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Frogtown Philatelist

The Official Journal of the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo

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

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







March, 2020

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	Secretary	John Mann
	Auctioneer	Gene Stutzenstein
	Computer Whiz Kid	John Zwyer
	Website	Dave Plunkett
	Newsletter	John Mann

Where we've been.

February 6

Thirty members braved the bad weather conditions— snowy, slippery roads and the cold for another of Gene's storied auctions. One- hundred-forty-five lots in an hour. "Whew." When he got to the Alzheimer's sheet, he lost his mind. You had to be there.

Thanks to George's friend Lisa, who provided the fruit cake. A few members were a little wobbly afterwards.

Please think about what you would like for programs next year.

February 20

Show preparations. What needs to be done when and who will be doing it. If we do this well, the show will run like a fine Swiss watch. If not, it could be a train wreck.

We prefer the Swiss watch.

There will be the usual three item sell-yourself.

February 28-9

This year's theme is the Bicentennial of Wood County. The show cancel is on the stamps of the cover of the March newsletter. Thanks to Dave Plunkett for the application of the cancel to our covers.

Due to the quick turnaround of the show and the next meeting, there will be no show information until the next newsletter in April.

Where we're going.

March 5

Treasures I found at the show. Bring in your favorite philatelic item you picked up at the show. We will photograph them and project them on the wall. Then it is show-and-tell time.

We will also discuss what went well, what didn't go so well and what we need to do to improve our show for next year. The new location should make for an interesting discussion.

March 19

We are much like all educators out there, always ready with a plan "B." Canada is out (going to May 7) and Atomic Stamps are in (from May 7). Hopefully you won't need Prozac or want to "get bombed" after this one. Our resident NOT nuclear physicist will give it a go.

Forget March Madness!

The real excitement is here with us.



Where in the World is . . .

British Egypt? The history of Egypt under the British lasts from 1882, when it was occupied by British forces during the Anglo-Egyptian War, until 1956, when the last British forces withdrew in accordance with the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of 1954 after the Suez Crisis. The first period of British rule (1882-1914) is often called the "veiled protectorate". During this time the Khedivate of Egypt remained an autonomous province of the Ottoman Empire, and the British occupation had no legal basis but constituted a de facto protectorate over the country. This state of affairs lasted until the Ottoman Empire joined the First World War on the side of the Central Powers in November 1914 and Britain unilaterally declared a protectorate over Egypt. The ruling khedive was deposed and his successor, Hussein Kamel, compelled to declare himself Sultan of Egypt independent of the Ottomans in December 1914.



King Faud.



British Expeditionary Force in North Africa/ Egypt, World War I



British forces overprint used in Egypt in 1936. O.H.H.S., Egypt Official overprint for "On His Highness Service."

The formal protectorate over Egypt did not long outlast the war. It was brought to an end by the Unilateral Declaration of Egyptian Independence on February 28, 1922. Shortly afterwards, Sultan Fuad I declared himself King of Egypt, but the British occupation continued, in accordance with several reserve clauses in the declaration of independence. The situation was normalized in the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936, which granted Britain the right to station troops in Egypt for the defense of the Suez Canal, its link with the Indian Empire. Britain also continued to control the training of the Egyptian Army. During the Second World War (1939-45), Egypt came under attack from Italian Libya on account of the British presence there, although Egypt itself remained neutral until late in the war. After the war Egypt sought to modify the treaty, but it was abrogated in its entirety by an anti-British government in October 1951. After the 1952 coup d'état, the British agreed to withdraw their troops, and by June 1956 had done so. Britain went to war against Egypt over the Suez Canal in late 1956, but with insufficient international support was forced to back down.



The Suez Canal, which over time has been a bone of contention.

March 5, 1512

Gerardus Mercator

Gerardus Mercator (March 5, 1512 - December 2, 1594) was a 16th-century geographer, cosmographer and cartographer from the County of Flanders. He is most renowned for creating the 1569 world map based on a new projection which represented sailing courses of constant bearing (rhumb lines) as straight lines—an innovation that is still employed in nautical charts.

and from his vast correspondence (in six languages) with other scholars, statesmen, travelers, merchants and seamen. Mercator's early maps were in large formats suitable for wall mounting but in the second half of his life, he produced over 100 new regional maps in a smaller format suitable for binding into his Atlas of 1595. This was the first appearance of the word Atlas in reference to a book of maps. However, Mercator used it as a neologism for a treatise (Cosmologia) on the creation, history and description of the universe, not simply a collection of maps.

The large size of what was a wall map meant that it did not find favor for use on board ship but, within a hundred years of its creation, the Mercator projection became the standard for marine charts throughout the world and continues to be so used to the present day. On the other hand, the projection is clearly unsuitable as a description of the land masses on account of its manifest distortion at high latitudes and its use is now deprecated; other projections are more suitable.



Mercator was one of the pioneers of cartography and is widely considered the most notable figure of the school in its golden age (approximately 1570s-1670s). In his own day, he was a notable as maker of globes and scientific instruments. In addition, he had interests in theology, philosophy, history, mathematics and geomagnetism. He was also an accomplished engraver and calligrapher. Unlike other great scholars of the age he travelled little and his knowledge of geography came from his library of over one thousand books and maps, from his visitors



Maps on stamps is a popular area of topical collecting, with Mercator and his maps as a particular point of interest.

March 19, 1932

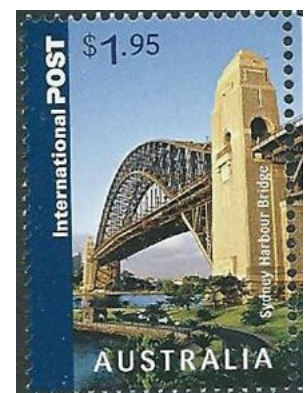
Sydney Harbor Bridge Opens

The Sydney Harbor Bridge is a heritage-listed steel through arch bridge across Sydney Harbor that carries rail, vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic between the Sydney central business district and the North Shore. The view of the bridge, the harbor, and the nearby Sydney Opera House is widely regarded as an iconic image of Sydney, and of Australia itself. The bridge is nicknamed "The Coathanger" because of its arch-based design.

reveal at close quarters the bravery of the workers in tough Depression-era conditions.



Sydney Harbor Bridge under construction



The bridge was formally opened on Saturday, March 19, 1932. The Premier of New South Wales, Jack Lang, was to open the bridge by cutting a ribbon at its southern end. However, just as Lang was about to cut the ribbon, a man in military uniform rode up on a horse, slashing the ribbon with his sword and opening the Sydney Harbor Bridge in the name of the people of New South Wales before the official ceremony began. He was promptly arrested.

The standards of industrial safety during construction were poor by today's standards. Sixteen workers died during construction, but surprisingly only two from falling off the bridge. Several more were injured from unsafe working practices undertaken whilst heating and inserting its rivets, and the deafness experienced by many of the workers in later years was blamed on the project. Henri Mallard between 1930 and 1932 produced hundreds of stills and film footage which

Bridges on stamps is a very popular area of topical collecting. It is safe to say that every country on the planet has a bridge, and most of them have a stamp (or stamps, plural) with a bridge of theirs on it. For that reason, it is easy to find bridges on stamps. Australia has an iconic bridge.

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
OPHS www.ohiopostalhistory.com
APS www.stamps.org
ATA www.americantopicalassn.org
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.



We're on the web!

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

Email: John6125@earthlink.net
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Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/The-Stamp-Collectors-Club-of-Toledo-1372536332845589/>

The Back Page

A correspondent, who has evidently a most praiseworthy thirst for philatelic knowledge, writes to us to advocate for the formation of a Philatelic Society to which all collectors should be able to turn for information. He suggests that members should only be admitted after passing an examination, to be set by the Secretary, and that their names and addresses should then be published, so as to be accessible to all collectors desirous of asking questions. We greatly doubt whether there would be any great number of candidates for admission to such a Society as is suggested above, unless the members were highly paid for the services they undertook, while the Secretary would probably require the salary of a Cabinet Minister at the very least. But we would venture to point out that while the pages of this and other magazines are open to enquirers, the necessity for a Philatelic Information Society does not seem very evident. We do not, of course, profess to be able to answer offhand any questions that may be submitted to us, but we can at all events obtain information upon the great majority of philatelic subjects, and we are always happy to endeavor to do so. We trust that this is thoroughly understood by all our readers. In the case of stamps submitted for examination (we do not mean Novelties, for a sight of which we are always grateful) return postage should be enclosed, and we generally think it is simpler to answer these questions direct: but where the questions are of general interest we shall be glad to publish them, with our answers, and if we can reply to them, or in order to obtain information from others, if we cannot.

This is the Editorial from *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal*, July 30, 1892.

Many things have changed since then, although some remain the same. Nowadays we have many resources from which to obtain philatelic information.

If you subscribe to *Linn's*, there is a service similar to that provide by Stanley Gibbons way back then. Quite often there is an article or articles regarding questions submitted by it's readers, who many times submit the philatelic item in question.

The American Philatelic Society has a vast library and people with tremendous knowledge that can help you.

Philatelic Information, Please

The Toledo/Lucas County Library has an extensive philatelic literature section, most of which was donated by the SCCT.

Our club has enough members with varied philatelic interests that almost any question you may have would probably be answered.

There is a huge amount of information on the internet. The ATA website is a good place to look. Usually you will find what you are looking for quite readily. Sometimes you may be stymied by not knowing what to ask for in your search, which can be problematic.

Is there a comprehensive list of web sites that provide philatelic information? Compiling an all-inclusive list would be a daunting task, almost like generating a list of Ohio-related stamps.

If you know of such a list, please share it with us at our meeting.