

# CAPITAL CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

July-August 2021

Issue #3-2021

Post Office Box 61162, Harrisburg, PA 17106

Web: <https://lcpss-stamps.org/capital-city-philatelic-society>

Club Email: CapitalCityPhilatelic@gmail.com

Meetings – 7:00 PM the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday monthly at the Lower Paxton Municipal Building, Room B, 425 Prince Street, Harrisburg, PA

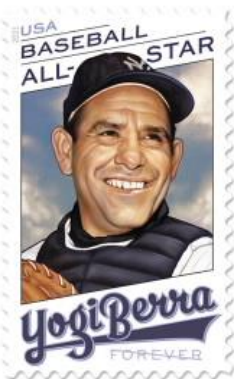
2021 Officers: President: Keith Nonemaker; Vice President: Ray Biemiller; Secretary: Eric Muir; Treasurer: Beth Nonemaker; Board Member 1: Marlin Wilson; Board Member 2: George Shearer; Board Member 3: Mike Marino

## 2021 CCPS's Stamp Show: We are planning for a September 11, 2021 show (10 AM to 4 PM) at the Lower Swatara Fire Hall, 1350 Fulling Mill Road, Middletown, PA.

Presentations: August 18 – Affordable Stamp Error Stamps for your collection, You Tube. September 1 – Postal Cards, 1869 to 1873 (34 Counties) Don Hellar, UPSS.org  
October 20 – Express Mail, Paul Michelson  
In the process of scheduling Dan Telep to come on either Sept. 15 or Oct. 6. If you are willing to make a presentation, please contact Beth Nonemaker.

2021 Dues: \$5. If you have not paid, see Eric Muir at meeting or mail *to him at 306 Nebinger Street, Lewisberry, PA 17339* – Questions 717-932-5480. *Members not paying dues for two years will be dropped from membership..*

### **United States Postal Service – Stamps Issued**



- July 10 Tap Dance, Forever, Multiple Design, Sheet of 20
- July 14 Mystery Message, Forever, Multiple Design, Sheet of 20
- July 23 Western Wear, Forever, Book of 20
- July 27 Ursula K. Le Guin, 3 oz. 95c, Sheet of 20
- July 30 Raven Story, Forever, Sheet of 20
- August 6 Mid-Atlantic Lighthouses, Forever, Multiple Designs, Sheet of 20
- August 10 Missouri Statehood, Sheet of 20
- August 12 Backyard Games, Forever, Sheet of 20, Multiple Designs
- June 25 2021-22 Migratory Bird Hunting & Conservation Stamp, \$25

### **Smithsonian National Postal Museum**

The Smithsonian National Postal Museum was founded 175 years ago, to promote philately and to share America's history and culture. From humble beginnings of the first donation of postal artifacts in 1886 to the 1993 ribbon-cutting to open the stand-alone museum at the historic City Post Office Building, The Museum has been sharing the story behind the six-million items in the collection.

The museum strives to provide the latest in museum innovation and to deliver groundbreaking

lectures and educational programs, including Learning Labs, to create exhibitions, to display and preserve the massive collection, to encourage new collectors and to teach American history.

Online exhibitions teach visitors about topics such as "People and Places of the Pacific", "Thurgood Marshall: one of America's Greatest Civil Rights Pioneers" and "Celebrating Hispanic Heritage" (available in Spanish). The American stories, and topical/other stamp collections are cherished because they share insight into the surprisingly intimate side of an everyday experience – the mail.

The Smithsonian National Postal Museum is devoted to presenting the vibrant, engaging history of the nation's mail service and showcasing one of the largest, most comprehensive collections of stamps and philatelic material in the world. The museum shares the rich history of the postal service with a wide and diverse audience through research, exhibitions, and educational public programs. The collection is housed in the historic Old Post Office building in the heart of downtown Washington D.C., 2 Massachusetts Avenue NE, Washington D.C. 20002, 202-633-7900. Visit the website at [postalmuseum.si.edu](http://postalmuseum.si.edu).  
By the Club Treasurer, Beth Nonemaker

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**UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE HISTORY – COLONIAL TIMES**

In colonial times, correspondents depended on friends, merchants, and Native Americans to carry messages among the colonies. However, most of the correspondences ran between the colonists and England, the Netherlands, or Sweden—their mother counties. In 1693, the first official notice of mail service to the colonies appeared. The General Court of Massachusetts designated Richard Fairbanks' tavern in Boston as the repository of mail brought from or sent overseas.

Local authorities operated post routes within the colonies. In 1673, Governor Lovelace of New York set up a monthly post between New York and Boston. Governor William Penn established Pennsylvania's first Post Office in 1763.

Central postal organization came to the colonies after 1692 when Thomas Neale received a 21-year grant from the British Crown for a North America postal system. In 1730, Alexander Spotswood became Deputy Postmaster General of America. He appointed Benjamin Franklin Postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737. In 1753, Benjamin Franklin and William Hunter, Postmaster of Williamsburg, Virginia, were appointed by the Crown as point Postmasters General for the colonies.

Franklin made important and lasting improvements to the colonial posts. He reorganized the service; new and shorter routes were laid out and post riders carried mail at night to speed service between Philadelphia and New York. When Franklin left office, post roads operated from Maine to Florida and from New York to Canada. Mail between the colonies and the mother country operated on a regular schedule with posted times. The Crown dismissed Franklin in 1774 for actions sympathetic to the cause of the colonies.

William Goddard set up the Constitutional Post for intercolonial mail service. The colonies funded the operation. By 1775, when the Continental Congress met at Philadelphia, Goddard's post was flourishing and 30 Post Offices operated between Williamsburg and Portsmouth, New Hampshire. The Constitutional Post afforded security to colonial messages and provided a communication line that played a vital role in bringing about American Independence.

By Club Member Donald Hacker