



In an effort to promote philatelic exhibiting amongst our membership, The Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo is sponsoring one or more frames consisting of “one-page-per-person” featuring a topic to be announced. This year each member may contribute a page that philatelically represents something to do with the letter “D”.

It is our hope that we shall see some ingenious representations and that this project will generate renewed interest in exhibiting by our members.

There is no charge for entries, and no awards will be given. It is designed only to be in good fun and a way to get our members’ toes in the door of exhibiting, if even in a small way.

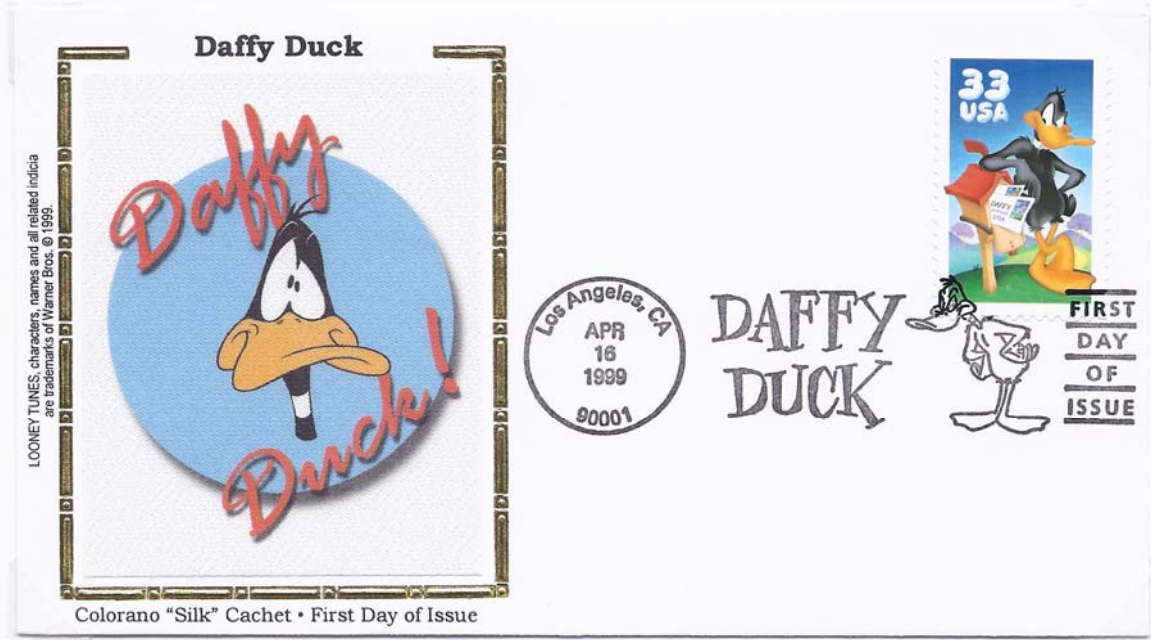
There is no stated format for page color, layout, fonts, or content, etc. – use your imagination and design your own page.

Build your exhibit on a heavy weight (100/110# - to stand up in the frame) sheet and submit to the club president by February 18, 2016.

Anyone needing assistance please feel free to contact a club officer or other knowledgeable philatelist.

Each year the show committee shall select another topic – letter, color, whatever, etc. to be the topic of the year. Suggestions are always considered.

# D IS FOR DAFFY DUCK





## Is for Danzig

Looking for an interesting area to collect?

**The City of Danzig** (Polish: *Gdansk*) dates to the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Situated near the mouth of the Vistula River, it has been a trading port for centuries, and has been battled over by Poland, Germany and their allies. A fortress dating to 980 is the earliest known. Teutonic Knights take over governing in 1308. In 1358 Danzig joined the Hanseatic League, a medieval commercial consortium trading around the Baltic. In 1457 the Polish King Casimir IV bestowed autonomy from Poland and the city prospered. Russia besieged the city in 1734. It was annexed by Prussia in 1793, and declared a semi-independent free city from 1807-1814 by Napoleon. After France's defeat the city became part of Prussia from 1815. The city became part of the German Empire in 1871.

**The Free City of Danzig** was a semi-autonomous city-state that existed between 1920 and 1939 consisting of the Baltic Sea port of Danzig and over 200 towns and villages surrounding it. Created in 1920 in accordance with terms of the Treaty of Versailles, it was nominally ceded to Poland, yet still under the control of the League of Nations. It was taken back by Hitler in the first shots of WWII. After WWII it became part of Poland once again.

### Modern Postal History

From 1793 to 1920 Danzig was part of Germany in one form or another. In 1920, since 98 percent of the population of the city was German, the post office was run by Germans, and stamps of Germany overprinted "Danzig" were used. From 1934 a Polish post-office ran consecutively. On September 1, 1939, Germany attacked Poland, starting WWII. The first shots of the war came from a bombardment of Polish forces at Danzig from a German battleship. Infantry was landed and after a week of fighting took the city when the defenders ran out of ammunition. All the workers at the Polish post office were killed defending it.



First Issue  
with German  
overprint



3 medieval buildings: Milk Can Tower, Frauentor, Krantor



The Inflation  
hit Danzig as it  
did Germany



Hanseatic  
Trading Ship



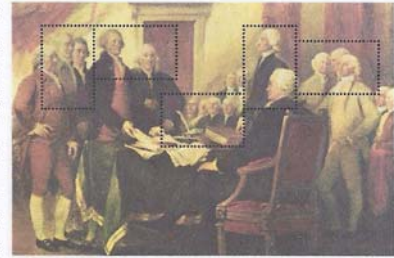
Early Air Mail – Note "Frei Stadt Danzig"



Return of Danzig  
to Germany



The **United States Declaration of Independence** was adopted by the Second Continental Congress meeting at the Pennsylvania State House (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776, which announced that the thirteen American colonies, then at war with the Kingdom of Great Britain, regarded themselves as thirteen independent sovereign states which would found a new nation – the United States of America. John Adams was a leader in pushing for independence, which was passed on July 2, 1776 with no opposing vote cast. A committee of five had already drafted the formal declaration, to be ready when Congress voted on independence. The committee selected Thomas Jefferson to compose the original draft of the document, which Congress would edit to produce the final version. The Declaration was ultimately a formal explanation of why Congress had voted to declare independence from Great Britain, more than a year after the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The next day, Adams wrote to his wife Abigail: "The Second Day of July 1776, will be the most memorable Epoque, in the History of America." But Independence Day is actually celebrated on July 4, the date that the Declaration of Independence was approved.



The Declaration of Independence, 4 July 1776 at Philadelphia  
From a Painting by John Trumbull

After ratifying the text on July 4, 1776 Congress issued the Declaration of Independence in several forms. It was initially published as the printed Dunlap broadside that was widely distributed and read to the public. Jefferson's original draft, complete with changes made by John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, and Jefferson's notes of changes made by Congress, are preserved at the Library of Congress. The best-known version of the Declaration is a signed copy that is displayed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., and which is popularly regarded as the official document. This engrossed copy was ordered by Congress on July 19, 1776 and signed primarily on August 2, 1776.

**The United has produced 12 stamps commemorating the Declaration of Independence.**

The first, shown top right below, was issued in 1869 as part of the first set of pictorial issues of the United States Post Office. Printed by the National Bank Note Company the 24 cent stamp was issued in plates of 100 subjects on hard wove paper and perforated 12.



The second, shown upper left, was issued May 10, 1926 in four panes of 50 on plates of 200 perforated 11. It was designed by Clair Aubrey Huston for the Sesquicentennial Exposition in Philadelphia.

The third, shown lower right, was issued July 4, 1974. Designed by Frank P. Conley the stamp was part of a four stamp Bicentennial Era set honoring the First Continental Congress. Printed on the Giori press there were plates of 200 subjects divided into panes of 50 perforated 11.



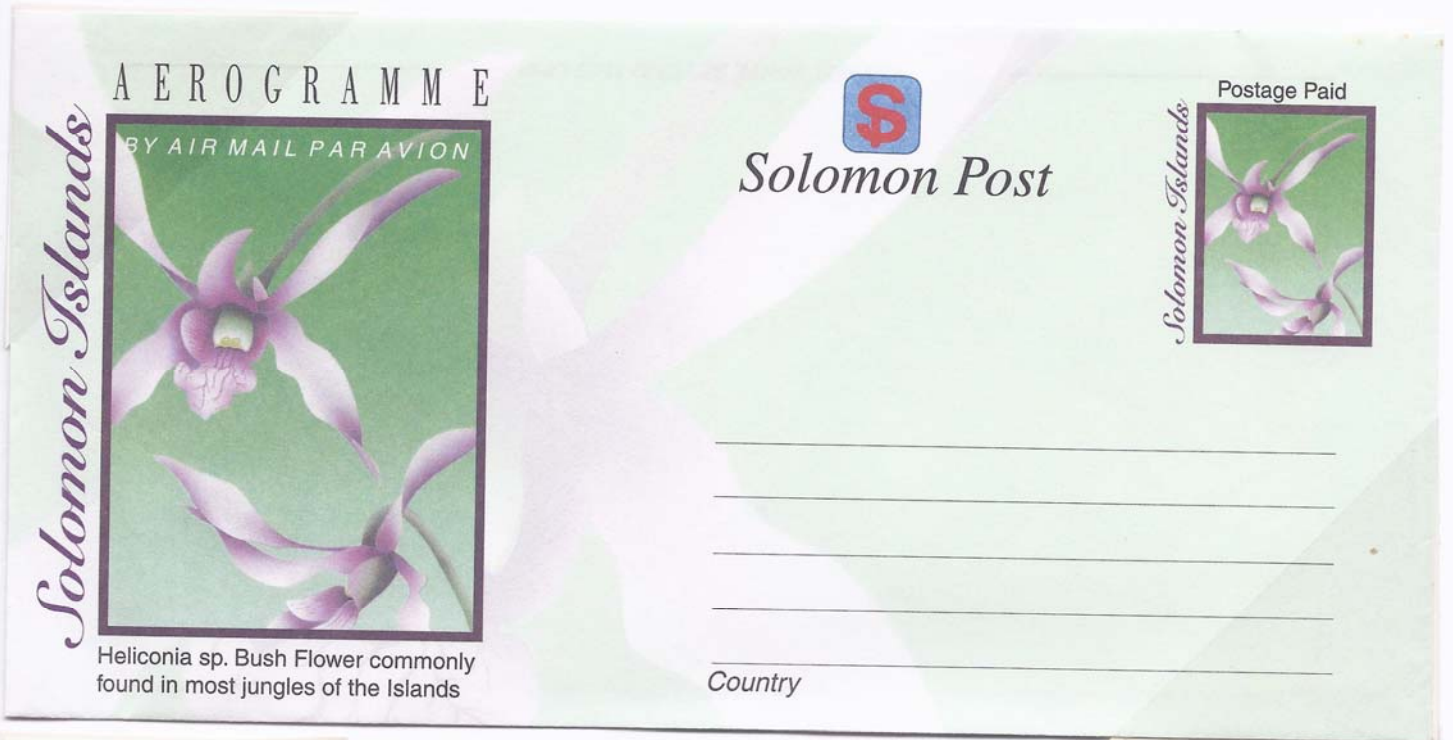
Stamps four to eight were a 13 cent denomination and included in a souvenir sheet, a reduced image of which is pictured upper right. The souvenir sheet was one of four issued May 29, 1976 depicting scenes from the American Revolution designed by Vincent Hoffman and lithographed in plates of 30 with six panes of five each.



Stamps nine to twelve, were issued as a four stamp set. Shown lower left and designed by Vincent Hoffman based on a painting by John Trumbull which is displayed in the rotunda of the capital. Printed Photogravure on an Andreotti press, in plates of 200 in four panes of 50. The left panes contain ten sets of four with five each of the left two stamps. The right panes ten sets of four with five

# D is for Dendrobium Debacle

The Solomon Islands in 1999 issued two aerogramme envelopes having a flower cachet and matching postage indicum, one of an orchid (*Dendrobium gouldii*) and one of a *Heliconia* spike. However, in error, the labels were reversed, so the *Heliconia* spike is labeled *Dendrobium*, and vice-versa, creating our double "D" page.



AEROGramme

BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION



*Heliconia* sp. Bush Flower commonly found in most jungles of the Islands



Solomon Post

Postage Paid



Country



AEROGramme

BY AIR MAIL PAR AVION

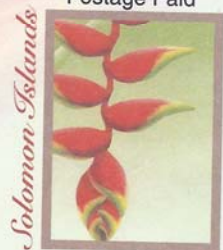


*Dendrobium gouldii* : a showy Orchid Flower, a most obvious and decorative of Solomon Islands wildflowers



Solomon Post

Postage Paid



Country



DEER



# Delaware

*Endless Discoveries™*



Delaware is located in the Mid-Atlantic area and is bordered to the south and west by Maryland, to the north by Pennsylvania, and to the east by New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean. The state takes its name from Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr, an English nobleman and Virginia's first colonial governor. It is the second smallest measuring 96 miles long and ranges from 9 miles to 35 miles across, totaling 1,954 square miles. It is the sixth least populous state, but the sixth most densely populated. Delaware's three counties is the lowest number of any state. Before its coastline was explored by Europeans in the 16th century, Delaware was inhabited by several groups of Native Americans, including the Lenape in the north and Nanticoke in the south. It was initially colonized by Dutch traders at Zwaanendael, near the present town of Lewes, in 1631. Delaware was one of the 13 colonies participating in the American Revolution. On December 7, 1787, Delaware became the first state to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and has since been known as "The First State".

Since 1938 several stamps have been issued by the United States Postal Service which are highlighted below.



The 300th anniversary of the first American colony of Swedes and Finns was marked by a 3-cent red violet stamp issued on June 27, 1938. The colony, known as New Sweden, was established near present-day Wilmington, Delaware. The Kingdom of Sweden was a European power with expansionist goals in the seventeenth century. It included Finland and much of the rest of Scandinavia. A painting by Stanley M. Arthurs depicting the landing of the first Swedish and Finnish settlers in America inspired the stamp's vignette. Flat plate printed in plates of 192 in four panes of 48 each. Perforated 11.

The 13-cent Delaware State Flag, issued February 23, 1976, is hence the first stamp on the pane of fifty state flags, appearing in the upper left corner of the pane. The state flag of Delaware was adopted on July 24, 1913. A field of colonial blue is the setting for a buff-colored diamond within which the coat-of-arms of the state is displayed. Beneath the diamond and the coat-of-arms is the date of ratification, December 7, 1787. The stamp was designed by Walt Reed and was printed photogravure in plates of 200 and split in to panes of 50 perforated 11.



A second stamp featuring the state's flag was issued June 14, 2008. The stamp was designed by Howard Paine and printed photogravure by the American Packaging Corporation for Sennett Security Products. They are serpentine die cut 11 vertically.



On April 14, 1982 a set of stamps was issued featuring the state bird and flower of each of the 50 states. Delaware's state bird, the blue hen, and state flower, the peach blossom were featured on a 20-cent stamp. Designed by Arthur and Alan Singer the stamp was printed photogravure on plates of 200 subjects cut into panes of 50.

On December 7, 1787, Delaware became the first state to ratify the U.S. Constitution and thus the first state of the United States of America. The 22-cent Delaware Statehood stamp was issued July 4, 1987. The coat-of-arms of the state—depicting early occupational symbols for shipping, farming, hunting, and cattle ranching—is displayed.



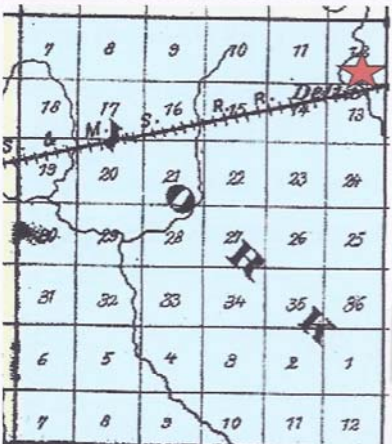
Richard Sheaff designed the stamp which was printed in plates of 200 and cut into panes of 50 by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing J.W. Ferguson and Sons. The stamp was lithographed & engraved, photogravure and perforated 11.

On April 4, 2002, The 34-cent Delaware Greetings from America set was issued by the postal service. Richard Sheaff designed the stamp which was printed photogravure in plates of 100 and cut into panes of 50 by the American Packaging Corporation for Sennett Security Products. They are serpentine die cut 10 1/2 and self adhesive. The design shows a beach scene in the foreground and a historical building in the background.

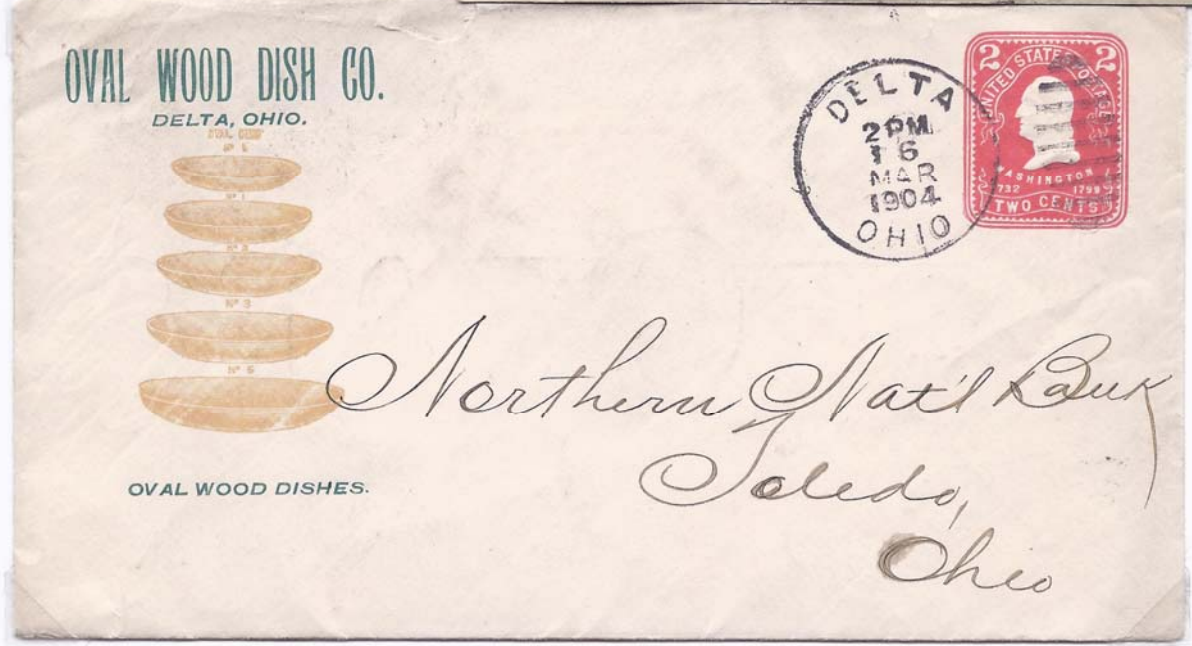
On October 25, 2002 the same series was issued with a 37-cent denomination.



Village of  
**Delta** OHIO  
 Discover the Difference



**Delta** - The first settlement at Delta was made in the 1834 and is located in the south central part of section 12 and the north central part of section 13 in York Township. A post office called Delta opened **August 25, 1837** and William Meeker was the first postmaster. The Delta Post Office is still in operation. The village was incorporated about 1863.







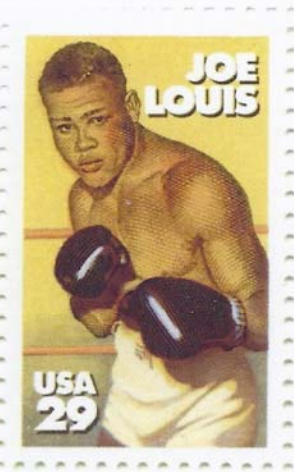
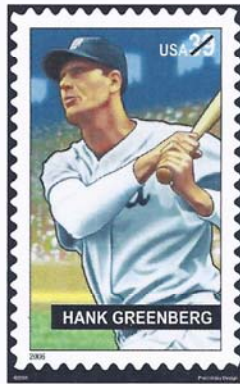
The 4-cent Dental Health Commemorative postage stamp was issued through the New York, New York post office, on September 14, 1959, during the centennial meeting of the American Dental Association.

Designed by Charles Henry Carter, the stamp was printed by the rotary process, electric-eye perforated and issued in panes of fifty stamps each. An initial printing of 120 million stamps was authorized.

Reference:  
Postal Bulletin  
August 6, 1959).

# DETROIT

City of Champions





**Detroit** is the most largest city in the state of Michigan, the largest city on the United States–Canada border, and the seat of Wayne County. Detroit had a 2016 estimated population of 672,795, making it the 23rd-most populous city in the United States. The metropolitan area, known as Metro Detroit, is home to 4.3 million people, making it the second-largest in the Midwest after Chicago.

Detroit is a major port on the Detroit River. The Detroit Metropolitan Airport is among the most important hubs in the United States. The City of Detroit anchors the third-largest economic region in the Midwest, behind Chicago and Minneapolis, and the 14th-largest in the United States. Detroit and its neighboring Canadian city Windsor are connected through a tunnel and the Ambassador Bridge, the busiest international crossing in North America. Detroit is best known as the center of the U.S. automobile industry, and the "Big Three" auto manufacturers General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler are all headquartered in Metro Detroit.

Detroit was founded on July 24, 1701 by the French explorer and adventurer Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac and a party of settlers. During the 19th century, it became an important industrial hub at the center of the Great Lakes region. With expansion of the auto industry in the early 20th century, the city and its suburbs experienced rapid growth, and by the 1940s, the city had become the fourth-largest in the country. However, due to industrial restructuring, the loss of jobs in the auto industry, and rapid suburbanization, Detroit lost considerable population from the late 20th century to the present. Since reaching a peak of 1.85 million at the 1950 census, Detroit's population has declined by more than 60 percent. In 2013, Detroit became the largest U.S. city to file for bankruptcy, which it successfully exited in December 2014, when the city government regained control of Detroit's finances.

Detroit's diverse culture has had both local and international influence, particularly in music, with the city giving rise to the genres of Motown and techno, and playing an important role in the development of jazz, hip-hop, rock, and punk music. The erstwhile rapid growth of Detroit left a globally unique stock of architectural monuments and historic places of the first half of the 20th century, and since the 2000s conservation efforts managed to save many architectural pieces and allowed several large-scale revitalizations, including the restoration of several historic theatres and entertainment venues, high-rise renovations, new sports stadiums, and a riverfront revitalization project. More recently, the population of Downtown Detroit, Midtown Detroit, and various other neighborhoods has increased. In 2015, Detroit was named a "City of Design" by UNESCO, the first U.S. city to receive that designation.

On July 24, 1951 The United States Post Office issued a 3 cent commemorative stamp honoring the 250th anniversary of the landing of explorer Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac's landing at the site of Detroit. The stamp's central design depicts Detroit's skyline as it appeared in 1951 and the landing of Cadillac at Detroit in 1701. In the upper left corner in dark Gothic is "US Postage." The denomination "3c" appears in the lower left corner in dark Gothic. Stretching across the bottom is "The Landing of Cadillac at Detroit, 1701-1951" in whiteface Gothic.

The stamp was printed by the rotary process, electric-eye perforated, and issued in panes of fifty stamps each. The printing of 110 million copies of this stamp was authorized.





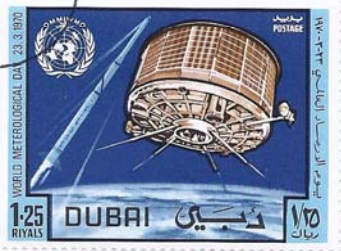
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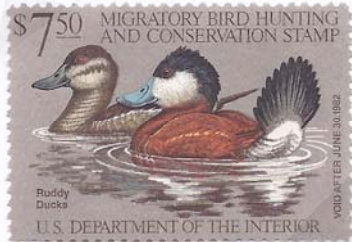
## Deutschland

One of the most interesting countries for stamp collectors is Germany. Starting with over a dozen independent principalities each issuing its own stamps, these united into an Empire in 1871 under a monarch, with colonies around the world, including China, and post offices in Africa. The First World War saw German occupation issues for several European neighbors and Allied occupation issues for German colonies. Post war issues include Belgian and French occupation stamps for Germany. The incredible inflation story is told on Weimar Republic stamps, peaking at 50 Billion marks. World War II occupations were more numerous, and military mail even more widespread. Post war local stamps, and occupation issues are ubiquitous. A whole new country – The Democratic Republic of Germany – East Germany or DDR came into existence. There are semi-postals, air mails, varieties, forgeries, zeppelin mail and much more to be found and studied. The Germany Philatelic Society exists to foster the study of all German material.







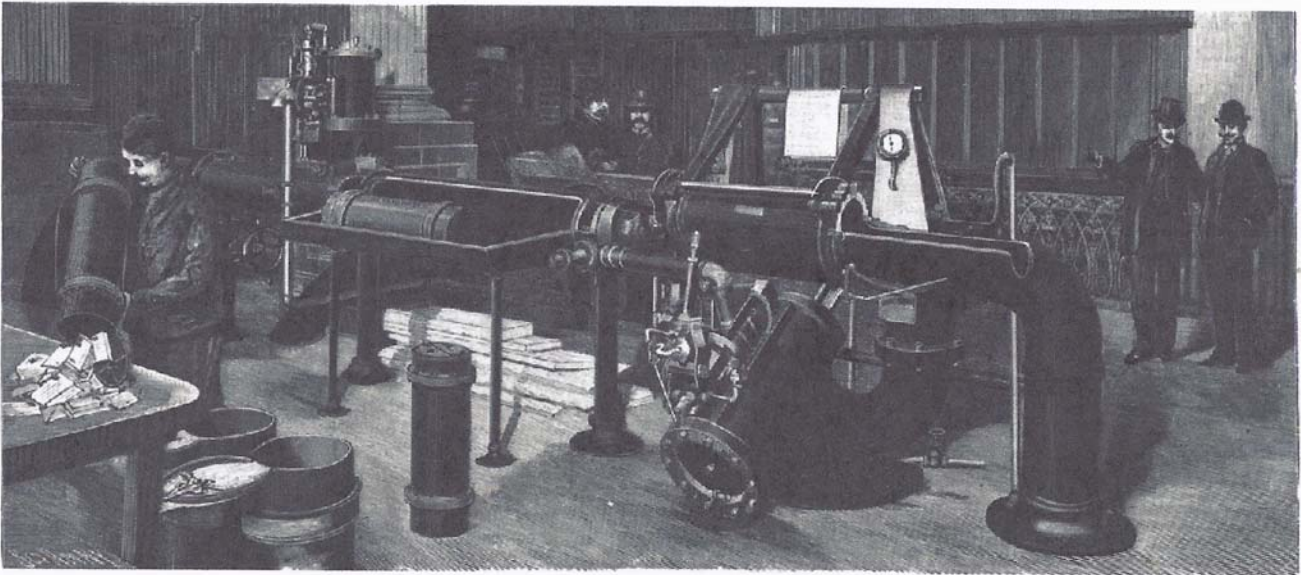


# D

IS THE SCOTT STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOG designation for

PNEUMATIC MAIL

Up to 600 pieces of mail were placed in cartridges like the ones used for drive-up banking. Loaded into an airtight tube it would then be propelled by compressed air pushing the cartridge along; or alternatively, by means of a vacuum.



Pneumatic mail service enjoyed great success in New York City. With 27 miles of pneumatic tubes, distances that had once taken up to 40 minutes overland could be sent through the pneumatic network in seven minutes. The pneumatic delivery system in New York City was suspended in 1953 and survived in Italy into the 1960's and Paris until 1983.

One country, Italy, had special stamps to indicate use just for Pneumatic Mail.

