



"Evolving since 1886."

# Frogtown Philatelist

The Official Journal of the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo

P.O. Box 2, Maumee, OH 43537-0002








www.toledostampclub.org

April, 2020

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## Directory

	President	Charles Hablitzel
	V.P.	Gene Stutzenstein
	Treasurer	Cliff Campbell
	Secretary	John Mann
	Auctioneer	Gene Stutzenstein
	Website	John Zwyer Dave Plunkett
	Newsletter	John Mann

## Where we've been.

### March 5

A lengthy discussion was held regarding our annual show held last weekend. There were a few issues regarding the new venue, as we knew there would be. Nothing outrageous, but several minor issues to fix for next year.

There was also a discussion regarding our exhibition awards and judging, which we will review. It was tabled until the April 16 meeting.

### March 19

*Due to the flu hysteria and the fact that we are all old, there will be no meeting tonight.* In order to get the word out, the newsletter is early this time.

Did you know there are 4 types of influenza, A, B, C, D? There are 198 separate strains of type A alone. Most people recover from the flu, including corona; don't panic or lose your mind—**RELAX!**

Please put any thoughts you may have regarding our show including operations and exhibition, including judging, in writing. Operational ideas go to Charles and exhibition thoughts go to Dave. We will organize these ideas so as to have them included in our discussion in order that we may improve what we do.

## Where we're going.

### April 2

Election of officers.

Auction.

We are in the process of reviewing our annual show exhibition awards and criteria. Please bring your thoughts and opinions to the meeting April 16. No time for this tonight!



### April 16

O Canada. Mike Cevernic.

We are all excited to learn about the stamps from our friends in the north. Canada has been an innovator in the design and production of their postage stamps.

Discussion about revising our exhibition criteria and possible adoption of revisions.



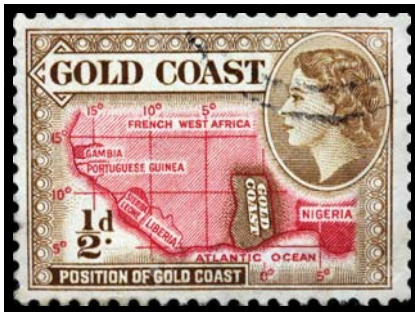
## Please,

Start thinking of what you would like to see for programs next year. The best ones are done by our own members. What items could be brought in for show-and-tell? Many of our members have an area of specialty that they could speak to. There are a few of our members that are general collectors who could possibly speak to that. Bring your ideas to the meeting the 16th.

# Where in the World is . . .

## British Gold Coast

The Gold Coast was a British colony on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa from 1867 to its independence as the nation of Ghana in 1957.



The first European explorers to arrive at the coast were the Portuguese in 1471. They encountered a variety of African kingdoms, some of which controlled substantial deposits of gold in the soil. In 1483, the Portuguese came to the continent for increased trade. They built the Castle of Elmina, the first European settlement on the Gold Coast. From here they acquired slaves and gold in trade for European goods, such as metal knives, beads, mirrors, rum, and guns. News of the successful trading spread quickly, and British, Dutch, Danish, Prussian and Swedish traders arrived as well. The European traders built several forts along the coastline. The Gold Coast had long been a name for the region used by Europeans because of the large gold resources found in the area. The slave trade was the principal exchange and major part of the economy for many years. In this period, European nations began to explore and colonize the Americas. Soon the Portuguese and Spanish began to export African slaves to the Caribbean, and North and South America.

The Royal Trading Company was established by the Crown in 1752 to lead its trading in Africa. It was replaced by the African Company of Merchants, which led the British trading efforts into the early 19th century. In 1821 the British government withdrew their charter and seized privately held lands along the coast. In 1867 the government formed the British Gold Coast colony, after having taken over the remaining interests of other European countries. They purchased and incorporated the Danish Gold Coast in 1850 and the Dutch Gold Coast, including Fort Elmina, in 1872. Britain steadily expanded its colony through the invasion and subjection of local kingdoms as well, particularly the

## Ashanti and Fante confederacies.



By 1901, British had established a colony incorporating all of the Gold Coast, with its kingdoms and tribes considered a single unit. The British exploited and exported a variety of natural resources such as gold, metal ores, diamonds, ivory, pepper, timber, grain and cocoa. The British colonists built railways and a complex transport infrastructure to support the shipment of such commodity goods. This has formed the basis for the transport infrastructure in modern-day Ghana. They also built Western-style hospitals and schools to provide modern amenities to the people of the empire. Promising Ashanti and Fante young men often completed their higher education in Britain at some of its top universities.

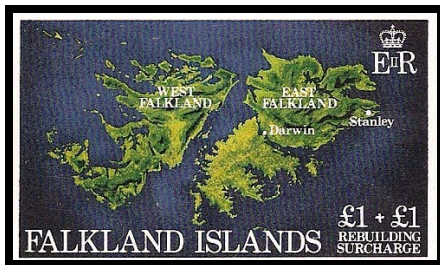


April 2, 1982

Argentina Invades the Falkland Islands

The Falklands War was a 10-week undeclared war between Argentina and the United Kingdom in 1982 over two British dependent territories in the South Atlantic: the Falkland Islands and its territorial dependency, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

ous assault on the islands. The conflict lasted 74 days and ended with an Argentine surrender on 14 June, returning the islands to British control. In total, 649 Argentine military personnel, 255 British military personnel, and three Falkland Islanders died during the hostilities.



The conflict was a major episode in the protracted dispute over the territories' sovereignty. Argentina asserted (and maintains) that the islands are Argentine territory, and the Argentine government thus characterized its military action as the reclamation of its own territory. The British government regarded the action as an invasion of a territory that had been a Crown colony since 1841. Falkland Islanders, who have inhabited the islands since the early 19th century, are predominantly descendants of British settlers, and strongly favor British sovereignty. Neither state officially declared war, although both governments declared the Islands a war zone.

The conflict began on 2 April, when Argentina invaded and occupied the Falkland Islands, followed by the invasion of South Georgia the next day. On 5 April, the British government dispatched a naval task force to engage the Argentine Navy and Air Force before making an amphibious



Jones was honored posthumously with the Victoria Cross. He was one of only two British soldiers to receive the UK's most prestigious award for actions in the Falklands War.



April 2, 1805

Hans Christian Andersen

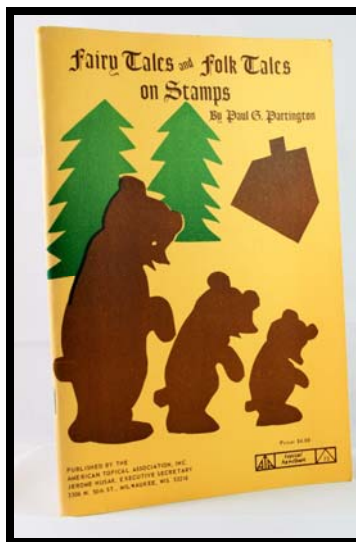
Hans Christian Andersen, (April 2, 1805 - August 4, 1875), in Denmark usually called H.C. Andersen, was a Danish author. Although a prolific writer of plays, travelogues, novels, and poems, he is best remembered for his fairy tales. Andersen's popularity is not limited to children; his stories express themes that transcend age and nationality.

gen City Hall Square at the corner of which Andersen's larger-than-life bronze statue sits, is named "H.C. Andersen Boulevard."



Andersen's fairy tales, consisting of 3381 works and translated into more than 125

languages, have become culturally embedded in the West's collective consciousness, readily accessible to children, but presenting lessons of virtue and resilience in the face of adversity for mature readers as well. His most famous fairy tales include "The Emperor's New Clothes," "The Little Mermaid," "The Nightingale," "The Steadfast Tin Soldier," "The Red Shoes", "The Princess and the Pea," "The Snow Queen," "The Ugly Duckling," "The Little Match Girl," and "Thumbelina." His stories have inspired ballets, plays, and animated live-action films. One of Copenhagen's widest and busiest boulevards, skirting Copenha-



Of course, fairy tales are a popular area for topical collecting. The American Topical Association (ATA) has numerous handbooks of listings of stamps of almost any topic you can think of, including fairy tales and folk tales.

# Stamp Collector's Club of Toledo

All meetings are held at the Perrysburg Masonic Building, 590 E. South Boundary, Perrysburg, OH 43551. Members begin to gather at about 6:30, with the business meeting to begin at 7:00. Programs or activities follow the business meeting. Guests are always welcome to attend.

## Internet Links

Linn's [www.linns.com](http://www.linns.com)  
OPHS [www.ohiopostalhistory.com](http://www.ohiopostalhistory.com)  
APS [www.stamps.org](http://www.stamps.org)  
ATA [www.americantopicalassn.org](http://www.americantopicalassn.org)  
USSS [www.usstamps.org](http://www.usstamps.org)  
[www.stampfinder.com](http://www.stampfinder.com)  
[www.zillionsofstamps.com](http://www.zillionsofstamps.com)

## Local Shows

Blue Ribbon Show, Third Sunday, 9:30-3:30. St. Clement's Hall, 3030 Tremainsville Rd., Toledo.

**April 25-6 West Suburban Plymouth Show CANCELED The West Suburban Stamp Club has a website, [www.thewssc.com](http://www.thewssc.com), or call 313-533-7737.**

The COVID 19 should be over by then, but you never know. Hopefully the show will go on.



We're on the web!

[www.toledostampclub.org](http://www.toledostampclub.org)

## SCCT CONTACT INFORMATION

**Meetings:** Phoenix Masonic Lodge,  
590 E. South Boundary Street, Perrysburg, Ohio

**Mailing:** Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo,  
PO Box 2, Maumee, Ohio 43537-0002

**Web Site:** [www.toledostampclub.org](http://www.toledostampclub.org)

**Email:** [John6125@earthlink.net](mailto:John6125@earthlink.net)  
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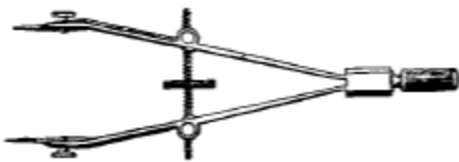
**Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/The-Stamp-Collectors-Club-of-Toledo-1372536332845589/>

## The Back Page

## Philatelic Accessories

*Philatelic Accessori s.*—We have recently been having a few articles of constant use made for our customers, and after some consideration have decided to keep the following in stock, which are the best of their kind that can be obtained.

**SURCHARGE MEASURER.**—The accompanying illustration will give the best idea of what this is. It consists of a pair of



Needle-pointed spring compasses, capable, by means of an adjusting screw, of measuring with the greatest accuracy all surcharges up to 40 millimeters in length. In addition to the measure a millimeter gauge is obtained by running the head of the screw along a piece of paper, a series of lines exactly a millimeter apart being thus indented in the paper. For measuring surcharges on such stamps as Natal

Straights Settlements, &c, this will be found invaluable, and also in the detection of forgeries—a forgery, or forged surcharge, very seldom being *exactly* the same size as the original. The price is 7s. 6d; post-free, 7s. 9d.

**POCKET MAGNIFYING GLASSES**—After examining scores of different sorts, we have been able to get one combining the greatest power with the largest field obtainable for pocket use. These glasses are mounted in handsome vulcanite frames, and are very compact. There are two lenses in each, which may be used singly, or if a very strong power is desired may be combined. Price 7s. 6d; post-free, 7s. 9d.

**TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING STAMPS**—These are invaluable to every Philatelist. They are of the best obtainable quality, with points very slightly milled, so as not to damage the stamps. They can be put into water without rusting, and can therefore be used in soaking stamps. Price 2s. 6d; post-free 2s. 7d.

This from the *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, June 30, 1894.

You would have to be very careful to not damage your stamp when using the surcharge measurer. **TWEEZERS FOR HANDLING?** It seems that tongs had not yet been invented.

Philatelic “tools” have evolved over the years, some more than others.

What “philatelic accessori s” do you have in your toolbox? A rhetorical question: Does what you have determine how serious a philatelist you are?

I have three color guides, a magnifying glass, a computer microscope, a perforation gauge, a printer's centering ruler, a drafting board, and of course, tongs. A computer/internet is a very powerful tool that I use, and a digital camera with a macro lense and a copy stand come in handy as well.

Is there anyone that collects philatelic accessories out there? I would guess that there are many antiques out there, as well as modern stuff to be had.