

September 2026

Volume 26 Number 9

Newsletter of the Lake County (IL)

Philatelic Society - Established 1933

Website: LCPSHOME.ORG

Perforations

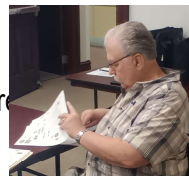


This month, we'll have the fourth instalment of "**A Century Of Progress (1933-34)**" by **Ed Pieklo**.



Finnish "Target" Quiz (Hint)

Last month, we saw "**Is It Russian or Suomi (Finnish)?**" by **Dave Schenkel** – learning about Finnish "targets". Due to projection issues, we were not able to complete the quiz — we'll do it this meeting.



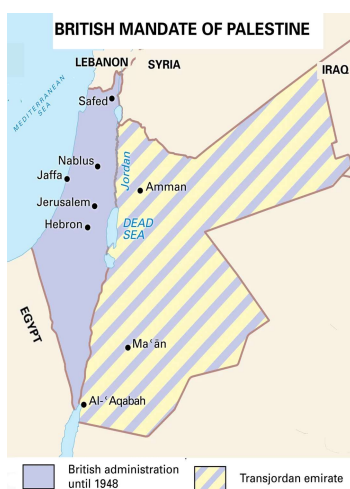
The First Stamps of a Nation without a Name ... The Doar Ivri stamps were issued on Monday, 1948 May 16 (5709 Iyar 07), four days after the British Mandate postal service had ceased operations and the first business day after Israel declared independence.

The stamps were designed by **Otte Wallish** (1906-1977) [*Czech-Jewish artist and émigré to Mandatory Palestine in 1934 who established himself as a graphic designer*] and featured ancient coins from the independent Israel **Hasmonean period** (141-37 BCE) that ended with the Roman annexation, the **First Jewish Revolt** (66 – 73 CE) that saw the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE and ended with the occupation of the Masada fortress in 73 CE and finally the **Bar Kokhba Revolt** (132-136 CE), the final effort for independence. This revolt was led by **Simon bar Kokhba** (Simon, Son of the Star) as a result of the Emperor Hadrian building a Roman city over

Jerusalem and banning Jewish traditions. In typical Roman fashion, Rome sent its best general, moving Julius Severus from Britannia to Judea, to crush the rebellion

The set of definitive stamps included values of **3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 50, 250, 500, and 1000 mils**. The stamps were printed by letterpress, issued in perforated or rouletted varieties, and with Israel's emblematic "tabs" with marginalia about the stamp.

Booklet stamps were also issued for the **5, 10, 15 and 20 mil stamps**.



Next Show							Next Meeting						
September 26							September 26						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
		1	2	3	4	5			1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30				27	28	29	30			
September 25 - 26 MILCOPEX 2026 WSP Show							A Century Of Progress (1933-34)						
Brookfield Conf Ctr 325 S Moorland Rd Brookfield WI													

Next Meeting:

2:00-PM on Tuesday, 22 September 2026

Grayslake Historical Society — Any Changes will be posted on: lcpshome.org



Tom Willer - Presidents
Officers: Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Gary Olson – Treasurer

In all, the first issue comprised of nine stamps. The five issues (3, 5, 10, 20 and 50 mils) were overprinted with “דאר דמי” (Dmei Doar) for postage due.

Generally, this issue is collected as individual stamps, tabs and plate blocks. The plate blocks have a number in a triangle on the upper right and the sheet serial number down the right side (note the postage due have two triangles).

The stamps were removed from sales in early 1952. In all, this is an interesting series, with the three high “tab” values going for \$3.500 issues or 10.666.25 ₪. The low value tabs are reasonably valued at \$110.00 or 335.86 ₪.

Image	Stamp Description
A	The stamp of value 3 mils is of a bronze coin bearing the likeness of a palm tree with seven branches and two clusters of dates. On either side are baskets filled with fruit. Hasmonaean coinage, to which this image belongs, dates from 135 to 37 BCE. The tab bears a Hebrew phrase meaning “Bronze coin from the period of the Maccabees or the first revolt” and the Hebrew inscription <i>li-ge'ulat Ziyyon</i> (“For the redemption of Zion”).
B	The 5 mils stamp shows a vine leaf with small branches and tendrils surrounded by the Hebrew inscription <i>herut Ziyyon</i> (“Freedom of Zion”) in ancient Hebrew letters. The tab's Hebrew inscription translates as “Bronze coin from the period of the first revolt” (the Jewish war against Rome, 66-70 CE). The coin's inscription <i>herut Ziyyon</i> is written on the tab in the block Hebrew script.
C	The 10 mils stamp is from the third year of the war against Rome and shows an amphora with a wide rim, a lid, and two handles. The image is encircled by the term <i>shenat shalosh</i> (“The Third Year,” that is 69 CE) in ancient Hebrew script. The tab's Hebrew inscription is “Bronze coin from the period of the first revolt” and the coin's inscription <i>sh'nat shalosh</i> is written in block Hebrew script. The initial tab was incorrect and was changed to “Coin from the period of the second revolt: Year one of the redemption of Israel.” This tab then had four lines instead of five (the one depicted).
D	The 15 mils stamp is a coin from the period of the second revolt (132-135 CE) with the likeness of a cluster of grapes. The tab reads “Coin from the period of the second revolt” and cites the coin's inscription <i>sh'nat ahat li-ge'ulat Yisrael</i> (“Year one of the redemption of Israel”). This descriptive tab was changed by the addition of the Hebrew word for “inscription”; the tab then had five lines instead of four. The Word-by-Word Breakdown - שנה (<i>sh'nat</i>) – “Year of” - אחת (<i>ahat</i>) – “One” - לגאול (<i>li-ge'ulat</i>) – “For the redemption of” - ישראל (<i>Yisrael</i>) – “Israel”
E	The 20 mils stamp is a silver shekel from first revolt. Seen on it is a chalice with nine pearls on the rim. The Hebrew inscription on the tab reads “Silver shekel from the second year of the first revolt” (67/68 CE) and “Shekel Israel year two”.
F	The 50 mils stamp bears the likeness of a coin from the time of the second revolt and shows a lulav and etrog (single palm branch and yellow citron respectively, used in the prayers of the holiday of Sukkot). The tab's Hebrew inscription means “Coin from the period of the second revolt”; the coin's inscription cited on the tab, again, <i>sh'nat akhat li-ge'ulat Yisrael</i>, means “Year one of the redemption of Israel.”
G	The 250 mils stamp shows both the obverse and reverse of a silver shekel from the second year of the first revolt (67 CE). The obverse shows a chalice with nine pearls on its rim; its Hebrew inscription, in ancient script, is shekel Yisrael (“shekel of Israel”). On the reverse appears a stem with three fruits, apparently pomegranates, encircled by the inscription “Jerusalem the Holy.” The tab, in square Hebrew script, states “Silver shekel from the second year of the first revolt” and the inscriptions that appear on the coin, “Shekel Israel year two” and <i>Yerushalayim ha-k'doshah</i> (“Jerusalem the Holy”).
H	The 500 mils stamp bear silver shekel coins with the same images as the 250 mils coin but dates from the third year of the first revolt. The tab inscriptions are “Silver shekel from the third year of the first revolt” and the coin's inscriptions, “Shekel Israel year three” and “Jerusalem the Holy.”
I	The 1000 mils stamp depicts silver shekel coins with the same images as the 250 mils coin but date from the fourth year of the first revolt. The tab inscriptions are “Silver shekel from the fourth year of the first revolt” and the coin's inscriptions, “Silver shekel from the fourth year of the first revolt” and “Shekel Israel year four” and “Jerusalem the Holy.”



On Plate Blocks:

The postage due (overprint) blocks are collect in units of six with a Black Triangle for the overprint plate, and a second plate number triangle in the color of the regular issue.

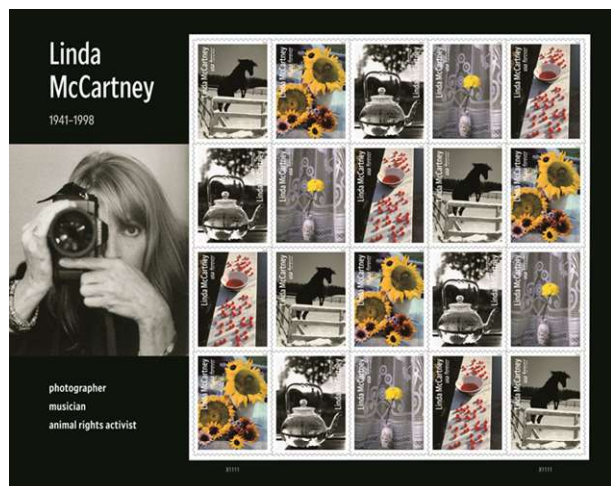
Regular stamps are collected in right most units of four.

A Sheet Serial number is located on the right side of the block.

לשנה טובה ומתוקה

New Issues — September 2026

32 stamps = \$26.24



09.25 – In Milwaukee



09.19



09.18



09.12

Only three more stamps left to go ...