

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



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Editor



"Go Fly A Stamp"



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MOTHERS' DAY 1919 by Neal E. Danielson

This Mothers' Day post card comes to us from Leon, Kansas (Figure 1). The post card is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #499) and tied to the post card with a shoe sole killer cancel and circular date stamp postmarked from Leon, Kans. on May 8 1919. The post card was sent to a Mrs. Meeks in Leon by the Christian Church. The post card was "An earnest invitation to hereby extended to you to Attend Services Sunday at Christian Church on Mothers' Day, May 11, 1919. The card provides information on the time for Sunday-school and the Preaching hour was at 11 a. m. & 9 p. m. A signature of F. E. Meaders-Pastor appears at the bottom of the post card. A note states: "Your mother will appreciate the honor conferred upon her in your observance of this day"

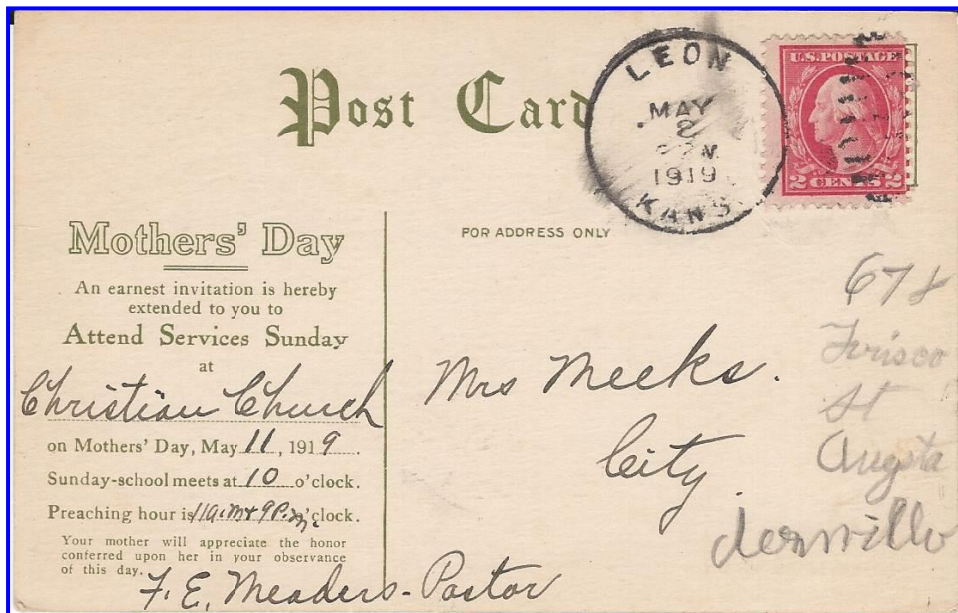


Figure 1--Mothers' Day post card 1919



Figure 2--Mothers' Day poem - post card reverse

The reverse side of the post card has a Mothers' Day poem (Figure 2) that states: "A flower of love for the mothers Whom we welcome here to-day: A song and a prayer that the Father's own care May guide them along life's way." L. A. F. produced by The Standard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, O.

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

This Small Stuff measures 4 ¾ by 2 5/8 inches and comes to you by way of Washington DC to Missoula, Montana and the University of Montana (Figure 1). The cover is franked with a 2¢ George Washington Stamp (Scott #488) and tied to the cover with a seven-wavy line circular date stamp postmarked from Washington DC on Dec 29 1919 and sent to Lt. Col. & Mrs. Anton C. Crow at the University of Montana in Missoula, Montana. Missoula is the county seat of Missoula County and is home to the University of Montana and located along the Clark Fork and Bitterroot Rivers in Western Montana at the area known where five mountain ranges converge, thus allowing the town of Missoula to be identified at the “Hub of Five Valleys” (Figure 2) and the Garden City.

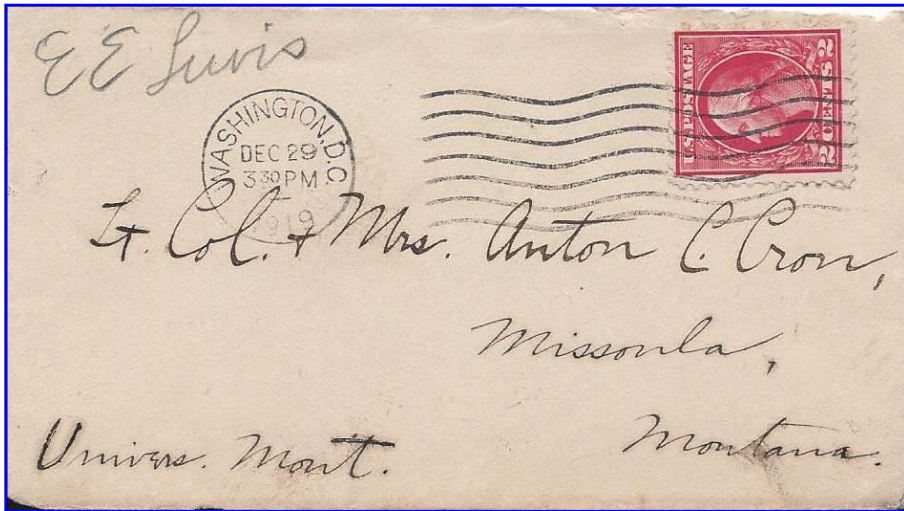


Figure 1-Cover sent to Missoula, Montana 1919



Figure 2-Missoula Logo

Missoula was initially explored when the Lewis and Clark Expedition stopped twice just south of Missoula at Traveler’s Rest: The first being on September 9-11, 1805 on their journey westward and then on June 30- July 3, 1806 on their return trip back to St. Louis, Missouri. Before the European settlements began the land was primarily used by various Indian Tribes, such as Salish, Kootenai, Pend d’Oreille, Blackfeet, and Shoshone. It would be 1860 before the town of Missoula was founded and given the name Hellgate Trading Post when it was still considered part of Washington Territory and five years later in 1866 the small settlement moved five miles upstream and given the name Missoula Mills, before it eventually became just Missoula. When Lewis and Clark were in the land they split, with Clark taking the route along the Bitterroot River southward and Lewis taking the route through Hellgate Canyon. One of the historic buildings remaining in Missoula is the County Court House (Figure 3) with its Clock Tower and architecture design has held up over the years.



Figure 3-Missoula Court House

The name ‘Missoula’ was derived from the Salish name for the Clark Fork River, “nmesuletk”, translated means “place of frozen water”. Fort Missoula was established in 1877 for increased protection of arriving settlers. The Northern Pacific Railway arrived in 1883, resulted in the Town of Missoula being chartered. By 1893 Missoula was chosen for the state’s first university, the University of Montana. The economic advantage of Missoula came from the lumber mills that brought more railroad construction and fierce competition by A. B. Hammond and Copper Kings Marcus Daly and William A. Clark. By 1908 Missoula became the district, and later a regional headquarters for the United States Forest Service, this and the University of Montana (Figure 4) are two of the major employers in Missoula.



Figure 4--University of Montana Campus ca1900

Multiple saw mills opened up due to the lumber business generated by the railroad in building their railway and bridges and would remain the mainstream business for many years. This mainstream business led to an increased logging industry and pulp mills. The industry would also lead to protest over the ‘smog’ created by the pulp mills. It became so bad that cars often times had to drive with headlights on during the day in order to see. Most of the labor income is still coming from the wood and paper products sector.

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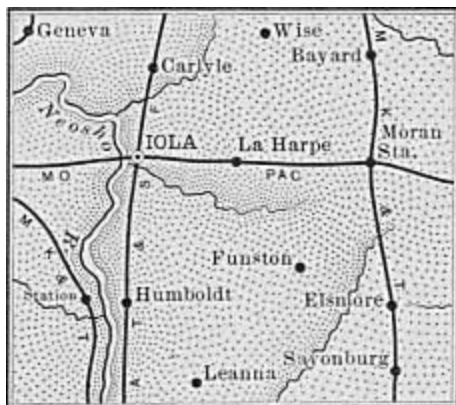


Figure 1--Allen County Railroad Map ca1899

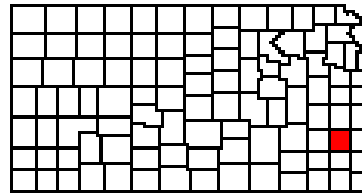


Figure 2--Allen County

Travel Kansas—Moran located in Allen County in the southeastern part of Kansas (Figures 1 & 2), east of the Iola the County Seat. In 1881 the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company laid tracks for a long desired railroad through Allen County. The citizens of Marmaton Township eager for improved development voted the required bonds and the Railroad agreed to locate a depot within the middle of the Township (Figure 3). Where the town of Moran now stands was producing excellent corn and oat grains in the fields. Debate ensued as to where the town should be located; either south or north of the railroad tracks. Some of the citizens secured the service of a G. Dewitt and hand the land south of the tracks surveyed and recorded the site as Moran, but the Railroad Company had their staff survey the north side of the tracks and recorded as Moran City.



Figure 3--Railroad Depot Moran Kansas

On October 10, 1881 when they made application for a post office it was named Morantown. It would be May 6, 1899 before the name changed to Moran Post Office and L. M. West was appointed the first postmaster. The town began to prosper and businesses emerged such as a lumber yard; the first building erected was The Farmers Restaurant; a general merchandise store; a grocery store operated by J. C. Hobby; a Mr. Southard erected the first frame building and his daughter taught the first private school in Moran in the low attic of the frame building. In the fall of 1882 a one room school house was built at the corner of Randolph and Locust Streets with Mr. Muth being its first teacher, it would be enlarged to five rooms by 1892. A blacksmiths show was operated by L. H. Gorrell and H. B. Smith and the hardware store was located and operated by W. J. Steele, but he would sell out in 1889. The first newspaper was established in 1883 called *Moran Harold* and it first editor was Henry Armstrong.

Religion played an important part in the survival in the community. The Union Church services were first held in the depot but moved to the school once it was built. In December 1892 the Presbyterian Church was organized but not sure where services were held before dedicating their Church on July 19, 1884 with their first pastor Mr. Wayland. This was followed by the Methodist Episcopal Church when it was organized in 1882 with 35 members and Rev. Anderson was their first minister. The Christian Church was organized in the summer of 1883 by a J. Shively with 15 members and Henry Martin was the first pastor meeting in the school house until their building was finished in 1887. The Baptist Church was organized in 1892 with 20 members and their pastor was Elder Trout. A German Reformed Church was also organized in the early days of Moran.

The first post office began on October 10, 1881 when it was moved from Orei which was started on April 8, 1875 to Morantown until May 6, 1899 (some give the year as 1889) when the town changed to Moran and is open to this day. Figure 4 is a small cover sent to an individual in Moran, Kansas from Medford, Oregon. The cover is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #406) and tied to the cover with a flag seven wavy line circular date stamp from Medford on Dec 17 1919.



Figure 4-Cover sent to Moran, Kansas 1919

Medford is located in Jackson County Oregon and holds the honor of being the County Seat. Back in 1883 a group of railroad surveyors from the Oregon and California Railroad arrived in Rock Point near present day Gold Hill. Their charge was to find the best route through the Rogue Valley and the citizens of a town called Jacksonville hoped the railroad would pass their way bringing prosperity, but S. L. Dolson head of the survey team when closer to Bear Creek. By November 1883 a depot site was chosen and by December 1883 work began laying out 82 blocks for development. The first structure was a blacksmith shop built by Emil Piel January 1884 and was advertising for business at the depot. J. S. Howard's established a store in January 1884 and became Medford's first post office, with Mr. Howard serving as postmaster and would hold that position for ten years. The establishment of the post office led to the incorporation of the town of Medford on February 24, 1885 and again as a city in 1905 when Mr. Howard was again appointed postmaster until his death on November 13, 1919.

Moran, Kansas became a popular place back in 1967 when a hometown girl by the name of Debra Dene Barnes won the Miss America contest for 1968. The Miss America Pageant was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey on September 9, 1967. Debra Barnes graduated from high school and attended Pittsburg State Teachers College in Pittsburg, Kansas majoring in music. She was crowned Miss Pittsburg State earlier in 1967 and then went on to win the Miss Kansas for 1967. She was a talented pianist and played the theme from "Born Free" as her talent entry. Following the Pageant she performed in 41 states and three foreign countries, on television networks, numerous cable stations, and still maintains an active performance schedule. Barnes is currently associate professor of piano studies, elementary music, and staff accompanist at Missouri Southern State University in Joplin, Missouri. She is the worship leader at Full Faith Church in Carthage, Missouri.



Figure 5-Debra Dene Barnes Miss America 1968

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THE MOVIE STAMP by Jeff Lough

In the 1940's stamp collector and Movie Company accountant William O'Hara made three stamps to be used in Hollywood films. Federal Laws at the time prohibited the commercial use of most forms of U. S. postage stamps. The Secret Service had the responsibility for enforcing these laws. The head of the Secret Service at that time, Frank Wilson, had indicated that '...the law had been relaxed only on the grounds that the photographing was done for philatelic or historical purposes, in albums, newspapers, circulars, etc., and then only in black and white, and of a size less than $\frac{3}{4}$ or more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the original."

The "movie stamp" was modeled after the U. S. 5 cent parcel post stamp (Scott #PP5) (Figure 1). The "U.S. Parcel Post" inscription was changed to read "Postage" and the value was changed to three cents. The mail train shown in the vignette is not exactly the same on both stamps. The "movie stamp" was printed in three colors; red, blue and green (Figure 2). O'Hara freely gave some copies of the cinderella to collectors and movie production companies. They were used in the MGM film *A Letter for Evie*. The stamp reportedly played an important role on various letters that were featured.

After some collectors used the "movie stamps" as actual postage, the Secret Service seized and destroyed as many copies as it could locate. The copies of the movie stamps that accompany this note are likely reprints or counterfeits of the original cinderellas.

Thanks to Scott Couch and the Feb. 2013 issue of the Midwest Philatelic Society's *The Messenger* for the reproduction of the earlier Jim Czyl article from a *Linn's* article first published in 1984.



Figure 2--3c Movie Stamps



Figure 1-5c Parcel Post PP5

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ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION ADOPTED by Neal E. Danielson

After the ratification of the *Declaration of Independence*, establishing the “united colonies” as Free and Independent States, the Continental Congress set to work on the task of drawing up a document that would provide a legal framework for that Union, and which would be enforceable as the law of the new land. On June 11, 1776, the Second Continental Congress appointed three committees in response to the Resolutions proposed by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia. One of these committees, created to determine the form of a confederation of the colonies, was composed of one representative from each colony with John Dickinson, a delegate from Delaware, as the principal writer. John Dickinson, who had refused to sign the *Declaration of Independence*, nevertheless adhering to the will of the majority of the members of the Continental Congress, presented a report on the proposed articles to the Congress on July 12, 1776, eight days after the signing of the *Declaration of Independence*. Dickinson initially proposed a strong central government, with control over the western lands, equal representation for the states, and the power to levy taxes.

The Dickinson Draft of the Articles of Confederation named the Confederation “the United States of America,” provided for a Congress with representation based on population, and gave to the national government all powers not designated to the states. After considerable debate and alteration, the Articles of Confederation were adopted by Congress on November 15, 1777. In this “first constitution of the United States” each state retained “every Power...which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States,” and each state had one vote in Congress. Instead of forming a strong national government, the states entered into “...a firm league of friendship with each other...”

Ratification by all 13 states was necessary to set the Confederation into motion. Because of disputes over representation, voting, and the western lands claimed by some states, ratification was delayed until Maryland ratified on March 1, 1781, and the Congress of the Confederation came into being.

From the transcript of Articles of Confederation—“To all to whom these Presents shall come, we the undersigned Delegates of the States affixed to our Names send greeting. Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts-bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

The drafting of the Articles of Confederation took place at York Town, Pennsylvania, the forerunner to the Constitution of the United States. The U. S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp on Sept. 30, 1977 in the American Bicentennial Issue for the 200th anniversary of the Confederation (Scott #1728). The stamp depicts five members of the Second Continental Congress at work around a conference table. ArtCraft used the 13¢ stamp to frank one of their cachets commemorating the event on Nov 15, 1977 (Figure 1). The cover is also franked with a 1953 3¢ Gunston Hall stamp (Scott #1108) depicts the home of American statesman George Mason. Few men did more to determine the shape of America’s early political institutions. Often called the father of the Bill of Rights, his writings exerted major influences on the *Declaration of Independence*, *the Articles of Confederation*, and *the Constitution*. Both stamps are tied to the cover with a balloon cancel from York, PA. The ArtCraft Cachet depicts individuals involved in the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the United States

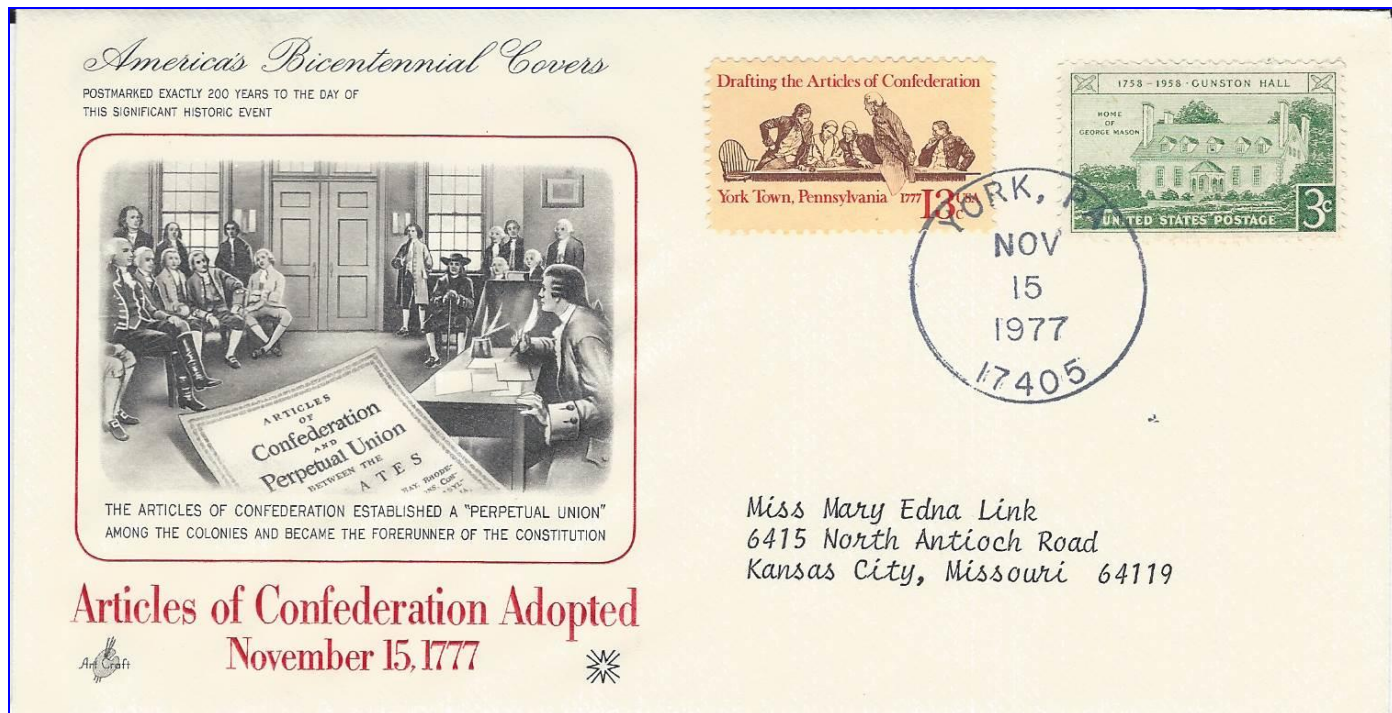


Figure 1-ArtCraft Cover commemorating the 200th Anniversary of the Articles of Confederation

An interesting aspect of the Articles of Confederation was the Presidents that served our country under the Continental Congresses until a President could be dually elected. These Forgotten Presidents were:
The (first) Continental Congress

- Peyton Randolph of Virginia served from September 5, 1774 to October 21, 1774, resigning due to poor health
- Henry Middleton of South Carolina, served from October 22, 1774 to October 26, 1774

The Second Continental Congress

- Peyton Randolph (2nd Congress), served from May 10, 1774 to May 24, 1775, but was in poor health; he died later that year.
- John Hancock of Massachusetts served May 24, 1775 to October 29, 1777
- Henry Laurens of South Carolina served from November 1, 1777 until December 9, 1778
- John Jay of New York served from December 10, 1778 to September 27, 1779

The Congress of the Confederation

- Samuel Huntington of Connecticut served from September 28, 1779 until July 9, 1781
- Thomas McKean of Delaware served from July 10, 1781 to November 4, 1781
- John Hanson of Maryland served from November 5, 1781 until November 3, 1783
- Elias Boudinot of New Jersey served from November 4, 1782 to November 2, 1783
- Thomas Mifflin of Pennsylvania served from November 3, 1783 to November 29, 1784
- Richard Henry Lee of Virginia served from November 30, 1784 to November 22, 1785
- John Hancock of Massachusetts served from November 23, 1785 to June 5, 1786
- Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts served from June 6, 1786 to February 1, 1787
- Arthur St. Clair of Pennsylvania served from February 2, 1787 to January 21, 1788
- Cyrus Griffin of Virginia served from January 22, 1788 until George Washington inauguration on April 30, 1789.

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