

January 2015

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Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG



Perforations



As in year's past, the Holiday Brunch was held at the Gurnee Golden Corral — unlike last year, the weather lacked the snow and the snowplow noises outside the room. There were also the traditional door prizes and gifts handed out at the end of the meal.

This month we hold our annual club elections – and in the tradition of Illinois politics, show up early and vote often.



Treasures' Report: Total – \$ 3,262.04

Local Stamp Shows

Stampfest
St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall
1435 S 92nd Street
West Allis, WI
March 7 and 8

ASDA Chicago Stamp Show
Lindner Conference Center
610 East Butterfield Rd
Lombard, IL
March 13, 14 and 15



MSDA Spring Show
Comfort Inn and Suites
600 Milwaukee Ave
Prospect Heights IL
April 18 and 19



Compex 2015
Forest View Ed Ctr
2121 S Goebert Rd
Arlington Hgts IL
May 22, 23 and 24

MSDA Show Milwaukee
St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall
1435 S 92nd Street
West Allis, WI
June 27 and 28



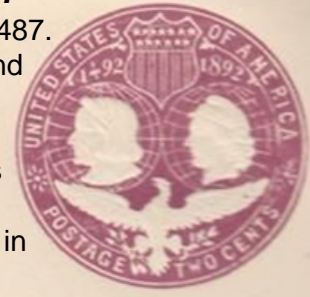
Next meeting:

7-PM on Tuesday, 27 January 2015
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



Did You Know?(Part I)---Postal Historical Basics by 'The Letterman'

1. The oldest public postal service in the British Commonwealth dates from 1487. It was set up by the Venetians in Cyprus for the use of the Knights Templar and local merchants.
2. The first public postal service in America began in November, 1639 when Richard Fairbanks of Boston was appointed Postmaster of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.
3. The world's oldest municipal post was organized by the Hanseatic League in Bremen by the mid-twelfth century.
4. The earliest surviving letters in the world consist of clay tablets in cuneiform (wedge-shaped) script, inserted in clay envelopes after being baked.
5. The earliest birthday of any current LCPS active member belongs to Fred Schaefer. Because of the impeccable good manners of your fact master the exact date in question will not be specified. Ask Fred!

Challenge Question for members: Do you know the years when (a) Great Britain and (b) the United States issued their first regular postage stamps?
Harder question: Do you know where they were issued in both cases?

'Did You Know' is planned to be an ongoing, intermittent, anonymous contribution to the LCPS newsletter filled chock full of obscure stamp facts suitable for impressing your non-collecting and casual friends with. These plans are, of course, subject to change if any smart-assed reactions to these factoids are observed by 'The Letterman'....so be careful with your comments!



This year we see the last of a four stamp series honoring the War of 1812 - the last conflict that saw the United States looking to take the rest of the British Colonies in North America.

On the American side, the War of 1812, sometimes called "the forgotten conflict," was a two-and-a-half-year confrontation with Great Britain that brought the United States to the verge of bankruptcy and disunion. The major outcomes were our national anthem, and two generals (Andrew Jackson, William Harrison) who later became presidents of the nation.

On the Canadian side, this conflict established in these four British colonies a common historical bond that would manifest itself as with the Canadian Confederation by which the federal Dominion of Canada was formed on 01 July 1867.

In Canada, four personages were chosen to be honored: Isaac Brock; Tecumseh; Charles de Salaberry; and Laura Secord.

Major-General Sir **Isaac Brock** KB was a British Army officer and administrator from Guernsey. Brock was assigned to Lower Canada in 1802. Despite facing desertions and near-mutinies, he commanded his regiment in Upper Canada (Ontario) successfully for many years. He was promoted to major general, and became responsible for defending Upper Canada against the United States. While many in Canada and Britain believed war could be averted, Brock began to ready the army and militia for what was to come. When the War of 1812 broke out, the populace was prepared, and quick victories at Fort Mackinac and Detroit defeated American invasion efforts.

Tecumseh was a Native American leader of the Shawnee and a large tribal confederacy (known as Tecumseh's Confederacy) which opposed the United States during Tecumseh's War and became an ally of Britain in the War of 1812 in an effort to thwart the occupation of Indian lands by American settlers. In the conflict, he helped in the capture of Fort Detroit.

After the U.S. Navy took control of Lake Erie in 1813, the Indians and British retreated. American forces caught them at the Battle of the Thames, and killed Tecumseh in October 1813. With his death, his confederation disintegrated, and the Native Americans had to move west again, yet Tecumseh became an iconic folk hero in American, Aboriginal and Canadian history.

Lieutenant Colonel **Charles-Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry**, CB was a French-speaking Canadian of the seigneurial class who served as an officer of the British army in Lower Canada (now Quebec). He won distinction for repelling the American advance on Montreal during the War of 1812.

Laura Secord was a Canadian heroine of the War of 1812. She is known for having walked 20 miles out of American-occupied territory in 1813 to warn British forces of an impending American attack. Her contribution to the war was little known during her lifetime, but since her death she has been frequently honored in Canada.

