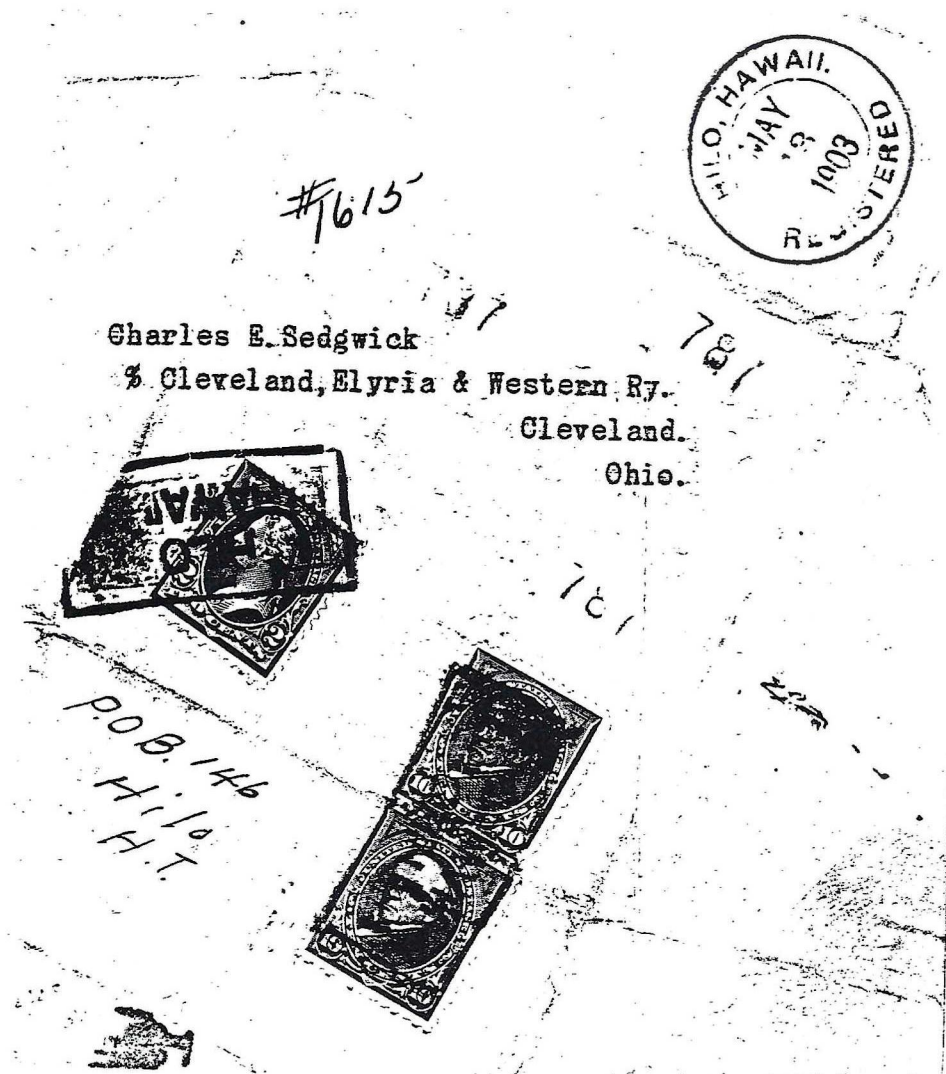
Hawaii.

On 30 April 1900, it was announced that Hawaiian stamps would become invalid and U.S. postage be required as of 14 June when the Territory of Hawaii was to be formally established. (However, stamps and postal stationery in the hands of the public could be exchanged for valid U.S. postal paper during the ensuing six months.)

Early U.S. postmarks used in the Hawaiian Islands for ordinary post cards and letters were single ring duplexes with the name of the town and "H. ISLS." in the circle and the name of the particular island in the killer. Mail to and from the Territory of Hawaii was subject to U.S. domestic rates. Thus, the upper cover was overfranked by the sender -- probably due to force of habit because the rate for letters to the U.S. had been 5 cents for many years.

HAWAII
Island of Hawaii

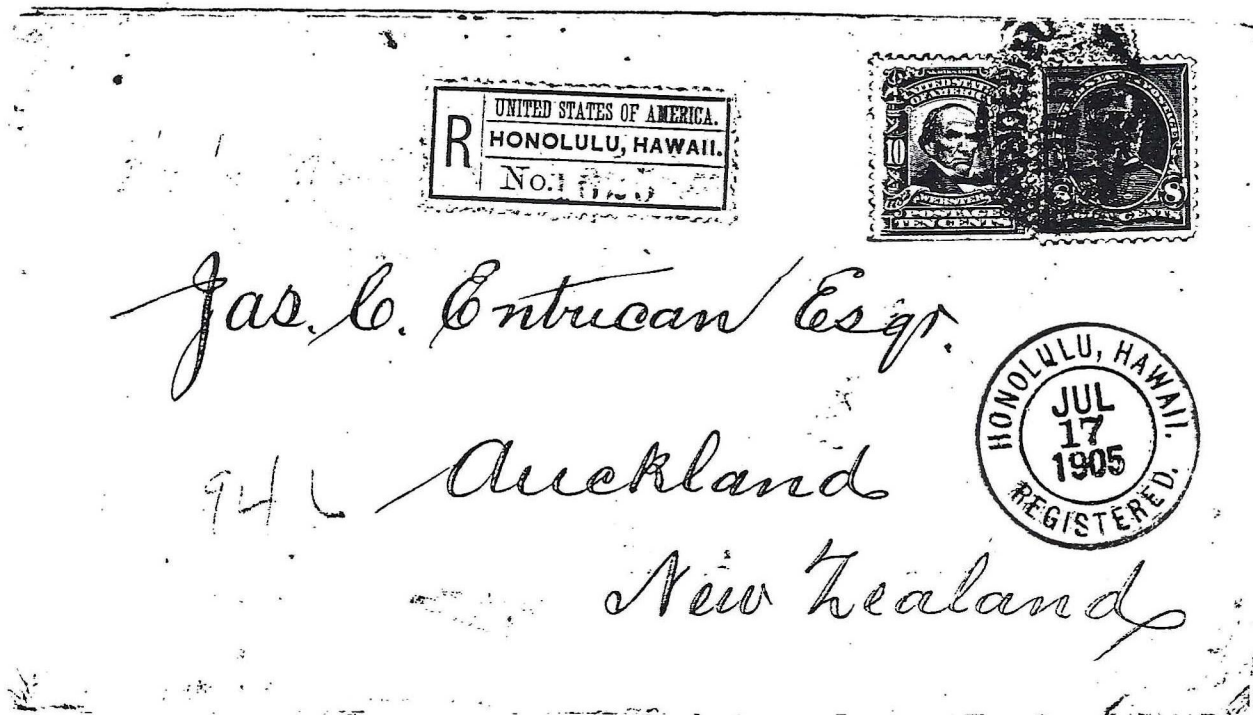
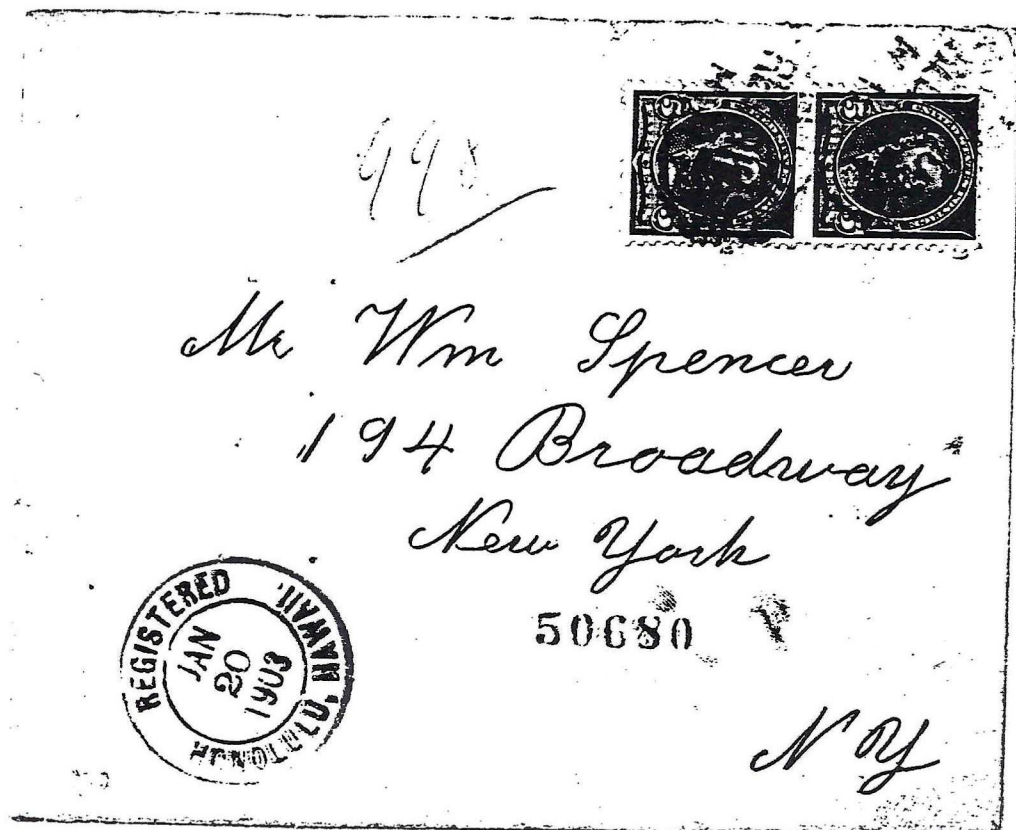
Hilo
13 May 1903



Registered package wrapping postmarked with double ring Registration cds. Stamps are cancelled with boxed "Hilo, Hawaii" killer in accordance with USPOD regulations requiring that datestamps not be used to cancel the postage on registered and 4th class mail.

HAWAII
Oahu

Honolulu
20 January 1903
17 July 1905



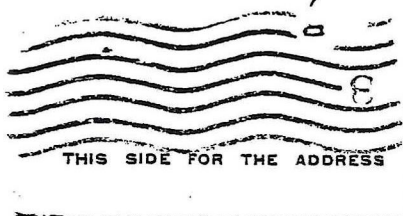
Early Registered mail from the Hawaiian Islands was postmarked with a double ring cds, of which two types are shown above. Stamps on both covers are cancelled with an oval "Honolulu" killer. The registration label affixed to the lower cover is uncommon.

HAWAII
Midway

Midway Island
10 May 1905
12 September 1905
17 December 1913



Doctor Davidson
37 Montgomery St-



POSTAL CARD - CARTE POSTALE



Miss Margaret Williams

South
San Francisco
California



A. B. Bailey Esq
Bailey Museum of Natural History
Newport News
Va

Made in Germany.

Midway Island is located at the far end of the Hawaiian chain, some 1,150 miles northwest of Honolulu. It was discovered by Americans in 1859 and formally annexed in 1867. The U. S. *Postal Guides* indicate that a post office was opened on Midway on 13 June 1903 and closed on 30 June 1918.

The Midway Island/H. Isls. duplex postmark is uncommon. Only eleven examples (three of which are in the state archives) were reported by Murphy, with dates of usage from 24 October 1904 through 31 March 1913. The cover above is obviously a twelfth example, extending the latest recorded date by nine months.

HAWAII
Oahu
Hawaii
Oahu

Marine-Schiffspost No. 67
15 August 1915

Hilo
28 August 1916

Schofield Barracks
26 May 1917

CARTE POSTALE

POSTAL CARD

Private Mailing Card

CORRESPONDENCE SPACE

SPACE FOR THE ADDRESS

PLACE
STAMP HERE

DOMESTIC
ONE CENT
FOREIGN
TWO CENTS

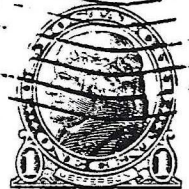
A VIEW OF HONOLULU. Honolulu is a charming picturesque city, alluring in its wealth of tropical vegetation. It is built upon low ground, with towering hills at the back and a delightful sea in front. The streets are wide and irregular, but remarkably well paved and kept; and the buildings in the main are substantial and of modern construction. Honolulu contains fine stores, hotels and residences, such as are found in any large American city.

Published by the Island Curio Co., Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

*In my opinion
this is
from Rodick
L. H. Geier*

Franklin P. Grant

HILO
AUG 28-16
10-30 AM
HAWAII



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Frank

PRISONER OF WAR

German Prison Camp,
Hawaiian Department

CENSORED

Mrs. P. Rodick

Kuanu Avenue

Honolulu T.H.

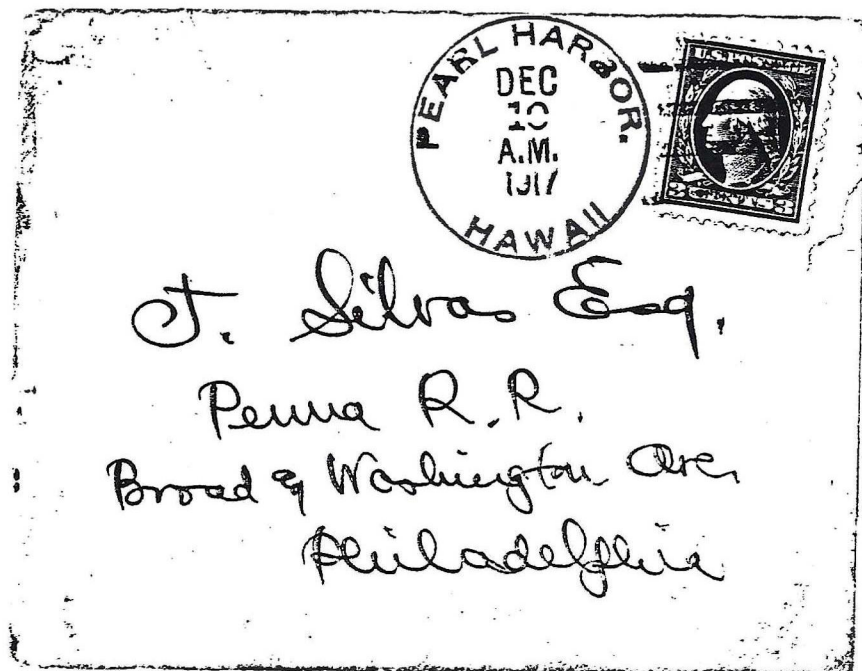


*big
ke
1/10 Olden
Bres...*

Not directly involved in World War I, Hawaii did serve as the internment location of German naval vessels. At the outbreak of war in Europe, the auxiliary cruiser S.M.S. Geier was a patrol ship off the East Coast of Africa. The collier O.J.D. Ahlers, based in Tsingtau, was sent out to refuel Admiral Graf Spee's squadron near Tahiti. Eluding capture by the Allies, the two ships reached the neutral ports of Honolulu and Hilo. The Geier had an on-board post office, but not the Ahlers, so the lower card used the U.S. post office. With the declaration of war by the U.S. in April 1917, German internees became POW's and were transferred to Fort Castner for the duration.

HAWAII
Oahu

Pearl Harbor
10 December 1917



In 1887, the King of Hawaii granted the United States the exclusive right to enter Pearl Harbor and maintain a naval coaling and repair station there. The construction of a major naval base there was authorized by Congress in 1908 and it eventually became the headquarters for the U. S. Pacific Fleet. Although Hawaii was little involved in World War I, there was sufficient demand for postal service that a separate postal station was established.

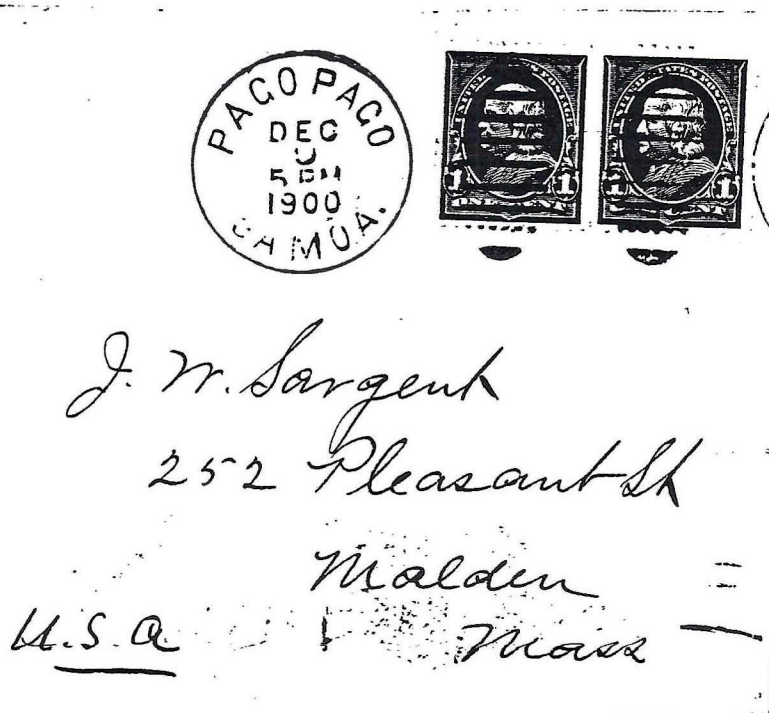
SAMOA

Samoa was formerly an independent kingdom comprising seven islands located some 2,300 miles southwest of Hawaii. Internal dissension caused Britain, Germany and the United States to intervene in the late 1890s. This resulted in partitioning the territory, with the Germans taking the western islands and the United States the eastern group on 2 December 1899.

Tutuila

Pago Pago
9 December 1900

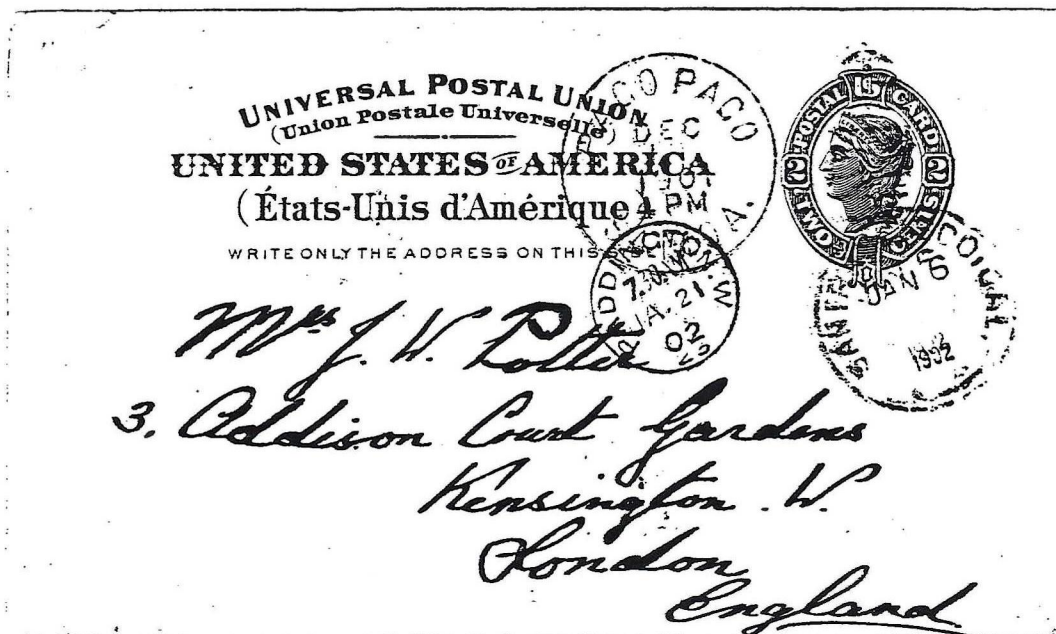
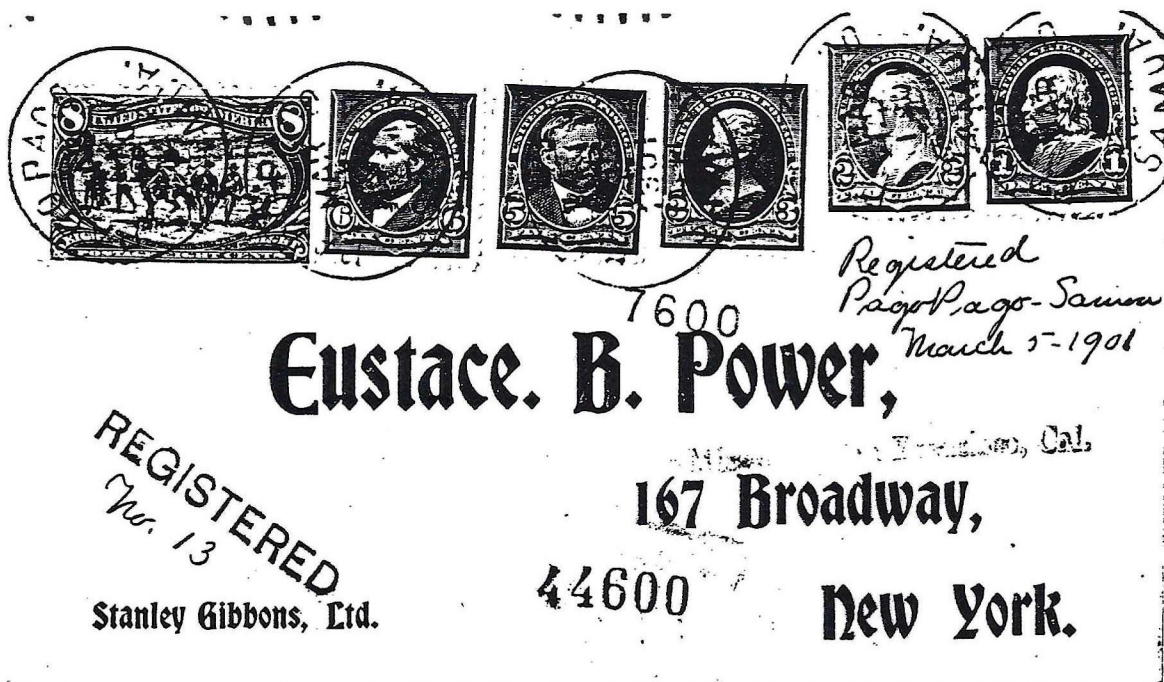
Earliest Recorded Date



The first post office in American Samoa was opened on 20 July 1900 using normal unoverprinted U. S. stamps. The earliest cancellation -- a Pago Pago/Samoa duplex -- has been recorded used between 9 December 1900 and 8 September 1927.

SAMOA
Tutuila

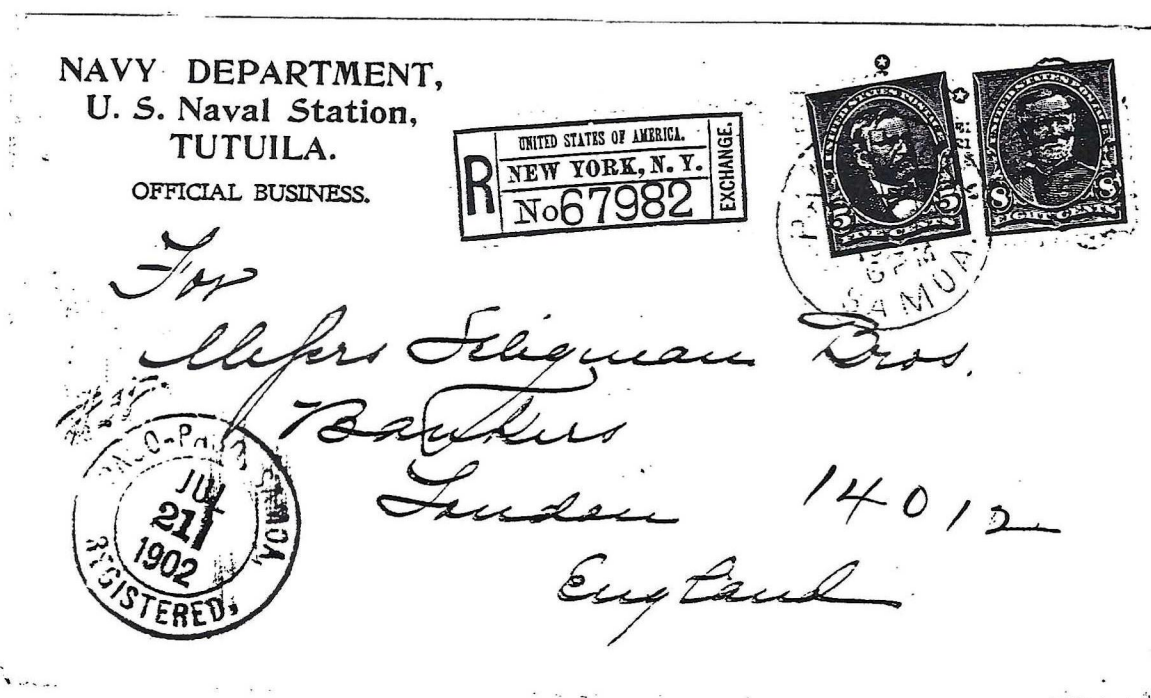
Pago Pago
4 March 1901
19 December 1901



Before the introduction of the normal double-circle registration marking in May 1901, a single-line auxiliary "REGISTERED" handstamp was used. The postal card above represents the only use of the 2 cent international card recorded from Samoa.

SAMOA
Tutuila

Pago Pago
8 May 1901
21 July 1902



A double ring registration marking was introduced in 1901, with the initial version showing "Pago-Pago" hyphenated. Only three examples are recorded, of which the above represent the earliest and latest dates.

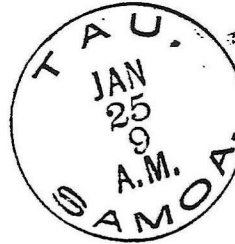
SAMOA
Manu'a

Tau
25 January 1906
23 June 1909

After 20 days, return to

Tuimani

TAU, SAMOA.



*Miss Alberta J. Morgan
No. 4, Evelyn Place
Malden
Mass.
U. S. A.*

A. J. Tattersall, phot., Apia.

*Another
view of
Apia.*



*W. G. Robb Esq.
Rock Falls,*

Ill.

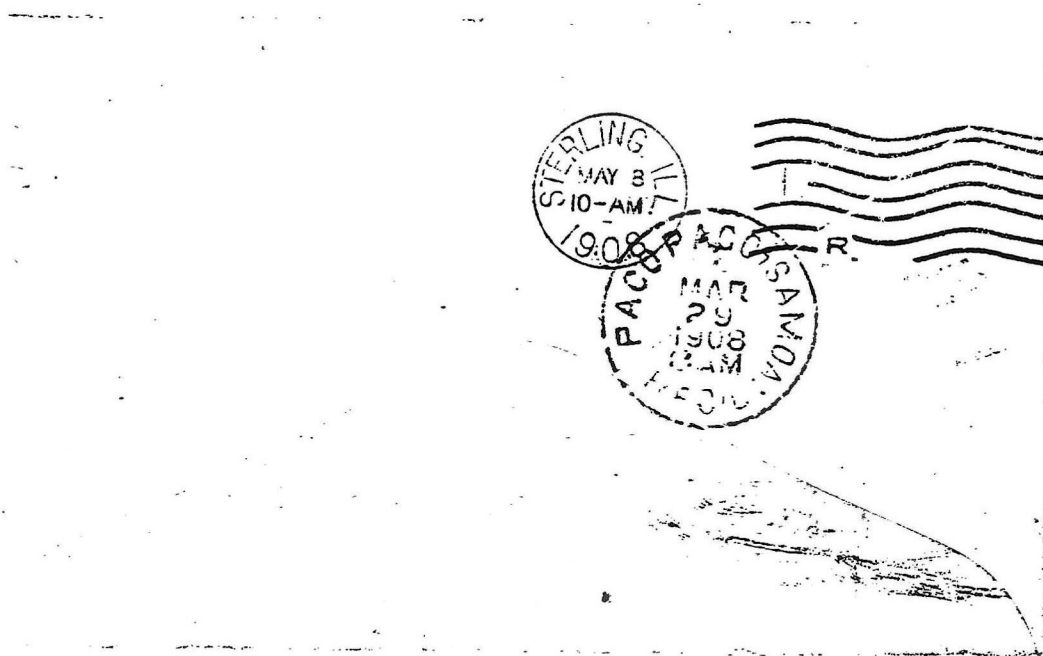
U. S. A.

2389

A second Samoan postal station was opened at Tau on 1 July 1905. Only six examples have been recorded, of which the above represent the earliest and latest dates. On all examples except the latest, a year date is not shown, so that actual usage has to be determined from transit or receiving marks.

SAMOA
Tutuila

Pago Pago
29 March 1908



Return to [redacted]
STERLING, Illinois,
If not delivered within 5 days.

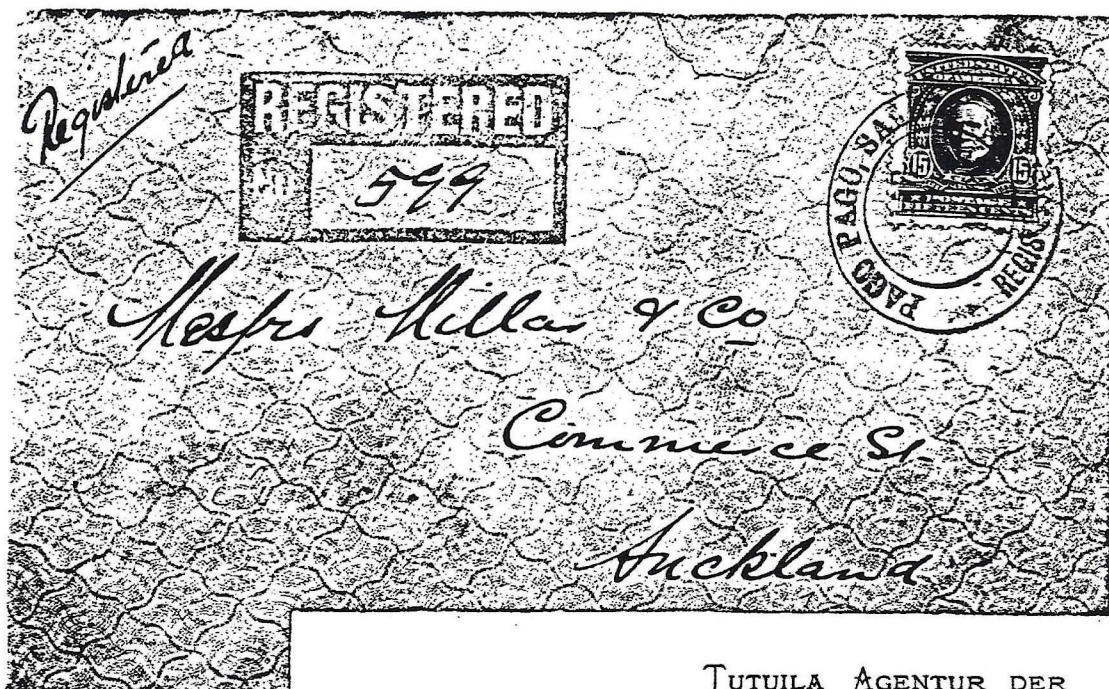


C. J. Russell, Esq.
1602 East Second St.
Sterling, Ill.
U.S.A.

A single-ring steel Receiving cds was used as a transit marking on mail passing through Pago Pago. Examples are recorded as used from 4 April 1905 through 7 May 1909, but are quite uncommon.

SAMOA
Tutuila

Pago Pago
7 March 1913
27 February 1915



TUTUILA AGENTUR DER
HAUPT-AGENTUR DER DEUTSCHEN HANDELS- UND PLANTAGEN
GESELLSCHAFT DER SÜDSEE-INSELN ZU HAMBURG.



Registered.

Men²



H. Hackfeld & Co. Ltd. *Jamon*

23499

Honolulu.

A large double ring registration marking was introduced in 1913, showing "Pago Pago" unhyphenated. Earliest and latest dates recorded are those shown above on covers to New Zealand and the Territory of Hawaii.

SAMOA
Tutuila

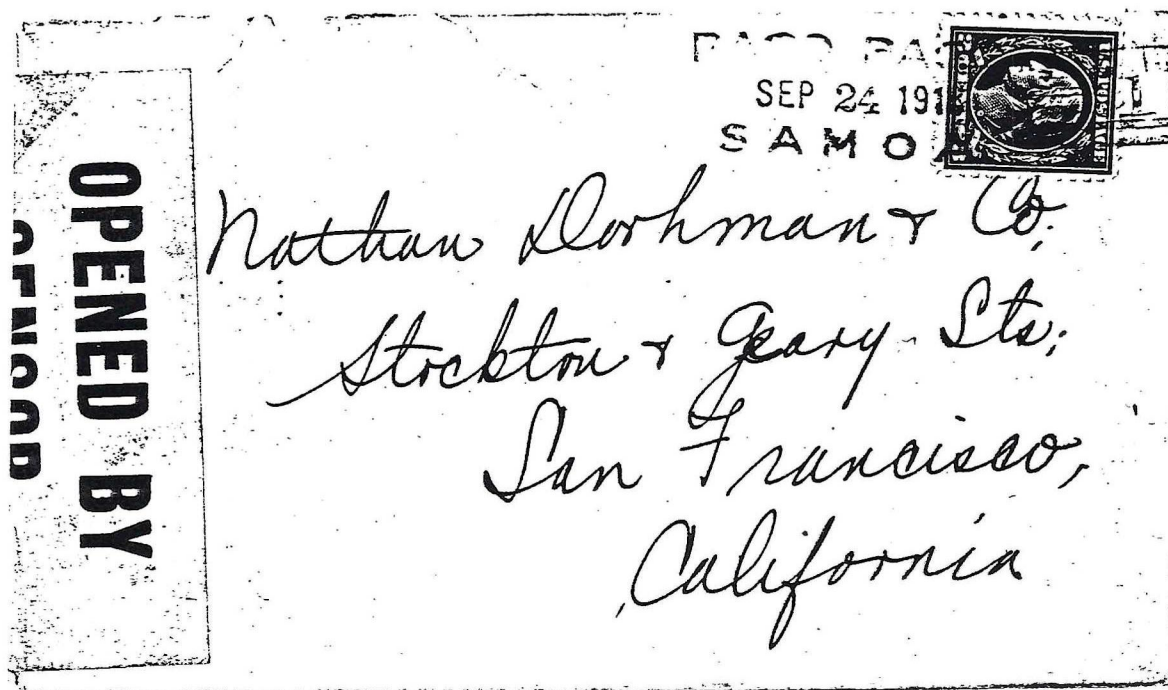
Pago Pago
30 April 1918



A small double ring registration marking was introduced after 1915, showing "Pago Pago" unhyphenated. Examples are recorded from 30 April 1918 (above) through 15 May 1922.

SAMOA
Tutuila

Pago Pago
24 September 1918

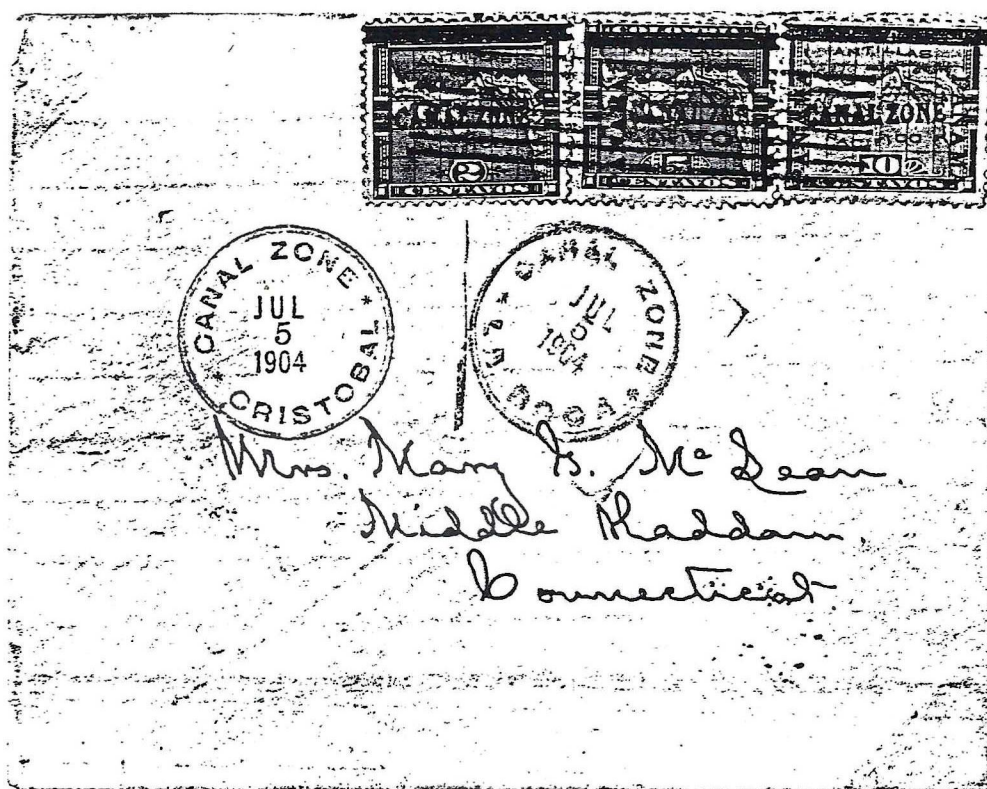


An unusual type of straight-line cancel with killer bars was introduced during the First World War. This marking read "Pago Pago/date/Samoa." The recorded dates of usage are 4 March 1918 through 16 December 1918. The censor label is tied to the back of the envelope by a circular censor mark with the number 1611, indicating that the letter was examined when it transited Honolulu.

CANAL ZONE

On 3 November 1903 the Panamanians revolted against Colombia and declared independence. The new Republic of Panama was recognized by the United States three days later, and negotiations were entered into for the construction of a canal across the isthmus. Under the treaty of 18 November 1903, the U.S. was granted exclusive use, occupation and control of the Canal Zone, a 10-mile wide strip across Panama. Possession of the new territory was assumed by the U.S. on 4 May 1904, with Gen. George W. Davis appointed the first governor.

La Boca
5 July 1904



Postal service in the Zone was inaugurated on 24 June 1904, temporarily using three stamps of Colombia, which had previously been overprinted "Panama," with an additional handstamp overprint "Canal Zone." After being on sale for just 24 days, this issue was withdrawn when a supply of overprinted U.S. stamps arrived, with a total of only 2,600 sets having being issued. A few complete sets on covers were prepared by collectors (above ex Plass).

CANAL ZONE
Panama

Bohio
30 June 1904

Ancon
29 June 1904

Cristobal
6 July 1904

Union Postale Universelle

Tarjeta Postal

(Carte Postale)

Escribase de este lado la Dirección y la Comunicación del Origen

Sr. *A. Lawton*



U. S. Public Health and

Via New York

R. Suggett Esq

Cobden House Park
Bloomfield House England

The three provisional overprints of the first issue were denominated in Colombian silver pesos, which were the currency in circulation in Panama at the time, with each peso being equivalent to 50 U.S. cents. The stamps paid the most frequently required rates, at 2 centavos for domestic postcards, 5 centavos for domestic letters and 10 centavos for foreign letters.

The 2 centavo value properly used on card is scarce, as most were used in multiples or in combinations with other denominations to make up higher rates.