

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



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Neal E. Danielson
Editor



"Go Fly A Stamp"



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TRAVEL KANSAS—NORTH TO SOUTH—EAST TO WEST by Neal E. Danielson

Travel Kansas—Council Grove located in Morris County (Figure 1 & 2) geographically in the heart of the Flint Hills of Kansas. The Flint Hills are a scenic wonder. Natives, explorers, settlers, and visitors have all been awed by the rolling hills and the tranquility of the prairie.

The history of Morris County it can be said to be the history of Council Grove. Council Grove acquired its name as a result of the European Americans and the Osage Nation coming together at this location to negotiate the passage of wagon trains filled with settlers along the Santa Fe Trail.

Part of the Trail is now the Main Street in Council Grove.

One of the first European-Americans who came to the area was Daniel Boone's grandson, Seth Hays, in 1847 to establish trade with the Kaw Indian Tribe; before the year was out he had established a trading post. In 1857 he opened his own restaurant calling it the 'Hays House'.

Council Grove was officially incorporated by the Territorial Legislation in 1858, but its first post office was actually established on February 26, 1855 or should I say the second Post Office since the one at Council Oak was the first post office as it was where settlers left their mail to be picked up and transported along the Santa Fe Trail. The Federal Government established a contract in 1849 with Waldo, Hall & Co., to deliver mail to Santa Fe and Council Grove was the only trading post between Independence, Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In 1854 following the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act the Federal Government appointed Andrew Reeder as the first Territorial Governor and soon thereafter he traveled to Council Grove. Governor Reeder anticipated that he might establish Council Grove as the Territorial Capital, but his attempt failed since the land that he wanted would have had to be obtained from the Indians.

Morris County originally was established as Wise County in 1855, but was changed to Morris County in 1859 in honor of Thomas Morris, U. S. Senator from Ohio in 1832 an opponent of slavery. By 1868 the Missouri, Kansas, & Topeka Railway traversed the county from Skiddy in the northwest to Dunlap in the southwest giving Council Grove a boost, but it would encounter a few hard knocks along the way, such as flooding of the rivers and streams and fires.



Figure 1

Morris County Railroad Map ca 1899

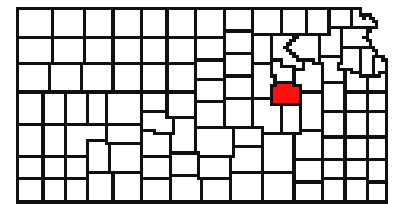


Figure 2

Morris County



Figure 3—Postcard postmarked from Council Grove in 1912

Fast forward to the turn of the century and we find that Council Grove, the County Seat of Morris County has grown in population as well as popularity due to the railroad and the establishment of schools, churches, banking and other merchandise stores. Figure 3 is a postcard franked with a one cent George Washington stamp (Scott #405) and tied to the card with a circular-date-stamp and killer footprint cancel from Council Grove on Dec 15 1912 and mailed to an individual in Illinois.



Figure 4—Pictorial side of Postcard – Neosho River, Council Grove, Kans.

The pictorial side of the postcard depicts a section of the Neosho River in Council Grove (Figure 4). The Neosho River whose headwaters are in Morris County flows southeast through Kansas and joins the Arkansas River. The Cottonwood River joins the Neosho River in Lyon County around Emporia and joins the Verdigris River at the confluence of the Arkansas River (Figure 5). The river is about 460 miles long. Once it joins the Arkansas River it becomes part of the Mississippi River watershed.

The Neosho has been dammed at several points along the way by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers as part of flood control. The river is dammed above Council Grove forming Council Grove Lake and at New Strawn in Coffey County forming John Redmand Reservoir.

Pioneer women played an important part in the progress of this great country. The first white woman to reside in Morris County was Mrs. Mitchell the wife of Mr. Mitchell who came to the County as the Government blacksmith in 1848.

In 1912 the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution was organized. One of the major projects of the Society was to honor the pioneer women for their faith, endurance and courage as they traveled the trails westward. The plan was to design a monument to the Pioneer Women and place one in each of the 12 states along the National Old Trails Road, from Bethesda, Maryland to Upland, California. Judge and future President Harry S Truman guaranteed the expenses of the erection of the Monuments. On September 7, 1928 the third monument was erected in Council Grove, Kansas (Figure 6). The monument was designed by Arlene B. Nichols Mass and depicts a pioneer woman holding a baby and another child holding onto her dress. The monument was done by sculptor August Leimbach and titled "Madonna of the Trail".

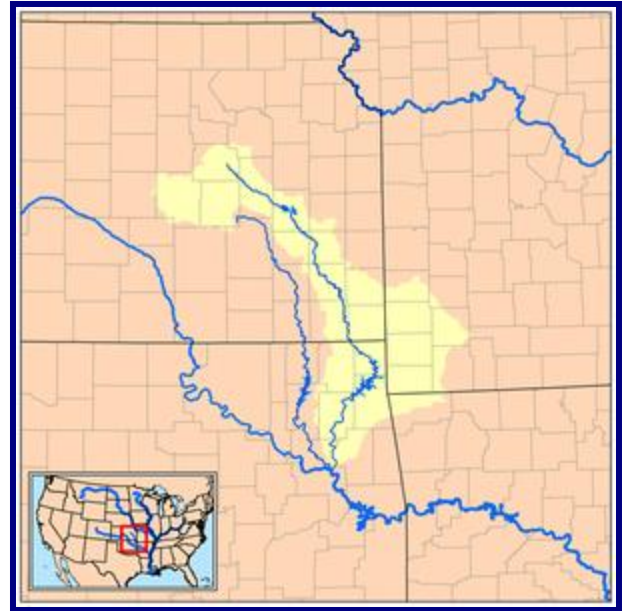


Figure 5

River Map – Kansas and Oklahoma



Figure 6

Madonna of the Trail

References:

Council Grove website: <http://councilgrove.com/>

Skyways website: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/counties/MR/>

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: Council Grove, Neosho River and Madonna of the Trail

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KITCHEN TABLE by Neal E. Danielson

Postcards were often used back in the 1800s and early 1900s to advertise products and services even though there were newspapers that could just as easily been used to advertise in the place of postcards. However, newspapers were not printed in color to draw attention to the products or services being offered. Taking advantage of the color aspect is one used by a company located at 419-421 E. Douglas Avenue, Wichita, Kansas, the C. S. Daniels, Furniture and Carpet House (Figure 1)

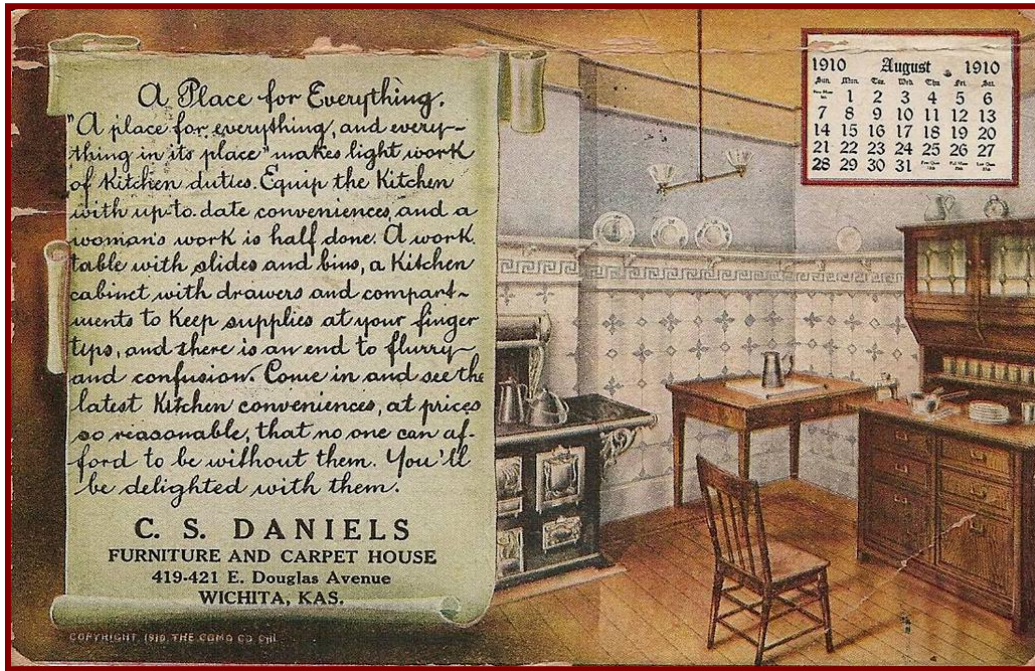


Figure 1—Postcard Advertising C.S. Daniels Furniture and Carpet House August 1910

The postcard has a ‘scroll’ at the left with the following statement: ***A Place for Everything.** A place for everything, and everything in its place makes light work of Kitchen duties. Equip the Kitchen with up to date conveniences, and a woman’s work is half done. A work table with slides and bins, a Kitchen cabinet with drawers and compartments to keep supplies at your finger tips, and there is an end to flurry and confusion. Come in and see the latest Kitchen conveniences, at prices so reasonable, that no one can afford to be without them. You’ll be delighted with them.*”

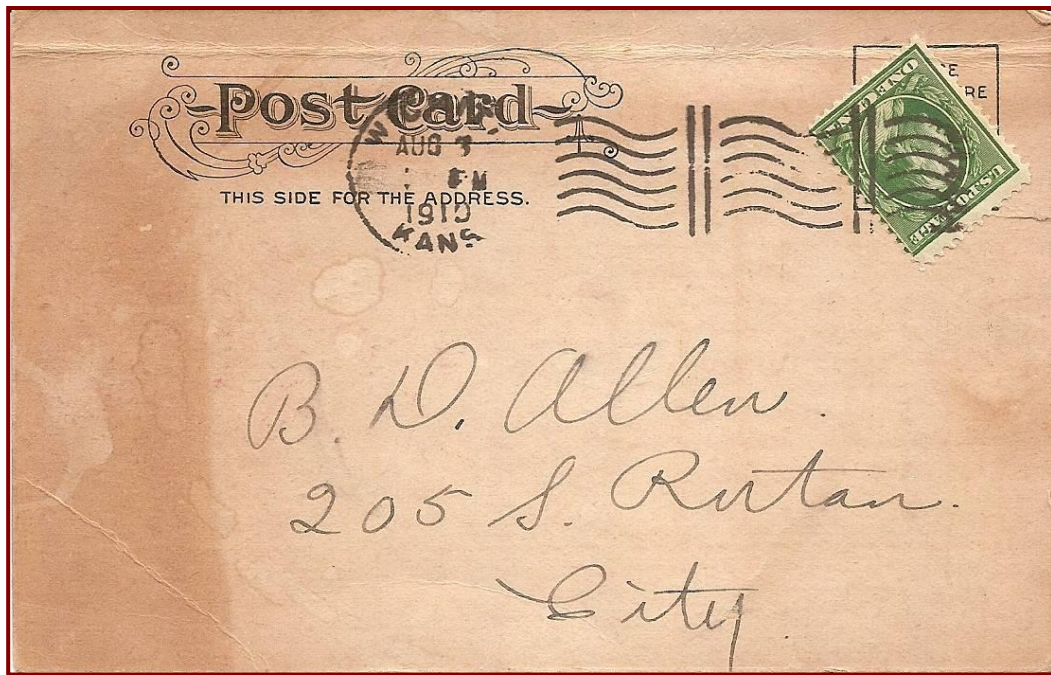


Figure 2—Front of postcard postmarked Wichita, Kans. Aug 3, 1910

The postcard is franked with a 1¢ Benjamin Franklin stamp (Scott #331) and tied to the card with a triple flag style cancel with circular-date-stamp Wichita, Kans. postmarked Aug 3 1910 (Figure 2). The postcard was mailed to an individual in Wichita. The pictorial side of the postcard has an August 1910 calendar and the postcard was mailed in August 1910. The postcard was produced by The Como Co. in 1910.

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DON'T SWEAT THE SMALL STUFF by Neal E. Danielson

This is the 28th in a series of articles relating to small post cards and small covers so if you have any in your collection that you would like to share please let us know. (This series was not published in the July 2011 issue).

This Small Stuff Cover comes to you courtesy of **Dale Wilson** (Figure 1). The cover measures 4 ³/₄ inches by 2 inches with an unusual opening flap (Figure 2) from the end. The cover is franked with a 3¢ George Washington Stamp (Scott #147) and tied to the cover with a target killer cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked from a place in Iowa with the first letters of CO on Jul 26 around 1871 or 1872. The cover was mailed to an individual in Peoria City, Polk County, Iowa. The post office in Peoria City was established in 1856 the same year that the town was laid out in Washington Township and was discontinued in 1883.



Figure 1

Small Stuff Cover



What City???

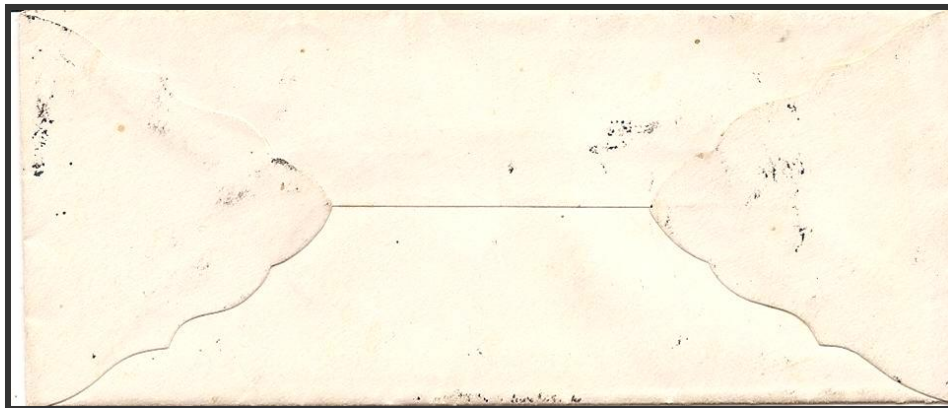


Figure 2

Small Stuff Cover Reverse Side

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THE SYNDICATE by Neal E. Danielson

A Registered cover from Council Grove, Kans. to Minneapolis, Minn. (Figure 1 and 2) reveals the use of multiple low rate stamps to cover the domestic letter rate in effect at the time of 3¢ (Effective July 6, 1932) using the 1¢ Benjamin Franklin stamps (Scott #632) and to cover the 15¢ Registered rate, effective July 1, 1932 (At this time, minimum indemnity was included, \$5.00 indemnity) five of the 3¢ George Washington stamps (Scott #720) were used.

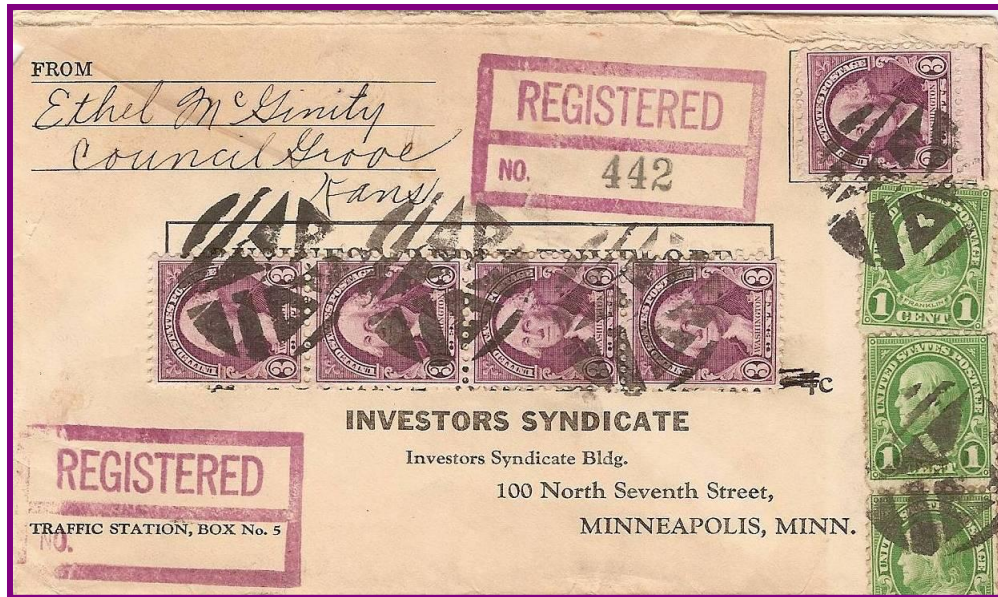


Figure 1—Registered Cover from Council Grove, Kansas to Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1933



Figure 2—Back of the Register Cover showing cancellations

The cover received five fancy killer type cancels in Council Grove, Kansas along with two hand-stamped double-circle Registered cancels from Council Grove, Kans. on Feb. 23 1933. The Council Grove postal clerk applied two hand-stamped REGISTERED, one over the pre-printed 'Traffic Station, Box No. 5', that was part of the address and one on the upper part with the REGISTERED No. 442. Upon arrival at the main Post Office in Minneapolis, Minn. a hand-stamped double-circle Registered cancel on Feb 24 1933 and sent on to the Minneapolis Traffic Sta. Minn. where it received another hand-stamped double-circle Registered cancel on Feb 25, 1933.

The cover is a 'Business Reply Envelope' as was noted on the front of the cover in a rectangular box as can be seen under the row of 3¢ stamps and another preprinted statement to the effect 'Postage Will Be Paid 4¢'. The statement "First Class Permit No. ? Minneapolis, Minn." is under the 3¢ stamp in upper right corner of the envelope. The individual sending the letter to the company would not of paid for postage if a simple response was enclosed in the envelope. Apparently money or a valuable document was enclosed in order to warrant postage paid by the sender as well as being registered.

The cover was addressed to Investors Syndicate located in Minneapolis, Minn. Investors' Syndicate was founded by John Tappan in 1894 and by 1937 the Company assets reached Hundred Million Dollars. In 1940 they entered the Mutual Fund market and in 1949 changed the name to Investors Diversified Services, Inc. (IDS). The Company Headquarters has remained in Minneapolis over the years even though American Express acquired the Company in 1984. Today the Company is called Ameriprise Financial, Inc, following acquisitions of Threadneedle Asset Management; H & R Block Financial Advisors; J & W Seligman and Columbia Management. They are listed on the stock market as AMP.

References:

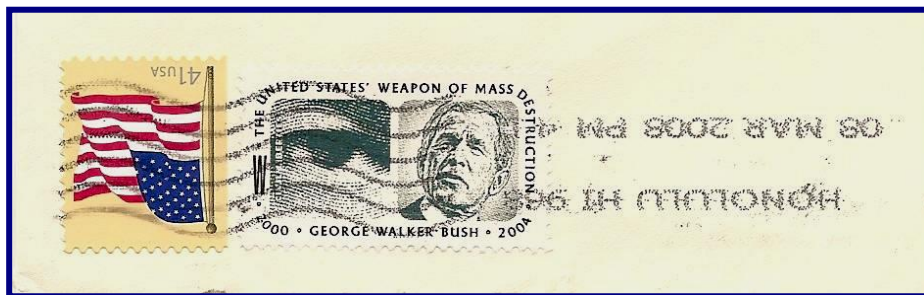
Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: Investors Syndicate

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NOW THAT'S INTERESTING by 

I came across an interesting cover the other day at a Garage Sale. The cover was postmarked from Honolulu, Hawaii on 08 Mar 2008. The cover was franked with a 41¢ flag stamp from a booklet pane. However, the cinderella stamp that was accompanying the 41¢ stamp was what caught my eye. Shown below are the stamps, which I cropped from the cover. I have shown the cropped stamps turned in order to view the cinderella.



The cinderella stamp is a 'take' on George Walker Bush and Weapon of Mass Destruction with year dates of 2000 and 2004. The vignette is a portrait of Bush on the right and an 'eye' on the left with a large 'W' to the left. The cinderella has perforations on all four sides.

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DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS SERIES

The U. S. Postal Service issued the 84¢ Oveta Culp Hobby (1905-1995) stamp on 4/15/2011 and indicates the stamp is honored in the Distinguished Americans series. This is a major change in the design for previous individuals honored in the series. This is not to say that she does not deserve recognition because she certainly does. Hobby was a Texas journalist and business leader who led the first female military force in America, the Women’s Army Corps (WAC), during WWII. Following the War she was appointed the first secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare only the second woman to be appointed to a Cabinet post in 1953. Even the hat that she is wearing is a legendary service cap worn by her in the WAC uniform called the “Hobby hat.”



Now we wait to see if the next Distinguished American will be in the same design format.

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Iceberg Mail Part VII

by Neal E. Danielson



When I left you last we had just talked briefly about the Antarctic Treaty that was signed by our President and entered into force on June 23, 1961. The following countries ratified the treaty: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Chile, the French Republic, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The Antarctic Treaty contained 14 Articles, stating in essence that the Antarctic shall be used for peaceful purposes only, and prohibits any military acts and no military bases, although military personnel may be involved in expeditions and scientific research for peaceful purpose. Australia commemorated the Antarctic Treaty by celebrating the 25th Anniversary in 1986 as demonstrated by the Event Cover presented in here (Figure 1)

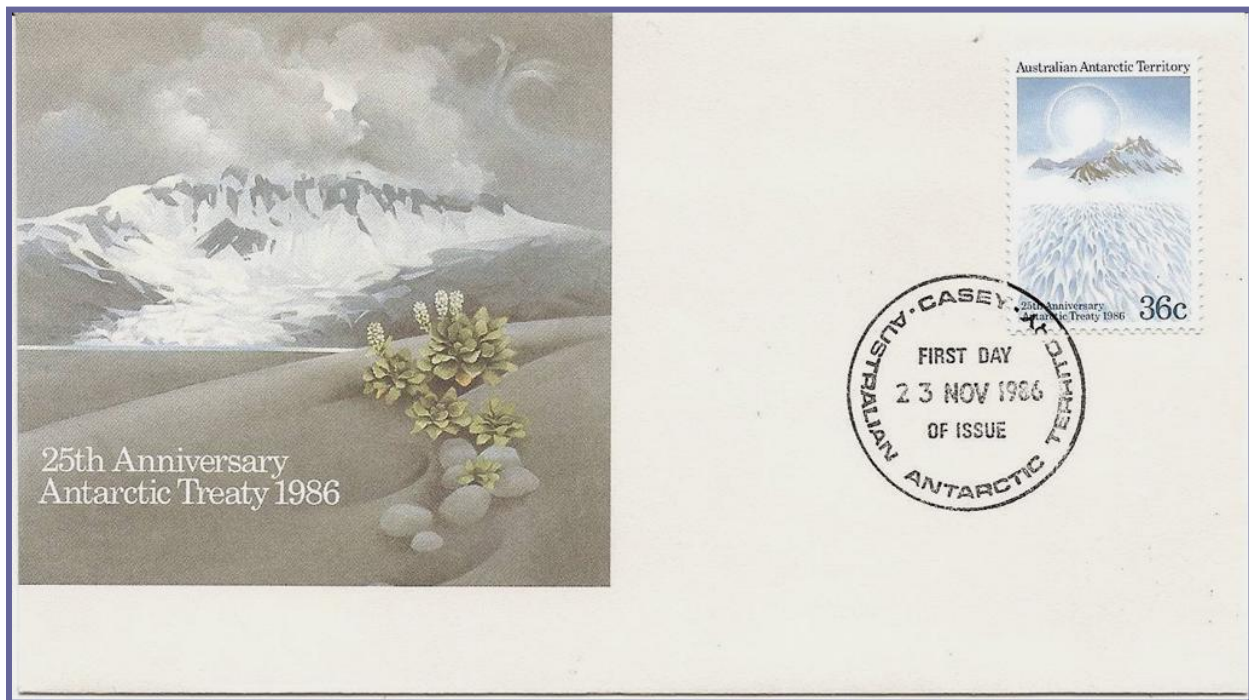


Figure 1—Australia Event Cover—25th Anniversary Antarctic Treaty 1986

The United States Post Office Department commemorated the 30th Anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty with a 50¢ Air Mail Stamp (Scott #C130) issued June 21, 1991 depicting a mountain range on the Antarctic and a ship in the foreground (Figure 2).



Figure 2

US Airmail C130

Russia commemorated the 50th Anniversary Antarctic Treaty with a 15p stamp (Scott #7189) issued Nov. 30, 2009 (Figure 3) depicting a map of the Antarctic; weather balloon; and ice rover. Russia has issued a number of stamps relating to the Arctic and Antarctic Expeditions as several countrymen have been very active in scientific research in both arenas. On January 27, 1970 the Soviet Union issued two stamps commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the Bellingshausen and Lazarev Antarctic Expedition. The Expedition was led by Fabian Gottlieb Benjamin von Bellingshausen (1778-1852) a Russian naval officer assigned to command the second Russian voyage to circumnavigate the globe. This gave him the honor of being the first person to see the Antarctic continent. Bellingshausen was a great admirer of Cook's voyages around the Antarctic in 1772. This was not Bellingshausen's first voyage as he served aboard the vessel *Nadezhda* ('Hope') from 1803 to 1806 on an expedition to circumnavigate the Earth. The Antarctic expedition was authorized by Czar Alexander I in 1819. The voyage began on September 5, 1819 from Portsmouth with Bellingshausen in command of the 900-ton corvette *Vostok* ('East') and the second ship, a 530-ton support vessel *Mirnyi* ('Peaceful') under the command of Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev and they crossed the Antarctic Circle on January 26, 1820. The first stamp (Scott #3699) depicts the two vessels *Vostok & Mirnyi*, and route around the Antarctic (Figure 4) and the second stamp (Scott #3700) depicts the Camp and Map of Antarctic and the Soviet Antarctic Bases (Figure 5).



Figure 3

Scott #7189



Figure 4

Scott #3699



Figure 5

Scott #3700



Figure 6

Fabian Gottlieb Bellingshausen



Figure 7

Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev

Fabian Gottlieb Benjamin von Bellingshausen or *Faddey Faddeyevich Bellingsgauzen* (Figure 6) was born 20 September 1778 to a Baltic German family. He enlisted as a cadet in the Imperial Russian Navy at the age of ten (yes 10). He graduated from the Kronstadt Naval Academy at the age of 18 and rapidly rose to the rank of captain. Following the circumnavigation of the Earth in 1806 he was assigned command of various ships in the Black Sea and Baltic.

Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev was born 3 November 1788 (Figure 7) in Vladimir of the Old Russian Nobility province. He enrolled in Russia's Naval College in 1800 and three years later was sent to the British fleet where he learned his navigation skills. From 1808 to 1813 he served in the Baltic Fleet and took part in the Russo-Swedish War of 1808-09 and Patriotic War of 1812. Following the Antarctic Expedition Lazarev circumnavigated the globe for the third time on the frigate *Kreyser* conducting research in the meteorology and ethnography field.

Historians now consider the journey to the Antarctic in the two ships *Vostok* and *Mirnyi* as: "one of the greatest Antarctic expeditions on record, a voyage well worthy of being placed beside that of Cook."

As time moved on, other countries entered the playing field to claim a piece of the Antarctic pie. The International Council of Scientific Unions laid out a proposal in 1952 for a comprehensive series of global geophysical activities to span a time from July 1957 through December 1958. The International Geophysical Year (IGY) (Figure 8) was modeled after the International Polar Years of 1882-83 and 1932-33. Initially 46 countries were represented and by the end of the IGY some 67 countries became involved. One of these countries was Norway that participated in the IGY.

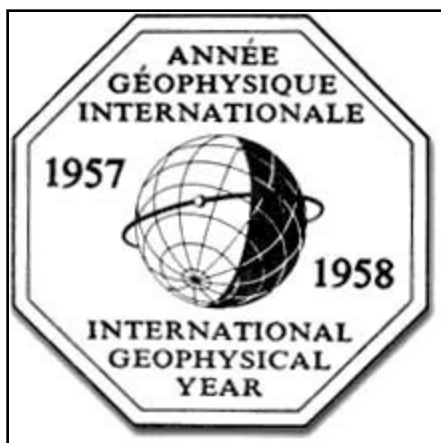


Figure 8

Logo IGY 1957-58



Figure 9

IGY Jan Mayen Island
Scott #355



Figure 10

Spitsbergen Map
Scott #356



Figure 11

Queen Maud Land
South Pole
Scott #357

Norway Post issued three stamps to commemorate the 1957-1958 International Geophysical Year: a 25¢ stamp (Scott #355) of Jan Mayen Island (Figure 9); a 35¢ stamp (Scott #356) of Spitsbergen Island (Figure 10); and a 65¢ stamp (Scott #357) Map of South Pole with Queen Maud Land (Figure 11).



Figure 12—Ernest Shackleton



Figure 13—Robert Falcon Scott



Figure 14—Scott's Exploration Team

Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922) was an Irish-born British Explorer (Figure 12) noted for his exploration of the South Pole. His first exploration experience was with Captain Robert Falcon Scott (Figure 13) *Discovery Expedition*—1901-1904. This was followed by leading the Antarctica *Nimrod Expedition* in 1907 in which he and three others ventured the farthest south to within about 114 statute miles from the South Pole, a record for the time. For his gallant exploration King Edward VII knighted Shackleton upon his return home. On May 25, 2003 Great Britain Royal Post issued a 42p stamp (Scott # 2121) honoring Shackleton and his Antarctic Exploration (Figure 15).



Figure 15—Ernest Shackleton Scott #2121



Figure 16—Robert Falcon Scott Scott #2123

Great Britain Royal Post honored Robert Falcon Scott with a 68p stamp (Scott #2123) on May 25, 2003 (Figure 16) as an Antarctic Explorer. Captain Scott was born 6 June 1868 in Plymouth, England and entered the Royal Navy and worked his way up as an Officer and Explorer. He led two expeditions to the Antarctic: the *Discovery Expedition* from 1901 to 1904 and the *Terra Noya Expedition* from 1910 to 1913. It was on this second expedition that was the downfall for Scott. He led a team of five men to the South Pole on 17 January 1912, but to their dismay they found that a Norwegian expedition under the leadership of Roald Amundsen had beaten them to the punch. On their journey back to home base, Scott and four of his team (Figure 14) all succumbed to the environment of extreme cold, starvation and exhaustion.

The United States participated in the IGY when a US National Committee (USNC) was appointed in March of 1953 consisting of 16 members, but it continued to add Working Groups (5) and Technical Panels (13) resulting in about 200 additional scientists. The Technical Panels worked on the following projects: cosmic rays; aurora and airglow; geomagnetism; glaciology, gravity; ionospheric physics; longitude and latitude determination; meteorology; oceanography; rocketry; seismology, and solar activity. The IGY participants literally spanned the globe from the South Pole to the North Pole, and they would continue to conduct scientific experiments as we have seen in past “Iceberg Mail” articles. Great Britain has had their share of Arctic and Antarctic Explorers that have contributed to the IGY. The United State Post Office Department issued a 3¢ stamp (Figure 17) on May 31, 1958 to commemorate the International Geophysical

Year 1957-58 depicting a solar disc and Hands from Michelangelo's "Creation of Adam" Geophysical Year Issue (Scott #1107)



Figure 17

Scott #1107

References:

Antarctic Treaty—Nuclear Files: Library: Treaties: Antarctic
International Geophysical Year 1957-1958

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