



"Evolving since 1886."

Frogtown Philatelist

The Official Journal of the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo

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

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Quote of the Month

"Halloween was confusing. All my life my parents said, 'Never take candy from strangers.' And then they dressed me up and said, 'Go beg for it.'"

Rita Rudner



Where we've been.

September 1

It is great to get back and see all our friends again after the summer layoff.

A donations/club lot auction was held that consisted of 143 items to bid on. The entire proceeds of the auction went to the coffers of the SCCT. With auctions like this, we can pay the rent for another year.

September 15

Back again, this time we were up against all kinds of football games and a nice weather day. Attendance was down a little from the big auction.

We did the traditional six-item-sell-it-yourself kick-off tonight, a couple of weeks in delay. We all had an enjoyable evening.

Where we're going.

October 6

Philatelic Rummage sale—bring in your surplus stamp "stuff" to buy, sell, or trade. We will do the normal three-item sell-it-yourself tonight as well.



October 20

Please drag your children or grandchildren (or great-grandchildren!) with you to the meeting tonight. We will have our traditional cider and doughnut meeting. All kids like cider and doughnuts! And we will have other free stuff for the kids, as well as something (we hope!) to keep them occupied.

It's better than fentanyl disguised as candy!



Topic of month: Hippopotomus

ATA listing: Animals—Hippopotamus, List id # 324, # of items 284

Hippos differ from all other large land mammals as they are semiaquatic, spending their days in lakes and rivers. They require habitat with enough water to submerge themselves in and which has plenty of grass nearby. When bodies of water feature firm, smooth, sloping beaches, larger numbers of hippos may congregate. Male hippos may



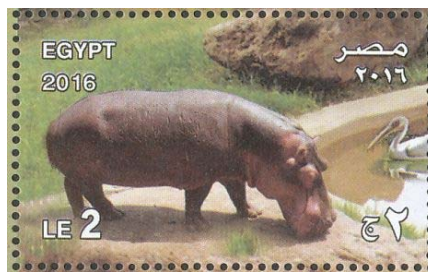
also be found in very small numbers in rapid waters in rocky gorges. Hippos mostly live in freshwater habitats; however, populations in West Africa mostly inhabit estuarine waters and may even be found out at sea.



Hippos spend most the day in water to stay cool and hydrated. Just before night begins, they leave the water to feed on land. Like most herbivores, hippos will consume a variety of plants if presented with them in captivity, but their diet in nature consists almost entirely of grass, with only

minimal consumption of aquatic plants. A hippo will eat around 88 lb of grass in a night while traveling 1.9-3.1 miles. They typically return to the water before dawn. On occasion, hippos have been filmed eating carrion, usually near the water. There are other reports of meat-eating and even cannibalism and predation.

The stomach anatomy of a hippo is not suited to carnivory, and meat-eating is likely caused by aberrant behavior or nutritional



stress. The hippo is considered to be extremely aggressive and has frequently been reported charging and attacking boats. Small boats can easily be capsized by hippos and passengers can be injured or killed by the animals, or drown in the water. In one 2014 case in Niger, a boat was capsized by a hippo and 13 people were killed. Hippos will often



raid farm crops if the opportunity arises, and humans may come into conflict with them on these occasions. These encounters can be fatal to either humans or hippos.



If you like hippopotamus, you can visit two of them at the Toledo Zoo. Or you can collect them on stamps.

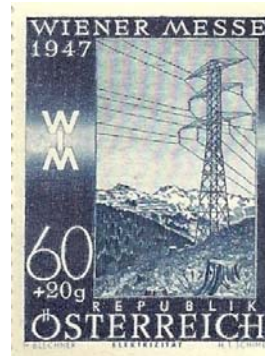


October 6, 1846

George Westinghouse

George Westinghouse Jr. (October 6, 1846 - March 12, 1914) was an American entrepreneur and engineer based in Pennsylvania who created the railway air brake and was a pioneer of the electrical industry, receiving his first patent at the age of 19. Westinghouse saw the potential of using alternating current for electric power distribution in the early 1880s and put all his resources into developing and marketing it.

This put Westinghouse's business in direct competition with Thomas Edison, who marketed direct current for electric power distribution.



October 20, 1911

Roald Amundsen sets out/race to North Pole



The party of five, led by Amundsen, became the first to suc-

cessfully reach the South Pole on 14 December 1911. the first explorers verified to have reached the North Pole. Amundsen disappeared in June 1928 while flying on a rescue mission for the airship *Italia* in the Arctic. The search for his remains, which have not been found, was called off in September of that year.

Born in Borge, Østfold, Norway, Amundsen began his career as a polar explorer as first mate on Adrien de Gerlache's Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-1899. From 1903 to 1906, he led the first expedition to successfully traverse the Northwest Passage on the sloop *Gjøa*. In 1909, Amundsen began planning for a South Pole expedition. He left Norway in June 1910 on the ship *Fram* and reached Antarctica in January 1911. His party established a camp at the Bay of Whales and a series of supply depots on the Barrier (now known as the Ross Ice Shelf) before setting out for the pole in October.

Following a failed attempt in 1918 to reach the North Pole by traversing the Northeast Passage on the ship *Maud*, Amundsen began planning for an aerial expedition instead. On 12 May 1926, Amundsen and 15 other men in the airship *Norge* became



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.americantopical.org
USSS www.usstamps.org
WOPA www.wopa-plus.com
www.hipstamp.com
www.ebay.com (search for anything/what you are looking for, category/drop down to stamps). Click search.
USPS - has a website, just Google it. (Like all things government, it isn't all that easy to navigate.)

Local Shows

Blue Ribbon Show, Third Sunday, 9:30-3:30. St. Clement's Hall, 3030 Tremainsville Rd., Toledo.
Oct 14 (10am to 5pm) Oct 15 (10am to 4pm) Sokol Center, 23600 West Warren Rd., Dearborn Heights. Rummage sale. Stamps, coins, books, baseball cards & etc. MOTOPEX Motor City Stamp & Cover Club
Nov 4 (10am to 5pm) Nov 5 (10am to 4pm) AAPEX Ann Arbor Stamp Club, back at the Washtenaw community college. 4800 E. Huron River Drive, Ann Arbor.



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
webmaster@toledostampclub.org

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

The Back Page

16 surprising facts about US Post Office, continued

Continued from last month: *How the Post Office Created America.*

6. The Postmaster General used to be in the line of succession to the Presidency. President Jackson also decided that the Postmaster General should sit in the Cabinet, thereby putting the office on the same level as the Secretaries of War, Treasury and State—and putting the PG in contention to be the Commander-in-Chief.

True, the Postmaster General was last in line, but that still put him or her in a heartbeat, or dozen, away. The Postmaster General was finally removed from the Cabinet and from succession in 1971.

7. Until the mid 19th century, recipients-not senders-usually had to pay for postage on the letters they received. As a result, people tended to refuse so many letters in order to escape paying for them, which caused the post office to spend an inordinate of time returning mail to senders. Postage stamps-which were pre-paid were introduced in America in 1847 and eliminated this problem.

8. The U.S. Mail was the original enabler of trolls. In the 19th and

early 20th centuries, insulting "vinegar" or "poison" valentines were a popular trend in America (and England, by the way). These cards featured a male or female caricature of popular stereotypes like a miser or a spinster, and the drawing was accompanied by mean-spirited verse. Here's one sample: "Hey lover boy, the place for you/is home upon the shelf/'cause the only one who'd kiss you/is a jackass like yourself."

9. While the Pony Express did deliver mail, it was never a part of the Post Office Department. Contrary to popular belief, the rugged Pony Express was a trailblazing mail and private service that took on the difficult task of bringing mail through the Wild West before the U.S. Post Office Department got there. The Express was in business for a year-and-a-half, from April 3, 1860, to October 24, 1861. Scrappy riders-"orphans preferred," a help-wanted ad stated-ferried letters from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, galloping through the Great Plains, the Rockies and the Sierras.

10. Everyone had to go to the post

office to get mail-until the Civil War helped change one man's mind. In 1863, Free City Delivery-i.e., free delivery of mail to your home-was first launched in Cleveland. Joseph Briggs, a postal clerk in that Ohio city, is said to have come up with the idea over the previous winter when he saw so many women customers who were forced to wait in long lines at the post office, freezing and fretting, since the only way to get news of their loved ones fighting was via the mail. His Free City Delivery was such a success that it quickly came to other cities before becoming a national norm. What's more, Civil War veterans got dibs on applying for the newly-created mail carrier jobs. One other postal innovation prompted by the Civil War: money orders, so that Union soldiers could send their money home safely.

To be continued next month.

