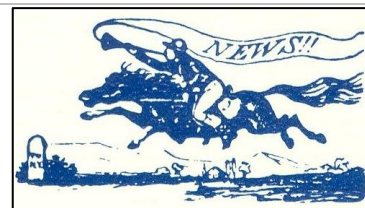


# The Post Boy

Connecting and supporting stamp collectors, of all ages and interests, in Northern Nevada since 1975.



April 2026  
Volume 59, Issue 4

In-person & Virtual meetings 2nd & 4th Saturday starting at 10:00 A.M.  
Silverada Estates Clubhouse, 2301 Oddie Blvd, Reno ([map](#))

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## Announcements

### April Meetings

**Apr. 11, 2026** - In person and online Zoom meeting starts at 10 a.m. After announcements, committee reports and raffle, there is a live auction. Members can have 5 auction lots and more can be added to the limit of 60 lots.

**Apr. 25, 2026** - In person and online Zoom meeting starts at 10 a.m. After announcements, committee reports and raffle, there is a philatelic presentation.

**Online Auction #44** - Starts at noon on April 14 , ends at noon on April 23. Send the lot descriptions and images by noon on April 12 to **Dave Parsons** – [NSSSauctions@gmail.com](mailto:NSSSauctions@gmail.com)

April 10-11, Sacramento Spring Show, no exhibits. More information:  
[www.SacramentoStampClub.org](http://www.SacramentoStampClub.org)

April 24-26, Westpex, Burlingame, CA <https://westpex.org/>

May 1-3, PIPEX, Clackamas, OR <https://www.pipexstampshow.org/>

June 5-6, SOPEX, Southern Oregon Philatelic Exhibition

**July 11-12, Greater Reno Stamp & Cover Show, Reno-Sparks Convention Center.** <https://www.renostamp.org/show.html>

Mark your calendar – Feb. 5-7, 2027 – Arizona National Stamp Show, Mesa; with plans for 30 dealers and about 70 exhibit frames.  
<https://arizonanationalstampshow.com/>

The U.S. Postal Service will start a package surcharge of 8% from April 26 to Jan. 17, 2027. The reason for the surcharge is the increased cost of fuel.

## Post Boy Reporter

**Mar. 14** – Refreshments were provided by **Magge Griener**. Attendance was 24 members including two on Zoom. A visitor, Jerry, briefly came and introduced himself. He wanted to learn more about some stamps.

Zoom attendee and member, **Tom Reyman** (AZ), reported on the AZ National Stamp Show. The show had 27 dealers and 53 exhibit frames. The new venue worked very well. The other Zoom attendee, **Cathy O'Connor** (IL), was looking forward to the St. Louis Stamp Show next weekend.

**John Walter** had a slide presentation on the new stamp issues for March and wished everyone Happy Pi Day. He showed the digital Post Boy to remind members of some nice articles written by members and the monthly quiz on American Horses and Riders.

**Eric Fields** announced our stamp show will share space on July 11-12 with a Comic Con show.

The meeting Raffle had 10 prizes, and a bonus prize was won by **Eugene Smoots**. The money prize of \$13.50 went to **Erik Fields**.

The live auction was conducted by **Mike Potter** with assistance by **Nadiah Beekun**. The member lots were 48 plus 8 donation lots with 46 total lots sold for \$586.50.

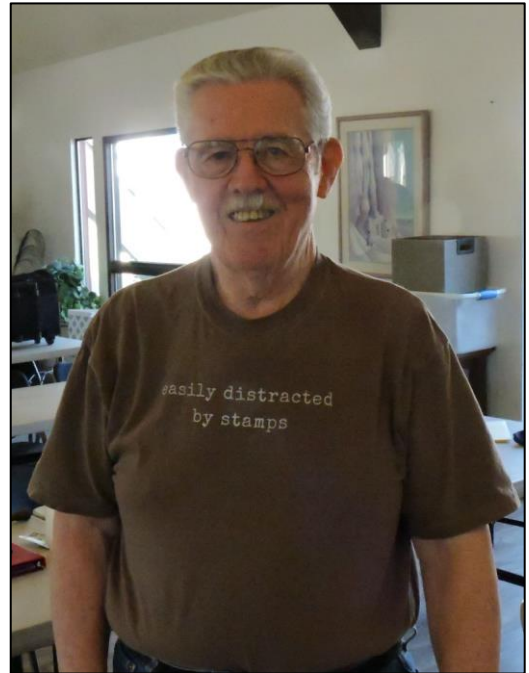
**Mar. 28** – **Erik Fields** arrived early to make sure the room was set up with tables and chairs, plus the coffee was ready by 8:30 a.m. Attendance was 25 members including member **Cathy O'Connor** (ILL) on Zoom. A visitor arrived, Gary, to ask about an inherited collection. Refreshments were provided by **Howard Grenzebach**.

**Erik Fields**, Show Chair, announced the show post cards are available. Cards will be taken to WESTPEX to advertise. **John Walter** sent the *Council Courier* to all the members. One topic of discussion at WESTPEX will be looking for people interested in becoming exhibit judges. A volunteer is needed to set up and operate the AV equipment for the April 25 meeting. John can demonstrate the set up for the laptop, PA system, remote camera and the projector.

Membership Chair, **Mike Potter**, reported the club has 61 members.

The meeting raffle had 10 prizes plus the bonus prize which went to **Joe Bradley**. The money prize of \$14.50 was won by **Mike Weidmann**.

The all-donation live auction had 60 lots which sold for a total of \$876.00. The auctioneers were **Gary Atkinson** and **Mike Potter** with **Nadiah Beekun** and **Joy Sackerson** helping.



**James Steckley with his T-shirt  
"easily distracted by stamps."**



**Ken Hopple with auction lots he won. Ken took home a few Germany albums with stamps.**

## A Columbian Exposition Tragedy by Patrick Crosby

The colorful and attractive souvenir cards sold at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago were popular with fairgoers and are avidly collected by U.S. postal stationery collectors because they are on government issued postal cards. The featured card, mailed to France July 13, 1893 in Chicago, has the usual greetings and hugs, but also speaks of a disastrous situation. The sender writes in French, "On Monday a building at the exposition collapsed, injuring about fifty workers and guards."

At an entrance to the fair, but not on the fairgrounds and therefore not subject to the Exposition's building inspectors, was a privately built and run cold storage facility that produced 100,000 tons of ice daily and stored all of the perishable foods, wines and liquors for the Exposition's needs. The structure was about 130' x 255' with four towers at the corners and a taller, 220' central tower. The building fit in with the "White City's" motif, being Romanesque and white. It was dubbed the "Greatest Refrigerator on Earth" and exhibited methods of artificial freezing. The lower level was for cold storage and a second level was a public ice skating rink, unheard of in summer!

The featured Columbian Exposition card is datelined July 12, 1893. On the previous June 17<sup>th</sup> a small fire broke out in the central tower's cupola (dome) at the cold storage facility which was quickly contained, but raised eyebrows. Insurance underwriters discovered a key element in the building's design was missing. Seven insurance companies withdrew their policies for the "firetrap". Nobody told Exposition officials about the fire or the insurance companies withdrawing.



Although originally planned for Sunday closings, investors in the fair filed for and received a court injunction requiring the fair to stay open. An ill omen came on Sunday, July 9, 1893 in the form of a wind tunnel heading straight for the fair on an otherwise still day. A tour boat quickly unloaded its passengers before it was flipped onto its side. A tethered balloon that took riders 1,000' up was pulled down tightly to the ground but was still ripped to shreds, its silk flying in the winds along with large feathers from the ostrich exhibit. George Ferris, who grew up in Nevada's Carson Valley, was ingenious and brave enough to build his novel and highly successful Ferris Wheel with 36 enclosed cars each seating 40 riders in swivel chairs. In the wind storm the main structure barely swayed as it continued its rotations and gave the excited riders an amazing view, if they hadn't fainted.

The missing key element in the "Greatest Refrigerator" was a "thimble" that was called for in the plans but never installed. It was to insulate the central tower's wooden walls from extremely hot gases. On

Monday, July 10, 1893, a fire broke out again in the 220' central tower's cupola and 20 firefighters climbed to its roof. As they fought the fire above another erupted 20' below them which permitted oxygen to enter an enclosed area resulting in an explosion and more flames. Large crowds of fairgoers had gathered and could see the firemen shaking hands and embracing each other before being forced to jump to their deaths. Some of the most horrific views were from the Ferris Wheel. Twelve firefighters, some of them Columbian Guards, and three workers died. More were injured.

The "thimble" was needed to extend the iron smokestack so it cleared the top of the dome – only 14 inches higher! But some felt the fire would have been quickly extinguished if the banks investing in the Exposition had not forced fair officials to cut costs and "economize" since the fair got off to a slow start. One way they did this was to cut down on the number of Columbian Guards employed. Columbian Guards were strong, intelligent young men readily spotted in their unique uniforms throughout the fair. They were to know all details of the fairgrounds in order to answer the multitude's questions. They were to watch for pickpockets and other evildoers and would openly follow suspects before anything could happen. Each Ferris Wheel car had a guard to handle the door and prevent goofing around. They were also trained in firefighting. Because of the cutbacks the two Columbian Guards previously always in the entrance of the cold storage facility were not there – they had been removed the week before. It was felt that they would have been able to extinguish the flames early on with chemicals on hand as they had done twice before.



Here are some details on the expo card. It is a Scott UX10, United Postal Stationery Society (UPSS) S10, which is the largest U.S. single postal card ever issued. The card (UPSS S10 EX30) shows the Horticulture building and is from UPSS's Set No. 3 with 10 different views, although these were the second set sold at the fair. They were trimmed in size to 6" x 3½" to better fit into coin-operated vending machines. Two 1 cent cards sold for 5¢ and the earliest reported postmark for a Set No. 3 card is June 27, 1893. Trimming U.S. postal stationery makes it "mutilated" and nonmailable, so under post office pressure about July 17<sup>th</sup> the cards were removed after plenty had been sold. They were replaced with full sized cards.

The USPOD allowed the trimmed cards already sold to pass through the mails at card rates. Those used domestically from Set No. 3 without an exposition cancel are valued at \$20 each, and \$40 if mailed internationally to a common country, like France. The sender added a 1¢ Columbian stamp (Sc.230) for foreign delivery. Even trimmed the card was too large to be allowed at the 2¢

international card rate per the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the 5¢ letter rate should have applied. To the chagrin of many UPU countries, the USPOD did not comply with this regulation until November 20, 1893 – the fair had ended October 30<sup>th</sup>.

References:

- Erik Larson, [The Devil in the White City](#) (Crown Publishers, New York, NY, 2003).
- Kenneth C. Wukasch, [Handbook of the Postal Cards of the World's Columbian Exposition](#) (United Postal Stationery Society, Norfolk, VA, 2005).
- *Chicago Daily Tribune*, “Men Who Will Guard the Fair” (Chicago, IL, May 15, 1892).
- *The Catholic Telegraph*, “The Columbian Guard” (Chicago, IL, February 9, 1893) p. 7.
- *The Citizen*, “Death’s Exhibit” (Chicago, IL, July 15, 1893) p. 3.
- [United States Postal Card Catalog 2020](#) (United Postal Stationery Society, edited by Lewis E. Bussey, 2020); the 2025 edition available at <https://www.upss.org/>
- [www.chicagology.com](http://www.chicagology.com) (Cold Storage Building).
- [www.En.wikipedia](http://www.En.wikipedia) (Worlds Columbian Exposition – “Greatest Refrigerator on Earth” fire tragedy)

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## Denmark Ends Letter Mail Service

Last-Day Cover Produced by Nordfrim

From Jay Bigalke editorial, Linn’s Weekly Stamp News, Jan 26, 2026



Postal history often unfolds quietly, requiring collectors to act fast. Denmark’s decision to stop traditional letter mail delivery at the end of 2025 ended over 400 years of continuous service. The news was reported online due to limited time for obtaining last-day artifacts.

Nordfrim and PostNord briefly offered a restricted international cover-sending service, with each buyer allowed one cover. The result was a historically notable envelope postmarked Dec. 31—the final day—with a special cancellation, containing the purchase invoice inside for provenance.

Unlike souvenir covers, this artifact marks the true end of routine letter delivery. These covers are rare, and their importance will increase as postal services evolve.

Jay Bigalke, editor of Linn’s, took advantage of the opportunity to send for this historical cover which is illustrated above.

# Continued Ideas and Suggestions for Creating an Exhibit

By Jeanne Paquin

Create a plan from the very beginning and keep making sure you stay with that plan and don't change directions or deviate too far. Keep your titles and sub-divisions labelled clearly from the first page. Let your audience know what is coming next.

There are thousands of ideas, just browsing online should start to give you ideas on how you want your exhibit to look, making your exhibit appealing to our visitors, and other members and other stamp collectors.

Deciding not only the story line, but the actual layout can sometimes feel overwhelming, my attempt here is to dispel the fears and inform you while making suggestions.

**NOTE: Techniques From Other Exhibitors; If It Can Work for Them It Can Work for You!**

## **IDEAS:**

Thoughts that never occurred to you are wonderful finds, discovering something different for your layouts on each page can turn an exhibit from boring to new knowledge and create exciting interest. Especially if you are imparting new information that the reader never knew about throughout the exhibit. Sprinkling tidbits of knowledge can lead the visitor on a new kind of journey, perhaps it's the history, perhaps is the cancellation journey, or some exciting sea voyage.

## **MOUNTING PAGES:**

Adding additional items like coins or medals, pictures of the journey the cover/stamps have taken, to further emphasis on your theme.

Try to make your pages balanced; check your layouts for eye catching areas, where you can draw the eye to that particular spot on a page to enhance your story line. Remember there are always new ways to layout pages.

## **PROBLEMS:**

What? You don't have enough items to finish the last page? What do you do? Use an alternative item, postcard, envelope to match your theme to cover the last page. Any item that matches your exhibit could be used. Try for things that jump off the page when you have run out of ideas for your page layouts.

Consistent items: Such as titles, Chapter listings, match your storyline and theme to your pages. Consider using a consistent format across the exhibit.

There are not any hard fast rules for layouts, layer items, angle things, etc. Overlay a stamp on the unimportant portion of the cover, combining the stamp with an effective use of borders so it is an integral part of the page.

## **ADDITIONAL ADVICE:**

Don't use black mounts for stamps, it's undesirable, black mounts focus the eye on them first, they allow the viewer to see the nonuniformity of the margins focusing the mount takes the focus off the stamp or cover. Never cut a mount with the stamp inside, too dangerous and risky.

Remember your exhibiting goals – think of them as you develop and re-check each page.

Good Luck, I can't wait to see your newest exhibit at our upcoming show.

<https://renostamp.org/exhibits.html> - Club website with sample exhibits & My Favorite Thing pages.

# The Buried Stamps of East Africa

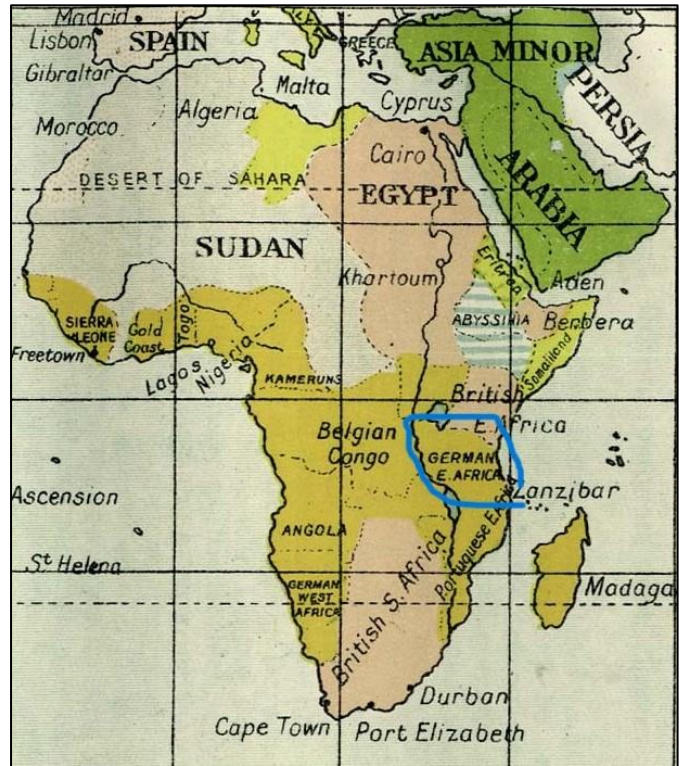
By Eric Moody

This is an account of one of the most unusual and fascinating episodes of postal history to come out of Africa and World War I.

Soon after the outbreak of the war in Europe in the summer of 1914, most of Germany's colonial possessions around the world were quickly overrun by forces of the Allied Powers, principally Great Britain, France and Russia. In Africa, Togo was occupied almost immediately and German Southwest Africa fell to South African troops early in 1915 after intense fighting. Cameroun wasn't occupied by British and French expeditionary forces, until 1916. After that, only one German colony remained on the continent, and that territory proved extremely difficult for the Allies to gain control of.

German East Africa (modern Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi) had a well-trained colonial defense force, the *Schutztruppe*, consisting of a cadre of German officers, nearly all German non-coms, and enlisted native soldiers (*askiris*) numbering about 5,000. Most importantly, it had as its commander Col. Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck, a veteran officer who proved to be an exceptional tactician.

Opposing a combined Allied force of more than 130,000 Allied troops from Britain, South Africa, Belgium and Portugal, Lettow-Vorbeck repulsed an early amphibious attack by the British on Tanga, made incursions into British and Portuguese territories, and invaded Kenya in an ultimately unsuccessful effort to cut a critical railroad line. By 1916, though, after South African-led Allied forces attacked the colony from all land sides, the vastly outnumbered German commander went on the defensive and commenced an armed resistance that had as its aim the tying up of Allied forces so that they could not be employed in other theatres of the war.



German Field Post Office Taveta

Almost completely cut off from assistance out of Germany, he conducted a guerrilla campaign against the Allied forces, avoiding pitched battles in favor of skirmishes and strategic retreats as he led the Allied troops back and forth across the colony. It was a ruthless operation, not only against the enemy, but also where the local population was concerned. Large quantities of food desperately needed by the natives were seized for use by the army, and "exemplary terror" was employed against villages and groups who had deserted the Germans, or whose loyalty appeared to be wavering. But the highly disciplined *schutztruppe*, led by its respected commander, held together.

By 1916, when the warring armies in western Europe had fought to a virtual stalemate, German control in East Africa still existed, but was limited to only sections of the large territory, and wherever Lettow-Vorbeck's mobile force, which had the governor traveling with it, happened to be.



Kaiser's yacht stamps.

Since early in the war, shipments of needed supplies from Germany had been almost entirely cut off by the British naval blockade along the coast. Among the many essential imported goods in short supply were postage stamps. Stocks of the Kaiser's yacht stamps used by the colony's postal system, which was still functioning in German-controlled areas and in field post offices that accompanied the defense force, were in danger of being depleted.

At the beginning of 1916, as supplies of stamps dwindled alarmingly, the operators of the print shop at the Evangelical Mission in Wuga submitted to the colony's postal director in Morogoro four designs, or essays, for provisional issues that could be prepared for use in case the colony ran out of its regular stamps.



Wuga Mission Station Printing Press.



Wuga Provisionals 1916.  
See album pages below.

Three stamps utilizing two of the proposed designs were subsequently printed in substantial numbers: a 2½ Heller violet brown (106,600 copies); a 7½ Heller carmine (313,000 copies); and a 1 Rupee pink (10,580 copies). The other designs were not used. Due to a scarcity of type that necessitated the use of two different type styles for numerals on the 2½ and 7½ Heller stamps, each printed and rouletted sheet of 100 contained specimens with different numeral styles positioned next to each other.

However, before any of the provisionals were released, a German transport ship, the *Marie*, which had in its cargo a fresh supply of regular stamps, managed to slip through the blockade. The anticipated postal emergency never materialized. Kaiser's yacht stamps would continue to appear on the colony's mail even after its last civilian post office closed in September 1917.

Fearing that the sheets of Wuga stamps might fall into the hands of the Allies, authorities had them buried, reportedly in a drain on a plantation near Morogoro. They remained hidden underground throughout the remainder of the war. Lettow-Vorbeck surrendered his still operational army, comprising over 1,300 troops and thousands of porters and other civilians, to the British two weeks after the Armistice was signed in Europe on November 11, 1918.

It was not until the summer of 1921 that the German government was given permission by British officials to return to East Africa and dig up the stamps. When they were recovered, it was found that

most had suffered damage to varying degrees from insects and their long exposure to the tropical climate, with colors faded, and paper, if not eaten away or decayed, yellowed and brittle.

Probably more than 90% of the stamps were destroyed and what remained of the stock was sent back to Germany, where, in May of 1922, an official auction was held to sell them. Auctioned over three days were: 9,919 copies of the 2½ Heller, 18,900 copies of the 7½ Heller, and 470 copies of the 1 Rupie. Numerous 2½ and 7½ Heller stamps were sold in se-tenant pairs, each of the two same-denomination stamps having different style numerals.

Since that time, the unissued provisionals, especially the 1 Rupie, have become some of the most sought-after German colonial stamps. Now many fewer in number, and more brittle and faded than ever, excellent specimens command high prices.

**Principal sources:**

- Woodruff D. Smith, *The German Colonial Empire* (1978)
- Albert Friedemann, *The Stamps and Cancells of the German Colonies and the German Post Offices Abroad. Third Edition* (English Translation, 1999)
- *Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* (various editions)
- *The Stamp Forum–German East Africa Wuga Provisionals* (<https://thestampforum.boards.net>)
- *The Germanstamps.Net Collection – Wuga Issues* (<https://germanstamps.net>)
- <https://omniatlas.com/maps/sub-saharan-africa/19160807/> map of German East Africa (Sub-Saharan Africa 1916: East African Campaign) Kaiser Yacht stamps - especially high values - are widely forged. Several examples appear in the search results: <https://stampforgeries.com/forged-stamps-of-german-east-africa/>

### German East Africa Deutsch-Ostafrika

Wuga Provisionals  
March 1916

MINr. III/I  
Blackish-Brown  
Type I Typeface  
2 ½ Heller

MINr. III/II  
Blackish-Brown  
Type II Typeface  
3 Heller

MINr. IV/I  
Red  
Type I Typeface  
7 ½ Heller

MINr. IV/II  
Red  
Type II Typeface  
7 ½ Heller

By late 1915, the British blockade of German East Africa had led to a shortage of postage. In January 1916, designs were produced for an emergency issue of stamps which consisted of 4 different designs, (1) for 2½ and 7½ Heller, (2) for 4 Heller, (3) for 15, 20, 30, 45 and 60 Heller, and (4) for 1, 2, and 3 Rupie. In the end, the first and last designs were the only proposed designs which were actually printed.

In March 1916, the 2 ½ Heller, 7 ½ Heller, and 1 Rupie designs were printed on the printing press at the Mission Station in Wuga. The paper was ungunmed and rouletted. The printer had insufficient supply of both "2" and "7" slugs, so a mixture of typefaces was used -- each sheet of 100 contained 60 Type I typefaces and 40 Type II typefaces, arranged as shown.

Prior to their issue, however, the blockade runner Marie arrived in German East Africa carrying a new supply of stamps. To prevent the Wuga issues from falling into British hands, the entire stock was buried on an estate near Morogoro, with the exception of several copies which were retained by individuals in German East Africa in contravention of Berlin's directive.

In August 1921, the British allowed the Germans to return and retrieve the buried stamps. Several parties to the excavation kept unauthorized copies as souvenirs, but the surviving copies were sent to Berlin for resale. Many were in such poor condition that they were destroyed by German authorities, but the remainder were split into singles and se-tenants and sold at auction. Many blocks of larger than 2 exist, and are believed to come from the unauthorized pilferage at excavation.

	2 ½ H	7 ½ H	1 R
Printed	106,600	313,000	10,580
Sold	9,919	18,910	470

Sheet Layout of Types I & II

MINr. V  
Gray-Red  
1 Rupie

### German East Africa Deutsch-Ostafrika

Wuga Provisionals  
March 1916

MINr. IV W 1  
Types I & II Horizontal Se-tenant

MINr. III W 2  
Types II & I Horizontal Se-tenant

MINr. III S  
Types I & II Vertical Se-tenant

MINr. IV W 1  
Types I & II Horizontal Se-tenant

MINr. IV W 2  
Types II & I Horizontal Se-tenant

MINr. IV S  
Types I & II Vertical Se-tenant

Due to the layout of the sheets, the number of possible se-tenants per sheet is varied. Each sheet could contain a maximum of 48 horizontal se-tenants of Type I/II, 40 horizontal se-tenants of Type II/I, 5 vertical se-tenants of Type I/II, or a mixture containing lesser numbers of each. The distribution of se-tenants was also limited by which portions of the sheets were salvaged with minimal environmental damage.

Wuga mission station printing press

Wuga Provisionals album pages [www.germanstamps.net](http://www.germanstamps.net)

April 2026

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## April Quiz: Dutch Colonials

By Eric Moody

In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, up to the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup>, the Netherlands had a large colonial domain that stretched across the globe. Today there are only a few remnants of it – and these territories are no longer officially colonies. This quiz looks at some of the postage stamps from Dutch possessions, past and present.

1. The group of islands in the Caribbean Antilles that lies off the northwest coast of Venezuela was the southernmost element of the old Dutch West Indies. Its stamps carried the name of the group's largest island until 1949, when they were succeeded by general issues for the Netherlands Antilles. The main island is: (a) Surinam (b) Aruba (c) Curacao (d) St. Martin (Sint Maarten)
2. Stamps (#81-98) of this Dutch colony were overprinted in 1908 for use in Java. (a) Sumatra (b) Netherlands (East) Indies (c) Indonesia (d) Netherlands New Guinea
3. Three stamps featuring Queen Beatrix were included in a set (#32a-f) of Dutch Royalty stamps produced by this "constituent state" (formerly a colony) of the Netherlands in 2012. (a) Curacao (b) Surinam (c) Aruba (d) St. Martin
4. A New World possession of the Netherlands, this former colony and then a constituent state of the kingdom was granted independence on November 25, 1975. The last new stamps (#B222-B225) issued under Dutch sovereignty appeared in: (a) 1970 (b) 1973 (c) 1974 (d) 1975
5. The long-established Cape Colony of the Netherlands at the southern end of Africa was acquired by Great Britain in 1814. The still heavily Dutch settled and Dutch speaking area issued its first stamps thirty-nine years later as this British colony. (a) Transvaal (b) Orange River Colony (c) Cape of Good Hope (d) Natal
6. In 1986 the Caribbean island of Aruba was granted a special independent status within the Kingdom of the Netherlands and began issuing its own stamps. At that time it left its official political connection with: (a) Surinam (b) St. Martin (c) Curacao (d) Netherlands Antilles
7. St. Martin (Sint Maarten), since 2010 a stamp-issuing constituent state of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shares an island with an overseas territory of this country. (a) Great Britain (b) France (c) Spain (d) Denmark
8. This Netherlands possession, formerly part of a larger Dutch colony, had its own stamp issues from 1950 to 1962. (a) St. Eustatius (b) Bonaire (c) Netherlands New Guinea (d) Sumatra
9. The first stamp of the Netherlands Indies (Dutch East Indies), which was the first issue for any of the country's colonies, appeared in: (a) 1855 (b) 1864 (c) 1869 (d) 1873
10. Overrun by Japanese forces during World War II, this Dutch colony had its stamps (#N1-N37) produced by the occupying authorities in 1943-1944. (a) Netherlands Borneo (b) Singapore (c) Dutch East Indies (d) Indonesia
11. Which two of these reigning monarchs appeared on 19<sup>th</sup> century Dutch colonial stamps? (a) Juliana (b) William III (c) Wilhelmina (d) Beatrix I
12. A 1953 stamp (#253) from this Dutch colony shows a native fisherman shooting fish with a bow and arrow. (a) Surinam (b) Aruba (c) Netherlands Antilles (d) Curacao

Each correct answer is worth 100 Auction Bucks. Please complete the quiz and give your answers to **Maggie Griener** at the next in-person meeting or email to: [postboyquiz@renostamp.org](mailto:postboyquiz@renostamp.org)

**March quiz answers:** 1. c, 2. d, 3. b, 4. d, 5. b, 6. c, 7. b, 8. d, 9. a or d, 10. c, 11. b, 12. d

## Vassar Post Office Display for March

Last month's post office display did not appear in the March Post Boy. The March display had a full frame of 6 pages with covers, cachets and postmarks celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

The other display frame had three pages to remind everyone of National Vietnam War Veterans Day celebrated on March 29. There were also three pages on baseball for the start of spring training.



Photo showing both wall frames with the March display.



## Vassar Post Office Display for April

**John Walter and Jeanne Paquin** changed the post office display in April. The left display has pages for “250<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence 1776-2026” and the drafting and signing of the U.S. Constitution. On the right is a full frame with baseball stamps and covers for the start of the Major League Baseball season.



The full display frame photographed at an angle because of severe glare from overhead light and large window looking out over the street.

