



"Evolving since 1886"

Frogtown Philatelist

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Where we've been.

September 6

We're back! The ever-popular six-item sell-it-yourself was here to greet old friends. It is great to kick off the stamp collecting season with an interesting array of programming on the calendar. Nineteen members fought the beautiful weather to be with us tonight.

September 20

This was bring your favorite fictional character(s) on stamps night. Twenty-three members were on hand to debate which fictional character was on more stamps: Mickey Mouse or Santa Claus? The answer is moot, as everyone knows Santa Claus is real.

September 29

All the work is done! Ads in the American Philatelist, Linn's and as much promotion as possible was done to make this event a success and hopefully an annual event. Thanks to all who helped set up on Friday and take down at the end on Saturday.

Where we're going.

October 4

This will be an auction night. It always proves to be an exciting and fun evening. There is always something for everyone. Don't miss it!

October 18

The annual SCCT tradition of cider and doughnuts tonight. In conjunction with this will be a program on junior duck stamps.

Oh, by the way, if you are in the neighborhood of the Perrysburg Way Library, please drop in and take a look at the display of Halloween philatelic material we have installed there. It will be available to look at throughout the month of October.



October 4, 1822

Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio (October 4, 1822 – January 17, 1893)

Hayes, an attorney in Ohio, was city solicitor of Cincinnati from 1858 to 1861. When the Civil War began, he left a fledgling political career to join the Union Army as an officer. Hayes was wounded five times, most seriously at the Battle of South Mountain. He earned a reputation for bravery in combat and was promoted to the rank of brevet major general. After the war, he served in the Congress from 1865 to 1867 as a Republican. Hayes left Congress to run for governor of Ohio and was elected to two consecutive terms, from 1868 to 1872, and then to a third term, from 1876 to 1877.

In 1876, Hayes was elected president in one of the most contentious elections in national history. He lost the popular vote to Democrat Samuel J. Tilden but he won an intensely disputed electoral college vote after a Congressional commission awarded him twenty contested electoral votes. The result was the Compromise of 1877, in which the Democrats acquiesced to Hayes's election and Hayes withdrew remaining U.S. troops protecting Republican office holders in the South.

Hayes believed in meritocratic government and equal treatment without regard to race. He ordered federal troops to crush the Great Railroad Strike of 1877. He implemented modest civil service reforms that laid the groundwork for further reform in the 1880s and 1890s. He vetoed the Bland-Allison Act, which would have put silver money into circulation and raised

Rutherford B. Hayes

nominal prices, insisting that maintenance of the gold standard was essential to economic recovery. His policy toward Western Indians anticipated the assimilationist program of the Dawes Act of 1887.

The Rutherford B. Hayes Center, the family home, is located in Fremont, Ohio, a rock's throw from here.



October 18

In 1867, the United States took possession of Alaska after purchasing it from Russia for \$7.2 million (about 2 cents an acre). Celebrated annually in the state as Alaska Day. Alaska became the 49th state on January 3, 1959.

Alaska is the northernmost and westernmost state in the United States and has the most easterly longitude in the United States because the Aleutian Islands extend into the Eastern Hemisphere.

State motto: North to the Future

Nicknames: "The Last Frontier" or "Land of the Midnight Sun" or "Seward's Ice-box"

State bird: willow ptarmigan, adopted by the Territorial Legislature in 1955.

State fish: king salmon, adopted 1962.

State flower: wild/native forget-me-not, adopted by the Territorial Legislature in 1917.

State fossil: woolly mammoth, adopted 1986.

State gem: jade, adopted 1968.

State insect: four-spot skimmer dragonfly,

adopted 1995.

State land mammal: moose, adopted 1998.

State marine mammal: bowhead whale, adopted 1983.

State mineral: gold, adopted 1968.

State song: "Alaska's Flag"

State sport: dog mushing, adopted 1972.

State tree: Sitka spruce, adopted 1962.

State dog: Alaskan Malamute, adopted 2010.



In 1898, The United States took possession of Puerto Rico from Spain. On July 25, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, the U.S. invaded Puerto Rico with a landing at Guánica. As an outcome of the war, Spain ceded Puerto Rico, along with the

Possession Day

Philippines and Guam, then under Spanish sovereignty, to the U.S. under the Treaty of Paris. Puerto Ricans are by law citizens of the United States and may move freely between the island and the mainland. As it is not a state, Puerto Rico does not have a vote in the United States Congress, which governs the territory with full jurisdiction under the Puerto Rico Federal Relations Act of 1950. However, Puerto Rico does have one non-voting member of the House called a Resident Commissioner. As residents of a U.S. territory, American citizens in Puerto Rico are disenfranchised at the national level and do not vote for president and vice president of the United States, and do not pay federal income tax on Puerto Rican income.



Where in the World is . . .

Peru?

Peru is a country in western South America. It is bordered in the north by Ecuador and Colombia, in the east by Brazil, in the southeast by Bolivia, in the south by Chile, and in the west by the Pacific Ocean. Peru is an extremely biodiverse country with habitats ranging from the arid plains of the Pacific coastal region in the west to the peaks of the Andes mountains vertically extending from the north to the southeast of the country to the tropical Amazon Basin rainforest in the east with the Amazon river.



Peru is a representative democratic republic divided into 25 regions. It is classified as an emerging market with a high level of human development [10] and an upper middle income level with a poverty rate around 19 percent. It is one of the region's most prosperous economies with an average growth rate of 5.9% and it has one of the world's fastest industrial growth rates at an average of 9.6%. Its main economic activities include mining,

manufacturing, agriculture and fishing; along with other growing sectors such as telecommunications and biotechnology. Peru ranks high in social freedom and it has the third lowest homicide rate in South America.

In the early 19th century, while most of South America was swept by wars of independence, Peru remained a royalist stronghold. As the elite vacillated between emancipation and loyalty to the Spanish Monarchy, independence was achieved only after the occupation by military campaigns of José de San Martín and Simón Bolívar.



The combination of tropical latitude, mountain ranges, topography variations, and two ocean currents (Humboldt and El Niño) gives Peru a large diversity of climates. The coastal region has moderate temperatures, low precipitations, and high humidity, except for its warmer, wetter northern reaches. In the mountain region, rain is frequent in summer, and temperature and humidity diminish with altitude up to the frozen peaks of the Andes. The Peruvian Amazon is characterized by heavy rainfall and high temperatures, except for its southernmost part, which has cold winters and



seasonal rainfall.

Because of its varied geography and climate, Peru has a high biodiversity with 21,462 species of plants and animals reported as of 2003. The hundreds of mammals include rare species like the puma, jaguar and spectacled bear. The Birds of Peru produce large amounts of guano, an economically important export. The Pacific holds large quantities of sea bass, flounder, anchovies, tuna, crustaceans, and shellfish, and is home to many sharks, sperm whales, and whales. The cloud-forest slopes of the Andes sustain moss, orchids, and bromeliads, and the Amazon rainforest is known for its variety of trees and canopy plants.



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.americantopicalasn.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.

October 20-21. Motorpex. 23600 W. Warren, Dearborn Heights, MI. 10-5, 10-4.

October 20. Woopex. Ida Sue School, 266 Oldham Rd., Wooster, OH. 9-5.

October 27-28. Cuy-Lorpex, Rocky River Civic Center, Memorial Hall. 21016 Hilliard Blvd., Rocky River, OH.

November 3-4. AAPEX, Morris J. Lawrence Building, Washtenaw Community College, 4800 E. Huron River Dr., Ann Arbor.



Contact Us!

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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 Monthly Journal, September 29, 1894: We are indebted to Dr. Legrand for a copy of what is probably the most comprehensive work ever published upon the general study of philately, which that veteran author has recently produced under the modest title of *Manuel de l' Amateur de Timbres*. Glancing through the Table of Contents we seem to find every point connected with our pursuit noted under its proper heading, and when we turn to the body of work we find all these points fully and ably dealt with. The Introduction treats of the origin of Stamp-collecting, to express which the learned author prefers the word *Timbrologie*. With all the arguments upon this subject are all familiar, we need not say that Dr. Legrand argues his case with the greatest ability; but with all due deference we would venture to submit that the matter has passed out of the region of argument, and that the term *Philately* is so universally used that it is unlikely now to be replaced even by one of more scientific derivation. The same

chapter gives some interesting historical and other notes upon stamp literature, societies &c. Then comes the First Part, which is devoted to *Stamp in General*, and is divided into such heads as Definition, Design, Heraldry, Inscriptions, Monetary values, Manufacture, Paper, Watermarks, Perforations &c. Part II deals with the different natures of Stamps, Envelopes, Bands, Cards, &c.; and part III, under the heading *Generalite sur les Timbres*, treats of Obliterations, Surcharges, Essays, Forgeries, and other subjects, more or less closely connected with philately, and of interest to to philatelists. Space allows us us only to give a very bare outline of the scope of this most valuable work, which forms a book of reference that all collectors will find it to their advantage to possess.

Which brings me to philatelic literature of our time. Do you have a Scott Catalogue? If you take the time to look in the front, there is a treasure trove of information. Many don't realize that it is even there. If

you remember, we even had a program at one of our meetings looking at the information available in catalogues.

At this point in time, there is a massive amount of literature that can be very specific. *The Prexies* is a very useful book to have if you collect the Presidential series of 1938. It is very detailed and thorough. There is literature specific to the Washington-Franklins, Zeppelin Flight Covers, the Machins, first day covers, perfins, and pretty much anything that you could collect. The ATA has handbooks that list Scott numbers of all the stamps of a topic, thus facilitating you "going topical." If you really want to learn about a particular subject, topical is the way to go.

What philatelic literature do you have in your library/collection? As the Editorial concludes, it is to your benefit.