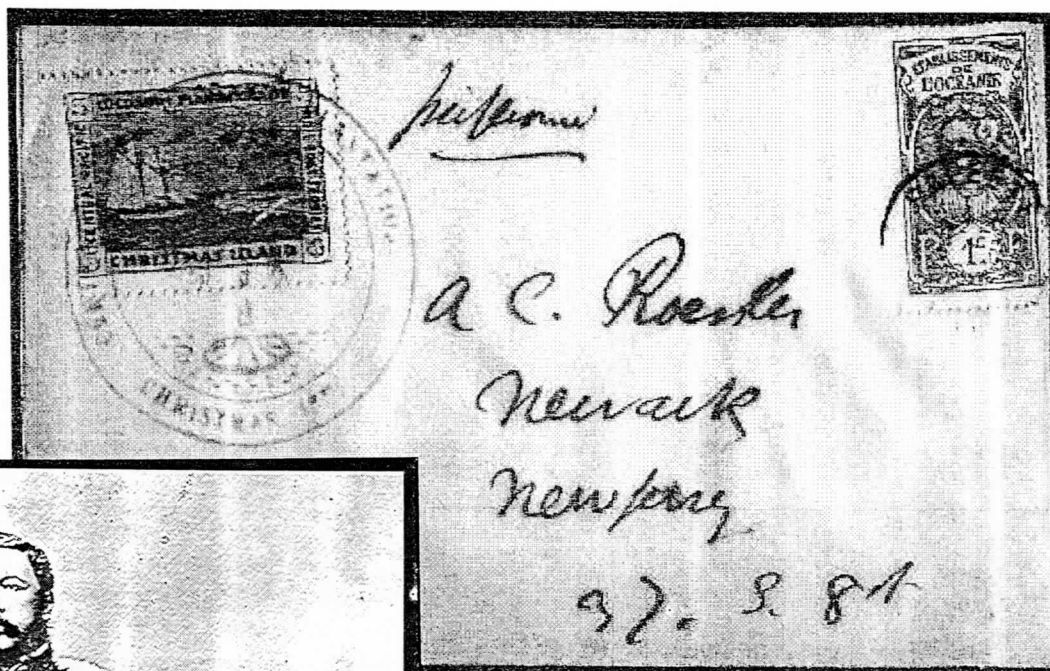


PO'OLEKA O HAWAII



The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

Number 54

January, 1996

Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

FEBRUARY, 1996

2/4	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10.00AM - 5:00 PM
2/12	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.
2/17	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1:00-3:00 PM.
2/19	Windward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua 7:30 PM.
2/23-25	Hawaiian Collectors Expo '96	Blaisdell Exhibition Hall. See Ad on back cover.
2/26	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.

MARCH, 1996

3/3	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10.00AM - 5:00 PM
3/10	H. S. & C. D. Bourse	Richards Street YWCA, 9:30 AM - 3:30 PM
3/11	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.
3/16	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1:00-3:00 PM.
3/18	Windward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua 7:30 PM.
3/25	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.

APRIL, 1996

4/7	First Sunday Bourse, See Ad	Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10.00AM - 5:00 PM
4/8	H.P.S. Regular Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.
4/13	H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club	Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1:00-3:00 PM.
4/14	H. S. & C. D. Bourse	Richards Street YWCA, 9:30 AM - 3:30 PM
4/15	Windward Oahu Philatelic Soc.	Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua 7:30 PM.
4/22	H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting	Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7:00 PM.

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Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the editor. Send a #10 SASE to the Editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for submittal. It's easy to do.

Monthly Meeting and Monthly Swapmeet

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets at 7:30 PM on the second Monday of each month at the Nuuanu YMCA in central Honolulu. Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. A Swapmeet and board meeting is held at 7:00 PM on the fourth Monday of each month at the same location. We invite you to attend, meet your fellow members, enjoy the program and talk stamps. The public is welcome at all our meetings and we encourage you to become a member.



Cover Illustrations: Christmas Island Cover, Courtesy Paul Edney
Kalakaua Portrait, 1880; Kalakaua Silver Dollar. Obverse and Reverse, Public Domain

PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

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Hawaii's Neighbor - Kiritimati

Paul Edney

Do you know your neighbor? Unfortunately in this day and age, many people do not. It can be the same with countries. Since arriving in Honolulu, I have often asked residents if they know the name of the closest foreign country to the Hawaiian Islands. Do you know? Many guess it is Guam or Japan or Fiji.

In fact, the closest foreign country to Hawaii is Kiribati, pronounced "Kirry-bahs". Now that you know that, can you name the islands in the Hawaii and Kiribati archipelagoes that are closest to each other? (You will find the answer at the end of this article).

Kiribati, formerly the Gilbert Islands is now an independent republic (since 1979) within the British Commonwealth. Kiribati is one of the largest countries in

the world in geographical area stretching over thousands of square miles of Pacific Ocean. Of course, over 99% of that area is ocean. There are 33 atolls and one island in Kiribati making up only 277 square miles of land. The population totals only 79,000 with 25,200 of that in the capital, Tarawa. The highest land above sea level is 81 feet on Banaba (Ocean Island) A map of Banaba

is illustrated on a Kiribati stamp, #439 and #448.

Kiribati consists of three main island groups, the Gilberts group (including Banaba), the Phoenix group and the Line group. The Line islands start just north of French Polynesia and the southern islands consist of Flint, Vostok, Caroline (all three on Scott #479), Starbuck (Scott #487), Malden (Scott #478) Islands and Filipo Reef. The Northern Islands consist of Kiritimati (Christmas, Scott #349, 350, 372 and 445), Tabuaeran (Fanning, Scott #456), Teraina (Washington, Scott #436), Palmyra and Kingman Reef.



The two values of the Christmas Island Locals

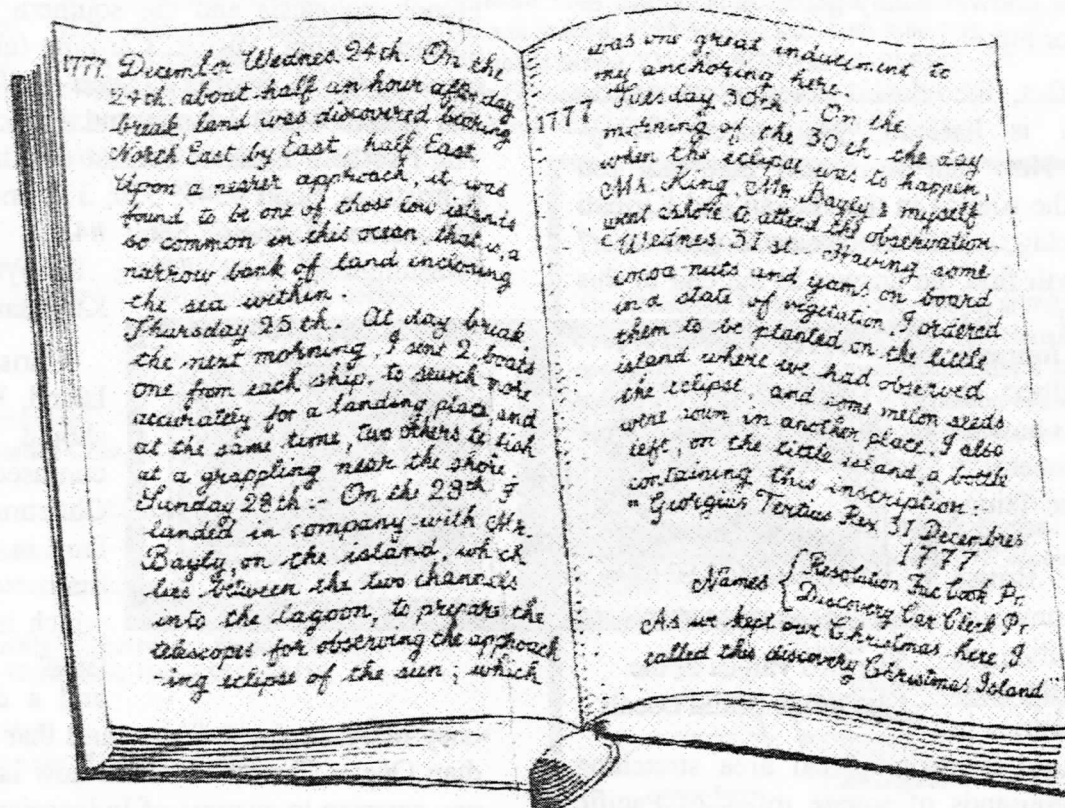
Christmas Island, Kiribati should not be confused with Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean which is a volcanic island and a depend-

ency of Australia. I understand that the Indian Ocean Christmas Island now has casinos catering to swarms of Indonesians from its capital, Djakarta, only a short plane trip away. Gambling is outlawed in Indonesia, a muslim country. To avoid confusion, I suggest you use the current local name and spelling Kiritimati, pronounced "kiritty-mahs".

Located just two degrees above the equator, Kiritimati's first European discovery was by none other than Captain Cook on Christmas eve in 1777. Captain Cook's crew landed on the island on Christmas day - hence its name. On December 31st, Captain Cook claimed the island for King George III of England by leaving a message in a bottle on the island. (See the H.M.S. Resolution log entry illustrated here). With roughly a hundred mile circumference, it is considered one of the largest coral atolls in the world. The four main settlements are London, Paris, Poland and Banana. London and Paris are appropriately situated on opposite sides of the channel from the lagoon opening out into the ocean.

printing Fiji stamps with the words "Gilbert & Ellice Protectorate" in two lines. It is interesting to note that the two closest islands to Kiritimati, Tabuaerena (Fanning Island) and Teraina (Washington Island) had New Zealand postal agencies and used New Zealand stamps (without overprints) and local cancels from 1902 to 1939 (Fanning) and from 1921 to 1934 (Washington).

Kiritimati is of importance to philatelists because it issued its own local stamps. No evidence of postal use on the island is known before 1918 according to an article in Global Stamp News by George Speirs. However, I have in my collection a five cent Christmas Island stamp postmarked Papeete,

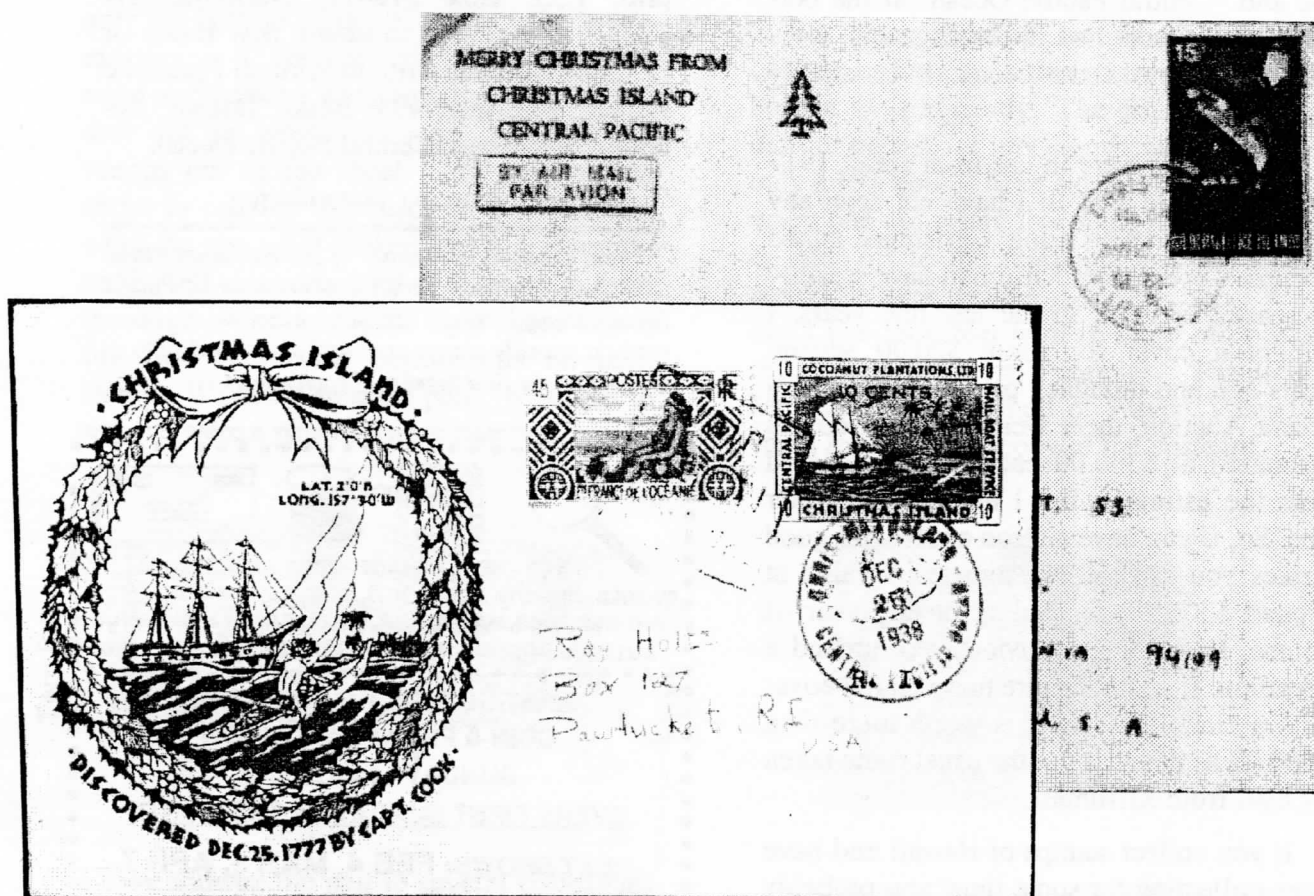


Kiritimati, as a part of the Gilbert Islands was formally annexed by Great Britain in 1892. The Gilbert Islands were combined with the Ellice Islands (now Tuvalu) to form a protectorate which became a British crown colony in 1915. The first stamps were issued on January 1, 1911 (Scott #1-7) by over-

Tahiti on March 24, 1917. This must be one of the earliest dates known for the local stamps. The first stamp was a five cent multi-colored stamp, probably printed on a 5-color relief letterpress. In the March 1959 edition of "Philately from Australia" they suggest evidence that the stamps were

printed from half-tone blocks of zinc or copper using the color separation process for the colors red, blue, yellow, green and black. The stamps are inscribed "Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Ltd., Mail Boat Service, Christmas Island" and show the schooner "Ysabel May" which was owned by Father Emmanuel Rougier's company and registered in Tahiti. The design includes a sunrise, a view of Kiritimati with palm trees and a schooner bird.

that ties both the Christmas Island and Oceanic Settlements stamps with one strike. According to the Speirs article, some letters also went via Honolulu. I have yet to see a cover with a combination of Christmas Island and U.S. stamps with a Honolulu cancel. If anyone reading this article has one in their collection, please contact the author. Later, two ten cent stamps of the same design were made with numerals in red or blue. The ten cent stamps had the word "10



Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Ltd. (CPCPL) had executive offices in Tahiti and the CPCPL-owned ships would take letters from Kiritimati to Papeete, add Oceanic Settlements (now French Polynesia) stamps and mail them to their final destination. This is the reason that most existing international covers which bear the Christmas Island stamps also bear Oceanic Settlements stamps and Papeete cancels. The most sought after covers have a Papeete cancel

CENTS" added across the upper center of the stamp.

Several cancellation devices were in use on Kiritimati. The first one was a double circle interrupted with a blank strip across the center. The words "Christmas Island" appear across the top half circle and "Local Postage" across the lower half circle. Just under the upper half circle are four birds in flight. Just above the lower half circle is a small palm tree. When used on stamps, the

cancel is in black with the date hand-written in ink across the blank strip, such as JAN 7, 1919. The second cancellation was a large double circle with the words "Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Ltd." across the top half and "Christmas Island" across the bottom. In the middle is a very large palm tree sitting on a very small island. This is usually struck in purple. The third cancellation is more sophisticated. A single circle with the words "Christmas Island" at the top and "Central Pacific Ocean" at the bottom. This cancel had interchangeable dates on three lines in the center. It is usually struck in red.

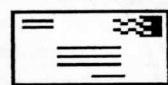
The stamps were in use from about 1917 up until World War II. I have not seen any covers after 1939 using Christmas Island stamps. Covers from Kiritimati have steadily increased in value in the last few years. I bought a cover for about \$20.00 several years ago and thought I paid too much. In a recent Auction, there were two such covers estimated at \$300.00 each. I put in a bid near the estimates but I did not get either one. So, if you have a clean cover with good strikes you can safely estimate its value at around \$300.00, depending on the year of course. Early covers obviously command a premium. I would venture to say that a cover with a Honolulu cancel is worth more than \$300.00 as this was not the usual route taken by mail from Kiritimati.

If you collect stamps of Hawaii and have been collecting for some time, you probably have all the ones listed in the Scott catalogue except the Missionaries and other pricey items. If you are looking to expand your collecting interests, may I suggest your closest neighbor - Kiribati. Kiribati has a sound reputation in the philatelic world (as does its predecessor the Gilbert and Ellice Islands) and has a conservative new issue policy. Christmas Island stamps and covers are not easy to find, but are well worth the effort to seek out.

If you are interested in finding out more about Kiritimati or Kiribati stamps and postal history, you should join the Tuvalu and Kiribati Philatelic Society (TKPS) - an APS affiliate. The TKPS puts out a regular publication called "Manapeapa" that is full of useful information. The newsletter's title is the local name for a community hall where meetings and festivities take place - called Maneaba in Kiribati, Manapeapa in Tuvalu. To join the TKPS contact Frank Caprio, P.O. Box 218071, Nashville TN 37221. If you wish to obtain new issues or FDCs of Kiribati, write to Kiribati Philatelic Bureau, P.O. Box 494, Betio, Tarawa, Republic of Kiribati, Central Pacific Ocean.

Answer: Palmyra and Teraina

Paul Edney is a member of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society, a local dealer and collector of Pacific Islands stamps, covers and postcards. He also promotes a monthly stamp, coin and phonecard show in Waikiki on the first Sunday of each month.



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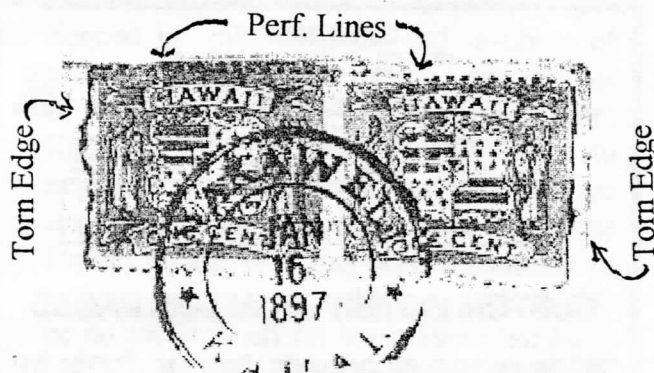
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The Thrill of Discovery

Kay H. Hoke

It has been several issues since my last "Thrill of Discovery". I have found three items to report in this issue. The first comes from the hunt for elusive town marks. In going through a recent accumulation, we came across an almost full strike of "MAKAWELI, KAUAI", MH 282.03, R5 in red. This was a nice pair (Scott #74) with only the bottom of the AUA cut off. While examining it, we noticed that the left and right perforations were very ragged. In fact they did not exist. Someone had torn the stamps out of the sheet. My partner was about to consign this piece to the junk box when he saw what looked like a perforation on the left side, one third of the way in from the edge. Under a good light there was a full line of vertical perforations on each stamp. We had a misperf pair! Needless to say, we were a pair of happy stampers.



We showed the pair to several colleagues and only one noted seeing this misperf before. The pair will be in an upcoming auction so watch for it if you like collecting oddities of Hawaiian philately.

The second item came from an east coast collector who contacted our APS representative, Louis A. Howard. This philatelist's field is Ottoman Empire postal history. In searching through a lot of old postal cards he found a most interesting Island Curio card. It is a common beach scene with palm trees, an outrigger canoe and several natives.

The number is obscured in the xerographic copy. The card is franked with a one cent Franklin with a CDS of OCT. 19, P.M., 1915. The cancel, however, reads PEARL HAROR, HAWAII. That is correct, HARBOR IS MISSPELLED. The card is addressed to Miss Isabel Diamond, Bartonsville, Vermont, U.S.A.

We have checked around and several colleagues have seen this misspelling before but not too frequently. The error apparently did not persist for any significant period for only a few copies have surfaced. Of course, when one considers that most copies would be sent off to the mainland and not many would be kept, maybe it is very rare. Why don't you look real hard in those old postal card boxes for more examples. Thanks to Mr. Robert W. Stuchell of Wayne, Pennsylvania for the xerox copy of the postcard.



For the last item, I am indebted to Richard Webster of San Francisco. He sent a xerographic copy of an interesting cover he had run across in a dealers cover box. he noted that the CDS of Fort Kamehameha, Hawaii for AUG. (1920 inverted), 13, 8 AM, had the year slug inverted. He had not seen that before and was curious as to its rarity. I laid the copy aside to show to a few modern town cancel collectors. When next I looked at it, I realized that the stamp was a Scott #936, issued in November 1945. It appears that we have a fake here.

I was curious as to what was done to fake this cover so I asked Mr. Webster to forward the actual cover for further study. Several of my colleagues examined the cover and offered conjectures as to how it was prepared.



1. The CDS was real on the cover but the original stamp was removed and replaced with #936 matching the killer exactly. Very low probability but still possible. Close examination does not show any sure indication of removal.
2. A legitimate cover was prepared and then a fake canceler was used to apply the CDS to the cover and stamp. The perpetrator reversed the date in the process. This seems a fairly high probability. This was questioned because the canceler looked too real when compared to a few good covers.
3. A cover was prepared with the aforementioned stamp and a "stolen" canceler from Fort Kamehameha was used to apply the cancel. This seemed to have a high probability. Fort Kamehameha Post Office was reassigned in 1919 but whether the canceler continued in use is not known.
4. And finally, what probably did happen. I had completed my analysis when Lou Loucks informed me he had a list of Hawaii Post Offices 1850-1950. This list has no source listed but it is used by modern town mark collectors both locally and on the mainland. On the first page we find listed Fort Kamehameha Post office open between 1915-1919 and Fort Kamehameha Station - Honolulu from 1919-1944. Notice the difference in the name. When you examine the postmark you should note that the word STATION or its abbreviation does not occur any-

where in the cancel and it should if it was legitimately used. The lines on the date slug are APR, inverted 1920, 13 and 8 AM. It seems to me that the most probable occurrence was that a person who had access to the former Fort Kamehameha P.O. canceler used the obsolete device with an inverted date slug to cancel the Coast Guard stamp which was not issued until November 10, 1945. This is almost a year after the Fort Kamehameha Station theoretically closed.

In any case the cover apparently was faked by a person who had access to a real Fort Kamehameha canceler, who wanted to produce an interesting error with the upside down date. As is often true, the perpetrator was tripped up by using a stamp that was not appropriate for the date chosen.

Keep looking and Happy Hunting!

Kay Hoke is treasurer of the HPS and a partner in H & P Sales, a local dealer in Hawaiian and worldwide material.

GREAT BRITAIN
1857-1900 — THE JUBILEE ISSUE
De La Rue & Company Part 14.

This set has changed from year to year as it appeared during the year in which Great Britain celebrated the 50th anniversary of her coronation. The set, however, was not specifically issued to mark that occasion. Some of the colors are printed in lighter tints, especially the greens. Only note stamps are a reliable guide to color when these colors are present.

10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857
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10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857	10d 1857
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KING KALAKAUA

The Extraordinary Monarch Who Brought Hawaii into the 19th Century Don Medcalf and Samantha D'Ambrosio

Hawaii's last king, Kalakaua, was born in Honolulu on November 16, 1836 and died in San Francisco, California, on January 20, 1891. He was educated at the Chief's Children's School and at the tender age of 16, became an aide to King Kamehameha IV. By the time he was 19 years old, he became a member of the Privy Council. In 1863 Kalakaua, now 27, was named Postmaster General and married the granddaughter of King Kaumualii of Kauai, who later shared his reign as Queen Kapiolani. During the next year, his career advanced to Chamberlain, serving King Kamehameha V as his personal secretary.

On February 12, 1874, Kalakaua was elected King of Hawaii. Being courtly and refined, Kalakaua came to the throne experienced in royal etiquette and manners of state. It didn't take him long to settle into his new position. Shortly after becoming king, Kalakaua traveled to Washington D.C. to negotiate with President Grant the duty-free importation of Hawaii's sugar into the United States. If a duty was to continue to be paid on sugar, it would mean little profits or no profit at all for some Hawaiian businessmen. Cementing a treaty with the U.S. on this issue would prove vital to the financial success of the Hawaiian Islands since the booms of the whaling and sandlewood industries were now over. Hawaii would have to look to sugar as its main source of income. Previous to Kalakaua's visit, mission after mission had been sent to Washington, but each time their bid was unsuccessful.

Kalakaua took Washington by storm. From the moment he arrived, he was royally welcomed and entertained. Kalakaua was the first monarch ever to visit the United

States and they welcomed him with open arms. Prosperity was assured for Hawaii and Hawaii was secured to the United States by unbreakable bonds. In January 1875, almost one year since being elected king, Kalakaua signed a reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

In 1881, Kalakaua made history again by being the first king, of any country, to travel around the world. It was during this trip that Kalakaua impressed upon the peoples of other countries that Hawaiians were a civilized nation and not savage natives as often depicted in newspaper illustrations. At each port, he was greeted in grand style. The big bands played, the Hawaiian standard was put out for all to see, balls and dinners were held in his honor, invitations poured in to meet with him privately, afternoon teas were arranged and even poker games were played. Kalakaua was the first reigning Christian monarch to visit Japan's Emperor Meiji. The Order of the Rising Sun was the first of many royal decorations to come from this visit. China, Thailand, India and Egypt were next on his list of countries to explore. An in-depth tour of European nations would follow.

The idea to have his own coinage was suggested as a solution to the current coin shortage in Hawaii and Kalakaua met with various agents from the Vienna, Brussels and Paris mints. The outcome of these meetings would later prove fruitful when Kalakaua coined the 1883 silver dime, quarter, half dollar and dollar bearing his likeness.

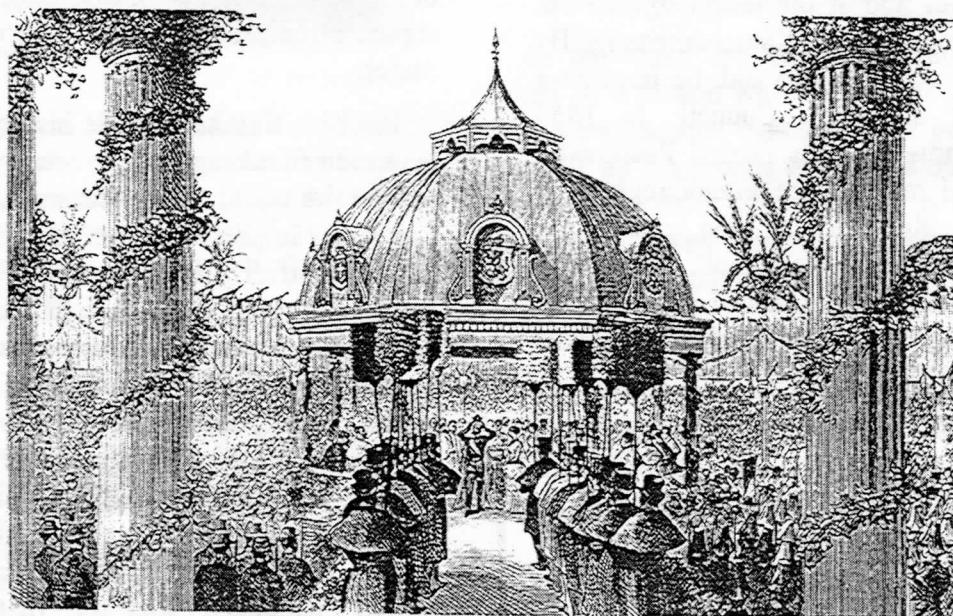
In New York, Kalakaua met with Thomas Edison, who was already famous for inventing the electric light. Edison's invention fascinated Kalakaua. They talked for hours

about electricity and the need to sell electrical power as well. By now, it was essential that the "new" Iolani Palace, under construction by his majesty's order, have something superior to kerosene illumination.

Back in the islands, the king made plans to stage a grand festivity to mark the ninth anniversary of his reign in 1883. King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani celebrated the affair with a magnificent coronation

any foreign court in the world, having been upgraded with modern technology.

After feeling ill for some time, in November of 1890, Kalakaua sailed to San Francisco, California, hoping to improve his health. Unfortunately, it did not improve and Hawaii's monarch died on January 20, 1891. His sister, Liliuokalani, already acting regent, immediately became queen of the Hawaiian Islands.



The Coronation as drawn for the London Times

ceremony. The ceremony took place on the grounds of the newly completed Iolani Palace. The Royal Hawaiian band played as hula dancers entertained the hundreds of Hawaiians, local businessmen, the king's cabinet, diplomatic and military personnel that witnessed this historic event. Hundreds of gifts were bestowed upon the King and Queen. The highlight of the coronation ceremony was the presentation of the sparkling crowns and scepters, crafted in Europe, to the King and Queen. Two days later, Kalakaua unveiled the statue of Kamehameha I that stands in front of the Aliioli Building, across from the Palace.

In July 1886, the first electric lights in the city of Honolulu were turned on at Iolani Palace, which by the way, was also equipped with telephones. His court was now equal to

Some insights to King Kalakaua:

At no time during his reign did Kalakaua ever refer to himself as "King David Kalakaua". Even when he wrote to his wife, Queen Kapiolani, his sisters and his brother, he simply signed "Kalakaua".

When he was young, he answered to the nickname of "Taffy" and Queen Emma once wrote in 1862, "...that he was the best dancer in the Islands".

Kalakaua certainly had a heart of gold for his Hawaiian people. As late as 1876, four years after the death of Kamehameha V, Kalakaua provided food and shelter for 25 of the former king's retainers from his private purse. Also from his own purse, he provided the total expenses for 23 scholars

from neighbor islands to attend Honolulu schools.

In the days before Social Security, welfare, pensions or unemployment insurance, what could you do if you were down and out? If you went to your church, they could provide you with temporary shelter and some food. If you went to the government, you found out in a hurry that the government governed, collected taxes, maintained law and order and, according to the School Board, ran the best educational system in the Pacific. If you were living under any other Hawaiian king, you were without recourse, but not with King Kalakaua. His generosity was bountiful! We know by the many, many letters from the King that are treasured today by the recipients' descendants. The following is a list of some of the appeals to the King, that he was able to bring to a happy conclusion:

1. If you came from a neighbor island in need of employment, Kalakaua would write you a letter of recommendation to a government department head, asking that you be given a job according to your ability. If there was no immediate

opening, then you were given the next one.

2. If you were discharged from government or private employment unjustly, Kalakaua would request that you be rehired. If you were discharged with reason, Kalakaua sent a letter asking that you be given a second chance, as you knew now that you were in error and were sorry for what happened.

3. An indigent relation, before he died, asked to be buried on the island of his birth. All the expenses were paid out of the King's purse.

4. Kalakaua would undertake intervention or mediation between private citizens at the request of one or both.

5. When a seaman on a whaler died at sea, his family, not being paid his due wages or receiving his personal property, could turn to the King for help.

Don Medcalf is president of Hawaiian Islands Stamp and Coin in Honolulu, a recognized authority on Hawaiian history and documents, stamps, coins and other memorabilia. He is chairman of the HPS Expertizing Committee.

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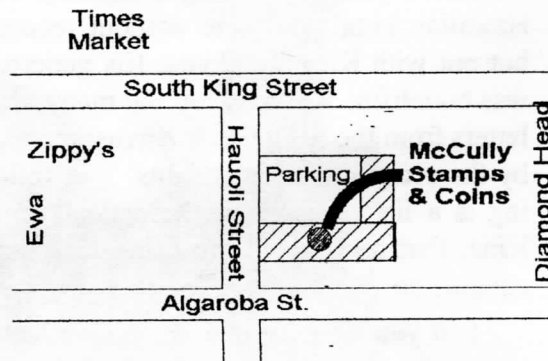
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APROPOS OF NOTHING.....

With this installment, we conclude our fractured view of world history. Aren't you glad?

One of the causes of the Revolutionary Wars was the English put tacks in their tea. Also, the colonists would send their parcels through the mail without stamps. During the War, Red Coats and Paul Revere was throwing balls over stone walls. The dogs were barking and the peacocks crowing. Finally the colonists won the War and no longer had to pay for taxis.

Delegates from the original thirteen states formed the Contented Congress. Thomas Jefferson, a virgin, and Benjamin Franklin were two singers of the Declaration of Independence. Franklin had gone to Boston carrying all his clothes in his pocket and a loaf of bread under each arm. He invented electricity by rubbing cats backwards and declared "a horse divided against itself cannot stand". Franklin died in 1790 and is still dead.

George Washington married Martha Custis and in due time became the Father of Our Country. The Constitution was adopted to secure domestic hostility.

Abraham Lincoln became America's greatest Precedent. Lincoln's mother died in infancy and he was born in a log cabin which he built with his own hands. When Lincoln was president, he wore only a tall silk hat. He said "In onion there is strength". Abraham Lincoln wrote the Gettysburg Address while traveling from Washington to Gettysburg on the back of an envelope. He also signed the Emasculation Proclamation and the Fourteenth Amendment gave the ex-Negroes citizenship. On the night of April 14, 1865, Lincoln went to the theater and got shot in his seat by one of the actors in a moving picture show. The believed assassin was John Wilkes Booth, a supposedly insane actor. This ruined Booth's career.

Bach was the most famous composer in the world, and so was Handel. Handel was half German, Half Italian and half English. He was very large. Bach died from 1750 to the present. Beethoven wrote music even though he was deaf. He was so deaf that he wrote loud music. He took long walks in the forest even when everyone was calling for him. Beethoven expired in 1827 and later died for this.

France was in a serious state. The French Revolution was accomplished before it happened. The Marseillaise was the theme song of the French Revolution and it catapulted into Napoleon. During the Napoleonic Wars, the kings of Europe were trembling in their shoes. Then the Spanish gorillas came down from the hills and nipped at Napoleon's flanks. Napoleon became ill with bladder problems and was very tense and unrestrained. He wanted an heir to inherit his power but since Josephine was a baroness, she couldn't bear him any children.

The sun never set on the British empire because the British empire is in the East and the sun sets in the West. Queen Victoria was the longest queen. She sat on a thorn for 63 years. Her reclining years and finally the end of her life were exemplary of a great personality. Her death was the final event which ended her reign.

The nineteenth century was a time of many great inventions and thoughts. The invention of the steamboat caused a network of rivers to spring up. Cyrus McCormick invented the McCormick Raper, which did the work of a hundred men. Samuel Morse invented a code for telepathy. Louis Pasteur discovered a cure for rabies. Charles Darwin wrote "The Organ of the Species". Madman Curie discovered Radium. And Karl Marx became one of the Marx Brothers.

The First World War, caused by the assassination of the Arch-Duck by a surf, ushered in a new error in the annals of human history.



From the Hawaiian Gazette, Friday, August 16, 1901

Articles for Future Issues

MAIL DELIVERY IN HAWAII: From the earliest days when mail was simply delivered by the ship captains and held in a store or bar for the addressee to the post office boxes of the kingdom to route delivery in towns under the United States Post Office. Do you have any information to contribute to this article? I would particularly like to know when and how streets and houses were numbered so route delivery could be started.

DESIGNING THE CHINESE NEW YEARS STAMPS: An interview with Clarence Lee, who is now working on the fifth stamp in the twelve stamp series.

PEARL HARBOR COVERS: There were over one hundred ships in Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Each had a postal clerk or post office. Wayne Yakuma has a complete set of covers from every ship, tugboat to battleship. He will share some examples and anecdotes with us.

CLASSIFYING HAWAIIAN POSTMARKS: The Meyer-Harris numbering and scarcity grading system has been with us for almost half a century. Several other systems have been proposed. What are these and what are their advantages. If you are the proponent of such a system, write to the editor. We would like to discuss a range of proposals.

HAWAIIAN REFLECTIONS

By Peter Burk

12 LETTERS
IN HAWAIIAN
ALPHABET

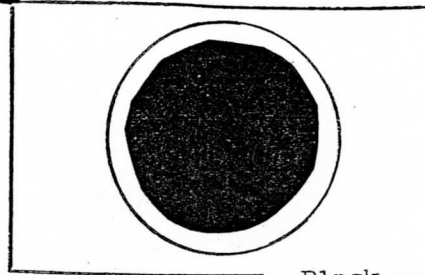
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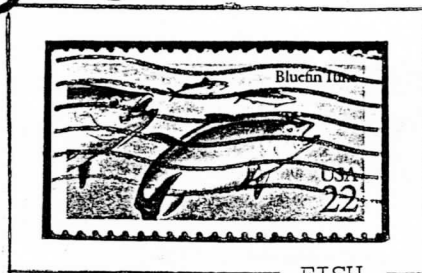
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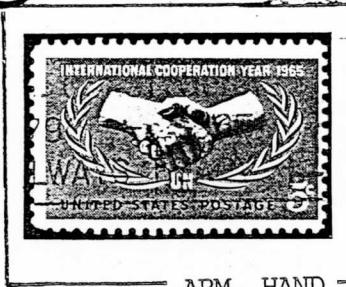
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(K) KAHAKAI



SEA SHORE

(L) LIMA



ARM, HAND

(M) MAHINA



the MOON

(N) NALU



the SURF

(O) OHANA



FAMILY

(P) PUA



FLOWER

(U) UA



RAIN WATER

(W) WAILELE



WATER FALL

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