

July 2019

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Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations



Last month, Jerry Nylander talked about **"Unusual Markings on Offset Printed US Postage Stamps"** a phase (1918-1920; Scott 525-536) of the Washington-Franklin series dictated by the great need for stamps in the period.

We also discussed **COMPLEX 2019**. In general, the show showed improvement with new dealers and particularly the flexibility demonstrated at USPS table.

This month, Dave Sadler will present **Part II** on the topic of **Stamp Identification** using a more historical basis as opposed to Part I that relied on the "Alphabet/Symbolic" approach to ascertain the nation of issue.



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

MEETING SCHEDULE

Historical Aspects of Stamp Collecting. This section is background to the how history relates to stamp collecting and their identification. As we all know, Rowland Hill invented the first adhesive postage stamp in 1837 and was introduced in England as the PENNY BLACK in 1840 but why?.

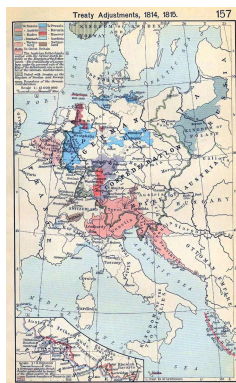
The path for this to happen revolves about two major events:

1) The Congress of Vienna 1814 – 1815 in the wake of Napoleon's defeat, Europe is left deeply disorganized and ravaged after nearly a quarter century of revolution and war.

Under the leadership of the four "great" powers over France: the United Kingdom, Austria, Prussia and Russia, the European countries meet in Vienna to determine the fate of the territories that were shattered by the Napoleonic conquests, and reconstruct a stable European order.

Two principles dominate the negotiations: the preservation of political equilibrium among the powers, and the restoration of old dynasties, driven out/exterminated during the revolutionary wave of the previous 22 years.

The decisions taken in Vienna was to redraw the political (and economic) map of Europe



Treasures' Report: Total – \$3,343.55

Local
Stamp
Shows

MSDA Chicago North Show
Ramada Inn
1090 S Milwaukee Ave.
Wheeling IL
July 27-28

MSDA West Chicago Stamp Show
Holiday Inn - Chicago Oakbrook
17W350 22nd ST
Oak Brook Terrace IL
September 14 and 15

MILCOPEX
Crowne Plaza Milwaukee Airport
6401 South 13th ST
Milwaukee WI
September 20, 21 and 22

Next meeting:

7-PM on Tuesday 23 July 2019

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

- **Prussia** expands to include a part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, Swedish Pomerania, over half of Saxony, and above all, the greater part of the Rhineland. With these acquisitions, **Prussia definitively obtains the status of a "great" European power.**
- **Russia** secures its **takeover of Finland** (from Sweden). It is granted trusteeship over the greater part of Poland and removes Bessarabia from the Ottoman Empire. The Czar thereby continues his march towards Constantinople.
- **Austria**, for its part, **recovers the Tyrol and receives the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy, as well as Dalmatia.** These latter territorial expansions give the Hapsburg Empire a southern and Mediterranean presences.
- **The United Kingdom** has no territorial claims on the European continent. **More concerned with developing its colonial empire and ensuring the security of its commercial shipping lanes,** it obtains a certain number of islands, such as the islet of Helgoland in the North Sea, as well as Malta and the Ionian islands in the Mediterranean — **PAX BRITANNIA.**
- **Sweden** sees its **annexation of Norway** confirmed at the expense of Denmark, which, in compensation, receives the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg.
- **France**, the defeated power, regains approximately its borders of 1792. To curb futures territorial ambitions, two buffer states are reinforced at its borders: in the north, the **Kingdom of the Netherlands**, which includes Belgium, is created, whereas in the south, the **Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia** recovers Savoy, the county of Nice, and expands to include the region about Genoa.
- **Finally**, the decisions taken at the Congress of Vienna leave the Italian peninsula, as well as Germany, partitioned, despite the creation of the **German Confederation.**

This new European order as drawn up in Vienna, marks the revenge of the **"Ancien Regime"** against the ideals of liberty resulting from the French Revolution, and fails to meet national aspirations that are growing in Europe.

Numerous peoples are left greatly disappointed: the **Poles**, whose country is once again wiped off the map, the **Belgians** and **Norwegians**, subjected to foreign rule, Italian and German patriots, who aspire to some form of national unity.

In the Balkans, the weakening of the Ottoman Empire sustains the desire for independence among Christian **Serbs, Greeks, Bulgars, and Romanians.**

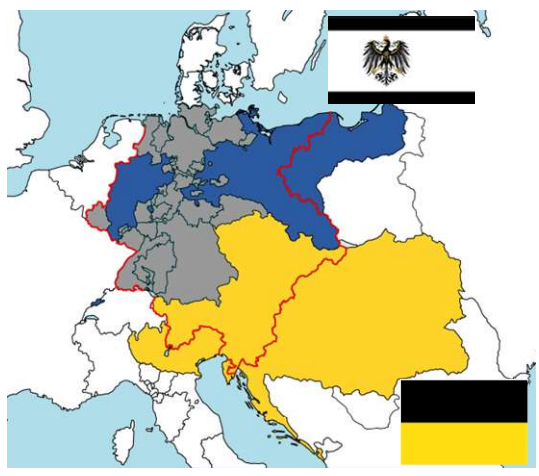


Europe after The Congress of Vienna 1814 - 1815

outgrowth from 1818 where the creation of a variety of custom unions among the German state, leading to by 1866, the Zollverein included most of the German states. The foundation of the Zollverein was the first instance in history in which independent states consummated a full economic union without the simultaneous creation of a political federation or union.

Prussia was the primary driver behind the creation of the customs union. Austria was excluded from the Zollverein because of its highly protected industry and also because Prince von Metternich was against the idea. This led to the founding of the North German Confederation in 1867, where the Zollverein covered states of approximately 164,000 sq-miles (about the area of California),

The stage is now set for rapid industrialization, need for additional resources and a more reliable/uniform communications -. the postal system



The Zollverein

Prussia = Blue;
Grey = member German (39) States
Yellow = Austria (non-member)
Red -outline = expanded German Confederation as of 1828