

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



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Neal E. Danielson
Editor



"Go Fly A Stamp"



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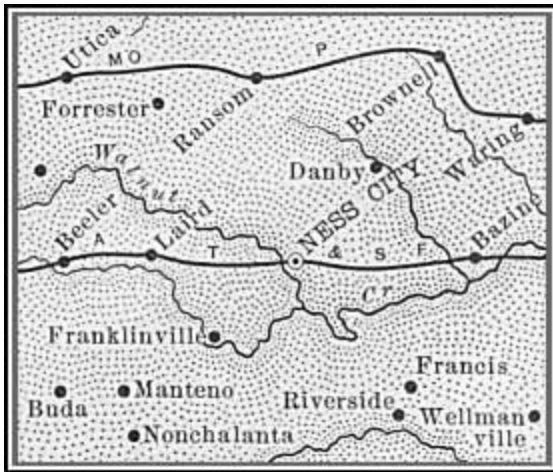


Figure 1
Ness Co. railroad map ca 1899

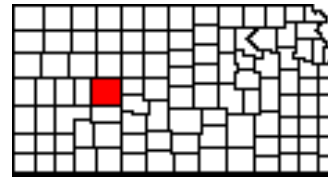


Figure 2
Ness County

Ness City located in Ness County Kansas (Figures 1 & 2) along the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad almost in the center of the County. Ness City is Ness County Seat receiving its name from a Corporal Noah V. Ness by the State following the Civil War, since there were no residents of the County. Ness died of wounds he received at Abbeville, Mississippi during the War and died on August 22, 1864. Ness never lived in the area but the town has dedicated a statue of Corporal Noah V. Ness (Figure 3) that resides in the town square. The Counties most common occupations include farming, livestock and oil fields. Several notable individuals called Ness County their home; George Washington Carver, Andrew Schoppel, Smoky “Joe” Wood and Nolan Cromwell, even Bat Masterson visited Ness City to attend an event at the Opera House in the late 1800’s.



Figure 3
Noah V. Ness Statue

This part of Kansas was once claimed by Spain as part of New Mexico based on Coronado’s expedition through the territory and by France as part of the Mississippi Valley as these two boundaries overlapped, but when the United States purchase Louisiana in 1803 from Napoleon the boundaries were established. Most of the territory was Indian Territory before settlers began crossing the Mississippi looking for a place to call home. Once the area became a territory in 1854 it would not become a county until 1867 but didn’t become organized and a County Seat established until 1880.

Ross Calhoun who arrived in the area around 1878 has been called the father of Ness City. He had acquired a settlement and deeded a block in the Ness City for a courthouse and jail. Over the years Ness City fortune smiled or frowned on the growth on the young city and industry had its ups and downs. Ness City grew to include a sugar mill, a flour mill, a cheese factory, an ice-making plant, a greenhouse, a bakery, and even five banks in operation at one time. The Ness City Bank (Figure 4) is often referred to as the skyscraper of the Plains. Ross Calhoun was appointed Postmaster when the settlement was first established as Iowa on January 22, 1879 before the name changed to Ness City on January 31, 1881.



Figure 4
Ness City Bank



Figure 5
Lion Block in Ness City

Another historical structure in Ness City is the Lion Block, a two-story Victorian-era commercial block in downtown Ness City (Figure 5) across the street from the courthouse. The building became a reality due to Henry Tilley the area stonemason who contributed his artistic talents to the construction of the building. The building is recognized for its highly decorative stone motifs and carved stone lion that sits atop the parapet wall. Thus the “Lion” Block was nominated to the National Register for its architectural significance as a highly decorative and unique Italianate-style commercial building.

Another structure located in Ness County about a half mile west of the town of Utica in the very northwest part of the County called the Thornburg Barn (Figure 6). This Barn was listed on the National Register in April of 2009. The architect was Wallie O Thornburg the Builder. Its distinguished roof form is notably different as was the techniques used to construct the Barn.



Figure 6
Thornburg Barn

The Thornburg Barn was constructed in 1929 based on a Sears Roebuck Company mail-order kit. The kit provided instruction on creating hand-formed concrete block for the foundation of the Barn. The kit catalogue also provided the directions (recipe) for the foundations and floors. The blocks for the foundation had a rusticated stone face finish and were created on-site using a block machine. A Sears Roebuck 1919 Book of Barns reprint includes models of “Country Gentleman Modern Barn” similar to the Thornburg Barn.

The Post Office as noted earlier was first established in 1879 as Iowa and became Ness City on January 31, 1881 with Ross Calhoun still serving as Postmaster and the Post Office remains open today. In little over four years a cover was postmarked from Ness City, Kans M.O.B. on May 15, 1885 (Figure 7). The cover is a 2¢ embossed envelope (Scott #U277) cancelled with a bulls-eye cancel and an eight sided (hexagon) date-stamp. The cover was sent to a Bernie McDavitt in La Plata, Macon County, Missouri. The Post Office in La Plata opened February 26, 1856 with a Theodore Sanders serving as Postmaster. At the time of this cover a Barnabas Swarhout was serving as Postmaster in La Plata being appointed May 22, 1882 and served in this capacity until August 6, 1885.



Figure 7
Ness City Postmark Cover

The town of La Plata had its beginning as a trading post established by Drury Davis on March 17, 1827 about a half mile west of what would become La Plata. The location was the cross roads at the intersection of north and south stagecoach roads. The town was surveyed in 1885 by a Henry Clark and provided a plat to three settlers: Louis Gex (pronounced jay) located on the West; Theodore Sanders located to the South; and Dr. W. W. Moore on the North side, thus making up three sides to the square. The town name was derived out of a lottery submitted by townsmen. The name “La Plata” was drawn out of the hat which Dr. Moore submitted under the mistaken impression that it was French for “the silver river”, but in reality it is a Spanish word meaning “City of Silver”. Pony Express mail service was available from 1860 to the coming of the railroads. The North Missouri Railroad came through the town in 1867 followed by the Santa Fe Railroad in 1887 that extended from Chicago to Kansas City thus passing through La Plata. The Long Branch School was erected in 1868 with the Creek being nearby, but soon became too small and in 1872 a five-room brick building was erected. The first major business to be established in La Plata was a creamery being erected in 1883 and could produce a ton and a quarter of butter per day. However, this did not last long as the building burned to the ground in 1885 and was never rebuilt. The Prairie Pipeline was the first great oil pipeline to pass through La Plata in 1912. Therefore Ness City and La Plata have the oil industry in common.

References:

U. S. Postal Service Postmaster website: <http://webpmt.usps.gov/>

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

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ness_City_Kansas

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_Plata_Missouri

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KANSAS AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPO by Jeff Lough

Sept. 30th, 1904 was Kansas Day at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, also known as the St. Louis World's Fair. If you had received an invitation (please see accompanying invitation-Fg.1) as Miss Zu Adams of Topeka did (see accompanying cover with an appropriate Louisiana Purchase commemorative stamp, (SN 324) (Fig.2) you would have been able to see a little parade of bands, soldiers, and government officials (Fig. 3) (see description of the festivities-Fg.4). Governor Willis J. Bailey was the 16th governor of Kansas and governed from 1903-1905. During his tenure, construction on the state capital was completed, railroad commissioners and the office of state printer became elective positions, and a law banning gambling devices was sanctioned.

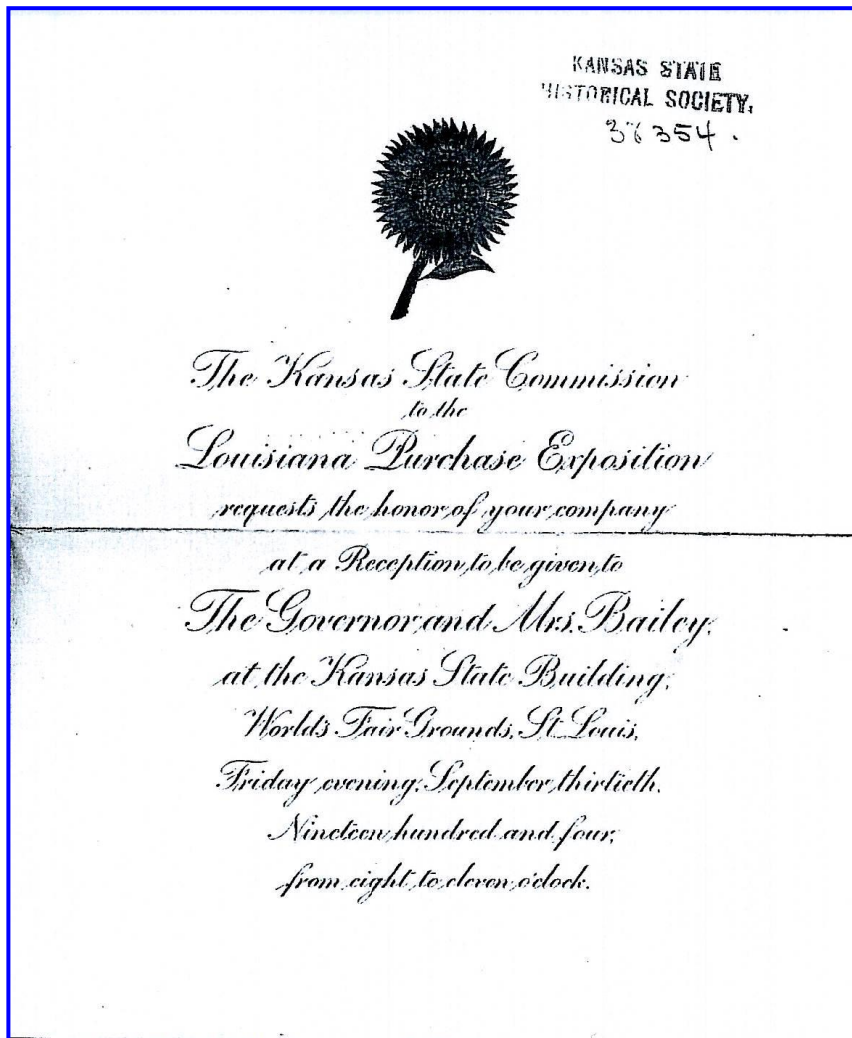


Figure 1
Invitation

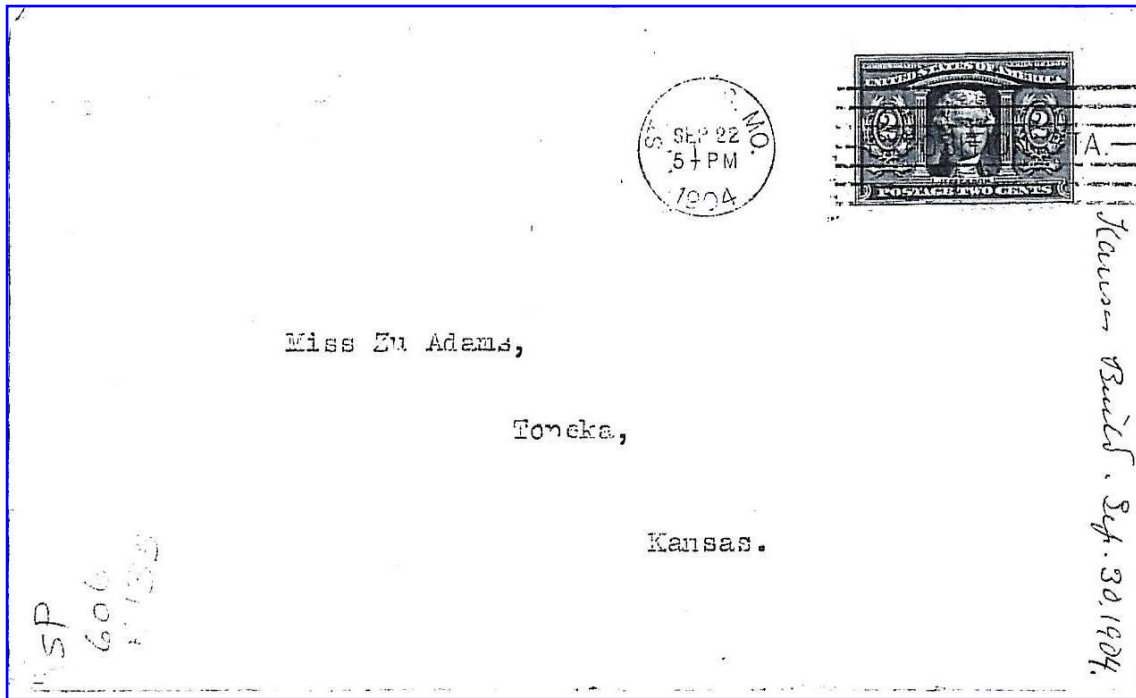


Figure 2
Cover w/Stamp

Kansas State Commission.

<i>John C. Carpenter,</i>	<i>President.</i>
<i>J. C. Morrow,</i>	<i>Vice President.</i>
<i>C. H. Luling,</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>
<i>R. T. Simons,</i>	<i>Treasurer.</i>

W. P. Waggener.

Hostess

Mrs. Noble L. Prentiss.

Figure 3
Government Officials

PROGRAMME
AT
PLAZA OF ST. LOUIS
AND
KANSAS STATE BUILDING



ORDER OF PARADE.

Parade from Kansas Pavilion to Plaza of St. Louis.
 Mounted Police.
 Jefferson Guards.
 Marshal (General Kelsey).
 Staff.
 Third Artillery Mexican Band.
 Governor of Kansas.
 President Francis.
 Staff of Governor of Kansas.
 Band Battalion Philippine Scouts.
 Battalion Philippine Scouts.
 U. S. Marine Band.
 Battalion U. S. Marines.
 Band Philippine Constabulary.
 Battalion Philippine Constabulary.
 34th Sep. Co. New York N. G.
 Co. C. 2nd Ohio National Guard.
 3rd Battalion 52nd Iowa N. G.
 Co. M. 2nd Ohio N. G.
 Guests in carriages and on foot.

ROUTE.

10:30 A. M. From the Kansas Pavilion north on Commonwealth Ave. to Wisconsin Building, pass U. S. Bird Exhibit to northwest corner Mines and Metallurgy Building; east to Louisiana Way along Louisiana Way to Transportation Building; south to south side of Machinery Hall.
 Parade to be reviewed by the Governor and his party at Louisiana Monument.

Programme at Plaza of St. Louis and Kansas State Building.

11:00 A. M. Invocation by Right Rev. Bishop Millspaugh, Topeka, Kansas.
 Music.
 Address by Hon. David R. Francis, President Louisiana Purchase Exposition.
 Music by Washburn College Glee Club.
 Response by Hon. W. J. Bailey, Governor of Kansas.
 Music.
 Address by the Hon. Henry J. Allen.
 Music by Washburn College Glee Club.
 Address by Hon. David Overmeyer.
 Music.
 8:00 P. M. A reception will be tendered to Governor and Mrs. Bailey at the Kansas State Building from 8 until 11 o'clock P. M.

PROGRAM.

- 1.—Music by Washburn College Glee Club.
- 2.—Piano Solo, Mme. Anna Weiss.
- 3.—Vocal Solo, Mrs. Emma Dent Jones, Emporia, Kansas.
- 4.—Piano Solo, by Mme. Anna Weiss.
- 5.—Vocal Solo, by Mrs. H. Whiteside, Hutchinson, Kansas.
- 6.—Music by Washburn College Glee Club.

A dancing pavilion will be provided after the reception for those who desire to dance, and refreshments will be served at the Building.
 Prof. Kerns' celebrated orchestra will also render an elaborate musical programme on this occasion.

Figure 4
Description of the Festivities

You would also have received a list of the art and crafts made by Kansans on exhibit in the Kansas Pavilion. Those exhibitors included a lady from Wichita, Charlotte Schenk, who had 13 paintings at the World's Fair (Fig. 5). These documents were found while browsing the card catalog at the Kansas State Archives in Topeka. This library is a treasure trove of items related to Kansas postal history and several related philatelic items. It has a nice original collection of the *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, published in Holton, Kansas for more than 30 years.

<i>PAINTINGS IN OIL—Continued.</i>	<i>PAINTINGS IN OIL—Continued.</i>
90 Edge of Woods, Sunset, Cumberland Mountains	116 The Smoker
93 Beyond the Hedge, Kansas	117 Portrait (Katherine) (owned by Mrs. T. S. Hand)
94 Old Strawstack (evening effect)	118 The Cat Boat Man
95 Golden Winged Flecker (still life)	119 The Garden Gate
96 Study	120 An Old Magazine
97 In a Storm on the Prairie (owned by Mrs. D.)	121 A Child of Poverty
PATCH, JOEL V. D. HIAWATHA	122 Portrait (Mrs. G.) (owned by J. W. Gleed)
98 Peaches	122a Kansas Hay Field
99 Ben Davis Apples	UNSELL, ONA BARFOOTE. ARKANSAS CITY
100 Portrait of Capt. John L. Graham (C. D. Graham, owner)	123 Portrait of R. Rev. Frank R. Millsbaugh
101 Portrait of Martha Jess (J. T. Jess, owner)	124 Portrait (Mrs. Jessie L. Bennett)
102 Portrait of Irene Schilling (Mrs. M. B. Schilling, owner)	WHITCOMB, IDA VEATS. TOPEKA
103 Plums (Mrs. M. B. Schilling, owner)	125 "Old Dog Tray"
SANDZIN, BIRGER. LINDSBORG	126 Indian Corn
103a Autumn, Kansas	127 Autumn Landscape
SCHENCK, CHARLOTTE M. E. WICHITA	<i>PAINTINGS IN WATER COLORS.</i>
104 Portrait, "Mae Beth"	ALLEN, ADA. CHANUTE
105 Chrysanthemums	130 Roses
106 The Close of Day	ALEXANDER, MABEL. HIAWATHA
107 A Baby (study)	131 Apples
108 Coconuts	132 Iris
108a Roses	BRETHOUWER, KITTIE M. LENORA
108b Portrait (Irene F., owned by C. H. Foster)	133 Kansas May Cherries
108c A Misty Evening	135 July Peaches
108d Study (head)	CREW, CATHERINE. LAWRENCE
108e Study (Turk's head)	136 Charcoal Seller's Shop
108f Study (old man)	137 Gibraltar
108g Silver Birches	138 Vesuvius, Bay of Naples
108h Study (head)	139 Geneva, from Bay
SCHILLING, MARIE BLAKESLEE. HIAWATHA	140 Farm House in Tuscany
109 Fruit	FARBELL, EDITH. LEAVENWORTH
SHANE, VARA M. HIAWATHA	141 Music Hath Charms (on bolting cloth)
110 Portrait of Governor Morrill	142 "What's the Matter, Bessie?"
113 "Thi Tired He Sleeps."	GOULD, CORA B. YANKTON, S. D.
STONE, GEO. M. TOPEKA	143 Portrait of J. Walter West
114 When the Fodder is in the Shock (owned by Topeka City Library)	144 Scene on Missouri River at Leavenworth
115 Mexican Banana Boy	HARNES, ANNIE. LEAVENWORTH
4	146 Bowl of Roses
	5

Figure 5
Paintings at Expo—Charlotte Schenk 1st Column 3rd Artist listed

The St. Louis World's Fair celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. Many buildings and views at the Expo were portrayed on post cards at the time. One of those post cards accompanies this article (Fig. 6).



Figure 6
Post Card from Expo

The Fair's 1,200 acre site, designed by George Kessler, was located at the present-day grounds of Forest Park and on the campus of Washington University, and was the largest U. S. fair up to that time. Exhibits were staged by 62 foreign nations, the United States government, and 43 of the then 45 U. S. states. These featured industries, cities, private organizations and corporations, theater troupes, and music schools. 19,694,855 individuals were in attendance at the fair.

The Kansas building, like most of the buildings at the expo no longer exists. The buildings were built with a material called "staff," a mixture of plaster of Paris and hemp fibers, on a wooden frame. One wonders if people got high when the buildings burned. As at the Chicago World's Fair, buildings and statues deteriorated during the months of the Fair, and had to be patched

The Louisiana Purchase exposition was the place where ice cream cones, hot dogs, Dr. Pepper, and hamburgers were all introduced to a wide public. It is likely that a variety of commemorative seals were created for the Expo. One of these accompanies this article (Fig. 7).



Figure 7
Seal

References:

Hankins, Tom, "1904 St. Louis World's Fair", *Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter*, 72(12), pg 5-8, The Wichita Stamp Club, Dec. 1904

Danielson, Neal E. "Meet Me In St. Louis", *Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter*, 81(6), pg 7-9, The Wichita Stamp Club, June 2013

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TO HAVE AND HAVE NOT by Jeff Lough

The only movie to be written by two Nobel Literature Prize winners, *To Have and Have Not*, was a 1945 Warner Brothers film starring Humphrey Bogart (Figure 1). Based on the novel by Ernest Hemingway (Figure 2), it was re-written as a film script by William Faulkner (Figure 3) and Jules Furthman. Faulkner helped write a number of film scripts in the 40's and Furthman is noteworthy himself as a screenwriter. Hemingway had written the book using the experiences he had had when fishing in the Caribbean and when observing and participating in various adventures during the era of the second World War. With his novel Hemingway contributed much of the dialogue, character development and a basic plot to the movie.



Figure
Scott 3694



Figure
Scott 1582

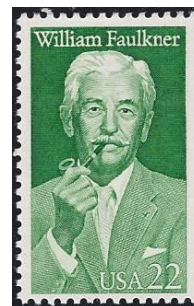


Figure 3
Scott 2350

For economic and political reasons it was necessary for Warner Brothers to move the plot line away from the exploitation of Chinese workers on Cuba by the pro-American Cuban elite to a location which could be more readily criticized. It was also necessary to eliminate any hint of marital infidelity by the hero, so in the movie Bogie's character had no wife or children. This would satisfy the Hays national board of censorship that the movie studios and American churches used to further their ideals about human sexual behaviors and violence. This in turn opened the way for Bogart's 19-year old co-star Lauren Bacall, who was becoming his girl friend on the movie's set and was later to be his wife, to be his love interest in the film. Faulkner helped to do these things with his script.



Figure 4
Scott J37

Martinique (Figure 4) lent itself as a setting for the film. It was controlled by the Nazi affiliated French Vichy regime, which the U. S. opposed, and was in the same general part of the world as the setting of the novel. Posters of Vichy leader Marshall Petain are observed in the background (Figure 5) in the film. During World War II the Vichy French regime had 2,000 troops and several large naval ships stationed on Martinique to guard a reported \$368,000,000 in gold. The movie *To Have and Have Not* primarily takes place in the port and capital of Martinique, Fort de France (Figure 6).



Figure 5
Scott 427



Figure 6
Scott 74

The great blues and jazz musician, Hoagy Carmichael, (Figure 7) wrote and accompanied on the piano several tunes that he and Miss Bacall sang in the movie. Hoagy actually played a supporting role in the story.



Figure 7
Scott 3103

This movie's thematic and money-making predecessor was the great *Casablanca*, which also starred Bogart as a cynical business man, dealt with the Free French vs. the Vichy French conflict, had a great blues performer in a night club, and was built around a great love relationship. It was obvious that the film *To Have and Have Not* was conceived to take advantage of *Casablanca's* appeal.

Martinique itself has other significant interests as well. The Empress Josephine, Napoléon's wife (Figure 8) was a native of Martinique and had had a statue in her home town of Trois Islets.



Figure 8
Scott 1385

Lafcadio Hearn (Figure 9) wrote a fine book describing in much detail the lives of the Martiniquais and their island. Hearn later became a Japanese citizen and helped the Japanese and Europeanized worlds become more comfortable with one another. Hearn describes and illustrates one of the headdresses, the Madras Calende, worn by some of the female inhabitants of Martinique in the late 19th century that was also illustrated on a Martinique stamp (Figure 10). Hearn's book includes a thorough discussion of the northern Martinique town of St. Pierre. St. Pierre and its 30,000 inhabitants were completely destroyed by the eruption of nearby Mt. Pelee on May 8, 1902 (Figure 11). This terrible disaster helped the French lobbyist, Philippe-Jean Bunau-Varilla; to convince the United States Senate to put the Central American canal in Panama rather than Nicaragua. Famously, a Nicaraguan stamp showing one of their own volcanoes smoldering played a role in this political event (Figure 12).



Figure 9
Scott 2907



Figure 10
Scott 140



Figure 11
Scott 217



Figure 12
Scott 121

The Caribbean is filled with many interesting stories, including the one about how Francois Joseph Paul, the Comte de Grasse, (Figure 13, he's the one on the right) fought and was captured by the British in waters off the shore of Martinique after he had played a key role in saving the Americans from defeat in the Revolutionary War at Yorktown.



Figure 13
Scott 703



Figure 14
Scott 1

The story of how nearby St. Maarten (St. Maarten SN 1, Figure 14) became divided between the Netherlands and France is amusing. The island was settled in 1640 and was divided by agreement in 1648. The story is told that the original settlers arrived at an agreement to allow a representative of each nation to pace out their claims. Starting back to back, they set off around the beach and agreed that a line would be drawn from their meeting place to the start to establish the frontier. The Frenchman carried a jug of wine to refresh himself and the Dutchman a keg of beer. Also the Dutchman was portly in build so he walked slower which resulted in the Frenchman covering more ground. The French ended up controlling 20 square miles and the Dutch 18, Diplomacy had prevented any bloodshed.

References

- Christensen, Art. "Dependencies of Guadeloupe" *55*:36-38, 54. (Sept. 10, 1955) *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*.
 Christensen, Art. "Philatelic Portrait of Martinique" *55*: 414-416. (Dec. 10, 1955) *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*.
 Hearn, Lafcadio. *Two Years in the French West Indies*. Northampton, MA: Interlink Books, 2001.

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THE RED HAND OF ULSTER

Why do some stamps from Ireland have a small red hand included in the design? It is a symbol used in heraldry to denote the Irish province of Ulster. It is also known as The Red Hand of Ulster. It is also known as The Red Hand of O'Neill. It's origin is from mythical tales passed down from generation to generation and is associated with the Ui Neill clan of Ulster.

According to one myth, the kingdom of Ulster had at one time no rightful heir. Because of this it was agreed that a boat race should take place and whoever's hand touches the shore of Ireland first shall be made King. One of the would-be Kings was losing the race. So he cut off his hand and threw it ashore winning the race and the title of King. This man was a member of the Ui Neill clan.

Another version of this story is that it was two Celtic Chieftains who were arriving at the land now known as Ireland. They had agreed that the first to touch land of this new country would be king. One of the Chiefs named Niall was running a bit behind in second place. He feared that he would lose, so he took an axe and cut off his left hand and threw it ashore.

There are several other less popular versions of these stories. However, the red hand has been used on the stamps of the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. It is also used on the Coat of Arms of the O'Neill's, country shields and many official and non-official organizations throughout the province of Ulster.

[Editor's Note: This article is reprinted by permission from *Stamping Around*, Vol. 12, No. 8, page 2; September 2013 of The Mountain Home Area Stamp Club Newsletter, Mountain Home, AR.]

[Note: Even though the story identifies it as the left hand most material shows a right hand.]



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

This is the 48th 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.

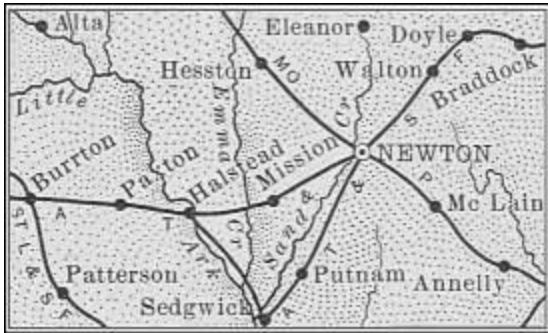


Figure 1-Harvey Co. Railroad Map ca 1899



Figure 2--Small Stuff Cover Annelly, Kans.

Annelly, Kansas was located in Harvey County (Figure 1) and is considered a Ghost Town in Richland Township about nine miles southeast of Newton, the County Seat along the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The name was given by a Mr. Jones, an official for the Wichita, Anthony, and Salt Plains Railroad, combining his wife's name 'Ann' with his daughters name 'Ellie'.

By 1910 Annelly had a money order post office, a train station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a grain elevator, a hotel, and a general store. However, all that remains today are white-tailed deer, Rio Grande Wild Turkeys, ring-necked pheasants, coyotes, and bobcats.

What may have caused Annelly to become a "ghost town". Answers vary between individuals and between cultures. They may result from a natural disaster or man-made disaster, thus the population abandons the settlement as it is no longer economical to live in the settlement. The author of "Ghost Towns of Texas: T. Lindsey Baker, defines 'ghost town as "a town for which the reason for being no longer exist." Another definition is provided by American author Lambert Florin's as simply, "A shadowy resemblance of a former self." I know some people like that!!

The men of Richland Township were for the most part farmers and the majority was veterans of the Civil War and Mexican War. The Post Office opened in Annelly on August 25, 1885 and closed on December 31, 1921. The Small Stuff cover (Figure 2) postmarked from Annelly, Kans. on May 25, 1890 is franked with a 1¢ Benjamin Franklin stamp (Scott #219) and tied to the cover with a killer cancellation along with a circular-date-stamp and the cover measures 4 3/16 inch by 2 1/2 inch. The Small Stuff cover was sent to a Miss Clara Cowles, in El Dorado, Kan. She was born March 7, 1871 in El Dorado and was a member of the First Baptist Church. She had three nephews, Dr. George Cowles and Alan Cowles, both of Wichita, and Ralph Cowles, of El Dorado plus several nieces most residing in Kansas, plus one in Missouri. Later in life she was moved to a nursing home in Wichita in 1962 and passed away with services held August 10, 1970.

References:

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: Annelly, Kansas – Harvey County
Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: Ghost Towns

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