

Frogtown Philatelist

The Official Journal of the Stamp Collectors Club of Toledo

P.O. Box 2, Maumee, OH 43537-0002 www.toledostampclub.org

"Evolving since 1886."

September, 2019

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June 6

Forty-four members and guests were on hand for the annual picnic. Among those in attendance were the world famous quadruplets and their new twin siblings. There was a wide array of food items to choose from.

Where we've been.

Thanks to Cliff and Marcia for baking all that chicken, and also to Charle's daughter Christine for baking and decorating the frogtown philatelist cake. Also thanks to those who helped set up and clean up at the end. Although the weath-



Where we're going.

Directory

≡	President	Charle	s Hablitzsel
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=	Treasurer	CI	iff Campbell
=	Secretary		John Mann
=	Auctioneer	Gene	Stutzenstein
=	Computer W	hiz Kid	John Zwyer
=	Newsletter		John Mann

September 5

We are all excited to get back to stamps. The program tonight is a six item sell-ityourself.

There are a few items to discuss regarding our upcoming one day show. As they say, many hands lighten the load. We will need help with set -up and take down.

September 14

We had to avoid a conflict with our stamp collecting friends attending Indypex in October, hence the change in the date. This will be our second annual fall one day show. It will be in our regular meeting space. Please plan to attend to make it a success. We need to do well so that we may keep it going.

September 19

First day cover from shoebox to \$33,000 is the program. It will be presented by Chelly, our resident cover/fdc expert. He is a treasure trove of information, and was a

Where in the World is . . .

Basutoland? **Basutoland** was a British Crown colony established in 1884 due to the Cape Colony's inability to control the territory. It was divided into seven administrative districts: Berea, Leribe, Maseru, Mohale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Qacha's Nek and Quthing.

Basutoland was renamed the Kingdom of Lesotho upon its independence from the United Kingdom on 4 October 1966. Between 1856 and 1868 the Ba-



suto engaged in conflict with the Orange Free State. Their King, Moshoeshoe I, sought British protection. On 29 August 1865,



he wrote to Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Cape Colony:

I am giving myself and my country up to Her Majesty's Government under certain conditions which we may agree on between your Excellency and me.

In July 1866, after referring to the former letter, the Chief said:

All those things I have given up into your hands the last year..., they are still yours. I still continue to be the humble servant of Her Majesty.

Eventually, in January 1868, the Governor received a doc-

ument dated 9 December 1867, signed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, authorizing the annexation of Basutoland to the Colony of Natal (not to the Cape as Wodehouse had wished). On 12 March 1868, a proclamation declared the Basotho to be British subjects and Basutoland to be British territory. It was not in fact



annexed to Natal but rather placed under the direct authority of the High Commissioner for South Africa. Three years later, it was annexed to the Cape Colony by Act No. 12 of 1871 of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope, confirmed by Order in Council of 3 November 1871. Cape Colony





rule proved unpopular with the people, and by an Order in Council dated 2 February 1884, and brought into



force on 18 March 1884, royal assent was given to a Cape bill repealing the Act of 1871. Basutoland was thus brought under the direct authority of

September 5, 1622

Armand Jean du Plessis was a French clergyman, nobleman and statesman. He was consecrated as a bishop in 1607 and was appointed Foreign Secretary in 1616. Richelieu soon rose in both the Catholic Church and the French government, becoming a cardinal in 1622, and King Louis XIII's chief minister in 1624. He remained in office until his death in 1642; he was succeeded by Cardinal Mazarin, whose career he had fostered.

Cardinal de Richelieu was often known by the title of the king's "Chief Minister" or "First Minister". He sought to consolidate royal power and crush domestic factions. By restraining the power of the nobility, he transformed France into a strong, centralized state. His chief foreign policy objective was to check the

power of the Austro-Spanish Habsburg dynasty, and to ensure French dominance in the Thirty Years' War that engulfed Europe. Although he was a cardinal, he did not hesitate to make alliances with Protestant rulers in an attempt to achieve his goals.



Richelieu's tenure was a crucial period of reform for France. Earlier, the nation's political structure was largely feudal, with powerful nobles and a wide variety of laws in different regions.¹ Parts of the nobility periodically conspired against the King, raised private armies, and allied themselves with foreign powers. This system gave way to

Richelieu Appointed Cardinal



centralized power under Richelieu. Local and even religious interests were subordinated to those of the whole nation, and of the embodiment of the nation — the King. Equally critical for France was Richelieu's

September 19, 1928

William West Anderson (September 19, 1928 – June 9, 2017), known professionally as Adam West, was an American actor known primarily for his role as Batman in the 1960s ABC series of the same name and its 1966 theatrical feature film.

West began acting in films in the 1950s. He played opposite Chuck Connors in Geronimo (1962) and The Three Stooges in The Outlaws Is Coming (1965). He also appeared in the science fiction film Robinson Crusoe on Mars (1964) and performed voice work on The Fairly OddParents (2003-2008), The Simpsons (1992, 2002), and Family Guy (2000-2018), playing fictional versions of himself in all three. Late in his career. West starred in two directto-video animated Batman films, Batman: Return of the Caped Crusaders, and Batman vs. Two-Face, the latter of which was released posthumously.

Producer William Dozier cast West as Bruce Wayne and his alter ego, Batman, in the television series *Batman*, in part after seeing West perform as the James Bond-like spy Captain Q in a Nestlé Quik commercial. He was in competition with Lyle Waggoner for the Batman role.

The popular campy show ran on ABC from 1966 to 1968; a feature-length film version directed by Leslie H. Martinson was released in 1966.

In his Batman character, West appeared in a public service announcement in which he encouraged schoolchildren to heed then-President Lyndon B. Johnson's call for them to buy U.S. savings stamps, a children's version of U.S. savings bonds, to support the Vietnam War.

Adam West Birthday



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.

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

Internet Links

Contact Us!

Post Office Box 2 Maumee, OH 43537-0002 Anything for the newsletter? John6125@earthlink.net

Local Shows

Blue Ribbon Show, Third Sunday, 9:30-3:30. St. Clement's Hall, 3030 Tremainsville Rd., Toledo.

September 14 SCCT One Day Show At our meeting site, Masonic Perrysburg 10 - 5

If you can get there early to lend a hand setting up, we would appreciate it.

If you can stay a little later to help take it down, we would likewise appreciate it.



SCCT

We're on the web!

www.toledostampclub.org

Tape Hell

The Back Page

What is it with stamp dealers and tape?

You know what I'm talking about, right? You get a medium sized envelope in the mail that's plastered with old USA stamps. But there's also a stretch of elastic tape that seals every millimeter of the envelope flap. So much so that you can't find any opening to slide in a letter opener. You then look at the bottom of the envelope to see if you can open the "factory sealed" side, only to realize that this, too, is covered with tape.

Now you need to figure out how to open this without damaging the contents. You use a Stanley knife, make a small cut (hoping you don't cut what's inside) and now you can use your letter opener. In the meantime, forget about using those old USA stamps - they're now destroyed.

After removing the contents, you realized that there is another envelope inside that is also plastered with tape. You repeat the above steps, but now with a bit more irritation.

Inside that envelope is a glassine filled with stamps, but wait... it's taped to a hard piece of cardboard. You meticulously cut away the tape with the Stanley knife and finally extract your stamps. Or if you have less patience, you rip open the glassine and in the process tear some of your stamps.

Has this ever happened to you? I've done this many times; more times than I'd like to admit.

So, what's with the tape? Why can't dealers either use less or think of a safer way to mail stamps? I've sold some stamps on eBay in the past and all I did was put stamps in a glassine and tape the top and bottom middle sections to a piece of cardboard that's slightly smaller than the envelope. The glassine was easily removed simply by lifting one of the two loose ends. After putting the cardboard with the stamps in the envelope, all I did was close it and drop it in the mail. The envelope manufacturer had the foresight to provide a water activated sealing flap. This invention is really amazing; when you wet the flap and close it, the envelope is *sealed*!

You can't open it without a letter opener or ripping it apart. And you don't need one bit of tape!

Stamp dealers of the world, listen up! I know you want to protect the contents, but let's be a bit more reasonable. There's an ancient Greek saying: "Pan metron ariston," meaning, "all good things in moderation."

This from the Palo Album website.

More and more I am seeing stamps shipped in cellophane sleeves, which do a good job of protecting stamps in transit. I like to get stamps in the mail, as you get some neat foreign-stamped covers. Like the author of the article, some of these covers are covered in tape. While they are ok now, over time the adhesive will bleed through, ruining the cover. If you try to peel off the tape, you run the risk of ruining the cover. So, what do you do? Let stamp providers know that they shouldn't tape hell out of their stamp shipments.

Another peeve I have is sending via registered mail a \$5 purchase. Give me a break.