



Frogtown Philatelist

The Official Journal of the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo

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

www.toledostampclub.org

"Evolving since 1886."








September, 2018

Vol. 2, #1

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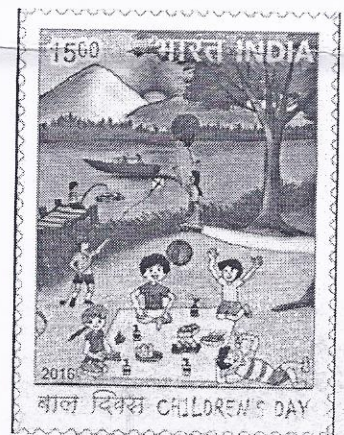
Where we've been.

The Picnic

Thirty-four were on hand for our annual season-ending picnic, held on the anniversary of the D-Day invasion, June 6. Among those in attendance were the world famous quadruplets, who had a great time at the park. Thanks to Cliff and Marcia for the great job on baking all that chicken! Also to Charles and Gene for

the soda pop, eating utensils, set-up and etc. We also appreciate those who donated door prizes and to those who helped with organizing the food and the putting it away and cleanup. The weather was terrific, and a good time was had by all.

It won't be long and we will be back for another stamp collecting season.



Where we're going.

September 6

A six item sell-it-yourself will kick off the 2018-19 SCCT season. Don't miss it!

The 2018-19 calendar was included with the June newsletter, which is a first. We never had it firmed up this soon. If you lost yours, we will have copies at our meetings. Please note the September 29th one day show at our meeting room. We want to try something new. It will be the prelude to the national October Stamp Collecting Month. Please attend to make it a success.

September 20

Bring in your favorite fictional characters on stamps/covers. There are a bazillion out there, so you definitely have some in your collection. No excuses! We will put them on the wall for all to see. Should be fun.

We will need to enlist John Zwyer to bring in his digital camera, and don't forget the projector!

September 29

This will be our inaugural fall one-day Saturday show. It will be held at our meeting place, the Masonic in Perrysburg. Please come out and support our club and patronize our dealer friends. Let's make this a success that we can build on for the future.

It looks like we are going back to opening our February exhibition to non-club members, and raising the frame fee to \$5 for all frames. More on this at the Sept. 6 meeting.

Where in the World is . . .

Ecuador? Officially the **Republic of Ecuador** (Spanish: *República del Ecuador*, which literally translates as "Republic of the Equator"; is a representative democratic republic in northwestern South America, bordered by Colombia on the north, Peru on the east and south, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. Ecuador also includes the Galápagos Islands in the Pacific, about 620 miles west of the mainland. The capital city is Quito, while the largest city is Guayaquil.

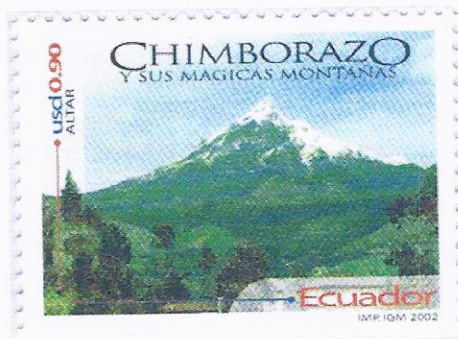
There is great variety in the climate, largely determined by altitude. It is mild year-round in the mountain valleys, with a humid subtropical climate in coastal areas and rainforest in lowlands. The Pacific coastal area has a tropical climate with a severe rainy season. The climate in the Andean highlands is temperate and relatively dry, and the Amazon basin on the eastern side of the mountains shares the climate of other rainforest zones.

Because of its location at the equator, Ecuador experiences little variation in daylight hours during the course of a year. Both sunrise and sunset occur each day at the two six o'clock hours.

The Andes is the *watershed divisor* between the Amazon watershed, which runs to the east, and the Pacific, including the north-south rivers Mataje, Santiago, Esmeraldas, Chone, Guayas, Jubones, and Puyango-Tumbes.

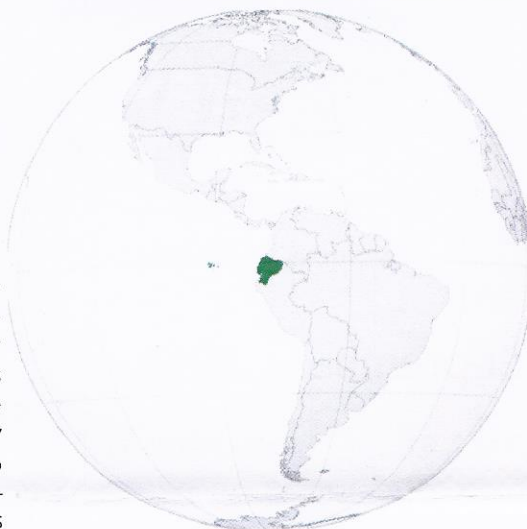


Almost all of the rivers in Ecuador form in the La Sierra region and flow east toward the Amazon River or west toward the Pacific Ocean. The rivers rise from snowmelt at the edges of the snowcapped peaks or from the abundant precipitation that falls at higher elevations. In the La Sierra region, the streams and rivers are narrow and flow rapidly over precipitous slopes. Rivers may slow and widen as they cross the *hoyas* yet become rapid again as they flow from the heights of the Andes to the lower elevations of the other regions. The highland rivers broaden as they enter the more level areas of the Costa and the Oriente.



Ecuador has 1,600 bird species (15% of the world's known bird species) in the continental area and 38 more endemic in the Galápagos. In addition to over 16,000 species of plants, the country has 106 endemic reptiles, 138 endemic amphibians, and 6,000 species of butterfly. Ecuador has the first constitution to recognize the rights of nature. Current protected areas include 11 national parks, 10 wildlife refuges, 9 ecological reserves, and other areas.

What is now Ecuador was home to a variety of Amerindian groups that were gradually incorporated into the Inca Empire during the 15th century. The territory was colonized by Spain during the 16th century, achieving independence in 1820 as part of Gran Colombia, from which it emerged as its own sovereign state in 1830. The legacy of both empires is reflected in Ecuador's ethnically diverse population, with most of its 16.4 million people being mestizos, followed by large minorities of European, Amerindian, and African descendants. Spanish is the official language and is spoken by



a majority of the population, though 13 Amerindian languages are also recognized, including Quichua and Shuar.



Ecuador is a middle-income country, with a developing economy that is highly dependent on commodities, namely petroleum and agricultural products.



September 6, 1620

The Mayflower Departs Plymouth, England

The *Mayflower* was an English ship that famously transported the first English Puritans, known today as the Pilgrims, from Plymouth, England to the New World in 1620. There were 102 passengers, and the crew is estimated to have been about 30, but the exact number is unknown. This voyage has become a cultural icon in the history of the United States, with its story of death and survival in the harsh New England winter environment. Approximately 65 passengers embarked the *Mayflower* in the middle of July 1620 at its home port at Rotherhithe, Surrey, on the River Thames. The ship then proceeded down the Thames into the English Channel and then on to the south coast of England to anchor at Southampton Water. The *Mayflower* waited there for a rendezvous on July 22 with the *Speedwell*. *Speedwell* was coming from Holland with English separatist Puritans, members of the Leiden congregation who had been living in Holland to escape religious persecution in England.

The two ships set sail for America around August 5, but the *Speed-*



well sprang a leak shortly after, and the two ships were brought into Dartmouth for repairs. They made a new start after the repairs, and they were more than 200 miles beyond Land's End at the southwestern tip of England when *Speedwell* sprang another leak. It was now early September, and they had no choice but to abandon the *Speedwell* and make a determination on her passengers. This was a dire event, as the ship had wasted vital funds and was considered very important to the future success of their settlement in America. Both ships returned to Plymouth, where some of the *Speedwell* passengers joined the *Mayflower* and others returned to Holland. The *Mayflower* then continued on her voyage to America, and the *Speedwell* was

sold soon afterwards. In early September, western gales began to make the North Atlantic a dangerous place for sailing. The *Mayflower's* provisions were already quite low when departing Southampton, and they became lower still by delays of more than a month. The passengers had been on board the ship for this entire time, and they were quite worn out and in no condition for a very taxing, lengthy Atlantic journey cooped up in cramped spaces in a small ship. But the *Mayflower* sailed from Plymouth on September 6, 1620 with what Bradford called "a prosperous wind".

Aboard the *Mayflower* were many stores that supplied the pilgrims with the essentials needed for their journey and future lives. It is assumed that they carried tools and weapons, including cannon, shot, and gunpowder, as well as some live animals, including dogs, sheep, goats, and poultry. Horses and cattle came later. The ship also carried two boats: a long boat and a "shallop", a 21-foot boat powered by oars or sails. She also carried 12 artillery pieces (eight minions and four sakers), as the Pilgrims feared that they might need to defend themselves against enemy European forces, as well as the natives.

September 20, 1917

Red Auerbach



Arnold Jacob "Red" Auerbach (September 20, 1917 – October 28, 2006) Auerbach is remembered as a pioneer of modern basketball, as coach of the Boston Celtics, redefining basketball as a game dominated by team play and defense and for introducing the fast break as a potent offensive weapon. He

groomed many players who went on to be inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame.

After he retired from coaching, he served as president and front office executive of the Celtics until his death. As a coach, he won 938 games (a record at his retirement) and nine National Basketball Association (NBA) championships in ten years (a number surpassed only by Phil Jackson, who won 11 in twenty years). As general manager and team president of the Celtics, he won an additional seven NBA titles, for a grand total of 16 in a span of 29 years,

making him one of the most successful team officials in the history of North American professional sports.

In 1967, the NBA Coach of the Year award, which he had won in 1965, was named the "Red Auerbach Trophy", and Auerbach was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1969. In 1980, he was named the greatest coach in the history of the NBA by the Professional Basketball Writers Association of America, and was NBA Executive of the Year in 1980. In addition, Auerbach was voted one of the NBA 10 Greatest Coaches in history, was inducted into the National Jewish Sports Hall of Fame, and is honored with a retired number 2 jersey in the TD Garden, the home of the Boston Celtics.

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

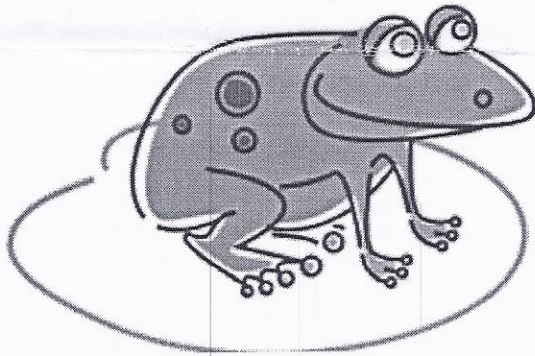
Blue Ribbon Show, Third Sunday, 9:30-3:30. St. Clement's Hall, 3030 Tremainsville Rd., Toledo.

September 29, SCCT Septoberfest. One day only, Saturday. 10-5. Come out and support our club. Let's make our first fall show a success.

September 8 Pontiac Stamp Club, 5740 Williams Lake Rd., Waterford, MI. 10-4.

Down (UP?) the road:

November 3-4. AAPEX, our friends from Ann Arbor are back again. Put it on your calendar now.



Contact Us!

SCCT

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Anything for the newsletter?

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We're on the web!

www.toledostampclub.org

The Back Page

Editorial, *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, August 31, 1894: Among the advantages claimed for philately, that of teaching, or rather of leading to the study of, other more practically useful subjects has frequently been insisted upon. It is of course easy for those unfortunate persons who are still walking in the outer darkness of non-philatelism, to argue that if the time we spend over our stamps were devoted to the study of *Mangnall's Questions*, *The Child's Guide to Knowledge*, and other similarly interesting and instructive works, we should learn a great deal more about things in general than stamps will ever teach us; but it is not the point. Young persons — and indeed this peculiarity is not confined to *young* persons — do not always take kindly to the direct acquisition of useful knowledge; besides, the works to which we have alluded are just a little

dry to some tastes, and are not entirely suited for holiday reading; stamps on the other hand, are ever a joy to the collector, and what we can truly claim is that in studying and arranging our stamps, as a pleasure and amusement, we unconsciously pick up facts, geographical, historical, statistical, and other, which we might not otherwise have acquired, and which stick to us the more closely perhaps from the unconscious manner in which we gathered them.

When you stop and think about it, we acquire massive amounts of knowledge through our hobby. If you specialize in a country (it doesn't matter which one(s), you pick up history, geography, biography and science of the country (ies) you collect. If you collect topically, you can't help picking up detailed knowledge of whatever it is you are collecting.

Philately & Knowledge

I began assembling a small exhibit for display at the local Perrysburg library. Since the exhibit will be installed in October, the topic was Halloween. In a short time, I discovered that there is a massive amount of Halloween associated stamps and covers out there. What do you associate with Halloween? Jack-o'-lanterns, ghosts, witches and thanks to Orson Welles, space invaders. Horror stories and movies are definitely a part of Halloween, many of which are derivatives of folklore, myths and legends. There were (are) many authors of note who wrote horror stories, including: Washington Irving, Edgar Allen Poe (a particularly warped soul), Bram Stoker, H.G. Wells, Ray Bradbury and Steven King. There are place-names with post office cancels associated with Halloween as well.

The selection, acquisition and organization of the Halloween-themed stamps and covers has infused me with a knowledge that I otherwise would have not learned. It just goes to show that philately is education's best friend.