



"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

January, 2022

Vol. 5, #5 Inside this issue:

Doxies	2
The National Cathedral	3
DeForest Kelley	3
Local Show Information	4
The Back Page	4

The officers know who we are and the members know who the officers are and if you don't know who the officers are, you need to come to a meeting to find out who they are. This space has been the directory of officers, a part of the newsletter since its inception when the current secretary took over its publication more than a few years ago. If you wish to know why the directory is being discontinued, there us a good reason, and we will be happy to discuss it at the next meeting.

We will conjure up something to fill this space. If you have any suggestions, bring them to Jan. 6 meeting.

One thought is to make this space a "trading post," for members looking to buy/sell/trade items. We have to do it in a manner that uses pseudonyms (or another way) instead of member names to keep it secure.

Where we've been.

December 2

Story night. Each of those in attendance received a packet of stamps, from which their creativity was challenged by the task of making up as story using those stamps. It was like authoring a book using random vignettes as a basis for the story.

December 15

This was the annual Christmas meeting of the SCCT. It was held at Incorvaia's on Monroe Street. Although the Wednesday party was a departure from our normal Thursday meeting nights, we had seventeen members attend. Everyone seemed to have a good time, the food was good and everyone espe-

cially enjoyed the dessert, which the club provided.



Where we're going.

January 6

This is catalogue night. Bring in your specialized catalog (s), such as Michel, Bale, Durland, Yvert, Gibbons, Perfin, Precancel & etc. We will discuss the pros and cons of each and their ease of use. The shortcomings of general catalogues is also a topic we can gripe about. Does anyone use electronic catalogues? That is another topic we can hash over. How reliable are printed catalogues regarding stamp prices? Be sure to bring along your questions and opinions as well.

We are gearing up for the upcoming show!

The show prospectus for exhibiting is now available at our meetings and online at our website. We are encouraging one-page and four-page exhibits, especially for those who do not ordinarily exhibit. Also, we are on "H" for the club one page frame.

January 20

Postage Stamps 101. Try to stump the expert panel on stamp identification, whether it be a "dead" country, an arcane place, or

a variety, i.e., Washington-Franklins or Machin Heads. Let's talk stamps. Any other questions regarding anything about stamps? The resident experts will be on hand to answer them all.



January Topic: "Doxies"

The dachshund, also known as the wiener dog, badger dog, and sausage dog, is a short-legged, long-bodied, hound-type dog breed. They may be smooth, wire, or long-haired.

The standard-sized dachshund was developed to scent, chase, and flush out badgers and other burrow-dwelling animals, while the miniature dachshund was bred to hunt small animals such as rabbits and other smaller animals.

According to the American Kennel Club, the dachshund was ranked 12th in popularity among dog breeds in the United States in 2018.



A typical dachshund is long-bodied and muscular with short stubby legs. Its front paws are disproportionately large, being paddle-shaped and particularly suitable for digging. Its skin is loose enough not to tear while tunneling in tight burrows to chase prey. The dachshund has a deep chest which provides plenty of space for heart development and lung capacity. Its snout is long.

There are three dachshund coat varieties: smooth coat (short hair), long-haired, and wire-haired. Longhaired



dachshunds have a silky coat and short featherings on legs and ears. Wire-haired dachshunds are the least common coat variety in the United

States (although it is the most common in Germany) and the most recent coat to appear in breeding standards. Dachshunds have a wide variety of colors and patterns, the most common one being red. Their base coloration can be single-colored (either red or cream), tan pointed (black and tan, chocolate and tan, blue and tan, or isabella and tan), and in wire-haired dogs, a color referred to as wildboar. Patterns such as dapple (merle), sable, brindle and piebald also can occur on any of the base colors. Dachs-



hunds in the same litter may be born in different coat colors depending on the genetic makeup of the parents.

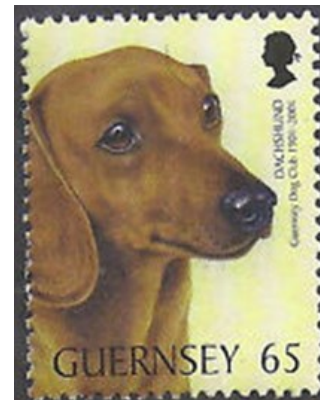
A full-grown standard dachshund averages 16 lb to 32 lb, while the miniature variety normally weighs less than 12 lb. According to kennel club standards, the miniature differs from the full-size only by size and weight, thus offspring from miniature parents must never weigh more than the miniature standard to be considered a minia-



ture as well. While many kennel club size divisions use weight for classification, such as the American Kennel Club, other kennel club standards determine the difference between the miniature and standard by chest circumference; some kennel clubs, such as in Germany,

even measure chest circumference in addition to height and weight.

H. L. Mencken said that "A dachshund is a half-dog high and a dog-and-a-half long," although they have been referred to as



"two dogs long". This characteristic has led them to be quite a recognizable breed, and they are featured in many jokes and cartoons, par-

ticularly *The Far Side*. Dachshunds are playful, but as hunting dogs can be quite stubborn, and are known for their propensity for chasing small animals, birds, and tennis balls with great determination and ferocity. Dachshunds are often stubborn, making them a challenge to train.

Dachshunds have traditionally been viewed as a symbol of Germany. Political cartoonists commonly used the image of the dachshund to ridicule Germany. During World War I, the dachshunds' popularity in the

United States plummeted because of this association. As a result, they



were often called "liberty hounds" by their owners similar to "liberty cabbage" becoming a term for sauerkraut mostly in North America. The stigma of the association was revived to a lesser extent during World War II, though it was comparatively short-lived. Kaiser Wilhelm II and German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel were known for keeping dachshunds.

ATA checklist under: **Animals - Dogs - Dachshunds - List Number: 1439 - Topic Count: 72.**

January 6, 1893

Congress passes a charter for the National Cathedral

The Cathedral Church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul in the City and Diocese of Washington, commonly known as Washington National Cathedral, is an American cathedral of the Episcopal Church. The cathedral is located in Washington, D.C., the capital of the United States. The structure is of Neo-Gothic design closely modeled on English Gothic style of the late fourteenth century. It is the second-largest church building in the United States, and the fourth-tallest structure in Washington, D.C. The cathedral is the seat of both the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Michael

first seven Bishops of Washington, erected the cathedral under a charter passed by the United States Congress on January 6, 1893. Construction began on September 29, 1907, when the foundation stone was laid in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt and a crowd of more than 20,000, and ended 83 years later when the "final finial" was placed in the presence of President George H. W. Bush in 1990. Decorative work, such as carvings and statuary, is ongoing as of 2011. The structure consists of a long, narrow rectangular mass formed by a nine-bay nave with wide side aisles and a five-bay chancel, intersected by a six bay transept. Above the crossing, rising 301 ft above the ground, is the Gloria in Excelsis Tower; its top, at 676 ft above sea level, is the highest point in Washington. The high altar, the

Jerusalem Altar, is made from stones quarried at Solomon's Quarry near Jerusalem, reputedly where the stones for Solomon's Temple were quarried. In the floor directly in front of that altar are set ten stones from the Chapel of Moses on Mount Sinai, representing the Ten Commandments as a foundation for the Jerusalem Altar. There are many works of art, including over two hundred stained glass windows, the most familiar of which may be the Space Window, honoring mankind's landing on the Moon, which includes a fragment of lunar rock at its center.

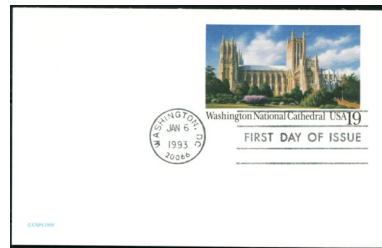


Christmas USA 15c Epiphany stained glass window, Washington National Cathedral

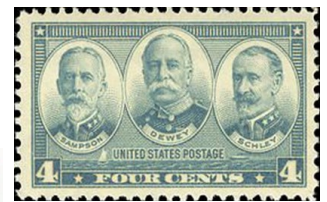
Bruce Curry, and the bishop of the Diocese of Washington, Mariann Edgar Budde. Over 270,000 people visit the structure annually.

The Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation, under the

1893. Construction began on September 29, 1907, when the foundation stone was laid in the presence of President Theodore Roosevelt and a crowd of more than 20,000, and ended 83 years later when the "final finial" was placed in the presence of President George H. W. Bush in 1990. Decorative work, such as carvings and statuary, is ongoing as of 2011. The structure consists of a long, narrow rectangular mass formed by a nine-bay nave with wide side aisles and a five-bay chancel, intersected by a six bay transept. Above the crossing, rising 301 ft above the ground, is the Gloria in Excelsis Tower; its top, at 676 ft above sea level, is the highest point in Washington. The high altar, the



Cordell Hull, Admiral George Dewey and President Woodrow Wilson are interred at the National Cathedral.



January 20, 1920

Jackson DeForest Kelley

Jackson DeForest Kelley (January 20, 1920 - June 11, 1999), known to colleagues as "Dee", was an American actor, screenwriter, poet, and singer known for his roles in Westerns and as Dr. Leonard "Bones" McCoy of the USS *Enterprise* in the television and film series *Star Trek* (1966-1991). During World War II, Kelley served as an enlisted man in the United States Army Air Forces from March 10, 1943, to January 28, 1946, assigned to the First Motion Picture Unit with the rank of private first class. After an extended stay in Long Beach, California, Kelley decided to pursue an acting career and relocate to Southern California permanently, living for a time with his uncle Casey. He worked as an usher in a local theater to earn enough money for the move. Kelley's mother encouraged her son in his new

career goal, but his father disliked the idea. While in California, Kelley was spotted by a Paramount Pictures scout while doing a United States Navy training film. In California, he received a role in an installment of *You Are There*, anchored by Walter Cronkite. He played ranch owner Bob Kitteridge in the 1949 episode "Legion of Old Timers" of the television series *The Lone Ranger*. This led to an appearance in *Gunfight at the O.K. Corral* as Morgan Earp (brother to Burt Lancaster's Wyatt Earp). This role led to three movie offers, including *Warlock* with Henry Fonda and Anthony Quinn. Kelley also appeared in episodes of *The Donna Reed Show*, *Perry Mason*, *Tales of Wells Fargo*, *Wanted: Dead or Alive*, *Boots and Saddles*, *Dick Powell's Zane Grey Theater*, *Death Valley Days*, *Riverboat*, *The Fugitive*, *Lawman*, *Bat Masterson*, *Gunsmoke*, *Have Gun - Will Travel*, *The Millionaire*, and *Laredo*. He appeared in the 1962 episode of *Route 66*, "1800 Days to Justice" and "The Clover Throne" as Willis. He had a small role in the movie *The View from Pompey's Head*. After refusing Roddenberry's 1964



offer to play Spock, Kelley played Dr. Leonard "Bones" McCoy from 1966 to 1969 in *Star Trek*. He reprised the character in a voice-over role in *Star Trek: The Animated Series* (1973-74), and the first six *Star Trek* motion pictures (1979 to 1991). In 1987, he also had a cameo in "Encounter at Farpoint", the first episode of *Star Trek: The Next Generation*, as Admiral Leonard McCoy, Starfleet Surgeon General Emeritus.

Kelley was diagnosed with stomach cancer in 1997, from which he died on June 11, 1999, aged 79, at the Motion Picture and Television Country House and Hospital in Woodland Hills, Los Angeles. His remains were cremated and the ashes were spread over the Pacific Ocean.



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.



We're on the web!

www.toledostampclub.org

Internet Links

Linn's	www.linns.com
OPHS	www.ohiopostalhistory.com
APS	www.stamps.org
ATA	www.americantopicalassn.com
USSS	www.usstamps.org
	www.stampfinder.com
	www.zillionsofstamps.com

Local Shows

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

There is not much happening in our neck of the woods in January. The area shows return in February, the most important being our show, on Friday the 25th and Saturday the 26th. Make your plans to help with setup, during the show, and of course, the take-down. Many hands lighten the load.

Get your exhibits ready!

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

Email:
webmaster@toledostampclub.org

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/The-Stamp-Collectors-Club-of-Toledo-1372536332845589/>

The following article is taken from the AZCENTRAL website on the internet. Pardon the condensing of the paragraphs, otherwise the article would not have fit.

The Back Page

5 reasons why your kid should collect stamps

Even avid collectors will tell you: Stamp collecting is not the flashiest of hobbies. It isn't trendy. It doesn't speed past you at the breakneck pace of a video game or offer the manic energy of a Cartoon Network television show. It rewards patience and persistence, teaching those who embrace it about everything from ancient history to modern graphic design.

And that's exactly why a growing community of parents and teachers believe it's a hobby worth encouraging kids to pursue.

At the Postal History Foundation in Tucson, Arizona, Lisa Dembowski and her colleagues work with more than 14,000 kids each year in person and online, sharing lesson plans with teachers and sending packets of stamps to kids. Dembowski doesn't have precise figures, but she has seen an increase in the last couple of years in the number of parents and school groups ordering stamp packets.

"I had a group of high school students in my French class roll their eyes at me when I asked if they had any interest in stamps," South Carolina high school teacher Donna Boggs wrote to Rizzo recently. "But then once I brought out the stamps, well, their attitudes changed fast! They were fascinated, and could not stop looking through them." Child development experts say the benefits are many; the challenge is to get kids started. Cool stamps aren't arriving in the mailbox much now that ground mail is less common. And few kids know others who are already collecting stamps. So parents and teachers have to start the ball rolling.

Five reasons why they should:

1. Kids can develop patience and focus. Sorting through stamps and building a collection requires "a very different kind of attention" than video games or

television do, says Miranda Goodman-Wilson, assistant professor of psychology at Eckerd College in St. Petersburg, Florida. Quick-cut TV shows "make very rapid demands on children's attention," she says, while "stamp collecting requires more sustained focus." The intricacies of a tiny image printed on a piece of paper, and the story of why that particular image was printed on a stamp, draws kids in, slowing down their racing minds. "When you're looking at stamps, you spend a little more time than in our instant-gratification activities," says Gretchen Moody, director of education at the American Philatelic Society.

2. Kids develop expertise. Child development research has shown that children have an impressive capacity for classifying objects and remembering details if given the opportunity, says Julia Heberle, associate professor of psychology at Albright College in Reading, Pennsylvania. "Children, even young children," she says, "can accumulate a lot of organized, detailed expert knowledge." Goodman-Wilson agrees: Stamp collecting helps even very young kids build categorizing and counting skills, and geographic awareness. It can serve as "a natural learning opportunity," she says. "As a teaching tool, every stamp has a story to tell," Rizzo says. "What country issued the stamp? Does the country still exist? Where in the world is the country located?" Some kids focus on U.S. stamps, learning about U.S. history and famous Americans. Others might collect stamps from their countries of ancestry. They learn about languages, currencies and historical figures, Moody says, leading to "a better awareness of who you are in this global society."

3. Kids discover stunning artwork

and intricate graphic design. Stamps were once both useful and beautiful. Today, some of their usefulness has been replaced by email and the Internet. But many remain beautiful, and offer a lesson in expressing what's important and celebrated in a given culture on the tiniest of canvases. Kids can try sketching some of the stamps they've collected or seen in photos. And Dembowski suggests decorating an envelope related to a given stamp, and then mailing the creation to friends or relatives.

4. Screen time is minimal, and optional. Some kids do hunt for stamps online, and there are collecting apps for Android and Apple devices. But hours spent sifting through a collection of paper stamps connects kids to the physical world. International collecting is exciting, says Moody, because "they're holding something from another part of the world in their hands." Children also can attend stamp shows with their families (the American Philatelic Society website lists dozens around the country each month), and ask neighbors and local businesses for any stamped envelopes they receive and don't need.

5. A stamp collection can be personalized. "This hobby has no rules," Dembowski says. "You can collect whatever you want. So you can focus in on one specific topic, like horses" or another subject that a child loves. "In our electronic age, stamp collecting has much more competition for a child's interest than, say, 50 years ago. But every child has an interest in something," says Rizzo. you put a pile of stamps in front of a child and they start thumbing through them, they will almost always find something that piques their interest."

For parents or teachers seeking to get kids involved, the answer might be as simple as gathering that first batch of stamps and spreading them out on a table.

This article taken from the AZCENTRAL website on the internet.