

# Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



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Neal E. Danielson  
Editor



*"Go Fly A Stamp"*



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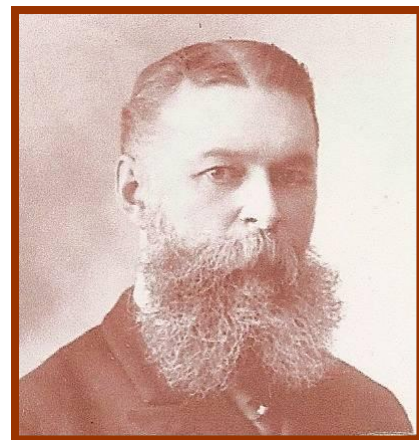
## **MONEY TALK** by Neal E. Danielson

There are those in this world that talk philately or are philatelist and all about stamps and postal history. Yet there are those who talk Numismatist or Numismatic that's all about coins (money). There were two young boys by the name of Samuel Hudson Chapman, born July 15, 1857 and his brother Henry Chapman, born October 18, 1859 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the age of 16, Henry began working for a Philadelphia coin dealer by the name of John Haseltine in 1875 and by 1878 Henry and his brother Samuel formed a partnership and went into the coin business. They revolutionized the numismatic business when they developed innovative ways of preparing deluxe, large-size format, auction catalogs. The catalogs gave a full description of the coin lots along with other pertinent information so the buyer could make an informed decision about the lots; they even provided high quality photographic plates developed by Samuel Chapman.

The Chapman Brothers success became a reality in 1882 when they acquired the Bushnell sale and would go on to handle numerous collections of their day. Although they dissolved their partnership in 1906, the brothers would continue with their passion on an individual basis until the early part of the 1920s. Samuel and Henry were both collectors, but would sell their own collections that included rare choice coins, the first sale being on October 9, 1879 and the second sale May 14-15, 1885.

Samuel Hudson Chapman and his wife Bertha had three sons. He conducted 28 auction sales from 1907 until 1924 before retiring from the business in 1929. Samuel passed away on September 22, 1931 and the remainder of his personal collection and inventory was sold in 1932 by Thomas Elder.

Henry Chapman (Figure 1) and his wife Helen had a son and three daughters. He conducted 51 auction sales from 1907 until the end of his career when he passed away on January 4, 1935. These 51 coin auctions included several well known collections, including those assembled by Charles I. Bushnell, their first; Henry W. Beckwith, George H. Earle, John S. Jenks, Matthew Adams Stickney and Andrew C. Zabriskie. When Henry died his business was continued by his wife and one of his long time employees Ella B. Wright until 1948. Henry was the most influential coin dealer to the point that he convinced the U.S. Mint to strike 12 proofs of the 1921 Morgan dollar just for him.



**Figure 1**

Henry Chapman

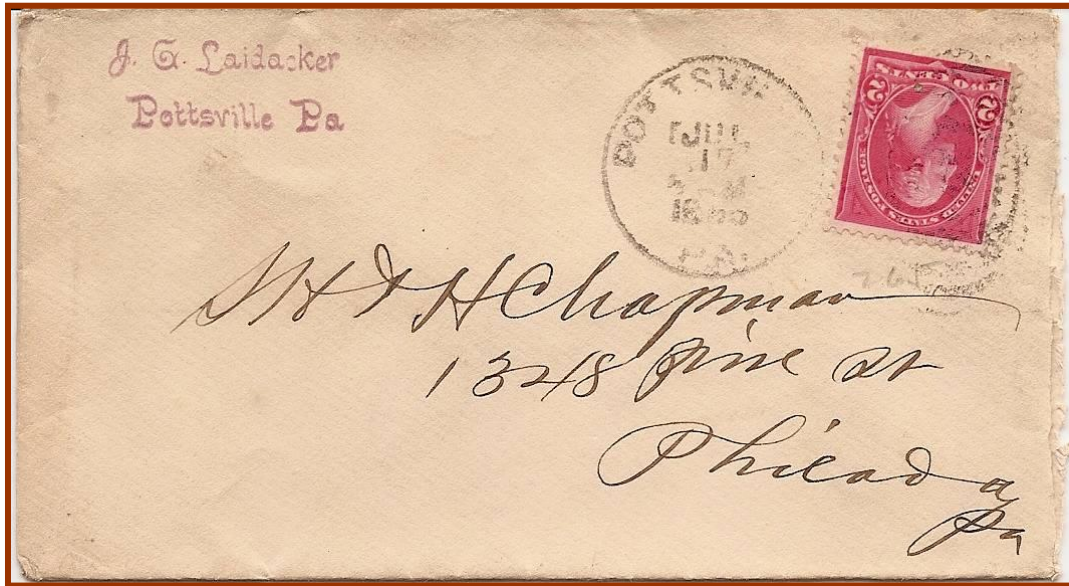


Figure 2—Cover Mailed to S. H. & H Chapman



Figure 3—Received Cancel Date



Figure 4—Pine Street in Philadelphia, PA

When the Chapman Brothers were in business they did not have the internet and the availability of quick access to Auction Houses. The communication was generally via written letter. A J. G. Laidacker, from Pottsville, Pennsylvania submitted a letter to the S H & H Chapman, located at 1348 Pine St in Philadelphia, PA (Figure 3). The cover is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #248) and tied to the cover with a killer cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked Jul 17 1895 from Pottsville, PA and according to the back received cancellation arrived in Philadelphia, PA on Jul 17 1895 (Figure 3). A hand written note on the back of the cover listed ‘Laidacker Ans 7/17/95’, that may indicate a question was answered about an Auction or a coin collection. There was other shorthand note hand written on the back of the cover as well. The 2¢ stamp was the required domestic letter rate established July 1 1885 for letters weighing 1 ounce of less. Pottsville is the only city and county seat of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania and is located about 97 miles northwest of Philadelphia, thus the same day delivery time from Pottsville to Philadelphia. Pottsville is located in the Pennsylvania Coal Region named for the anthracite coal found there. Today 1348 Pine Street (Figure 4), located to the right in the picture, does not resemble a bustling marketplace where the Chapman Brothers were located.

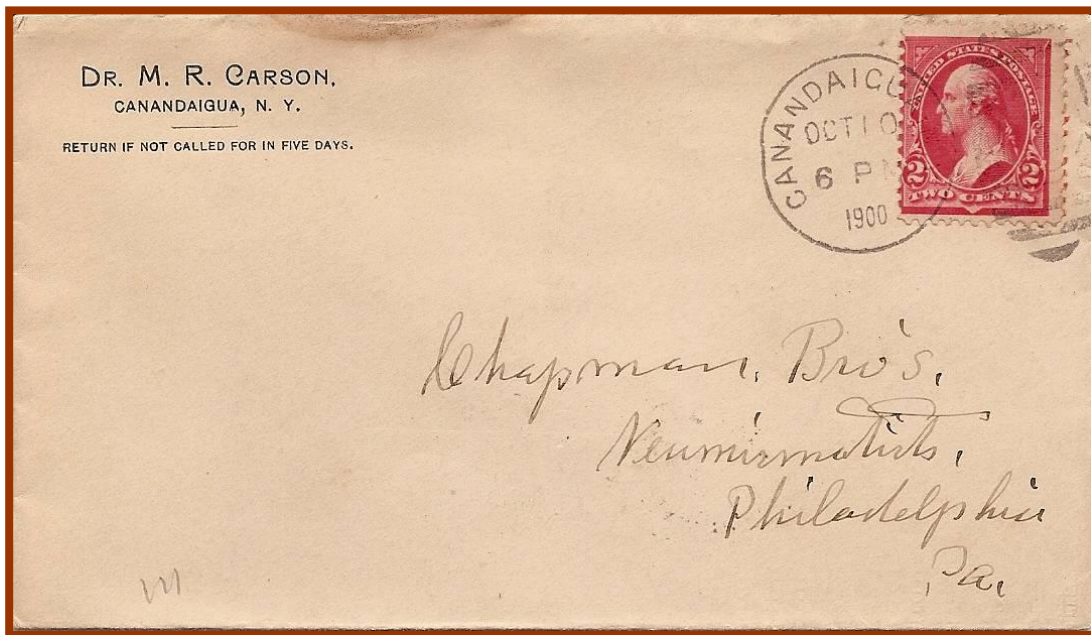


Figure 5—Cover Mailed to Chapman Bro's Numismatist



Figure 6

Received cancel date and hand written note

Another individual, Dr. M. R. Carson of Canandaigua, New York submitted a letter to the Chapman Bro's Numismatist in Philadelphia, Pa. (Figure 5). The cover is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #252) and tied to the cover with a footprint killer cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked from Canandaigua, N Y on Oct 10 1900. According to the Received double cancellation on the back of the cover (Figure 6) it arrived in Philadelphia PS at Station P on Oct 11 1900. The first cancellation may have been stamped when it arrived at the main post office and sent on to Station P where it received the second hand stamped cancel. This cover also has a hand written note on the back that states 'Carson 10/11/1900', but as to what was enclosed that is unknown.

Canandaigua is derived from the Iroquois Indian word "Kanandarque" which means "the chosen spot". The city is in Ontario County, New York and is the County Seat, and is located next to the town of Canandaigua, as parts of six neighboring towns share the zip code of Canandaigua mailing address. The city separated from the town to become the village of Canandaigua in 1815 and then became the city in 1913. Several well known people have an association with the town in some form or another: Jessie Hawley a major proponent of the Erie Canal spent 20 month's in the Canandaigua debtors' prison; Stephen A Douglas

spent three years as a student in Canandaigua Academy; Susan B. Anthony found guilty of voting and was fined \$100 in the Canandaigua Ontario County Courthouse and Marvin Sands founded the Canandaigua Wine Company in 1945.

References:

Heritage Auction Galleries: <http://coins.ha.com>

American Sales & Auctioneers: [www.neilsberman.com](http://www.neilsberman.com)

Stack's Rare Coins News: <http://news.stacks.com>

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**TRAVEL KANSAS—NORTH TO SOUTH—EAST TO West** by Neal E. Danielson & Ralph Lott

**Travel Kansas—Zyba** located in Sumner County, Kansas (Figures 1 & 2). This Registered cover (Figure 3) comes to you courtesy of **Ralph Lott** providing information pertaining to the cover.

The registered cover is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #220), to pay for the domestic letter rate in effect at the time and an 8¢ stamp from the Columbian Exposition Issue (Scott #236) to cover the cost to register the letter effective January 1, 1893. The stamps are canceled with a ‘target’ or ‘bullseye’ killer and are postmarked with a circular-date-stamp from Zyba, Kas on May 25 1894.

The hand written ‘27/22’ to the left of the CDS was written by the postal clerk, with the initials ‘CP’ in Zyba and is signed by the Zyba Postmaster, J. W. Wiees. Upon arrival in St. Louis, MO., on May 27, 1894 it received a hand Registered Number 18140 along with the hand stamped St. Louis, MO. and date of May 27 1894.

The Zyba Post Office was originally established in Dublin on August 14, 1885 and was moved to Zyba on October 27, 1887 and was closed on May 14, 1906. Zyba is located in the northern part of Sumner County along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad that travels from north to south through the county. Sumner County became a major enterprise for the railroad companies due to the bumper crops of grain and the transporting of livestock to Texas.

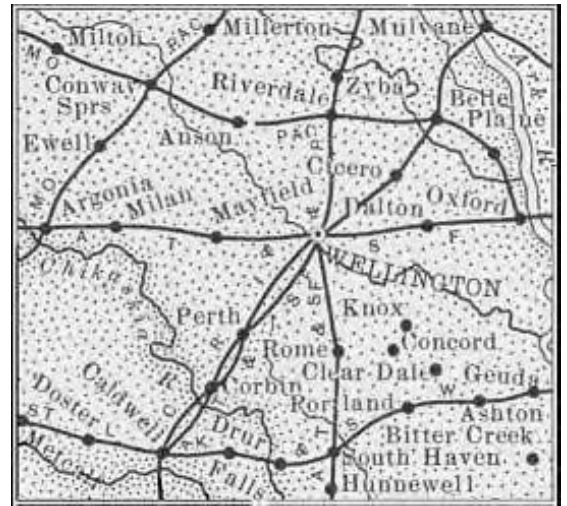


Figure 1

Sumner County Railroad Map

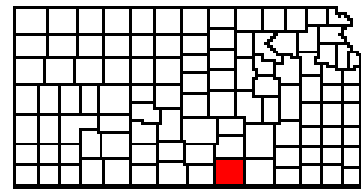


Figure 2

Sumner County

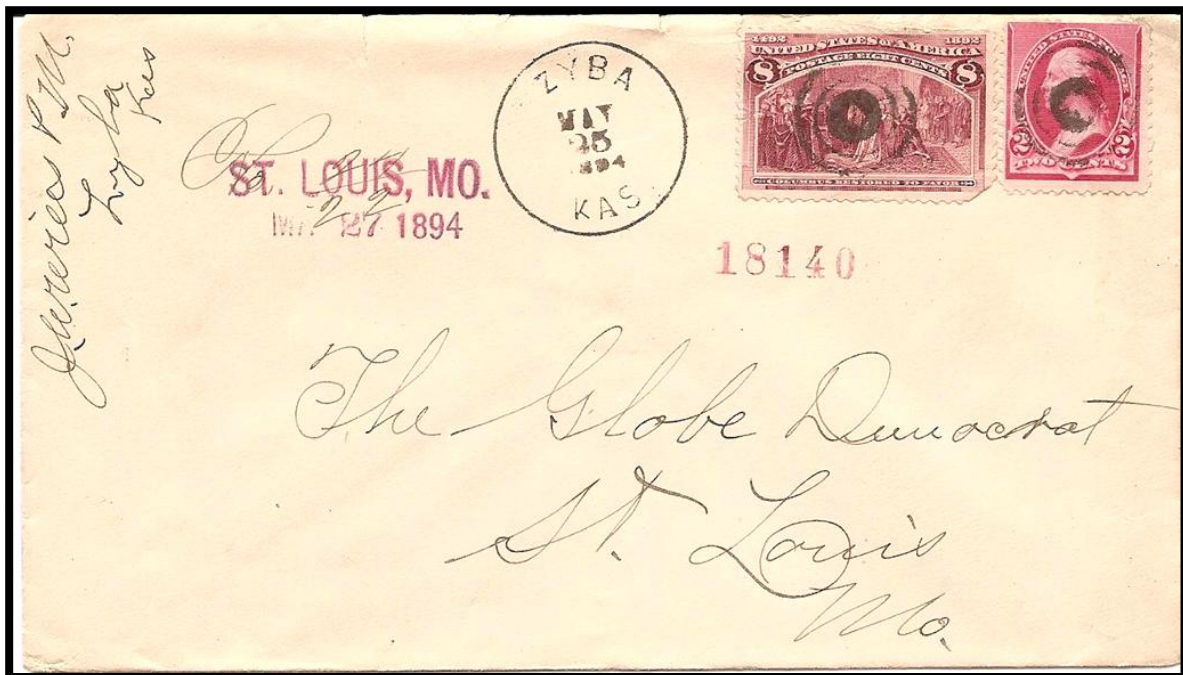


Figure 3

The registered cover was sent to *The Globe Democrat* in St. Louis, Missouri, a daily print newspaper that began its operations on July 1, 1852 as *The Daily Missouri Democrat* and published its first paper in August. It was one of 21 papers trying to capture the readership in the area. The *Missouri Democrat* was an Abolitionist paper in a pro-slavery environment. Its roots date back to 1831 when the *Signal* and *Argus* were being published. William McKee (Figure 4) and William Hill were the owners of the *Missouri Democrat*. In 1853 they purchased the *Union* paper for \$15,000 and Daniel M. Houser, who had worked for the *Union* joined the *Missouri Democrat*.

In 1854, about the time Kansas Territory opened up, William Hill sold his share of the *Democrat* to Frank P. Blair and B. Gratz Brown resulting in editorial changes taken over by Mr. Brown. In January 1857 George W. Fishback purchased an interest in the paper and “McKee, Fishback & Company” were major owners, with Daniel B. Houser who held some stock in the paper.

During the Civil War era President Lincoln was quoted as saying the paper was significantly instrumental in keeping Missouri within the Union, the only major pro-Union newspaper in a slave or border state.



Figure 4

William McKee

The paper was a straight-forward advocate of freedom and the anti-slavery movement in Missouri. Apparently they did not have a great deal of impact on the western part of Missouri along the Kansas border, as the pro-slavery ruffians managed to create some fierce battles and interfering in the voting process during the Kansas Territory era.

The *Daily Missouri Democrat* became a very popular newspaper following the Civil War as it became a major channel of information between the developing West

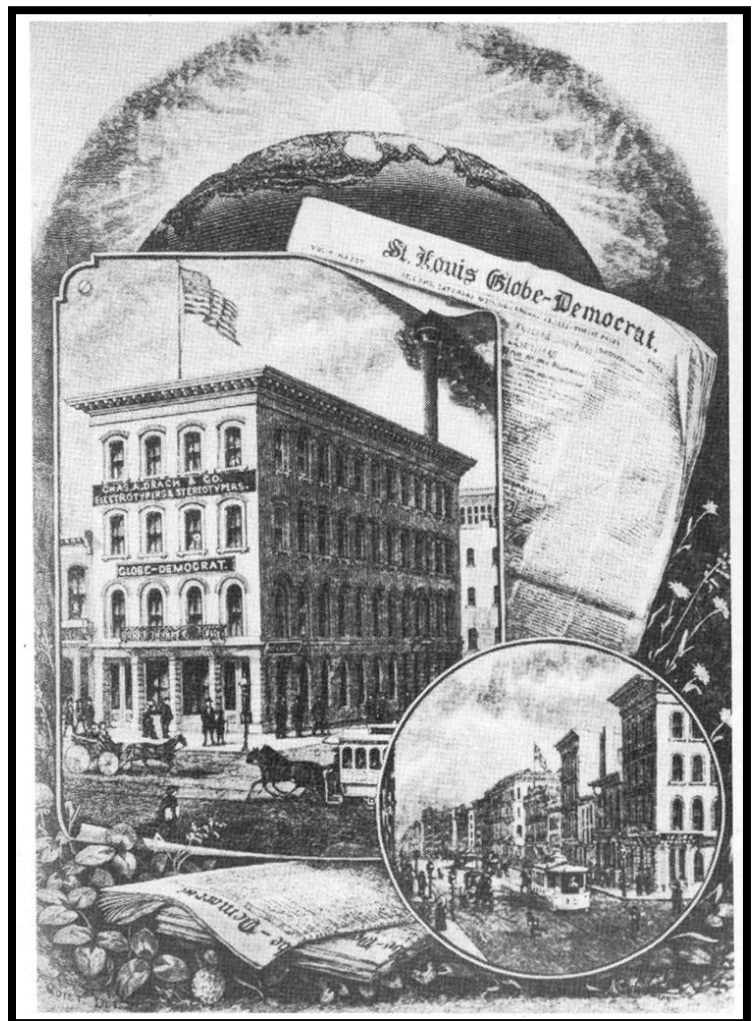


Figure 5

St. Louis Globe-Democrat Building in St. Louis, Missouri around 1892

and Southwest with Congress in Washington D.C. It pioneered the use of telegraph in acquiring news as the lines extended westward.

In March 1872 the *Missouri Democrat* was sold by order of the Circuit Court and George W. Fishback acquired the controlling interest in the paper. William McKee and Daniel B. Houser left the paper and began publishing the *Daily Globe* in competition with their former paper and on May 18, 1875 the two papers merged to become the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*. William McKee continued as the chief proprietor until his death in December, 1879. Simeon Ray, a nephew of McKee who was working for the paper at the time as an associate with the *Globe* and became secretary and business manager for the *Globe-Democrat*.

In 1892 the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* moved from their headquarters at Fourth and Pine Streets to new headquarters at Sixth and Pine Streets (Figure 5). We will have more adventures of the newspaper in an upcoming article in our travels throughout Kansas.

References:

Feustel, William J., "A Brief History of The Globe-Democrat", *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 1, 1977.

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

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## RETURN TO SENDER by Neal E. Danielson

An interesting or unusual cover was found in a box of covers at the recent Cessna Coin & Stamp Show held at the Cessna Activity Center, Wichita, Kansas on February 19-20, 2011. An Air Mail Cover (Figure 1) franked with a block of 10 1/2¢ Nathan Hale Stamps (Scott #551). The Air Mail rate at the time was only 5¢, so the individual overpaid the rate. The stamps are tied to the cover with a footprint killer cancel and circular-date-stamp from St. Louis, MO postmarked Feb 15, 1930 and mailed to an individual in Peoria, Ill. Peoria, Illinois is not that far from St. Louis, Missouri as can be seen on the Illinois Map (Figure 2). The Air Mail Cover was an Event Cover from the International Aircraft Show held in St. Louis, Missouri at the St. Louis Arena (Figure 3) February 15-23, 1930. I would venture to say that some of the Aircraft at the Show came from one of Wichita's Aircraft Plants. The Event Cover was mailed on the first day of the Show.



Figure 1—Air Mail Cover St. Louis, MO to Peoria, IL in 1930



Figure 2—St. Louis – Peoria



Figure 3—St. Louis Arena 1930

When the Event Cover arrived in Peoria, Illinois the Post Office Department was unable to deliver the Cover to Mr. Bell at the address noted on the Cover. The Cover was then hand-stamped with the date of Feb 17, 1930 and hand-stamped "RETURN TO SENDER"

The Event Cover did not have a Return Address noted on the front of the Air Mail Cover and no Return Address noted on the back of the Cover. Not sure what gave the Post Office Department clerks the idea to send the Cover to Rock Springs, Wyoming. On the back of the cover a seven-wavy line circular-date-stamp appears postmarked Rock Springs, Wyo. on Feb 20 1930 (Figure 4). The front of the Cover has a hand-stamped date of Feb 20 1930.



**Figure 4**

Postmark Back of Cover-Rock Springs, Wyo.

No other notations appear on the Event Cover. The only explanation might be that Peoria had a forwarding address for Mr. Bell but did not note on cover or it was just flat miss-sent.

Reference:  
Missouri History Museum: <http://collections.mohistory.org/photo/PHO:30230>

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

This is the 27<sup>th</sup> 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.

Let's take a walk down the road from Kentucky to Illinois with a stop on the way in Indiana with our great President Abraham Lincoln. This Small Stuff comes from a small post card that measure 5 5/16" X 3" (Figure 1). Pictorial Post Cards are generally around 5 1/2" X 3 1/2" and Postal Cards issued by the Postal Service measure 5 1/2" X 3 1/4".

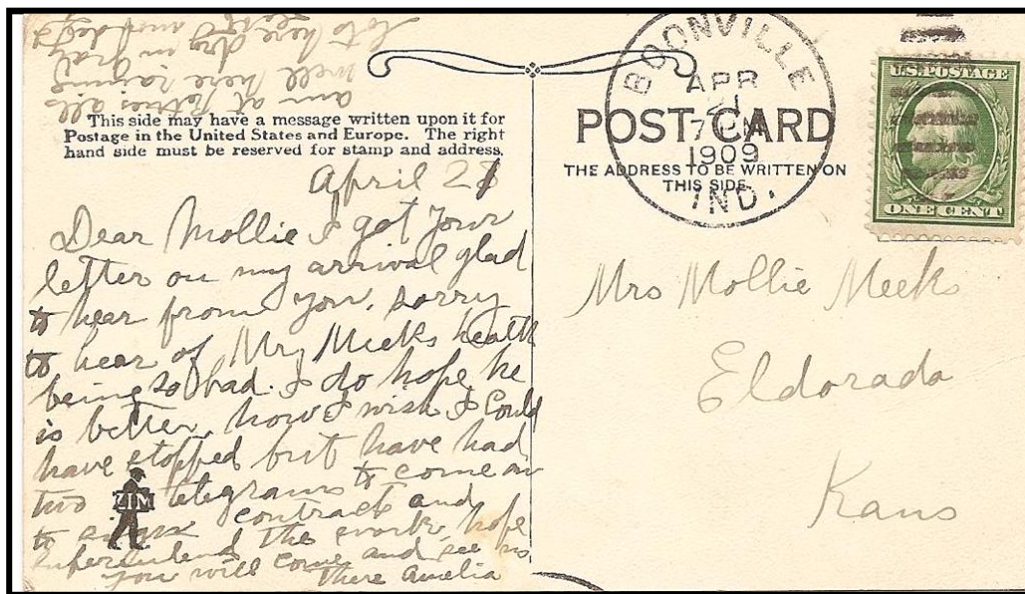


Figure 1—Post Card Boonville, Ind. to Eldorado, Kans



Figure 2—Post Card Logo

The Post Card is franked with a 1¢ Benjamin Franklin stamp (Scott # 331) and tied to the card with a shoe print killer cancel and a circular-date-stamp of Apr 21 1909 and postmarked from Boonville, Ind. The company that produced the Post Card was 'ZIM' as noted by the company logo at the lower left and shown in Figure 2 enlarged. The Post Card has been colorized from a black and white card by adding color to the street, some of the trees and about six of the businesses.

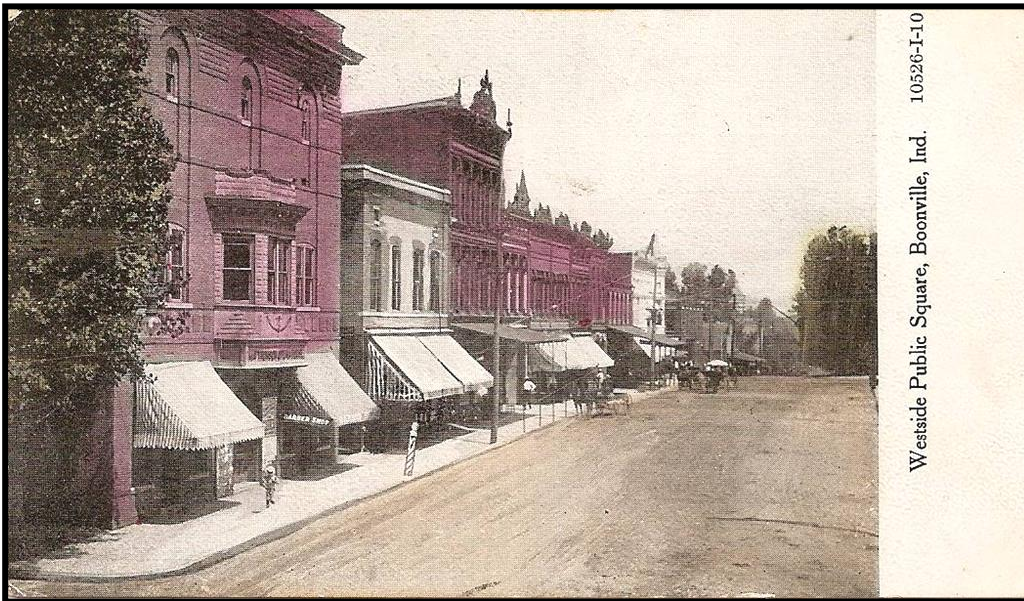


Figure 3—Post Card—Pictorial of Westside Public Square, Boonville, Ind.

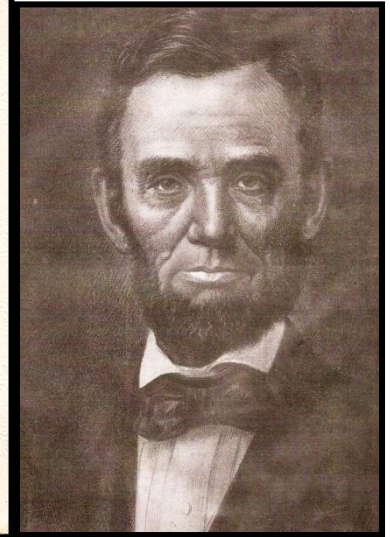


Figure 4—Abraham Lincoln

Boonville, Indiana, founded in 1818 and named in honor of Ratliff Boon, and influential in establishing the city of Boonville. The downtown square is home to some unique shops and the Counties Judicial Center that houses the court system. The Post Office is half a block off the downtown square. When Thomas Lincoln encountered a lawsuit against his Kentucky farm the family headed to southwestern Indiana in 1816 and established their homestead within walking distance of where Boonville would be located. Abraham, his son, was born February 12, 1809 near Hodgenville, Kentucky he did not receive any formal education but learned to read, write and cipher on his own, going to great lengths to find books to read.

In 1818 Abraham’s mother Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln passed away and Thomas would find another wife, Sarah Bush Johnson, who had three children of her own (two girls and a boy), that took on the task of being an “Angel Mother” to Abraham and his sister Sarah. Between 1818 and 1830 Abraham worked on his father’s farm and he would walk to Boonville where he found books to read and when he had an opportunity he would go to the court house and watch a local attorney argue cases.

In 1830, at the age of 21, Abraham along with the rest of the family migrated to Illinois where Abraham went to work transporting supplies down river from New Salem to New Orleans, where he received first hand knowledge of slavery. He partnered with a friend and purchased a general store in New Salem where he made a lot of friends, but very little money. The store went into bankruptcy and it took Lincoln 17 years to finally pay back his creditors, but he did so.

Lincoln would enter politics and move to Springfield, Illinois with his family. He eventually became the 16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States. The picture of Lincoln shown in Figure 4 is from an 8 X 10 pen and ink drawing I found in an old Post Card Album, along with one of Washington and FDR. No artist name on the drawing.

References:

City of Boonville website: [www.cityofboonvilleindiana.com](http://www.cityofboonvilleindiana.com)

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boonville,\\_Indiana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boonville,_Indiana)

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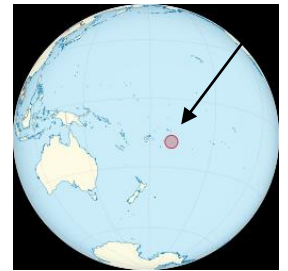
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## THE ROYAL WEDDING STAMP OR STAMPS

Of all the stamps produced to commemorate the Wedding of HRH Prince William of Wales and Miss Catherine Middleton, none have received the publicity like the stamp or stamps produced by the New Zealand Post for the Island of Niue.



The Royal Wedding stamps of HRH Prince William and Catherine was released in New Zealand on 3 April 2011 to mark the young couple's wedding that would take place on 29 April 2011 for the Island of Niue. The Island is located in the South Pacific northeast of New Zealand (see globe). The Royal Wedding stamps are worth 5.80 New Zealand dollars, but separated the Catherine's stamp is valued at 2.40 dollars and William's stamp is valued at 3.40 dollars. The unusual design of the stamp sets the stage for the two stamps to be torn in half, since perforations were placed between the couple.

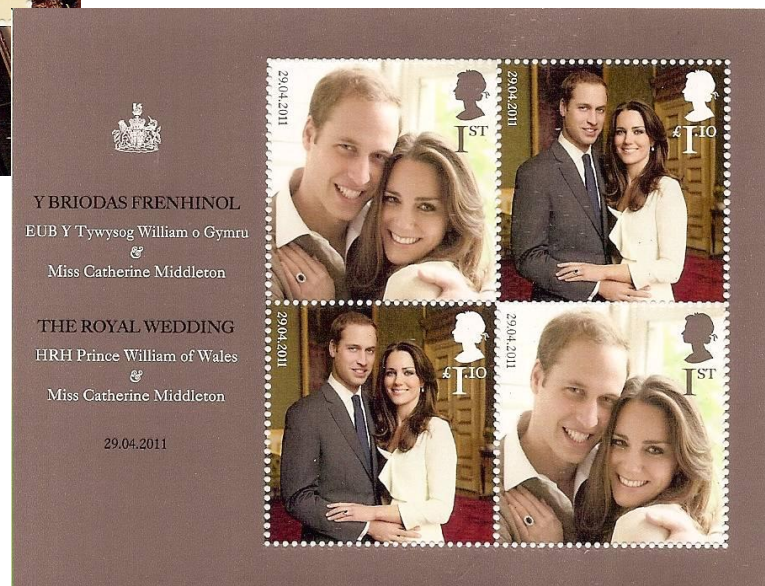


Hugh Jefferies, editor of Gibbons Stamp Monthly stated the stamp is "embarrassing" and indicated the designers of the stamp must have egg on their face. In most of the countries around the world when it comes to issuing stamps related to the Royal Family, Buckingham Palace would approve of the design. Maybe the stamp design was sent in for approval but did not show the perforation. In any event it will be interesting to see what will happen if the stamps are separated and used single on mail.



Australia issued a souvenir sheet to commemorate the Royal Wedding using a photograph of the Royal Couple with a background scene of Westminster Abbey. The stamp on the left is valued at \$2.25 for the International Post and the stamp on the right is valued at 60¢ for local mail.

Great Britain (Royal Mail) issued a souvenir sheet on April 21, 2011 to celebrate the Royal Wedding of HRH Prince William of Wales and Miss Catherine Middleton on



the 29<sup>th</sup> of April 2011. The ceremony took place at the Westminster Abbey. As is tradition in Great Britain, Queen Elizabeth II approves the designs of commemorative stamps before they are released. It has been reported that Prince William also had input into the design of the souvenir sheet. The souvenir sheet is composed of two photos, each depicted twice on the sheet. In each photo the 'engagement ring' that received a lot of publicity and been seen. The two £1.10 stamps show the formal photograph of the couple and the informal photograph in on the non-denominated first-class stamps. The wording at the left is in Welsh and English. May they have a long life together!!

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