



"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

## May, 2019

Vol. 2, #9

Inside this issue:

Where in the world is . . .	2
Catherine the Great	3
Mississippi Steamboat Service	3
Local Show Information	4
The Back Page	4

## Directory

President	Gene Stutzenstein
V.P.	Charles Hablitzel
Treasurer	Cliff Campbell
Secretary	John Mann
Auctioneer	Gene Stutzenstein
Computer Whiz Kid	John Zwyer
Newsletter	John Mann

## Where we've been.

### April 4

Twenty-nine members were on hand for tonight's auction. We went through 135 lots in about an hour and ten minutes. Thanks to Charles for filling in as auctioneer. It is not an easy job in front of our crowd!

### April 18

It was plan "B" tonight, since we did the Junior Ducks last fall. "Plan B" was 25c cover night, with the club archive box of covers dumped out for all to sort through. Judging by the engagement of our members, it was a success. Despite the Stanley Cup, NBA playoffs, and Major League Baseball, we had 18 members turn out. You have to have your priorities!

## Where we're going.

### May 2

We will do our usual three-item sell-it-yourself. The program will be "Stamping the National Parks," a tour of the Parks and their postage stamps.

The guy doing the program has been to many of them. Hopefully, you won't be dumber for looking at it. :) )

### May 16

The annual end-of-the-year auction. This one is different, as the minimum bid is \$5, and members will be allowed to put 10 items up for auction. Please get your lots to Gene by the May 2 meeting, as he will need "lots" of time to get it all organized.

Also coming up is the club picnic June 6. Don't miss it! Also, it is time to get your door prize donations together.



## Where in the World is . . .

Guyana? officially the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, is a country on the northern mainland of South America. It is, however, often considered part of the Caribbean region because of its strong cultural, historical, and political ties with other Anglo-Caribbean countries and the Caribbean Community. Guyana is bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the north, Brazil to the south and southwest, Suriname to the east and Venezuela to the west. With 83,000 sq mi, Guyana is the third-smallest sovereign state on mainland South America after Uruguay and Suriname.



The region known as "the Guianas" consists of the large shield landmass north of the Amazon River and east of the Orinoco River known as the "land of many waters". Originally inhabited by many indigenous groups, Guyana was settled by the Dutch before coming under British control in the late 18th century. It was governed as British Guiana, with a mostly plantation-style economy until the 1950s. It gained independence in 1966, and officially became a republic within the Commonwealth of Nations in 1970. The legacy of British rule is reflected in the country's political administration and diverse population, which includes Indian, African, Amerindian, and multiracial groups.

Guyana is the only South American nation in which English is the official language.

The country can be divided into five natural regions; a narrow and fertile marshy plain along the Atlantic coast (low coastal plain) where most of the population lives; a white sand belt more inland (hilly sand and clay region), containing most of Guyana's mineral deposits; the dense rain forests (Forested Highland Region) in the southern part of the country; the dryer savannah areas in the southwest; and the smallest interior lowlands (interior savannah) consisting mostly of mountains that gradually

rise to the Brazilian border.

Some of Guyana's highest mountains are Mount Ayanganna 6,699 feet, Monte Caburai 4,806 feet and Mount Roraima 9,094 feet - the highest mountain in Guyana) on the Brazil-Guyana-Venezuela tripoint border, part of the Pakaraima range. Mount Roraima and Guyana's table-top mountains (tepui) are said to have been the inspiration for Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's 1912 novel *The Lost World*. There are also many volcanic escarpments and waterfalls, including Kaieteur Falls which is believed to be the largest water drop in the world. North of the Rupununi River lies the Rupununi savannah, south of which lie the Kanuku Mountains.



The four longest rivers are the Essequibo at 628 mi long, the Courentyne River at 450 mi, the Berbice at 370 mi, and the Demerara at 215 mi. The Courentyne river forms the border with Suriname. At the mouth of the Essequibo are several large islands, including the 90 mi wide Shell Beach lies along the northwest coast, which is also a major breeding area for sea turtles (mainly leatherbacks) and other wildlife.



It was issued in limited numbers in British Guiana (now Guyana) in 1856, and only one specimen is now known to exist. It is the only major postage stamp ever issued that is not represented in Britain's Royal Philatelic Collection.



The local climate is tropical and generally hot and humid, though moderated by northeast trade winds along the coast. There are two rainy seasons, the first from May to mid-August, the second from mid-November to mid-January.

Guyana has one of the largest unspoiled rainforests in South America, some parts of which are almost inaccessible by humans.

The diversity of plants supports diverse animal life, recently documented by a biological survey organised by Conservation International. The reportedly clean, unpolluted waters of the Essequibo watershed support a remarkable diversity of fish and aquatic invertebrates, and are home to giant otters, capybaras, and several species of caimans.

On land, large mammals, such as jaguars, tapirs, bush dogs, giant anteaters, and saki monkeys are still common. Over 400 species of birds have been reported from the region, and the reptile and amphibian faunas are similarly rich. The Konashen COCA forests are also home to countless species of insects, arachnids, and other invertebrates, many of which are still undiscovered and unnamed.

**May 2, 1729**

**Catherine the Great**

born Princess Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst (2 May 1729 - 17 November 1796), was Empress of Russia from 1762 until 1796, the country's longest-ruling female leader. She came to power following a *coup d'état* when her husband, Peter III, was overthrown. Under her reign, Russia was revitalized; it grew larger and stronger, and was recognized as one of the great powers of Europe.

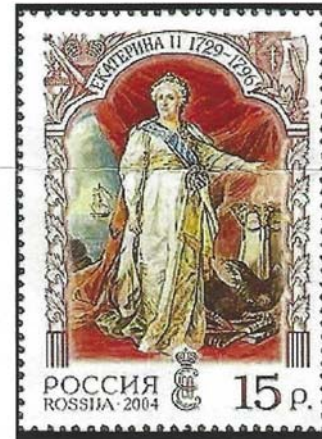
She governed at a time when the Russian Empire was expanding rapidly by conquest and diplomacy.

Catherine reformed the administration of Russian guberniyas, and many new cities and towns were founded on her orders. An admirer of Peter the Great, Catherine continued to modern-

ise Russia along Western European lines. However, military conscription and the economy continued to depend on serfdom, and the increasing demands of the state and private landowners led to increased levels of reliance on serfs. This was one of the chief reasons behind several rebellions, including the large-scale Pugachev's Rebellion of cossacks and peasants.

The period of Catherine the Great's rule, the Catherinian Era, is considered the Golden Age of Russia. The *Manifesto on Freedom of the Nobility*, issued during the short reign of Peter III and confirmed by Catherine, freed Russian nobles from compulsory military or state service. Construction of many mansions of the nobility, in the classical style endorsed by the Empress, changed the face of the country. She enthusiastically supported the ideals of the Enlightenment and is

often regarded as an enlightened despot. As a patron of the arts she presided over the age of the Russian Enlightenment, a period when the Smolny Institute, the first state-financed higher education institution for women in Europe, was established.



**May 16, 1817**

**Mississippi River Steamboat Service Begins**

Steamboats played a major role in the 19th-century development of the Mississippi River and its tributaries by allowing the practical large-scale transport of passengers and freight both up- and down-river. Using steam power, riverboats were developed during that time which could navigate in shallow waters as well as upriver against strong currents. After the development of railroads, passenger traffic gradually switched to this faster form of transportation, but steamboats continued to serve Mississippi River commerce into the early 20th century.



In the 1810s there were 20 boats on the river; by the 1830s there were more than 1200. By the 1820s, with the southern states joining the Union and the land converted to cotton plantations so indicative of the Antebellum South, methods were needed to move the bales of cotton, rice, timber, tobacco and molasses. The steamboat was perfect. America boomed in the age of Jackson. Population moved west, and more farms were established. In the 1820s Steamers were fueled first by wood, then coal, which pushed barges of coal from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. Regular steamboat commerce begun between Pittsburgh and Louisville.

New Orleans or *Orleans*, was the first Mississippi steamboat. Launched in 1811 at Pitts-

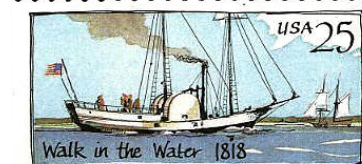
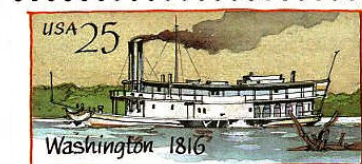
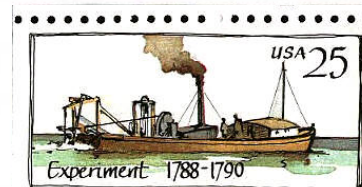
burgh, Pennsylvania for a company organized by Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton, her designer, she was a large, heavy side-wheeler with a deep draft. Her low-pressure Boulton and Watt steam engine operated a complex power train that was also heavy and inefficient.

*Comet* was the second Mississippi steamboat. Launched in 1813 at Pittsburgh for Daniel D. Smith, she was much smaller than the *New Orleans*. With an engine and power train of Daniel French's design and manufacture, the *Comet* was the first Mississippi steamboat to be powered by a light weight and efficient high-pressure engine turning a stern paddle wheel.

*Vesuvius* was the third Mississippi steamboat. Launched in 1814 at Pittsburgh for the company headed by Robert Livingston and Robert Fulton, her designer, she was very similar to the *New Orleans*.

*Enterprise*, or *Enterprize*, was the fourth Mississippi steamboat. Launched in 1814 at Brownsville, Pennsylvania for the Monongahela and Ohio Steam Boat Company, she was a dramatic departure from Fulton's boats. The *Enterprise* - featuring a high-pressure steam engine, a single stern paddle wheel, and shoal draft - proved to be better suited for use on the Mississippi than Fulton's boats. The *Enterprise* clearly demonstrated the suitability of French's design during her epic voyage from New Orleans to Brownsville, a distance of more than 2,000 miles performed against the powerful currents of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

*Washington* was launched in 1816 at Wheeling, West Virginia.



# 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.

May 18, FERNPEX, VFW HALL 2422 West Nine Mile Road, Southfield, MI



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)  
[webmaster@toledostampclub.org](mailto:webmaster@toledostampclub.org)

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

## The Back Page

March, 1944, *Stanley Gibbons Monthly*.

### Don't Overlick Your Hinges

Any trade buyer of stamp collections will tell you, with regret, how often he has to offer a reduced price for an otherwise fine lot of unused stamps because the owner has been too generous in licking his hinges. When using peace-time peelable hinges the aim should be to lick the hinges as lightly as possible, consistent with the hinge sticking to the stamp and to the album page without becoming detached from either. Many people, however, lick not only the stamp hinge, but the gum of the stamp itself, which then firmly attaches itself to the album page in such a way that the stamp cannot possibly be detached without detriment to its mint status — and collectors, and therefore dealers, will not pay full prices for stamps which have either lost part of their gum or have part of the paper of the album page adhering to them.

Collectors who are not able to maneuver their tongues so that only a fine point touches the stamp hinge should provide a substitute in the form of a moistening pad, or small piece of cotton wool which can be dipped in water, squeezed out, and then applied to the gum of the hinge. In peacetime, of course, the Gibbons' Mount Damper will fulfill this role, but unfortunately it is not obtainable now.

Many thousands of pounds worth of stamp value are destroyed annually through the overlicking of hinges, so it pays to be careful.

### A Rare Error.

Collectors of Philatelic literature should look out for the issue of *Mekeel's Weekly* for November 1st, 1943. By a curious freak the printing on the inside of the cover was inverted in copies we have seen.

### Who is he?

Two Irishwomen were looking at one of the new Rowan Hamilton stamps of Eric. "And who would that be?" asked one.

"Some good fella who found out where he could get a pound of tay," said the other. — *Evening Standard*.

Remember the context of the joke, March, 1944.

Then, as now, don't overlick your hinges!

Do you use hinges on mint/unused stamps? How do you determine when to hinge and when to use mounts? Although I do not hinge, if I did, I wouldn't hinge a set of mint stamps that cost more than \$10.00. Will you buy stamps that were previously hinged? I used not to, however I have since changed my mind on that, depending on what it is. Sometimes the premium on unhinged stamps is not worth it. After all, how often do you look at the back of a stamp, especially when attached to an album?