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Special Issue for Chicagopex 2012

Seventeen pages of glorious Nicaragua in 100-year-old Maury stamp album

Michael Schreiber

This special issue of *Nicarao* shows for the first time in color all 17 pages of Nicaragua in the circa 1910 Maury stamp album sold piecemeal at auction in 2000.

Nicaragua Study Group member **Peter Marshall** bought the 17 pages in the David Feldman public auction held in February 2000.

Marshall wrote about his purchase and pictured two pages in the July 2000 issue of *Nicarao*.

Those images were not in color, but some of the album pages were later displayed in color online on the

study group's Yahoo site for clubs.

This issue of *Nicarao* shows the 17 pages in all their glory.

The pages are from a circa 1910 two-volume, leather-bound album purchased in the 1950s by a French industrialist and collector. The collector added to the album, with the goal of forming a world collection as complete as possible.

In the album, Nicaragua comprised pages numbered 808 through 824. Pictured below is page 819, completely filled with the 1899

Continued on page 3



Page 819 in the circa 1910 Maury stamp album provides spaces for the 1899 postage, Official and postage due stamps as well as the Mount Momotombo postage stamps of 1900.



Page 808 of the Maury album displays the issues of 1862-1888. The page omits spaces for the rouletted stamps of 1878-1880.

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MEMBERSHIP: The Nicaragua Study Group is open to anyone interested in the stamps and postal history of Nicaragua. NSG annual dues, which include a subscription to the quarterly journal *Nicarao*, are U.S. \$20 per year for U.S. addresses, \$25 per year for addresses outside the U.S., or \$10 per year for those requesting only an electronic subscription to *Nicarao* (Please provide your e-mail address). Send your U.S. bank check or money order payable to "Michael Schreiber," Nicaragua Study Group secretary-treasurer (checks in U.S. dollars through a U.S. bank). Dues also are payable online through PayPal to momotombo@woh.rr.com at slightly higher amounts: respectively, \$21.20, \$26.40 or \$10.75.

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Page 809 displays the ten Seebeck postage stamps of 1890, the similar Official stamps and cuts of the five envelopes of 1890.

Continued from page 1

postage (11), Official (only 3 of 11) and postage due (6) stamps as well as the Mount Momotombo (13) postage stamps of 1900.

Page 819 is one of three Nicaragua pages in the album that provide no spaces for postal stationery. All other pages have spaces for envelope cut squares and wrapper cut squares (but no cuts from postal cards).

The printed stamp albums of the early publishers (who often also were stamp dealers) encouraged collectors of the period 1870 to 1910 to trim envelopes and wrappers to fit spaces in the albums. After the turn of the century, as stamp catalogs and dealer price lists grew in size, postal stationery was dropped from many stamp catalogs, and most albums ceased providing spaces for cuts of envelopes and wrappers.

Issues of 1862-1871, 1882-1889, 1890

Page 808 of the album (pictured page 2) includes representative examples of the perforated Maribios

Volcanos stamps of 1862-1871. It also includes filled spaces for cuts of the two 1888 envelopes but not the 1889 "5 / CENTAVOS / 5" revalued envelope overprinted on the 10-centavo.

This envelope (an entire) would be a serious omission in an envelope collection today. The Maury album obviously did not strive for completeness,



Page 808 of the Maury album (page 2) does not provide a space for a cut square of the 5-centavo-on-10-centavo envelope of 1889.



On page 810 of the Maury album, spaces for the postage and Official stamps of 1891 follow spaces for cuts of the wrappers of 1890.

because it omits spaces for the rouletted postage stamps of 1878-80 (but includes two such stamps).

Page 808 includes a few stamps with partial cancels that collectors will recognize. They include an alphanumeric 3/G of Granada, a 7/L of Leon and a 13/N of San Juan del Norte, and a SUR duplex killer used during 1888-1895 in many towns.

Three of these cancels are struck on the Coat of Arms stamps of 1882, issued to mark Nicaragua's admission to the Universal Postal Union. The UPU issue is complete as shown on page 808.

Page 809 (on page 3) pictures the 10 denominations of the first Seebeck issue, the Locomotive and Telegraph Key design. These dual-purpose stamps are inscribed "CORREOS" and "TELEGRAFOS." Nicaragua issued no separate telegraph stamps in 1890.

The set of 1890 postage stamps is complete, as are the set of overprinted ultramarine Official stamps and the sets of five Coat of Arms envelope cuts on page 809 and three similar wrapper cuts on page 810.

Laying out the Nicaragua pages was a challenge for the album publisher. The 10-stamp sets of 1890 overlap the page borders by at least one stamp, and the width of the printed border and of the page itself forces close spacing of the individual stamps.

Issues of 1891

As with the 1890 issue, the album spreads the 1891 stamps, wrapper cuts and envelope cuts over two pages. This split layout continues throughout most of the 1890-99 Seebeck era. The year becomes synchronized with the page for the 1898 issue but soon reverts to a split layout.

The 1891 issues all show a Goddess of Plenty design, as the Scott catalogs name it.

On page 810, the 1891 postage stamps are complete, as are the similar Official stamps, which are the same as the postage stamp denominations but are printed in green and overprinted in red "FRANQUEO OFICIAL." The Scott stamp catalogs note that the



Page 811 of the Maury album includes spaces for the 1891 first separately issued telegraph stamps, in new colors and overprinted.

1891 Official stamps are known without the red overprint (all denominations except the 2-centavo and the 5-centavo) and with double overprints.

The three mounted wrapper cuts of 1891 on page 811 are complete, but the five mounted envelope cuts of 1891 are missing one major variety: a 5-centavo white-paper envelope printed in two sizes.

This envelope exists in two sizes, according to the Higgins and Gage *World Postal Stationery Catalog*, 150 millimeters by 86 mm and 154 mm by 90 mm.

The cut of the violet 50-centavo envelope of 1891 is faded, which is normal for that denomination of envelope of 1891.

The 1891 telegraph stamps mounted on page 811 are complete by denomination, but the overprints on the stamps are mixed types.

The 1-centavo stamp bears a serif TELEGRAFOS overprint, and the 10-centavo and 2-peso stamps bear a red sans-serif TELEGRAFOS overprint. The other telegraph stamps bear a black sans-serif TELEGRAFOS.

As the pages correctly show, the 1891 issue includes a 2-centavo postage stamp and a 2-centavo Official stamp but no 2-centavo telegraph stamp.

Three of the mounted 1891 telegraph stamps bear parts of a dated Jinotega marking or markings. Not visible is the tops of the marking or markings. They could include the slogan TELEGRAFOS DE NICARAGUA



Page 811 of the Maury album does not provide a space for a cut square of a 5-centavo envelope of 1891 on white paper.



Page 812 of the Maury album includes spaces for the 1892 Official stamps (10) , telegraph stamps (11) and wrapper cut squares (3).

or the slogan CORREOS DE NICARAGUA. One of the markings (on the 20-centavo telegraph stamp) includes a distinct "PAGO" (pagado, Spanish for "paid") in the position of the year slug.

The telegraph stamps of Nicaragua are listed in detail in "The Telegraph Stamps of Nicaragua," by John Everts, Donald L. Duston and Clyde R. Maxwell.

This was published serially in *Nicarao* in 1994-1995 in Vol. 5, Nos. 1-4, as Appendix pages 1-31 and 1-5. The listings for the 1891 telegraph stamps are in *Nicarao*, October 1994, 5:1, Appendix, page 2.

Issues of 1892

The Columbus Sighting Land issue of 1892 spreads over three pages in the Maury album. The 10 postage stamps are mounted on page 811. The 10 yellow-brown FRANQUEO OFICIAL stamps and the 11 TELEGRAFOS stamps and three wrapper cut squares are mounted on page 812. The five envelope cut

squares are mounted on page 813 (page 7).

The issue includes a 25-centavo telegraph stamp but not 25-centavo postage or Official stamps.

The 25-centavo yellow telegraph stamp bears a Leon "Telegrafos de Nicaragua" marking dated OCT 21 (October 21), 1892. The design of this telegraph marking matches the design of the similar fancy double-circle CORREOS DE NICARAGUA postmarks used in the period 1888-1896 and sometimes later,

Maury stamp album nomenclature

taxe = postage due
 service = Official
 télégraphe = telegraph
 bandes = wrappers
 enveloppes = envelopes

The French-language album was published circa 1910.



The 1893 Official stamps on page 813 of the album include a 25-centavo denomination not part of the postage stamp issue.

with or without a town name killer or a target killer.

As mounted in the album, the 1892 issue is complete: 10 postage, 10 Official, and 11 telegraph stamps and three wrapper cut squares and five envelope cut squares.

Issues of 1893

The Maribios Volcanoes issue of 1893 also is complete as mounted in the album: 10 postage, 11 FRANQUEO OFICIAL, and 11 TELEGRAFOS stamps, and three wrapper cut squares and five envelope cut squares. The stamps are mounted on pages 813 and 814 of the album, and the cuts are on page 814.

The album page designer crammed four horizontal rows on page 814 (page 8), placing in the third row spaces for only 10 of the 11 telegraph stamps, with the 11th telegraph stamp in the fourth row with the 1894 postage stamps.

This modification of the page layout was pos-

sible because the postage and other stamps of 1894 are smaller compared to the stamps of 1890-1893. The smaller size is essentially the same as the size of the contemporaneous definitive stamps of many other nations, including the definitives of the United States.

The cancel or postmark on the 5-centavo telegraph stamp (page 8) is unreadable, but the marking on the 20-centavo black telegraph stamp is clearly a postmark reading CORREOS DE NICARAGUA. Its date is unreadable, but the town is Jinotega.

The 25-centavo yellow telegraph stamp appears to bear a Telegrafos de Nicaragua cancel dated SET 5 (September 5) 1893.

As noted, three 1891 telegraph stamps on page 811 (page 5) also bear Jinotega markings.

Are the Jinotega markings contemporaneous with usage of telegraph stamps in that town?

There is no published study of the markings on

Continued on page 9



Page 814 of the Maury album crams 1893 and 1894 issues into four horizontal rows, including splitting off an 1893 telegraph stamp.

What is the source of the envelope and wrapper cut squares mounted in the album?

The salmon paper of the wrappers of 1892 and 1893 and of the 5-centavo envelope of 1892 and the envelopes of 1893 in the Maury album did not photocopy and scan accurately. They actually are closer to the hue of the envelope shown below, a



Envelopes and wrappers of 1893 are printed on salmon stock.

20-centavo envelope of 1893, not the buff or straw hue shown on album pages 811-814.

At their top or right edges, the 5c and 10c envelope cutouts of 1893 are ragged, and the two 5c cutouts and the 10c cutout of 1891 include small remnants of folds, meaning that they are cut or torn from finished envelopes.

It is tempting to think that the Hamilton firm or that dealers Nicholas Seebeck or Gus Calman might have created sheets of wrapper and envelope imprints and then cut them into rectangles, but there is no evidence that they did so. Until contrary evidence comes to light (such as a pair of imprints), the working hypothesis is that the many hundreds of Seebeck-era cutouts on the market today were all cut from entire envelopes and wrappers.



Page 815 of the Maury album displays the 1894 wrapper and envelope cut squares and the 1895 postage and Official stamps.

Continued from page 7

the telegraph stamps of Nicaragua. If a cache of used telegraph forms survived and if their stamps eventually were soaked and dispersed, then the markings would be genuine. It also is possible that the stamps could be remainders demonetized at Jinotega shortly after the stamps were superseded by a following issue. They also could be out-of-period markings added with a genuine canceling or postmarking device.

Issues of 1894

The 1894 Allegory of Victory issue is mounted on album pages 814 (page 8) and 815. It is incomplete.

The stamps, which include only postage stamps and Official stamps, are on page 814. Page 815 displays three cut squares for the three wrappers and five cut squares for the five envelopes.

Nicaragua also issued telegraph stamps in 1894, but the album provides no spaces for them.

Evaerts, Duston and Maxwell list (*Nicarao*, October 1994, 5:1, Appendix, page 5) the following telegraph stamps: "Telégrafos / 15 cent." overprint and two varieties of "Telégrafos / 30 cent." overprint on a 25-centavo green Allegory of Victory denomination believed to have been used only for telegraph stamps, a "Telégrafos / 20 cent." overprint on a 2-centavo red Allegory of Victory stamp, and an arcing TELEGRAFOS overprinted on 11 denominations of Allegory of Victory stamps printed in hues that differ from the hues of the 10 issued postage stamps.

Issues of 1895

As mounted in the album, the 1895 Coat of Arms issue also is incomplete. The album again omits spaces for the telegraph stamps of 1895.

Album page 815 shows the 10 postage stamps and the 10 Official stamps, and album page 816 (page 10) displays three wrapper cut squares for the



Page 816 of the Maury album displays the 1895 wrapper and envelope cut squares and the 1896 postage and Official stamps.

three wrapper denominations and five envelope cut squares for the five envelope denominations.

The missing telegraph stamps are listed by Evaerts, Duston and Maxwell (*Nicarao*, October 1994, 5:1, Appendix, page 6). They are a sans-serif TELEGRAFOS overprinted on 11 denominations of Coat of Arms stamps printed in hues that differ from the hues of the 10 issued postage stamps, plus a TELEGRAFOS overprinted on a 25-centavo violet stamp.

Many of the 1895 postage stamps bear similar partial postmarks reading CORREOS / CORINTO, some with the same 10 OCT date. These high-denomination stamps appear to be canceled remainders. The 10c stamp bears a New York barred oval with numeral.

The cut square of the 5-centavo envelope of 1895 with angled numerals of value is the issued design for that denomination.

The similar blue-paper 1-centavo wrapper with angled numerals of value exists only unused.

Issues of 1896 and 1897

For 1896, on pages 816-817, the album includes the nine postage stamps, each with the "1896" year date at the border to the right of the Map of Nicaragua design. All are unused. The nine Official stamps are a mixed set of 1896 and 1897 overprinted issues, and the seven postage due stamps wrongly include 1c and 2c Official stamp converted from postage due stamps with a two-line "Franqueo Oficial" handstamp. The album includes no spaces for the handstamped Officials with "Franquero / Oficial" in violet.

The postmarks on five of the orange Numeral postage due stamps and the 1c Official stamp converted from a postage due stamp appear to be remainder cancels.

Page 817 (page 11) also includes spaces for cuts of the three issued wrappers and the three issued envelopes, all Numeral designs. Based on their hues, the three envelope cuts appear to be from the reprints.



Album page 817 provides spaces for the postage due stamps of 1896 and 1897 but no other stamps of 1897 and no wrappers or envelopes.

The three wrapper cuts each bear the letters "LED" or "LLED," part of a "CANCELLED" marking known on various issues, probably remainders.

The wrapper cuts mounted in the 1896 album spaces actually are the 1897 issue, but the album provides no spaces for cuts of the 1897 wrappers.

The year 1897 saw the usual series of stamps, but the album designer did not include spaces for any of the 1897 Map of Nicaragua postage stamps, the 1897 overprinted Official stamps or the 1897 Numeral postal envelopes and wrappers. No new telegraph stamps were issued in 1896 or 1897.

Album page 817 displays the seven violet Numeral postage due stamps of 1897, each bearing what appears to be a remainder cancel (some of Managua).

The Maury album was a world album, but it could not include every variety across the breadth of postage, Official, postage due and telegraph stamps. Omitting the 1897 stamps that are similar to the 1896 stamps was an attempt at saving space. The catalog numbers printed on page 817 omit Nos. 291-299.

Images of the nine 1897 postage stamps pictured below show how the photocopies of the pages distort the hues of the stamps (and the postal stationery cuts).



The Maury album omits spaces for the nine postage stamps of 1897, each of which is inscribed "1897." The issue repeats the design of 1896. The album also omits spaces for the 1897 FRANQUEO OFICIAL stamps and the Numeral wrappers and Numeral envelopes.



Page 818 of the Maury album includes spaces for the 1898 postage, Official and postage due stamps and the envelopes but no wrappers.

Issues of 1898

The album assigns the 1898 Coat of Arms issues to page 818, and they are mostly complete. Missing are spaces for the telegraph stamps and two wrappers denominated 2 centavos and 4 centavos.

The two 1898 Coat of Arms wrappers are not documented used, and they might not have been issued or even been sent to Nicaragua for issue.

Evaerts, Duston and Maxwell list (*Nicarao*, October 1994, 5:1, Appendix, pages 6-7) the telegraph stamps not allotted spaces in the album. They are a black vertical "Telegrafo." overprint reading down on the 5-centavo, 10c, 15c, 20c, 50c, 1-peso, 2p and 5p postage stamps of 1898, and the same overprint reading up on the 5c, 10c, 15c, 1p and 2p stamps and doubled on all denominations. The Evaerts, Duston and Maxwell listings also differentiate which "Telegrafo." stamps are on Liberty Cap watermarked paper, on unwatermarked thin paper or unwatermarked thick paper.

The 1898 postage stamps are complete as shown on page 818, with 11 denominations, many in similar hues. The 11 red Official stamps are complete, each overprinted with a blue *FRANQUEO OFICIAL* in oval, the same overprint that appears in red on the 1896 and 1897 Official stamps.

The seven blue-green postage due stamps of 1898 are complete. They employ the same design issued in orange in 1896 and in violet in 1897.

Issues of 1899

Spaces for most of the 1899 issues fill the top of album page 819 (pictured on page 13). The 11 Allegory of Justice postage stamps are complete, as are the six carmine postage due stamps, but the page supplies boxed spaces for only two of the 11 Official stamps: the 2-centavo bister-brown and the 4c lake. The page also includes a 1c gray-green Official stamp next to the 2c, added where there is no boxed space.



Album page 819 provides only two spaces for the 1899 issue of 11 overprinted Official stamps. The page bears three Official stamps.

In 1899, Nicaragua again issued telegraph stamps as overprints of the regular postage issue. Evaerts, Duston and Maxwell list (*Nicarao*, October 1994, 5:1, Appendix, pages 7-8) "Telegrafo." in black reading down on the 5-centavo, 10c and 15c, reading up on the 10c and 15c, and reading horizontally on the 10c and 15c. They list the same overprint in violet reading down on the 5c and reading up on the 5c and 10c. Double-overprint varieties exist for most of the 10 major varieties.

Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company supplied no new wrappers or envelopes to Nicaragua for usage in 1899, only postal cards.

The government at Bluefields issued local envelopes for usage in the Mosquito province in 1899.

As noted, the album includes no spaces for postal cards of any issue, and the editor is not aware of any album that encouraged collectors to mutilate postal cards by cutting off their imprinted stamps.

Issues of 1900, 1901, 1902

Spaces for all 13 postage stamps in the issue of 1900 appear in the bottom two rows of album page 819, and the collection is complete with postmarked examples of each denomination.

The 3-centavo, 6c, 50c and the three peso-denominated stamps could bear canceled-to-order postmarks, as the Scott stamp catalogs note.

The design pictures a smoking Mount Momotombo and the dock and adjoining rail terminal at the west end of Lake Managua. The detailed engraving shows a locomotive, a lake steamer and passengers on foot.

The 1900 issue is called the Mount Momotombo issue or the Asenjo issue, after Maximo Asenjo, the agent who contracted with Nicaragua to provide it.

Album page 820 (page 14) displays the 10 Official stamps of 1900, picturing an Allegory of Justice design. It also shows the seven Numeral postage due stamps of 1900, none of which were placed



Page 820 of the Maury album includes spaces for Official, postage due and telegraph stamps of 1900 as well as stamps of 1901.

in use, according to the Scott catalogs. The mounted 1-centavo and the 5c, however, bear markings.

Album page 820 also includes spaces for the eight Allegory of Electricity (Cherub design) regular-issue telegraph stamps of 1900 but not for the "Telegrafo." overprints on the Mount Momotombo stamps, a provisional telegraph issue. But page 821 does include a space for a 10c Mount Momotombo overprinted "Telegrafo." in violet and reading down.

The 1900 provisional telegraph stamps are listed by Everts, Duston and Maxwell (*Nicarao*, October 1994, 5:1, Appendix, page 8). They include blue overprints on the 40-centavo, 15c, 50c and 5-peso Mount Momotombo, and violet overprints on the 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 50c and 5p.

On all of these telegraph stamps, the overprints are known reading up and reading down.

The 10c telegraph exists with double overprints and triple overprints, both reading up or reading down,

and the 20c exists with double overprint reading down. Everts, Duston and Maxwell note that collector John L. Stroub considered all of these overprints as dubious except the violet on 10c and the violet on 20c.

The bottom row of album page 820 includes nine stamps, but only six of them are cataloged today by Scott. Two of the six are the "1901 / 2 Cent." on 1p yellow (Scott 134) and the "10 Cent. / 1901" on 2p salmon (147). The other four are the Numeral stamps with the horizontal "1901 / Correos [narrow]" overprint (154, 156, 157 and 158). Only three of the spaces for these stamps show a catalog number.

The "1901 / Correos [wide]" overprints reading down on the 1c plum and 2c vermilion Numeral stamps were made in circa 1904 to fill a dealer's order (possibly George Nordenholt of New York City).

The "1 cent. / 1901" overprint on the 2c vermilion Mount Momotombo also is one of various stamps made to order circa 1904. It was not regularly issued.



Page 821 of the Maury album includes spaces for a few representative telegraph stamps, two wrapper cuts and five envelope cuts.

The issued Numeral stamps (March 1901) are overprinted "Correos [wide] / 1901" in black or gold (the 10c), but these stamps (Scott 137-143) are not in the Maury album.

Also missing are the with-ornaments "1901 / 10 cent." on 5p (135) and "1901 / 20 cent." on 2p (136). Others missing are the small "Cent." overprints in black (144-146), blue (148-149) and red (150-151).

Also not in the album are 1c, 2c and 10c Numeral stamps with horizontal "1901 / Correos [narrow]" overprint (Scott 152-153, 155).

Page 821 in the album bears a "1901 / 10 Cent." overprint on 50c lake Allegory of Electricity telegraph stamp and a "TelegrafoS / 10 cvos. / 1902" overprint on a brown-orange 2c Allegory of Justice Official stamp. These two stamps and the 10c Mount Momotombo with "Telegrafo." reading down are representative of the various overprinted telegraph stamps of 1901-1902. Evaerts, Duston and Maxwell list them in detail

(*Nicarao*, January 1995, 5:2, Appendix, pages 9-11).

Album page 821 includes the lithographed 5c blue (Scott 159) and 10c violet (161) Mount Momotombo stamps, but the album has no space for the 5c carmine Mount Momotombo (160). Nordenholt supplied all three.

Spaces for cuts of the 2-centavo and 4c wrappers of 1900 appear on album page 821, but they are wrongly headed "1901." Spaces for cuts of the rare 10c and 15c wrappers of 1902 are on album page 822, with the incorrect heading "1905."

Five envelope cuts of 1900 also are mounted on page 821. These envelope cuts are too wide at their right and top to have been cut from envelopes. They are the so-called newspaper stamps (ungummed issues not known to have been used on newspapers). These cuts are known as added stamps on a handful of covers (some pieces) posted in 1902-1904.

Four of the eight stamps in the bottom row of album page 821 were made to order for a dealer



Album page 822 includes spaces for the José Santos Zelaya stamps of 1903, the Coat of Arms stamps of 1905 and a few stationery cuts.

(probably Nordenholt): the "1 cent. / 1902" overprint on 2c vermilion, the "1 cent. / 1904" overprint on 2c vermilion, the "1 cent. / 1901" overprint reading down on the 1900 1p blue Official stamp of 1900 and the "1 cent. / 1902" overprint reading down on the 2c vermilion Official stamp of 1900. The Scott catalogs mention other similar made-to-order stamps in notes after Scott O154.

The "15 cvos. / 1902" on 2c vermilion (Scott 162) and the "30 cvos. / 1902" on 1c plum (163) are issued stamps, as is the "Vale ¢ 5" with wavy ornaments (175) on 10c violet of 1902.

The "1.00 1.00 / 1 Peso" on 10c violet is a special case. According to Eduard Heinze, this stamp was made to order for a dealer (Nordenholt?), but for a few months in 1903 the post office in Managua stocked a supply of the stamp and sold it over the counter.

The stamp is documented used on two registered covers (*Nicarao*, January 2012, April 2012 and July

2012), and Heinze notes that he once possessed two other covers bearing the 1-peso-on-10c stamp.

Issues of 1903

Page 822 bears the 1903 issue commemorating the 10th anniversary of the election of José Santos Zelaya as president of Nicaragua. Nordenholt supplied this recess-engraved issue.

The album provides no spaces for the surcharged remonetized envelopes of 1903 or the surcharged revalued envelopes of 1903. If included, the album spaces would have been for large rectangular cuts.

Issues of 1904 and 1905

The Maury album provides spaces for only one of the overprinted stamps of 1904-1905, but it shows the 1905 Coat of Arms stamps complete (13 stamps). All of the Arms stamps appear to be postmarked.

The overprinted stamp in the album (on page



Page 823 of the Maury album shows the Official stamps of 1905 complete, but the overprints of 1906-1909 are only representative.

821) is the 5-centavo "Vale 5" on 10-centavo violet, issued in 1905 (Scott 175). The similar 15-centavo on 10c violet of 1905 (176) has no space in the album, and neither do the "15 Centavos" on 10-centavo violet of 1904 (177) and the "5 CENTS." on 10-centavo violet of June 1905 (178).

The album includes a space for a cut of the 5-centavo Coat of Arms envelope of 1905 but not the 10c, unless it is the space occupied by the "Vale 10 cts." overprint on the 10-centavo Mount Momotombo envelope, issued in 1906 according to the Higgins and Gage *World Postal Stationery Catalog*.

There are no spaces for the overprinted revalued or overprinted remonetized and revalued envelopes of 1904, cataloged as six major numbers by Higgins and Gage.

The nine Department of Managua Coat of Arms Official stamps of 1905 are mounted in spaces provided on page 823 under the incorrect heading "1905-06."

Issues of 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909

On page 823, the Maury album provides eight spaces headed "1906-07" for the overprinted Coat of Arms stamps of 1906-1909, cataloged by Scott as 14 major varieties, some with the overprints reading down and some with the overprints reading up.

The eight spaces are filled with some major overprint varieties and some corresponding reading-up or reading-down minor varieties: the 10c on 2c (Scott 193a), 10c on 3c (194 and 194e), 10c on 4c (195), 15c on 1c (196 and 196c), 20c on 2c (197), and blue 10c on 50c (215).

Album page 823 provides one space headed "1906" for the 15-centavo green Mount Momotombo envelope listed by Higgins and Gage as part of the 1900 issue. A few are documented used.

The album has no spaces for the revalued envelopes of 1906 and 1908 or the year-dated envelopes of 1907 and 1908. The Higgins and Gage catalog lists them as 11 major varieties and two minor varieties.



Maury album page 824 finishes the Nicaragua section with spaces for the Coat of Arms stamps of 1907 and the 12 similar stamps of 1909.

Page 823 of the album ends with three spaces for postage stamps overprinted on small revenue stamps and five spaces for postage stamps and Official postage stamps printed on large revenue stamps. The lack of catalog numbers for all but one of the spaces means they were to be for representative stamps only.

The three mounted small stamps are the "CORREO -- 1908 / Vale 1 c" on the black and yellow 5c revenue (Scott 221), the similar 2c (222), and the "CORREO -- 1908" reading down on the black and light blue 10c revenue (218b).

The five mounted large stamps are the "CORREOS -- 1908" on the 2c orange revenue (Scott 226), the "CORREOS -- 1908 / VALE 5 c" on the 2c orange revenue (228), the similar 10c (229), the "50 cts. / CORREOS / 1908 / OFICIAL / 50 CTS." on the 2c orange revenue (O206) and the similar 1-peso in green (O208).

Including spaces for all 1908-1909 postage and

Official stamps overprinted on revenue stamps would have added at least three pages to the Maury album.

The album ends its Nicaragua section on page 824 with spaces (headed "1906-09") for six of the seven (no 50c orange) Coat of Arms stamps of 1907 manufactured by Waterlow & Sons Ltd. and for the 12 similar Coat of Arms stamps of 1909 manufactured by the American Bank Note Company.

The spaces for the 1907 set of seven name only one catalog number. The spaces for the 1909 set of 12 include catalog numbers that leap past the dozens of overprinted revenue stamps that the pages omit.

The Maury album's Nicaragua section ends with enough blank space for one more row of stamps, or two rows if they were squeezed in.

Thank you to **Peter Marshall** for making color photocopies of the Maury album pages available for this special Chicagopex show issue of *Nicarao*. ■

Bylaws of the Nicaragua Study Group

Article I - Name

The name of the organization shall be "Nicaragua Study Group" and its journal shall be named "Nicarao."

Article II - Purpose

The organization's purpose shall be to study the postal and fiscal emissions of Nicaragua and its postal history and fiscal history and to disseminate the results of such study among its members, other philatelists and the general public.

Article III - Members

Any natural person may become a member of the organization on payment of its annual calendar-year dues, as established by the officers. The fiscal year of the group shall match the calendar year.

Article IV - Officers

The organization's officers shall include a president, a secretary-treasurer and an editor, but the officer positions may be combined or be held by the same person as necessary, as determined by the president.

The president shall preside over the group's affairs and may appoint officers, committees and heads of committees as the president deems necessary. The president shall fill any vacancies as the president deems necessary.

The secretary-treasurer shall maintain a list of the group members and a file of the group's publications, shall receive any ballots and announce their results in the group's journal, shall advise members when annual dues are payable; shall receive and deposit such dues and other group income in a chartered bank or chartered credit union; shall pay from such funds any correct and invoiced obligations of the group, including reimbursing officers for out-of-pocket expenses; shall maintain a budget for the group; shall publish an annual treasurer's report in *Nicarao*, and shall report the fiscal status of the organization as required by law.

The editor shall produce the group's quarterly journal, shall solicit articles and other content for it and edit it, shall arrange for printing the journal or creating other necessary files, and shall distribute the journal to members and others. Quarterly issues shall be dated January, April, July and October, or some similar sequence. In conjunction with the group's purpose, additional issues or other publications may be published at the discretion of the officers.

Article V - Elections

The group shall conduct elections only as necessary. By February 1 of any year, a minimum of two members may nominate in writing any one or more of themselves as an officer or officers of the group. This offer shall name the candidate or candidates for the office or offices and shall state their willingness to serve. If any sitting officer or officers do not defer to the offer, then an election shall be held by ballot distributed with the July issue of the group's journal, the results shall be published in the October issue, and anyone newly elected shall begin in office as of November 1.

Article VI - Tenure of Officers and Emergencies

Each officer shall serve an open term and as necessary shall recruit a replacement for that office, usually with the help of the president and subject to the approval of the president. If the group is unable to fill the position of president, the group may continue to function as the members see fit.

If the group has no members willing to serve as editor and secretary-treasurer, then within 12 months one or two members may reinstitute themselves as those two officers and shall act in accordance with the purpose of the organization and these bylaws.

In the event that the group formally dissolves, members may receive reimbursement of no more than their current year dues and paid-up future dues, but no reimbursement is guaranteed. Any remaining funds shall be donated to the American Philatelic Society.

Article VII - Not for Profit

No income or profit from the operation of the group, aside from reimbursement of correct and invoiced out-of-pocket expenses, shall inure to any officer or member of the group.

Article VIII - Amendments and Ballots

The secretary-treasurer shall distribute to all members a ballot for any amendment to these bylaws or for any election. A majority of those returning ballots to the secretary-treasurer shall determine the outcome of any ballot. The president shall break any tie vote.

The bylaws are as revised in 2012 and adopted by the membership in summer 2012 (previous bylaws published in 1997).

Milestones in the History of the Nicaragua Study Group

1990 summer: Clyde Maxwell founds the group by contacting APS members with an interest in Nicaragua; he serves as president, editor and secretary-treasurer

1990 May: At the London 1990 exhibition, NSG charter member-to-be Kilian E. Nathan wins fifth large gold medal for his "Classic Nicaragua" exhibit

1990 October: first issue of *Nicarao* is published

1992 Feb 7-9: San Diego, Calif., Sandical show, San Diego Convention Center, first meeting Feb 9

1992 April: "Bibliography of Nicaraguan Philately" is published as supplement to *Nicarao*

1992 July: Clyde Maxwell offers for sale an English translation of the Eduard Heinze monograph on the early postmarks of Nicaragua

1993 April: *Nicarao* publishes the first of two definitive articles by Neal West on the 1902 Bunau-Varilla propaganda circulars and the Mount Momotombo stamps; second article is published in October

1995 Feb 3-5: Sarasota, Fla., Sarapex show, Sarasota Exhibition Hall, second meeting Feb 4, NSG member Quintus Fernando wins show grand award

1996 January: *Nicarao* publishes the first of many articles by Neal West on the airmail stamps and covers of Nicaragua; major articles through January 2001

1996 March 10: Clyde Maxwell dies after drafting much of the April issue of *Nicarao*; publication ceases but resumes with the issue for July 1997

1997: The Nicaragua Study Group reorganizes under the leadership of David Angevine, Kurt Ottenheimer, Erick Rodriguez and Neal West

1997 January: NSG member Michael Birks publishes in *Central American Newsletter* the first of 10 articles on the postal rates of Nicaragua

1997 July: Kurt Ottenheimer organizes the first Nicaragua Study Group mail auction for the July *Nicarao*; 29 auctions occur through the October 2005 *Nicarao*

1997 Dec 13: The Nicaragua Study Group becomes affiliate No. 234 of the American Philatelic Society

1998 August: The NSG joins groups.yahoo.com

1999 Feb 25-28: Orlando, Fla., Americas 99 show, Orlando Convention Center, third meeting Feb 27, special publication titled *Americas 99 Commemorative Edition*

1999 October: *Nicarao* publishes the first of five articles by Michael Birks on the mail of the U.S. Marines in Nicaragua and related U.S. Navy postal markings

2000 June 2-4: McLean, Va., Napex show, McLean Hilton, fourth meeting June 3

2001 October: *Nicarao* publishes the first of many articles by Neal West on the Transito and Buzon (mobile mailbox) markings found on Nicaraguan mail; major articles through January 2011

2002 July: *Nicarao* publishes the first of six articles by Michael Birks on the 1900 Asenjo issue

2003 Jan 24-26: Tucson, Ariz., Aripex show, Tucson Convention Center, fifth meeting Jan 24

2004 Feb 6-8: Sarasota, Fla., Sarasota National show, Sarasota Exhibition Hall, sixth meeting Feb 7

2006 January: Inexpensive CD of all back issues of *Nicarao* offered for sale; it remains available today

2006 Feb 24-26: St. Louis, Mo., St. Louis Stamp Expo, Renaissance Hotel, seventh meeting Feb 25

2008 January: E-mail subscription to *Nicarao* first offered, and it continues today at reduced dues

2008 January: *Nicarao* publishes new translation of Heinze monograph on the early postmarks of Nicaragua

2009 November: The group joins facebook.com

2010 January: Publication of *Nicarao* by color digital printing and entirely in color begins

2011 January: The Nicaragua index of 112 pages published for *Nicarao*, *Central American Newsletter*, and *The Mainsheet*; the free PDF file is updated quarterly

2012 November 16-18: Itasca, Ill., Chicagopex show, Westin Chicago Northwest, eighth meeting Nov 18 and special issue of *Nicarao* dated November 2012