

# CAPITAL CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

October-December 2022

Issue #6-2022

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

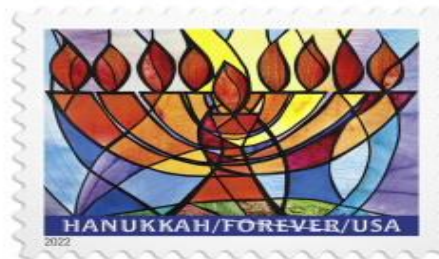
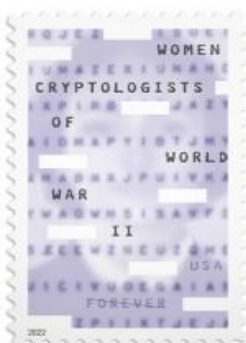
Officers: President: Keith Nonemaker; Vice President: Ray Biemiller; Secretary: Eric Muir; Treasurer: Beth Nonemaker; Board Member 1: Marlin Wilson; Board Member 2: George Shearer; Board Member 3: Mike Marino; Alternate Board Member – George Rohrs

Presentations: Beth Nonemaker has the following YouTube videos lined up: January 4 - Exploring a Stamp from 1786 (20 min); January 18 - Collector's Most Popular Topics SBC (10 min); February 1 - Stamps of Russia S4E4 (23 min); February 15 - Collecting Perfins (12 min); March 1 - The Master Forger that Fooled the Experts (30 min)

~ ~ ~ ~ ~  
*Dues Remain \$5 for 2023. Please pay see Eric Muir at a meeting or mail dues to him at 306 Nebinger Street, Lewisberry, PA 17339. Please pay your dues promptly.*  
~ ~ ~ ~ ~

We have reserved the Lower Swatara Fire Hall on **September 30, 2023**, for the CCPS's Stamp Show. Address: Lower Swatara Fire Hall, 1350 Fulling Mill Road, Middletown. Mike Marino will be contacting vendors to participate.

## UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE – 2022 STAMPS



**Snowy Beauty** - Issued October 11, Forever, 10 designs in booklet of 20 stamps, \$12. Celebrates the unexpected beauty of flowers in snow.

**Hanukkah** – Issued October 20, Forever, Sheet of 20, \$12. Celebrates the joyous Jewish holiday features an original wall-hanging of an abstract image of the 9 branch candelabra used only at Hannukkah.

**Kwanzaa** – Issued October 13, Forever Sheet of 20, \$12. This annual Pan-African holiday stamps takes place over 7 days from December 26 to January, binding family, community and culture.

**Women Cryptologists of W W II** – Issued October 18, Forever, Sheet of 20 stamps, \$12. In World War II approximately 11,000 women labored daily to aid in processing and decipher an endless stream of enemy military messages.

THESE FOREVER STAMPS COST \$.60 BUT IN JANUARY 2023 FOREVER STAMPS WILL COST \$.63

**FROM THE COLLECTION OF GEORGE ROHRS – GERMAN COLONIES**



The European powers of Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, and others had been colonizing the world for a few centuries while German free states, duchies, and kingdoms continued their internal squabbles thwarting unity as a nation. This unity didn't really occur until the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871. With victory, the German Empire was born under the leadership of Kaiser Wilhelm I. (Top Figures)

By the mid 1880's, Germany joined its European neighbors in colonizing areas of the African continent and the Pacific. The Cameroons, parts of Samoa, Southwest Africa, East Africa, Togo, New Guinea, some Mariana Islands, the Caroline and Marshall Islands and others became part of the growing German Empire. The first stamps used in these colonies were German Imperial stamps with overprinted colonial names.

By 1901, each colony cited had sets of “Yacht” issues of similar design available for sale in each colony. (See next figures)



These “Yacht” issues depicted the Kaisers yacht “The Hohenzollern” which really became a symbol of Germany's desire to build a world class navy. Most stamps were issued in German currency, the mark and pfennig, but some colonies stamps were using local currency.

These stamps continued in use until the Allied forces of WWI forced the surrender of all German colonies by 1915. Some stamps remained available in German Postal Districts, but they never made their way back to the former colonies. These last issues, with the watermark #125, were likely gobbled up by speculators and collectors.

Though not formerly colonies, other areas of interest include German outposts or regions in China, Turkey, and Morocco. These did not use the “Yacht” stamps but did use overprints with the name of the area or its local currency on German imperial stamps.



Each area mentioned has only two or three dozen stamps since German occupation was quite short-lived. Interestingly, most areas seem to be quite available at shows and in other markets. Some can be expensive, but most are moderately priced and worth a look if you are looking for another area to collect.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

**By Donald Hacker**

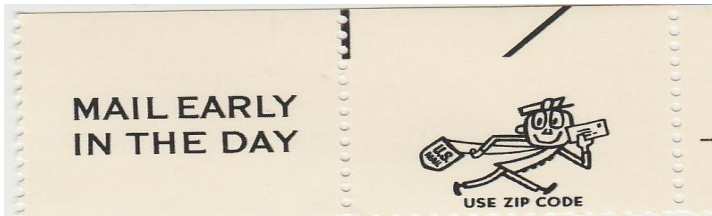
### ***ZIP CODES***

During World War II, thousands of experienced postal employees left to serve in the military. To offset the loss, in May 1943 the Post Office Department began a zoning address system in 124 of the largest Post Offices. Under this system, delivery units or zones were identified by one or two numbers between the city and the state. Twenty years later, the Department implemented an even farther-reaching plan, the Zoning Improvement Plan (ZIP) Code.

By 1983, 80% of all U. S. mail was business mail. The development of the computer accelerated the mailing of statements, advertisements, bank deposits, magazines, credit card transactions, mortgage bills and payments and Social



Security checks. As mail volume grew, the Post Office Department had been at the forefront of advances in transportation, but the methods and equipment used to sort mail was antiquated. On July 1, 1963, Postmaster General J. Edward Day announced that Zip Codes would start. A five-digit code had been assigned to every address throughout the country. At first, use of the new code was not mandatory for anyone, but in 1967, the Department required mailers of second and third-class bulk mail to presort by Zip Code. The general public and business mailers alike adapted well to its use. Mr. Zip was unveiled in October 1962. Ant later became a widely recognized postal symbol.



## ***U. S. POSTAGE STAMPS***

Before postage stamps were issued, the letters were taken to a Post Office where the Postmaster would note the postage in the upper right-hand corner. The postage rate was based on the number of sheets in the letter and the distance it would travel. Postage could be paid in advance by the writer, collected from the addressee on delivery, or paid partially in advance and partially upon delivery.

Alexander M. Greig's City Dispatch Post, a private New York City carrier, issued the first adhesive stamps in the U. S. on February 1, 1842. The Post Office Department bought Greig's business and continued the use of adhesive stamps to prepay postage. After U. S. postage rates were standardized in 1845, New York City Postmaster Robert Morris, among others, provide special stamps or markings to indicate prepayment of postage. These are now known as Postmasters' Provisionals.

On March 3, 1847, Congress authorized U. S. postage stamps. The first general issue postage stamps went on sale in New York City, July 1, 1847. One, priced at five cents, depicted Benjamin Franklin. The other, a ten cent stamp, pictured George Washington. Clerks used scissors to cut the stamps from pregummed, nonperforated sheets. Only Franklin and Washington appeared on stamps until 1856. When a five cent stamp honoring Thomas Jefferson was issued. A two cent Andrew Jackson stamp was added in 1963.