



# S c r i b b l i n g s

...from the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library

Sherrí Soraci-Jennings, Librarian

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## The First Issues of the British North American Provinces

by Charlie Freise

The provinces of British North America united in 1867 to form the Dominion of Canada. For a short time, prior to uniting, a number of the provinces issued their own postage stamps. One province, New Foundland, continued issuing its own postage stamps until the middle of the 20th century. The early stamps of British North America are beautiful examples of fine engraving and, for the most part, are quite expensive. Of course, there are always those exceptions that command premiums beyond the means of the average collector.

The three provinces, Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia began issuing postage stamps in 1851. Each of the provinces issued an initial set of three stamps with values of 3-pence, 6-pence and 1-shilling. The postal rates at the time were: 3-pence per ½ ounce for inland letters to Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island; 6-pence per ½ ounce for letters to the United States excluding California and Oregon which were 9-pence per ½ ounce.

### 1851 Issue of Canada

The province of Canada issued its first stamps on April 23, 1851. The 3-pence value, designed by Sir Sanford Fleming, had a central image of a beaver. 250,000 copies of the stamp were printed in New York by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson. The image of the beaver was chosen as it represented the beginnings of the colony, as beaver pelts were one of the first items traded between the French and Amerindians. The 3-pence stamp is the first stamp in the world to depict the image of an animal. Prior to this all postage stamps featured images of royalty or persons of importance. The 6-pence stamp features Prince Albert and Queen Victoria is featured on the 12-pence/1-shilling stamp (See Figure 1, below).

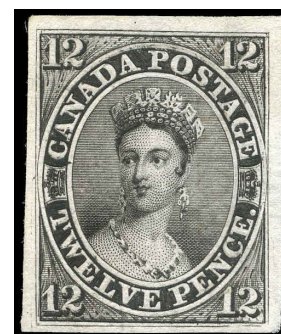


Figure 1, left, 3-pence, Beaver, Canada, Scott Catalog #1  
center, 6-pence, Prince Albert, Canada, Scott Catalog #2  
right, 12-pence /1-shilling, Queen Victoria, Canada, Scott Catalog #3

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# Scribblings

## Newsletter of the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library

2038 South Pontiac Way  
Denver, CO 80224

**Phone:** (303) 759-9921

**Email:** [rmpl@qwestoffice.net](mailto:rmpl@qwestoffice.net)

**Web Page:** [www.rmpldenver.org](http://www.rmpldenver.org)

**Instagram:** The RMPL

**Hours:** Mon, Tue, Wed, Fri 10:00AM - 4:00PM

Thu, 2:00PM - 8:00PM

Closed Sundays and Holidays

### Librarian

Sherri Soraci-Jennings

### Library Officers

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*Scribblings* is published bimonthly by the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library. The RMPL is a chartered Colorado nonprofit corporation and is an IRS-designated 501(c)(3) charitable organization. Membership subscriptions over that for the contributing membership, and donations of appropriate philatelic materials, may be deductible for US income tax purposes. The Library is a volunteer organization. Financial donations, philatelic books, stamps, supplies and donations of your time are welcome. The Library Bylaws are available for review at the Library or you may obtain a copy upon request.

A basic membership with the RMPL is \$25 per year and includes book checkout privileges and six issues of *Scribblings*. Call for more information.

Officers and Directors may be contacted through the RMPL.

## From the Desk of the President -

by Tonny VanLoij



First, let me start by wishing everyone a healthy and productive 2022. We are facing a new round of COVID restrictions, hopefully this will be short-lived. I hope we can continue without interruption or complications and we do not lose any additional members or spouses to the virus.

My wish for 2022 is to have more people become involved as volunteers. If we do not have some of our members step forward we will have to seriously consider reducing the hours of operation for the RMPL, this includes reducing the number of days we are open. Since the start of 2021 we have lost five valuable members of the volunteer staff, three were incredible *jack of all trades* individuals who were willing and ready to fill in any time someone had to cancel or was ill. We desperately need some of our members to become part of the volunteer team.

As for the RMPL organization, much has happened in the past year. Steve Schweighofer has done a tremendous job taking loads off of my shoulders. Under his supervision the entire parking lot on Asbury has been resurfaced with new parking spaces, the repairs to the annex building roof were completed, and many of the routine maintenance requirements for both buildings and surrounding property are taken care of.

Paul Domenici and Gary Withrow, the auction managers, along with a fine group of volunteers have done a fantastic job. Their success has helped offset some of the building expenses.

Dasa Metzler and Richard Palestro have worked very hard gathering quality material for the auctions and replenishing the stock books.

Roger Rydberg, although unable to physically visit the library, has been very busy working on the Library website as well as updating the membership files and mailing lists.

Andy Murin built a new room for Dasa in the annex building. She no longer has to work outside in the storage sheds when summer temperatures reach 100 degrees or in the below freezing temperatures of winter.

Charlie Freise continues handling the routine printing for the library and outside societies, working with the young collectors, now editor of *Scribblings*.

In closing, thanks again to all the volunteers whether working at the library or at home. The success of the Library is a direct reflection on your dedicated efforts.



## Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library SWAP MEET BUY SELL TRADE

A great way to inexpensively add to your collection and have fun in a social setting.

**January 22, 2022 | 11:00AM - 3:00PM**

**The Library Meeting Room  
2048 S. Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224**

Meet fellow stamp enthusiasts.

Enjoy free coffee and a snack.

### How can I participate?

- ☉ Rent a table for \$10 and set up your wares (only 10 tables available to RMPL members, first come first served.)
- ☉ Join the community table (no charge) where others will be buying, selling and trading.

Contact John McFarlane,  
piperjohn165@gmail.com  
for table rentals and questions.

## GENERAL

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

# SAVE THE DATE

**Saturday, February 26, 2022**



for the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual RMPL Country and Cover Lots Auction. There is no buyers premium and plenty of interesting material for all collectors. Auctions are a major source of funding for the RMPL. Your participation is important to the Library and greatly appreciated.

## BOOKKEEPER WANTED

The Library is searching for a new bookkeeper. Eddie Hackstaff has filled in temporarily until a permanent bookkeeper is found. The position requires an individual with good computer skills and familiarity with QuickBooks for non-profits. If you are interested or know of someone interested in the position please call 303-759-9921.

## LIBRARY VOLUNTEERS WANTED

We need additional help in almost every area of RMPL operations, especially back-ups for publishing and stamp mart operations. If you are interested in becoming more active with the RMPL, whether it is helping publish *Scribblings*, sorting donations for our stamp mart, or helping with library maintenance please contact the Library at 303-759-9921.

## WRITERS NEEDED

Are you another Agatha Christie or John Steinbeck waiting to be discovered? We are soliciting our membership for interesting articles for *Scribblings*. You do not have to write a 10-page treatise; a few paragraphs is sufficient. Please submit your articles to Charlie Freise at: [Vapid1000@gmail.com](mailto:Vapid1000@gmail.com). **The deadline for the next issue of *Scribblings* is January 31, 2022.**

## 2022 ROCKY MOUNTAIN STAMP SHOW

The 2022 Rocky Mountain Stamp Show committee is planning for next year's show. With some of our members retiring, our workforce is greatly depleted. We are looking for an infusion of new blood in many roles to help ensure a successful stamp show, both from a planning standpoint and 'on the ground' at the show. We need volunteers to manage the registration desk, assist with floor management, help with cachet sales and we need a hearty team to set up and take down the exhibit display frames. Please contact Ron Lampo at [chairman@rockymountainstampshow.com](mailto:chairman@rockymountainstampshow.com) for more information on volunteering.

## SECOND SATURDAY PROGRAMS

Sponsored by the RMPL, the Second Saturday programs are generally about an hour long and focus on a specific subject. The subject matter is not limited to philately. Attendance is open to anyone who has a desire to learn something new about a specific subject, or enjoys discovering something new about an area of philately unfamiliar to them. Please contact Jim Kilbane at: [aurora\\_80017@yahoo.com](mailto:aurora_80017@yahoo.com) for more information.

(continued from Page 1)

### 1851 Issue of New Brunswick

The stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were recess printed by Perkins, Bacon & Fetch, London, England, in a diamond shaped format. They were issued in 3-pence, 6-pence, and 1-shilling values (See Figure 2, right). The stamps feature the heraldic flowers of the United Kingdom with the imperial crown in the center along with the mayflower of Nova Scotia. The stamps went on sale on September 5, 1851, several days after those of Nova Scotia.

The most famous, or infamous, stamp issued by New Brunswick is from the 1860-1863 pictorial series. Charles Connell was appointed the Postmaster for the colony in 1859, and shortly after his appointment he decided the colony should switch from pounds, shillings and pence, to dollars and cents to align with the United States.

The new stamps were printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York and when they arrived the shocked Post Office officials discovered the new 5¢ value featured the image of the new Postmaster, Connell, rather than a member of the Royal family. A new stamp featuring Queen Victoria was quickly ordered. A shamed Connell purchased his 5¢ stamps and burned them. He kept just a few as souvenirs (See Figure 3, - below).



Figure 3, left, 1860 Connell proof, New Brunswick, Scott Catalog #5  
right, 1860 replacement Queen Victoria stamp, New Brunswick, Scott Catalog #8

### 1851 Issue of Nova Scotia

These three stamps are identical to those issued for New Brunswick with the exception of the country name. The stamps are notable as they are the first diamond shaped stamps issued by any country in the world (See figure 4, right). The printers, Perkins, Bacon & Petch, were famous for their engine-turned designs which fill the background of the stamps. All of the stamps were printed on bluish paper. In August



Figure 2, top left, 3-pence, New Brunswick, Scott Catalog #1  
top right, 6-pence, New Brunswick, Scott Catalog #2  
bottom center, 12-pence/1-shilling, New Brunswick, Scott Catalog #3

1851, a small quantity of each value were shipped to Nova Scotia and released to the public on September 1, 1851. The original supply was quickly exhausted and an additional printing of the stamps was sent out in October 1851.



Figure 4, top left, 3-pence, Nova Scotia, Scott Catalog #2  
top right, 6-pence, Nova Scotia, Scott Catalog #4  
bottom center, 12-pence/1-shilling, Nova Scotia, Scott Catalog #7

(continued on Page 5)



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### 1857 Issue of St. John's and New Foundland

On October 24, 1809, Governor John Holloway appointed a local watchmaker and jeweler, Simon Solomon, as New Foundland's first postmaster. He was responsible for handling all of the mail to and from the colony. He was authorized to collect three cents for each letter, one cent to be paid to the captain of any vessel delivering the mail and two cents to himself for his "trouble."

New Foundland issued its first set of stamps in 1857 and continued to issue stamps until 1949 when the province joined Canada. The firm Perkins, Bacon & Company of London, England, printed the first stamps for the province. Later they were printed by the American Bank Note Company and finally by the Canadian Bank Note Company in Ottawa.

The 1-pence stamp featured a combination of the floral emblems for the three kingdoms: the rose for England, the shamrock for Ireland and the thistle for Scotland. The majority of the first issue stamps were printed in various shades of scarlet and vermillion, the exception is the 3-pence stamp which is green and triangular in shape. There were nine stamps in the 1857 set with values from 1-pence through 1-shilling (See Figure 5, left).

### 1860 Issue of British Columbia and Van Couver's Island

British Columbia and Van Couver Island jointly issued their first postage stamp in 1860. The 2½-pence stamp featured a portrait of Queen Victoria and was printed by Thomas de la Rue & Company of London, England (See Figure 6, below). The stamp is typographed, perforated 14, on unwatermarked paper and it was used extensively in both colonies. There are a few imperforate examples of this stamp known. It is believed they may be proofs or reprints.



Figure 6, 1860 2½-pence, British Columbia and Van Couver's Island, Scott Catalog #2



Figure 5, 1857 issue of St. John's New Foundland

- Row 1 left, 1-pence, Scott Catalog #1
- Row 1 right, 2-pence, Scott Catalog #2
- Row 2 center, 3-pence, Scott Catalog #3
- Row 3 left, 4-pence, Scott Catalog #4
- Row 3 right, 5-pence, Scott Catalog #5
- Row 4 left, 6-pence, Scott Catalog #6
- Row 4 right, 6½-pence, Scott Catalog #7
- Row 5 left, 8-pence, Scott Catalog #8
- Row 5 right, 1-shilling, Scott Catalog #9

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*New Brunswick registered cover with a complete set of the 1851 first issue stamps, image courtesy of H.R. Harmer Auction #3015, Selection of Classic British North American and United States Postal History from the Joseph Hackmey Collection.*

### Efforts to Reform the Colonial Postal Service

By the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the population of British North America had increased dramatically. With the increasing population, spread of settlements, and growth of cities, the need to communicate became vital to the colonial economy.

The printed word became the primary source of information in the colonies, either through books or newspapers. The principal method of getting mail from one place to another was to entrust it to a traveler who was willing to carry it. Mail was carried by fur-traders, put aboard ships bound for Europe and carried by colonists or merchants going there to do business. Merchants used agents in New York to transmit letters, credit notes, and inventories to supplies across the Atlantic.

The Deputy Postmaster General was the head official of the colonial post office. He appointed rural postmasters and had an annual salary of £500 pounds, a £30-pound stationery allowance and collected a portion of the postage fees charged on newspapers. This amounted to almost £4,000 pounds per year making him one of the highest paid colonial officials and a perfect target for anti-British sentiment. By 1840 there were more than 400 country Postmasters.

Newspaper publishers became frustrated having to rely on the informal network of mail. The publishers could ask willing passengers to carry copies of newspapers free of charge but he could never be sure the newspapers were delivered to his subscribers. The only alternative the publishers had was to send the papers through the postal system. Newspaper editors could receive single copies of all colonial newspapers free of postage. Around 1840 there were as many as 156,000 such newspapers circulating in the British North America mail system.

The publishers were reluctant to pay the cost of the postal service; why should they pay four to five shil-

lings to post each newspaper? They were particularly angered by the fact that the revenues generated were used to enrich the salary of the Deputy Postmaster General instead of improving the postal system.

Postal reformers demanded a reduction in postage within the colonies, not just on newspapers but on regular mail. Why should it cost less to send a letter from Britain to Halifax than it did to send a letter from Halifax to Toronto? The cheaper postage in Britain that came with the introduction of the postage stamp in 1840 did not go unnoticed in British North America.

Postal reform came about slowly in the British North American colonies of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The colonists demanded and were eventually allowed to take charge of their postal affairs.

In 1846, with the election of a new Whig Government in England, postal reform and responsible government became possible in British North America. In 1847 representatives from each of the colonial governments met in Montréal to work on common postal reform and postal home rule. Final approval came in July 1849, almost two years later.

British parliament approved "An Act for Enabling Colonial Legislatures to Establish Inland Posts." This act provided for a reduction in postage charges on all letters passing between places within the provinces or within British North America and established a uniform rate of three pence per one-half ounce (14 grams).

In 1850, the Province of Canada, a British North America colony before being divided into the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Québec, followed the British act with similar legislation. A year later, similar laws were passed in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Beginning in 1851, the Postmaster General, who was a ranking cabinet member, took over management of postal affairs in each of the three provinces. The Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia introduced their own postage stamps that same year.

Sources:

<https://www.historymuseum.ca/learn/research/resources-for-scholars/essays/postal-reform-in-early-19th-century-british-north-america/>

<https://canadianstampnews.com/nova-scotia-issues-first-stamps-1851/>

<https://www.linns.com/news/us-stamps-postal-history/2015/january/royal-symbols-and-rodents-shared-canada-s-first-st.html>

<https://postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibition/the-sun-never-sets-on-the-stamps-of-the-British-empire/nova-scotia-diamond-stamps>



# Collecting Early Portuguese Colonies (Part 1)

by Steve Bonowski

It is a reasonable assumption that a majority of world-wide collectors have interesting collections of British, French, Italian, Spanish, and German colonial stamps. Many philatelists specialize in the colonial issues of these countries and there are a number of philatelic societies (Falkland Islands Philatelic Study Group, Rhodesian Study Circle and the France and Colonies Philatelic Society, etc.) supporting the collecting, study, research and sharing of information related to the colonial issues.

Portuguese colonial stamps are found in most world-wide collections as many of the stamps are fairly common and have minimal catalogue values. The more desirable, higher value items are generally not seen in most worldwide collections and the major varieties are seldom, if ever, seen.

I plan to write a series of articles with the intent of introducing readers to the fascinating world of Portuguese colonies and the stamps issued for use by the respective colony. This first article will focus on the earliest issues from 1870 until the Republican Revolution of 1910. Regretfully, I will not address the stamps of the Azores or adjacent islands and units. Additionally, due to the complexity of the native issues of Portuguese India I will wait and discuss these stamps at a later time. I shall defer, for now, on stamps issued by the commercial companies in Mozambique, Nyassa and Mozambique. While there are some differing sub-issues depending on the territory, there are seven principal issues covering the period 1870 through 1910.

The first of the seven issues is the Portuguese Crown issue. The Crown issues are beautifully engraved and there are two easily identifiable design types. The first type was issued for Angola and the country name is featured in a large tablet at the top of the stamp (See *Figure 1, below*). The second design type was issued for use in other colonies and territories, the country name is found at the top of the large circle surrounding the central crown (See *Figure 2, below*). The Crown issues of Cabo Verde and Macau were over-



Figure 1, left, Angola (reprint), Scott Catalog #1



Figure 2, right, Portuguese India, Scott Catalog #56



Figure 3, Portuguese Guinea, Scott Catalog #9 (Fournier forgery)

printed for use in Guinea and Timor respectively (See *figure 3, left*). Perforation varieties, shades and reprints are numerous for these issues. It is important to note that all of the Crown issues were extensively forged, particularly by Fournier. Unless a collector is very knowledgeable, it is advised to have high-valued items expertized. Expertization is almost mandatory for the first Crown set of Guinea, as well as the high value denominations of the second Crown set of Guinea.

From 1886-1888 most colonies issued a set of stamps featuring the portrait of King Luis. These stamps have an embossed central portrait. Collectors need to be wary of cracking in the embossed portion of the stamp (See *figure 4 and 5, below*).



Figure 4, left, St Thomas, Scott Catalog #15



Figure 5, right, Timor, Scott Catalog #14

King Carlos was recognized by a set of engraved stamps in 1894, and again in 1898-1903. These stamps are referred to as the Carlos Neto and Carlos Mouchon issues by (See *Figure 6 and 7, below*)



Figure 6, left, St. Thomas, Scott Catalog #28



Figure 7, right, Cape Verde, Scott Catalog #43

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avid collectors out of respect to the engravers. The engravers name, Mouchon, is found in the bottom margin of the 1898-1903 series of stamps (See Figure 8, right). The Neto and Mouchon issues are known for their shade and perforation varieties as well as being issued with and without gum. The difference in the catalog value for some of the varieties is significant. For example, Timor Scott catalog #27 is listed with a value of \$6.50 in unused condition, while the perforation variety Timor #27a is valued at \$575.00.



Figure 8, Engravers name, Mouchon, located in the bottom center margin.



Figure 9, top left, Portuguese Africa, Scott Catalog #1



Figure 10, right, Timor, Scott Catalog #49



Figure 11, bottom left, Portuguese Africa, Scott Catalog #8

The Vasco da Gama issues of 1898 were issued primarily in Portuguese Africa (general issues), Macau, and Timor (See Figures 9, 10 and 11, above). These were subsequently overprinted for other territories and also overprinted "Republica." Needless to say, many interesting varieties are found this issue.

From 1902-1905 many of the Portuguese stamps were surcharged and overprinted (See figure 12 and 13, below). The wide variety of reprints, perforation dif-



Figure 12, left, Timor, Scott Catalog #93



Figure 13, right, Portuguese India, Scott Catalog #239

ferences, shades and shifts in the location of the overprints and surcharges makes the stamps of this time period even more intriguing than the earlier Crown issues. As mentioned before, higher valued items require expertization.



Figure 14, left, Macao, Scott Catalog #P5



Figure 15, right, Portuguese Guinea, Scott Catalog #J6

Newspaper stamps for Portuguese colonies were first issued in the 1890s (See figure 14 - above), postage due stamps were printed in 1904 (See figure 15 - above). The majority of the early newspaper stamps are quite common with the exception of the early issues of Mozambique and St. Thomas. These exceptions are crudely created surcharges found on regular issues. Again, as they are uncommon, the higher values require expertization.

The seventh, and final issues I will mention are the District issues (See Figure 16, left) prior to 1910. These issues include the Cabinda enclave of Angola (Portuguese Congo), as well as additional districts in Lourenco Marques, Zambezia, Mozambique, and Inhambane. The overprints continued beyond 1910 and the scope of this initial article.



Figure 16, Lourenco Marques, Scott Catalog #49

Finally, in closing, the Scott Classic Specialized catalogue provides some useful information concerning these issues. In order to fully evaluate the potential of the stamps in your collection the Mundifil catalogue for former colonies from

Portugal is required. The RMPL has a copy of the 7th edition Mundifil catalogue, published in 2015, available for reference. An excellent reference concerning forgeries of Portuguese stamps is *Forgeries of Portugal & Colonies*, 2002, by the late D.J. Davies.

The author Steve Bonowski is a 48-year member of the American Philatelic Society, a 30-year member of the International Society for Portuguese Philately, and has been a member of the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library for 11 years.



## The RMPL is Considering Purchasing a Zoom License !



by Gary Withrow

Would you be interested in participating in Zoom meetings?

Purchasing a Zoom license is a way the Library would be able to reach out to more of our

members. Holding Zoom meetings provides members living out of state, or even overseas, an opportunity to access many of the club activities and Library meetings remotely. The service would be available to any club that meets at the library. Would you be interested in participating in Zoom meetings?

The software is easy to install and is automatically loaded onto your computer the first time you access a Zoom meeting. You can also join a Zoom meeting



with your phone. The only requirement is access to the Internet. Participants do not have to purchase the software and there are no fees associated with attending Zoom meetings.

If you are willing to participate in club or Library meetings via Zoom please share your interest with the Library.

You may contact us in any of the following ways:

1. By good old fashioned mail at:  
RMPL - Zoom Survey  
2038 S Pontiac Way  
Denver, CO 80224
2. By phone: 303-759-9921
3. By email: [rmpl@qwestoffice.net](mailto:rmpl@qwestoffice.net)
4. Stop by and let us know

## Boy Scout Stamp Collecting Merit Badge

by Charlie Freise

Troop Leader Paul Leadholm contacted the Denver Young Collectors early in October to schedule a workshop for the Boy Scout Stamp Collecting Merit Badge. This was the first time in more than two years the Denver Young Collectors and local Boy Scout Troops collaborated together on the Stamp Collecting Merit Badge. Prior to the COVID lockdown this was an annual event. On November 20, 2021, the scouts arrived at the Library and spent several hours learning about the United States Postal System as well as the many different types of stamps and covers available to collectors. Each scout was provided with a basic stamp album, a binder with examples of the many different types of stamps and covers (definitive, commemorative, coil, booklet, imperforate, semi-postal, revenue, overprint, surcharge, souvenir sheets, first day covers, postal stationery, aerogramme, etc.) a beginners reference book with stamp identifier, tongs, hinges and glassines.



*Scott and Jeremiah review the different types of stamps and covers.*

At the end of the session, time was allotted for the Scouts to dig through the various boxes of off-paper United States and world-wide stamps. Each scout left with plenty of stamps to sort through over the next couple of weeks. As time wound down,

the scouts completed three of the eight requirements for their Merit Badge. An additional workshop is scheduled for December 18, 2021, where we plan to complete the remaining requirements for award of the Stamp Collecting Merit Badge.



*The scouts actively search for items of interest with the assistance of Troop Leader Paul Leadholm and Scott's father, Seth.*



*Don Dhonau instructs the scouts (Dillon, Donovan, Jeremiah and Scott) on the different elements of a cover (cancel, postmark, address, auxiliary markings, etc.).*



# RMPL VIDEO PRODUCTION NEWS

By Joe Lanotte

Over the past few decades video technology has progressed from the original TV screen size (think of the old square box-shaped picture format) of Standard-Definition (SD - 640 x 480 pixels), to the more familiar rectangular-shaped picture of High-Definition (HD - 1280 x 720 pixels). More than 10 years ago technology advanced to Full High-Definition (FHD - 1920 x 1080 pixels). The RMPL video production team used the FHD format with the first video produced in 2013. Technology has continued to advance and now Ultra High-Definition (UHD-4K - 3840 x 2160 pixels, commonly known as 4K) and recently UHD-8K (7680 x 4320 pixels) formats are available. These new formats are quickly becoming the industry standard.

What does all this mean? Basically, the higher the resolution, the sharper the image displayed on the screen. Videos of any resolution can be displayed on modern televisions regardless of the native resolution of the television. The clarity and sharpness of the image is therefore determined by the quality of the image and the television's resolution. In recent years, UHD-4K televisions have become standard with the viewing public. With the increased demand for products in the UHD-4K format the RMPL video team began looking into the possibility of producing its future videos in the higher quality format.

Several generous donations enabled the video team to purchase a new 4K video camera, microphone and 4K video production software. With these new additions we moved into the 4K video world with the production of our latest video "*The Postal History of Germany's Colonies and Foreign Post Offices*" hosted by Patrick McNally.



Currently, we are researching these future videos:

- (1) "*Mountaineering in the Himalayas*" Part 2 of the series presented by Eddie Hackstaff.
- (2) "*Unravelling Puerto Rico Philately - Part 2*" presented by Sergio Lugo.
- (3) "*Zeppelin Mail*" presented by Patrick McNally.

The RMPL video library has expanded to a total of 36 videos comprised of: 15 RMPL productions, 11 club productions and 10 presentations from the 2019 Rocky Mountain Stamp Show. The videos are available for viewing online using the links found on the RMPL website under the publications tab. The RMPL video library is also available for purchase, on either a 64GB USB flash drive or a microSDXC memory card for \$10 plus tax and shipping where applicable. For ordering information please contact [rmplvideoproductions@gmail.com](mailto:rmplvideoproductions@gmail.com).

Viewership for our videos remains very encouraging. We have over 44,000 views of our video productions, 500 views occurring in the past month.

The video team is continuing to digitize the many carousels of 35 mm slides stored in the Annex. Each slide is scanned and converted to JPEG format and written to a CD. In instances where an index of each slide is available the index is scanned and converted to a PDF format and written to the CD.

Contributions are always appreciated as the cost of maintaining equipment and software upgrades is a continuing expense. The RMPL video production staff is entirely made up of volunteers who compose the scripts, design the graphics and produce the finished videos. The time invested in this is considerable but we believe it to be a very worthwhile endeavor which allows us to reach out to a vast audience. We are constantly looking for folks who would like to share their field of philatelic expertise with other collectors and future collectors. Please consider coming forward with your ideas for a video. All interested parties are encouraged to contact Joe Lanotte at: [rmplvideoproductions@gmail.com](mailto:rmplvideoproductions@gmail.com)





# Second Saturday Programs at the Library

Second Saturday programs are sponsored by the RMPL and attract a friendly group of folks who are interested in a specific subject, or who are interested in learning more about an area of philately that may be new to them. *Contact Jim Kilbane, aurora\_80017@yahoo.com, if you are interested in presenting a program.*

## January 8, 2022 - 9:00 a.m.

Presenter: Steve McGill

### "The Svalbard Archipelago – Departure Point for Early Arctic Exploration Attempts by Air "

The presentation will focus on the N-1 'Norge' and the N-4 'Italia' airships and their attempts to reach the North Pole with a background of the politics of Italy at the time of Mussolini and also the politics of the Norwegian, Italian and American explorers involved.



Norway, Scott Catalog #113, issued in 1925 to commemorate the annexation of the Spitzbergen archipelago.

Airship Norge Ny-Ålesund 1926, Photographer unknown.

## February 12, 2022 - 9:00 a.m.

Presenter: Charlie Freise

### "The 1901 Pan-American Exposition"

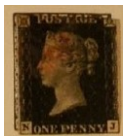
Re-live the wonder and excitement of the Pan-American Exposition featuring highlights of the various buildings and exhibits with examples of souvenir covers, post-cards and advertising ephemera.



## The Results Are In !

Recap of the October 23, 2021

Large Lots Auction



The 16th Annual Large Lots Auction was a huge success! 74 people submitted absentee bid sheets and 29 individuals attended the live auction. Bidding was spirited on many of the lots. Everything sold at or above the minimum bids. One lot (a Palestine collection) sold for \$625.00. The auction grossed \$17,223.00. After deducting expenses of \$2206.00 (printing and mailing catalogs, A.P.S. advertising for 5 months and other miscellaneous expenses) the Library netted \$15,017.00! Thanks to everyone who submitted absentee bid sheets and attended the live auction.

Paul Domenici, Auction Manager  
Gary Withrow, Website Manager

## The World's First Circular Stamp

The Scinde Dawk stamp is the world's first circular postage stamp. It was issued in the Indus Valley of Sindh, an area of present-day Pakistan in 1852. The stamp consists of course paper with a red sealing wax stamp featuring the Merchant's Mark of the British East India Company. The brittle sealing wax stamps cracked and disintegrated and were soon replaced with embossed images in other colors. Less than 100 are known to exist.





# Covering the World



Interesting covers from around the world.

by Charlie Freise for John Bloor (This article first appeared in the *Colorado Postal Historian*)

I am a collector of Pan-American Exposition material (stamps, covers, postcards, and advertising ephemera). This cover was found on eBay, in early October, 2019. After shoveling the sidewalks and driveway I sat down with the computer and started browsing away. Nothing new was showing up in my saved searches so I took a chance and typed "United States 1901 Covers." It did not surprise me to see several thousand items appear, as it was cold outside, snowing, and I wasn't going anywhere the search began. After 30-40 minutes of browsing the cover below popped up with less than seven hours left on the auction. Of course, I had to have it. It was a moral imperative and one I could not ignore. My bid was successful and soon the cover was in the mail.

where passengers could stretch before continuing on to northern destinations. The area was known for its natural resources and many saw mills provided lumber to the mines and railroads in the area. The railroad brought cheap and reliable transportation to the area allowing residents to profit from the area's abundant resources.

Based upon the 1900 census, the population of Rio Grande County was 4,080. South Fork obtained independent statutory town status in 1992, making it the newest, youngest, town in the state. The population of South Fork, based upon the 2000 census, was 604 permanent residents. In the 1983 movie, "National Lampoon's Vacation," starring Chevy Chase, the Griswold family spent the night at the South Fork camping ground.

What makes this cover extraordinary is discovering who the sender was: Mr. D. W. Osgood. Doing a little "Googling" I discovered Mr. Osgood was the editor, and publisher, of the first Philatelic Newspaper in Colorado. This information was located in a small book, *The Stamp Publications of the State of Colorado* published in 1912 by George W. Linn, Columbus, Ohio. The Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library has a copy of this book available for viewing.

Mr. Osgood was active in the publishing field, having his own company, Osgood and Lacey, Publishers. In the 1890s, while living in Pueblo, Colorado, he edited and published *Ores and Metals*, a weekly publication with nearly 2,000 subscribers.

Mr. Osgood first published, *The Stamp*, in March 1886. It was printed in a 6x9-inch format and soon became one of the most popular stamp journals of the day. In December 1896, while living in Pueblo, Mr. Osgood published another journal, *The Stampman*, again in a 6x9-inch format. The last issues of this journal, Volume V, were published in 1901 and 1902 while he was living in Pueblo and South Fork, Colorado. Advertisements for subscriptions to *The Stampman* can be found in issues of the *American Philatelist* from the late 1890s into the early 1900s.



Covers featuring a complete set of 1901 Pan-American Stamps are difficult to come by. This example, postmarked September 21, 1901, is from South Fork, Colorado, and addressed to Newberg, Oregon. A manuscript "Register No. 26" is found in the lower left, and a manuscript "D W Osgood, So Fork, Col.," is found center left, below the four-cent stamp.

The first South Fork Post Office was established February 20, 1876, and discontinued on May 23, 1883. Postal Services were re-established on May 5, 1892, and have continued since.

The town of South Fork rests at the confluence of the Rio Grande and South Fork Rivers in Rio Grande County. Prior to the arrival of the railroad in 1882, South Fork was primarily known as a stage stop



# The 1901 Commemorative Series of Stamps

by Charlie Freise

The 1901 Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, New York, was an opportunity for the United States to advertise cultural and technological advancements to the world. Covering nearly 350 acres, the Exposition grounds included 20 main buildings and 80 minor buildings providing space for over 4,200 exhibitors. From May 1, 1901, through November 1, 1901, more than 8,000,000 visitors attended the Exposition. The 1901 Pan-American Exposition was unique in that more varieties of publicity materials, postal cancellations and markings were produced than at any other previous Exposition.



Figure 1, United States, Scott Catalog #294 through #299.

The Post Office wanted to get in on the advertising potential of the Exposition and authorized a set of bi-colored stamps with denominations from 1¢ through 10¢ (See Figure 1, above). These were the first bi-colored United States stamps issued since 1869 and the first to feature a constant black central vignette on each stamp.

Originally the stamps were designed with the inscription "Pan-American Series - 1901." The Assistant Attorney General, James N. Tyner, determined this was a form of commercial advertisement for the Exposition and prohibited by law. To get around this prohibition the phrase was changed to read "Commemorative Series, 1901" (See Figure 2, below) and was added to the top frame of each stamp.



Figure 2, Inscription "Commemorative Series, 1901" on the 1¢ and 10¢ values.



Figure 3, Raymond Ostrander Smith

Raymond Ostrander Smith (See Figure 3, left), an employee with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is credited with designing the entire set of stamps. Raymond Smith began his career at the age of 14 with the American Bank Note Company. He transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and remained there until 1902 when he returned to the American Bank Note Company.

Raymond Smith was a prolific designer who created some of the most beautiful stamps produced by the United States including the Trans-Mississippi issues.

Multiple engravers worked on producing this classic set of stamps. The steamship vignette on the 1¢ stamp was engraved by George Frederick Cumming Smillie (See Figure 4, right).

He joined the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as chief engraver in 1894 bringing with him more than 23 years of experience. He produced approximately 300 portraits and 135 vignettes while working for the Bureau.



Figure 5, Marcus Wicliffe Baldwin

Marcus Wicliffe Baldwin (See Figure 5, right), was a highly talented security engraver and produced the vignettes for the 2¢ through 10¢ values of the Pan-American series. He joined the Bureau in 1897 and transferred to the American Bank Note Company after more than 20 years work with the Bureau. He is most famous for his earlier engraving, the \$1 "Cattle in Snowstorm" stamp of the Trans-Mississippi set. It is inarguably one of the most beautiful stamps ever issued by the United States.



Figure 6, Lyman F. Ellis



Two additional engravers with the Bureau worked on the 1901 Pan-American stamps. Lyman F. Ellis (See Figure 6, left) is credited with completing all of the lettering and numerals, while Robert Ponickau is credited with engraving the frames for all the stamp values.

(continued on Page 14)



(continued from Page 13)

Printing began on January 21, 1901, and was completed about a week later. The vignettes were printed first, followed by the frames, each with plates of plates of 200 subjects arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 10 stamps with imprints at the top and bottom (See Figure 7, right). Full printed sheets were cut horizontally into upper and lower panes of 100 stamps with straight edges at the top or bottom. The panes could be further divided vertically into two panes of 50.

The set of six stamps feature images of technological achievements and advancements in the field of transportation. At the time, printing single colored stamps cost about 5¢ per 1,000 stamps. This series of bi-colored stamps were much more expensive costing about 20¢ per 1,000 stamps.

Thanks to wide-spread advertising a great deal of interest in the stamps was generated among collectors. The stamps went on sale May 1, 1901, the opening day of the Pan-American Exposition (See Figure 8, right). The low cost of the set of stamps was a major factor in their appeal. An individual could purchase the complete set of Pan-American stamps for 30¢ compared to the high cost, \$3.80 for the a complete set of the Trans-Mississippi stamps, or \$16.34 for a complete set of the Columbian Exposition stamps of 1893. The New York Times reported between five and six million Pan-American stamps were purchased every day.

The demand for the stamps by local Postmasters was so great a rationing program was instituted by the Post Office Department to equitably distribute the supply of stamps. Only the largest Post Offices received a supply of stamps for first day sales. The Postmaster General stated the new stamps would not be overprinted for the Philippine Islands and unless specifically requested the stamps would not be sent to Hawaii, Guam, or Puerto Rico. As of June 1, 1901, the Post Masters from these locations had not requested supplies of the new stamps (See Figure 9, right).

The stamps were withdrawn from sale on October 31, 1901, and the Pan-American Exposition closed on November 1, 1901. Remaining stamps, in Post Offices at that time, were to be returned and destroyed. In early February 1902, the printing plates were crated and taken to the Navy Yard where they were broken up and melted down.



Figure 7, United States, Scott Catalog #298, plate block with Bureau of Engraving and Printing imprint, plate number, and pressman's initials across top margin.

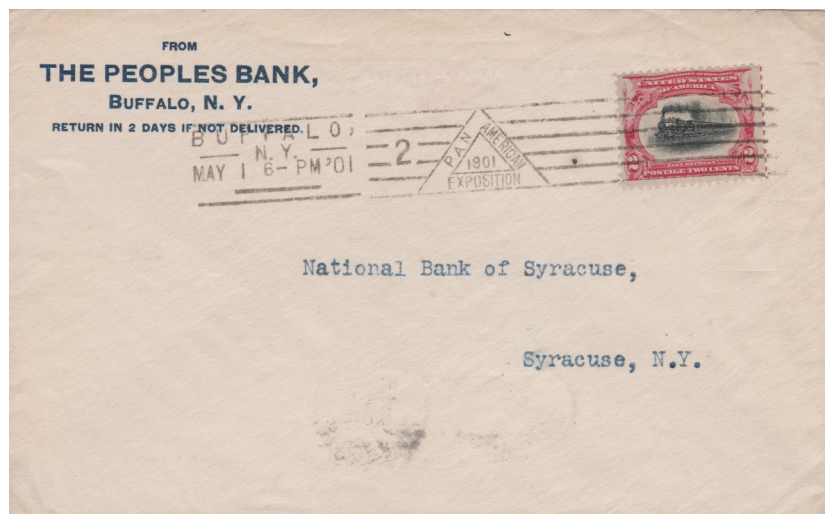


Figure 8, United States, Scott Catalog #295, First Day Cover, with Bomar Exposition Cancel Type B-01-15C.



Figure 9, United States, Scott Catalog #295, Honolulu, Hawaii, canceled September 21, 1901, city mail.

(continued on Page 15)



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At the same time, the Post Office Department began burning the surplus stamps. It is estimated the face value of the destroyed stamps was over \$500,000.

### The 1¢ Stamp

This was the lowest value in the set and served to pay postage for third class mail, advertising circulars, drop rate mail used within specific cities and the post card rate (See Figures 10 and 11, below).

The ship featured on the stamp is the steamer "City of Alpena" which operated on the Great Lakes. It was owned by the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company.

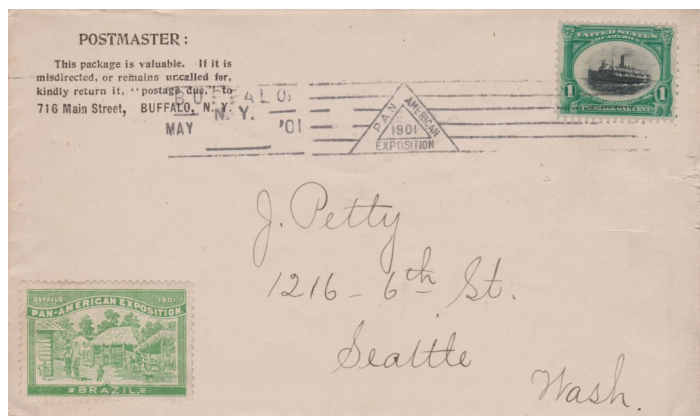


Figure 10, United States, Scott Catalog #294, third class advertising mail with Pan-American Exposition Cinderella stamp in lower left. The stamp is tied to the cover with a Bomar Exposition Cancel Type B-01-15B.



Figure 11, United States, Scott Catalog #294 pair paying the first class postage on a Schoenlein Pan-American Exposition advertising cover. The stamps are tied to the cover with a Bomar Exposition Cancel Type B-01-15C.

Twelve frame plates were made, only eight were used in the printing of the stamp. The remaining four plates were never used. Twenty-four vignette plates were made, they experienced greater wear than the frame plates due to the fine engraving. Only eighteen of the vignette plates were used in the printing of the stamp,

the remaining six plates were never used.

Initially 71,000,000 1¢ stamps were ordered by the Post Office. By July 1, 1901, the demand had become so great the print total was increased for a total of 91,401,500 stamps.

### The 2¢ Stamp

The 2-cent stamp featured the "Fast Express Locomotive" and served to pay the domestic postal rate for letters weighing one ounce or less and for postcards to destinations outside of the United States (See Figures 12 and 13, below).

The vignette design was based upon a photograph of the Empire State Express owned and operated by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.

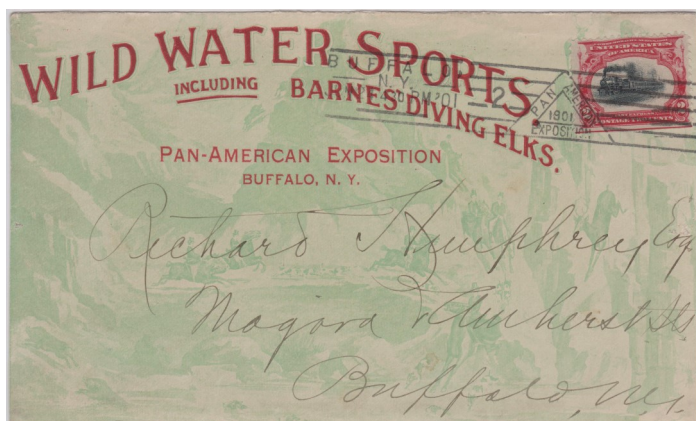


Figure 12, United States, Scott Catalog #295 paying the domestic first class postage on a "Wild Water Sports" Pan-American Exposition advertising cover. The stamp is tied to the cover with a Bomar Exposition Cancel Type B-01-15C.

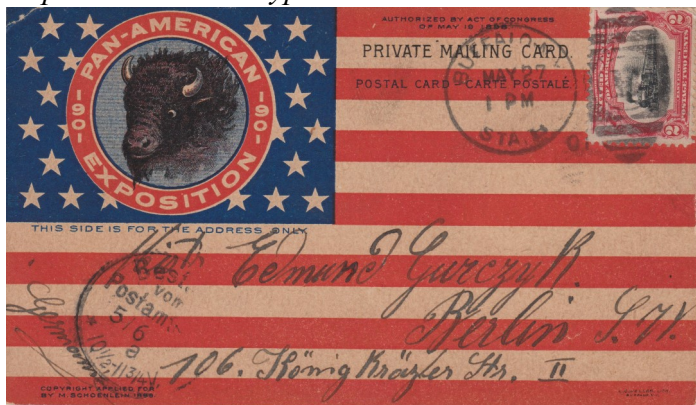


Figure 13, United States, Scott Catalog #295 paying the postal card rate to a foreign destination. The stamp is tied on a Schoenlein Pan-American Exposition advertising postal card to Berlin, Germany.

There were a total of fifteen frame plates made, twelve were used and three were never used. Forty different vignette plates were made for the 2¢ stamp, only thirty-six of the plates were used. The remaining four plates were eventually destroyed in early 1902.

(continued on Page 16)



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Initially, a total of 160,000,000 2¢ stamps were printed for sale beginning May 1, 1901. Again, the high popularity and demand required an additional quantity of stamps. Additional stamps were ordered in July 1901 raising the total number of 2¢ stamps printed to 209,759,700.

### The 4¢ Stamp

This stamp was used to pay the two ounce domestic letter rate (See Figure 14, below).

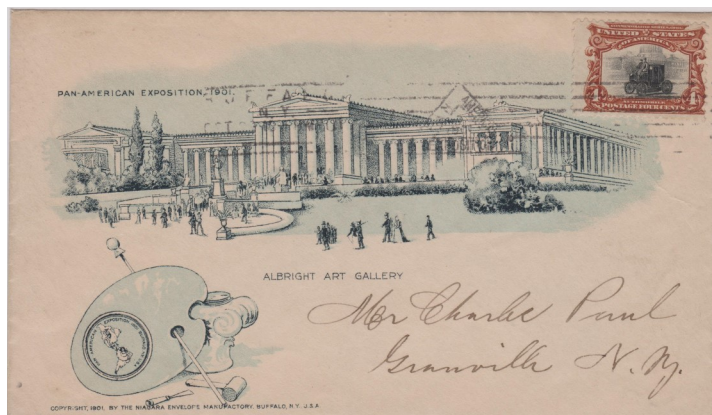


Figure 14, United States, Scott Catalog #296 paying the two ounce domestic letter rate. The stamp is on a Niagara Envelope Manufactory "Albright Art Gallery" Pan-American Exposition Souvenir cover and tied by a Bomar Exposition Cancel Type B-01-15C.

The central image on the stamp is an electric automobile used by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for passenger service. The design is based upon a photograph of the vehicle with Samuel P. Hege, the passenger representative for the railroad based in Washington D.C. and a chauffeur.

This stamp is believed to be the first United States stamp featuring the image of a living individual, Samuel P. Hege. No mention is made concerning the identity of the chauffeur.

According to the July 5, 1901, issue of "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News," the 4¢ stamp was probably the first stamp to have a motor car represented in the design.

Only one frame plate and one vignette plate were required for the printing of the stamp. Initially, 5,000,000 copies were printed and released for sale on May 1, 1901. Again, the high popularity and demand required printing an additional 737,100 stamps for a total print run of 5,737,100 stamps.

### The 5¢ Stamp

This stamp was used to pay the one ounce first class foreign rate (See Figures 15, 16, and 17, right).

The central vignette is based upon a photograph of the Upper Arch Steel Bridge, Niagara Falls, NY, with

Niagara Falls in the background. In 1901, this bridge was the largest single span steel expansion bridge in the world. The Upper Arch Steel Bridge, also known as the Honeymoon Bridge or the Falls View Bridge, collapsed during an ice-melt flood on January 27, 1938.



Figure 15, United States, Scott Catalog #297 paying the first class rate on an advertising cover to a foreign destination.



Figure 16, United States, Scott Catalog #297 paying the first class rate on a short-paid personal cover to Switzerland. An additional fee of 25 centimes (5¢) was assessed and paid with a Swiss postage due stamp (J20).



Figure 17, United States, Scott Catalog #297 pair pays the foreign first class rate for a double weight cover to New South Wales, Australia.

(continued on Page 17)



(continued from Page 16)

Only one frame plate and one vignette plate were required for printing this stamp. A total of 8,000,000 stamps were printed and released on May 1, 1901. By July 1901 the total number of stamps printed was revised downward to 7,201,300. This was the only stamp in the series with a reduced print run.

### The 8¢ Stamp

This stamp was intended to pay the fee for registered mail. It was also used to pay the first-class letter rate for domestic mail weighing between three and four ounces (See Figure 18, below).



Figure 18, United States, Scott Catalog #298 paying the 8¢ registry fee on postal stationery to the San Francisco Mint.

The central design is an image of the canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie connecting Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The image is based upon a photograph taken by Mr. W. J. Bell.

Only one frame plate and vignette plate were required for the printing of this stamp. A total of 3,000,000 stamps were printed and released for sale on May 1, 1901. Again, as with the other stamps in the set, the high demand and popularity required an additional print run of the stamp in July 1901. The total number of stamps printed was increased to 4,921,700.

### The 10¢ Stamp

This stamp (See Figure 19, below) was intended to pay the one ounce domestic letter rate and the 8¢ reg-



Figure 19, United States, Scott Catalog #299 paying the first class postage and registry fee on an advertising cover.

istration fee. It was also used to pay the double-weight first class foreign letter rate.

The 10¢ stamp depicts a trans-Atlantic steamship representing Fast Ocean Navigation. Originally it was believed the design was based upon a photograph of either the steamship *New York* or *Paris*, both ships operated by the American Line. Later, after further review, it was determined the design was actually based upon a photograph of the steamship *St. Paul*, a ship belonging to the International Line.

Only one frame plate and one vignette plate were engraved for the printing of this stamp. A total of 4,000,000 copies were printed and released for sale. By July 1901 an additional quantity of stamps was required bringing the total print run to 5,043,700 stamps.

### The Pan-American Inverts

When discussing the 1901 Pan-American stamps the conversation will eventually turn to the inverts. In order to print the bi-colored stamps the sheets of paper went through the printing press twice, once for each color. Given this fact it is easy to understand how an inverted image, or frame design, could happen. Inverted stamps exist for the 1¢, 2¢ and 4¢ values. The first record, or report, of a "bad" sheet of the one-cent stamps is from the May 25, 1901 issue of *The Metropolitan Philatelist* and the June 6, 1901, issue of *Mekeels*. 600-700 examples of the 1¢ stamp with inverted frame are known, 166 2¢ stamps with inverted vignette exist, and 286 4¢ stamps with inverted frame are known (See Figures 20 and 21, below).



Figures 20 and 21, United States, Scott Catalog #294A and 296A, Pan-American Inverts

If you are interested in discovering more about the Commemorative Series, 1901 stamps, a couple good references are provided below:

Sources:

*United States Stamps, Series of 1901*, by Bernard Silberberg, c1976, published by the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum, Inc., Weston, MA

*Postal Markings of United States Expositions*, by William J. Bomar, c1986, David G. Phillips Publishing Co., Inc., North Miami, FL

Portrait Images of Bureau of Engraving and Printing Employees are courtesy of Robert Siegel Auctions, Auction #1052 (Wednesday, October 9, 2013) - *The Beverly Hills Collection of United States Inverts*.

## NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

The Library had plans to publish a memorial article for Don Buethel in this issue, unfortunately due to unexpected circumstances this has been delayed. The list of new publications and new members is also missing from this issue. The volunteers working on these features were impacted by unexpected health issues. I had to improvise at the last minute and include information on my personal favorite, the Pan-American Exposition.

Steve Bonowski submitted an interesting article relating to the early stamps of Portuguese colonies. His article caused me to pull my own collection down off the shelf and review the stamps.

Many of our members have a story to share, why not take the plunge and submit a short article and show your stuff? Send articles to: Vapid1000@gmail.com. **The deadline for the next issue of Scribblings is January 31, 2022.**

Charlie Freise

## DONATIONS

*The library thrives on the enthusiasm and generosity of its members. The following societies, clubs, and individuals made donations to the Library since the last donation listing. These donations were made from September 22, 2021 through November 17, 2021. Thank you!*

### SOCIETY AND CLUB DONATIONS

Colorado Postal History Society  
International Cuban Philatelic Society

### INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

Paul Albright  
Sue Anderson  
Herman Axelrod  
Ardith Barnhorst  
Eva Corets  
Michael Dermody  
Peter Ditlow  
Roger Doherty  
Sue Dunn  
David Durbin  
Nolan Flowers  
Dick Freese  
Charlene Gail  
Elaine Gerlinger  
Troy Hines  
Ruth Klein  
Severt Kvamme  
Michael Larkin  
Paul Lee  
Marjorie Limerick  
Glenn Mallory

Todd McClarren  
Judy Miller  
Donna Otten  
Alex Papp  
Peter Pennings  
Alan Pierce  
William Plachte  
Richard Porto  
George Ruwet  
Cosimo Sciotto  
Robert Silverstein  
Ann Somers  
Alena Stimack  
Janice Strouse  
Ludvik Svoboda  
Peggy Swanson  
Pamela Swanson  
Richard Truly  
Jack Van Ens  
Robert Walleen

## NOTES FROM THE LIBRARIAN

Many new things are happening in the library! The shelves were shifted to give us more room in the philatelic catalogs area and the auction catalogs were moved to our annex building. We've received quite a few donations recently and you can look forward to finding information in Polish, Russian, Japanese as well as many other languages. There are also new books in our Western History collection. The vertical files contain quite a bit of new information. If you can't find a book on your particular area of interest don't forget to check the vertical files. We have acquired many new periodicals and the room has been cleaned up. The shelves are better organized with new holders and better labels, all courtesy of our wonderful team of volunteers. Some of the new periodical titles include: British Caribbean Philatelic Journal, Holy Land Postal History, and the Belgian Congo Study Circle Bulletin. Everyone is welcome to stop by and "check them out."

Sherri Soraci-Jennings



## NEW MEMBERS

Due to unexpected circumstances the information on new membership was unavailable at the time of printing.

An updated list of all new members from October 1, 2021 through February 1, 2022 will be included with the next issue of *Scribblings*.



# RMPL BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

## RMPL Board of Directors Meeting

November 18, 2021

The meeting was called to order at 4:00 PM. All board members were present: Tonny VanLoij, Jim Kilbane, Steve Schweighofer, Bill Douglass, Rod Haenni, Rich Palestro, Eric Carlson, Gary Withrow, Paul Domenici and Regina Domenici.

**Financial Report:** Bill Douglass provided a detailed statement of Y.T.D income and expenses.

1. Vanguard investments totaled \$247,684.12
2. As of Oct. 31, 2021, net income was \$3443.92.
3. A motion was passed to perform an external audit in 2022, which aligns with the recommended timeframe by GAAP (every 3 years).
4. To maintain transparency regarding the financials, the profit/loss statement and balance sheet will be published annually in *Scribblings* and available year-round at the library upon request.

## OLD BUSINESS

**Maintenance/Facility Operations:** Presented by Steve Schweighofer:

1. The roof restoration at 2048 is in the final phase of recoating.
2. Steve received one quote of \$1700 to re-shingle the 3 sheds and replace the skylights and he will get a second comparison bid.
3. A motion was approved to spend up to \$1700 for this repair.
4. Steve will research the possibility of any interested parties for assorted unneeded equipment such as audio-video items, projector screens, and the microfilm reader.

**October 2021 Auction recap:** Paul Domenici reported \$17,223 in gross auction sales.

1. After deducting expenses, the final net sales were \$15,017.
2. The next auction is on February 26, 2022.

**Remote Board voting:** Gary Withrow provided very specific formats for Board voting by email or via video conference.

1. The Board agreed that in-person decision-making is preferred, however, the suggested process is needed and will be used in the event of an emergency situation.

## NEW BUSINESS

**Integrated register/bookkeeping system:**

Bookkeeper Eddie Hackstaff believes it would be more efficient if the library invests in a cash register system that integrates with QuickBooks. His research revealed several options which he will present at the next meeting.

**Bylaws:**

1. Current bylaws allow the President to approve any repairs under \$1000.
2. A motion was passed to amend the bylaws to include "repairs under \$1000 can be approved by the President or Operations Manager"

**Change in Library hours:** Volunteer availability is challenging, especially covering the closing shifts because people don't want to be caught in afternoon traffic.

1. Since library usage is slow later in the day, It might be beneficial to open an hour earlier and then close earlier.
2. It was agreed that PM shift attendance will be tracked for 6 weeks and then the Board will make a decision to modify hours if warranted.

**Club submissions to *Scribblings*:**

1. Based on club requests, the Board decided brief articles pertaining to club meetings/information will be accepted for publication in *Scribblings* on a space-available basis.
2. A decision to allow clubs to advertise in *Scribblings* was tabled until the next meeting.

**Zoom club meetings:** Discussion around stimulating interest and member involvement by offering Zoom meetings at RMPL.

1. Gary Withrow will submit a *Scribblings* article enquiring if any clubs or out of the area members might be interested in virtual meetings
2. Gary will provide training and support for any club utilizing a virtual meeting format.

**Closing remarks:** It was agreed there is a need to document all RMPL rules and procedures. Eric Carlson will spearhead the effort to create this reference document.

The Meeting was adjourned at 5:50 PM.

The next Board meeting is January 27, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

Regina Domenici, Recording Secretary

# Library Calendar of Events



The RMPL Operations Manager, Steve Schweighofer, maintains a calendar of reserved club times. Clubs should check the calendar regularly and notify Steve ([steve.schweighofer@comcast.net](mailto:steve.schweighofer@comcast.net)) of any updates or changes. Requests to reserve meeting space and time for philatelically related meetings other than those listed here must be approved and scheduled with Steve well in advance. Call the Library or the appropriate club to confirm the place and time.

**Hours of Operation:**  
 Mon, Tue, Wed, Fri, Sat  
 10:00AM - 4:00PM  
 Thursday 2:00PM - 8:00PM  
 Closed Sundays and Holidays  
 Phone: (303) 759-9921  
 Email: [rmp1@qwestoffice.net](mailto:rmp1@qwestoffice.net)

## \*\*\*JANUARY 2022\*\*\*

- Jan 8 Sat-9 AM**  
**Second Saturday at the RMPL**  
 Presenter: Steve McGill  
 Title: "The Svalbard Archipelago - Departure Point for Early Artic Exploration Attempts by Air"
- Jan 8 Sat-Meeting 10 AM**  
 Mexico/Latin America Club
- Jan 8 Sat-Meeting 1 PM**  
 Colorado Postal History Society
- Jan 9 Sun-Meeting 1PM**  
 Denver Postcard Club
- Jan 12 Wed-Meeting 7 PM**  
 Denver Germany Stamp Club
- Jan 13 Thu-Meeting 2 PM**  
 Cherrelyn Stamp Club
- Jan 15 Sat-Meeting 9:30 AM**  
 Metro Denver Young Collectors
- Jan 16 Sun-Meeting 1 PM**  
 Great Britain and Commonwealth Collectors Club
- Jan 22 Sat-11 AM - 3 PM**  
 First RMPL members' stamp exchange
- Jan 25 Tue-Meeting 7 PM**  
 Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2022  
 Committee meeting (guests welcome)
- Jan 26 Wed-Meeting 11 AM**  
 Denver Stamp Club
- Jan 27 Thu-RMPL Board of Directors Meeting 4 PM**  
**Open to all!**

## \*\*\*FEBRUARY 2022\*\*\*

- Feb 5 Sat-Meeting 10 AM**  
 Scandinavian Collectors Club
- Feb 5 Sat-Meeting 1 PM**  
TOpical Philatelists In Colorado (TOPIC)
- Feb 9 Wed-Meeting 7 PM**  
 Denver Germany Stamp Club
- Feb 10 Thu-Meeting 2 PM**  
 Cherrelyn Stamp Club
- Feb 12 Sat-9 AM**  
**Second Saturday at the RMPL**  
 Presenter: Charlie Freise  
 Title: "The Pan-American Exposition"
- Feb 12 Sat-Meeting 10 AM**  
 Mexico/Latin America Club
- Feb 12 Sat-Meeting 11:30 AM**  
 Rocky Mountain Aero and Aerophilately Club
- Feb 13 Sun-Meeting 1 PM**  
 Denver Postcard Club
- Feb 19 Sat-Meeting 9:30 AM**  
 Metro Denver Young Collectors
- Feb 20 Sun-Meeting 1 PM**  
 Great Britain & Commonwealth Collectors Club
- Feb 21-25 Mon-Fri-RMPL live auction** viewing of lots,  
 normal library hours except Thursday, noon-6 PM
- Feb 22 Tue-Meeting 7 PM**  
 Rocky Mountain Stamp Show 2022  
 Committee meeting (guests welcome)
- Feb 23 Wed-Meeting 11 AM**  
 Denver Stamp Club
- Feb 26 Sat-RMPL live auction 11 AM**

**Do not forget to mark your calendars !**  
**January 22, 2022 - RMPL Members Stamp Exchange**  
**February 26, 2022 - RMPL Country and Cover Lot Auction**