

February 2016

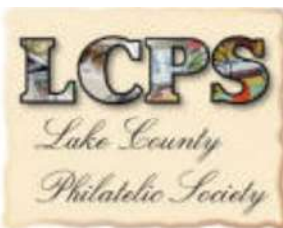
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Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: [LCPSHOME.ORG](http://LCPSHOME.ORG)

# Perforations



"Philatelic Summer Vacation Trips" presented by Bill Schultz was the topic for the January meeting. Places to see this summer are the **World Stamp EXPO 2016** in New York City (28 May - 04 June), **APS Seminars** (19-24 June) in Bellefonte PA, and the **Smithsonian National Postal Museum**.

The World Stamp Expo is the world's largest international show located in downtown New York City's Jacob Javits Convention Center. More information is available at <http://www.ny2016.org/>.

This year, the APS is offering six four-day courses (1, **Art of the Exhibit: From Start to Finish**; 2, **Expert Buying and Selling**; 3, **Expertizing Techniques**; 4, **Stamp Technology**; 5, **Washington-Franklin** and 6, **Worldwide Fakes and Forgeries**) and seven two-day courses (MT-1, **Civil War General and Private Die Proprietary Stamps (1862-1883)**, MT2, **Introduction to Exhibiting**, MT-3, **U.S. Modern and Emerging Postal History: Mid-20th Century to Present**, WH-1, **Civil War Documentary Stamps and Their Use (1862-1883)**, WH-2, **Preparing or Revising a First Exhibit**, WH-3, **France (1849-1900)**, and WH-4, **Telegraph Postal History**). More information as to cost and schedule is available at <http://stamps.org/Summer-Seminar>. MT=Monday-Tuesday/WH=Wednesday-Thursday.

The Smithsonian National Postal Museum is open everyday except Christmas. Bill pointed out the "lab" which is available to collectors to examine their stamps.



For those who were not at the Holiday/Christmas Brunch, the \$5.00 yearly club dues are due. Bring them in at the meeting or send them to the:

Lake County Philatelic Society  
34390 N TANGUERAY DR  
GRAYSLAKE IL 60030-4017



We also suffered through the yearly elections — the usual crowd was returned to office after hundreds of seconds of discussion, parliamentary maneuvers and voting in traditional Illinois fashion.

This month, the theme will be "**CLEAN THE CLOSET**" - where member are invited to select one binder (dusty or not) from your collection talk about it.

**Treasures' Report: Total – \$ 3,329.07**

**Local  
Stamp  
Shows**

#### Stampfest 2016

St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall  
1435 S 92nd Street  
West Allis, WI  
**March 5 and 6**

#### ASDA March Show

Lindner Conference Center  
610 E Butterfield RD  
Lombard IL  
**March 18-20**

#### MSDA STAMP SHOW

Country Inn and Suites  
600 Milwaukee Ave  
Prospect Heights IL  
**April 23 and 24**



#### Complex 2016

Forest View Education Center  
2121 S Goebbert Rd  
Arlington Heights IL  
**May 20-22**

#### Next meeting:

**7-PM on Tuesday, 23 February 2016**  
**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**

**The Israel Post (now the privatized Israel Philatelic Service):** On Friday, 1948 May 14, the State of Israel declared its independence. On the following Sunday morning, less than 48 hours after the declaration and as enemy planes began attacking, the new State of Israel issued its first stamps.

Prior to this, under the rule of the Mamluks (Egypt: 1270-1516 CE), a mounted mail service was operated in Deir al-Balah, Lydda and other towns on the Cairo to Damascus route. During the Ottoman period (1516-1918 CE), postal services relied upon Turkey's stamps (Palestine FAQ). In addition, foreign consulates set up the early post offices. During World War I, the British **Egyptian Expeditionary Force** occupied Palestine and overprinted Ottoman stamps with "E.E.F." or Palestine in 1918.

During the British Mandate, postage stamps and services were provided by British authorities. As mentioned, first using overprinted stamps issued in February 1918 by the British Expeditionary Forces in Palestine, and in February 1920 issuing permanent stamps bearing the imprint: "Palestine Eretz Israel." From 1933 to 1948, mandate services included airmail stamps and, as an innovation, air letter cards. British postal offices and operations were, in part, turned over to the new Israeli government. During the British "phased" withdrawal, the postal services broke down, the provisional government issued overprints on Jewish National Fund stamps and ad hoc postage was created in Nahariya and Safed. (Stamps issued in this six-month period is a collector's nightmare but a historians delight.)

Feverish preparations, which began clandestinely a number of weeks before the declaration of the "State", preceded Israel's entry into the world of philately. In April 1948 the British, who were on the verge of relinquishing their mandate over "Palestine", discontinued all postal services. The Jewish institutions began preparing to print stamps for the "State" that was soon to be established — but there were a few problems: 1) there was virtually no paper for printing stamps; 2) there were no appropriate printing presses or perforating machines, and 3) the name of the new nation had not yet been finalized — would it be called Judea, the Land of Israel or Israel?

It was eventually decided that the stamps would read "Doar Ivri (Hebrew Post)" and a printing machine was located, but it had to be rebuilt for its new purpose and the paper that was obtained was of varying shades and thicknesses. Despite all the difficulties, the "**Doar Ivri**" stamps appeared immediately following the declaration of independence and were sold at postal branches throughout the country. The stamps were issued by Israel Post (the Israeli postal operator). Because Saturday is a day of rest, Sunday, May 16, was the first business day after independence was declared on which stamps could be sold.



The first set of definitive stamps included values of 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50, 250, 500, and 1000 mils. The stamps were printed by letterpress, perforated or as a rouletted variation, and with Israel's emblematic "tabs" with information about the stamp.

Stamp booklets were issued for the 5, 10, 15 and 20 mil stamps. The Doar Ivri stamps were designed by Otte Wallish using ancient coins from the First Jewish–Roman War (66–73 CE) and later Bar Kokhba revolt (132–136 CE).

After the **Doar Ivri** issue, Israeli stamps are printed trilingual, in Arabic, English and Hebrew, following the practice of the British Mandate of Palestine (as then required by the then League of Nations).

One of the main collecting areas are the "tabs". The tabs have gone through three unofficial phases. From 1948 to 1954, the tabs were written in Hebrew. From 1954 until 1967, the inscriptions were usually in Hebrew and French. Since 1967, the tabs are typically Hebrew and English. Rarely, a tab is matched with the wrong stamp, as with two mix-ups on some Doar Ivri stamps. Israeli stamps cover general themes, including philately itself, such as the 1990 stamp exhibition in Jerusalem, as well as themes emblematic of the state, such as Judaism and Jewish history. For instance, in its first 40 years, nearly 10% of Israeli stamps included archeological motifs, for intellectual and ideological reasons.

The country produced a total of 110 new issues in the 1960s, 151 in the 1970s, 162 in the 1980s and 216 in the 1990s. Stamp issues picked up in the 2000's with just under 400 and now, in the 2010's, has reached 198 thus far.

The general configurations for collecting purposes is the sheet, tab, tab block(s) and plate block.

