

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter

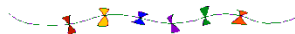


Vol. 82, No. 4, April, 2014

Neal E. Danielson
Editor



"Go Fly A Stamp"



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TWO REALLY BIG CINDERELLAS (Cont.) by Jeff Lough

The original story “Two Really Big Cinderellas” in the Feb. issue did not end where it left off, as additional items surfaced that tie into the story. These items are presented here due to their “Now That’s Interesting” aspect of the story. Cards and cover courtesy **Ralph Lott**.

First, as you recall the story surrounding Kinsley, Kansas centered on a ‘really big Cinderella’ about carnivals and the mural depicting carnival scenes from Charles Brodbeck’s family in Kinsley and their adventures into the carnival business. In 1901 Kinsley farmer Charles Brodbeck acquired a carousel and by 1908 he and his sons began travels to local area towns providing rides, this enterprise expanded into a full fledge carnival. Far from Kinsley in a place called Hawaii the Elks Lodge 616 were known for carnivals, but in February, not summer. Starting in 1911, Elks Lodge 616 put on a winter carnival. The fundraising event became a part of Honolulu’s celebration of Washington’s Birthday and early floral parades were scheduled to coincide. Now Hawaii had not received statehood status at this time, but was making great progress. Hawaii was known as the sovereign Kingdom of Hawaii from 1810 until 1893 when the monarchy was overthrown by American businessmen along with some Europeans. From 1894 to 1898 Hawaii was an Independent Republic and eventually annexed as a territory of the United States and remained so until August 21, 1959 when statehood was granted. According to “*The Honolulu Times*” February 01, 1911, p. 6 the Elks Lodge 616 communicated with President William Howard Taft (March 4, 1909-March 4, 1913) staff in Washington, D. C. requesting the President to press a button to open the Elks’ Carnival in Honolulu on February 21, 1911. The communication from the White House was positive that the President would be happy to honor their request. The Elks carnival was held on the Alakea wharf on the evening of February 21 and 22 and President Taft himself pressed a button which would start an electric spark thousands of miles over telegraph and the Pacific cable to signal Honolulu for the merrymaking to begin. As part of the carnival merry-making a Floral Parade was organized involving local businesses, churches, schools and other occupations that enhanced the carnival atmosphere.

A souvenir post card (Figure 1) with a cachet advertising the Elks Carnival was produced indicating February 21-22, 1911 for the special event. The card is franked with a 1¢ Benjamin Franklin stamp (Scott #331) and tied to the card with a seven-wavy-line flag cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked from Honolulu, Hawaii Jan 7 1911. The reverse shows a vintage airplane and was noted as the first flying meet in the Islands and Bud Mars was the aviator.

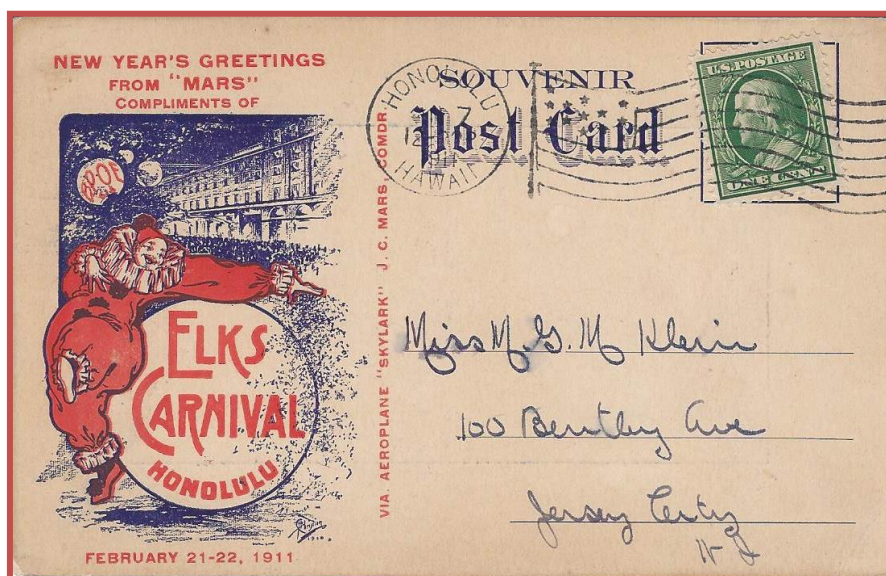


Figure 1
Elks Lodge 616 Souvenir Post Card 1911

As Paul Harvey would say “now the rest of the story”. The Two Large Cinderella’s appeared in Edwards County (Figure 2) where Kinsley is the County Seat and Offerle is just down the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad line about nine miles. The post office in Kinsley opened 01-19-1874 and is still open and the post office in Offerle opened 05-26-1876 and is still open. A cover postmarked from Offerle, Kan. Apr 4 1883 is a 3¢ stamped envelope (Scott #U163) and cancelled with a bulls eye fancy cancel (Figure 3). A view of Offerle is demonstrated in Figure 4. The cover was mailed to an individual in Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas. The railroad line that runs across the County is located in line where the Santa Fe Trail crossed on its way to Dodge City and beyond

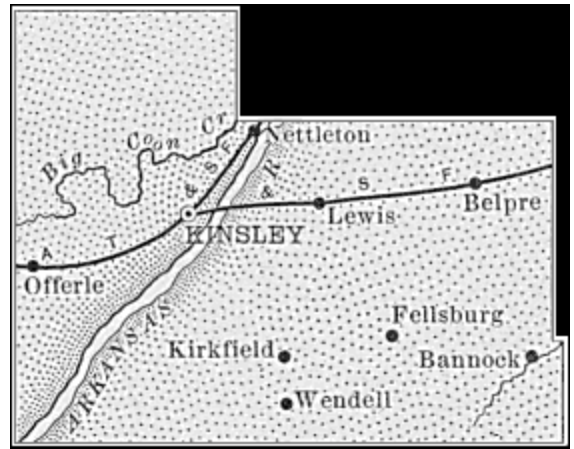


Figure 2
Edwards Co. Railroad Map ca1899

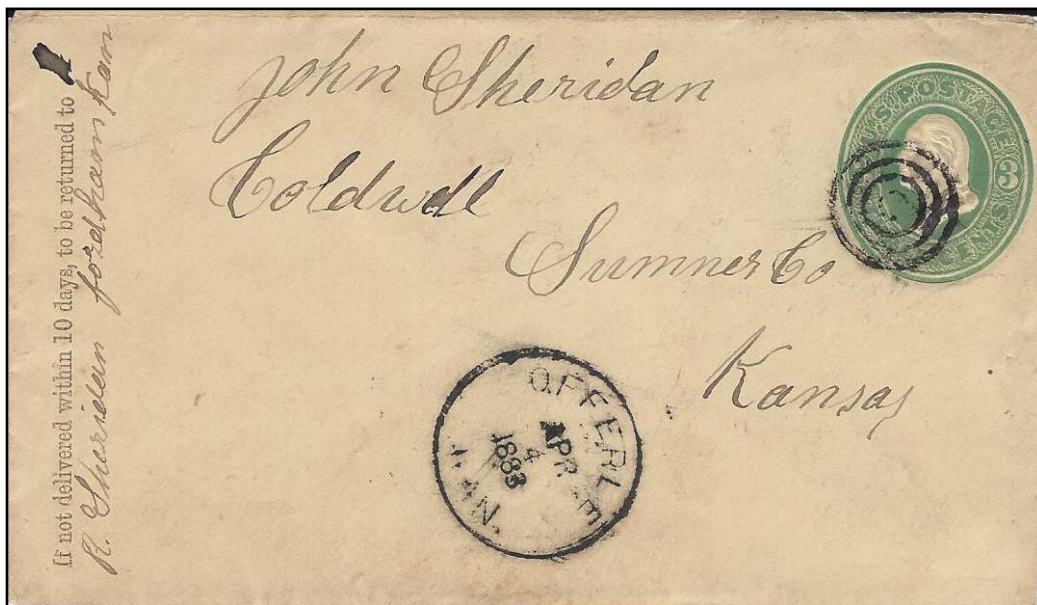


Figure 3
Offerle Cover 1883



Figure 4--View of Offerle, Kansas

The Santa Fe Trail was a commercial and military highway across several mid-west states and territories, some through Indian Territory. This trail was used until 1880 when the Railroad reached Santa Fe. The trail began in Franklin, Missouri to Santa Fe. The trail was started by William Becknell in an effort to bring about trade with Mexico. His first trip was by pack horses and the next was by wagon and it generated a great deal of money. The trail that runs by Dodge City, Kansas; a Historical Landmark has been erected. The Post Card (Figure 4) advertises the fact that the old Santa Fe Trail allowed travelers to visit Dodge City and dine in luxury and stay in the Lora Locke Hotel for as little as \$1.50 up for a single or \$2.50 up for a double. The card advertises Fort Dodge which is located east of Dodge City and its Soldiers Home. The Beeson Museum, houses thousands of artifacts, relating to the West. A cowboy statue in the center of the card notes that Dodge City was built on the ashes of his campfire. And of course Dodge City would not be Dodge City if the Boot Hill Cemetery was to vanish. The information notes the fact that Coronado passed through the territory on his exploration from Mexico into the region looking for Quivira and the "Seven Cities of Gold."



Figure 5
Dodge City Advertising Post Card

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



Figure 1
Concord, NH 1899 Small Stuff

This Small Stuff comes to you from Concord, New Hampshire by way of Gardner, Massachusetts and measures 4 1/8 inch by 3 1/4 inch and is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #279B, Type IV) and tied to the cover with a seven-wavy-line flag cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked Concord N. H. on July 29 1899 (Figure 1). Concord is the Capital of New Hampshire and County Seat of Merrimack County. Pennacook Abenaki Native Americans settled in the Concord area thousands of years ago. The Merrimack River provided the tribe great fishing such as migrating salmon, alewives, and sturgeon by stretching nets across the rapids. The river provide an excellent route for the birch bark canoes and moisture along the river resulting in great farming for such crops as beans, gourds, pumpkins, melons and maize.

The town of Concord had its beginning as the Plantation of Penacook in 1725. In 1734 the town was incorporated as Rumford and was renamed Concord in 1765 by Governor Benning Wentworth. What was New Pennacook Plantation in 1779 would be incorporated in 1800 as Rumford, Maine.

Concord grew during the 18th century and the earliest homesteads at the northern end of Main Street survived (Figure 2). A large Clock (Figure 3) was installed in a tower building in 1872 and for a while it was in the Midwest and was tracked down by Concord residents who raised funds for the current tower in Eagle Square in 1998. The New Hampshire State House is seen in the background. A bell is located below the clock.

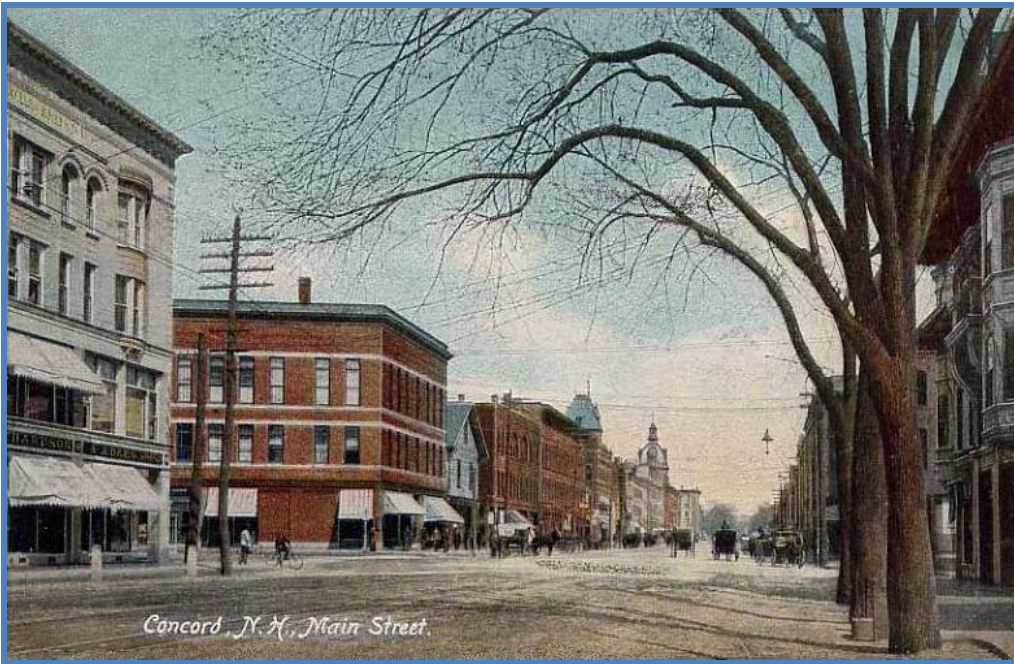


Figure 2
Concord Main Street ca 1908



Figure 3
Concord Clock

Following the Revolution the town of Concord was strategically located within the state that it was the logical choice as the State Capital. The construction of a canal and lock system allowing passage of vessels around the Amoskeag Falls downriver connecting Concord to Boston was a boon to the town and in 1808 it was official named the seat of State Government. The State House build in 1819 is the oldest Capital in the nation.. Concord became a granite producing enterprise with its great quarries and was noted for furniture-making. It was the hub for the railroad industry in the 19th century. Today Concord is dominated by insurance companies and health care.

Gardner, Massachusetts is located in Worchester County and named in honor of Thomas Gardner. The area was first settled in 1764 and was officially designated as a town in 1785 following acquired land grants. Gardner became a center for lumber by about 1805 and the furniture business became a major product of the city. Gardner became known as the “Chair City” and “The Furniture Capital of New England”. By the year 1910 it had grown to 20 chair factories producing around four million chairs per year. Gardner is also known for its silversmithing. When Gardner celebrated the bicentennial a Giant Chair was erected and advertised as the “Chair City of the World”. The first attempt in the world’s largest chair battle was fired in 1905, when Gardner erected a Mission Chair, 12 feet tall but by 1927 a Furniture outlet in North Carolina built a 13 feet, 6 inch tall chair. They countered with a Mason Chair of 15 feet in 1928 and would tear it down in 1935 and erected a 16 foot Colonial Hitchcock Chair and the battle continues throughout the country. The chair that was erected in 1910 shows the chair sitting on the lawn at the Boston & Maine Railroad Station, which was 12 feet tall and weighed 1,600 pounds and was made by P. Derby & Co. and designated “The Largest Chair Town in the World.” (Figure 4). There are several large chairs located in the town, one being located on Elm Street (Figure 5-chair not shown.)

Gardner is home to several chair factories including Heywood-Wakefield furniture; Conant-Ball; Nichols & Stone Chair Co., later known as the L. & J.G. Stickley of Manlius, New York, most factories being established as family businesses.



Figure 5
Postcard Gardner, Mass. Elm Street ca 1908

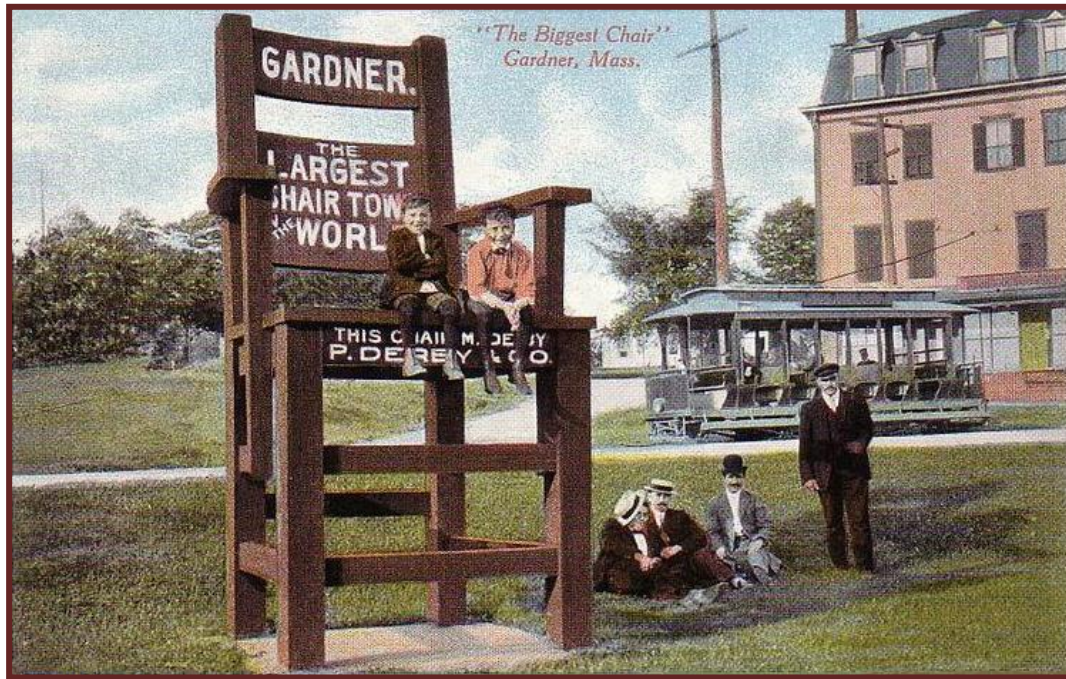
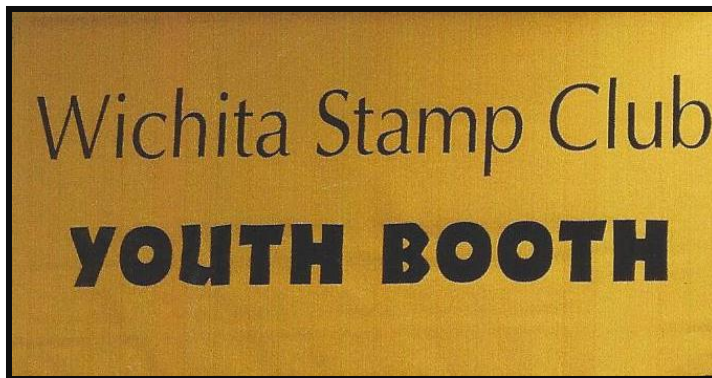


Figure 4
Postcard Gardner Largest Chair Town ca 1910

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ADVENTURE AT THE STAMP SHOW



The Cessna Coin and Stamp Show was held February 15-16, 2014 at the Cessna Activity Center, Wichita, Kansas. The Show was coordinated by **Ralph Lott** who also coordinated the Wichita Stamp and Coin Show annually. The Wichita Stamp Club sponsors the Youth Booth at the Show and according to our Co-Chairs **Pat & Bob Hirschmann** they had 17 youngsters sign in at the Booth. **Pat** provided the necessary material to seven youngsters that were in hopes of earning a Boy Scout Merit Badge in Stamp Collecting and two of those youngsters earned their Merit Badge during the Show (See the Youth Booth Report elsewhere in this Newsletter). The Wichita Stamp Club staffed a Club Table in order to provide membership information and provide free copies of the Club Newsletter along with the sale of past Event Covers. We acquired a Family membership thanks to **Bob Hirschmann**. The family of **Nick Lawrence** from Winfield are our latest members. Staffing the Club Table during the Show included: Saturday—**Neal E. Danielson, Jim Davis, Bob Haines, Bob Cairns, Bernd Frazier & Marc Monasmith**. Sunday—**Bob Haines, Bernd Frazier, Ted Eshelman, Pat Eshelman, & Neal E. Danielson**.

One of the popular features of the Cessna Coin & Stamp Show as well as the Wichita Stamp Show is the Concession. This year the Boy Scout Troop 893 from Haysville, Kansas used the Event as a Fundraiser for the Troop as they performed in our past Shows. Coffee is readily available, as well as other soft drinks along with a menu for breakfast items and lunch items. The Scouts will visit the dealers as well as attendees out on the floor intermittently so dealers do not have to leave their booth and/or customers to get something to eat

and drink. The photo at right is the majority of Scouts and Leaders that staffed the Concession. Thanks to all of you for helping make the Show a success.

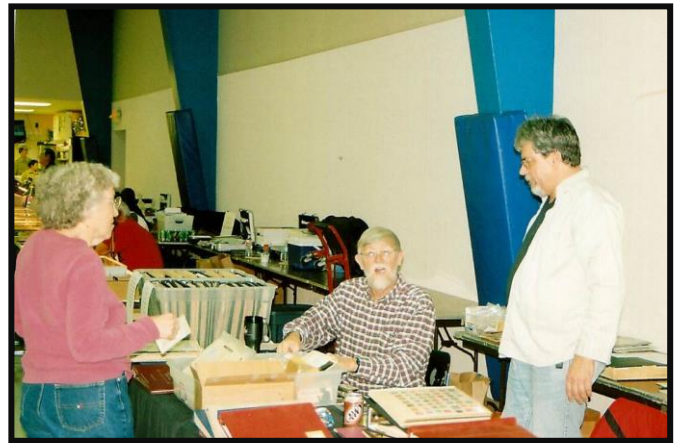
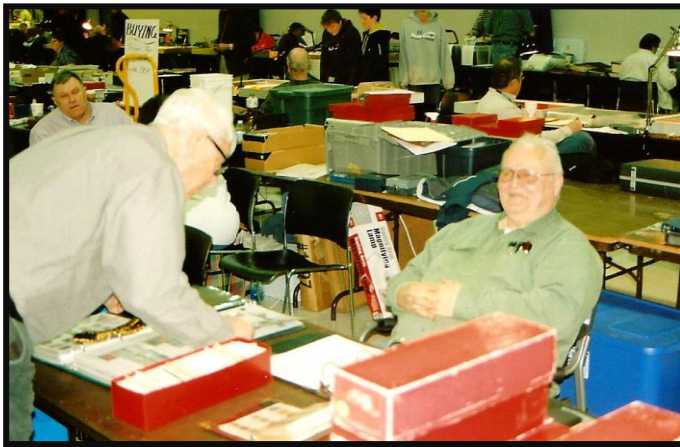


As always the Stamp and Coin Dealers that support the Cessna Show has always been a major factor in the success and this year is no different than past Shows. The Cessna Coin & Stamp Show is one of the major events along with the Wichita Stamp Show that provides a great deal of support for our Clubs. This year **Ralph Lott** engaged the following participants for the Cessna Show, some new and some that have supported the Shows in Wichita over the past several years. We did miss some dealers that chose to attend an APS Show in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Scott Couch Stamps
Bob Reed Coins
Brad Willes
Oklahoma Stamps
Jamie Schwartz Stamps
George Watkins Stamps
Oklahoma Philatelic Society
Joe Lambert Stamps
Kim's Coins
Dale Wilson Stamps
Chris Warner Stamps
Rex Chrisco's Stamps
Chris Peaden Stamps

Marvin Krepp's Coins
Pop's Collectables
Rolla Killian Stamps
S & P Coins
Salt City Coins
Jerry Germonprez Coins
Dave Sevart Coins
Oakwood Rare Coins
Kevin Barron Coins
C & C Coins-Clifford Cooper
Wes Keele Coins
Phil's Coins

Lou Forster Stamps
Jon Minor Coins
Main Street Philatelics
Steven Musil Coins
Jim Merbs Coins
Joel Bieber Coins
Auddie Meisler Coins
Lynn Davidson-Stroh Stamps
Duane Higgins Coins
Larry Oller Coins
Doug West Coins
Dean Schmidt Coins



Dale Wilson (shown above left) tries his hand at being a dealer at the Show for the first time so hope he was able to sell some of his philatelic items. Shown at right is **Chris Peaden** (standing) with the help of **Bernd Frazier** (seated) showing philatelic items to **Pat Eshelman**. **Bernd** was assisting **Chris** in cataloging foreign stamps.

Exhibits have always been an opportunity to view different collections of philatelic material, but this year were above and beyond expectation; **Timothy Barkley**, shown at bottom right, discussing his exhibit with **Ralph Lott**. **Timothy** worked hard in developing his exhibit which were displayed in ten frames (that's 160 pages folks) on the "Apollo-Soyuz—An Adventure Together" space program. The exhibit included numerous event covers, stamps, publicity posters, advertisements, and other related material from the United States and foreign countries. It was a fantastic exhibit and one that anyone would be proud to display. Congratulations **Timothy** on a job well done. See some photos on the next page of part of the exhibit.

There were six other exhibits on display provided by **Ralph Lott** including:

- The Defense Issue of 1940: "A study of Domestic Rates & Fees" (1 frame)
- The Transports 1941-1946 Rates & Usages (1 frame)
- Post Card Rates and Usage During The Washington-Franklin Era (1 frame)
- Postal History of Hawaii (1 frame)
- Hawaii-Postal Rates & Usage During the Universal Postal Union Period Jan. 1, 1882 – June 13, 1900 (1 frame)
- Kansas-----To 1861 (1 frame)



The photo above shows two frames that included event covers and there were more. On the next page are three photos of the Apollo-Soyuz space program stamps, posters and other material related to the Apollo-Soyuz program. The other photo is showing one of **Ralph Lott's** exhibit "The Transports 1941-1946 Rates & Usages".



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



Figure 1
Marshall Co. Railroad Map ca1899

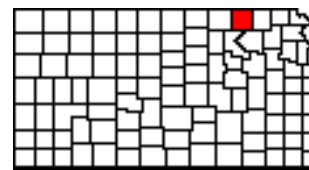


Figure 2
Marshall County

Irving, Kansas was a town located in Marshall County Kansas (Figures 1 & 2), south of Blue Rapids along the Blue Rapids River. When the state authorized the construction of what residents referred to as “Big Dam Foolishness”. The Dam created what became Tuttle Creek Lake about ten miles south of Irving. The town was abandoned even though the water never reached the site of Irving. A stone monument still exists identifying the towns location (Figure 3) along with a mailbox that visitors can leave messages.



Figure 3
Irving Stone Marker

Irving was founded in 1859 by settlers that had come from Lyons, Iowa. They named the town in honor of Washington Irving. Settlers that located in the area endured numerous hardships during the early years: a severe drought in 1860 destroyed crops and forced some farmers to loose their land; grasshoppers invaded the area in 1866 that destroyed crops and trees; another grasshopper invasion transpired in 1875; on May 30, 1879 two tornadoes destroyed most of the town leaving several dead and others injured, resulting in some residents leaving, but business moved in resulting in increased agriculture development; in 1903 the Big Blue River flooded destroying corps, bridges and some homes; another flood threatened the town in 1908, but the residents were prepared and were able to prevent the flood waters from entering the town. The Post Office in Irving opened June 7, 1860 and closed July 31, 1960. The town prospered as a network of roads was constructed bringing in good banking facilities, a newspaper that came out on a weekly basis, with the railroad came a telegraph and express offices. A stone schoolhouse was first built in 1868 but destroyed in 1879 and it was replaced with a frame schoolhouse the same year, a public library, churches of several different denominations, and three rural routes from the post office.

A post card (Figure 4) franked with a 1¢ Benjamin Franklin stamp (Scott #300) and tied to the card with a four-bar balloon cancel postmarked from Irving, Kansas on Aug 6, 1908 and mailed to an individual in Marysville, Kans.

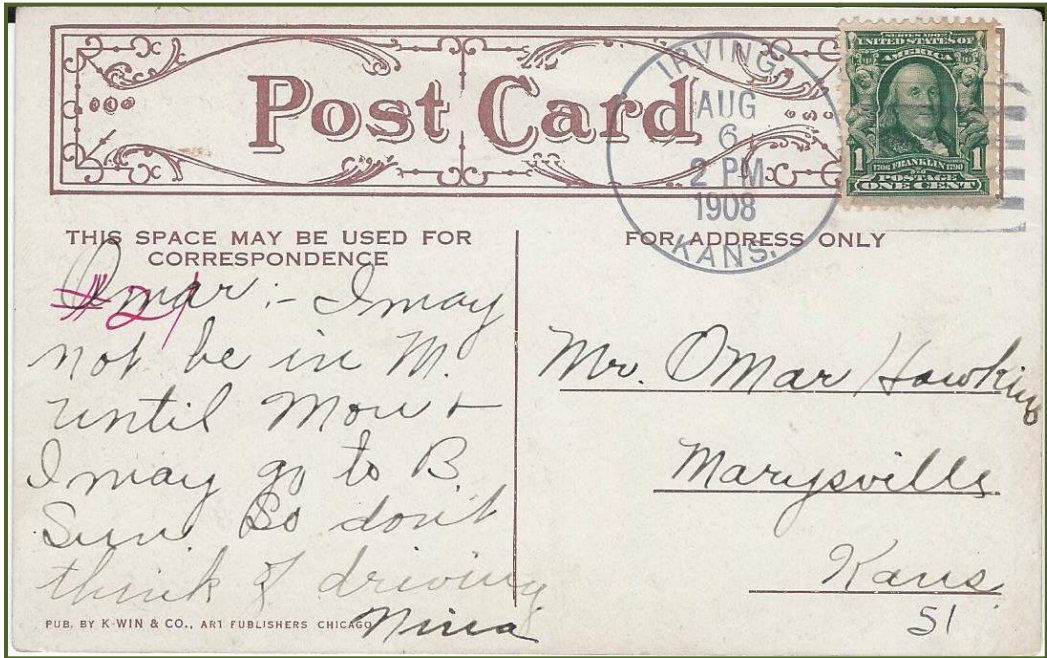


Figure 4
Post Card - Irving, Kansas 1908

Marysville is the County Seat of Marshall County located at the cross rails of the Union Pacific railroad and the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad. Marysville was one of the unique towns in Kansas as it was located on the Oregon Trail and the Pony Express route and the Overland Stage stop; the St. Joe Road; The Military Road and the Otoe-Missouria Trail. The Pony Express Station still resides in downtown Marysville (Figure 5) and has undergone refurbishing. The Union Pacific Railroad provided expanded employment for the town for over 100 years.



Figure 5
Pony Express Station

The Historic Courthouse (Figure 6) in Marysville is a Romanesque building now owned by the Marshall County Historical Society and is a genealogical research library and houses the Marshall County museum. The structure was built in 1891-92 following the original fire that destroyed the earlier structure. It is virtually fire proof being enameled brick constructed with tiled floors, wainscoting and iron stairways..

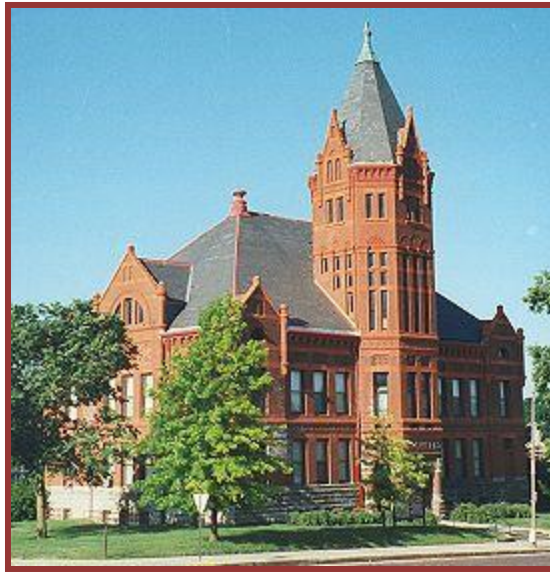


Figure 6
Marysville Courthouse

The city of Marysville has a very unique situation; during a traveling circus an exhibit of Black Squirrels were visited by some children and they opened the cage and the group of Black Squirrels escaped and took up residents in the town. This is an isolated community of all-black Squirrels (Figure 7). The residents of the town believe the Black Squirrels are a sign of good luck and have name the Squirrels as the official mascot. The residents have attached Squirrel houses to their fences and trees. The city has even erected a sign as you enter town indicating ‘Marysville Kansas’ ‘Black Squirrel City’ (Figure 8).



Figure 7
Black Squirrel



Figure 8
Marysville, Kansas Welcome Sign

The Post Office in Marysville, Kansas opened on November 11, 1854 and it remains open today. This opening was when Kansas was formed as a Territory as a result of the Kansas-Nebraska Act passed by Congress on May 30, 1854.

References:

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: Irving, Kansas and Marysville, Kansas.

Blue Skyways website: <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/counties/> (Marshall County)

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