

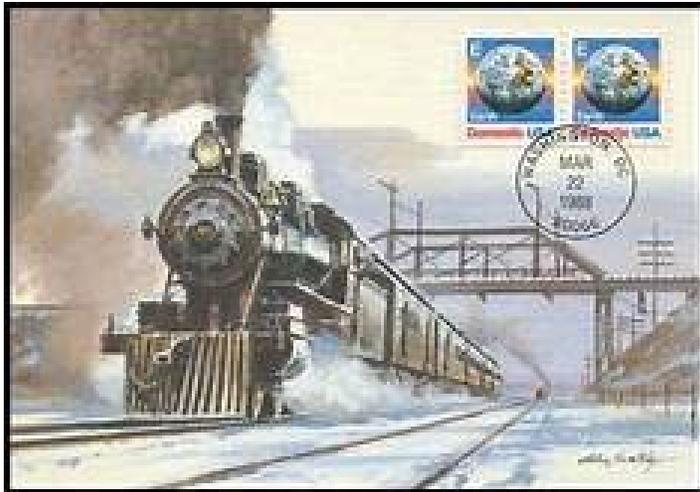
The Stamp Collector's Club of Toledo encourages new exhibitors by placing a “club frame” at Toledo Stamp Expo. Each member may enter a page or pages related to a selected general theme. This year we feature the letter “E”. Any philatelic item, no matter how remotely related to the letter “E” may be entered.

In addition to promoting new exhibitors we hope this will expand the collecting horizons of every member and visitor to our show.

Please peruse our club exhibit and feel free to make remarks to our people at the reception desk.

Thank you for attending Toledo Stamp Expo ‘19

# 1988 "E" Domestic Rate Stamp



On March 23, 1988 The New York Times reported; "With a pledge of better service, the Postal Service said today that it would institute higher postage rates, including a 25-cent charge for first-class letters, beginning April 3.

John L. Griesemer, chairman of the Postal Service Board of Governors, said the new rates reflected higher costs of delivering mail.

"The Postal Service has been managing the costs of operating a growing universal delivery system and moving a volume of mail that has nearly doubled" since 1972 to more than 160 billion pieces this year, Mr. Griesemer said, adding, "To all our customers, we can only repeat our pledge of better service."

Asked at a news conference when rates might increase again, he said, "Our job is to fight against that." First Rise in 3 Years

The new rates were recommended by the independent Postal Rate Commission on March 4 after 10 months of study and hearings. A special stamp marked "E" has been prepared for first-class use until new 25-cent stamps are printed.

Postage rates will rise the most, 24.9 percent, for third-class mail, which is mostly advertising. First-class postage will increase 14.7 percent, and the second-class rate, for newspapers and magazines, will rise 18.1 percent.....Officials have said the increases are needed to avoid deficits that could reach \$5 billion in 1989. The Postal Service lost \$223 million last year. The Postal Service has been in the black five of the last 10 years. Last year's loss followed a \$305 million surplus in 1986.

The increases are unrelated to recent reductions in service, including hours that post office windows are open. Those cuts were forced by Congressional action requiring a spending reduction by the agency. About Same Cost as in 1932

The new 25-cent first-class rate means that sending a letter will take about the same bite from the average wallet as it did in 1932. Adjusted to account for inflation, the 3-cent postage rate introduced in 1932 would amount to 25.5 cents today.....The 1970 law that made the Postal Service an independent Federal agency and ended its taxpayer subsidy requires the service to break even over time. Rates were last changed in February 1985, when the price of a first-class stamp rose from 20 cents to 22 cents.

**U.S. #2277**  
**1988 25¢ "E" Stamp Globe**

**Issue Date:** March 22, 1988  
**City:** Washington, DC  
**Quantity:** 1,473,900,000  
**Printed By:** Bureau of Engraving and Printing  
**Printing Method:** Photogravure  
**Perforations:** 11  
**Color:** Multicolored



**U.S. #2279**  
**1988 25¢ "E" Stamp Coil**

**Issue Date:** March 22, 1988  
**City:** Washington, DC  
**Quantity:** 3,193,224,000  
**Printed By:** Bureau of Engraving and Printing  
**Printing Method:** Photogravure  
**Perforations:** 10 vertically  
**Color:** Multicolored



**U.S. #2282**  
**1988 25¢ "E" Stamp Booklet**

**Issue Date:** March 22, 1988  
**City:** Washington, DC  
**Quantity:** 1,674,260,000  
**Printed By:** Bureau of Engraving and Printing  
**Printing Method:** Photogravure  
**Perforations:** 10  
**Color:** Multicolored



# “E”

*...is the Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue identification letter for  
SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.*

**Special Delivery** was a service offered by the U.S Post Office Department from 1885 to 1997. It was paid with additional postage and a special stamp for urgent mail to be delivered in less time than by first class mail. Mail would be delivered from the receiving post office to the addressee immediately once it arrived instead of waiting for the next regular delivery. Special Delivery was first limited to post offices in townships with populations of 4,000 or more, but in 1886 it was extended to all U.S. post offices. Today, USPS Express mail works in a similar fashion, cooperating with EMS (Express Mail Service), an international express service offered by members of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). EMS is offered by more than 190 countries and worldwide. Many countries have offered similar Special Delivery service and issued stamps for that purpose.



*United States*



*Hungary*



*Philippines*



*Italy*



*Colombia*



*Mexico*

# DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER



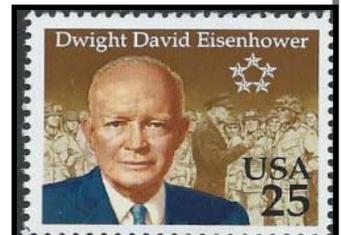
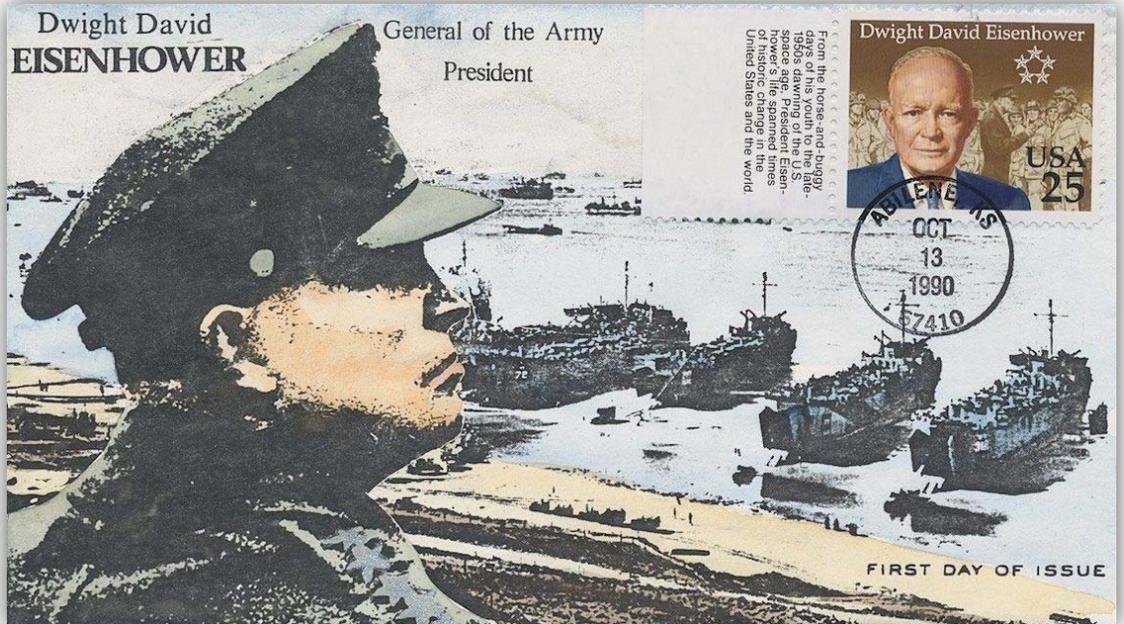
**David Dwight Eisenhower** was born in Denison, Texas and raised in Kansas.

- ◇ Graduated from West Point in 1915
- ◇ Married Mamie Doud, July 1, 1916 and had two sons.
- ◇ During World War I, he commanded a unit that trained tank crews.
- ◇ Following the WW1 he served under various generals and was promoted to the rank of brigadier general in 1941.
- ◇ World War II: Oversaw the invasions of North Africa and Sicily , Supervised the invasions of France and Germany.

- ◇ Served as Army Chief of Staff
- ◇ President of Columbia University
- ◇ 1951–52, he served as the first Supreme Commander of NATO.
- ◇ President of the United States 1953-1961
- ◇ Ended Korean War
- ◇ Authorized the establishment of NASA
- ◇ Continued New Deal agencies and expanded Social Security.
- ◇ Signed the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and sent Army troops to Little Rock, Arkansas.
- ◇ Interstate Highway System.
- ◇ Promoted the establishment of strong science education via the National Defense Education Act.
- ◇ Voted Gallup's most admired man twelve times



Historical evaluations of his presidency place him among the upper tier of U.S. presidents.



# Eagles as National Symbols

OFFICIAL  
FIRST DAY  
OF ISSUE



*Art Craft*

THE FIRST SEAL (1782)  
ONE NATION INDIVISIBLE  
E. PLURIBUS UNUM

*Great Seal*  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

13¢ DEFINITIVE ISSUE - 1975



#1831  
Sept. 1, 1980



Poland  
#169  
1921-23



Germany  
#49  
1889- 1900



Bohemia &  
Moravia  
#O-19  
1943



Fiume  
#J-14  
1919



Latvia  
Never  
Issued  
1919



Italy  
#78  
1901-26

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42
43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60

Handwritten notes on the table: "Old State" near section 10, "Spring Hill" near section 32, "Ottoke" near section 35, and "RT" near section 2.

# Emery, Ohio

**Emery** - was located in southwest quarter of section 4 in Dover Township. Amos Gay was postmaster when the Emery post office was established **July 11, 1846** as a Lucas County office. On February 28, 1850 Emery became a Fulton County office with the creation of that county. Emery closed **January 23, 1861** reopening **May 23rd** of the same year. On **August 31, 1903** the Emery post office closed for good with mail going to Wauseon.

C.H. Waid of Emery chose a 2 cent Washington of the 1890 issues to post this letter to Detroit on September 13, 1894.



Aerial view of the intersection of CR-J and CR-17 in Fulton, County where Emery was located

# ECUADOR

... meaning "Equator" in Spanish, lies on that imaginary line on the west coast of South America, north of Peru.

The Inca Empire was established here by the 15<sup>th</sup> century but was overrun by the Spanish in the 16<sup>th</sup>. In 1820 it became part of the greater state of Colombia and in 1830 achieved independence.

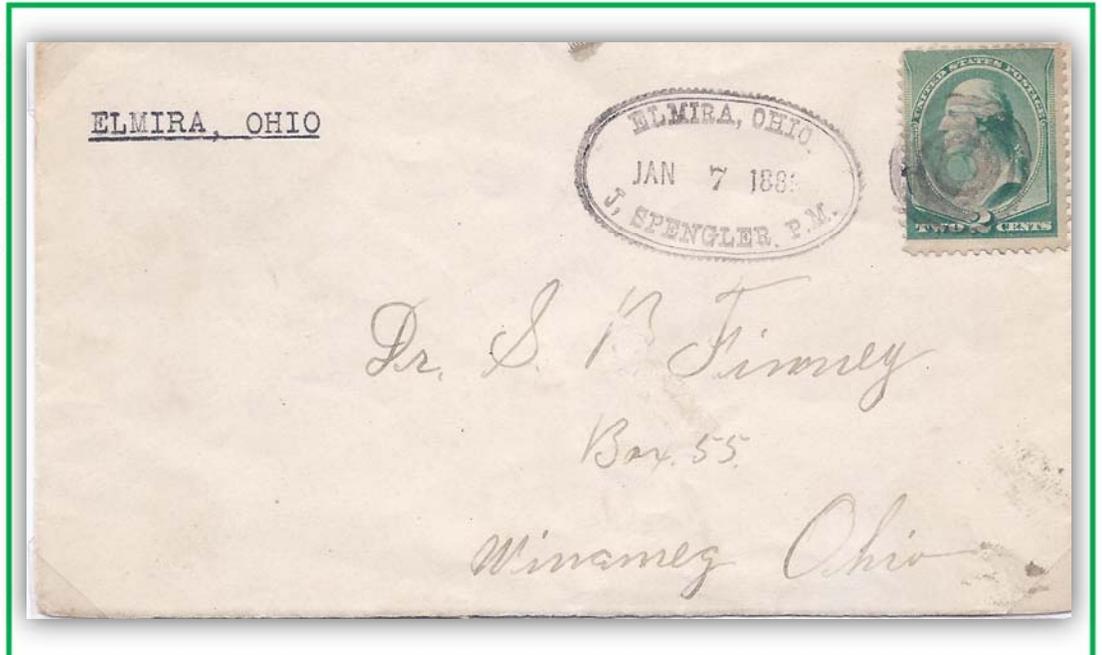
The Galapagos Islands are part of Ecuador - tourism is a major contributor to the economy, as well as petroleum and agricultural products. A favorite set of stamps features these products and famous Ecuadorians.



# Elmira, Ohio



**Elmira** - The first settlers arrived in this area in August 1834 while it was part of Brady Township in Williams County. Lucas County when it was established, January 20, 1835. Shortly after on June 6, 1836, this Williams County are became part of Lucas County. The Elmira Post Office was established **May 4, 1839** through the efforts of Samuel B. Darby it's first postmaster. Mr. Darby named the office after his sister "Elmira" and it was a Lucas County post office until February 20, 1850. When the Ohio legislature established Fulton County, Elmira became a Fulton County post office. In 1850 the physical location of the office was moved 1/2 mile south to Burlington but retained the Elmira name. Except for a closing from **April 29, 1899 to August 11, 1902** the office remained in operation until **March 30, 1957**.



J. Spengler was postmaster in Elmira in the late 1880s. The postmark displayed here is a 38mm oval with serif outer ring and thin single line inner ring. It contains the post office name on top. Month, day, and year are seen in the middle and the postmasters name around lower edge. A target killer used in conjunction with th postmark cancels the 2 cent American Bank Note printed stamp of 1887.



Aerial view of the intersection of US 20A and SR 66 in Fulton, County where Elmira was located.

The area below US20A was called Burlington as the residents of the two areas were unable to get along. Burlington did not have a post office and residents had to cross the road to Elmira to receive mail.

# EGYPT

One of the most ancient civilizations, Egypt as a nation is over 5,000 years old. It is a cradle of civilization, with established writing, government, religion, architecture, agriculture, etc. Its monuments, such as the pyramids and statues and tombs of pharaohs instill awe and wonder. Built along the Nile River and the Mediterranean Sea, it has endured conflict with neighbors such as the Romans and Greeks as well as early tribes to the east and south. The Middle Ages saw the Crusades. More recently the Ottoman Empire, then the French under Napoleon, and finally the British ruled until 1922 when a monarchy was set up favorable to the British. A 1952 overthrow of King Farouk led to the establishment of a republic. Due to its rich history it is a favorite among stamp collectors.

When King Farouk was overthrown his massive stamp collection was nationalized and auctioned off. Proceeds were deposited in the new Egyptian treasury. Pages from his collection occasionally still appear for sale at dealer's tables and auctions.



Pyramids and Sphinx  
(British era)



Establishment of Kingdom -  
Crown over British-era stamp



King Fuad 1923



Mosque of Sultan Hassan



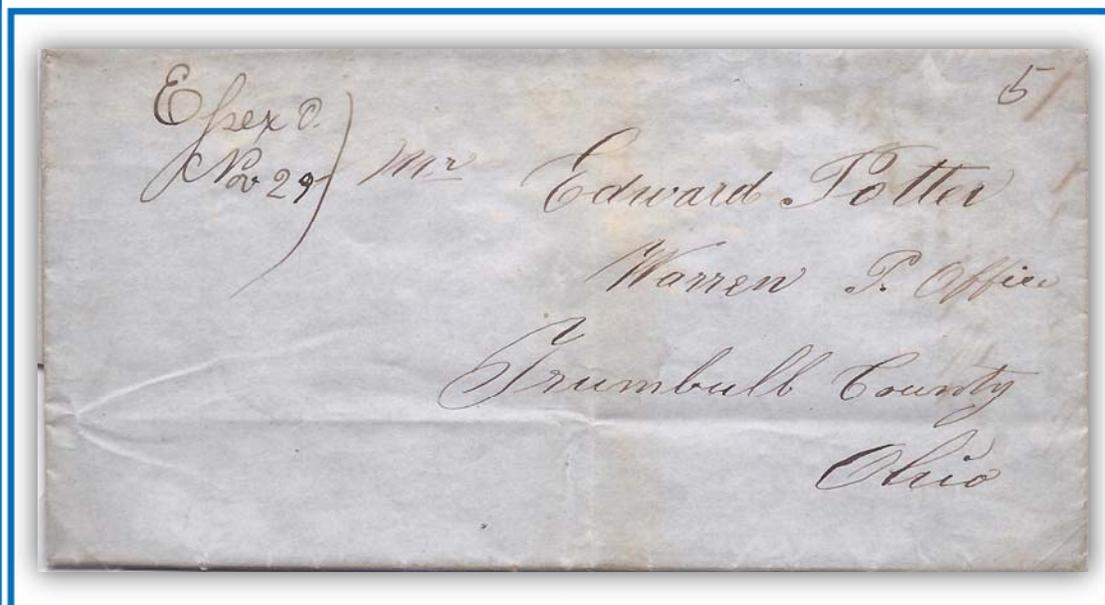
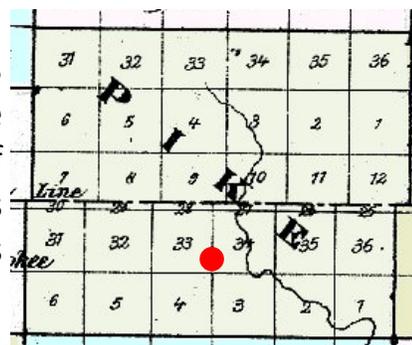
King Farouk before and  
after the 1952 coup



Plane over pyramids

# ESSEX, OHIO

**Essex** - post office was established on **May 27, 1844**, in Lucas County in York Township. When Fulton County was established, Pike Township was created and the area then became part of the new township. The office was located at the southeast corner of section 33 and the southwest of section 34. The office was closed **December 27, 1855** when the mail was transferred to Delta. "Ohio Ghost Towns No. 02 Fulton County" lists Smith Geer as postmaster.

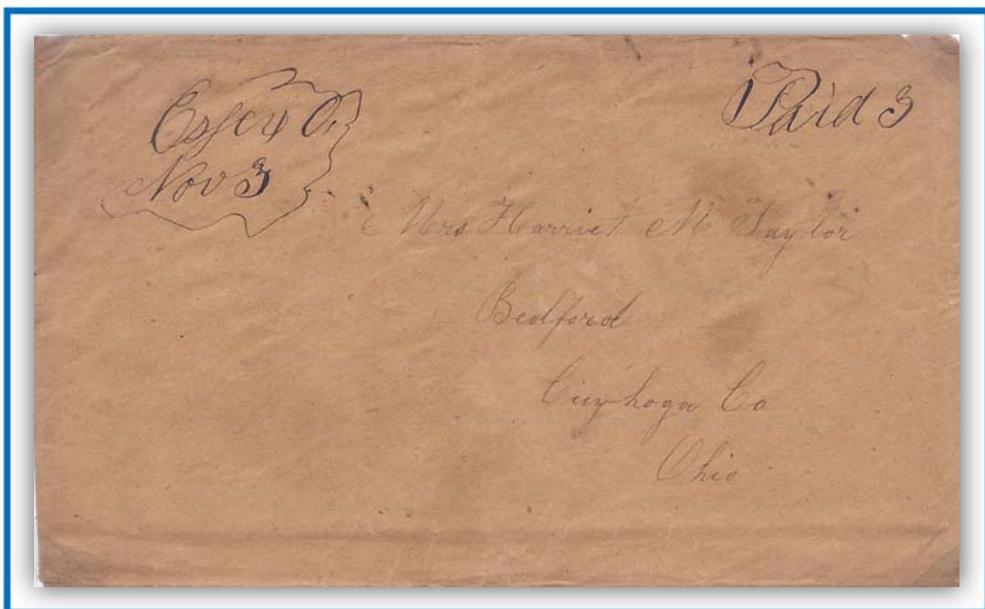


Stampless letter date lined "Clinton, Lucas Co. Nov 23rd 1849" was posted November 29th indicating letter written on a Friday was not posted until the following Thursday. This part of York Township was Clinton Township prior to Fulton County's organization February 23, 1850

Manuscript "5" in upper right indicates first class rate for under 300 mile to be collected upon delivery. A manuscript "Essex O., Nov 29" appears upper left to indicate post office of mailing.

For this 1852 example a manuscript "Essex O., Nov 3" appears in the to the upper left as a postmark.

The manuscript "5" in the upper right hand corner has been replaced with "Paid 3" that indicates first class rate for up to 3000 miles, effective July 1, 1851, has been prepaid.



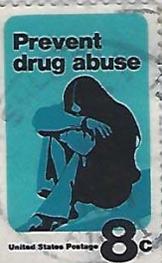
Pictured here is the Fulton County intersection, today, where Essex was located

# EIGHT CENT STAMPS

## Issued in 1971~73



US Post Office Dept.  
became  
US Postal Service  
JULY 1, 1971



# Electronics

*Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary* (1972) defines electronics as "The science and technology of the conduction of electricity in a vacuum, a gas, or a semiconductor, and devices based thereon".

## Brief History of Electronics and Its Development:

Electronics' actual history began with the invention of vacuum diode by J.A. Fleming, in 1897; and, after that, a vacuum triode was implemented by Lee De Forest to amplify electrical signals. This led to introduction of tetrode and pentode tubes that dominated world until World War II. Subsequently, transistor era began with junction transistor invention in 1948. Even though, this particular invention got a Nobel Prize, yet it was later replaced with a bulky vacuum tube that would consume high power for its operation. Use of germanium and silicon semiconductor materials made these transistor gain popularity and wide-acceptance usage in different electronic circuits. Subsequent years witnessed invention of integrated circuits (ICs) that drastically changed electronic circuits' nature as entire electronic circuit got integrated on a single chip, which resulted in low: cost, size and weight electronic devices. Years 1958 to 1975 marked introduction of IC with enlarged capabilities of over several thousand components on a single chip such as small-scale integration, medium-large scale and very-large scale integration ICs. And trend further carried forward with JFETS and MOSFETs that were developed during 1951 to 1958 by improving device designing process and by making more reliable - powerful transistors. Digital integrated circuits were yet another robust IC development that changed overall architecture of computers. These ICs were developed with Transistor-transistor logic (TTL), integrated injection logic (I<sup>2</sup>L) and emitter coupled logic (ECL) technologies. Later these digital ICs employed PMOS, NMOS, and CMOS fabrication design technologies. All these radical changes in all these components led to the introduction of microprocessor in 1969 by Intel. Soon after, the analog integrated circuits were developed that introduced an operational amplifier for an analog signal processing. These analog circuits include analog multipliers, ADC and DAC converters and analog filters. This is all about the fundamental understanding of the electronics history. This history of electronics technology costs greater investment of time, efforts and talent from the real heroes, some of them are described below.

**Luigi Galvani (1737-1798)** a professor at University of Bologna. Studied effects of electricity on animals, He showed presence of electricity in frogs in the year 1791.

**Charles Coulomb (1737-1806)** great scientist of the 18th century. He experimented with the mechanical resistance and developed coulomb's law of electro-static charges in 1799.

**Allesandro Volta (1745-1827)** Italian scientist invented battery in 1799. First to develop a battery (Voltaic cell) that could produce electricity as a result of chemical reaction.

**Hans Christian Oersted (1777-1852)** Hans Christian Oersted showed that whenever a current flows through a conductor, a magnetic field is associated with it. He initiated the study of electromagnetism and discovered Aluminum in the year 1820.

**George Simon Ohm (1789-1854)** a German physicist experimented with the **electrical circuits** and made his own part including the wire. He found that some conductors worked when compared to others. He discovered Ohms law in the year 1827, which is a relation between current, voltage & resistance. The unit for resistance is named after him.

**Michael Faraday (1791-1867)** Michael Faraday was a British scientist and great pioneer experimenter in electricity and magnetism. After the discovery by Oersted, he demonstrated electromagnetic induction in the year 1831. This is the basic principle of the working of **generators**.

**James Clerk Maxwell (1831-1879)** British physicist wrote treatise on magnetism and electricity in 1873. Developed electromagnetic field equations in the year 1864. Equations in it were explained and predicted by hertz's work and faradays' work. James Clerk Maxwell formulated an important theory - that is, electromagnetic theory of light.

**Henrich Rudolph Hertz (1857-1894)** a German physicist born in Hamburg. He demonstrated electromagnetic radiation predicted by Maxwell. By using experimental procedures, he proved theory by engineering instruments **to transmit** and receive radio pulses. First person to demonstrate photo-electric effect. Unit of frequency was named Hertz in his honor.

**Andre Marie Ampere (1775-1836)** French mathematician - physicist studied effects of electric current and invented solenoid. SI unit of electric current (Ampere) named after him.

**Karl Friedrich Gauss (1777-1855)** physical scientist and greatest German mathematician. He contributed to many fields like algebra, analysis, statistics, electrostatics and astronomy. CGS unit of magnetic field density was named after him.

**Wilhelm Eduard Weber (1804-1891)** German physicist investigated terrestrial magnetism with Carl Friedrich. Devised electromagnetic telegraph in the year 1833, and also established a system of absolute electrical units, and the MKS unit of flux was named after Weber.

**Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1932)** businessman and American inventor developed many devices like, practical electric bulb, motion picture camera, photograph and other such things. While inventing the electric lamp, he observed the Edison effect.

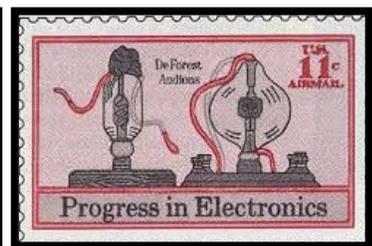
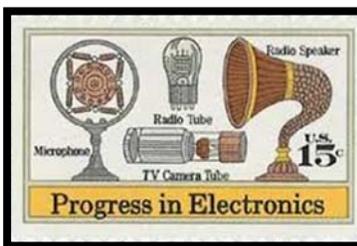
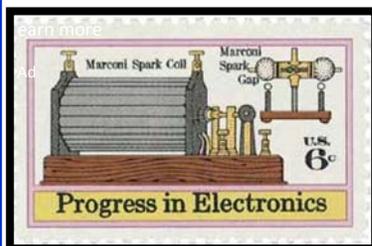
**Nikola Tesla (1856-1943)** invented Tesla coil; Tesla induction motor; alternating current (AC); electrical supply system that includes **transformer**; 3-phase electricity and motor. In 1891, Tesla coil was invented and used in electronic equipment, television and radio sets. The unit of magnetic field density was named after him.

**Gustav Robert Kirchhoff (1824-1887)** a German physicist developed Kirchhoff's law that allows calculation of the voltages, currents and resistance of electrical networks.

**James Prescott Joule (1818-1889)** a brewer and English physicist discovered law of conservation of energy. Unit of energy - Joule was named in his honor. To develop scale of temperature, he worked with Lord Kelvin.

**Joseph Henry (1799-1878)** American scientist, independently discovered electromagnetic induction in 1831 before faraday's discovery. The unit of induction was named after him.

**In 1973 the USPS issued four stamps highlighting Electronics Progress**



# ENGRAVING

- Engraving (*verb*) is the art of carving designs into a die, usually metal, for reproduction onto paper by a printing press. Material is removed from the die which is then filled with ink and is transferred under high pressure to the surface of the paper. The paper is forced into the recesses in the die, picking up the ink. The result is a crisp, evenly raised residue of ink on the paper wherever the metal plate has been cut away. The earliest known engravings printed on paper date to the 1500's.

- Also, an engraving (*noun*) is the completed print.

One of the most famous stamp engravers, Czeslaw Slania, produced over 1000 stamps. Polish-born, he became a legend, engraving stamps for 30 countries. In 1956 he moved to Sweden and became the Royal Court Engraver in 1972.

Below is a photo of Slania and some of the stamps he engraved.

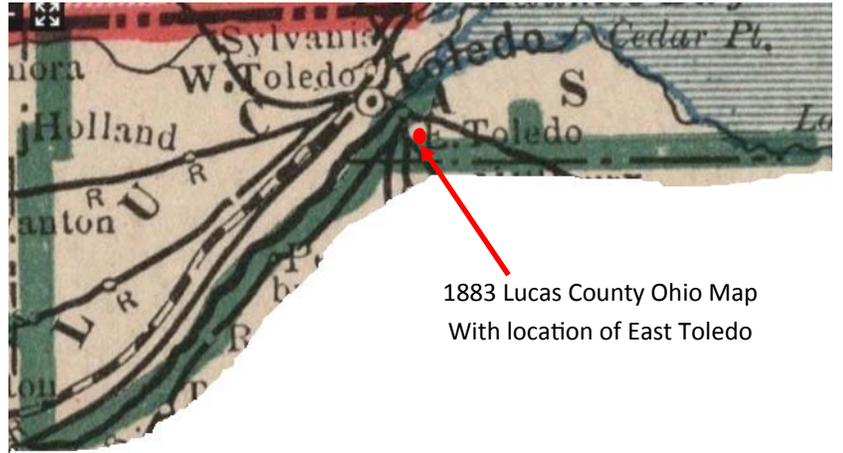


# East Toledo, Ohio

## East Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio

established a post office September 22, 1859  
with renaming of Utah office established  
March 5, 1851.

Office was discontinued December 22, 1882  
when it became Station A of  
Toledo, Ohio Post Office.



1883 Lucas County Ohio Map  
With location of East Toledo



Postmaster	Appointed	Left Office
James Rymer	September 22, 1859	December 8, 1864
Augustus Brown	December 9, 1864	February 14, 1865
James Rymer	February 15, 1865	July 8, 1865
Harriett Brown	July 9, 1865	December 22, 1882

September 27, 1864 letter to Baden carries a 5 cent Jefferson and 10 cent Washington of early 1860's issues. Lower left displays a 20mm green East Toledo CDS and green target killers were used on the stamps.



An October 17, 1864 Hamburg back stamp appears on reverse of above letter.



Early 1860s cover carries 3 cent Washington adhesive issued in 1861. Postmarked with 20mm CDS and target killer.

# ESTONIA

...was once considered a “dead country”, that is, an entity that no longer prints postage stamps under the same name. Many people collected Estonia, along with Latvia, Lithuania and others because their stamp history was a “closed” book. All that changed with the fall of the USSR. Estonia has made a miraculous comeback. Located in eastern Europe on the Baltic Sea, Estonia has a rich and interesting history and a renaissance in stamps.

Settlements have been traced back 11,000 years. Due to its location the area was inhabited and conquered by many peoples and countries: Vikings, Danes, Swedes, Poles, Germans and ultimately the Russian Empire. A period of independence and turmoil in the inter-war years ended with Russia gobbling it up again as the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic. WWII saw occupation by Germany.

Estonians were some of the last European pagans to be Christianized, following the Livonian Crusade in the 13th century. The Teutonic Knights were influential in this effort. Following the Reformation Estonia became a predominantly Lutheran country. After years of Soviet Communist rule that suppressed the practice of religion Estonians have become some of the least religious people in Europe.

The stamps of Estonia, like those of most countries present its land, people, and history.



1919 Stamps of Russia  
Overprinted Estonia



1919 Viking Ship  
Issue of the Republic



1921 Semi-Postal



1936 President  
Konstantin Päts



1919 Stamps of Russia  
Overprinted Estonia

# Ethiopia(e)

Some stamps to show some history of Ethiopia



#124—1919  
Prince Tefari



#233 – 1931  
View of Hawush  
River & RR Bridge



#276 -- 1947  
50<sup>th</sup> Anniv.  
of the P.O.



#494 – 1967  
Copper Cross of  
Bier-Maryam Church



#672 –1973  
Emperor  
Haile Selassie



#495 -- 1967  
Lalibela style  
Cross



#C24 May 5,1949



#C-25 -- April 3,1950

Notice the change in spelling of the country name in these two stamps!