

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



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Editor



“Go Fly A Stamp”



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A little number posted in Niagara Falls

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

Travel Kansas—Huron, Kansas located in Atchison County in the northeastern part of the State (Figures 1 & 2). Huron is located in the northwestern part of the County along the Omaha branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Lancaster township, from a line out of Atchison the County Seat. Atchison was organized in 1855 and named in honor of David H. Atchison who was a U. S. Senator from Missouri and was President of the Senate when the Kansas-Nebraska Act was passed and established the Territory of Kansas. He was a Democrat and a Pro-Slavery and avid leader when it involved the interests of slavery and any attempts to establish the Territory as a slave state.



Figure 2
Atchison Co. Railroad Map ca 1899

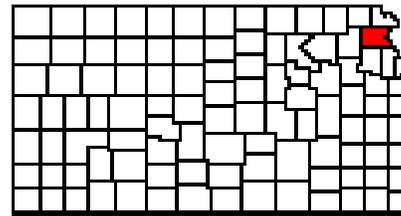


Figure 1
Atchison County

A post office opened in Old Huron on December 14, 1857 with Amaziah Moore being the first postmaster and would serve until September 15, 1858, but would again be appointed postmaster on September 12, 1861 and serve until January 24, 1863. This town was an important trading point prior to the establishment of a new town site. This town site was originally the property of Col. Daniel R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, who provided 20 acres of land to the Railroad and the right of way for one mile. A new survey was completed about six months after they renamed the town just Huron and plotted on May 18, 1882.

Business interests prospered and the new postmaster was William D. Starr being appointed May 16, 1882 and served until August 11, 1885. The town increased to 50 dwellings, with a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches, lots being donated by Col. Anthony. The town had a hotel, a lumber company. A Capt. George W. Stabler was one of the prominent politicians and characters of the county, coming from a family background that spanned over 200 years. He served in the legislature being elected in 1866. He was a deputy United States Marshall in 1861 and 1872. A sawmill powered by horses was located nearby. The first mowing machine in the County was brought to Lancaster Township in 1859.

Huron shipped out 200,000 bushels of grain and 40 car loads of livestock on the average annually. Baker-Corwell owned the Grain Company and A. F. Allen was also a dealer in grain as well as coal, livestock and automobile supplies in later years. Mr. Delany and Mr. Perry were both General merchandise dealers in town. The Town had a Livery barn; Blacksmith, Barber, Drug store, Grocery store and a Meat market.

In 1889 someone in Huron sent a letter to a Mrs. Amy M. Anderson, Brandon, Buchanan Co, Iowa (Figure 3), the letter was franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #213) and tied to the cover with a vertical seven-bar cancel and a circular-date-stamp postmarked Huron, Kans. Jun 14 1889. George W. Stabler was postmaster during this time period being appointed to the post on March 26, 1889 and served in this capacity until March 27, 1893.



Figure 3
Huron, Kans. Cover 1889

Brandon, Iowa is a small town but has the Largest Frying Pan in Iowa (Figure 4). The Frying Pan was built by volunteers, which took 41 hours, modeled after a 10 inch cast iron frying pan. The Frying Pan has an eight foot base and is nine feet, three inches at the rim. The handle is five feet long giving it a total height of 14 foot, three inches and weighs 1,020 pounds, made out of recycled scrap metals. It was built to promote Brandon's Semi-Annual Cowboy breakfast.

For comparison, the Largest Frying Pan can hold 528 eggs, or 44 dozen, while a 10 inch frying pan holds six eggs; 352 (1/2 pound) pork chops will fit into the Largest Frying pan and four pork chops will fit into a 10 inch frying pan; it will hold 88 pounds of bacon compared to one pound for the 10 inch frying pan.

Oh, by the way this is not the largest in the U.S. as Wilmington, Delaware holds the World's Largest Frying Pan that measure 10 feet in diameter.



Figure 4
Largest Frying Pan in Iowa

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

This is the 52nd 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 Small Stuff comes to you by way of Niagara Falls, New York through Manlius, New York and it measures 4 1/8 inch by 2 13/16 and is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott #406) and is tied to the cover with a seven-wavy-line circular-date-stamp postmarked from Niagara Falls, NY on Nov. 4, 1913 (Figure 1). The Small Stuff contained a birth announcement of Lester Lyle Gamble, born Oct. 28, 1913 to Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Gamble weighing in a 6 pounds, 9 ounces (Figure 2).



Figure 1
Small Stuff Niagara Falls 1913

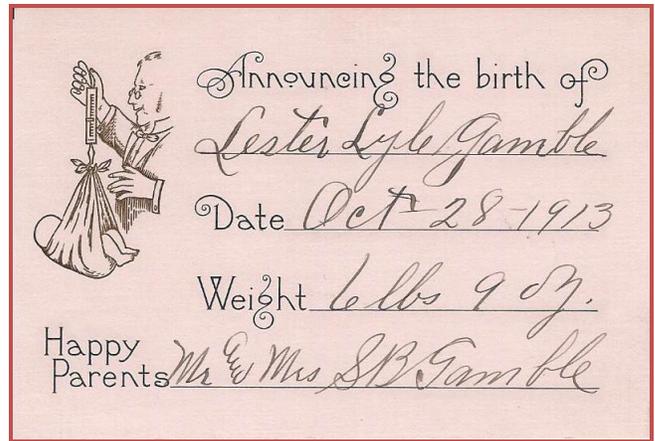


Figure 2
Birth Announcement enclosure

Niagara Falls is a town in Niagara County, New York and is across the Niagara River from Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada (Figure 3). Both towns are named after the famous Niagara Falls which they share. The town of Niagara, New York was incorporated on March 17, 1892 from a bill signed into law by New York Governor Roswell P. Flower. An Irishman by the name of Thomas Vincent Welch a member of the charter committee an New York State Assemblyman, and as second generation Irishman was present when the bill was signed and said to have been responsible for the bill being signed on St. Patrick's Day.



Figure 3
Niagara Falls Welcome Sign

From a historical perspective the town of Niagara Falls evolved around factories that utilized the power of the falling water for energy (Figure 4). One can look across the falls toward the United States and see the metropolitan area in the foreground (Figure 5). This view encompasses Horseshoe and Bridal Vail Falls. Tourism was considered a secondary niche as the heavy industrial area was the main producer of jobs and the economic backbone of Niagara Falls. The center for tourist was Falls Street a once vibrant street that ran into the main part of town, but was soon overrun by the industrial boom and almost disappeared. However, efforts are currently underway to restore the historic thoroughfare through town.



Figure 4
Niagara Falls



Figure 5
Niagara Falls looking towards the US

The town of Manlius is located in Onondaga County east of Syracuse, New York. The town can be considered three towns as the village also named Manlius, along with the villages of Fayetteville and Minoa, located on the eastern border of the County. The name Manlius is derived from several important Romans, but the one that the town was actually named is no longer known. The area where the town is located was first settled around 1790 and the town being created was 1794 the same time that Onondaga County was named. The economic benefits for the town are derived from trade generated by the Erie Canal. Fayetteville is a village named in honor of Marquis de Lafayette, a national hero of both the United States and France. Fayetteville is a village within Manlius and is considered an eastern suburb of Syracuse. Minoa is in the northern part of the town of Manlius and is east of Syracuse. Minoa was derived from the former Central New York Military Tract and was incorporated in 1913. Its main business comes from it being a prominent railroad community.

The villages of Manlius, Fayetteville and Minoa all came about due to the development of the Erie Canal and the Railroads. Manlius was the first village in Onondaga County and became the center of trade, industry and politics and when it gained its own government Syracuse was swamp land at the edge of Onondaga Lake at that time. The village of Manlius celebrated their bicentennial in 2013 (Figure 6). Manlius was home for the first newspaper, first pottery plant, first distillery and first gun factory; all businesses that the early settlers needed to survive. The village was the center of trade for the surrounding farmland. The power generated in the area led to foundries, that produced farm equipment, cotton, wool and paper mills along Limestone Creek. The establishment of a Manlius Academy in 1834, a private classical co-educational institute evolved into a boys boarding school, known as Manlius Military School. The School produced officers that served in both World Wars. Graduates made a name for Manlius throughout the world providing a solid



Figure 6
Bicentennial Button

economic and social base for Manlius from 1910 to 1950. The school closed in 1984 and the land converted to residential homes (Figure 7).



Figure 7
View of Manlius Homes

References:

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niagra_Falls

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia website: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manlius_NewYork

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