



No Pictures  
This Month  
- Broken  
Camera

Last month we saw an excellent presentation on "Postal History of Chicago's Century of Progress (1933 - 1934) Featuring It's Postal History" by Ed Pieklo.

This period is instrumental in the founding of the club in 1933 by a bunch of NTC Great Lakes Navy Zeppelin enthusiast.



This month, the Grayslake Historical Society will guide on a tour of their Grayslake Postal Exhibit. It should be noted they have another exhibit focused on "1970's Americana".

**Cuban Occupation Issues 1898-1902** – As a result of Spanish-American War of 1898, the United States 'intervened' in Cuba civil affairs.

One of the first acts of the occupation was the establishment of a postal system based on the US Army postal model that started with the order to outlaw the use of Spanish stamps – and in typical example military planning, did not have a ready replacement supply of stamps to continue postal services ...

This act begot an interesting and rare series of stamps – the "provisional" issues known as "**Puerto Principe**" issue that were the result of this inland town being occupied by the American troops on 1898 November 24. Since American issues for Cuba were not available yet, and following the suggestion of the Administrator of the Post in Puerto Principe to General Lope Recio Loynaz formally Governor of the Province of Camagüey and US Army Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter the newly assigned regional military commander approved a provisional issue for Puerto Principe by surcharging low denominations under the local "Autonomía" (autonomy) act.



Brigadier General Louis H. Carpenter

General Lope Recio Loynaz

With the Treaty of Paris of 1898 December 10, ceded control to the United States. Nine days later, with U.S. supplied stamps were still a month away from delivery. The local authorities solved that problem by obtaining permission from the provisional U.S. military government to contract a local printer to surcharge existing supplies of Spanish Cuban stamps with a surcharge of initially "HABILITADO" (ENABLED) and various 1, 2, 3, and 5 CENT values.

Eventually a total of five (a 10 CENT being added with the third (and last) printing) resulting in a total of five different denominations. These surcharged issues are scarce and as a result, forgeries tend to be numerous. **NOTE: A Puerto Principe stamp should be authenticated to have maximum value to a collector.**

Next Stamp Show						
October 24						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			



Examples of five the short lived (23-day) "Puerto Principe" stamps of 1898.

Issued: 1898.12.19-1899.01.11

**MSDA WI-IL**  
**Stateline Stamp Show**  
First Christian Church  
13022 Wilmot Rd  
Kenosha WI  
Note: Friday-Saturday  
Friday 10am - 5pm /  
Saturday 10am - 3pm

September 24							October 24						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	28	29	30	31			
30													

### Meeting Schedule & Topics

- 24 Sep – Tour of the Grayslake Post Office Exhibit by Grayslake Historical Society
- 22 Oct – "RPO's" by Gary Olson
- 19 Nov – "Christmas Seals" by Bill Schultz
- XX Dec – Holliday Brunch

**Next Meeting:**  
**2:00-PM on Tuesday, 24 September 2024**  
Grayslake Historical Society — Any Changes will be posted on: [lcpshome.org](http://lcpshome.org)



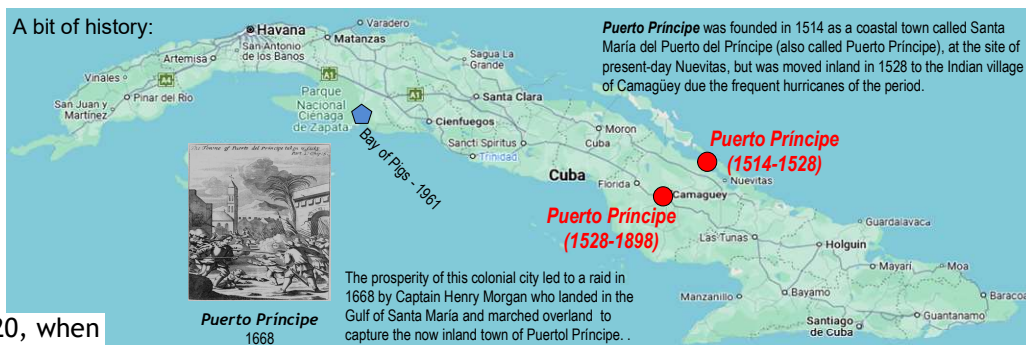
**Officers:**  
Tom Willer – Presidents  
Bill Schultz – Vice President  
Dave Sadler – Secretary  
Gary Olson – Treasurer

By mid-December, a Major Estes Rathbone was appointed Director General of Posts for Cuba and on 1899 January 01, the **Cuban Civilian Postal Administration was established**. This new Postal Administration was to operate using the same post offices that existed during the Spanish Administration, but using US provided postage stamps and canceling devices.

Since January 1st was a Sunday, the recently received US Stamps overprinted for use in Cuba did not go on sale in Havana until Monday, January 2nd. Outlying areas received the overprinted stamps in stages over the next three weeks.

The provisional stamp overprints on US stamps initially consisted of a 1c. (centavo ¢) on a 1c Franklin, 2½ c. on a 2c Washington, 3 c. on a 3c Jackson, 5 c. on a 5c Grant, 10 c. on a 10c Webster and a 10 c. overprint on a U.S. 10c special delivery stamp.

As it turned out that the 2½¢ stamp was in error as the postage rates had recently changed. They continued to use the 2½¢ stamps anyway and sold them at 2¢ so as not to waste the large printing. Two months later the 2¢ overprint appeared on the 2c Washington.



US occupation of Cuba ended on 1902 May 20, when Cuba became an independent Republic.

(From: numerous WIKIPEDIA articles)

From a unanswered question on Cuban Stamp Collecting asked in July ---

**Cuban Stamp Collecting** (From Linns) – The Embargo Act and the United States Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control guidelines ban importing into the United States Cuban stamps, coins, and other collectibles issued from 1962 onward; items issued prior to 1962 may be freely traded.

U.S. sanctions against Cuba were first imposed in 1960. More legislation was passed in July 1963, and today six different statutes are in place to regulate trade with Cuba.

Volume 2 of the Scott *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue* includes an editor’s note preceding Scott 703-705, the first stamp issue of 1962, that states: **“Cuban goods have been embargoed by the United States since a Feb. 7, 1962 proclamation by President Kennedy, but according to the Office of Foreign Assets Control, used Cuban stamps can be imported and sold without limitation, and unused stamps may be imported for personal use, but not resold.”**

Where mail between the United States and Cuba is concerned, as Michael Baadke reported in the April 4 *Linn’s*, the United States Postal Service began transporting mail to Cuba on March 17 for the first time since mail service was suspended in 1963.

According to the USPS, mail service to Cuba “is limited to First-Class Mail International items, First-Class Package International Service items, and Priority Mail International Flat Rate Envelopes and Small Flat Rate Priced Boxes. Priority Mail International parcel service is not available.”

Since the embargo was imposed in the 1960s, mail from the United States has been sent through a third-party country. Many Cuban natives living in the United States can attest that mail sent this route was slow at best and sometimes never arrived at its destination.

Transporting mail to Cuba is one of several steps taken by the Obama administration “to further engage and empower the Cuban people.”

Until Congress acts to lift the embargo, sanctions remain in effect, preventing U.S. citizens from legally importing or exporting any Cuban philatelic material issued after the 1962 embargo date.