



"Evolving since 1886."

Frogtown Philatelist

The Official Journal of the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo

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Where we've been.

October 3

There were 30 members on hand, including three new ones. The main event was a one-hundred-forty-seven lot auction that took about an hour and fifteen minutes to get through. Thanks to all who supplied lots and to all who bid on them. Also thanks to Gene, for his usual fine job conducting the auction.

October 17

It is getting spooky around here! The annual pre-Halloween Cider and Doughnuts is always a big hit. Our zero calorie doughnuts always quickly disappear.

Thanks to Jim LaPlante for his program about plate number coils.

On Tuesday afternoon, October 1 the SCCT put on a program about stamp collecting at the Perrysburg Way Library. The program was well attended and well received. We hope to continue doing programs at other venues.

One of the missions of our club is to promote stamp collecting.



Where we're going.

November 7

Due to unforeseen circumstances, we need to go to plan "B" for tonight's program.

You are now in for "Toledo, Ohio." We have a proud tradition of U.S. Naval ships named after us. This evening's program will be a history of the heavy cruiser, fast-attack submarine, sloop, ship-of-the-line, battleship, cancelled battleship, ballistic missile submarine and guided missile submarine named after our

city and state. Included will be covers with ship postmarks, event covers, postcards, commissioning programs, challenge coins and photographs.

The usual three-item sell-it-yourself is back.



November 21

Likewise, we are on plan "B" with a change in the programming schedule.

"All the Animals at the Zoo" will be jumping up and down for you. It will be a philatelic walk-through of our fabulous zoo. If you haven't been there in a while, this will be the next best thing to being there.



Where in the World is . . .

Bechuanaland?

The Bechuanaland Protectorate was established on March 31, 1885 by Great Britain and Ireland in southern Africa. It became the Republic of Botswana on September 30, 1866.

Scottish missionary John Mackenzie (1835-99), a Congregationalist of the London Missionary Society, who lived at Shoshong from 1862-76, "Believed that the Ngwato and other African peoples with whom he worked were threatened by Boer freebooters encroaching on their territory from the south." He campaigned for the establishment of what became the Bechuanaland Protectorate to be ruled directly from Great Britain.

Influenced by Mackenzie, in January 1885 the British cabinet decided to send a military expedition to South Africa to assert British sovereignty over the contested territory. Sir Charles Warren (1840-1927) led a force of 4,000 imperial troops north from Cape Town. After making treaties with several African chiefs, Warren announced the establishment of the Protectorate in March of 1885. In September of that year the Tswana country south of the Molopo River was proclaimed the Crown Colony of British Bechuanaland.



stamps were overprinted using the Protectorate's name in various layouts. In 1910 a 6-pence stamp of Transvaal was also overprinted. Although it was intended for fiscal use, postal uses are known.



Under George V, the first stamps inscribed Bechuanaland Protectorate appeared in 1932. The 12 values, ranging from 1/2d to 10 shillings, all used the same design, a group of cattle next to a baobob tree, surmounted by a portrait of King George V. The Silver Jubilee issued in 1935.

Under George VI, a Coronation issue appeared in 1937, and a definitive series in 1938 with King George VI replacing his father on the 1932 series. The Protectorate's Peace issue of 1945 was produced by overprinting "Bechuanaland" on South Africa's Peace stamps. Stamps were issued for the Royal visit in 1947, and for the omnibus sets of the period.



Queen Elizabeth II replaced her father in a definitive series of 1955, the rest of the design matching the previous definitives. Three stamps in 1960 commemorated the 75th anniversary of the Protectorate. In 1961 Bechuanaland converted to the South African Rand, necessitating surcharges on the existing definitives, followed by a new definitive series that was mostly pictures of birds, with some showing people at work.

land Protectorate became the Republic of Botswana and stamps from that time forward were marked Botswana.



The first Bechuanaland Protectorate postage stamps were produced in 1888 by overprinting British stamps with "Protectorate." In 1889 a 1/2 penny stamp of Cape of Good Hope was overprinted "Bechuanaland/ Protectorate."

From 1897 to 1925 more British

From September 30, 1966 the Bechuana-

November 3, 1913

A Date That Will Live in Infamy

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution (the "Taxing and Spending Clause"), specifies Congress's power to impose "Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises", but Article I, Section 8 requires that, "Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States."

On this date in 1913 American citizens receive first information regarding the new national income tax. A married man living with his wife, who is in receipt of an income of \$5,000 pays \$10 a year, and if his income is \$10,000 he pays \$60 per year.

Now we are lucky enough to pay income taxes that are imposed by the federal, most state, and

many local governments. The income taxes are determined by applying a tax rate, which may increase as income increases, to taxable income, which is the total income less allowable deductions. Income is broadly defined. Individuals and corporations are directly taxable, and estates and trusts may be taxable on undistributed income.

Taxpayers generally must self assess income tax by filing tax returns. Advance payments of tax are required in the form of withholding tax or estimated tax payments. Taxes are determined separately by each jurisdiction imposing tax. Due dates and other administrative procedures vary by jurisdiction. April 15 following the tax year is the last day for individuals to file tax returns for federal and many state and local returns.

We are now fortunate to pay taxes on seemingly every other thing there is.

Accountants need jobs, we need to keep them employed.



October 21, 1833

Alfred Nobel

Alfred Nobel (21 October 1833 - 10 December 1896) was a Swedish businessman, chemist, engineer, inventor, and philanthropist.



Nobel held 355 different patents, dynamite being the most famous. The synthetic element nobelium was named after him.

Known for inventing dynamite, Nobel also owned Bofors, which he had redirected from its previous role as primarily an iron and steel producer to a major manufacturer of cannon and other armaments.

Nobel and his parents returned to Sweden from Russia and Nobel devoted himself to the study of explosives, and especially to the safe manufacture and use of nitroglycerin. Nobel invented a detonator in 1863, and in 1865 designed the blasting cap.

On 3 September 1864, a shed used for preparation of nitroglycerin exploded at the factory in Heleneborg, Stockholm, killing five people, including Nobel's younger brother Emil. Dogged and unfazed by more minor accidents, Nobel went on to build further factories, focusing on improving the stability of the explosives he was developing. Nobel invented dynamite in 1867, a substance easier and safer to handle than the more unstable nitroglycerin. Dynamite was patented in the US and the UK and was used extensively in mining and the building of transport networks internationally. In 1875 Nobel invented gelignite, more stable and powerful than dynamite, and in 1887 patented ballistite, a predecessor of cordite.

In 1888 Alfred's brother Ludvig died while visiting Cannes and a French newspaper erroneously published Alfred's obituary. It condemned him for his invention of dynamite and is said

to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. The obituary stated, Le marchand de la mort est mort ("The merchant of death is dead") and went on to say, "Dr. Alfred Nobel, who became rich by finding ways to kill more people faster than ever before, died yesterday." Alfred (who never had a wife or children) was disappointed with what he read and concerned with how he would be remembered.

On 27 November 1895, at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris, Nobel signed his last will and testament and set aside the bulk of his estate to establish the Nobel Prizes, to be awarded annually without distinction of nationality.



Stamp Collector's Club of Toledo

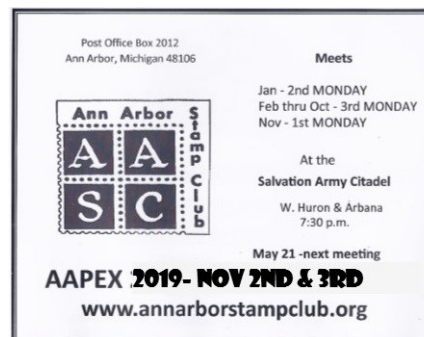
All meetings are held at the Perrysburg Masonic Building, 590 E. South Boundary, Perrysburg, OH 43551. Members begin to gather at about 6:30, with the business meeting to begin at 7:00. Programs or activities follow the business meeting. Guests are always welcome to attend.

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.



We're on the web!

www.toledostampclub.org

SCCT CONTACT INFORMATION

Meetings: Phoenix Masonic Lodge,
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Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/The-Stamp-Collectors-Club-of-Toledo-1372536332845589/>

The Back Page

This from Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. IV. September 30, 1893, No. 39. Editorial.

The way of the collector—whatever the object of his pursuit may be—is usually a somewhat hard one. There are always benefactors of their species in general, and themselves in particular, who if they know that anybody wants anything, from an antediluvian mummy to the latest surcharged postage stamps, are anxious to provide that thing in some form or another. The collector of postage stamps seems to be the special prey of the “provider”; there is always something being made on purpose for him; a first-class forgery, a reprint, a fiscal stamp with a more or less genuine postmark, an ingenious variety of surcharge, &c. And the philatelist, who does not want things made for him, has a constant struggle now-a-days to cope with the shower of novelties that every month brings forth, and has to specialize his collection down, so to speak, in order to keep it within some sort of limits. A part of this specializing is due to the careful

manner in which minor varieties are collected at the present time, which has in itself increased enormously the number of specimens that a collector finds necessary to obtain; but part is also due to the unsatisfactory nature of many of the more recent issues, and to the feeling-only too justly founded—that the collection of stamps is stimulating the supply, not only of specimens of early issues (that we could forgive), but of new issues, which it is hoped people will collect.

What is wanted is a stern determination on the part of collectors and dealers to discourage, as far as possible, all *unnecessary* issues. It is our duty, as we repeat on another page, to chronicle everything that appears, but we do not counsel our readers to collect everything. It may be difficult in some cases to draw the line between necessary and the unnecessary, but there are other cases in which there is no difficulty whatever. We have in mind at present those Celebration, Centenary, and Birthday stamps that are becoming so fashionable. The first instance of the kind that we can recollect was the special issue of spe-

cial envelopes in the United States in 1876; this was a minor offence, and the example was not followed.

Today, the topical collector is especially the victim of this problem. All you have to do is look at some of the massive volumes of the handbooks of the ATA. Linn's cannot possibly list every stamp issued each month. Another example of this is the expansion of the Scott Catalogues. Want to collect stamps issued in a particular year? Good luck if you want to acquire all the stamps issued worldwide in the year 2019 (let alone the United States).

There are some countries in particular that are “benefactors” especially of topical collectors. Comoros, Guyana, Dominica, Antigua/Barbuda, Niger, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Grenada, Chad, Ghana, Palau, and yes, the USA. There are now even disputed territories that are recognized by one or two legitimate countries that are issuing postage stamps, Udmurtia for example. Watch out for enterprising “benefactors” such as the Peoples' Republic of Tongo, which doesn't exist.