

February 2019

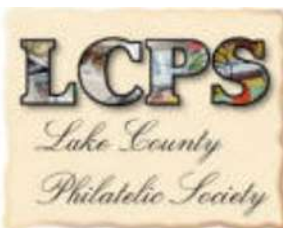
Volume 19 Number 02

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



Last month saw the re-election of the usual slate of officers as in the preceding year(s) by unanimous vote.

Attendance was down due to the weather.

The Makes Stamp Collecting Fun: 2019 discussion quickly turned into a discussion on having cookies available for the meetings and ideas for future meetings.

Ed is looking into obtaining some lectures from the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library (www.rmpldenver.org/) and the APS (www.stamps.org).

This month, Chris Brenner and Tom Willer will be talking on the **Stamps of Hawaii**.

The March meeting (Tuesday- 26 March) topic will be **Mystery Stamps - Can You Identify Them?** by Tom Willer.

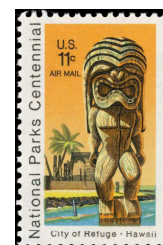
Note: the April Meeting will be the 5th Tuesday (30 April) with a topic to be determined later.

DECEMBER						
SUN DEC 30 Actual Temp 35°/19° Hst. Avg. 31°/13°	MON DEC 31 Actual Temp 38°/31° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	TUE JAN 1 Actual Temp 34°/24° Hst. Avg. 30°/16°	WED JAN 2 Actual Temp 30°/25° Hst. Avg. 30°/16°	THU JAN 3 Actual Temp 40°/23° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	FRI JAN 4 Actual Temp 49°/28° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	SAT JAN 5 Actual Temp 54°/27° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°
SUN JAN 6 Actual Temp 39°/30° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	MON JAN 7 Actual Temp 52°/38° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	TUE JAN 8 Actual Temp 45°/24° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	WED JAN 9 Actual Temp 25°/15° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	THU JAN 10 Actual Temp 26°/14° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	FRI JAN 11 Actual Temp 32°/19° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	SAT JAN 12 Actual Temp 32°/29° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°
SUN JAN 13 Actual Temp 31°/26° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	MON JAN 14 Actual Temp 28°/24° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	TUE JAN 15 Actual Temp 33°/25° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	WED JAN 16 Actual Temp 34°/25° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	THU JAN 17 Actual Temp 34°/26° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	FRI JAN 18 Actual Temp 31°/24° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	SAT JAN 19 Actual Temp 27°/10° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°
SUN JAN 20 Actual Temp 13°/3° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	MON JAN 21 Actual Temp 18°/2° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	TUE JAN 22 Actual Temp 31°/18° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	WED JAN 23 Actual Temp 32°/12° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	THU JAN 24 Actual Temp 23°/3° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	FRI JAN 25 Actual Temp 3°/8° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	SAT JAN 26 Actual Temp 11°/14° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°
SUN JAN 27 Actual Temp 14°/6° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	MON JAN 28 Actual Temp 29°/6° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	TUE JAN 29 Actual Temp 7°/-12° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	WED JAN 30 Actual Temp -11°/-23° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	THU JAN 31 Actual Temp -1°/-23° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	FRI JAN 31 Actual Temp 17°/-2° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°	SAT JAN 31 Actual Temp 41°/12° Hst. Avg. 35°/16°

Hawaii Background — Hawaii is one of four U.S. states—apart from the original thirteen, along with the Vermont Republic (1791), the Republic of Texas (1845), and the California Republic (1846)—that were independent nations prior to statehood. Along with Texas, Hawaii had formal, international diplomatic recognition as a nation.

The Kingdom of Hawaii was sovereign from 1810 until 1893 when the monarchy was overthrown by resident American and European capitalists and landholders. Hawaii was an independent republic from 1894 until 1892 August 12 when it officially became a territory of the United States. Hawaii was admitted as a U.S. state on 1959 August 21.

Based on archaeological evidence, the earliest habitation of the Hawaiian Islands dates to around 300 CE, probably by Polynesian settlers from the Marquesas Islands. A second wave of migration from Raiatea and Bora Bora took place in the 11th century. The date of the human discovery and habitation of the Hawaiian Islands is the subject of academic debate since some archaeologists and historians think it was a later wave of immigrants from Tahiti around 1000 CE who introduced a new line of high chiefs, the kapu system, the practice of human sacrifice, and the building of heiau.



Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,343.55

**Local
Stamp
Shows**

STAMPFEST 2018
St. Aloysius- Gonzaga Hall
435 S 92nd St, West Allis WI
March 02 and 03

Rockford 2-3-4 Stamp Expo
Forest Hills Lodge
1601 W Lane Rd (Hwy. 173)
Rockford/Loves Park IL
March 09-10

ASDA Chicago Stamp Show
Holiday Inn Oakbrook Terrace
17 W 350 22nd St
Oakbrook Terrace IL
March 22, 23 and 24

Next meeting:
7-PM on Tuesday 26 February 2019
at the Warren-Newport Library
224 O'Plaine Rd Gurnee IL 60031



Officers:

Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

The 1778 arrival of British explorer James Cook was the first documented contact by a European explorer with Hawaii. (there are records of Spanish visitation in the late 1500's) Cook named the archipelago as the Sandwich Islands in honor of his sponsor John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich. Cook published the islands' location and rendered the native name as Owyhee.

Cook visited the Hawaiian Islands twice. As he prepared for departure after his second visit in 1779, a quarrel ensued as Cook took temple idols and fencing as "firewood", and a minor chief and his men took a ship's boat. Cook abducted the King of Hawaii Island, Kalaniōpuu, and held him for ransom aboard his ship in order to gain return of Cook's boat. This tactic had worked in Tahiti and other islands. Instead, Kalaniōpuu's supporters fought back, killing Cook and four marines as Cook's party retreated along the beach to their ship. They departed without the ship's boat.

After Cook's visit and the publication of several books relating his voyages, the Hawaiian islands attracted many European visitors: explorers, traders, and eventually whalers, who found the islands to be a convenient harbor and source of supplies. Early British influence can be seen in the design of the flag of Hawaii, which bears the Union Jack in the top-left corner.

These visitors introduced diseases to the once-isolated islands, causing the Hawaiian population to drop precipitously. Native Hawaiians had no resistance to Eurasian diseases, such as influenza, smallpox and measles. By 1820, disease, famine and wars between the chiefs killed more than half of the Native Hawaiian population. During the 1850s, measles killed 20% of Hawaii's people.



House of Kamehameha - Kamehameha I conquered the Hawaiian Islands and established a unified monarchy across the archipelago.

During the 1780s, and 1790s, chiefs often fought for power. After a series of battles that ended in 1795, all inhabited islands were subjugated under a single ruler, who became known as King Kamehameha the Great. He established the House of Kamehameha, a dynasty that ruled the kingdom until 1872.

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After Kamehameha II inherited the throne in 1819, American Protestant missionaries to Hawaii converted many Hawaiians to Christianity.

They used their influence to end many traditional practices of the people. During the reign of King Kamehameha III, Hawaii turned into a Christian monarchy with the signing of the 1840 Constitution. Hiram Bingham I, a prominent Protestant missionary, was a trusted adviser to the monarchy during this period. Other missionaries and their descendants became active in commercial and political affairs, leading to conflicts between the monarchy and its restive American subjects.

The death of the bachelor King Kamehameha V — who did not name an heir— resulted in the popular election of Lunalilo over Kalākaua. Lunalilo died the next year, also without naming an heir. In 1874, the election was contested within the legislature between Kalākaua and Emma, Queen Consort of Kamehameha IV. After riots broke out, the United States and Britain landed troops on the islands to restore order. King Kalākaua was chosen as monarch by the Legislative Assembly by a vote of 39 to 6 on 1874 February 12.

1887 Constitution and overthrow preparations - In 1887, Kalākaua was forced to sign the 1887 Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Drafted by white businessmen and lawyers, the document stripped the king of much of his authority. It established a property qualification for voting that effectively disenfranchised most Hawaiians and immigrant laborers and favored the wealthier, white elite. Resident whites were allowed to vote but resident Asians were not. As the 1887 Constitution was signed under threat of violence, it is known as the Bayonet Constitution. King Kalākaua, reduced to a figurehead, reigned until his death in 1891. His sister, Queen Liliuokalani, succeeded him; she was the last monarch of Hawaii.

In 1893, Queen Liliuokalani announced plans for a new constitution to proclaim herself an absolute monarch. On 1893 January 14 a group of mostly Euro-American business leaders and residents formed the Committee of Safety to stage a coup d'état against the kingdom and seek annexation by the United States.

United States Government Minister John L. Stevens, responding to a request from the Committee of Safety, summoned a company of U.S. Marines. The Queen's soldiers did not resist. According to historian William Russ, the monarchy was unable to protect itself.

On 1893 January 17, Queen Liliuokalani was overthrown and replaced by a provisional government composed of members of the Committee of Safety. The United States Minister to the Kingdom of Hawaii (John L. Stevens) conspired with U.S. citizens to overthrow the monarchy. After the overthrow, Lawyer Sanford B. Dole, a citizen of Hawaii, became President of the Republic when the Provisional Government of Hawaii ended on 1894 July 04. Controversy ensued in the following years as the Queen tried to regain her throne. The administration of President Grover Cleveland commissioned the Blount Report, which concluded that the removal of Liliuokalani had been illegal. The U.S. government first demanded that Queen Liliuokalani be reinstated, but the Provisional Government refused.

Congress conducted an independent investigation, and on 1894 February 26, submitted the Morgan Report, which found all parties, including Minister Stevens—with the exception of the Queen—"not guilty" and not responsible for the coup. Partisans on both sides of the debate questioned the accuracy and impartiality of both the Blount and Morgan reports over the events of 1893.

In 1993, the US Congress passed a joint **Apology Resolution** regarding the overthrow; it was signed by President Bill Clinton. The resolution apologized and said that the overthrow was illegal in the following phrase: "The Congress — on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the illegal overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii on 1893 January 17, acknowledges the historical significance of this event which resulted in the suppression of the inherent sovereignty of the Native Hawaiian people."

