



"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





February, 2020

Vol. 3, #7

Inside this issue:

Where in the world is . . .	2
Babe Ruth	3
Panama-Pacific EXposition	3
Local Show Information	4
The Back Page	4
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal December 31, 1892	5-6

Directory

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

Where we're going.

February 6

Auction. Here we go! Another 100+ lot bidding bonanza. We will begin to empty our back room with a few club lots. Help us out with some spirit bidding. Some time will be taken to discuss our preparations for the upcoming show.



February 20

Business meeting regarding the upcoming show. Everything and everything will be discussed. No stone will be not looked under for what we need to do. As always, the more help we have the less there will be to do individually.



February 28-9

We are all-excited about our new location.

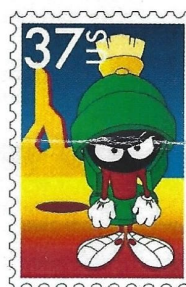
The official kick-off will be on Thursday, February 27 at the Perrysburg Masonic at noon. There is a massive moving job ahead of us. It is amazing the amount of stuff it takes to run our show. The good news is that the hall is much closer than in the past. Don't forget, we will need help taking everything back at the end of the show.

Where we've been.

January 2

Another successful stamp activity was undertaken to kick off the new year. Twenty nine members were on hand to buy, sell and trade stamps. It seemed that everyone was engaged and enjoying themselves.

We also went through our back room "stuff," to organize for our show and to get rid of chaff. Alas, we did not find the toolbox with the frame stuff. Many thanks to the Ann Arbor club for the loan of their equipment.



As many stamps the USPS issues, how would you know these are not real?

January 16

The Mystery Program came in two parts. First was a slide show of cartoons on stamps with associated cartoon theme songs (that fizzled). Lots of Betty Boop, Pudgy and Bimbo. They were stumpers on the quiz on comics afterwards. Many did not know the name of Bugs Bunny's girlfriend (Lola Bunny). Of course, everybody knows that Wylie Coyote's rocket was made by Acme. A tough one was the name of Marvin the Martian's dog - K-9.

Where in the World is . . .

Sierra Leone? Officially Republic of Sierra Leone, informally Salone, is a country on the southwest coast of West Africa. It is bordered by Liberia to southeast and Guinea to the northeast. Sierra Leone has a tropical climate, diverse environment ranging from savanna to rainforests, a total area of 27,699 square miles and 7,075,641 population of as of 2015 census. Capital/ largest city is Freetown.



Following American Revolutionary War, British evacuated thousands of freed African-American slaves and resettled them in Canada, Caribbean colonies, and London, which gave them new lives. In 1787 British Crown founded a settlement in Sierra Leone in what was called "Province of Freedom". It intended to resettle some of the "Black Poor of London", mostly African-Americans freed by British during the war. About 400 blacks and 60 whites reached Sierra Leone on 15 May 1787. The group also included some West Indians of African descent from London.



Following American Revolution, more than 3,000 Black Loyalists had also been settled in Nova Scotia, where they were finally granted land. They founded Birchtown, Nova Scotia, but faced harsh winters and racial discrimination from nearby Shelburne, Nova

Scotia. Thomas Peters pressed British authorities for relief and more aid; together with British abolitionist John Clarkson, the Sierra Leone Company was established to relocate Black Loyalists who wanted to take their chances in West Africa. In 1792 nearly 1200 persons from Nova Scotia crossed the Atlantic to build the second (and only permanent) Colony of Sierra Leone and the settlement of Freetown on 11 March 1792.

Settlers built Freetown in the styles they knew from their lives in the American South; they also continued American fashion and American manners. In addition, many continued to practice Methodism in Freetown. Black settlers in Sierra Leone enjoyed much more autonomy in that they were more politically engaged. Black immigrants elected different levels of political representatives, 'tithingmen', who represented each dozen settlers, and 'hundreders' who represented larger amounts. This sort of representation was not available in Nova Scotia.

Sierra Leone is a 77% Muslim-majority country, with an influential Christian minority at 22%. Sierra Leone is regarded as one of the most religiously tolerant countries in the world. Muslims and Christians collaborate and interact with each other very peacefully, and religious violence is very rare. Major Christian and Muslim holidays are official holidays in the country, including Christmas, Easter, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha.

Sierra Leone has relied on mining, especially of diamonds, for its economic base. It is also among largest producers of titanium and bauxite, is a major producer of gold, and has one of the world's largest deposits of rutile. Sierra Leone is home to third-largest natural harbor in the world. Despite this natural wealth, 53% of its population lived in poverty in 2011.



Sierra Leone flag and coat of arms.



February 6, 1895

Babe Ruth

George Herman "Babe" Ruth Jr.

(February 6, 1895 - August 16, 1948), an American professional baseball player whose career in Major League Baseball (MLB) spanned 22 seasons, from 1914 through 1935. Nicknamed "The Bambino" and "The Sultan of Swat", he began his MLB career as a star left-handed pitcher for the Boston Red Sox, but achieved his greatest fame as a slugging outfielder for the New York Yankees. Ruth established many MLB batting (and some pitching) records, including career home runs (714), runs batted in (RBIs) (2,213), bases on balls (2,062), slugging percentage (.690), and on-base plus slugging (OPS) (1.164); the last two still stand as of 2019. Ruth is regarded as one of the greatest sports heroes in American culture and is considered by many to be the greatest baseball player of all time. In 1936, Ruth was elected into the Baseball Hall of Fame as one of its "first five" inaugural members.



At age seven, Ruth was sent to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, a reformatory where he was mentored by Brother Matthias Boutlier of the Xaverian Brothers, the school's disciplinarian and a capable baseball player. In 1914, Ruth was signed to play minor-league baseball for the Baltimore Orioles but was soon sold to the Red Sox. By 1916, he had built a reputation as an outstanding pitcher who sometimes hit long home runs, a feat unusual for any player in the pre-1920 dead-ball era.

Although Ruth twice won 23 games in a season as a pitcher and was a member of three World Series championship teams with the Red Sox, he wanted to play every day and was allowed to convert to an outfielder. With regular playing time, he broke the MLB single-season home run record in 1919.

After that season, Red Sox owner Harry Frazee sold Ruth to the Yankees amid controversy. The trade fueled Boston's subsequent 86-year championship

drought and popularized the "Curse of the Bambino" superstition. In his 15 years with the Yankees, Ruth helped the team win seven American League (AL) pennants and four World Series championships.



February 20, 1915

Panama-Pacific International Exposition opens in San Francisco

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition was a world's fair held in San Francisco, CA, from February 20 to December 4, 1915. Its stated purpose was to celebrate completion of the Panama Canal, but it was widely seen in the city as an opportunity to showcase its recovery from the 1906 earthquake. The fair was constructed on a 636 acre site along northern shore, between the Presidio and Fort Mason, now known as the Marina District.

Among the exhibits at the Exposition was the C. P. Huntington, the first steam locomotive purchased by Southern Pacific Railroad; the locomotive then went on static display at the California State Railroad Museum in Sacramento. A telephone line was also established to New York City so people across the continent could hear the Pacific Ocean. The Liberty Bell traveled by train on a nationwide tour from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to attend the exposition.

The 1915 American Grand Prize and Vanderbilt Cup auto races were held



February 27 and March 6 on a 3.84-mile circuit set up around the Exposition grounds. The Smithsonian Institution also had an exhibition at the Exposition.

The US Post Office issued a set of four postage stamps to commemorate the exposition, with designs depicting a profile of Vasco Núñez de Balboa (1¢), the Pedro Miguel Locks of the Panama Canal (2¢), the Golden Gate (5¢), and the discovery of San Francisco Bay

(10¢). The stamps were first put on sale in 1913, to promote the coming event, and perforated 12, and then reissued in 1914 and 1915, perforated 10. Their prices today range widely; the 2¢ of 1913 is available for under a dollar in used condition, while an unused 10¢ of the scarcer orange-yellow variety in 1915 can be worth up to a thousand United States dollars.

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.

February 27th at noon Perrysburg Masonic Hall: Load all gear to set up at show location.

TOLEDO STAMP EXPO '20

February 28 & 29, 2020

**Graystone Banquet Hall & Conference Center,
29101 Hufford Road, Perrysburg, OH 43551.**

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 28th 2020 10 AM - 5 PM

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 29th 2020 10 AM - 4 PM

February 29th 4:00PM: take down and return gear to Masonic.

HELP!!!!

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/>



We're on the web!

www.toledostampclub.org

The Back Page

Since the weather around here in February is a roll of the dice, and we spend most of our time at home, a lengthy article on a bonus third sheet of the newsletter is included. It is a parody of stamps in Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal of December 31, 1892. It is about the "highly civilized Republic of Uganda 4,000 years ago." 1892 today is about the same equivalent. The idea is, What will future archaeologists see when they look back at us?

When you look back at the advances in technology since 1850, it is amazing. 4,000 years from now, barring an apocalypse, what will they see?

At any rate, it is a fun article to read.



Engraved in *taille douce*, and printed on white wove paper, usually thick ; imperf.

2 cents, rose red, dull red.

The sheets of these consist of two panes of 100 each, like those of the 10 c.; I have seen entire sheets, but they had no marginal inscriptions—such inscriptions however may have existed originally and have been subsequently removed from the plate, as we shall find was the case with the 20 c. Of the latter again I have been unable to find any dated copies, but we have Col. Offutt's authority for its not having been issued till 1864.

(To be continued.)

PHILATELY IN 5892.

THE following is believed to be a fairly accurate translation of an ancient document, which, it is to be feared, is the only fragment now remaining (9892) of the records of the transactions of a species of archæological society which flourished in the highly civilised republic of Uganda some four thousand years ago. In spite of the many obscurities of the original text, and the uncertainty as to the proper meaning of some of the words used, there can be little doubt that it throws an interesting light upon the habits and customs of a period still more remote.

The first meeting of the session of 5892-93, A.D., was attended by a large and enthusiastic body of members. The chair was occupied by the president of the society, Professor Dryasdust, whose opening address was listened to with marked attention. The learned professor informed the assembled members that since the last meeting of the preceding session he had devoted especial attention to the study of a particular class of ancient relics, the use and object of which had been the subject of much discussion for many years past ; it was unnecessary to state that he alluded to a peculiar species of paper money, which appeared to have been largely made use of at a certain period, the duration of which he had not been able to fix with absolute accuracy. He proceeded :—

I use the term "Paper Money" advisedly, for my researches have convinced me that this was the primary object of these small pieces of paper, although I am aware that some persons, whose investigations have been evidently only superficial, have come to a different conclusion. It is true that these objects have been found adhering to documents of various kinds, and it is not improbable that they may have been thus employed to denote some tax levied upon such documents ; but to suppose that they were primarily intended for such a purpose, or, as some have foolishly imagined, that they denoted payment for the conveyance of these papers from place to place by the primitive modes of communication then in use, is, in my opinion, utterly untenable. What, I would ask, upon this supposition, could have been the object of the vast accumulations of these things that undoubtedly took place, some of which have even come down to the present day? The age, as all history tells us, was one in which the gathering together of money was the one great object ; the worship of Mammon was at its height ; nothing was thought of but the accumulation of wealth in any and every form. Under such circumstances, the storing up of these little pieces of paper as a form of money is perfectly intelligible, whilst their collection for any other purpose is absolutely incomprehensible. As works of art they are utterly despicable ; but, indeed, Art at the period to which I allude was at a very low ebb, and was unworthy of any higher consideration than it appears to have received.

The object of my researches, however, has not been so much to ascertain the use to which these articles were put (though I may claim to have satisfactorily solved that question also) as to glean from them the historical and other informa-

tion which careful study may derive from even the most unpromising materials ; and it is the result of these researches that I desire briefly to lay before you.

From a very early date it has been universally acknowledged that a principal portion of the hieroglyphics upon these pieces of paper denoted currency of some kind, and an examination of any considerable number of varieties of these "Stamps," as they appear to have been called (the word *Stamp* being held by our highest authorities to mean something impressed) shows the extraordinary numbers of different kinds of money that must have been in use, either in different parts of the world at the same time, or at different times in the same part. And this latter view of the case, for which there is very strong evidence, is an argument in favour of the theory that this form of paper money was in use for a very much longer period than some have supposed. But perhaps more interesting even than the inscriptions (if such they may be called) denoting currency, are the others, which equally certainly give the name of the country in which the particular "stamp" or piece of money was used ; from these we learn the correct names of various countries, which are now known only to us by tradition, and in particular of one country or nation of which we have actually no record except upon this species of coinage.

I refer to the country whose name is represented by these characters "POSTAGE." I am not unaware of the fact that other theories as to the significance of these signs have been propounded, and are even now warmly supported in certain quarters ; but, believe me, gentlemen, those theories have no foundation in fact. They are held, for the most part, by those who likewise maintain that this form of paper money was intended for a very limited use—namely, for payment for the conveyance of correspondence and other documents ; but how then do they account for the existence of such vast quantities, in days when communication between one country and another must have been very much restricted? And how, still more, for the hoarding up of these "stamps" as if they were treasure? Again, the holders of these vain theories argue that the existence of enormous numbers bearing the name "POSTAGE" would show that this kingdom or nation was one of great wealth and repute, whose name could not fail to have been notable in history ; but this is mere arguing in a circle. If the name of a country or nation was not indicated upon its money, how would that money be at all recognisable? And it is fair to assume that a nation, whose currency seems to have consisted entirely of paper, may well have enjoyed but an ephemeral prosperity, and have left no other records behind it.

There is reason, moreover, for supposing that it was in this country that the use of this form of money was first adopted, and I believe that I have even been fortunate enough to discover who the individual was who invented it. At any rate, it would seem that the name of the country became, more or less, universally associated with this nature of currency, which was thus designated "Postage stamp," even as other articles were known as "Cashmere shawls," "Cape gooseberries," or "Plymouth gin." The denominations, as I have already remarked, seem to have varied in different places and at different times, but we find the germs of our universal coinage in the fact that the lowest of all was everywhere known as a "Continental"—a term which seems to have given rise to the proverb "Don't care a Continental," which remained current until many centuries later.

What was the form of government of the country to which I have alluded has been a matter of considerable discussion, but there can be no doubt that it was changed during the period covered by this coinage. The earliest form of the inscription—that is, the one found upon the "stamps" of the most inferior workmanship—reads, "Postage & Revenue." The word "revenue" undoubtedly is connected with royalty, and in this case probably signifies "kingdom." The hieroglyphic "&" has never been satisfactorily translated ; it may be a mere ornamental character ; but the whole inscription can only mean the "Kingdom of Postage." At a later date, as indicated by the more elaborate finish of the designs, the word for kingdom is omitted, and we may safely assume that the country had become a republic.

The symbol of the State, or, as seems more probable, of this form of money, for it was employed also in many other places, was a crowned female profile. There are some who have supposed that this was intended for a portrait of the

sovereign; but that plainly was not the case. The other countries which adopted the use of this paper money would not have also copied the device upon it had it been the portrait of a sovereign. It is true that some of them did place the portraits of their rulers upon their paper coins, as we may gather from the constant changes of portrait that occurred; but here we find the same profile in use during a period of several centuries, and it can only be supposed that it was an emblematic figure of perpetual youth, or something of that nature.

I am fully aware that, according to all tradition, human life was of much greater length in those distant ages than at the present time; indeed we find, even among the few records that have come down to us, accounts of celebrations of the "centenaries," and even "tercentenaries," which can only be interpreted as 100th and 300th birthdays, of exalted personages, and I have discovered evidence upon these very pieces of paper money of the celebration of the 400th birthday of one person, whose name is known to us principally in fable.

You have all noticed that the impression of these "stamps" is very frequently in two colours, or that there appears to be a second impression over the first. This second impression is sometimes clear and distinct, but is, unfortunately, more often totally illegible. Some persons have supposed that these are cancelling marks, rendering useless the money to which they were applied; but inasmuch as whenever they are decipherable they may be interpreted as denoting some change in the denomination, or in the currency, or in the name of the country using them, we may safely assume that those which we cannot decipher were for a similar purpose; besides which it is impossible to imagine any object in accumulating paper money that had been cancelled and put out of use. In connection with this point, it is interesting to note that the victors in the frequent wars of that time took possession of the paper money of a conquered country, and impressed their names upon it; and we thus learn that two vast kingdoms, called "India" and "France," were overrun by savage tribes, who confiscated their "stamps," and struck upon them uncouth characters of such appearance as "JEEND," "NABHA," "OBOCK," "NOSSI-BÉ," etc., etc.

The person to whom I alluded just now, who is shown to have lived for 400 years, and who, there is some reason to suppose, died upon his 400th birthday, has been generally known to us as Columbus or Colon; but I hope to show that he also appears in tradition under other names. He was undoubtedly a great traveller, and it is quite uncertain whether the term "Colonies," as applied to settlements in distant lands, was derived from the name Colon, or whether the latter name was given to this explorer on account of the numerous colonies that he founded. He appears to have begun life in a menial position, for he is also known as "Cook" (this being the term then applied to a domestic servant who prepared the food for the household); he was known as the chief cook, or Captain Cook, and we hear of Cook's voyages or tours, and of parties of scientific explorers under his guidance who were celebrated as "Cook's Tourists." About these latter there can be no possible doubt, gentlemen—no possible doubt whatever—for they fortunately have left traces in many lands. Curious vessels of glass and of tinned iron were deposited by them in divers spots, and in not a few instances monuments were erected upon which the survivors of perilous expeditions carved their names, each with his own hand. And these most interesting collections of autographs of intrepid voyagers have remained to this day. One John Smith seems to have taken part in an immense number of these "Excursions," or "Incursions," as they seem to have been indifferently termed; also a certain William Brown, whom all authorities agree in identifying with that William Brown of Salisbury, who accumulated a huge treasure in this paper money. This latter personage seems also to have been the sovereign who, under the name of Salisbury, reigned over a small island in the North Sea, and who at different periods of his career was known as Palmerstone, Gladstone (the suffix "stone" was a very usual one in those days), Beaconsfield, Harcourt, etc., some of which were probably titles. The prefix "William" was, however, attached to more than one of these, and no reasonable person can doubt that "The People's William," "Sir William," "Sweet William," and "William the Conqueror" were one and the same.

But to return to the great traveller, Cook or Columbus.

He is also known as Ch. Columbus, this character "Ch." being undoubtedly the first of those forming the name "Chalmers." It is a matter of tradition that he made some great discovery or invention, but what the subject of it was has always been in doubt until now. Some have interpreted the old fables as implying that he discovered, or invented, or evolved in some mysterious way, the continent of America; but this plainly can be at best but a species of allegory. The continent of America has been in existence for countless ages; it could never have been produced by human agency; and it is equally absurd to suppose that it was ever unknown—at all events to the persons dwelling upon it. No, gentlemen, it is not at all necessary for us to adopt any such far-fetched story as this; upon numerous specimens of this paper money I have found impressed the name Colon, or Columbus, or Ch. Columbus, together with the dates Oct. 12, 1492, which was, no doubt, that of his birth, and Oct. 12, 1892, which, in all probability, was that of his death; and finding these inscriptions upon these relics, and thus closely connected with them, I think that we may rest assured that what this person—Cook, Colon, Chalmers, Columbus—did discover or invent was The Adhesive Postage Stamp!

[The professor seems to have been a trifle prolix, as professors are apt to be; but he, at all events, shows us what an amount of accurate historical information posterity may derive from imperfect records and a collection of postage stamps.—ED.]

NOTES AND NEWS.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

Herr Philipp von Ferrary, the noted Parisian collector, was in London with his brother for about ten days in the middle of the month. Mr. Ferrary tells us that London is beyond doubt the best place in the world to buy stamps in, and that he can always find more here than in any other place he visits. Mr. Ferrary is a member and strong supporter of the Philatelic Protection Association, and speaks highly of the good it has done for Philately in general.

* * *

The Albrecht Auction, held in November, contained several of the rare Confederate Locals which are so much sought for now. Most of the scarcer ones were secured by our publishers, including the excessively rare 5 cents, blue, of Livingston. The whole sale realized about \$2200, out of which we secured lots amounting to \$1085—not a bad proportion, considering we had not seen the stamps; but through the enterprise of Mr. R. F. Albrecht in having the rarer lots photographed we were able to judge the exact condition, and to send out high commissions. We hear that all the rarities in the F. de Coppet sale will be photographed for the catalogues which, we believe, will be issued about next March, at the price of \$1 (say 4s. 2d.) each. We shall be pleased to book orders for these catalogues, and also to receive commissions, which will either be executed personally by a member of our firm, or placed in the hands of a trustworthy agent. More, however, of this anon, when our arrangements are in a more forward condition.

* * *

The Imperial Postage Stamp Album, Sixth Edition, is very greatly appreciated, and is having a sale vastly in excess of our anticipations. One firm informs us that they have already sold 380 copies, another has had nearly 200, and orders still continue to come in about as fast as they can be executed. We annex extracts from various journals and letters, all of which are entirely unsolicited.

* * *