

June 2014

Volume 14 Number 06

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



Last month we learned from Bill Schultz about how one individual took on (and lost) to the British government over a simple item — puffins (coins and stamps) – not the birds that the island is named for. Lundy Island as it turns out has a colorful history. If interested on learning more about the island’s stamps, the point of contact for the Lundy Collectors Club is Stanley Newman, 93 Montpelier Road, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 3BE, England.

This month, Nancy Plotz Reed and Lisa Plotz Androus, daughters of former Grayslake postmaster Ernie Plotz, will present a history of the U.S. Post Office and the Grayslake Post Office.

Given this month’s topic, I started looking back on the official history of the Grayslake Post Office. The first mention of the facility was in Postal Bulletin 4566 dated 21 February 1895. The one line entry was about the change in name from Grays Lake to Grayslake. Knowing this, it would be interesting to see when the original Grays Lake Post Office came into being.

This additional information was found in Postal Bulletin 3472 dated 23 August 1891 which set the commissioning date as 20 July 1891 with John S. Murrie as the first Postmaster.

History Resources — This type of information is available online from <http://www.uspostalbulletins.com>. The website was originally conceived to present the complete library of **The US Postal Bulletins** online in a searchable digital format. This project is fairly massive as currently we are up to PB22391. In all, the library spans more than 130 years of issues.

They have recently started adding the US Postal Laws and Regulations to the website, also in a searchable digital format. For those researching items of postal history, this can be a huge asset.

New Issues for June 2014:



Hot Rods – 06 June

Major (not so local) Stamp Show:

National Topical Stamp Show,
Renaissance St Louis Airport Hotel,
9801 Natural Bridge, St. Louis, MO
June 27 – 29



The 65th annual NTSS makes its St. Louis debut this year, featuring approximately 170 frames of stamps and 40 dealers.

Besides the show, plan an excursion to the Gateway Arch or the St. Louis Zoo between seminars and browsing.



Treasures' Report: Total – \$ 3,297.56

Local Stamp Shows

TRI-PEX Stamp Fair
St. Aloysius Gonzaga Hall
1435 S 92nd ST
West Allis WI
June 28-29



MSDA Summer Show
Comfort Inn and Suites
600 Milwaukee Ave
Prospect Heights IL
July 12-13



NSDA Chicago Show
White Eagle Banquet Hall
6839 N Milwaukee Ave
Niles IL
July 26-27



MSDA WEST SUBURBAN SHOW
Lindner Conference Center
610 E Butterfield Road
Lombard IL
August 09-10



Next meeting:
7-PM on Tuesday, 24 June 2014
at the Grayslake Library
100 Library Lane - Grayslake, IL 60030



Officers:
Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

War of 1812 Centennial — We are now into the third of a four year series. With the battle of Ft McHenry stamp coming out later this year.

We as Americans, tend to forget that on the other side of this conflict were the Canadians – who were for the most part made up of former American Loyalist (~350,000 about 15% of the American colonial population) who were driven from their homes during the American Revolution

For our northern neighbors the War of 1812 was a defining moment for the provinces that would later confederate into the Dominion of Canada. The U.S. had declared war on Britain to protect their sovereignty on the high seas and their expansion to the west. The war was fought in both Upper (Ontario) and Lower (Quebec) Canada and along with the other four British Atlantic coast colonies.

The first pair of stamps issued by Canada in 2012, depicted two individuals who were instrumental in keeping Canada free of Yankee Imperialism. While many significant battles raged along the U.S. border in Quebec and Ontario—and many leaders arose—two of the most important were British Major-General Sir Isaac Brock and War Chief Tecumseh.



- United States
- First Nations
- Canada



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British **Major-General Sir Isaac Brock**, K.B., was born into a relatively wealthy family in Guernsey, in the Channel Islands. He was well-educated, provided with a commission in the British Army at the tender age of 15 and was the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of his regiment by 1798. After being posted to Canada in 1802, he took on the task of improving how British military posts in Upper and Lower Canada were defended. In 1805, he was promoted to Colonel, then to Brigadier General in 1807, and to Major-General four years later.

When war was declared in 1812, he took decisive action and, together with War Chief Tecumseh, won a decisive and bloodless victory at Detroit despite being outnumbered and outgunned. Sadly, for Canada, he was shot and killed shortly after, while defending Queenston (a major Canadian victory), in what is now Ontario near the Niagara Falls.

War Chief Tecumseh was a visionary leader and superb orator who united warriors from several First Nations in order to save their lands and their cultures. Born into the Shawnee Nation (Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky), he grew up surrounded by war. His father, also a War Chief, was killed by settlers when Tecumseh was a child. Trained as a warrior and skilled at motivating others to follow him, his goal was to create a confederacy of First Nations that would stop American expansion.

Once the Americans declared war in 1812, Tecumseh and his confederacy supported the British in exchange for their help establishing and protecting native-held lands. Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of the Thames on October 5, 1813—the only battle he fought in what is now Canada.

With his death, his confederation disintegrated. Some tribes simply stopped fighting. Accordingly, the British deserted their Indian allies at the peace conference that ended the War of 1812. As a result, the dream of an independent Indian state in the Midwest vanished, and American settlers took possession of all the territory south of the Great Lakes, driving the Indians further west or into reservations.



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