

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter

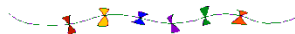


Vol. 79, No. 12, December 2011

Neal E. Danielson
Editor



“Go Fly A Stamp”



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Enjoy a post card from Farm Progress

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A cover addressed to the Chicago Board of Trade 1932

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MERRY CHRISTMAS, 2011 – HAPPY NEW YEAR, 2012

For all you farmers out there this advertising post card, although not postally used appears to have been used by its original owner since the corners had scotch tape used on it at some point in time. The advertising is from Farm Progress a publishing company.



Figure 1-Farm Progress Post Card

The post card greets the recipient with a *Merry Christmas, 1911* and a *Happy New Year, 1912*. The promotion by the Publisher is one where someone can purchase a subscription for an individual and send the post card to alert them of its future arrival (Figure 1).

“I consider Farm Progress the best semi-monthly farm paper published, and am having it sent to you for a year as a little remembrance.

I know you will enjoy reading it and you will find it very valuable to you in many ways.”

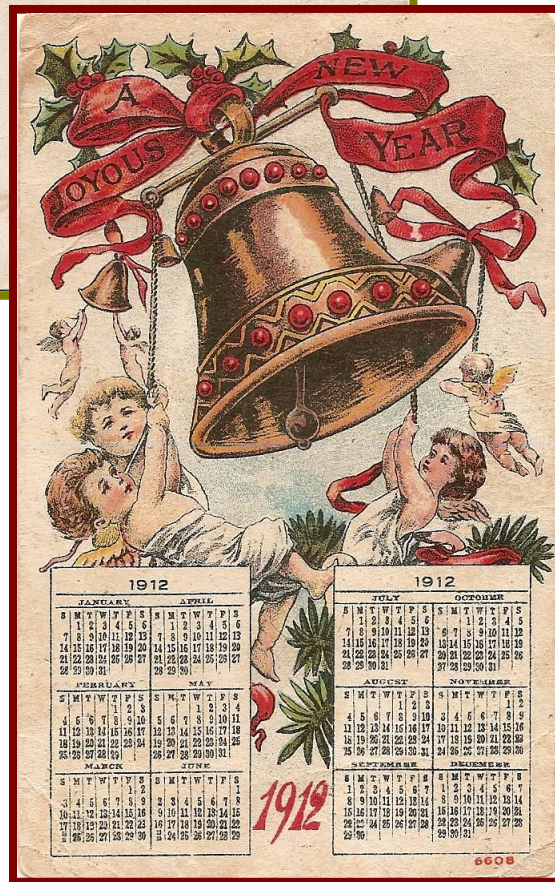


Figure 2-Face of Post Card with Calendar 1912

A space is provided for a name of the sender. It provides a full calendar year for 1912 with Jan. 1 on Mon. in 2012 it’s on Sun (Figure 2).

Farm Progress began its publication back in 1819 with its first magazine called *American Farmer*. The company was started by the Wallace family and continued through three generations of the Wallace family—Henry Cantwell Wallace, Henry A. Wallace, and Henry Browne Wallace.

Over the ensuing years they published *Prairie Farmer* magazine starting in 1841; this was followed by *Wallaces' Farmer* in 1855 which was a newspaper. This newspaper publication was instrumental in helping provide valuable agriculture information to farmers in Iowa on how to trim their costs and boost profits. *Prairie Farmer* became an affiliate of Farm Progress and purchased a talk radio station from Sears in 1928, with call letters "WLS-AM" and moved to a separate building on West Washington Street in Chicago, Illinois and remained for 32 years.

The Company has changed ownership several times since the Wallace's. ABC Broadcasting/Paramount Theaters purchased in 1959; ABC and Capital Cities merged in 1986; The Disney Company purchased them in 1996; Rural Press purchased Farm Progress Companies in 1997 and then merged with Fairfax in 2007. This later company Fairfax Media is an Australian media company from New South Wales. Farm Progress still publishes agricultural and ranching magazines numbering 22. They produce 4-farm shows annually which include the Farm Progress Show that started in 1953.— It pays to advertise!!!

Reference: Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia: Farm Progress.

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U. S. S. SAIPAN by Neal E. Danielson

On 10 July 1944 during WWII the *USS Saipan* (CVL-48) was laid down at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation in Camden, NJ. She was launched on 8 July 1945 and commissioned on 13 July 1946 with Captain John G. Crommelin in command (Figure 1). The War had ended by this time so she took on the task of training student pilots out of Pensacola until April of 1947 and reassigned to Norfolk as homeport before departing for the Gulf of Mexico to participate in exercises in and around the Caribbean.



Figure 1 - USS Saipan (CVL-48)

Before departing, the ship produced a cachet cover (Figure 2) to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of Charles A. Lindbergh non-stop flight from New York to Paris, France on May 20 1927. The cover is franked with the 3¢ U. S. Navy issue (Scott #935) and tied to the cover with a four-bar balloon cancel from the U.S.S. Saipan (CVL 48) on May 20 1947.

She served with the Operational Development Force and in April of 1948 she embarked Fighter Squadron 17A where all squadron pilots qualified in FH-1 Phantom jets, to become the first carrier-based jet squadron. Later in the year she was equipped with the latest helicopters and participated in a rescue mission around Greenland where eleven airmen were downed on the ice cap, but before they could deploy the helicopters a C-47 equipped with jet assist takeoff and skis landed on the ice and rescued the airmen.



Figure 2 - Event Cover postmarked from the USS Saipan in 1947

The *Saipan*, whose insignia is shown in Figure 3 was assigned to the western Atlantic from Greenland to the Caribbean for the majority of her operations, except in October 1953 she steamed for the Panama Canal up to San Diego then to Pearl Harbor, Yokosuka, and duty off the coast of Korea to support the uneasy truce and engaged in surveillance and reconnaissance missions. She interrupted her patrols to provide support for the Japanese ferrying Chinese POW's from Inchon to Formosa their new home. She would transport aircraft and helicopters from Yokosuka and the aircraft were flown off her deck and turned over to the French forces at Torrance Air Base, French Indo-China and offloaded spare parts and maintenance personnel. She departed for Manila Philippines to deliver the helicopters to the Air Force before returning for a brief operation along the coast of Korea. She returned to Norfolk via the Suez Canal, thus completing an around the world cruise. In October 1954 she sailed the Caribbean and assisted in the relief effort from hurricane "Hazel" that hit the Greater Antilles. For the ensuing years she maintained her duty in conducting qualification exercises and hurricane relief work. In April 1957 she began the process of being inactivation and was decommissioned on 3 October 1957.



Figure 3 - Saipan Insignia

This would not be the end of the ship's involvement with the U. S. Navy, she was reclassified AVT-6 on 15 May 1959 and would remain in the Atlantic Reserve Fleet until March 1963 when she was once again reclassified as a Command Ship, designated CC-3. On 1 September 1964 she was again reclassified a Communications Major Relay Ship (AGMR-2) and while undergoing this modification she was renamed the *Arlington* (AGMR-2), in honor of Arlington County, Virginia on 8 April 1965 (Figure 4 & 5). Following the completion of the conversion she was re-commissioned on 27 August 1966.



Figure 4 - USS Arlington (AGMR-2)



Figure 5 - USS Arlington Insignia

The U.S.S. *Arlington* would again pass through the Panama Canal and head for Pearl Harbor, Yokosuka and Subic Bay in 1967 where she became involved in rotating with the *Annapolis* (AGMR-1) off the Vietnam waters assisting the 7th Fleet and providing communications support to ships in the "Market Time" off South Vietnam. Following a brief visit to Hong Kong she returned to Subic Bay and on to the Tonkin Gulf for communications patrol at "Yankee Station". She would have nine tours of the "Yankee Station" during 1967-68.

In December 1968 she headed to Pearl Harbor where she joined the TF 130 Manned Spacecraft Recovery Force, Pacific. Her first was the recovery of Apollo 8 (18 Dec. 1968 to 29 Dec 1968); this was followed with the recovery of Apollo 10 (11 May 1969 to 26 May 1969); and Apollo 11 was recovered between 21 July 1969 and 24 July 1969. This third recovery included a stop at Johnston Island where on the 23rd she embarked President Nixon for an overnight visit and recovered the spacecraft on the 24th and headed for Hawaii.

She left Hawaii and headed for San Diego to begin inactivation and was decommissioned on 14 January 1970 and was berthed with the Inactive Fleet at San Diego where she remained into 1974.

References:

U.S.S. Saipan Website - History <http://saipan48.org/history.html>

Naval Historical Center home page

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CHRISTMAS PROOF by Neal E. Danielson

The introduction of Christmas Seals all started in 1904 by a Danish postal Clerk Einar Halbell and by 1907 the idea had spread to the United States. Emily Bissell, Secretary of the Delaware Chapter of the American Red Cross sized the idea. The idea was for the fight against TB in that her cousin ran a TB sanatorium and the funds raised from the sale of Christmas Seals would go toward support of the hospitals. The Christmas Seals were distributed by the American National Red Cross from 1908 through 1919; then picked up by the National Tuberculosis Association from 1920 through 1967; the National Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association from 1968 through 1972; and the American Lung Association from 1973 to present. During the early years of the Seals, Proof sets were produced and available. The 1941 Christmas Seals were produced in what was called “progressive proofs” in order to have a verification of the color progression for the seal (Figure 1). The progression provides the variety of colors used to produce the final seal of a Lighthouse.



Figure 2 Progressive Proof of Christmas Seal 1941

Some past Christmas Seal Proof sets will vary in number of seals produced depending on design and colors used. Proof sets are no longer produced by the American Lung Association production company.

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

Travel Kansas—Nortonville located in the northern part of Jefferson County, Kansas (Figures 1 & 2). It was surveyed in May 1873 and was on the original segment of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad line between Atchison and Topeka. The town was plotted by the Arkansas Valley Town Company, but no one lived within a mile of the site. However the first settler, John Taggart, arrived in May as well; bringing with him a stock of goods and erected a tent and set up a store. On May 14, 1873 a Post Office was opened and on May 17 John Taggart was appointed Postmaster.

Mr. Taggart completed building a store and moved in on June 5th moving everything from the tent to the building. During the ensuing year the surrounding part of the County began to see fairly rapid growth, but Nortonville was slow in gaining population. In September the Railroad builds a Depot and John Taggart was appointed Railroad Agent and finally four new buildings were erected in the town site

The townsfolk desired to build a school, but did not have enough voters to legally organize a district, so they waited until late in the fall when additional settlers moved into the area and then they organized and voted a bond to build a schoolhouse. They hired a teacher from Leavenworth County to come in to have a term of school.

During 1874 the town began to see some improvements as a number of families moved in creating around fifteen buildings. Farming had improved and grain was being shipped out on the railroad. However, when the grasshoppers came in the crops were ruined and the farmers being new settlers the prospects of growth looked gloomy, but a happy thought occurred to the farmers, why not harvest the wild grass. They put up a large quantity of the wild grass that kept the presses busy preparing for shipment by rail to other parts of the country. This kept the farmers going for the next two years when new crops were planted. As with any place in Kansas the wind can create problems and for several years the town encountered severe winds that tore down buildings and even killed the son of the town Doctor. Nortonville became a town of churches with a large number of professors of religion. The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in June 1873; the Presbyterian Church was organized in the summer of 1875; the Christian Church was organized in the summer of 1879; and the only secret organization was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Nortonville Lodge No. 118.

Kansas became a state in 1861 and efforts were well under way to establish higher educational institutions. The Kansas Legislature wanted to establish a state university and in 1861 a bill was introduced by a delegation from Manhattan to convert a private college established in 1858 in Manhattan into a state university, but when the bill reached Governor Charles L. Robinson of Lawrence he vetoed the bill.



Figure 1 - Jefferson Co. Railroad Map ca 1899

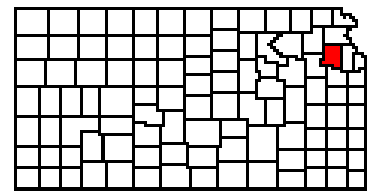


Figure 2 - Jefferson County

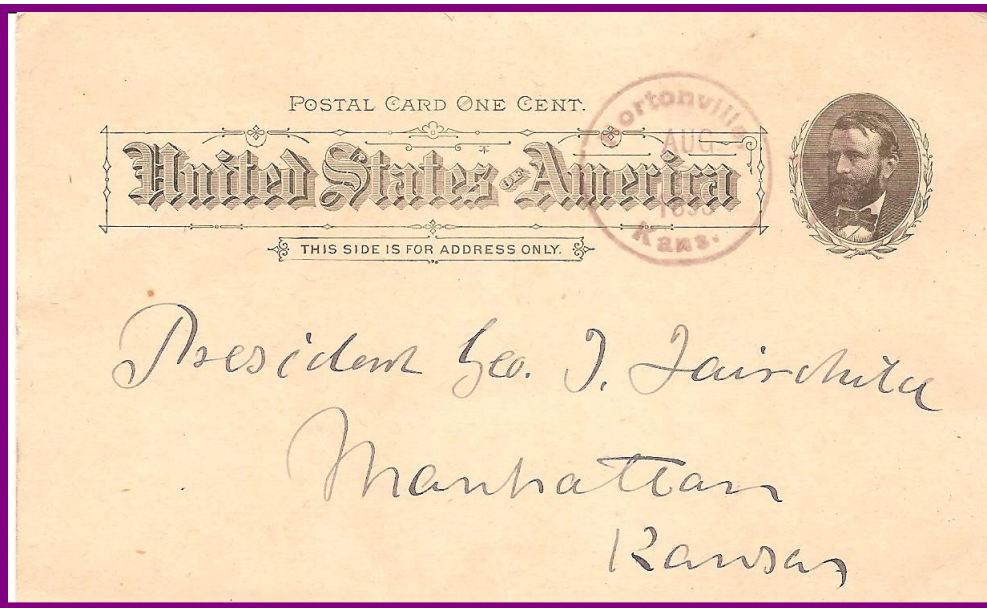


Figure 3 - Postal Card postmarked from Nortonville, Aug. 8, 1898

An attempt was again tried in 1862 but failed by one vote, but on the third attempt February 16, 1863 the state accepted Manhattan's offer to donate the Blue Mont College building and grounds. The Kansas State Agricultural College was thus founded as a land-grant institution under the Morrill Act, becoming the first under the Act. The early years of the College witnessed several debates as to whether it would focus on agricultural education or a liberal arts education. The focus shifted as Presidents of the College changes, such as when President John A. Anderson (1873-1879) favored a limited education, but when President George T. Fairchild (1879-1897) came on board the focus changed to a classic liberal education. President Fairchild is credited with saying—"Our college exists not so much to make men farmers as to make farmers men." It was during the year 1873 that the College helped pioneer the academic teaching of "Home Economics" for women.

During President Fairchild's tenure a postal card (Figure 3) was mailed to him from Nortonville, Kans. (Scott #UX10) postmarked on Aug. 8, 1893. The postal card was from a Joshua Muelen (sp) who apparently was the Treasurer (Figure 4). "Nortonville Kans. Aug. 8. 93 President Geo. T. Fairchild Your card of the 5th recd. last night. I don't think I will come to Manhattan until 15th Will make out Treas. Report Tuesday night so as to present it to the Board Thursday morning. I suppose that will be satisfactory Yours Truly Joshua Muelen"

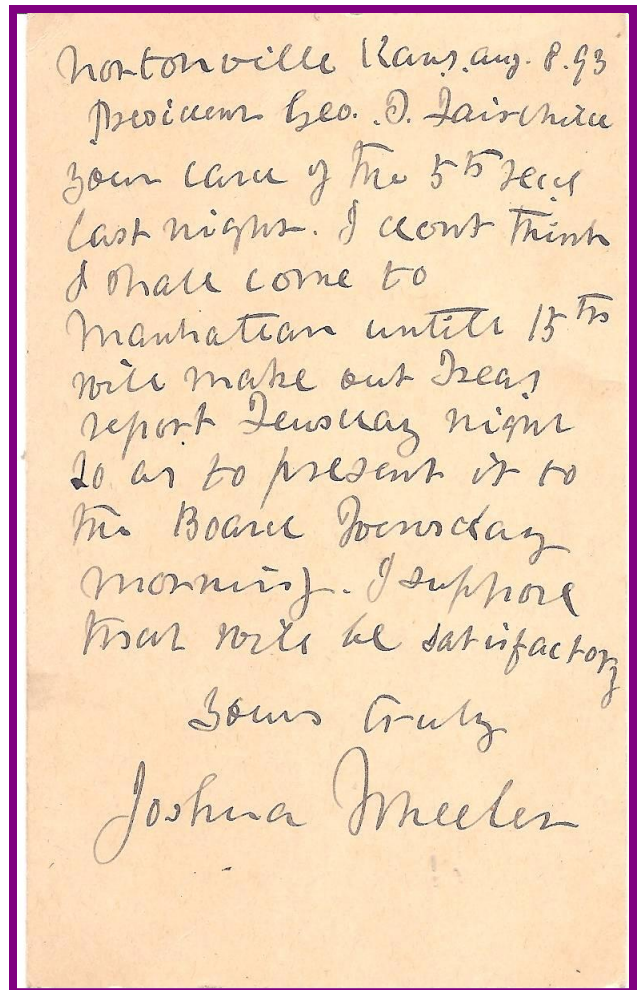


Figure 4 - Reverse side of Postal Card to President Geo. T. Fairchild

The Kansas State Agricultural College name changed to “Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science” in 1931 and in 1959 the Kansas Legislature changed the name to “Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science” and is now interchangeably referred to as Kansas State University.

Milton S. Eisenhower served as President of the University from 1943 to 1950 and was succeeded by Dr. James McCain who served until 1975. As in numerous Colleges and Universities throughout the country it witnessed demonstrations against the Vietnam War. Enrollment during the 1970s was relatively high, but went downward from 1976 to 1986.

References:

1. Blue Skyways- <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/counties/JE>
2. *History of Kansas*, Noble Prentis. Winfield: E. P. Geer, 1899
3. Kansas State Agriculture College from Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website.

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THE STOCK MARKET? by Neal E. Danielson

With today's environment focused on the Stock Market and we tend to see our retirement savings being retired by the market. There was an aerospace engineer by training and background that wrote a book called *The Perfect Magic of Stock Transaction Timing* published by Prentice Hall Inc. in 1970. The publication was by J. M. Hurst (Figure 1) the first true pioneer in the computerized research into the nature of stock price action. He devoted many years and a lot of hours on the computer to the study, which resulted in this publication. He also was the author of another publication in 1974 called *Cyclic Analysis: A Dynamic Approach to Technical Analysis*. The work of J. M. Hurst brought about a training course on how to use his cyclical analysis in actual practice. His book has been published again and his training course is now handled by Traders Press out of Greenville, South Carolina.



Figure 1
J. M. Hurst

Not a lot of information was available on Mr. Hurst, but apparently he was in Salt Lake City back in 1932 as he mailed an Air Mail letter to the Chicago Board of Trade (Figure 2). The cover is franked with a 5¢ Air Mail stamp (Scott #C12) along with a 3¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #708) to meet the Air Mail postal rate in effect at the time. The stamps are tied to the cover with a seven-wavy line circular-date-stamp postmarked from Salt Lake City, Utah on Dec 3 1932.

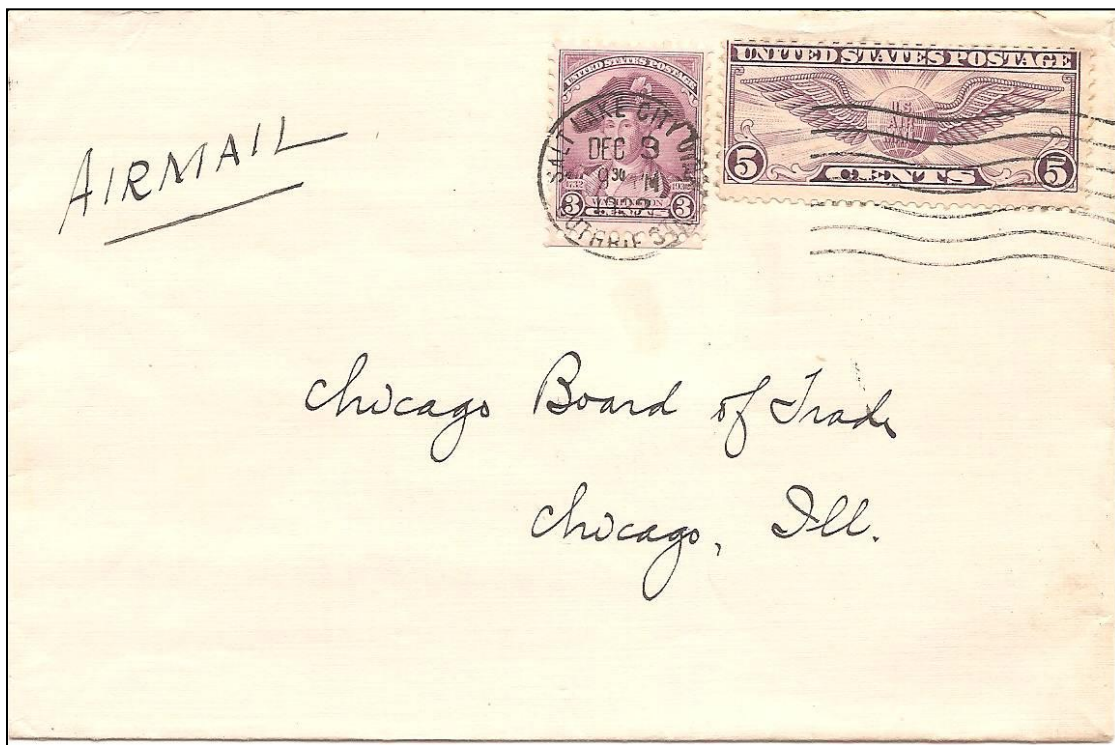


Figure 2 --Cover from Hurst to Chicago

The cover has J. M. Hurst address on the back (Figure 3) and it was addressed to the Chicago Board of Trade in Chicago, Ill. (Figure 4).

The Chicago Board of Trade was established in 1848 and is the oldest futures and options exchange. Since 1930 the Board of Trade has been operating out of 141 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. The building was designed by architects Holabird & Root and is 605 feet tall. The Art Deco building incorporates Alvin Meyers sculptural work and is capped by a 31 foot tall statue of the Roman goddess Ceres as a tribute to its heritage as a commodity market. The sculptural work is faceless because John Storrs, its

sculptor felt that the building was tall enough that people would not be able to see the sculpture's face anyway. In 1977 the Chicago Board of Trade Building was designated a Chicago Landmark and is listed on the National Historic Landmark.

References:

Traders Press: www.traderspress.com/detail.php?Pkey=99

Chicago Board of Trade at Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chicago_Board_of_Trade

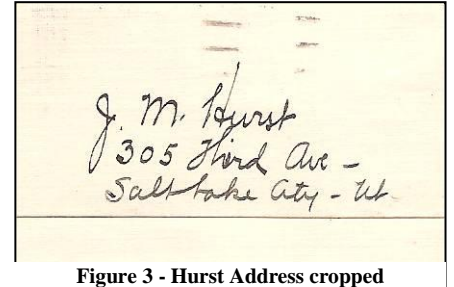


Figure 3 - Hurst Address cropped



Figure 4 - Chicago Board of Trade

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BILL'S PLACE by Neal E. Danielson

Bill's Place is located in Brush Creek Township in Fulton County, Pennsylvania and has a population of six (6). It is located between Bedford and Fulton County on Route U. S. 30 east of Breezewood, Pennsylvania at an elevation of 1,958 feet. The Post Office in Bill's Place is considered the smallest Post Office with inside dimensions of 4' 4 1/2" by 7' 3", but the Cover indicates the size as 6' X 8" (Figure 1).

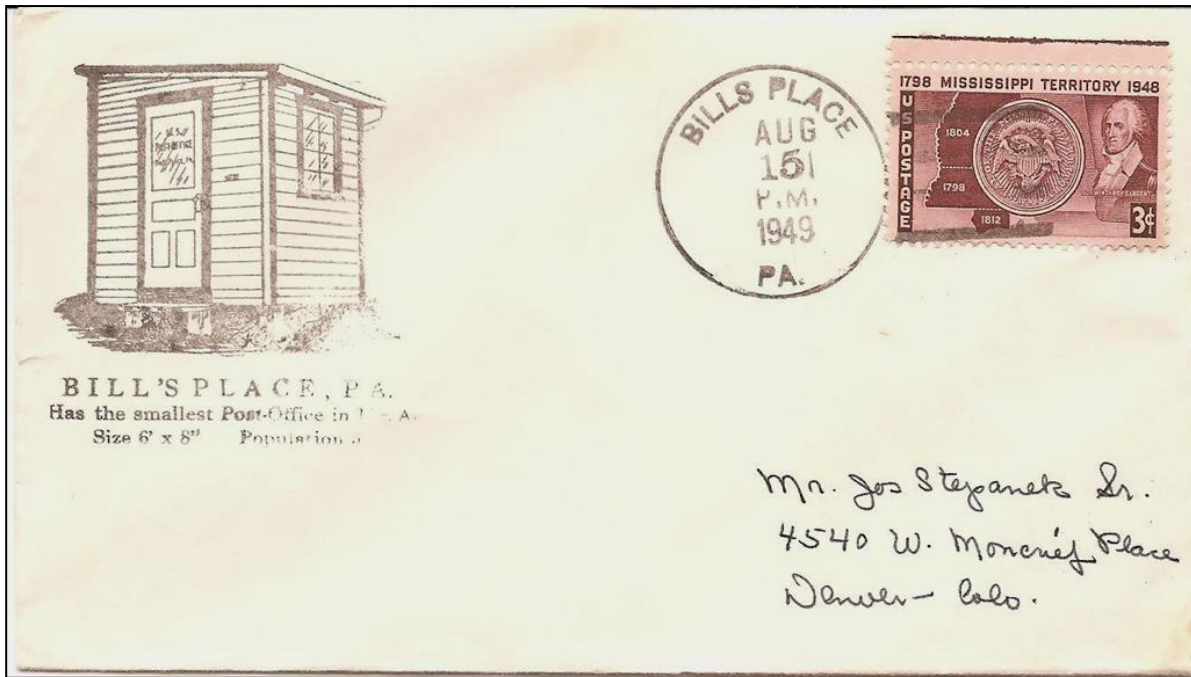


Figure 1—Bills Place Cover Postmarked Aug 15 1949

The Post Office in Bill's Place is considered the smallest Post Office with inside dimensions of 4' 4 1/2" by 7' 3", but the Cover indicates the size as 6' X 8" (Figure 1). The Cover is franked with a 3¢ Mississippi Territory Issue of April 7, 1948 and is tied to the Cover with a four-bar circular-date-stamp postmarked from Bills Place on Aug 15 1949.

More than likely with the U. S. Postal Service evaluation closing a lot of small post offices, this one may not survive. This would make it very difficult the Bill's Place as Fulton County has no railroad, no rivers that run through the County. About the only thing around other than Bill's Place Post Office is Quispian Country Store and Gas Station, located at the top of Ray's Hill along Route 30.



Figure 2

The Post Card (Figure 2) of Bills Place shows a better picture of the Post Office and indicates it is the “Smallest Post Office in U.S.A” and that it was located on Lincoln Highway. The Post Card has been reduced in size and cropped, in order to fit within the article.

References

Bills Place website: http://www.histoplis.com/Place/US/PA/Fulton_County/Bills_Place

Cardcow website: <http://www.cardcow.com/viewall/68067/>

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NOW THAT'S INTERESTING! by   

The following corner cover came to me by way of the Wichita Coin & Stamp Show held August 20-21, 2011 at the Cessna Activity Center in Wichita, Kansas. The corner cover is one of several that I acquired that previously belonged in the collection of one Joseph A. Stepanek in Denver, Colorado.

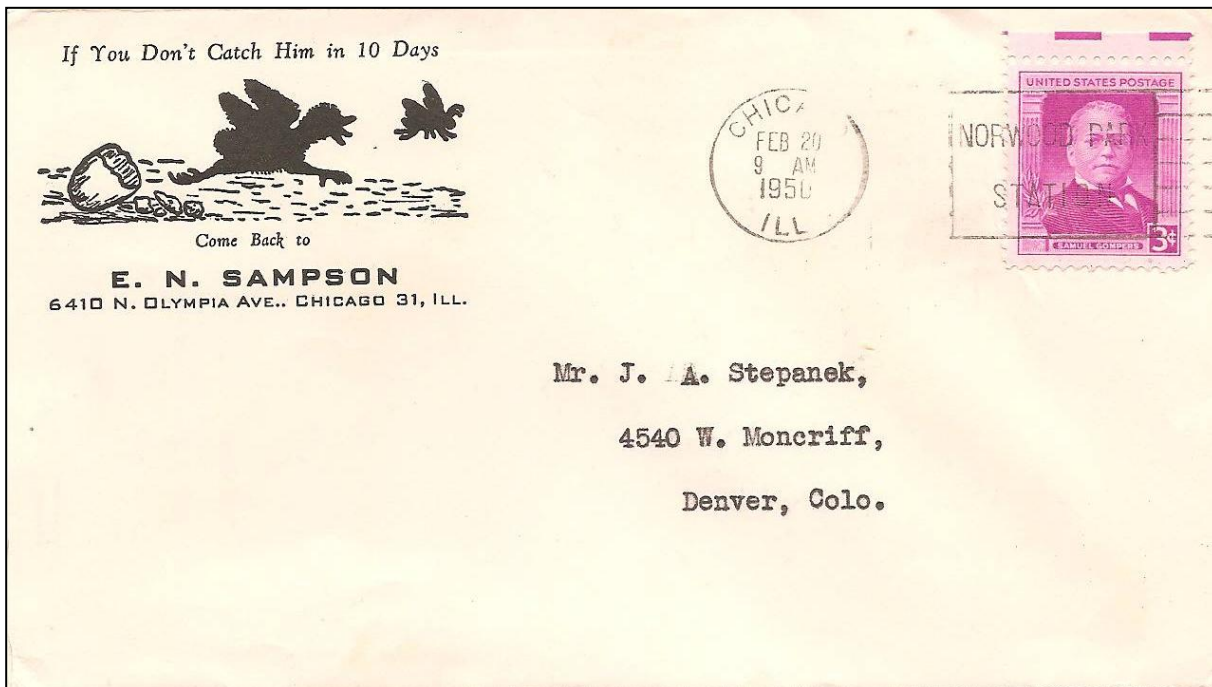


Figure 1-Corner Card Cover from E. N. Sampson, Chicago, Illinois in 1950

The corner cover has a “That’s Interesting!” way of showing a return address. It has a cartoon of what appears to be a chicken that hatched and was flying away and the mother hen was chasing it. The caption “If you don’t catch him in 10 days” “Come back to E. N. Sampson, 6410 N. Olympia Ave., Chicago, 31, Ill. The cover is franked with a 3¢ Samuel Gompers stamp issue of Jan. 27, 1950 (Scott #968) and tied to the cover with a slogan cancel “Norwood Park Station” with a circular-date-stamp from Chicago, Ill. Feb 20 1950. “**Now That’s Interesting!**” way to notify the postal service of a return address.

FEDERAL DUCK STAMP ART CONTEST—THE RESULTS by Neal E. Danielson

As was reported in the November 2011 issue of this Newsletter the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service held their 2011 Federal Duck Stamp Art Contest at the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia on October 28 and 29, 2011. Results of the Art Contest were announced October 31, 2011 by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Plymouth, Minnesota Artist Joseph Hautman won the 2011 Federal Duck Stamp Contest with his acrylic painting of a single wood duck, shown at right. Hautman has previously won the contest three times, in 1991, 2001 and 2007. His art will be made into the 2012-2013 Federal Duck Stamp, which will go on sale July 1, 2012.

Second place winner was Adam Grimm of Burbank, South Dakota, for his oil painting of a single gadwall. Richard Clifton of Milford, Delaware, took third place with an acrylic painting of a pair of mallards.



Historically the Federal Duck Stamp dates back to 1934 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Migratory Bird Hunting and Conservation Stamp, or Duck Stamp, as it is affectionately called, with the stroke of his pen when he signed the Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act, one of the first and most successful conservation programs in this Nation's history.

The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service sponsor the stamp-design contest annually, with wildlife artists from across the Nation submitting their work for judging by a panel of artists and wildlife experts. The winning art is used on the next year's stamp. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service mails contest regulations to interested artists each spring. Artists may choose their own medium and designs may be in black-and-white or full color, and must measure 10 inches wide by 7 inches high.

The Stamp Act of 1934 mandates that all waterfowl hunters 16 years of age or older purchase a stamp. Proceeds from sales, less the cost of producing the stamp, are used to purchase wetlands and associated upland habitats for inclusion in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wildlife Refuge System. Since the program's inception, Duck Stamp sales have raised more than half-a-billion dollars to conserve over 5 million acres of crucial habitat throughout the United States and its territories.

Fortunately, the sale of stamps is not restricted to hunters. All citizens can purchase the stamp, which can be used as an annual "season pass" to national wildlife refuges charging entrance fees.

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