



Scribblings

... from the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library

Sherrí Soraci-Jennings, Librarian

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Hong Kong - Making Sense of the Real, Pence and Cents

by Enrique Setaro and Charlie Freise

(Editor's Note: Enrique Setaro, a member of the Library, submitted a suggestion for an article in July 2024 addressing the importance of the Mexican Peso on world trade during the 16th through 19th centuries. In this article the terms Spanish Real, Spanish Real de a Ocho coin and Mexican Peso were used interchangeably. I thank Enrique for his submission and allowing me to learn how large an impact the Mexican Peso had on the world economy. My hope is you enjoy this article as much as I enjoyed learning more about this period in history).

Pictured below are eight different early British colonial stamps (figure 1). Can you tell me which of the stamps is the odd one out and why? If you selected the 2¢ Hong Kong stamp you are correct. What makes this stamp different from the rest? The denomination is annotated in "cents" rather than the common British "penny or pence" like all the others.



figure 1 - Images of British Colony postage stamps from the mid-19th century.

Row 1 - left to right: Canada, 1851 6p; Ceylon, 1857 1p; Grenada, 1861 1p; Hong Kong, 1862 2¢; Jamaica, 1855 3p.

Row 2 - left to right: New Zealand, 1855 1p; St. Helena, 1856 6p; Virgin Islands, 1866 1p.

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Scribblings

Newsletter of the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library

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Web Page: www.rockymountainphilateliclibrary.org

RMPL Auctions Web Page: <https://rmplauctions.org>

Instagram: The RMPL

Hours: Monday - Saturday 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM

Thursday 5:00 - 8:00 PM

Closed Sundays and Holidays

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Sherri Soraci-Jennings

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A basic membership with the RMPL is \$25 per year 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 Van Loij



It is hard to believe, there was a time in my life that time could not go fast enough. Now, I find myself at an age where I try to find a way to stop time from moving. By the time you receive this issue of *Scribblings* another year will end, and a new one will have begun.

We begin the new year by sending a **BIG** thank you to all the volunteers who keep the RMPL going. If it were not for the efforts of our dedicated volunteers the doors of the RMPL would close. If Paul Domenici and his extraordinary crew suddenly stepped aside, the RMPL would cease to exist. It is through their dedication and knowledge we have three auctions a year and enough income to keep going.

A special shoutout goes out to our members who are more than generous in their support and prompt payment of their annual dues. Some of you are silent partners and without your continued support our doors would close. Special recognition is given to all our loyal members who have remained with us over the years.

This past year we were blessed with several exceptional donations and this brings me to another subject. We are running out of space. Some may have heard the Library is actively looking for a new building to purchase or lease. There are significant obstacles to doing this.

We are looking for someone with the knowledge and time to intensively reach out to organizations providing grants to "non-profit organizations." We have money but cannot risk spending a substantial portion of our income on the purchase of a building. Relocating, moving contents, and renovating a new facility is another large expense.

Just as the APS does, we are asking members for donations in support of our efforts to find a new location. If you have the wherewithal and would like to make a donation, please contact us or send your donations to me at the RMPL. Again, thanks for your loyalty. We will figure it out.

My best wishes for the holidays, spend time with your family and stay healthy. We will see you next year.

Tonny Van Loij
President

IN MEMORIAM - CIVIA TUTEUR

SEPTEMBER 24, 1937 - SEPTEMBER 27, 2024

by Sergio Lugo

We are saddened to report the death of Civia Tuteur of Chicago, Illinois. Civia was a lifelong collector, focused primarily on Mexican philately. She was a lifetime member of MEPSI.



During that involvement, she was welcomed into the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library about 25 years ago. She became a strong devotee of the Library since she was a children's librarian herself (with specialized collections of library postal history in her collection). Whenever she could make it to Denver, she, her husband Paul, myself and Ron Mitchell would get together for dinner and explore aspects of philately that she enjoyed. She and her husband would spend days on end at the RMPL and promoted the RMPL among her Chicago acquaintances.

Regrettably, she did not have any children and was always interested in those of mine and Ron's family. Civia was the largest contributor to the purchase of the 2048 S. Pontiac Way property back in 2009. Her two large donations exceeded the next largest contributors by a significant sum. Her progressive blindness over

the past two years led to a severe fall on August 27, 2024, followed by her death a month later on September 27, 2024. Civia is survived by her husband, Paul Tuteur.

LEGACY GIVING

Have you considered including the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library in your estate planning?



Dedicated volunteers are one of the essential requirements for the continued operation of the Library. Another is Legacy Giving.

You could designate the RMPL as the beneficiary of a retirement plan, IRA, insurance policy or other account. You could also consider making a tax-free gift in your will or revocable trust.

SPECIAL DELIVERY OF DREAMS SCHOLARSHIPS

**Application Deadline is
March 7, 2025**

Our "Special Delivery of Dreams" scholarships have increased from two to four. These annual scholarships are now available to applicants at 4-year universities, Associate of Art programs and trade schools. For more information on these educational scholarships contact rmpl.scholarship@gmail.com.

Applicants may apply online at <https://bold.org>. We have received more than 275 applications so far this year!

Our goal is to promote worldwide philately and help students in achieving their dreams.

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library

Presents the 7th Annual Country, Cover and Postcard Lots Auction



COUNTERFEIT NEW ZEALAND STAMPS FOR SALE ON eBAY

DEALERS & COLLECTORS

Counterfeit New Zealand 2023 Kiwi stamps and \$16.50 Scenic Booklets are being offered on eBay at a significantly discounted priced. While the booklets appear genuine, there are differences in the paper and printing. The New Zealand Post is taking urgent action to stop the vendor.

Paul Taggart, Honorable Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society of New Zealand was made aware of these counterfeit booklets by a good client of his, David Holmes, ACS. Paul Taggart has been in contact with Lynette Townsend from New Zealand Post who has confirmed that these booklets are counterfeit.

A special thanks goes to Jeff Modesitt for bringing this matter to the attention of all New Zealand collectors within our stamp collecting community.

Celebrating **SCENIC** Colorado

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show

May 23-25, 2025

Friday and Saturday 10:00AM - 6:00PM

Sunday 10:00AM - 3:00PM

Arapahoe County Fairgrounds 25690 East Quincy Ave. Aurora, Colorado

Attractions for all 3 days

Guest Societies



American Airmail Society



What's in Your Attic?, a free collection evaluation
 Denver Stamp Camp Activities for youth and Young Adults
 Also the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library's Silent Auction with 750+ lots

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

7 Dealer Bourse

When: January 25, 2025
Where: 2048 S. Pontiac Way
Meeting Room
Time: 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM

2025 ROCKY MOUNTAIN STAMP SHOW

This is a continuing call for volunteers to commit a few hours of their time to help at this year's stamp show. Volunteers are needed to manage the registration desk, assist with floor management, setting up and taking down the exhibit frames, mounting exhibits and assisting with cachet sales. Contact Ron Lampo at chairman@rockymountainstampshow.com for more information on volunteering.

TWO SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE 2025 ROCKY MOUNTAIN STAMP SHOW

by Steve McGill

2025 Rocky Mountain Stamp Show Stamp Club Single-Frame Entries

The Rocky Mountain Stamp Show provides the opportunity for any club to present a single-frame exhibit to be judged based on "*Which exhibit best represents the activities of the Club's philatelic focus.*"

The sixteen pages submitted can be in any format, matching page styles are not required. **The intent is for club members to submit individual pages to create their club's storyline.**

This exhibiting category is an "**Attendance Only**" event with no mail-in exhibits accepted. A member of each club must put up and take down the club's exhibit.

In 2024, the Cherrelyn Stamp Club won the best presentation award out of 12 club entries. Past winners have included the CYPHER Stamp Club (Youth), Great Britain and Commonwealth Club, The Colorado Postal History Society, the Collectors Club of Denver, and the Scandinavian Collectors Club.

The winning club's name is placed on a plaque at the Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library. The plaque is shown at the show next to the club entries. Recognition of the participating clubs and this year's winner will be made at the awards banquet.

Rocky Mountain Stamp Show Non-World Series of Philately (Non-WSP) Exhibit Evaluation

The Colorado show will offer an opportunity for beginning/novice-level exhibitors to put up an exhibit at the show for the purpose of evaluation by a team of experienced exhibitors and APS certified judges.

The intent of this special category is to provide suggestions for improvement and refinement of an exhibitor's work prior to entry as a competitive exhibit at the WSP level.

Exhibits may be single- or multi-frame. An accompanying exhibition will be presented during the show. This exhibiting category is an "**Attendance Only**" event with no mail-in exhibits accepted. The show has allocated a maximum of 40 frames to this event on a first entry-completed basis.

No awards are presented for this category. However, each participant will receive "at-the-frames" judges feedback form and recognition of participation at the awards banquet. Evaluation of said exhibits will be performed by qualified APS judges who will give evaluations based upon standard judging criteria.

INCLEMENT WEATHER NOTICE

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.

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 11, 2025 - 9:00 AM

Presenter: Steve Bonowski
"Discover the Stamps of Poland - Part I, 1860 - 1939"

Explore the collecting possibilities for beginning collectors and beyond.



February 8, 2025 - 9:00 AM

Presenter: Ravi Vora
"Universal Postal Union - A Century of Philately"

A review of a program featuring stamps related to Great Britain and British Colonies including the British £1 1929 UPU stamp as well as specialized items. The program is part of a 32-page exhibit shown at the NPM-APS Symposium in November 2024.



NOTES FROM THE LIBRARIAN

We received a large donation related to philately of Austria, Hungary, and other nearby countries. This donation is appreciated as our material for this area was sparse. Stop in and do a little research on Eastern European philately, expand your horizons, and learn something new. Some of these books were published in the 1800s!

We are always in need of volunteers to help at the Library. Darryl and Ken are fantastic, but I am afraid we are overworking them. Won't you take the time to come to the library, check it out, and decide where you would like to volunteer? While you are visiting, check out some books.

Sherri Soraci-Jennings
 Librarian

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

It has been a couple of months since comments from the Editor were included in *Scribblings*. Not so much as a lack of anything to say but more due to a lack of space. So much is happening in the philatelic world

we decided to expand *Scribblings* from 16 pages to 20 pages. This allows for additional notices about upcoming events, more detailed articles with additional images, as well as expansion of the book listing, Covering the World and Young Collectors Corner features.

It is not often when one of our members submits an article, or suggestion for an article. Everyone is familiar with the tales of pirates and Spanish galleons loaded with treasure. I thank Enrique Setaro for taking the time to prepare a draft article addressing the importance of the Mexican Peso on world trade during the 16th through 19th centuries, and for his patience while I researched the subject. If you have a suggestion for an article, please send it my way. Avoid subjects related to religion, individual opinions, and grievances, as well as politics for obvious reasons.

In this issue, the book listing is abbreviated due to a family emergency involving our long-time volunteer and Librarian, Sherri. If you see her around the Library, stop and offer her words of comfort and support.

Charlie Freise
 Editor

continued from page 1

Only a handful of British colonies did not use the British pound sterling, India and the Straights Settlements are two that come to mind. In the later part of the 18th century to the middle of the 20th century British colonies, upon obtaining independence, converted to a decimal currency system (Canada and Australia are examples. The United States, although a British Colony, used the Mexican peso (figure 2) as the accepted basis for its currency even after gaining independence).

Why Hong Kong, a British Crown Colony, did not use the British pound sterling as the preferred currency is a long and convoluted story going back to the middle ages. The local population rejected the British currency in favor of the more common and accepted Mexican peso. To understand this unusual situation, one must first understand the world economy of the 16th through 19th centuries.

To say the world economy was stable during this period is a misnomer of significant proportions. Rather than bore the reader with a lengthy treatise, a shorter summary is provided on the following pages.

In the middle-ages the Black Death (1347-1350) had decimated Europe and it is estimated between $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total population was lost. In 1300, there were about 125 towns with a population over 10,000 and this number was declining rapidly. Frequent famines and plagues raged across the region and royal families fought incessant wars. These disasters led to a change in social development bringing a new balance between the landowners and workers. With the decrease in population, wages were forced up in towns, depressing rents in the country. The cost of land and capital fell, they became cheaper as human numbers shrank. Arable land was converted to pastureland. Shepherds with sheep and large pastures could generate more revenue than with plowland. Capital supported the development of new tools enabling laborers to work more productively. The use of gunpowder and firearms gave smaller armies greater fighting power. Shipbuilding and navigation aids allowed larger ships, manned with smaller crews, to sail over greater distances. By the early 1500s there were 154 towns with a population over 10,000 and Europe had achieved a technical advantage over all other civilizations and began a worldwide expansion.

During the 16th and 17th centuries changes in pricing impacted many economic sectors. Periods of monetary debasement and general inflation are now considered as a "price revolution." The French Kings altered their currency in 1519, 1532, 1549, 1561 and - wait for it - 1571-1575 (four mutations) and again in 1577. The Spanish Crown, the heaviest borrower in Europe, suffered repeated bankruptcies in 1557, 1575-1577, 1596, 1607, 1627 and again in 1647. The shortage of one significant resource had more impact upon the



figure 2 - Image of a Mexican peso cut into "bits." Cutting the coins into smaller pieces was a frequent practice by merchants and customers when making change. How many of us have heard the old saying, "Shave and a haircut, two bits?"

In the early 1790s the Mexican silver peso was the preferred currency in America, even into the mid-1850s. A single piece of the coin was called a "bit." The average cost of a men's shave and haircut in 1900 was 25¢. So, for "two bits," the equivalent of 25¢, a gentleman could get his shave and haircut.

This saying came into popularity in the late 19th century. It was used as a seven-note riff, or fanfare, at the end of a musical performance. How many of us have used the same musical notes when knocking on a door? Have you heard a customized car horn using the tune? During the Vietnam War, American POWs used the seven-note fanfare, knocking on walls when greeting new prisoners.

These are just a few examples of the enduring influence the Mexican peso has had on modern society.

economy of Europe than any other. That resource was silver.

Significant silver production increased in Hungary, Germany and Bohemia during the middle of the 16th century. Production peaked around 1530 and rapidly declined after 1560. By the mid-17th century silver production had decreased to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of what it was in the 1530s. Why was the shortage of silver so important? Europe's trade and currency systems were based upon silver coinage and bullion. Armies were supported using silver currency, merchants used silver for trading, loans were paid with silver bullion and currency.

During this period new trade routes were opened in Asia, and of particular importance were trade routes to China. European merchants were able to obtain silks, sugar, spices, fine porcelains and other exotic trade goods for silver. Portuguese traders partnered with Chinese smugglers to bring silver from Japan, Britain and France to China. These traders sailed from China to Japan carrying silk, gold, musk and porcelain and returned to China carrying silver. The profits made by the Portuguese traders financed Macao, located on the southeast coast of China. The destination for most of the silver produced in Europe and Japan during the early 16th century was China.

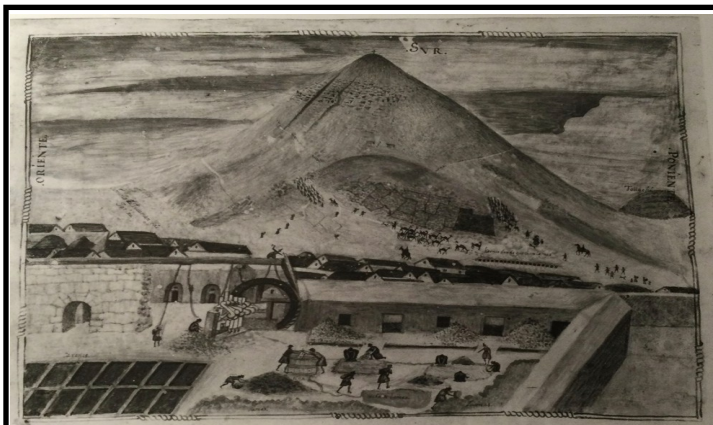


figure 3 - Cerro Rico. Pedro de Cieza de Leon illustration of 1553.

China moved from a paper currency to a silver-based system around 1570. With $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's population, and the largest taxing system in the world, silver became the only accepted currency for paying taxes in China. European traders faced a real problem, China did not want any of the European trade goods, they did not meet the Chinese taste. Europeans wanted the exotic goods from China but did not have a great amount of silver on hand – but Spain did.

The amount of silver and gold looted from the Incan empire amounted to nearly 2,000,000 silver pesos once it was melted down. When this treasure reached the Spanish city of Seville in 1543 it upset the money markets in Europe and the Mediterranean region. In 1545, the Andean prospector Diego Gualpa, discovered the richest silver deposit in the known world - “Cerro Rico (rich mountain) (figure 3) in the eastern

cordillera of the Bolivian Andes. A year later, two equally valuable silver deposits were discovered northwest of Mexico City. By the end of the 16th century the little mining town of Potosi, Bolivia, had become one of the largest, and highest, cities in the world. Between 1545 and 1810, the Potosi mine contributed nearly 20% of all the known silver produced in the world. It is estimated that nearly 17,000 tons of silver were imported to the Spanish Empire from the Americas.

Spain soon began minting silver coins officially called “Real de a Ocho” (eight real coin) or peso for short. These coins were nothing special, they were not beautiful nor were they stable. They varied in terms of weight and fineness, but they had one great advantage - they were circulated in great quantities everywhere! Wherever you were in Europe the silver peso eventually reached your country. The first silver Mexican peso coins reached Milan, Italy, in 1551, England by 1554, Algeria in 1570, and Estonia in 1579. By the early 17th century, the “Real de a Ocho” coins had become the official means of payment in Russia. The Mexican silver peso became the ideal trading coin. It was used in Asia, India and most of all China. There the silver was made into small ingots, assayed by official silver wholesale buyers, and stamped with chop marks before it was used as a means of barter.

In 1571, Spain established the city of Manila in the Philippines (figure 4). Manila was the first trading post linking the America's to Asia. By the early 1600s the amount of silver traveling from Manila to China was more than 3,000,000 silver pesos annually

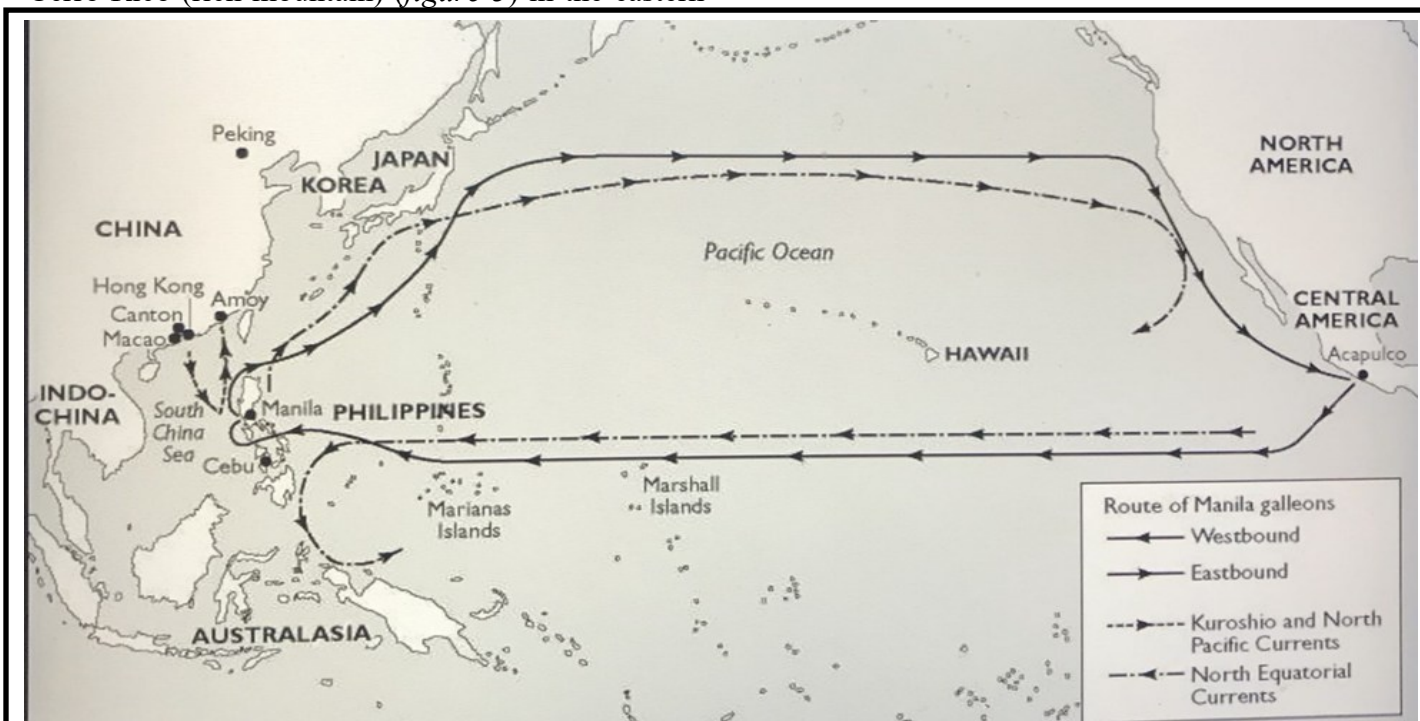


figure 4 - Manila – Acapulco trans- Pacific trade route of the Manila Galleons, Spanish Manila Galleons (1565-1815) San Juan Capistrano Visitor Series, Part 2.



Figure 5, 1:12 replica of a Manila Galleon in the New Spain Art Hall at the Bandera Natural History Museum. Photo by Jessica Nohealapa 'ahi.

(approximately 160,000 pounds or 75 metric tons). King Philip II of Spain decreed that ships should be no more than 300 tons. The Manila Galleons, built in the Philippines, had the carrying capacity of carracks (ships built in the 14th and 15th century, replaced by the galleon) with the speed and maneuverability of caravels (light ships designed for coastal navigation and fishing). These massive Manila galleons reached upwards of 2,000 tons (*figure 5*).

Silver production at the Potosi mines peaked around 1592 and by the middle of the 1700s the Potosi mines were in decline and struggling to maintain production. The Potosi mint suffered from a massive scandal and fraud debasement which undermined confidence in the currency. In the 1630s, debased Potosi silver bars were rejected by bankers in Antwerp and Genoa. Coins produced at the Potosi mint were no longer accepted in the spice markets of India and Southeast Asia. In India, millions of suspect Potosi coins were recycled as rupees (*figure 6*). The symbol “P” used by the Potosi mint became synonymous for “poison.”

In 1644, the Chinese Qing Dynasty imposed a ban on Spanish silver imports. This resulted in a lengthy

period of Spanish economic stagnation and recession, famines, bad policies and a series of devastating losses during the 30-Years War. By the second half of the 17th century the Spanish Empire was in decline eventually being eclipsed by the French and later the British Empires.

Despite the restrictions on Chinese trade, silver continued to fuel trade in Europe. England’s huge demand for Chinese teas created chronic trade deficits for European governments. European countries were forced to risk deficits to continue Asian trading. As the supplies of silver decreased in Europe, customers had less ability to purchase the highly coveted Chinese trade goods. Merchants, unable to sustain trade with China through profits made by selling Chinese goods were forced to take silver bullion out of circulation.

In the late 18th century, British merchants from the East India Company discovered a solution to the silver trade imbalance with China. British merchants introduced Indian opium to the Chinese markets. The demand for opium rose so quickly, and was so profitable, Chinese traders were looking for more suppliers of the drug.



figure 6 - Mexican silver peso minted at Potosi.

(figure 7) Early postage stamps from around the world with denominations in Spanish Reals or Pesos.



Row 1, left to right: Spain, 1850, 6r; Spanish West Indies, 1855, 2r; Uruguay, 1856, 1r; Columbia, 1859, 1p; Venezuela, 1859, 1r.

Row 2, left to right: Mexico, 1864, 4r; Dominican Republic, 1865, 1r; Ecuador, 1865, ½r; El Salvador, 1867, ½r; Peru, 1857, 1r (provisional stamp).

Row 3, left to right: Paraguay, 1870, 3r; Guatemala, 1872, 4r; Philippines, 1863, 2r stamp).

Chinese merchants began to export silver to pay for the opium. The Qing Imperial Court instituted a series of regulations on opium consumptions but this only fueled drug smuggling by European and Chinese traders. The Chinese Emperor issued an edict declaring, “Opium is a harm, Opium is a poison, undermining our good customs and morality. Its use is prohibited by law.” Following a debate in 1836, the Emperor decided to crack down on its use rather than legalize it. A court official, Lin Zexu, led the campaign against opium as a drug czar.

The British took offense to having their property seized and sent a large naval expedition to China to end the restrictive conditions under which they traded. The First Opium War proved the military might of the industrialized British Empire. The treaty of Nanking (Nanjing) ended the war in 1842, in favor of England, and imposed restrictions on Chinese sovereignty and opened five ports to European traders. One of the five ports was Hong Kong, becoming a crown colony of the British Empire in 1841. The port was ceded to Great Britain in 1842. The Convention of Peking (Beijing) ended the Second Opium War (1856-1860) and ceded the Kowloon peninsula to Great Britain.

Hong Kong, a fishing village, quickly became a busy trading port and attracted merchants from all over the world. Lacking a local currency, a variety of foreign currencies were used including the ubiquitous Mexican peso, Indian Rupee, Chinese Cash coins and the British pound sterling. Since 1825, it was the policy of the British government to introduce sterling silver coinage to all its colonies. To this end, in 1845, the Spanish or Mexican 8-real coins were set at a legal tender value of 4 shillings, 2 pence sterling. Just as in the case of the British North American colonies, attempts to introduce the sterling silver coinage failed to overcome the strong local use of the Mexican silver peso. Many countries around the world based their currency system on the Mexican silver peso (*figure 7*).

The first Hong Kong bank opened in 1845, and the Oriental Bank issued the first bank note - a \$5 bill. It was so large it had to be folded multiple times before it could fit in a wallet. The unusual size of the currency lent it the nickname, “Big Blanket.” The Banks of China, Standard Chartered, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation also issued banknotes.

The British government gave up all attempts to influence the currency situation in Canada in the late 1850s. By the early 1860s, Britain understood there was no point in trying to displace an already existing currency system in Hong Kong.

In 1863, the Royal Mint began producing coins for the colony, subsidizing the dollar system used in Hong Kong. The coins bore the face of Queen Victoria and were issued in values of silver 10¢ coins, bronze 1¢ coins and 1-mil coins. Other national currencies continued in use for many years afterwards. The 1-mil coin was worth about 1/1000th of a dollar, back then it could pay for an entire meal (bowl of porridge or wonton noodles). Today, the coin is beyond worthless giving rise to the Cantonese expression, “not worth a mil.”

In 1866, the colonial government began manufacturing coins themselves. The mint issued Hong Kong silver dollars and half dollar coins with the same value and similar looks to the Mexican silver peso. The Chinese locals did not like how the coins looked and avoided using them. The mint shut down two years later at a staggering loss of \$440,000.

Although Hong Kong was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, the first postage stamps were not issued until December 6, 1862 (figure 8). The stamps feature the portrait of Queen Victoria. They were engraved by Jean Ferdinand Joubert, line-engraved and printed by De La Rue of Great Britain. The stamps were issued in values from 2¢ to 96¢, based on the currency system of the Mexican Peso.

In 1898, Great Britain was granted a 99-year lease to Hong Kong, including the mainland area and 235 small islands. Hong Kong was returned to China in

1997 as a Special Administrative Region under the “one country, two systems” principle. This meant that Hong Kong’s economic, political and judicial systems would remain distinct from China for a period of 50 years.

Sources:

- <https://www.globalexchange.hk/en/web/42738/the-hong-kong-dollar>
- <https://www.localiiz.com/post/culture-history-hong-kong-dollar-money-currency>
- <https://silentworldfoundation.org.au/object/spanish-silver-dollar-1774/>
- <https://www.high-endrolex.com/49>
- https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/mgrtr/hd_mgrtr.htm
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- <https://www.britannica.com/topic/history-of-China>
- <https://www.stampworld.com/en/stamps/Philippines/>
- <https://colnect.com/en/stamps/years/country/47-Colombia>

Did you know the New York Stock Exchange listed prices of stock in fractions until April 9, 2001. Stock Exchange pricing was based upon the Spanish trading system made popular in the 1600s. Yes, the system was based upon the same Spanish 8-real coin and prices were recorded to the sixteenth of a cent.

Figure 8 - 1862 First Issue Stamps of Hong Kong

left to right:

Row 1: 1862 2¢, 1862 8¢, 1862 12¢, 1862 18¢,
 Row 2: 1862 24¢, 1862 48¢, 1862 96¢





Covering the World



Puerto Rican Airmail Cinderellas

by John Bloor

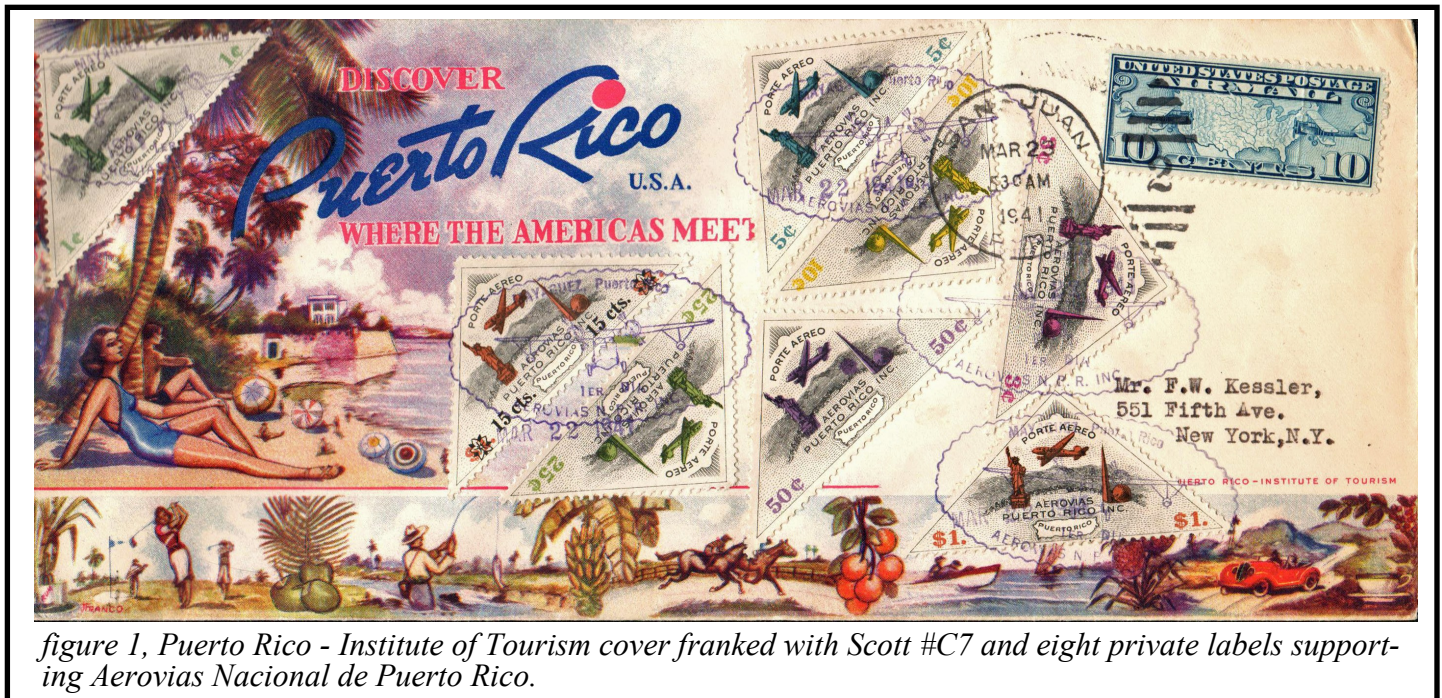


figure 1, Puerto Rico - Institute of Tourism cover franked with Scott #C7 and eight private labels supporting Aerovias Nacional de Puerto Rico.

By the time you read this it will be January, usually Colorado's coldest month. Unless you have been waiting for winter sports, you may be thinking about visiting or moving to a warmer climate. This month's article features two covers (figure 1), from Puerto Rico.

The first looks enticing, both philatelically and climatically. The attractive envelope was printed by the Puerto Rico-Institute of Tourism. This organization no longer appears to exist, at least under that name.

The cover was mailed from San Juan and is addressed to F. W. Kessler, a well-known airmail dealer in New York City. The 10¢ US stamp (Scott C7) paid the airmail postage from Puerto Rico to the United States. The additional eight labels did not pay any official postage charge.

The eight triangular stamps were privately issued in support of (or by) Aerovias Nacional de Puerto Rico (Aerovias NPR) Inc. They were printed in sheets of eight (figure 2a ex) with values of 1¢, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 25¢, 50¢, and \$1.00. Note that the 15¢ is a black overprint of the \$1.00 value (figure 2b). The background of the stamps is black with a different color on each value for the Statue of Liberty, airplane, and the New York World's Fair icons, the trylon and perisphere. The only exceptions are the 15¢ and \$1.00 in which they are the same color (since one is an overprint of the other). Quantities printed were 10,000

each for the 1¢ to 10¢; 4,500 for the 15¢; 6,000 each for the 25¢ and 50¢; and 1,500 for the \$1.00 (Sanabria 1966). Why there was enough need for a 15¢ stamp to create it by overprinting another value after the main printing had been completed is unknown.

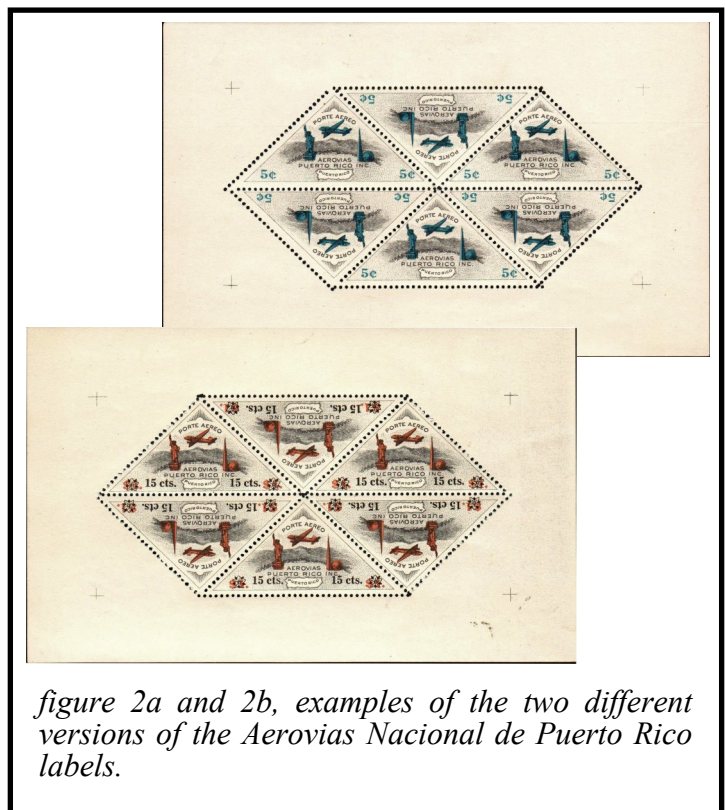


figure 2a and 2b, examples of the two different versions of the Aerovias Nacional de Puerto Rico labels.

The Aerovias stamps are tied to the front of the cover by oval Aerovias N.P.R. Inc First Day of Issue cancels. The official post office cancellation is dated March 25, 1941, but the Sanabria catalogue gives the year of issue as 1940. The Scott catalogue indicates that they were issued in 1941 as do other sources.

According to the Scott Specialized U.S. Catalog, in reference to these labels: "In 1941, a...set of eight triangular labels was prepared and offered to collectors. The Post Office Department officials at Washington objected and forbade their use after September 15, 1941." In 1938, a similar set of labels (rectangular) had been offered for sale as "Semi-Official Air Post Stamps...authorized by the Puerto Rican postal officials" (Scott). According to Scott, the 1938 set was printed by the Ever Ready Label Company in New York for the Aerovias NPR; it is plausible that the 1941 set was prepared by the same printer. Neither set is priced in Scott.

Aerovias NPR began with the purchase of a hydroplane by the brothers Horacio and Narciso Basso in 1936. They planned to start commercial flights within Puerto and among the Caribbean islands. According to a Wikipedia article (Puertorriqueña..., see bibliography), Aerovias began charging for shipping on their flights in 1937. In 1938, the company issued stamps with their logo for 5¢ each, to be "used as tax payments." These were probably the first set of stamps (1938), mentioned above, of which the USPS did not approve. Apparently, that same year, the USPS "organized a race between Aerovias and its chief competitor Powelson Airlines in order to give the winning airline air mail routes." (Puertorriqueña...). Aerovias lost. However, "On March 22, 1941, a second set of stamps to be used by package senders..." (Puertorriqueña...) on Aerovias NPR flights was issued, consisting of eight stamps. These are the triangular stamps shown on the *figure 1* cover. The airline ceased operations in 1941. However, the Wikipedia article says that Aerovias NPR was later known as Puertorriqueña de Aviación. It is not clear whether the original airline went out of business or just changed its name.

Second Cover

The second cover (*figure 3*) is loosely associated with the Aerovias NPR labels, having the 3¢ value tied to the front of it with the same first day cancel used on the *figure 1* cover. The purpose of the label on this cover is unclear but it may have paid for airmail service within the Caribbean (perhaps Virgin Islands to Puerto Rico?).

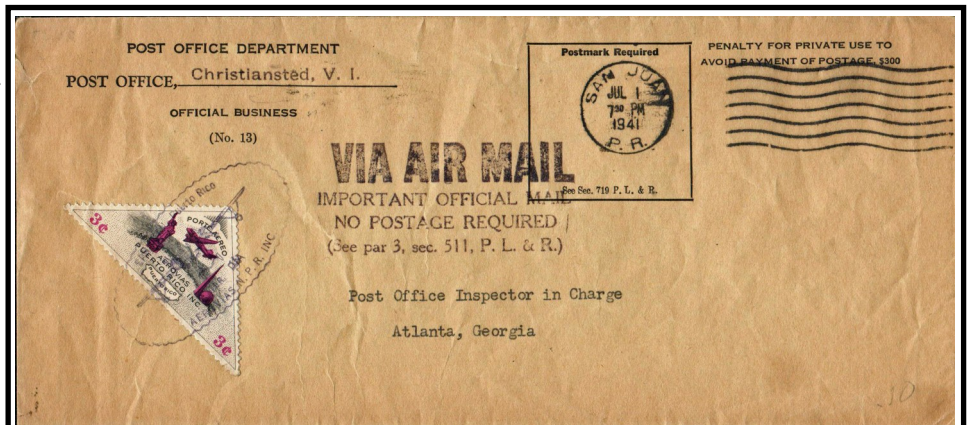


figure 3, Penalty Envelope originating from Christiansted, Virgin Islands to Atlanta, Georgia. A single 3¢ Aerovias label is tied to the cover.

Of more interest is that this is an official envelope, marked for air mail, sent to Atlanta, Georgia. Penalty envelopes did not need postage for first class mailing. However, they do need airmail postage for airmail service. The only exception to this is covers from the Post Office Department marked as IMPORTANT OFFICIAL MAIL – as this cover is (Beecher & Wawrukiewicz). This was originally pointed out to me by Pat Dowling, a local stamp dealer.

Finally, the postmark date together with the use of a first day stamp to cancel the Aerovias stamp is confusing. As noted above, the correct year of issue appears to be 1941 but the month and date do not seem to be noted anywhere. The two covers shown here do not agree. My interpretation is that the cover in *figure 1* has the correct date of issue (Mar 23/1941). This agrees with the cancel on the cover in Ed Pieklo's article, the only published article that I can find. The use of the first day cancellation on the triangular stamp was done because it had been used on other covers and was the rubber stamp most readily available.

That is it for this issue. With the new year, I hope some of you will be inspired to pick out covers that have a story and send them to me for use in future issues.

Bibliography

U.S. Domestic Postal Rates, 1872-1999, Second Edition, Beecher, H.W. & Wawrukiewicz, A.S., pages 203-205 and Fig. 35-18.

Cinderella Philatelist July 2014 "Porte Aero Triangles of 1941," by Ed Pieklo, pp. 110-111.

Puertorriqueña de Aviación, Puertorriqueña de Aviación - Wikipedia.

Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps and Covers (2022), p. 1156.

The World Airmail Catalogue, pub. by Nicholas Sanabria Co. (1966), p. 1023.

YOUNG COLLECTORS

by Charlie Freise



Visit CYPHERStampClub.com to learn more about stamp collecting.

OCTOBER 2024

Halloween and National Parks Theme

Dan Nieuwlandt hosted an entertaining program focusing on Halloween themed philatelic material. Children were shown examples of stamps from around the world. Each child was provided with a stock sheet with worldwide Halloween stamps and covers. We had a short break and Regina made S'mores for everyone in attendance. Following the break, Dan continued with a second program featuring National Parks around the country. He displayed postage stamps, poster stamps, covers and postcards from parks around the country. After a short snack break, the children were introduced to an original activity, "National Park Vacation." Using a large map of the United States children rolled dice and moved a small vehicle along a choice of marked routes. If a child's vehicle landed on a space representing a National Park or Point of Interest they had to answer a trivia question. For a correct answer, the child received a stamp for the specific National Park or Point of Interest. At the end of the day each child left beautiful National Park stamps, a set of the 1934 US National Park stamps (perf and imperf), and a selection of worldwide Halloween themed stamps and covers.



Dan showing a Halloween First Day Cover.

Regina making S'mores for everyone!



Kayla, Genevieve, Cynthia and Cooper busy with the National Park Vacation activity.

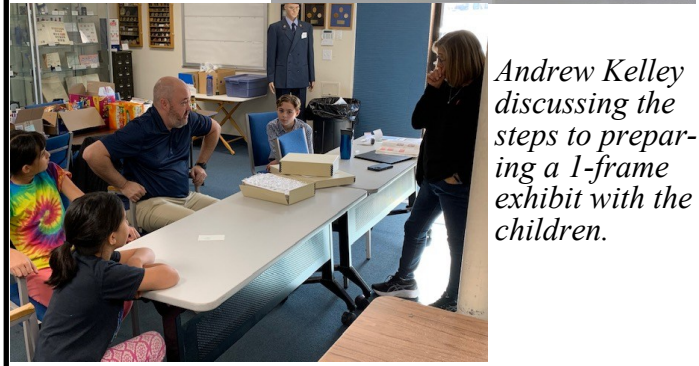
NOVEMBER 2024

Thanksgiving Theme

Dan Nieuwlandt and Charlie Freise presented interesting programs featuring errors, freaks and oddities, along with Thanksgiving themed covers and postcards. Children had the opportunity to view many examples of EFOs. We had a guest speaker attend the meeting, Andrew Kelley is an award-winning exhibitor and accredited APS Judge. He spent time talking with the children about the process of preparing a 1-frame competitive exhibit. He provided examples of page designs from his award-winning Washington-Franklin Offset exhibit. The adult mentors have almost 200 years of stamp collecting and exhibiting experience for the children to draw upon. Children were able to spend time going through our "treasure tubs" of US and worldwide stamps, as well as boxes of sorted covers and postal stationery items.



Thanksgiving themed covers and cancellations.



Andrew Kelley discussing the steps to preparing a 1-frame exhibit with the children.

WHAT IS AN SFL?

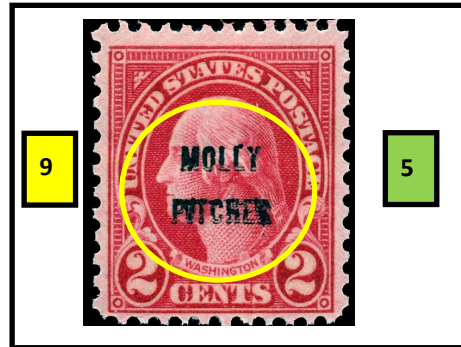
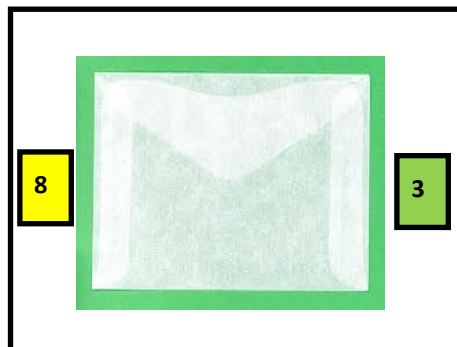
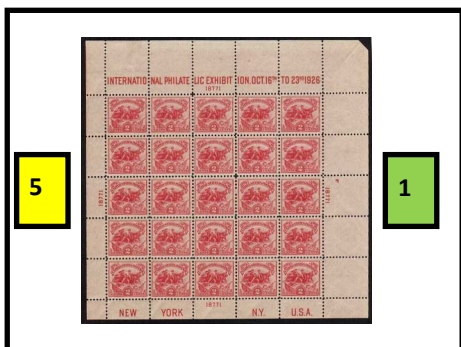
The term “SFL (stampless folded letter)” is used when describing postal history prior to the use of adhesive postage stamps. The first adhesive postage stamp, the “Penny Black” of Great Britain was issued on May 1, 1840. Prior to this date a person would write a letter (this was before envelopes), fold the paper and use a wax seal to close it. The letter was taken to the Post Office where a postal clerk weighed the letter and marked the amount of postage due on the cover, or “Paid” if the sender paid the postage. Prior to adhesive stamps the sender did not pay for the postage, the receiver had to pay for the postage on a letter sent to them!



SFL, prior to 1840, from West Chester, PA to Washington County, PA. Note the postmark dated October 24 to the upper left. In the top center “rec'd Nov 3” is handwritten. In the upper right is the number 18^{3/4}, the cost (rate) of sending the letter. It took about 10 days for the letter to travel a little more than 340 miles.

STAMPAGE

Identify the philatelic related pictures below and write the word on a sheet of paper. Note in the left and right margin of each picture is a number. This number on the left tells you how many letters are in the word describing the picture. The number on the right tells you which letter of each word is needed to discover the secret of the puzzle. Take all the letters, sort them out to discover the answer to the puzzle. The answers to this puzzle are found on page 19.



New Publications for our Members

UNITED STATES

Advertisement Inviting Proposals for the Service of Carrying the Mails of the United States on Star Routes in the State of Maine: From July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1925, by the United States Post Office Department

Mobile Postal Transportation Clerks Instructions: (Excerpts From the Postal Manual), by the United States Post Office Department

Mobile Unit Employees Instructions: (Excerpts From the Postal Manual), by the United States Post Office Department

North Carolina Postmark Catalog [USB]

North Carolina Ship Letters: 1792 to 1861, by Richard F. Winter

Postal Manual, by the United States Post Office Department (years vary)

Postal Salaries, Hearings Before the Joint Commission on Postal Salaries, by the United States Joint Commission on Postal Salaries (1919)

ASIA

Afghan Plating Study of the Tiger Heads [USB]

EUROPE

Berliner Porträts auf Briefmarken der Letzten 50 Jahre (Berlin portraits: on Postage Stamps of the last 50 years).

French 20th Century Military Postal Marking, by Stan Luft

Ireland Identification of the Rialtas and Saorstat Overprints

Australian Commonwealth Specialist Catalog King George V

Australian Commonwealth Specialist Catalog King George VI

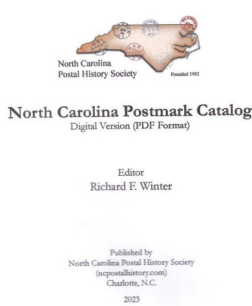
Messrs Bradbury Wilkinson and Co. Ltd. Photographic Progressive Essays From the Printer's Record Books

Michel Raritäten Marken, die Sie Kennen Sollten The Republican Political Labels (1936 - 1939) (Spain!), by F. Gomez-Guillamon

EUROPE (continued)

Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Concise Stamp Catalogue, by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.

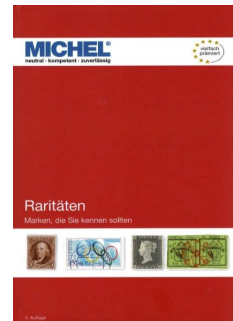
Taille-Douce et Héliogravure



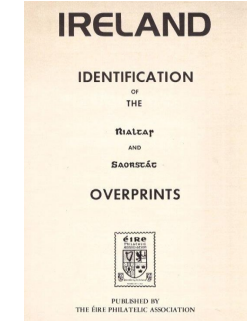
North Carolina Postmark Catalog
Digital Version (PDF Format)
Editor
Richard F. Winter
Published by
North Carolina Postal History Society
(ncphs@history.com)
Charlotte, N.C.
2023



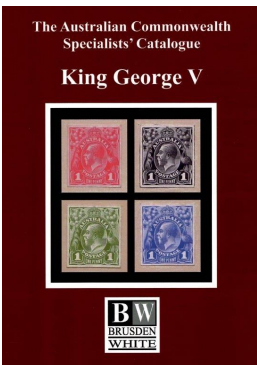
North Carolina Ship Letters
1792 to 1861
by Richard F. Winter
31 Jan 1800 - Beaufort, NC
18 Dec 1800 - Edenton, NC
11 Jan 1800 - Plymouth, NC
7 Aug 1800 - Edenton City, NC
31 Jan 1800 - Wilmington, NC
North Carolina Postal History Society



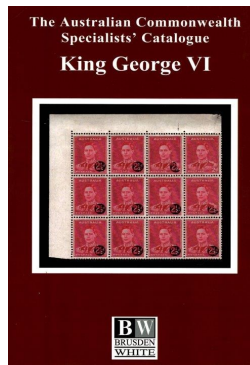
MICHEL
Raritäten
Marken, die Sie kennen sollten



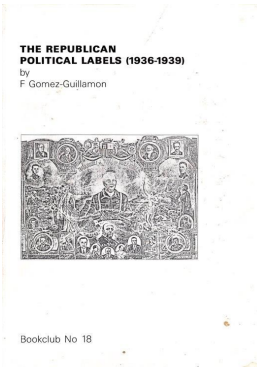
IRELAND
IDENTIFICATION
OF
THE
RIALTAS
AND
SAORSTAT
OVERPRINTS
PUBLISHED BY
THE IRELAND PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION



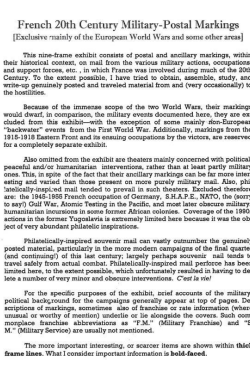
The Australian Commonwealth
Specialists' Catalogue
King George V



The Australian Commonwealth
Specialists' Catalogue
King George VI



THE REPUBLICAN
POLITICAL LABELS (1936-1939)
by
F. Gomez-Guillamon



French 20th Century Military-Postal Markings
[Exclusive mainly of the European World Wars and some other areas]

The nine-frame exhibit consists of postal and auxiliary markings, within their historical context, on mail from the various military actions, occupations, and support forces, etc., in which France was involved during much of the 20th Century. To the extent possible, I have tried to obtain, assemble, study, and write-up genuinely posted and traveled material from and (very occasionally) to the battlefield.

Because of the immense scope of the two World Wars, their markings would be difficult to compare, the military events documented here, very few are included from this exhibit—with the exception of some mainly non-European "backstage" events from the First World War. Additionally, mailings from the 1915-18 Eastern Front and its ensuing occupations by the victors, are reserved for a completely separate exhibit.

Also omitted from the exhibit are theaters mainly concerned with political, peace and/or humanitarian interventions, rather than at least partly military ones. This is spite of the fact that their auxiliary markings can be more interesting and varied than those present on more purely military mail. Also, philatelicly-inspired mail tended to prevail in such theaters. Excluded therefore are the 1940-1950 French occupation of Germany, S.R.A.P.E., NATO, the (sorry to say) Cold War, Arctic Testing in the Pacific, and most (but not all) obscure military humanitarian interventions in some former African colonies. Coverage of the 1990s actions in the former Yugoslavia is extremely limited here because it was the object of very abundant philatelic investigations.

Philatelicly-inspired airmail mail can rarely outshine the genuinely posted material, particularly in the more modern campaigns of the final quarter (and continuing) of the last century; lengthy package airmail mail tends to travel safely from actual combat. Philatelicly-inspired mail perfumes has been limited here, to the extent possible, which unfortunately resulted in having to delete a number of very minor and obscure interventions. C'est la vie!

For the specific purposes of the exhibit, special accounts of the military-political background for the campaigns generally appear at top of pages. Descriptions of markings, sometimes also of branches or rate information (where complete or worthy of mention) tend to be dispensed the covers. Such come M^o (Military Service) are usually not mentioned.

The more important interesting, or scarce items are shown within thick black lines. What I consider important information is bold-faced.

New Publications for our Members

NORTH AMERICA

Canada Official Postal Guide: Comprising the Chief Regulations of the Post Office, Rates of Postage and Other Information, Together With an Alphabetical List of the Post Offices in Canada

TOPICAL

Mineral Stamps

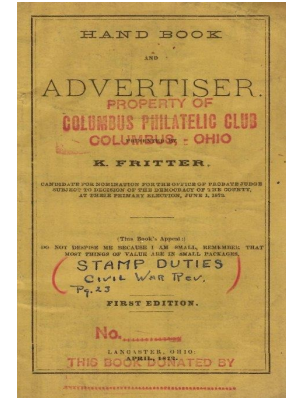
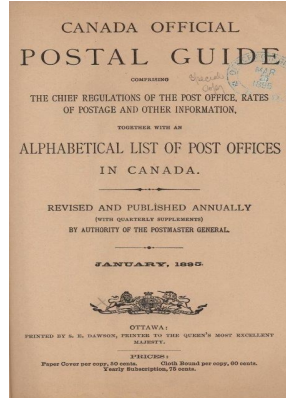
Minerals, Rocks and Fossils on Stamps,
by Robert C. Myers

MISCELLANEOUS

Handbook and Advertiser Presented,
by K. Fritter (Revenues)

NON-PHILATELIC (Railroads)

The Historical Atlas of World Railroads,
by John Westwood



MINERALS, ROCKS and FOSSILS on STAMPS:

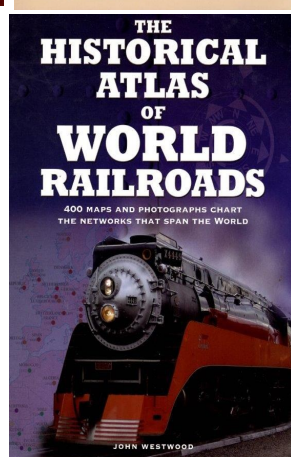
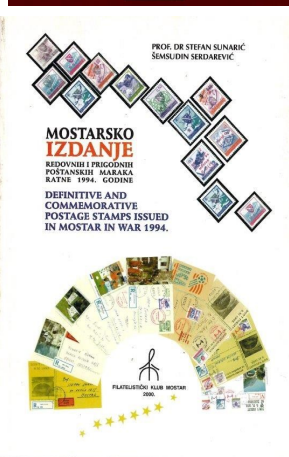
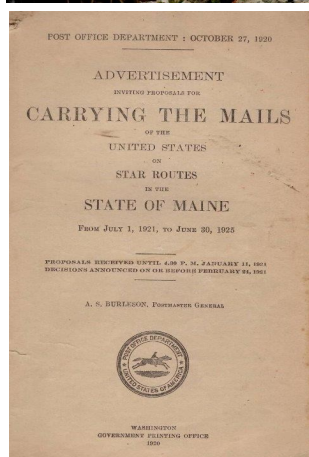
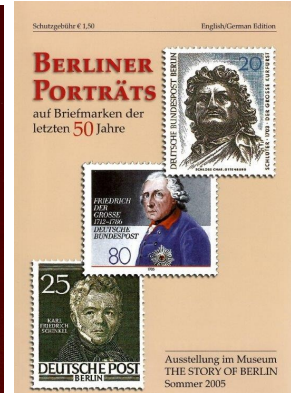
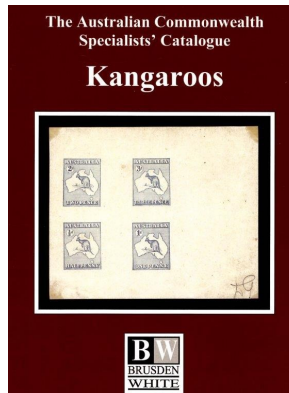
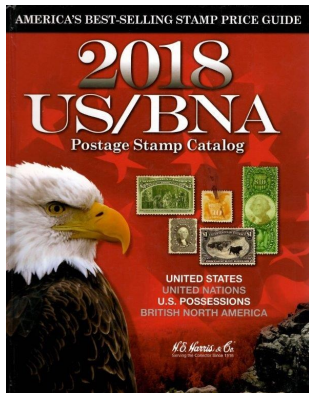
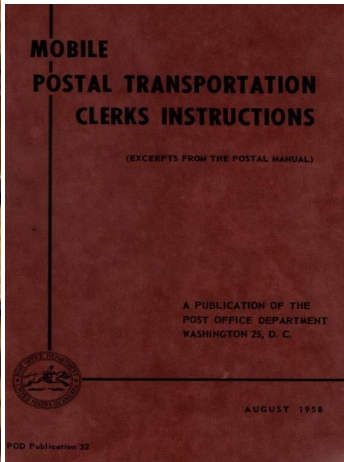


An Interesting New
Hobby for the Mineral
Collector

ROBERT C. MYERS
19110 16th Street
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88501

Mineral Stamps is a new hobby for the mineral collector. It is a hobby that is growing in popularity and interest. The hobby is to collect stamps that feature minerals, rocks, and fossils. This is a hobby that is growing in popularity and interest. The hobby is to collect stamps that feature minerals, rocks, and fossils. This is a hobby that is growing in popularity and interest.

Mineral Stamps



RMPL Board of Directors Meeting

Board of Directors Meeting November 21, 2024

The meeting was called to order at 3:00 PM

Board Members Present: Tonny Von Loij, Jim Kilbane, Eric Carlson, Steve Schweighofer, Gary Withrow, Charlie Freise, Bill Douglass, Paul Domenici, Regina Domenici, and Bill Blankemeier (newly appointed).

Absent: Rod Haenni, John Peters (newly appointed).

Visitors: Joe Lanotte and Steve Bonowski

Old Business

The prior meeting minutes were approved via email in September.

Financial report, 2025 Budget (Bill Douglass): Following discussion, the Board approved the financial reports as of October 2024 and the proposed 2025 budget.

Appointment of two new Board of Directors (Tonny Van Loij): Per the recent By Law revisions, the Board approved a motion to appoint Bill Blankemeier and John Peters to the Board of Directors.

Special Delivery of Dreams Scholarship Update (Gary Withrow): 291 current applicants, deadline is March 7, 2025.

October 2024 Auction Update (Paul Domenici and Gary Withrow): Gross sales \$30,388, net sales \$26,000. Thanks to all who contributed to the success of the auction.

Location options for additional storage (Steve Schweighofer): A committee was formed (Steve, Tonny and Paul) to investigate opportunities for the RMPL to find and purchase a new building at least twice as big as the current location (15,000-20,000 sq. ft.). Steve Bonowski reported the American Alpine Society is also looking for storage locations and he offered to be a liaison in the search for mutual storage location. A motion was approved to pursue the possibility of a joint venture for a new location.

Painting outside of buildings (Gary Withrow): Painting is completed.

Automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) (Tonny Van Loij): Tonny consulted with our insurance and a lawyer regarding legal implications of providing AEDs for volunteers to use in case of cardiac emergency. He reports we have adequate general liability

insurance and, provided we maintain current records of volunteer training and AED maintenance, there is no expectation of adverse legal issues. Regina will spearhead the effort to purchase two AEDs and arrange for volunteer training through the Red Cross.

Meeting with marketing consultant (Tonny Van Loij): Meeting with marketing consultant: Tonny reports a marketing consultant has toured the Library and will attend the January Board meeting to present marketing ideas.

New Business

February 2025 Auction (Gary Withrow): Website is live, print catalog to be mailed to members before the end of the year.

Sarasota Stamp Show (Gary Withrow): Gary reported the January Sarasota Stamp show in Tampa provides a free vendor table and he will attend the show to promote the RMPL.

Extraordinary donation (Paul Domenici): Four years ago, Robert Anderson made an extraordinary donation of US philatelic material, including the National Parks special print sheets. A motion was approved to retain the material in the RMPL Special Collection inventory. (The Special collection inventory can be viewed on the RMPL website).

35mm slide conversion project (Joe Lanotte and Charlie Freise): Joe Lanotte and Charlie have scanned over 11,000 slides (35mm) and these are now converted to digital format. The collection includes postal history items such as covers, machine cancellations, pictures of post offices etc. Charlie and Joe will work together to create slides for the RMPL website, making information available worldwide.

A member requested notice on the RMPL website if Library is closed due to inclement weather. Plan: Tonny or Steve to call Gary Withrow or Joe Lanotte to put notice on the website in case of RMPL closure.

Executive session.

Meeting adjourned at 4:55 PM

The next meeting is January 16, 2025, at 3 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Regina Domenici
Recording Secretary

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 19, 2024 through November 21, 2024. Thank you!

SOCIETY AND CLUB DONATIONS

Denver German Stamp Club
Scandinavian Collectors Club
United Postal Stationery Society

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS

Paul Albright	Karen Galloway	Will Mahoney	Harry Pedersen
Nancy Andrew	Bruce Goodwin	Pamela Marcantonio	David Petersen
Tim Bartshe	Kenneth Goss	Thomas McAndrews	Jody Pritzl
Fred Bauer	William Gum	William McCracken	Kay Rasmussen
Kent Bickell	Jerry Hager	John McFarlane	David Reitsema
John Bloor	Robert Hansen	Steve McGill	Martin Robbins
Michael Brewer	Patty Harns	William McIntosh	Marti Schroeder
Michael Carr	Keith Hart	Elizabeth Miller	Louis Shorter
William Churlik	David Hautzenrader	Ronda Morgan	Robert Single
Keith Combs	Robert Kessler	Stephen Nadler	William Smith
Joe Coston	Marion Kreith	Nanna Nielsen	William Van Sickle
Douglas Diehl	Ron Lampo	Lynn Ogden	Scott Walker
J Hames Dimond	Thomas Lawry	Stephen Pacetti	Robert Walleen
Paul Domenici	Richard Liles	Alexander Papp	Alan Warren
Charles Freise	Dorinda Lowery	John Pavlis	John Will

NEW MEMBERS

We extend a warm welcome to new members who have joined the library from September 19, 2024, through November 21, 2024.

William C. Cornell
Neville Harson
Don Lewis
Chris Meier
David H. Mossholder
Patrick A. Walters

Please Note: New members and membership renewals received after November 21, 2024, will be acknowledged in the next issue of *Scribblings*.

STAMPAGE answer key:

Row 1, left to right: Sheet, Machin, caChet

Row 2, left to right: Penny Black, glAssine, airmAil

Row 3, left to right: overPrint, blocK, inverT

Select letters: S, M, C, B, A, A, P, K, T

Unscrambled letters spell out:

Backstamp: A postmark applied to mail by the receiving post office or by a post office handling the piece while it is in transit. Backstamps are usually on the back of a cover, but they can be on the front.

Scheduled Library 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) 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 - Sat: 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM
 Thu: 5:00 - 8:00 PM
 Closed Sundays and Holidays
 Phone: (303) 759-9921
 Email: rmpldenverco@gmail.com

JANUARY 2025

- Jan 1 Wed** - Closed for New Year's Day
- Jan 4 Sat** - meeting 10 AM
Scandinavian Collectors Club
- Jan 4 Sat** - meeting 1 PM
Topical Philatelists In Colorado (TOPIC)
- Jan 8 Wed** - meeting 7 PM
Denver Germany Stamp Club
- Jan 9 Thu** - meeting 2 PM
Cherrelyn Stamp Club
- Jan 11 Sat - 9 AM**
Second Saturday at the RMPL
Presenter: Steve Bonowski
"Discover the Stamps of Poland, Part I, 1860 - 1939"
- Jan 11 Sat** - meeting 10:30 AM
Mexico/Latin America Club
- Jan 12 Sun** - meeting 1 PM
Denver Postcard Club
- Jan 14 Tue** - meeting 9:45 AM
AARP Safe Driving Class
- Jan 16 Thu** - meeting 3 PM
RMPL Board of Directors (all visitors welcome)
- Jan 18 Sat** - meeting 9:30 AM
CYPHER Stamp Club
- Jan 19 Sun** - meeting 1 PM
Great Britain and Commonwealth Collectors
- Jan 20 Mon - open for Martin Luther King Day**
- Jan 25 Sat** - Local Dealers Bourse 10 AM - 4 PM
- Jan 27 Mon** - meeting 7 PM
Rocky Mountain Stamp Show Committee
- Jan 29 Wed** - meeting 2 PM
Denver Stamp Club

FEBRUARY 2025

- Feb 1 Sat** - meeting 10 AM
Scandinavian Collectors Club
- Feb 1 Sat** - meeting 1 PM
TOPical Philatelists In Colorado (TOPIC)
- Feb 8 Sat - 9 AM**
Second Saturday at the RMPL
Presenter: Ravi Vora
"Universal Postal Union - A Century of Philately"
- Feb 8 Sat** - meeting 10:30 AM
Mexico/Latin America Club
- Feb 8 Sat** - meeting 12:30 PM
Rocky Mountain Aero and Astrophilatelic Club
- Feb 9 Sun** - meeting 1 PM
Denver Postcard Club
- Feb 12 Wed** - meeting 7 PM
Denver Germany Stamp Club
- Feb 13 Thu** - meeting 2 PM
Cherrelyn Stamp Club
- Feb 15 Sat** - meeting 9:30 AM
CYPHER Stamp Club
- Feb 15 Sat** - meeting 1 PM
Colorado Postal History Society
- Feb 15 Sat** - Auction set-up 1 PM
- Feb 16 Sun** - meeting 1 PM
Great Britain and Commonwealth Collectors
- Feb 17 Mon - open for President's Day**
- Feb 17 - Feb 21 Mon - Fri** 10 AM - 2 PM
Lot viewing - Country, Cover, Postcard Lots Auction
- Feb 22 Sat** - auction 11 AM
Country, Cover and Postcard Lots Auction
- Feb 26 Wed** - meeting 2 PM
Denver Stamp Club

MARK YOUR CALENDAR !

- December 24, 2024 - Closed for Christmas Eve**
- December 25, 2024 - Closed for Christmas Day**
- December 31, 2024 - Closed for New Years Day**
- January 1, 2025 - Closed for New Years Day**
- January 25, 2025 - Local Dealers Bourse**
- February 22, 2025 - 7th Annual Country, Cover and Postcard Lots Auction**