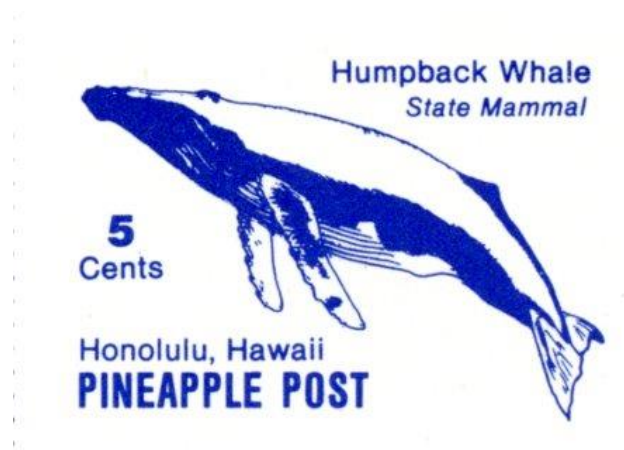
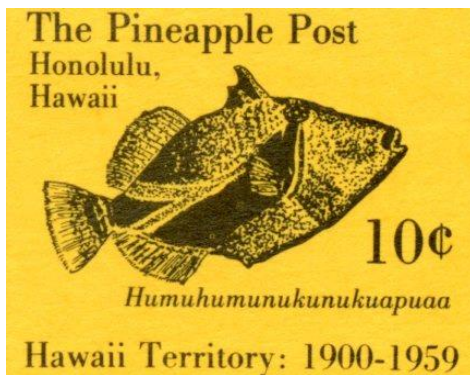
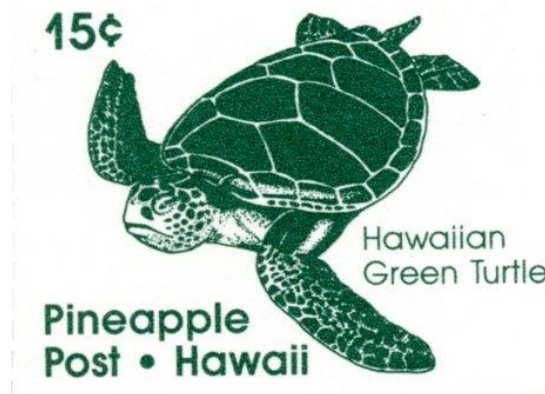


# PO'OLEKA O HAWAII



The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

# Quarterly Calendar of Collector's Events

## APRIL 2001

04/01 First Sunday Bourse  
 04/09 H.P.S. Regular Meeting  
 04/14 H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club  
 04/16 Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.  
 04/23 H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

Queen Kapiolani Hotel, 150 Kapahulu Ave. 10AM - 4 PM  
 Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7 PM  
 Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM  
 Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua, 7:30 PM  
 Nuuanu YMCA, Doors open around 7PM, Board Meets around 7:15 PM

## MAY 2001

05/14 H.P.S. Regular Meeting  
 05/19 H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club  
 05/21 Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.  
 05/28 H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

Richard St. YWCA, 7 PM – 9 PM **NOTE NEW LOCATION !!!**  
 Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM  
 Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua, 7:30 PM  
 Richard St. YWCA., Door open around 7PM, Board meets around 7:15 PM

## JUNE 2001

06/03 First Sunday Bourse  
 06/11 H.P.S. Regular Meeting  
 06/16 H.P.S. Stampers Youth Club  
 06/18 Winward Oahu Philatelic Soc.  
 06/25 H.P.S. Executive Board Meeting

Queen Kapiolani Hotel, Waikiki  
 Richard St. YWCA, 7 PM – 9 PM  
 Manoa School, 3155 Manoa Rd. 1 PM - 3 PM  
 Lois Opedal, 241 Kaha St., Kailua, 7:30 PM  
 Richard St. YWCA., Door open around 7PM, Board meets around 7:15 PM

## THE HAWAIIAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

### 2001 Officers

President	Wayne T. Yakuma
First Vice President	Victoria L. Bannan
Second Vice President	Raymond M. deHay
Secretary	Vacant
Treasurer	Kay H. Hoke
Auctioneer	Max W. Starr
APS Representative	Harry Foglietta

### PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

Editor	Greg Chang
Assistant Editor	Sandy Wong

### Expertising Committee

Chairman	Don Medcalf
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 part of their membership

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Submit ad copy with remittance to the Editor.

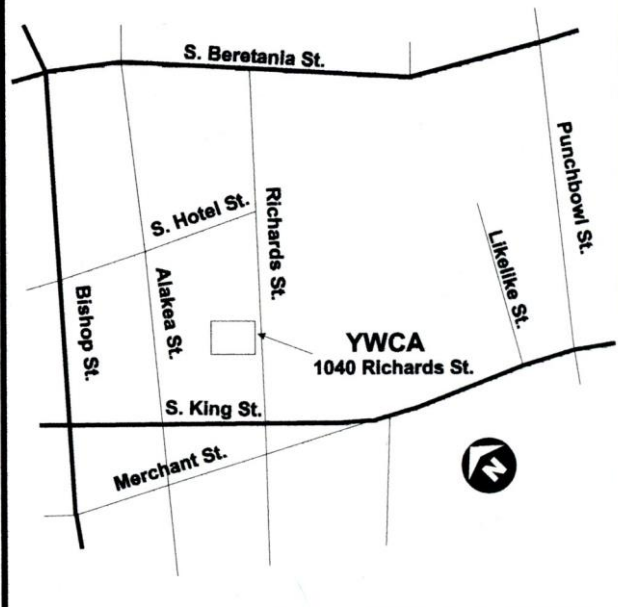
Articles and information for the publication should be sent to the editor. Send  
 a #10 SASE to the Editor for guidelines for preparing text and illustrations for  
 submittal. It's easy to do.

Cover Illustration: Pineapple Post Stamps with aquatic animals

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### Monthly Meeting and Executive Meeting

The Hawaiian Philatelic Society meets from 7 PM to 9 PM on the second  
 Monday of each month at the Richards St. YWCA in central Honolulu.  
 Each meeting includes a short business session, a program or slide  
 presentation and an auction of about 125 lots. A board meeting is held at  
 7:30 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.



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# PO'OLEKA O HAWAII

The Quarterly Journal of the Hawaiian Philatelic Society

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Number 66

April 2001

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## Editor's Notes

By Greg Chang, Editor

Aloha! Welcome to the Spring edition of the PO'OLEKA O HAWAII.

The first two articles are reprints from the American Philatelic Society's Chapter Activities Committee website that should be interesting and helpful.

Jack Searles of the Olean Stamp Club writes about the life and times of the buccaneer William "Bully" Hayes.

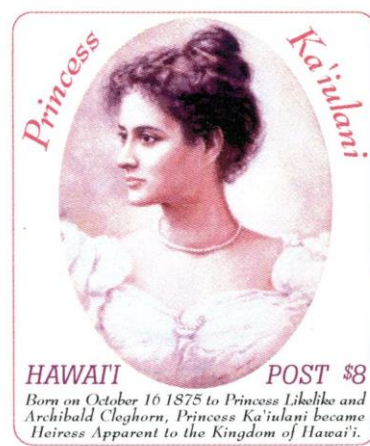
The next article discusses the care and preservation of stamps and covers by Arlene Sullivan. We've all experienced with some type of oxidation of stamps as well as mold and mildew.

To wrap things up, some details are given on Hawai'i Post's recent release commemorating the centenary of the Moana Hotel.

As always, feel free to contact me with your comments and contributions to our publication. I'll try to respond to all of your inquiries.

Take Care and Mahalo...

**Greg Chang**  
Editor



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## What's Inside

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# His Reputation Survives Him!

## (W.A. "Bully" Hayes)

By Jack Searles (Olean Stamp Club, APS Chapter 1442) searles@eznet.net

Reprinted from APS Chapter Activities Committee website: [www.stamps.org/cac](http://www.stamps.org/cac)



**W**arning... Warning... What you are about to read has all been indignantly denied by the person in question!

It is thought that he was born William Henry Hayes in 1829 in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of a saloon keeper in a busy trading post on the Guyahoga River. It has been said that many of the tendencies and characteristics of his later life were formed early.

Apparently, he sailed the Great Lakes by age 20. As captain of a schooner he was able to subdue, carouse, and commensurate with the predominantly Irish stock sailors of these lakes. But he also had a shrewd eye for business. He knew how to make money. He was a gambler, a fighter, a schemer, a wanderer and a womanizer. He knew the law, how to skirt it and how to break it!

It is rumored that around the time he became a captain he was married in Cleveland. Closely following this wedding he was alleged to be involved in a horse-stealing scheme. From this episode, he fled to San Francisco with a new woman who would also be his wife. Thus were formed two more elements of William's life- elements

often cited. You see, in later life would consider him both an infamous fugitive from the law and a bigamist.

Once in San Francisco, William and his new wife found the area to their liking. Gold was discovered and a sense of lawlessness prevailed. William loved the sea- and to the sea is where history would be written. The wide open Pacific "called to him."

A deal was struck with an American merchant in San Francisco, Elisha Gibbs, whereby William would captain the barque *Canton* to the Far East. There it would be loaded with trade goods from the Orient and return. The first official mention of William Hayes is in the record of the American Counsel at Singapore, where W.H. Hayes sold the American Barque *Canton* to Englishman John Harvey, who renamed the ship *Santubong*.

Thus formally began the life of the man who would shortly become known as Bully Hayes. Various individuals labeled Bully as a pirate, a scalawag, an adventurer and a notorious circumventer of the law. The transaction that occurred with the *Canton* would become one of his trademarks- hiring

on as a captain of a vessel then either selling it to others or selling the goods on board for personal profit.

This brigand was involved in no less than fifteen transactions of this kind, becoming quite knowledgeable about his business. The name Bully Hayes became known from San Francisco to Sydney and throughout the Pacific. Once, in Kahului, Hawaii, the law caught up with Bully. The sheriff of Kahului caught Bully docking in his seaside town. It has been suggested that Bully was involved in the forging of early Hawaiian stamps. The Sheriff immediately boarded the vessel, currently the *Ellenita*. The sheriff expected trouble, but instead found a polite, smooth talking man who promptly invited the sheriff into his cabin for a drink. Well, several drinks later, the Sheriff went up on deck to find that Bully had already set sail from Hawaii. Being the consummate gentleman Bully offered the Sheriff the option of a whaleboat or a trip to some other far point on the journey. The sheriff opted for the whaleboat.

Bully rapidly became notorious. He was involved in blackbirding (the kidnapping of South Seas islanders to work on Australian and New Zealand farms/ranches). Supposedly, those involved would be paid a stipend at the end of their commitment and returned to their home islands. Many never saw their homes again. Other schemes included headhunting (when shrunken heads were in more demand than the currency of the day), gun running to the Maoris, trading for *tete de mur* or *trepangs* (dried sea cucumbers used by the Chinese in making soup), kidnapping and ransoming local chieftains for copra (the oil bearing husks of coconuts).

By far one of Bully's most prized possessions was the wood clipper brig of 218 tons named *Leonora*, named after yet

another wife. This ship sunk in Utwe Harbor in Kosrae, the second largest island in what is now the Federated States of Micronesia and a frequent hiding place for Bully. The *Leonora* now forms the basis of an underwater museum there.

Late in his career, the pulp/popular fiction author Louis Becke immortalized Bully. According to Becke, Bully was a swashbuckling adventurer and scoundrel that fed the imaginations of many in the late 1800s.

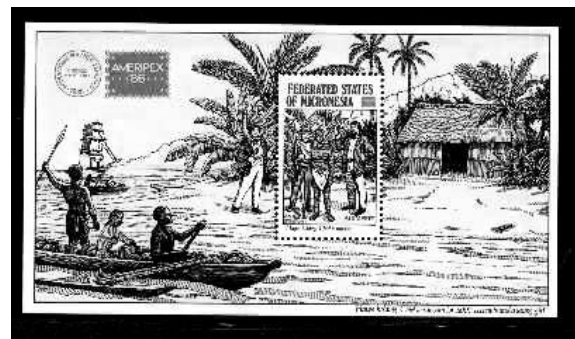
Bully Hayes led a full life and passed away in 1877 and in doing so helped provide an interesting bit of history to the South Sea Islands. Again, however, as noted earlier, all of the above was steadfastly and adamantly denied by the man himself, preferring instead to portray himself as a poor unfortunate who happened to be in the wrong place at inopportune times, but certainly innocent of any wrongdoing.

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Sources used:

Clune, Frank. Captain Bully Hayes: Blackbirder and Bigamist. London: Angus and Robertson, 1970.

Lubbock, Alfred Basil. Bully Hayes: South Seas Pirate. Boston: Charles E. Lauriat, 1931.

Kosrae Office of Tourism Web Page, <http://www.telecom.fin/kosrae.htm>.In



# Some Notes on Stamp and Cover Preservation

By Arlete Sullivan, RPSC, BNAPS wakarchuk@sympatico.ca

Reprinted from APS Chapter Activities Committee website: [www.stamps.org/cac](http://www.stamps.org/cac)

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**(Note- the author has a B.Sc. in biology from Simon Fraser University and recipes listed are proven effective and safe!)**

**I**t isn't only the moneyed collector of classic stamps and rare covers that needs to be concerned about the proper handling and storage of his collection. No matter what kind of philatelic material appeals to you, there are a couple of things that you can do to ensure that your stamps, postcards and souvenir sheets will last in good condition for many years.

I found a couple of books (check your local library) that provide good general overviews of how to look after paper artifacts. The first is "An Ounce of Preservation - A Guide to the Care of Papers and Photographs" by Craig A. Tuttle, Rainbow Books, Inc. ISBN 1-56825-021-5. This paperback is a nice introduction to care and preservation of your paper collectibles, not too technical but a useful overview of topics such as paper, inks, recognizing deterioration, how to store paper, and simple repair techniques.

The second is a much more technical book oriented toward the conservator of books, but it is worth a read particularly for those storing and displaying classic stamps. The information I give below on deacidification of paper comes from this volume. It is "The Practical Guide to Book Repair and Conservation" by Arthur W. Johnson. Published 1988 by Thames and Hudson, London, ISBN 0-500-01454-X. This is a good read for the chapters on Materials, Adhesives, and Chemicals alone.

Information on the chemistry of stamp "oxidation" and its reversal come from an

excellent article in the first quarter 1998 issue of "BNA Topics", the journal of the British North American Philatelic Society. "Rejuvenation of Stamp Colours with Hydrogen Peroxide" written by L. Kruczynski is a very readable report on Mr. Kruczynski's investigations into some of the mechanisms of stamp discolouration and how to reverse them.

## **WHEN YOU BUY –**

### **Mould and Mildew**

Preservation should start from the moment you inspect potential purchases. Look closely - do you see any signs of staining, mould or water damage? Does the album or cover have a musty or sour smell? Is the paper damp, and is it fragile and easily torn? These are signs that the material may be contaminated with mould or mildew, and while it may be a really good buy, think twice about purchasing - you may be taking home more problems than the stuff is worth. The main problem with albums and covers that carry fungal growths of this kind is that even with a good airing, a dry storage area, and careful handling, mould and mildew can spread to uncontaminated material in your collection and under the right circumstances can cause considerable damage. Fungal growth weakens paper, making it fragile and harder to handle, and can cause staining and colour changes in stamps and paper. Under conditions of dampness and sluggish air circulation - basement or attic storage, for instance - fungi can spread incredibly quickly and cause the loss of a collection in a matter of weeks. So avoid purchases that show the signs of mould and mildew contamination. If you must buy, make sure that your purchase is given a thorough airing in a dry place, and store it well away from

the bulk of your collection. Always wash your hands after handling these kinds of pieces to prevent spread of the fungal spores to uncontaminated material.

### **Paper Condition**

Especially if you are buying older material, carefully inspect the condition of the paper for pinholes, thin areas, and tears. Take a look at the colour of the stamp, too; is it faded or darkened? These are signs of paper deterioration that could have occurred for a number of reasons - usually improper storage. Exposure to sunlight, cigarette smoke, emissions from automobiles or coal plants, and even handling of the stamps with fingertips instead of stamp tongs can cause changes in the paper that weaken the bonds that hold the paper fibres together. Pin holes and tears can then occur with even gentle handling.

Exposure to even small amounts of acid from atmospheric pollutants or handling can cause "oxidation" of the stamp ink. Acidic compounds will also cause paper deterioration, so be aware that changes in ink colour can mean changes in paper quality, too. Orange inks of the Victorian period seem to be particularly susceptible to this kind of colour change - examples of the 3c small Queens of Canada, for example, can be almost black.

### **Special Cases**

It also pays to know something about the printing and gumming of the stamps you are purchasing. For instance, "Ostropa" souvenir sheets issued in 1935 in Germany (Scott B68) are often found mint without gum. A gummed sheet in this case is not a very good buy as the gum was formulated with sulphuric acid which over the years has caused the paper of gummed sheets to deteriorate. Collectors who knew this soaked the gum off of their copies to preserve the paper, making the mint no gum sheets the

preferred collectible. Know your stamps! OK, MY STAMPS ARE HOME, NOW WHAT?

There are three simple rules to always remember when working with your collection:

1. Never use your hands to handle your stamps if you can use tongs.
2. Always use storage materials designed for use with philatelic material.
3. Don't smoke, eat, or drink around your stamps, or store them in areas where people are smoking, drinking, or eating.

Why tongs? Your hands may be clean, but even freshly washed hands carry traces of oils and acids given off naturally by your skin. Repeated handling of stamps with your fingers will leave residues on the stamps, and over time these will build up and cause paper deterioration and staining. The gum on mint stamps is also easily disturbed by finger tip pressure. Proper use of tongs prevents paper acidification and can save that valuable mint gum!

(This also applies to handling covers. While most modern material is never going to be worth enough to really worry about, old and/or valuable covers should always be handled with cotton gloves to avoid contamination with oils and acids.)

And why not store your stamps in baggies and old vinyl binders? While this may be the cheap way to go, watch out for inappropriate materials that may come into contact with your stamps and covers. The vinyl on binders, for instance, can give off chemicals used in the polymerization process - chemicals that even in small amounts can dissolve some kinds of inks, trash paper, and cause ink and gum transfers to the vinyl surface. A similar problem can arise with photocopied pages that may be in contact with your mounted stamps. Be

careful with any kind of plastic or chemically treated material, including paper, that is not sold by a reputable dealer for philatelic purposes; the added expense of purchasing good quality storage bags and pages is very small compared to the loss of your collection by improper storage.

As for the third rule, no, I am not trying to nag you into not enjoying a smoke while you sort those colour varieties. Keep in mind, though, that cigarette smoke will discolour and damage paper eventually, and leave a smell that is impossible to get rid of. (Get a non-smoking friend to check your catalogues to see what I mean.) Try to limit exposing your collection to cigarette smoke and to any other kind of atmospheric pollutant such as car exhaust, coal plant emissions, and industrial effluent. Not easy, I know, but even keeping windows closed (or open) can help. Regular airing of your albums will also help to preserve them.

Avoid eating or drinking around your stamps, too. Grease spots and pop stains are not only unsightly, they also attract insects that can destroy an album in a surprisingly short time. Spilled coffee can also turn those expensive mint unhinged stamps into landfill in only a few seconds of inattention. Better to keep the food and drink in the kitchen.

## **STORING YOUR COLLECTION**

The enemy of stored collections is water in the atmosphere - either too much or too little. Depending on the kind of climate you live in, you may need to either increase or decrease humidity in the room where you store your collection. Generally, homes in temperate climates that use central heating provide good conditions for storing stamps. If you are comfortable, your stamps probably are too. It may be worth investing in air conditioning, a humidifier, or a dehumidifier if your budget warrants to maintain a

suitable environment in your home. Be especially careful if you are storing your stamps in a basement or shed, or in an attic. If there is any hint of dampness, or if the temperature is high, move your collection to another space. Make sure your family is aware of this, too; I would guess more collections have been destroyed by inappropriate storage than by any other cause.

Take the time to go through your albums and boxes once every few months even if you are not currently using them. This allows the stamps to air, and gives you the chance to inspect them for any problems that may be developing.

## **FIRST AID**

The following "recipes" are supplied for use in arresting or reversing some common problems that may arise with stamps or covers in your collection. **NOTE WELL:** If you are not willing to lose the stamp or cover, **DON'T EXPERIMENT WITH IT! IF WHAT YOU HAVE IS PRECIOUS OR VALUABLE, PLEASE LOOK INTO PROFESSIONAL CONSERVATION.** I would tend to try and preserve only those covers and philatelic items that will die an imminent death anyway. The German "Ostropa" sheet cited above is a case in point; the gum is so acidic on these that if they haven't rotted away already, they are darn close.

These recipes are all water based and non-toxic, but please observe some basic precautions. If you have the faintest doubt that anything on the cover or stamp may run in aqueous solutions (water), leave them alone! Ink can be tricky, as can cancellations. Watch also for wax seals and other attachments, as these too can come loose with handling combined with just a little moisture. When mixing and handling solutions, don't use kitchen utensils, as they



may have traces of food or grease on them - invest in a few new, clean, spoons, containers and sprayers. Use distilled water; tap water may contain minerals or salts that will react with your cover or stamp. Use fresh solutions, too, as old solutions may not work (especially hydrogen peroxide). Spray solutions outdoors, or at least in a well ventilated area, and don't breathe the spray in. And last, but very important - make sure your cover or stamp is dry before storing.

### **Checking paper for Acidity**

Determining the acidity of paper can be roughly tested by using bromcresol green, an indicator dye. Touched to the paper, the dye remains green if the paper is neutral, yellow if acidic, and blue if alkaline. This dye is in bottles or felt tipped pens through scientific or archival supply houses. Be careful, as this will stain.

### **Deacidification of Paper**

The chemicals used in these methods are relatively harmless (they are closely related to baking soda, and the active ingredients in proprietary antacids!) but as in anything be careful with the solutions, test them on something you don't want first, and make sure you follow the recipe. I imagine that a pharmacist or archival supply house might be able to give you a supplier for these chemicals. If you can't find these chemicals, I see no reason why plain old baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) would not be a good substitute.

**Recipe 1** - Make up a 0.12 percent solution of calcium bicarbonate in distilled water. Soak the sheet in the solution for half an hour, then remove, blot off excess solution, and dry between pressing boards. This process neutralizes the acid content and leaves and alkaline residue as a buffer against further contamination.

**Recipe 2** - Make up a 10 g per litre solution

of magnesium bicarbonate and use an atomizer bottle (spray bottle) to spray a fine mist of solution onto the paper. Do this in open air or a well-ventilated area. This method is preferred for fragile items that may not take much handling.

### **Reversing "Oxidation" on Stamps**

A gentle bath in a two to three percent hydrogen peroxide solution will restore the colour in stamps that have lead based inks that have darkened due to exposure to trace amounts of acid. If the colour does not change after a half an hour or so, "oxidation" is not the culprit. This treatment works for restoring colour to the 3c small Queens of Canada. By a different chemical mechanism it will also restore the colour of the "muddy waters" variety of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp. Research the stamp pigment before using hydrogen peroxide, as vegetable based dyes used in later years may be irreversibly bleached by this treatment.

### **SOME FINAL THOUGHTS**

They may be "just stamps", but even the most basic collection is worth handling properly. I hope these tips and recipes help you keep your collection in good condition. Remember, years from now a novice collector will appreciate a well preserved copy of even a common stamp. Good handling and storage techniques now will ensure a supply of quality stamps for the future.

## In Memory of Sun Yat-sen

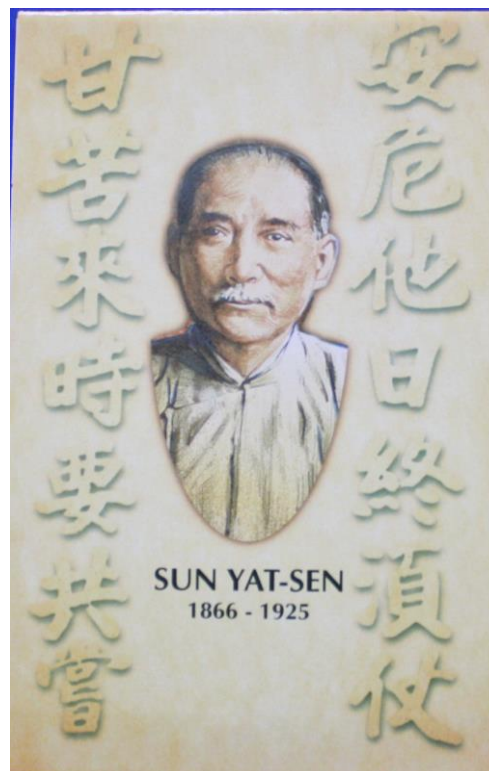
*Information from the Marshall Island website at [www.unicover.com](http://www.unicover.com)*

**O**n November 12, 2000, the Republic of the Marshall Islands issued a booklet of stamps honoring the life of Sun Yat-sen.

Sun Yat-sen was born into a peasant family in Cuiheng Village, Xiangshan County, Guangdong Province, China, on November 12, 1866.

In 1879, at the age of 12, Sun was sent to stay with an emigrant older brother in Honolulu, Hawaii. There, he attended Iolani School and Oahu College. He returned to China and began medical studies in Canton in 1886. Transferring to Hong Kong, he earned his medical degree in 1892. Sun's interest, however, soon changed from medicine to politics. Sun was traveling abroad in the United States raising financial and political support when he read of a successful revolt in Wuchang province, China. Across southern China, one province after another joined the movement. Sun returned to his homeland in triumph on Christmas Day, 1911. On January 1, 1912, Sun assumed the presidency of the provisional government of the Republic of China. His Three People's Principles became the fundamental basis for the Republic of China's government. Sun died in Beijing on March 12, 1925.

In 1929, his remains were interred in a magnificent mausoleum constructed for him in Nanjing. Today the Chinese Nationalists hail Sun as "Father of the Republic," while the Chinese Communists revere him as "Pioneer of the Revolution." Designed by renowned artist Chris Calle, these beautiful stamps capture key episodes in the life of this extraordinary man.

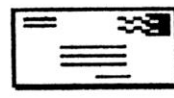


### TECHNICAL DATA

Issue: In Memory of Sun Yat-sen  
Face Value: 6 x 60¢, 1 x \$1.00  
Issue Date: November 12, 2000  
Issue Place: Majuro  
Designer: Chris Calle  
Project Manager: Leigh Vosler  
Stamp Development Printing Process: Cyan, black, magenta and yellow by offset lithography on unwatermarked gummed paper  
Printer: Unicover Corporation, Cheyenne, Wyoming, U.S.A. Stamp  
Format: Horizontal  
Stamps per Booklet: 7  
Number of Designs per Sheet: 7 Overall  
Booklet Size: 87mm x 275mm  
Size of Stamps: 50mm x 31mm Size of Souvenir Sheet: 87mm x 62mm  
Issue Number: B27  
(7-1) Youth in Cuiheng Village, 1866  
(7-2) Student in Honolulu then Hong Kong, 1879  
(7-3) President of Tong Meng Hui, 1905  
(7-4) Revolution, 1911  
(7-5) President of Republic of China, 1912  
(7-6) Principles of Democracy  
(7-7) Sun Yat-sen 1866-1925  
Withdrawal Date: November 12, 2001, or while supplies last



Booklet pane of 12 Stamps in memory of Sun Yat-sen



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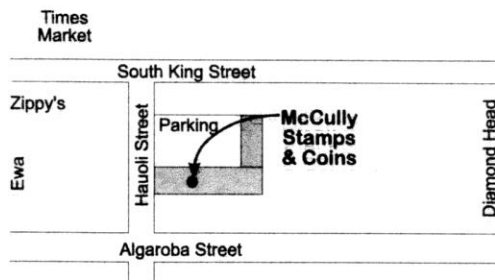


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# Centenary of the Moana Hotel, Waikiki

Information and images from Hawai'i Post website at [www.hawaii-post.com](http://www.hawaii-post.com)

Two stamps were issued on March 11<sup>th</sup> 2001 to celebrate the Centenary of the Grand Opening of the Moana Hotel, Waikiki. The “First Lady of Waikiki” as the hotel is known, was the first major resort hotel in Waikiki and opened its doors on March 11<sup>th</sup> 1901. The tourists were few at first, but the Moana’s reputation and its location only helped it grow. A wing was added in 1952 and another in 1969. In the late 1980’s, it underwent a major \$50 million restoration and re-opened on March 29, 1989. Today it is known as the “Sheraton Moana Surfrider” and is part of the worldwide Sheraton hotel chain.



The \$5 stamp prepays the Overnight rate. It has the caption “Guests arriving by horse and carriage for the Grand Opening on March 11<sup>th</sup> 1901.” This photo of the Moana was made right after the hotel was opened.



The \$8 stamp (above right) prepays the Same Day rate. It shows an early 1900's beach view of the Moana Hotel. It has the caption “Beach view of the “First Lady” of Waikiki.” You can see part of the Moana pier at the right of the photo. The pier was built in the 1890's before the hotel existed, and was torn down in 1930 after a fire damaged it. The pier was never rebuilt.

The two stamps are in a larger than normal format, so as to show more detail of the picture content. Both photos are courtesy of the Hawai'i State Archives.



The Moana as it looks today





# Winick Snippets

By Les Winick (As syndicated in 435 non-philatelic newspapers)

Reprinted from the American Philatelic Society's CAC website [www.stamps.org/cac](http://www.stamps.org/cac)



You may ride for pleasure, but during the strike of the American Railway Union in July 1894, Arthur C. Banta delivered mail by bike between Fresno and San Francisco, California, a distance of more than 200 miles. The "mail had to go through."

During the early 1900's, bicycles were leased and used by the Post Office Department. In July 1944, the Postal Service bought 1,500 Army surplus bikes from the War Department for \$28.09 each, attached baskets and distributed them to various post offices.

Through the 1960's, postal workers were still using bikes, but with the increase in parcel post deliveries and heavy magazines, Jeeps became more feasible. One Florida letter carrier told reporters that when he retired in 1986, he logged more than 250,000 miles and "used up" numerous bicycles in the process. Some post offices in Arizona and California still use the bicycle.

On November 23, 1896, a race was arranged between New York and Philadelphia by two New York City newspapers to see if a letter sent by special delivery via train and courier, could be delivered faster than a letter carried by a man on a bicycle.

The bicycle rider left New York City at 8:33 a.m. and arrived in Philadelphia at 4:04 p.m. The special delivery letter arrived at the Philadelphia post office at 3:30 p.m.

It doesn't have to cost anything to get involved in stamp collecting. Just start looking at the postmarks on your daily mail. Many towns have strange names that show up in the cancellations. Here is a good example and the story behind it.

The Elgin Herald recently ran a story on the origin of Henpeck, Illinois. It reported two versions of how the name was picked. One probably is true and the other a legend. You decide which.



Both versions agree that there was a tavern at a junction on the Old State Road between Chicago and Galena. One version states that at least 200 wagons would stop daily at the saloon so that drivers and horses could get refreshed. (There was a water trough for the horses, they weren't allowed in the tavern). The constant bickering of a man named Seymour and his wife, owner of the tavern, became the source of the name of the community.

The other story says that chickens would peck holes in the bags of grain left in the wagons while their owners were inside the tavern. Either way, the name "stuck."

STAMPERS  
Club of  
HONOLULU

# HAWAIIAN REFLECTIONS

as seen by PETER BURK S.C.

## all about the FLYING GOOSE ...

There are castles and kings and so many of things  
shown on stamps I've collected for years.  
But sometimes when I look through my stamp-album book,  
certain stamp in new likeness appears.

Tiny pictures so clear on each stamp souvenir,  
a remembrance of things long ago.

Birds and flowers abound as I look all around  
at my stamps on each page, row on row.

In one fanciful flight of stamp-viewing delight  
this is thought which I seemed to deduce:  
that while bird-stamps abound, there are THREE I have found  
I like best . . . showing nice FLYING GOOSE!

The Canada  
FLYING GOOSE



3 NOV 1952

A FLYING GOOSE was created by Swedish  
writer Selma Lagerlof (1858-1940) who  
wrote the children's story of the  
enchantment of a small boy named NILS,  
who learned of the beautiful geography  
and intense culture of Sweden by his  
travels with Flying Geese.

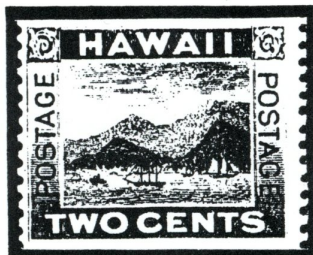
## THE WONDERFUL of NILS, ADVENTURES



by

SELMA LAGERLÖF

The Scarce and Exciting  
FLYING GOOSE  
of the Republic of Hawaii



1894

SELMA LAGERLOF  
(1858-1940)

NILS



20 NOV 1958



1971

*Peter Burk*  
April 1996





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