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## IN THIS ISSUE

Scarce Cover and
Mountaineering History from the 1954 California
Himalayan Expedition to Makalu
by Eddie Hackstaff ....... 1
President's Message
by Tonny Van Loij ...... 2
RMSS Highlights.......... 4
The 1869 Pictorial Issue, the
24¢ Presentation of the
Declaration of Independence
by Charlie Freise ........... 5
Covering the World
by John Bloor ............... 8
Second Saturday Programs
How the 1859 Gold Rush put Colorado on the Map by Wesley Brown ......... 9
Overview of Occupation
Stamps of the World
Stamps of the World
by Sergio Lugo.............. 9
General Notices ............ 9
New Publications for our
Members...................... 10
Board Minutes
May 19, 2022............... 14
Notes from the Editor 15
New Members ............. 15
Donations..................... 15
Calendar of Events ..... 16

A Scarce Cover and Mountaineering History from the 1954 California Himalaya Expedition to Makalu

By Eddie Hackstaff

I would like to tell you about a scarce cover I recently acquired. For me this was the acquisition of a mythical cover that I had only read about; a commercially used cover from the 1954 California Himalaya Expedition to Makalu bearing an expedition label (Figure 1). But first, a little background on the expedition and the label.


Figure 1, 1954 cover from the California Himalaya Expedition to Makalu with expedition label.

In 1954, the California Himalayan Expedition left the U.S. with hopes of becoming the first to reach the summit of Makalu, the $5^{\text {th }}$ highest peak in the world at 8,463 meters ( 27,766 feet). This was the first attempt to scale the peak. The expedition objectives incorporated a full-fledged scientific program to include biological and physiological research.
Sponsorship of the expedition was critical due to limited funding. The team appealed to the Sierra Club and the American Alpine Club, which provided significant support in funding and equipment. The time period of the expedition was the dawn of the jet age. The US Air Force was very interested in the high-altitude physiological research portion of this expedition. As a result, the Air Force flew the expedition to and from Calcutta,


Figure 2, 1924 British Mt. Everest Expedition label. India. This resulted in a large reduction in the funding requirements for the movement of equipment. At that time the best available equipment was Korean War-style tents and clothing, not the light equipment we are familiar with today.
Facing a tight budget, Dr. Lawrence Swan, a serious mountaineer and stamp collector, recalled the success of the 1924 British Mt. Everest Expedition label (Figure 2).

# Seribdings 

## Newsletter of the

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Hours: Monday - Saturday 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
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Sherri Soraci-Jennings

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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.
 teers deserve a round of applause. Being at a new venue and going a couple of years without a show it was hard to predict the response to the auction. With the hard work of Paul, Gary Withrow and a fine group of volunteers it was only a matter of needing bidders. Bidders we needed and bidders came from all over the country, we even had a few from overseas locations. My thanks to all of the volunteers who made this annual auction a success.
We received many donations at the show, so there should be some good material in our future auctions.
Maybe summertime will give us time to recharge the batteries and take care of the new additions to our collections. Some of us will take long overdue vacations. With COVID tapering off some of us will attend stamp shows and exhibits.
The next item of business is recurring every time we print Scribblings. We need volunteers to replace those who will step back next year or will not rerun for elected offices in 2023. Please contact me if you are interested, we have positions available for many important jobs.
Again, my sincere thanks to all in keeping up your memberships and to all daily, weekly and part-time volunteers.

Tonny Van Loij
President

## HOURS OF OPARATION

This is a gentle reminder the Library hours of operation have changed:

## Monday - Saturday: 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM Closed: Sundays and Holidays

Additionally, in the event of inclement weather the library may close unexpectedly. Prior to venturing out, particularly when it is snowing, it is advisable to call ahead and make sure the Library is open.

## (continued from Page 1)

Dr. Swan thought souvenir covers bearing an expedition label and mailed from base camp would be a great fund-raising idea. Dr. Swan found a photograph of the Mt. Everest range that captured Makalu taken during the 1933 Houston Mt. Everest Flight. With some artistic license he created a label.
The first labels were printed in both red and blue with about 500 of each so as not to offend Stanford or Berkeley University. While in base camp the initial list of donors arrived and the first print run of labels was sold out. A request was sent to Dr. Swan's wife to generate a second printing for an additional 200 labels. This time green was the color of choice (Figure $3)$.
The expedition employed three markings on the mail. The first was a double-double circle applied in either black or red. An additional straight line "BARUN GLACIER BASE CAMP" marking, in black or red, was applied to the mail processed at the expedition base camp post office. A third red straight line marking, "CARRIED BY RUNNER," I have seen only on the commercially used cover (Figure 1). A couple of these markings were reused in later expeditions.


Figure 3, Examples of the three labels created by Dr. Swan.

The souvenir covers were advertised for $\$ 1.00$ and were handmade envelopes using locally produced paper with the special expedition label and markings. The covers were intended to help raise funds for the expedition. However, after the cost of the labels, native paper, cost for porter support in making the envelopes, cost for porter transport to Biratnager, Nepal, Nepal postage to India and India postage to the final destination, not much was left of the $\$ 1.00$.

According to Dr. Swan, the souvenir covers were considered a triple franked cover. The labels were affixed to the envelopes at the "unofficial" Barun Glacier P.O. used by the expedition members and porters. The label (an unofficial local) paid for the mail to be carried from base camp by an expedition porter to Biratnagar, Nepal, where Nepalese stamps were added and cancelled. As Nepal was not part of the U.P.U., the mail needed to reach an Indian P.O. to continue the journey to its final destination. The Nepal P.O. dispatched the mail with another "official" runner across the border to Jogbani, India, where additional Indian stamps were added for a posting on to its final destination, thus it is a triple-franked cover.
A total of 280 souvenir covers were sent with the red label and 205 souvenir covers were sent with the blue label (Figure 4). Only 30 souvenir covers were sent with the green label. In the end, the covers may not be considered a fund raising success but they were definitely a philatelic success.
In Dr. Swan's book, "Tales of the Himalaya, Adventures of a Naturalist," he dedicates an entire chapter to this philatelic adventure. In it he states some of the expedition members asked to use the label on their mail. The sherpas also asked for the labels. A notable sherpa, Sonam Gompu, requested a label for a letter to his uncle, Tensing Norgay, who later gained fame for the first ascent of Mt. Everest with Edmund Hillary.


Figure 4, Examples of souvenir covers with a red and green label.

## (continued from Page 3)

That brings us back to the cover in Figure 1. Dr. Swan's book confirms the existence of the nonsouvenir covers. In all my research on Himalayan expedition correspondence I have never come across an example of the 1954 expedition cover mailed by an expedition member until now. Recently, I was lucky to acquire this scarce cover mailed by expedition member Allen Steck. To my surprise, the original letter was still in the envelope! The fact the letter was still in the envelope makes this an amazing piece of mountaineering history. The letter describes the performance of the new lightweight pack frames provided by the recipient (Light Metals Engineering, Co., Pittsburgh, California), the ongoing physiological testing and the plans for the team to start reconnaissance of Makalu for possible climbing routes.
The expedition completed the first thorough reconnaissance of Makalu for climbing purposes and attempted the southeast ridge. They were turned around at 23,300 feet due to extreme weather. Two other expeditions attempted the peak later that year but were also repulsed by bad weather. The following year a French expedition became the first to ascend the Makalu peak using an approach from the north. The difficult southeast ridge that this expedition attempted would not be successfully climbed until 1970. Despite all the setbacks the expedition successfully completed extensive scientific research and mapping of the area.
As for Dr. Swan, the mountaineer, he would go on to join more Himalayan expeditions. Dr. Swan, the phi-
latelist, produced expedition labels for the 1960-61 Himalayan Scientific and Mountaineering Expedition and the successful 1963 American Mt. Everest Expedition (Figure 5).


Figure 5, Souvenir covers from the 1961 and 1963 American Mt. Everest expeditions.

## 

Twenty-five national dealers and one international dealer attended the show. The George Brett Cup competition was hosted for the fourth time in six years. George Brett Cup competitors filled more than 190 frames with world -class exhibits. Collectors submitted exhibits that filled an additional 180 frames. Nine philatelic societies had a presence at the show. One conducted a full day of seminars on Thursday before the show even opened. The USPS had a well-staffed booth which proved very popular with the visitors. A small cachet makers bourse was available on Saturday. Special show cachets, stamps, and souvenir sheets were created to commemorate the show. The Library staffed the ever-popular "What's in your Attic?" booth, the Youth Booth, and conducted the $28^{\text {th }}$ Annual Auction with over 761 lots. Total attendance for the show is still being calculated but is expected to be over 600, not including dealers, volunteers, committee members and staff. All of this could not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of the following volunteers: Tim Bartshe, John Bloor, Steve Bonowski, Don Dhonau, Jerry Eggleston, Charlie Freise, Eddie Hackstaff, Andrew Kelley, Jim Kilbane, Ron Lampo, Steve McGill, Bob Miller,

Jeff Modesitt, Rusty Morse, Rich Palestro, Roger Rydberg, Steve Schweighofer, Marc Silberman, Sherri Soraci-Jennings and Tonny Van Loij. Many additional volunteers, too numerous to list, provided additional show support. Their efforts did not go unnoticed and their work is truly appreciated. Thank you for a great show and we hope to see everyone back next year.


# The 1869 Pictorial Issues The $24 \phi$ Presentation of the Declaration of Independence 

By Charlie Freise


First, a little historical background information on the 1869 Pictorial Issue. The United States issued this unique set of ten stamps with values ranging from $1 申$ through $90 \phi$. The lower values are printed in a single color, the higher values are the first bi-colored postage stamps printed by the United States. This set is considered the first United States commemorative issue.
The ten stamps are quite different from previous issues. They are almost square in shape and only three of the stamps ( $1 \phi, 6 \phi, 90 \phi$ ) feature the familiar, traditional, portraits of Franklin, Washington and Lincoln. Of the remaining seven stamps, three feature methods of improved postal communications ( $2 \phi, 3 \phi, 12 \phi$ ) and two of the higher value stamps ( $15 ¢, 24 \phi$ ) depict significant historical events. The $10 ¢$ and $30 \phi$ stamp feature an allegorical image of an eagle perched atop a shield, representing strength, vigilance and freedom.
The release of the pictorial stamps occurred during a period of significant historical transition; the Civil War ended four years prior to their appearance. Alexander Randall, Postmaster General to President Andrew Johnson, initiated the design process with the distinctive imagery and different shape. The process was completed by John A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General to President Ulysses S Grant.
From the award of the printing contract to the final days the stamps were available for purchase they were mired in controversy. This was not unusual for many government projects of the time. In July 1868, the Post Office Department awarded the printing contract to the National Bank Note Company. The Butler \& Carpenter Company, printers of revenue stamps since 1862, tendered the lowest bid for the contract and protested the decision. Two additional security printers submitted bids for the contract: the American Bank Note Company and the George T. Jones Company.

The Butler \& Carpenter Company protested for many months. The National Bank Note Company, arguing their ability to grill the stamps, as well as the fact the Butler \& Carpenter Company lacked fireproof storage and production facilities, was successful in defending their position. As coincidence would have it, four years later the Butler \& Carpenter building in Philadelphia burned to the ground.


On this cover the $1 \phi$ and $24 \phi$ stamps prepaid the $25 \phi$ rate (between $1 / 4$ and $1 / 2$ ounce) for American Packet service to Rio de Janeiro and from there by French Packet to Buenos Aires. However, French Packet service ended by January 1870, and this cover was sent via the new British Packet service. The $18 \phi$ per $1 / 2$-ounce rate applied to British mail and this cover was correctly marked with an $8 \phi$ credit. Only two 24ф 1869 covers to Argentina are recorded.

## (continued from Page 5)

The $24 \phi$ stamp is highly sought after not only for its rarity but also because it is a true work of art. The stamp features a central vignette of the painting "Declaration of Independence," by John Trumbull (See Figure 1). The engravers fit 47 individual figures in the central picture. Many are so small they can only be seen with a magnifying glass.


Figure 1, "Declaration of Independence," by John Trumbull. Commissioned in 1817, the painting was placed in the Capitol Rotunda in 1826.

The overall design of the $24 \phi$ stamp is attributed, speculatively, to an "E. Pitcher," the daughter of a family known to the engraver, James Smillie. Scottish
 -born James Smillie was a highly talented engraver employed by the National Bank Note Company. He joined the company in 1861, and transferred to the American Bank Note Company shortly after completing his work on the 1869 stamps. The frame was designed and engraved by Douglas S. Ronaldson. Originally from England he moved to Philadelphia in 1840 and worked as an engraver prior to joining the National Bank Note Company in 1868. Douglas Ronaldson eventually moved to the American Bank Note Company and was employed there until 1897 whereupon he transferred to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The engraved lettering was completed by J. C. Kenworthy who worked for the National Bank Note Company as early as 1859 and into the mid-1870s.

Originally, the "Declaration of Independence" was to appear on the $10 \phi$ value, it was later moved to the $24 \varnothing$ value.
The $1 \phi$ thru $12 \phi$ values were printed in sheets of 300 stamps, two panes of 150 , instead of the regular 200 stamp sheet format. The high values, 15ф, 24ф, 30ф, and $90 \phi$, were printed in two colors in sheets of 100 stamps. This process required separate plates for the vignettes and frames. All of the stamps were grilled.
The printing of the $24 \phi$ bicolored stamp required two separate frame and vignette plates. The first printing in March 1869 used a frame plate numbered 20, in green, and a vignette plate numbered 20 , in violet. The second printing, two months later, used the same frame plate and number, but a new vignette plate numbered 24 in violet was used. Based on Post Office Department records, 235,250 of the $24 \phi$ stamps were printed and available for purchase.
The stamps went on sale in the New York Post Office on March 23, 1869. The second printing was released for general circulation by May, 1869. To the surprise of the Postal Department the stamps were not popular with the public. Throughout 1869 a number of newspaper articles critical of the stamps, their designs, and the unreliability of the adhesive were published. It is believed the Butler \& Carpenter Company, in an attempt to discredit the stamps, was behind this smear campaign. By September 1869 the Post Office Department decided to replace the set of stamps with a more traditional issue.


There are six known used blocks of four $24 \phi$ stamps.

## ( continued from Page 6)

On September 6, 1869, for the first time, the New York Tribune and New York Herald reported the 1869 Pictorial Issue would be replaced. By March-April 1870, only one year after the 1869s made their appearance, the new 1870 portrait series was released.
The Postmaster General's report (November 15, 1870) explained the 1869 pictorial stamps were rejected by the public due to their small size, unshapely form, their inappropriate designs, inferior gum quality, and difficulty in efficiently cancelling the stamps.
The first published report of an invert error appeared in the December 20, 1870, issue of J. Walter Scott's American Journal of Philately. Based on then applicable mail rates, the majority of postally used 24ф inverts were probably used on covers to England and France. Siegel records document 94 copies of the perforated $24 \varnothing$ invert known: four unused singles, 83 used singles, one used pair, one on cover and a unique block of four. There are 100 known inverts from a single sheet of proof stamps.


Unique block of four $24 \phi$ stamps with inverted center.

In 1938, the unique block of four $24 \not \subset$ inverts attracted worldwide attention when it was sold at auction in London. This was the first time a transatlantic telephone line was used to purchase a lot at an auction. In October 2018, Siegel Auction Galleries, featured this same unique block of inverted stamps as part of the William Gross Collection. The block of stamps sold for the astounding sum of $\$ 625,000$.
Today, these stamps are considered some of the most
desirable United States stamps and are highly sought after by collectors. It is amazing to learn they were publicly rejected and so negatively reviewed by officials more than 150 years ago.


This cover addressed to the Common Pleas Court, Paducah, Kentucky, is the only recorded usage of the 1869 24d inverted center on cover. The combination with the $3 \phi$ green (Scott \#158) pays ninetimes the letter rate.

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2. Signing of the United States Declaration of Independence, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Signing of the United States Declaration of Independence
3. The Don David Price Iconic Collection of U.S. Bicolored Issues, Sale \# 1118 • Tuesday, March 15, 2016, http://siegelauctions.com/2016/1118/1118.pdf
4. The United States Bicolored Postage Issues of 1869, focusing on the 24 -cent Stamp Depicting John Trumbull's painting Declaration of Independence by Stanley J. Robboy, North Carolina https://stampauctionnetwork.com/articles
5. https://www.history.com/news/10-most-valuable-stamps-in-american-history
6. https://postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibition/american-art-on-postage-stamps-american-leaders/the-founding -fathers
7. Images of stamps and covers courtesy of Siegel Auction Galleries, Cherrystone Auctions, and https:// www.usphila.com/us/stamp/price/scott-120

# Covering the World 

Interesting covers from around the world.

## A 1738 Official Letter from Åland to Finland by Roger Cichorz and John Bloor

The cover in this issue is a little different than usual. It is a stampless cover sent from Åland in 1738 during Swedish rule. It was submitted by Roger Cichorz, a library member. Most of the writeup is his. He states, "The earliest dated cover in my Åland postal history collection is this official folded letter from Kumlinge, Åland, to Åbo, Finland."
Åland is an archipelago, called the Åland Islands, at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia in the Baltic Sea. It belongs to Finland, although most of its inhabitants and town names are Swedish. The ancient Åland postal route over land and sea was of major importance well into the $19^{\text {th }}$ century as it was the prevalent postal route for northern European mail directed eastward and mail from the east directed westward into Europe.
The letter is written in Swedish by Anders Silvanus, Vicar of Kumlinge, on September 3, 1738. It was posted to Sven Colleen, Crown Lensman (title for a head of local management) at Åland Islands. Colleen was visiting $\AA$ bo at the time. (Åbo is the Swedish name of Turko, a city in Finland.)
Anders Silvanus was born on November 11, 1695 in Raisio, Finland, studied in Åbo in the 1710s, and fled to Stockholm during the Great Wrath. This was a period of Finnish history dominated by the Russian invasion and subsequent military occupation of Finland, then part of the Swedish Empire. The Great Wrath, as the Finns referred to it (aka the Great Northern War), lasted from 1714 until 1721. It was ended by the Treaty of Nystad. Silvanus was ordained a priest in Åbo between 1717 and 1722. Silvanus married Helena Favorin in 1720, became the Vicar of Kumlinge in 1737, and died there on December 19, 1745.

The letter's recipient, Sven Colleen, was born in 1688 and died at Håkanböle, Sund, Åland, on November 13, 1749. Sven Colleen married Maria Vilhelmsdotter Pihl. They had a son, also named Anders.
The content of the letter is about somebody by the name of Jacob Månsson, from Fiskö, Åland, who had made a written contract in June of the same year with his neighbor, Eric Ericsson, who had his family, including wife, mother-in-law, three minor daughters,

and at least two sons to take care of. The sum mentioned in the work contract was 300 kroner. The letter did not specify for certain why Anders wrote to Colleen, but perhaps it was to get his verification of the contract or to determine if there is a problem in it.
I am grateful to Seija-Riitta Laakso, Editor of The Posthorn, the quarterly journal of the Scandinavian Collectors Club. She provided the letter translation and the genealogical information cited here. Seiju commented that the handwriting is more like that of the 1600s than the 1700s and not easily read. It was written in what she labeled "old" Swedish (not too be confused with Old Swedish), the linguistic sense here being modern, but not contemporary, Swedish. The use of Old Swedish, the term for medieval Swedish, began in 1225 and ended about 1526, the year the New Testament of the Vasa Bible was published in modern Swedish.


All of this story comes from the contents of an old letter and a bit of genealogical research. While not traditional postal history, it is a fascinating story. Next issue, submit your favorite cover with an interesting writeup.

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.

## July 9, 2022-9:00 AM <br> Presenter: Wesley Brown <br> "How the 1859 Gold Rush put Colorado on the Map"

In the spring of 1858, Colorado's Front Range area was uncharted and inhabited only by natives. By the close of 1859, 100,000 fortune seekers had thoroughly explored the Front Range, north of Pueblo to the Wyoming border. In their quest for gold, they left their footprints on the landscape, establishing dozens of settlements and blazing numerous trails. This presentation will teach you about Colorado's gold rush and how this important chapter of history influenced Colorado maps of today.


## August 13, 2022-9:00 AM <br> Presenter: Sergio Lugo <br> "Overview of Occupation Stamps of the World"

Generally, these are categorized as "N" alphanumeric codes in the Scott Catalogs. This is a light touch overview as opposed to a full scale introduction of stamps, sets, usages, and postal history. Belligerent nations are cited, together with the conquered area occupation stamps. Such occupation stamps are contrasted to limited examples of provisional issues, where practicable, that have the look and feel of occupation stamps, but are not. These latter are such examples as offices, colonial administration stamps, local stamp variants, and regular postage introduced for civilian use.



## GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

## LIBRRRY VoluNTEERS WANTED

Additional help is needed 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.

## BOOKKEEPER WANTED

The Library is searching for a new bookkeeper. The position requires an individual with good computer skills and familiarity with QuickBooks for nonprofits. If you are interested, or know of someone, interested in the position please call 303-759-9921.

## SECOND SATURDAY PROGRAMS NEEDEDD

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 for more information.

## ARTICLES WANTED

The deadline for article submissions for the next issue of Scribblings is July 31, 2022. Please send your articles to Charlie Freise, vapid1000@gmail.com




## New Publications for our Members

| NORTH AMERICA |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Canada Constant Precancel Varieties, by <br> Hans Reiche |  |
| The Canadian Flag Cancellation Handbook, <br> 1896-1973, by Edward A. Richardson |  |
| The History of the Post Office in British North <br> America, 1639-1870, by William Smith |  |
| POSTAL HISTORY |  |
| My Post Office Journal, by Rowland Hill |  |
| Remail and the Globalization of the Mail <br> Market: Postal History Notes, by Alex Gundel |  |



## CINDERELLAS

Catalogo degli Erinnofili Italiani: bolli Commemorativi dal 1860 al 1945, by Eupremio Malorzo

Local Stamps of Australia with a Listing of Commemorative Vignettes, by Bill Hornadge

Ludwig Hohlwein Poster Stamps, by Charles Kiddle
Sin Valor Postal: Decreto no. 79139
The Christmas Seal Catalog of U.S. National Christmas Seals

## TOPICAL

Checklist of Lighthouses on Postage Stamps, edited by Ron Systo
Computers on stamps and stationery, by Larry Dodson

# RMP 1 Board of Directors Meeting 

RMPL Board of Directors Meeting May 19, 2022

The meeting was called to order at 4:01 p.m. Board members present: Tonny Van Loij, Jim Kilbane, Bill Douglass, Steve Schweighofer, Rod Haenni, Eric Carlson, Gary Withrow, Paul Domenici, and Regina Domenici. Attending via zoom: Rich Palestro. Visitors: Sherri Sorraci-Jennings.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

The finalized sum from Calvin Timpe's bequest is $\$ 72,434.18$. The finance committee will submit investment option recommendations to Bill Douglass.

## End of April:

1. Checking and savings: $\$ 376,712$
2. Vanguard: $\$ 231,248$
3. Total cash holdings: $\$ 607,961$
4. Fixed assets: $\$ 326,851$
5. Total assets: $\$ 934,812$
6. Year to date expenses in the red: $\$ 11,307$ (note: $\$ 20,900$ paid to Alpine roofing in January 2022 for work done in November 2021).

## OLD BUSINESS

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show (RMSS): RMPL Sponsorship for RMSS was a $\$ 350.00$ donation to pay the postage for show mailings
AC replacement: Steve's son-in-law donated $\$ 5,500$ in labor costs, final cost $\$ 10,100$.
Insurance: Liability questions have arisen regarding dealers conducting business at bourses held in our meeting room. Eric Carlson will report his findings at the July meeting.
Volunteer appreciation luncheon (Dickey's BBQ): A motion was passed to hold a volunteer luncheon for current active volunteers plus spouses, not to exceed $\$ 1000$. Date set for Saturday, August 20, 2022

## NEW BUSINESS:

Grant for 501(c)(3): There is a certain amount of State funds available for small non-profit organizations. Tonny will ask Charlie Freise to write a request for a grant on behalf of RMPL
ZOOM: Gary installed a microphone in the center of the meeting room ceiling. Subsequent meeting attendees report the sound quality is good. Gary will investigate how much it will cost for the Library to purchase a Zoom license and any necessary equipment.
Bookkeeper vacancy: RMPL still needs a permanent person (approx. 4-5 hours a month), to perform
bookkeeping duties. Eddie knows an experienced bookkeeper who is knowledgeable in QuickBooks and whose fee is $\$ 35 / \mathrm{hr}$. Motion passed to research bookkeeping options and report back at July meeting.
Librarian: Decision made to finalize a new contract and job description, with Sherri's input, including her specific duties.
Recap Feb. auction: Paul Domenici reported February auction sales of $\$ 15,300$ after expenses.

The next Board meeting is on July 28, 2022.
The meeting was adjourned at $5: 31 \mathrm{pm}$.
Respectfully submitted,
Regina Domenici, Recording Secretary


## DONEMONS

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 March 16, 2022 through May 19, 2022. Thank you!

| INDIVIDUNL DONATIONS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Jonathan Bennett | Helen Milam |
| John Bloor | Richard Moore |
| Thomas Cantrall | Joe Neri |
| William Douglass | Alexander Papp |
| Roe Emery | Richard Porto |
| Nolan Flowers | Brian Pugh |
| Cheryl Ganz | David Reitsema |
| Robert Gibson | Melvin Roghair |
| David Goss | Dick Seeley |
| Don Hillger | Gary Shaver |
| Charlie Johns | Webster Stickney |
| Gary McIntyre | Jack Van Ens |
| Dasa Metzler | Cassandra Zawojek |

## NEW MEMBERS

We extend a warm welcome to new members who have joined the library from March 16, 2022 through June 9, 2022.
Steve Berry Hesse, Leadville, CO - collects British colonies

Bryon Trigg, Leadville, CO - collects plating 1851 issues and revenues

Loma LaPage, Cortez, CO - collects flight, sports, island nations, and Mayflower

Wenhoo Li, Palo Alto, CA
Kenneth Goss, El Dorado Hills CA - collects Nepal, and Belgian Congo

John D. White, Austin, TX - collects USA 18901940, BOB, early BNA, and early CW

Adam W. Jaramillo, Denver, CO - collects ancient stuff

Please Note: New members and membership renewals received after June 9, 2022 will be acknowledged in the next issue of Scribblings.

## NOTHS FROM THE EDHOR

For the first time in my tenure as Editor there were more inquiries about submitting material for Scribblings than space available. I had to notify a couple of individuals their material would appear in a future issue. It would be a pleasure to experience this situation on a regular basis. Usually it is a race to research and gather material at the last minute.
Eddie Hackstaff has written a fascinating article related to the souvenir covers and labels of the 1954 Makalu Expedition. You might want to check through your collected material and see if you also possess one of the scarce commercial covers described in his article.
The Library has a very dedicated staff of volunteers who handle the day-to-day operations. Many times their work goes unnoticed or is taken for granted. When you visit the library take note of the recent changes to the shelf organization. Every binder filled with stamps and covers for purchase is carefully attended to by one or more volunteers. The daily maintenance of the building, including the vacuuming and cleaning the restrooms, is handled by volunteers. The Library continues the search for additional people to dedicate a few hours a week in support of the Library operations. Earlier this year the Library cut its hours of operation due to the shortage of volunteer staff. It would be wonderful if we had enough volunteers to extend the hours of operation once again. While visiting the library please take a moment out of your philatelic pursuits and thank a volunteer.
This issue was an adventure to complete. While down loading text documents and images for placement in Scribblings I encountered a corrupted file. This caused a major headache as I was unable to edit, save, or manipulate the data on the various pages in Publisher and Adobe. Fortunately, I was able to find a work-around to the problem and completed the journal without having to start over. The end result is I will have to uninstall and reinstall some software to permanently correct the issue. I will pay more attention to this in the future and notify the sender if the issue arises again.
I am always looking for ways to improve Scribblings and am open to your comments and suggestions. If there is something you would like to see in a future issue please contact me at: vapid1000@gmail.com, or better yet - submit your own article for publishing.

> Charlie Freise

MARK YOUR CALENDAR!
Volunteer Appreciation Luncheon
Date: August 20, 2022
Time: 2:30 PM arrival 3:15 PM luncheon
To recognize all current active volunteers and their spouses.


