

April

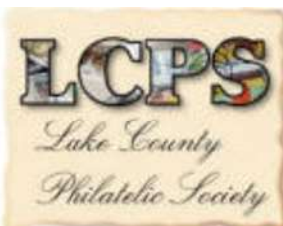
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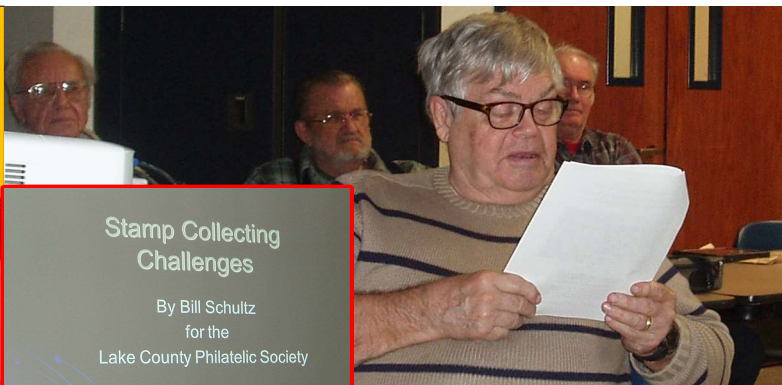
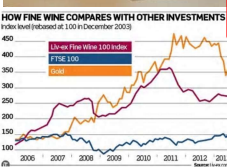
Philatelic Society - Established 1933

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# Perforations



## Meeting on Third Tuesday -- April 18



### Stamp Collecting Challenges

By Bill Schultz  
for the  
Lake County Philatelic Society

March, 2017



Last month **Bill Schultz** discussed "**Stamp Collecting Challenges**", covering some of the problems facing stamp collectors such as "how and what to collect", problems faced by the number of new issues and "investment" versus "enjoyment". In general – unless you collect rarities, the hobby is not an investment and in comes right down to our enjoyment of collecting what pleases us at the moment of acquisition.

For our April meeting, **Dave Schenkel** will present on: "**Ceres Stamps of Portugal**" (review your Roman Mythology).



One hundred years ago (1917 April 06), the United States declared war on Germany entering the nation into the mire of World War I. The U.S. was an independent power and did not officially join the Allies. It closely cooperated with them militarily but acted alone in diplomacy. The U.S. made its major contributions in terms of supplies, raw material and money, starting in 1917.

**Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,480.42**

Local  
Stamp  
Shows

Complex 2017  
Forest View Education Center  
2121 S Goebbert Rd  
Arlington Hgts IL  
May 19, 20 and 21

MSDA STAMP SHOW  
Country Inn & Suites  
600 N Milwaukee Ave  
Prospect Heights IL  
July 8 and 9

MSDA STAMP SHOW  
Lindner Conference Center  
610 E Butterfield RD  
Lombard IL  
September 9 and 10

MSDA STAMP SHOW  
Country Inn and Suites  
600 Milwaukee Ave  
Prospect Heights IL  
October 14 and 15

Next meeting:

7-PM on Tuesday 18 April 2017  
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



American soldiers under General John Pershing, Commander-in-Chief (C-in-C) of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF), arrived in large numbers on the Western Front in the summer of 1918. They played a major role until victory was achieved on November 11, 1918 at 11:00am.

Before entering the war, the U.S. had remained neutral, though it had been an important supplier to Great Britain and the other Allied powers in exchange for gold bullion. During the war, the U.S. mobilized over 4 million military personnel and suffered 110,000 deaths (43,000 due to the influenza pandemic).

The war saw a dramatic expansion of the United States government in an effort to harness the war effort and a significant increase in the size of the U.S. Armed Forces. After a relatively slow start in mobilizing the economy and labor force, by spring 1918 the nation was poised to play a role in the conflict. Under the leadership of President Woodrow Wilson, the war represented the climax of the Progressive Era as it sought to bring reform and democracy to the world, although there was substantial public opposition to U.S. entry into the war. --- So where are the stamps in commemoration this event that catapulted the United States onto the global stage for the first time? ..

Thus far, the US has honored WWI directly by two stamps. In 1918, the US issued a stamp known as the Peace (Victory) Issue (Scott 537), for the allegorical figure of the "Goddess of Liberty Victorious" holding a sword in one hand and the Scales of Justice in the other, is framed by the flags of nations which America had hoped for continued peace and cooperation. From left to right the flags are: Great Britain, Belgium, the U.S., Italy and France.



Scott 537



Scott 2154

The second stamp in 1985, was Scott 2154 22c WWI Veterans based on Harvey Dunn's drawing *entitled "The Battle of the Marne."* It depicted US soldiers advancing across a battlefield. The area adjacent to the Marne River in northeast France was the stage for several of the war's most bitterly contested battles

The light violet color, compounded by the fact that the inks of the day were of such inferior quality, made the intricate and detailed design a poor choice. The stamp was not well received by collectors, and even with the nearly 100 million issued, well-impressioned, nicely centered copies are surprisingly hard to come by.

On the other hand, Newfoundland issued a series of 12 stamps in January 1919 to memorialize the valiant contributions of her military forces in World War I. For descriptive purposes, *these stamps are best separated into two different groups.*



Scott 116 Scott 121 Scott 123 Scott 119

The first group of four stamps are inscribed **Royal Naval Reserve**, and these refer to the contributions of the Royal Newfoundland Naval Reserve forces during World War I. Each of these stamps is also inscribed with the Latin word "UBIQUE", which means "EVERYWHERE".



Scott 115 Scott 117 Scott 118 Scott 120



Scott 122 Scott 124 Scott 125 Scott 126

The second group of eight stamps are inscribed **Trail of the Caribou**, and these refer to the contributions of the **Royal Newfoundland Regiment** ground forces during World War I. Each of these stamps is inscribed with the *name of a military engagement in which Newfoundland troops took part.* Collectively though, these stamps are referred to as the **Trail of the Caribou Issue** by stamp collectors.



Newfoundland Memorial  
Beaumont-Hamel, Somme, France

During the First World War Newfoundland was a largely rural Dominion of the British Empire with a population of 240,000 people, and not yet part of Canada.

In 1914, The regiment trained at various locations in the United Kingdom and increased from an initial contingent of 500 men to full battalion strength of 1,000 men, before being deployed.



The regiment was heavily engaged at Steenbeck, Belgium (2nd Battle of Ypres - 1915), Suvla Bay, Turkey (Gallipoli Campaign - 1915, 1916), Gueudecourt, France (Somme Campaign - 1916), Combles, France (Somme Campaign - 1916), Beaumont-Hamel, France (Somme Campaign - 1916), Monchy, France (Battle of Arras - 1917), Langemarck, Belgium (3rd Battle of Ypres - 1917) and Cambrai, France (Battle of Cambrai - 1917).