

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



Vol. 84, No. 7, July, 2016

Jeff Lough
Editor



"Go Fly A Stamp"



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Interesting website: [stampinsider](http://stampinsider.com) is an all digital publication of the Federation of New York Philatelic Societies. The Nov/Dec 2014 issue has a very nice article on the revenue stamps used on old photographs. Complete copies of the magazines over quite a few years are free, in color and very large, comparable to the *Philatelist* or the *American Stamp Dealer and Collector*.

The Gallic Rooster is the national emblem of France and had decorated French flags during the Revolution. The rooster has been seen on the seal of the Republic since 1848 and since 1899 it has been on several French stamps and was used as a motif on gold 20 franc coins. There are two stories about how it became France's national emblem. One suggests that it had been a sign of Christianity from the story in the Bible about the cock crowing three times before St. Peter would acknowledge Jesus and Christian France thusly adopted the rooster as a worshipful sign. The other story is that it has been more or less a symbol for the French region since Roman times about 2,000 years ago. The Latin word for "rooster" and the Latin word for the Gauls, one of the earlier groups occupying present day France was, for both, *gallus*. The stamp to the lower left is a French colonial stamp from the latter part of the 19th century.



The poster stamp to the upper right apparently was a Western Union advertisement featuring one of the stereotypical views of rural roosters waking up the farm family and announcing the new day.

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In 1912 the *McPherson (Kansas) Democrat* told its readers that chickens could be sent by parcel post.

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

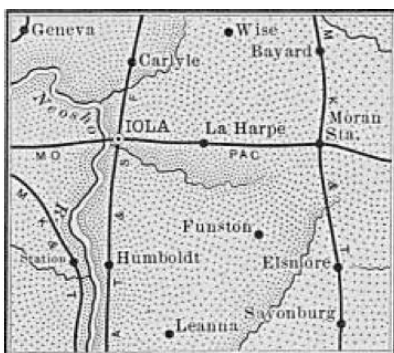


Figure 1—Allen Co. Railroad Map ca 1899

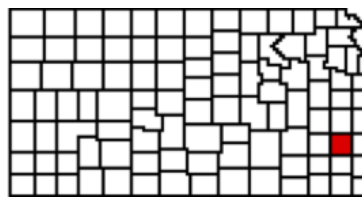


Figure 2—Allen County Kansas

Travel Kansas—Bayard located in Allen County Kansas (Figures 1 & 2), originated with the Post Office being in Front, Kansas (established June 1, 1886) and moved to Bayard on August 8, 1887 where it would remain in operation until April 30, 1943. By the year 1910 the village of Bayard was a station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and the Post Office issued money orders, was an express office and had one rural route. Several mercantile interests occupied businesses in Bayard and with the railroad it became a shipping point for the surrounding agricultural district. The first Postmaster in Bayard was Linda Charles and served the patrons of Osage Township. Elmer Hite, farmer and stockman produced pure bred Langshan Chickens (Figures 3 & 4). Originally the Langshan Chickens were confused with the Black Shanghai when they were exported from China. Longshan’s are a multi-purpose breed, being prolific layers with very dark brown eggs and fine, flavorful white meat. Three additional farmer/ stockmen helped support the village of Bayard: A. F. Hoffman, G. G. Miller, and C. Smith.



Figure 3—Black Langshan Chicken

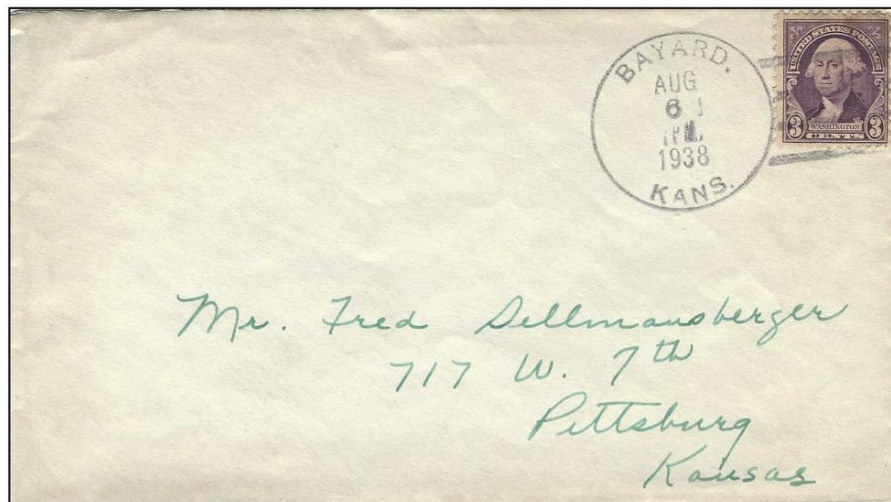


Figure 5—Bayard, Kansas Cover 1938

An individual in Bayard mailed some correspondence to an individual in Pittsburg, Kansas as seen in Figure 5. The cover is franked with a 3¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #720) and tied to the cover with a four-bar balloon circular-date-stamp postmarked Bayard, Kansas on August 6, 1938.



Figure 6--Allen County Jail Museum in Iola



Figure 4-Pair White Langshan Chickens

Iola is the county seat of Allen County and was located at the crossroads of the Missouri Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. Allen County was one of the 33 counties established by the first territorial legislature in August, 1855. The county was named in honor of Senator William Allen of Ohio. The Richard J. Fuqua family is considered the first white inhabitants of the county, arriving in the Neosho River valley in January, 1855. They established a popular trading post serving the neighboring Sac and Fox Indian tribes. In 1868 the inhabitants of Iola decided it was time that the town had a jail so they constructed a two story structure with large blocks of limestone. Its walls were approximately two feet thick. The initial design of the jail contained living space for the jailer on the second story and cells for prisoners on the first floor. The cells were made of steel bars and placed on the solid stone floor. Even though it was considered the finest jail in southeastern Kansas, it was not an entirely secure facility. Prisoners were able to remove bars from windows and to cut holes in the roof to escape.

Today the old Allen County Jail is operated by the Allen County Historical Society and is referred to as the “Old Jail Museum.” (Figure 7). The Bayard, Kansas cover was sent to an individual in Pittsburg, Kansas located in Crawford County. Pittsburg came about in 1876 when the railroad built through the neighborhood, named after the town in Pennsylvania, called Pittsburgh, thus the reason some still spell the town with an ‘h’ at the end. The town was initially called “New Pittsburgh”, but when the town was incorporated in 1879 the “New” was dropped. The first Post Office in Pittsburg was established in August 1876. The post office’s name was spelled as Pittsburgh and New Pittsburgh prior to 1894.

Pittsburg is located in an oil and mineral district and the zinc smelters provided employment for the residents. Founded in 1885, the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Company is one of the oldest continuously running coal companies in the U. S. Today the company headquarters is in Denver, Colorado. A Normal Training Institution was founded in Pittsburg in 1903 and is now called Pittsburg State University and is a multi-purpose institution.

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DON'T SWEAT THE SMALL STUFF—PART 2 by Neal E. Danielson

This is the 74th 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.

This is Part 2 of a discussion of both the World Panama-Pacific Exposition and the Promotional Slogan Cancellations that also presents information on special covers relating to a special collecting interest by some philatelists.

The first Small Stuff cover comes to you by way of San Francisco, California thanks to **Hal Ross** (Figure 1) and measures 3 1/8 inch by 2 1/8 inch and is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #406) and tied to the cover with a Promotional Slogan cancellation for the World's Panama-Pacific Exposition 1915. The slogan box contains a dot in each corner with seven horizontal bars #SF 1509 #lb in use 10-31-1912 to 9-26-1913 with a circular-date-stamp postmarked from San Francisco, Calif Jun 28 1913. The interesting aspect of this Small Stuff cover is that it received a back cancel using a Promotional Slogan cancellation where "San Francisco" was added to the slogan box #SF15-09 #10 and no dots in the corners of the slogan box (Figure 2).



Figure 1



Figure 2

Promotional Slogan Cancellations began when mechanical canceling devices were used for outgoing mail in 1899 and were in use until 1940. The second Small Stuff cover also comes to you by way of San Francisco, California, thanks to **Hal Ross** and measures 3 1/8 inch by 2 1/8 inch. The cover is franked with a 2¢ Pedro Miguel Locks from the Panama-Pacific Exposition Issue (Scott #398). This issue celebrated the Exposition taking place from Feb. 20 to Dec. 4, 1915 including stamps that were perforated 12 with a 1¢ Vasco Nunez de Balboa (Scott #397), the 2¢ Locks (Scott #398), 5¢ Golden Gate (Scott #399) and a 10¢ Discovery of San Francisco Bay (Scott #400 & #400A color variety). The stamps were reissued in 1914 – 1915 perforated 10 (Scott #401 – 404). This second Small Stuff cover is one that fits in a special category of covers, that being “Mourning Covers” (Figure 3). The Small Stuff Mourning Cover received a Promotional Slogan Cancellation on the back of the cover (Figure 4) #SF15-09 #10 and a circular-date-stamp postmarked San Francisco Jun 25 1913. The two Small Stuff covers were created by two different senders as were the two covers presented in Part 1. Apparently the Small Stuff covers contained messages in relationship to a death in the family. Mourning Covers can be defined as black edged postal letters, used in most countries, especially during

the 19th and early 20th Century, as harbingers of death and messengers of grief. These death related letters are characterized by a mourning mark, almost always black and have been carried in the public mail system of at least 250 different countries. The Mourning Stamps and Covers Club was founded in 2006. Their meetings are usually held in association with various conventions such as the American Philatelic Society and the Royal Philatelist Society of Canada, as well as some smaller regional exhibition. *Mourning Notes* is a quarterly newsletter put out by the Club.



Figure 4

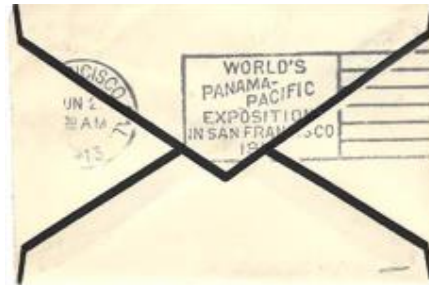


Figure 3

The construction of the Panama Canal during the French Period from 1881 through 1889 resulted in 22,000 deaths. The deaths were attributed to malaria, yellow fever, dysentery, typhoid, dengue, poisonous snakes and other insects and animals. These deaths were included natives from the Caribbean area as well as French. The 40,000 construction workers in 1888 were predominantly African-Americans from the Caribbean area. The French company building the canal went bankrupt. During the American period of construction the work force of 24,000 in 1906 had grown to 45,000 workers by 1911. The workers came from all over the world. The death toll of 3,000 resulted from rock slides, mudslides, landslides, smallpox, pneumonia, typhoid, dysentery, hookworm, cutaneous infections and even bubonic plague.



Figure 5-San Francisco Earthquake 1906



Figure 6--Marina District-Exposition Constructed

San Francisco was at a stage following the 1906 earthquake (Figure 5) and subsequent major fire that it needed a 'shot in the arm' to demonstrate to the world that it indeed achieved a major goal in the recovery. The "World's Panama-Pacific Exposition" was an event to demonstrate this achievement and was constructed in what is now known as the Marina District consisting of 635 acres along the

northern shores (Figure 6). The 1906 San Francisco earthquake started in northern California at 5:12 a. m. on April 18th at an estimated 7.8 magnitude. Quakes were felt as far south as the agricultural region in the San Joaquin and Central Valleys. Devastating fires soon broke out in the city that lasted for four days (Figures 7 & 8). The earthquake and fire resulted in 3,000 deaths and over 80% of the city destroyed.



Figure 7--San Francisco Fire 1906

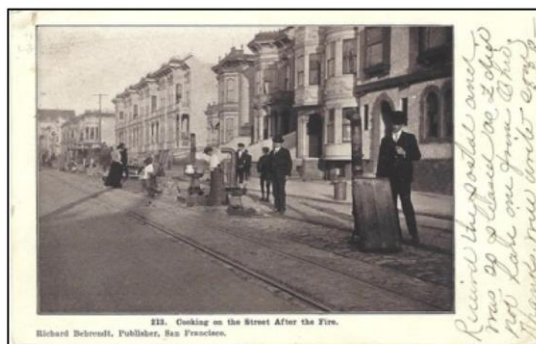


Figure 8-San Francisco Fire 1906

It was considered the worst and deadliest natural disaster in U. S. History. The earthquake transpired prior to the development of the *Richter magnitude scale*. Some consider the quake having values ranging from a 7.7 to as high as 8.3 magnitudes. Temporary housing was set up in camps throughout the city to handle 20,000 displaced people. People resorted to cooking out in the streets (Figure 9) due to potential hazard of no indoor fuel and fear of potential fire.

As noted in Part 1 the 435 foot Tower of Jewels was the centerpiece of the Exposition. The Tower served as the cover for the Exposition Brochure. Some of the other structures constructed for the Exposition were the Fountain of Energy in front of the Tower at the center of the South Garden; This was flanked by the Palace of Horticulture on the west and to the east was the Festival Hall. The Tower served as a gateway to the Court of the Universe; then to the Court of Four Seasons to the west and to the east was the Court of Abundance. These Courts served as the primary exhibit areas that were called Palaces: These included—Products; Education and Social Economy; Agriculture; the Liberal arts; Transportation; Manufacturing; Mines and Metallurgy; the Varied Industries; the Machinery was the largest hall. The major structures of Palaces were the Palace of Fine Arts (Figure 10 & 11). This is the only structure remaining on the Exposition grounds today. The Palace of Arts served as a garage for Jeeps during World War II. It has since been renovated and completely reconstructed in the 1960's and a seismic retrofit completed in 2009.

Some of the Exposition structures were converted to house other new tenants, such as the Civic Center Plaza became the Bill Graham Civic Auditorium and the Japanese Tea House was barged down the Bay to Belmont, California and operates as a restaurant.



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Figure 11--Postcard of People Cooking in the Streets
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Figure 10—Palace of Fine Arts



Figure 11—Panoramic View of the Palace of Fine Arts

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Perforations. *by Jeff Lough*

Henry Archer sat at a table in an English inn and watched a newspaper reporter at the next table fail to find a knife in his pocket to cut his penny Victorian stamps apart so that he could mail his news dispatches. The man then took a pin from his coat and started to work with the stamps. When finished he laid the stamps, with holes punched around each one, on the table; tore them apart and placed them on his envelopes. After several attempts Archer was able to devise a machine that would do this to a sheet of stamps, got a patent for it and was paid 4,000 pounds by the British postal authorities for the right to use the idea. After further improvements, Archer's machines began to be used by Great Britain in 1854. Soon other countries (Sweden in 1855, Norway in 1856 and the United States in 1857) began to use similar perforation machines to assist with postage stamp separation.

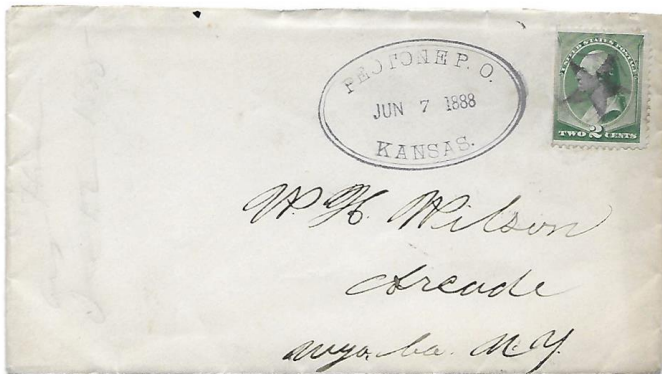
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Sedgwick County. Part I by Jeff Lough

This Newsletter has published numerous features that have dealt with people, communities and events in Sedgwick County, the site of Wichita, the home of the Wichita Stamp Club and most of its membership. We will not try to duplicate what has previously been offered readers but will instead try to provide new information and views.

Viola is a small town of 130 people in the southwest part of Sedgwick County at the intersection of Highways 42 and 49. Viola had its start when the Englewood branch of the Santa Fe railroad was extended to that point and a depot was built. In its early years it had a mercantile and one or two other stores. When the Orient Railway was built from Wichita and crossed the Santa Fe Railway at Viola it experienced rapid growth and increased importance. Trade with southern Kansas increased as a result of this. Viola is in an area which has traditionally had fine agriculture potential with three creeks or rivers close by. The first post office at Viola was established in 1877, but the post office was called **Peotone** until 1899. A letter on the website of the Kansas State Historical Society/ state museum and archives from a lady addressed to the state governor in 1887 confirming his invitation to talk at a temperance gathering has an inside address of Peotone but the nature of the town and post office with that name has not been readily discoverable. The postmark on the accompanying is interesting with the location being given as the Peotone Post Office rather than Peotone, Kansas or Peotone Station. The beautiful postmark includes a fancy star killer and a two lined oval location and date stamp. It was postmarked June 7, 1888.

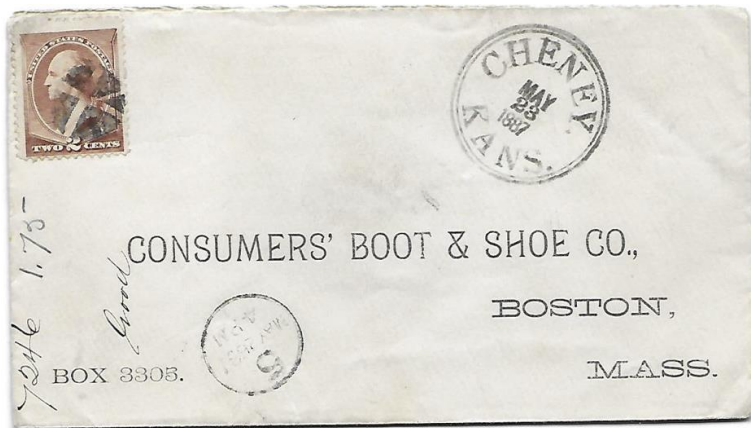
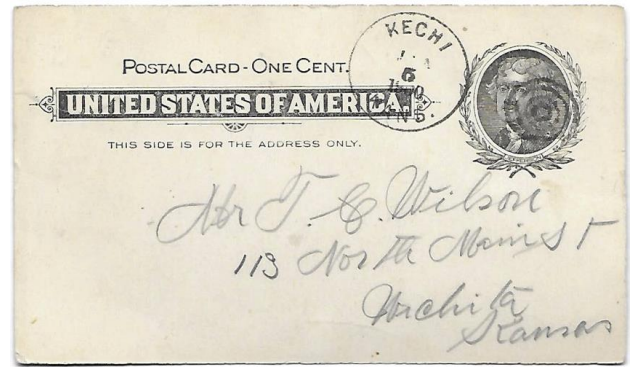


Viola Post Office

Kechi was named for the Kichai people, a group of Native Americans that had some similarities to the Pawnee but lived generally in Louisiana and Texas. In 1887, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railway built a branch line south from Herington through Kechi to Caldwell in Sumner County to the south. It foreclosed in 1891 and was taken over by Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, which shut down in 1980 when it became part of the Union Pacific Railroad system. Most locals still refer to this railroad as the "Rock Island". The first post office in Kechi was established in 1888. Kechi was located in one of the best agricultural townships in the state of Kansas, it is in the alfalfa belt; the Santa Fe, Frisco & Rock Island railways crossed the township and the Missouri Pacific had cut its southeast corner. Nowadays Kechi is a fairly large thriving Wichita suburb. The accompanying penny postal card is postmarked with a target killer and an attached simple one lined date and location postmark.



Contemporary Kechi Post Office



Cheney's Valentine Diner manufactured in Wichita

Cheney was founded in 1883. It was named for Benjamin P. Cheney, stockholder of the Santa Fe Railroad. Cheney was a station and shipping point on the Wichita & Pratt division of that railroad company. The first post office in Cheney was established in September, 1883. The Souders Historical Museum is located 1/2 mile southwest of Cheney, Kansas on MacArthur Road and depicts what life was like in Cheney and rural Kansas in the late 1880s and early 1900s. There are a number of buildings at the museum, including a Main Street, several businesses, a school, a church, a homesteaders cabin, and train depots from both Cheney and neighboring Garden Plain. The buildings contain a variety of artifacts, historical photos and educational materials.

In 1869 The **E. P. Thompson** family bought some land to raise cattle in the Kechi area with "college script," a special kind of Federal "money" that was to encourage agricultural colleges. His daughters, **Josephine and Tillie**, were in their late teens and had the task of going 8½ miles to the Wichita post office to get the mail and bring it to the farm at the corner of Arkansas and Kechi Road. The father had read about the establishment of rural mail routes back East and the family decided to propose the idea of establishing a rural route between the farm and the Wichita post office that would be serviced by the girls. The acting Wichita postmaster, Ed Jewett, said they could give it a try if they could get 50 people in the county who wanted daily mail service. The route started with 65 customers. A USPOD official told the girls that everyone had to put up some kind of mail box. The resulting cigar boxes couldn't take the weather. The route began at the corner of Arkansas and 21st, went north on Arkansas to the Thompson farm on the Kechi Road where it turned east and ran to Hillside, then north a mile and three miles west to Meridian and down Meridian to 21st and back to Arkansas. This route

became Route 1 for the Wichita post office. The girls ran the service for three weeks before one of the adult men on the route took over. It has been said that this was the first rural route in Kansas.

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The Wichita Stamp Company at 1509 North Topeka, Wichita, Kansas had an ad in the Nov./ Dec., 1917 issue of *The Philatelic West* (of Superior, Nebraska) offering a wide variety of “Uncle Sam's Revenues” for sale.

Also in 1917, F. B. Hayworth, with an advertised address of 411 Beacon Building in Wichita, Kansas was soliciting members for the Southern Philatelic Association in *The Philatelic West*. This was the predecessor of the Society of Philatelic Americans. He wrote that “Unused stamps of your country accepted at face value in payment of dues.”

WICHITA STAMP CLUB SHOW AUGUST 20 & 21st, 2016

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Canadian Lock Labels by *Jeff Lough*



These Canadian cinderellas were placed over key holes to give warning if the lock has been opened by an unauthorized person. The one to the left was used on locks that were opened frequently. It had no stub or serial number. T212A is perforated 12½ and came in sheets of 25 with imperforate edges. It was endorsed with the date and an authorized person's initials before use. It was not saved after used.

Another type had a stub, about 4½ X 1¼, with two rectangular coupons, each about 1¼ X 1½, attached at the right. They were printed 2 to a page in a book of 100 pages. The stub carried spaces for the dates and reasons for use and an authorization signature. One stamp was placed on the lock and the other remained in the book. Both of these smaller coupons had spaces for dates of insertion and removal.

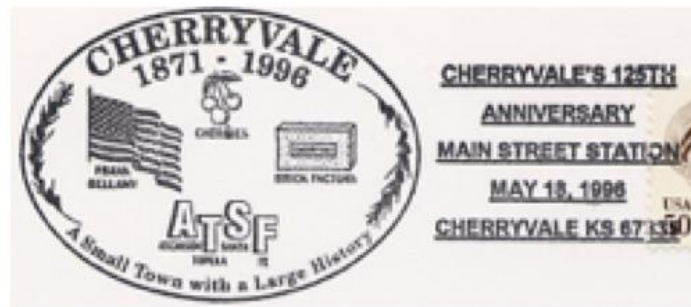


“Controlled Mail” in 1950s Canada and the U. S. A. was a system by which companies with multiple locations had the post office lightly cancel their mail so that the stamps could then be sold at a premium to stamp dealers. Page 399, *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, May 30, 1953.

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Neal Danielson has written a couple great articles for the Newsletter about the small town of Cherryvale in Montgomery County, Kansas. A close perusal of the American Topical Association's Casey Jones Rail Road Unit's website found an extensive display of railroad related special cancellations and meter stamps.. The one below refers to the Santa Fe Railroad, cherries, brick factories and Frank Belamy of Cherryvale. Cherryvale was a regional headquarters for the Santa Fe Railroad where they had a roundhouse and a facility to repair railroad cars and engines. Other railroads, including at least one line that was considered an “interurban”, and at least one that had a narrow gage track also ran through Cherryvale. Frank Belamy was a resident of Cherryvale who has been considered by some to be the person who had written the Pledge of Allegiance, hence the flag. A variety of communities in southeast Kansas have had brick factories and their names are on brick streets and sidewalks throughout the state, one of those was Cherryvale. And finally, cherry trees were once common in the Cherryvale area.



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