

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter



Vol. 79, No. 9, September 2011

Neal E. Danielson
Editor



“Go Fly A Stamp”



Click on any of the links below to go directly to the article

[Iceberg Mail](#)

The eighth installment of a continuing series.

[Travel Kansas](#)

Visit Sunnydale in Sedgwick County.

[Recouvrements](#)

Stamps used to pay debts!

[Don't Sweat the Small Stuff](#)

A little cover sent from Newton, KS to Gretna, Manitoba

[Now That's Interesting](#)

A postcard Showcasing a “locomobile”

[An Advertising Postal Card](#)

Advertising “Dixon’s Mold Polish”

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)

Iceberg Mail Part VIII

by Neal E. Danielson



Well I finally arrived home after a few years living on ice fields; in igloos; and huts made of all kinds of material and learning a great deal about the Antarctic and Arctic. It also gave me an opportunity to encounter a variety of individuals that enlightened me on their favorite explorer and/or expedition. One such explorer group was that of the Burke and Wills Expedition back in 1860 (Figure 1 a-d). However, their expedition was not an Antarctic or Arctic expedition, but rather an expedition across the interior of Australia (Figure 2).



Figure 1—Burke & Wills Crossing Australia



Figure 2

Burke & Wills Expedition Route

The Burke and Wills (Figure 1 top left, Scott #3337) expedition departed from Melbourne, Australia on 20 August 1860 (Figure 1 top right Burke & Wills on horseback departing Melbourne, Scott #3338). Robert O'Hara Burke (1820-1861) an Irish soldier and police officer was appointed to be the leader of the Victorian Exploring Expedition. William John Wills (1834-1861), an English surveyor and astronomical observer who had some training as a surgeon, was assigned second in command. The Expedition was the first to cross Australia from the south to north from the Victoria settlement to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Expedition consisted of 19 men, 23 horses and 27 camels. They reached the settlement of Menindee on 23 September 1860 where several individuals in the party resigned, including G. J. Landells and Dr. Hermann Beckler the medical officer. On 11 November 1860 they reached Cooper Creek, and Burke decided to make a dash for the Gulf of Carpentaria leaving a party behind to establish a depot and his party of four, including Wills reached Flinders River on 9 February 1861.

The Journey back to the south was slow and hampered by tropical monsoon downpours and this weakened the already endangered party suffering from starvation and exposure to the elements. One of the party members, Mr. Gray died before they reached Cooper Creek. After burying Gray they reached the depot on 21 April 1861 (Figure 1 bottom left, Scott #3339) and they found that some of the party never reached Cooper Creek and those that was left behind had departed about nine hours before they arrived. Burke, Wills and King attempted to reach Mount Hopeless, a settlement further south (Figure 1 bottom right, Scott #3340), but they failed and returned to Cooper Creek. Wills urged Burke and King to continue and leave him behind with some food and water. Wills died at Cooper Creek and Burke died soon after on or about 28 June 1861. King survived with help from the Aborigines when he was rescued by Alfred Howitt.

They retrieved Burke and Wills' bodies and took them to Adelaide and on to Melbourne by steamer. Burke and Wills were honored at a State Funeral on 23 January 1863 and were buried in Melbourne General Cemetery.

Australia has a long history of explorers and scientists above and beyond Burke and Wills, especially when it comes to Australians having contact with the Antarctic Continent. The Antarctic Treaty discussed in Part VII brought in a large number of Australians who were involved as Australia has laid claim to a large portion of the Continent, their piece of the pie, such as the sub-Antarctic islands of Heard and Macquarie. Anyone who lays claim to any territorial portion must inhabit and use it for the claim to be valid and recognized by the other parties. Since Australia has staffed bases on the continent, besides the islands, such as Mawson; Wilkes; Casey and Davis they have the right to issue separate stamps for use by these bases and islands in the Australian Antarctic Territory. Prior to special stamps being issued from Australian Antarctic Territory, Australian stamps were used for postage from the continent

In an effort to bring attention to the importance of the Earth's poles (North and South) and glaciers and the impact of global warming on these areas the Australian Antarctic Territory issued two stamps on March 14, 2009 (Figure 3) featuring a 55¢ stamp of a snow petrel. The snow petrel is a bird on the Antarctic continent that breeds and inhabits pack-ice, icebergs and ice floes. If the snow petrel's food source should diminish or disappear due to global warming their population will be in jeopardy. The \$2.05 stamp of a jade iceberg represents the great beauty and nature of the Antarctic. Both stamps have a special ice crystal logo that will appear on each stamp of participating countries.



Figure 3
Australian Antarctic Territory Issue of 2009



Figure 4—STAMPEX 2010 Adelaide, Australia

The STAMPEX 2010 Stamp Show was held at Drill Hall, Torrens Parade Ground, Adelaide, South Australia from Friday, August 20, 2010 through Sunday August 22, 2010. A souvenir sheet (Scott #L149b) was issued 8-20-10 to commemorate the event (Figure 4). The stamps depicted on the souvenir sheet were the \$2.05 stamp of the jade iceberg (Scott #L149) and the Burke and Wills stamp (Scott #3337). The use of the Burke and Wills stamp on the souvenir sheet relates back to the expedition that these two explorers attempted in the south to north crossing of the Australia Continent in 1861 and their deaths at Cooper Creek. When Alfred Howitt retrieved the bodies of Burke and Wills his first stop was at Adelaide before journeying on to Melbourne and when Burke and Wills received a State Funeral on 23 January 1863 that same day another explorer by the name of Stuart and his companions had successfully completed a south-north crossing and were being honored that day in Adelaide. The Stamp Show provided 350 frames of competitive exhibits including National Level Picture Postcard Exhibits (Figure 5).



Figure 5
Drill Hall, Adelaide, South Australia

New Zealand is another country that has a foothold on the Antarctic and has conducted a number of scientific experiments on the continent, as well as sending out expedition parties that have established bases on the continent. On February 1, 1984 the New Zealand Post issued a series of four stamps on Antarctic Research (Figure 6).



The Antarctic Research stamps included the 24¢ Geology (Scott #791); 40¢ Biology (Scott #792); 58¢ Glaciology (Scott #793); and the 70¢ Meteorology (Scott #794).

New Zealand has laid claim to a pie section of the Antarctic dating back to 1923 when Great Britain handed over Stewart Island approximately 900 miles north of the South Pole (Figure 7). This triangular section is now called the Ross Dependency. It is named in honor of a British Naval Officer James Clark Ross (1800-1862), who took his ship “*Erebus*” accompanied by the “*Terror*”, and sailed to the Antarctic and managed to break through the ice in 1840 to an island that now bears his name. Ross Dependency is a pie shaped section originating at the South Pole and includes part of Victoria Land, Ross Island,

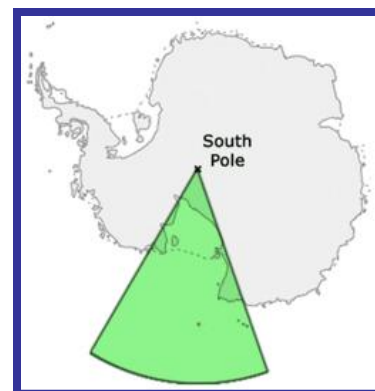


Figure 7
Ross Dependency

the Balleny Islands; most of the Ross Ice Shelf, the small Scott Island and ice covered Roosevelt Island.

In 1956, just prior to the 1957-58 International Geophysical Year, a base was erected on the Island and named after Robert Falcon Scott (See Iceberg Mail Part VII) who succumbed to the elements following an expedition to the South Pole in 1912.

The Antarctic Treaty was put into force in 1961; “The treaty does not recognize, dispute, nor establish territorial sovereignty claims; no new claims shall be asserted while the treaty is in force”, and most countries do not recognize claims in Antarctica. New Zealand postal authorities have issued stamps inscribed ‘Ross Dependency’ for use to mail from Scott Base beginning January 11, 1957. The initial series of stamps were issued in denominations of 3d, 4d, 8d, and 1s 6d as shown in Figure 8 a-d



Figure 8a—Scott #L1

Figure 8b—Scott #L2



Figure 8c—Scott #L3



Figure 8d—Scott #L4

These stamps corresponded to the New Zealand Antarctic Expedition led by Sir Edmund Hillary. Prior to the expedition leaving New Zealand, Sir Hillary was appointed Postmaster on 23 November 1956. Having selected Scott Base as their destination the expedition set up a tent initially as a post office. Earlier expeditions used New Zealand stamps that were overprinted for the various bases. New Zealand adopted a decimal currency in 1967 therefore the earlier stamps basically became obsolete so the Post reissued the stamps in denominations of 2¢, 3¢, 7¢ and 15¢ (Figure 9a-d).

The 3d & 2¢ stamps depict the H.M.S. Erebus and Mount Erebus; 4d & 3¢ stamps depict Ernest H. Shackleton and Robert F. Scott; 8d & 7¢ stamps depict a Map showing location of Ross Dependency; and the 1d 6s & 15¢ stamps depict Queen Elizabeth II.



Figure 9a—Scott #L5

Figure 9b—Scott #L6



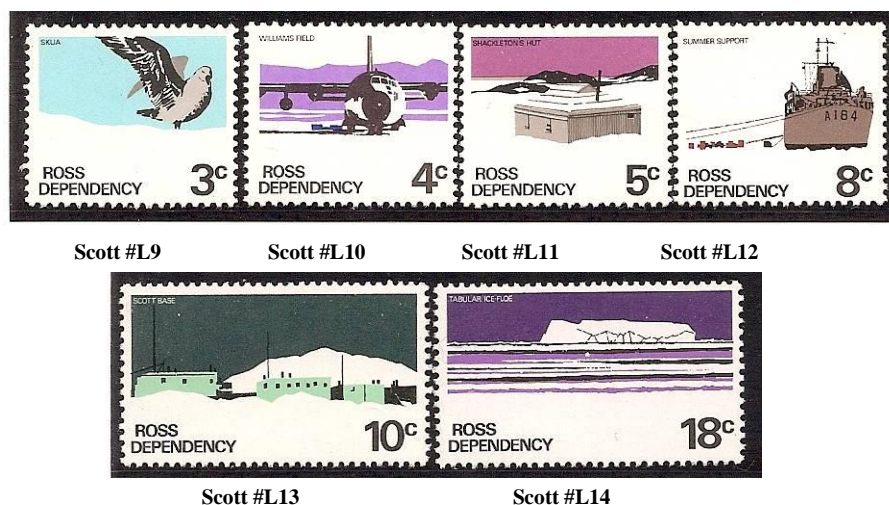
Figure 9c—Scott #L7



Figure 9d—Scott #L8

A series of stamps designed by M. Cleverley and printed in lithography by Bradbury Wilkinson of Great Britain portrays images of Ross Dependency (Figure 10): the 3¢ stamp depicts a Skua (Scott #L9); the

4¢ stamp depicts the Hercules plane unloading at Williams Fields (Scott #L10); the 5¢ stamp depicts Shackleton's hut, Cape Royds (Scott #L11); the 8¢ stamp depicts the Naval Supply Ship Endeavour Unloading (Scott #L12); the 10¢ stamp depicts Scott Base (Scott #L13); and the 18¢ stamp depicts a Tabular Ice Floe (Scott #L14). This series of stamps were issued on January 18, 1972.



The Skua would be considered a scavenger as they will chase other birds, such as gulls, terns, and other seabirds to steal their catch and are not afraid of birds larger than they are and some will eat other birds such as gulls and puffins. The Antarctica Skua will scavenge the carcasses of breeding colonies of penguins, even taking live penguin chicks. This will defer to the larger giant petrels in some areas.

Another series of Ross Dependency stamps produced by the New Zealand postal authorities was issued January 30, 1982. This series of six stamps (Figure 11) includes: a 5¢ stamp (Scott #L15) depicts Adelies Penguins (these are my relatives, that's Gus laying down on the job); the 10¢ stamp (Scott #L16) shows a Tracked Vehicles; the 20¢ stamp (Scott #L17) shows the Scott Base; the 30¢ stamp (Scott #L18) depicts a Field Party; the 40¢ stamp (Scott #L19) shows the Vanda Station; and the 50¢ stamp (Scott #L20) shows Scott's Hut, Cape Evans. The Scott Base Post Office was closed in 1987 and the production of "Ross Dependency" stamps ceased. Mail from Scott Base was sent to Christchurch for processing. However due to international and local demand the New Zealand Post decided to go ahead and issue stamps bearing the inscription "Ross Dependency" in 1994 and have continued to issue a few definitive stamps on an annual basis. Philatelists and stamp dealers are the major users of the stamps. Mail is handled by the Ross Dependency Agency located in the post office at Christchurch.

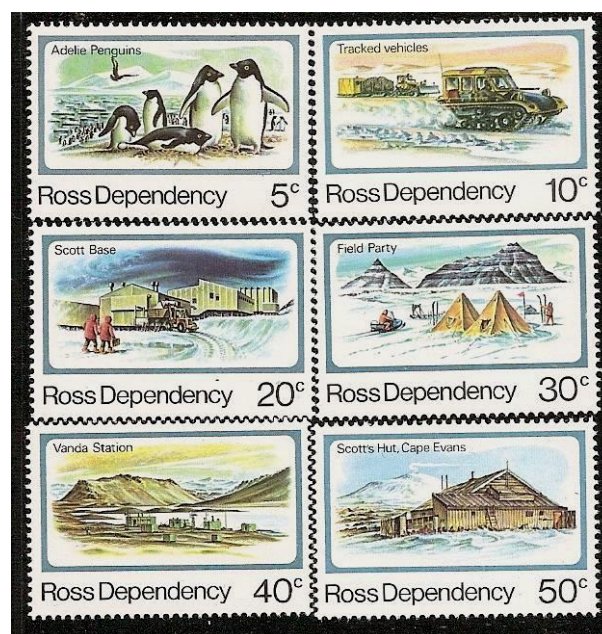


Figure 11
Ross Dependency Stamps Scott #L15 - #L19

The next International Polar Year (IPY) will be conducted in 2012 so I have a few months to relax and enjoy the ice here on the South Pole. I have one more story to tell as I journey back to Ross Island and my family.

References:

Antarctic Treaty

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia: Burke and Wills Expedition

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia: Ross Dependency

Wikipedia Free Encyclopedia: Australian Antarctic Territory

STAMPEX 2010

[Return to September Contents](#)

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)

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

Travel Kansas—Sunnydale or Sunny Dale in Sedgwick County, Kansas (Figures 1 & 2). This Registered cover (Figure 3) comes to you courtesy of **Ralph Lott** who also provided information pertaining to the cover.

The registered cover is an embossed 2¢ George Washington envelope Scott #311, to cover the cost of the domestic letter rate at the time. The cancellations are ‘bullseye’ killer cancels on the 2¢ George Washington and on the 8¢ William T. Sherman stamp (Scott #225) issued March 21, 1893 to cover the registered letter rate in effect on January 1, 1893, with a circular-date-stamp in the middle postmarked from Sunnydale Kas. Jun 2 1896.



Figure 1
Sedgwick Co. Railroad Map ca 1899

The hand written ‘13 over 13’, to the left, was applied at Sunnydale and when the cover arrived in St. Louis they applied a purple double circle hand stamped receipt date of Jun 4 1896 and applied the black registration #11063.

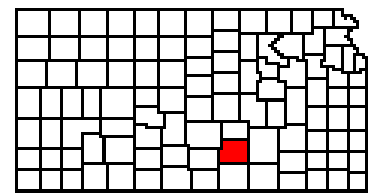


Figure 2
Sedgwick Co.

When the Post Office was originally established it was called Sunny Dale on February 15, 1877 to September 14, 1894 when it changed to Sunnydale. The Sunnydale post office closed on July 31, 1901. Since the village was not established on one of the railway lines that crisscrossed the county it soon lost it appeal to residents and others alike.



Figure 3—Registered Cover – Sunnydale, Kansas to St. Louis, Missouri

As our story ended when we traveled to Zyba, Sumner County, Kansas the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* had moved to a new location and the original owner of the *Missouri-Democrat* had passed away, we now find that out of about 21 papers back in the early 1800s only two daily newspapers had survived the wars *The Republic* and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* was its afternoon rival, which was founded in 1878. Under the leadership of Joseph B. McCulloch, who became managing editor in 1871 took the newspaper forward to the point that it became the most productive and successful. He was an Irish immigrant and began his career at the *Missouri-Democrat* as a cub reporter in the 1850s. His efforts with telegraphed news brought national and regional news to the papers readers. In 1896 Captain Henry King became managing editor and served in this position until his death in 1915. The newspaper provided the principle stories of the Spanish-American War and the St. Louis Fair in 1904. The 1904 Exposition was officially opened by President Theodore Roosevelt from Washington, DC by touching a telegraph key that set in motion the unfurling of flags, banners, etc., in the fairgrounds. The paper would undergo several leadership changes and shutdowns due to multiple union strikes as years passed by and continues to be aggressive.

References:

Feustel, William J., "A Brief History of The Globe-Democrat", *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, July 1, 1977.

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

[Return to September Contents](#)

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)

UNDER THE BACK OF THE BOOK:

ZEMSTVOS OF LUBNY AND FRENCH RECouvreMENTS by Jeff Lough

These are both 19th century European stories about a couple of official unusual uses of postage stamps: to pay for subscriptions and to pay debts.

In September 1870 of the Julian calendar used in Russia at the time, the Imperial Russian government gave local districts (zemstvos) and towns restricted authority to issue postage stamps and “further the usefulness of the mails.” These stamps were of a variety of shapes, illustrations on their vignettes, separation methods, colors, and types of paper. Nowadays some are common in unused fashion and some are impossible to secure. Many colorful types are available on eBay that would appeal to those interested in Eastern European philately or topical philately or just peculiar philately. One source indicates there had been 2,500 varieties. Below are three examples of zemstvo stamps issued by three different localities in 19th century Russia (Figures 1, 2 & 3). Zemstvos and most other local stamps from most foreign countries are not listed in Scott’s catalogue.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

Some of the unique or fun qualities with the zemstvo issues included the use of counterfoils (although there was a U. S. essay that proposed this), handwritten serial numbers, purposefully inverted vignettes, five-colors on a single stamp, and tetebeche stamps printed at right angles. The zemstvos familiar to more collectors have been the stamps of Wenden, an area west of St. Petersburg that had many Germans.

Now for the story about the accompanying stamp illustrations (Figures 4 & 5):

“It is also said that the stamps of Lubny were issued to pay the subscription to newspapers and periodicals.” Lubny stamps also featured a place for serial numbers to be written, as noted in the two stamps below (photocopies).

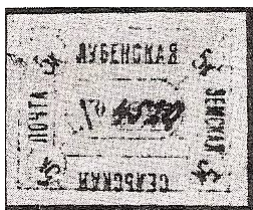


Figure 4



Figure 5

Lubny is reputed to be one of the oldest cities in the Ukraine, founded in 988. It began as a small wooden fortress above the Sula River. By the 17th century the city was one of the largest in the area. It quickly grew in the early 20th century when a railroad was put through. Now it is a multifaceted industrial center.

The postal recouvrement service began in France on June 15, 1879. Later it was extended to some colonies and foreign countries. This service allowed any person to go to the post office, present commercial financial documents (bills of trade, promissory notes, drafts, etc.) to a clerk and request that the post office collect the amount due. This permitted the safe payment of money in areas where banks did not operate. At

first postage due stamps were used to evidence fee collection. Special stamps, as illustrated (Figure 6 Scott #J52-53 used), were introduced in 1908 and used until 1935. The French stamps are interesting because they cite the specific law which created the fee. The recouvrement stamps are erroneously listed by Scott as Postage Due stamps but were not valid for ordinary postage due purposes.

Figure 6 – Scott J52-53 Postage Due



Figure 6
Scott J52-53 Postage Due

SOURCES:

1. Abensur, Robert and David L. Herrendeen. "Fundamentals of 'Recouvrements'" *France and Colonies Philatelist*, 67: 9 – 12 (303) January, 2011.
2. Chuchin, F. G. *Russian Zemstvos*. York, England: J. Barefoot, Ltd., 1988
3. Vanderhoof, E. R. "Russian Local or Zemstvo Stamps." *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, 34: 486 – 487. (815) June 19, 1937

[Return to September Contents](#)

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)

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

This is the 29th 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 is a cover that measures 3 1/8 inch by 2 1/4 inch and is franked with a 2¢ George Washington stamp (Scott 252) and tied to the cover with a killer footprint cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked from Newton, Kans on Jul 26 1902. The cover was mailed to an individual that lived in Gretna, Manitoba, Canada (Figure 1).

The cover traveled from Newton all the way to Canada and being so small it's a wonder the cover arrived safely at Gretna. The domestic letter rate at the time for a 1 ounce letter was 2¢, so they did not pay any additional fee going into Canada. However, the town of Gretna is very close to the border between the United States and Canada, just above Pembina County, North Dakota, near Neche.



Figure 1
Small Stuff from Newton, KS to Gretna, Canada

The community around Gretna was home to large Buffalo herds, but as more and more European settlers relocated to the area the herds dwindled in size and moved on. The town of Gretna (Figure 2, Main Street 1890) was originally called “Smuggler’s Point” due to its abundance of trees which afforded the fur trappers and settlers a great place to smuggle undeclared goods across the border. Once the 49th parallel was declared the International border, the American and Canadian government established Gretna as an important customs centre and border town.

This location also raised the interest of the Canadian Pacific Rail Road (CPR) due to its demographic location and the creation of a large grain industry. The Ogilvie Milling Company came to town and the people of Gretna began to see life filled with opportunities and great promises, but it was short lived as the grain milling industry slowly moved away.



Figure 2—Gretna Main Street ca 1890

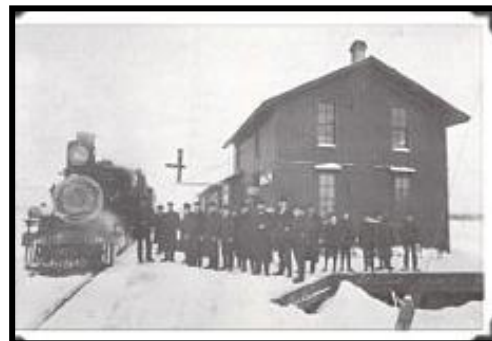


Figure 3—CPR Depot in Gretna ca 1890

It is believed that the owner of Ogilvie Milling Company, William Ogilvie was responsible for naming the town Gretna. Ogilvie was from Scotland and Gretna Green was a town he was aware of where runaway couples were often married by the blacksmith at his anvil. Although times were hard when the milling

industry slowed, the people stood the tests of time and today the town serves a young demographic with its beautiful surroundings, friendly outreach and a safe Community for raising a family.

Newton, Kansas is located in Harvey County and serves as the County Seat. Harvey County was named in honor of Captain James M. Harvey with Company G, 10th Regiment of Kansas and Governor of Kansas 1869 to 1873 and went on to serve in the U. S. Senate from 1874 to 1877. The history of the County brings us to the violence of a cowtown without any law, yet the area was dynamic with railroad activity especially in Newton (Figure 4) and Mennonite settlers from Europe that immigrated to the area brought the now famous “Turkey Red” winter wheat. The wheat was hand picked by children to bring to the States by their parents. Originally from Holland

the Mennonite colonies had gone to Russia when Catherine the Great offered free lands, military exemption and religious freedom, but when those privileges were threatened in 1871 they would immigrate to Kansas where the Santa Fe Railroad offered free acreage in four counties including Harvey. They planted the red-gold grains and harvested their first great crop of the hard “Turkey Red” that would make Kansas the Granary of the Nation (Wheat State.)



Figure 4
Railroad Station in Newton

Reference:
Gretna, Manitoba, Canada website

[Return to September Contents](#)

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)

NOW THAT'S INTERESTING by *HFD*

Several years ago post cards were used to advertise numerous products and services. Today most post card advertising is by Real Estate Companies and appointment reminder cards. One post card that got my attention recently was by the Community Motors of Whittier California sending out a notice to one of their customers that "It's been 90 days since we serviced your car. Neglect invites trouble and repairs. So we suggest you drive in for vital lubrication work performed here by trained specialists." The post card is postmarked from Whittier, Calif. on Nov. 5 1959. (Figure 1). At the upper right it identifies the reverse side of the post card as an 1889 Locomobile (Figure 2), **Now That's Interesting!!**

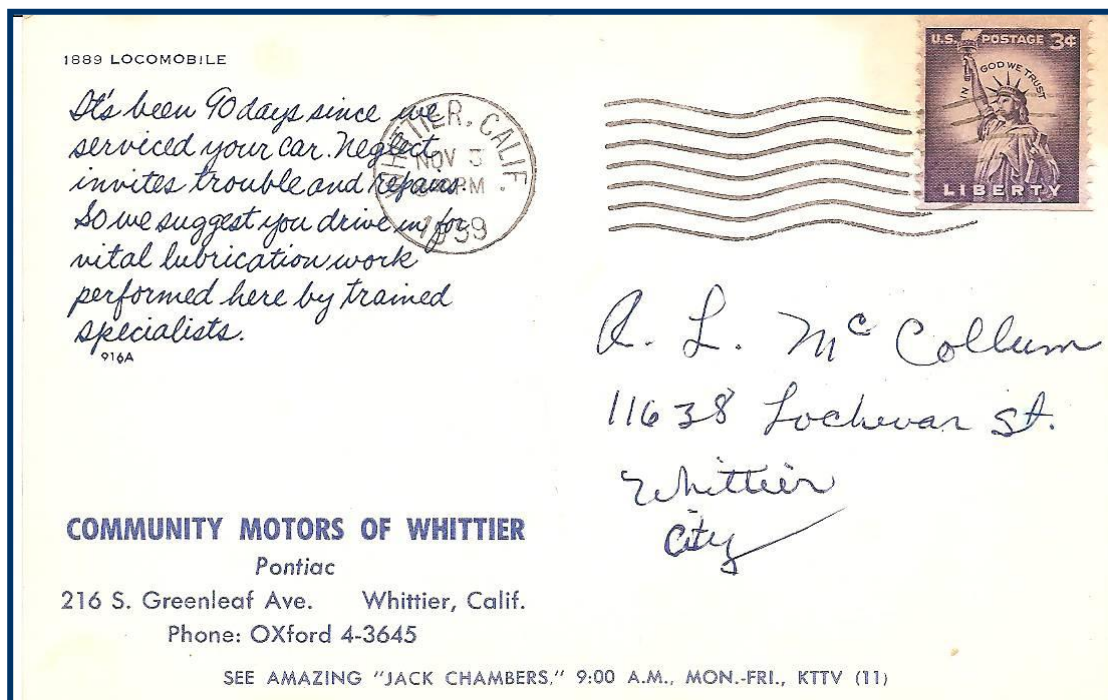


Figure 1—Post Card from Community Motors of Whittier, California Nov. 1959



Figure 2—1889 Locomobile

Care to go for a ride?? Looks like they may use “corn liquor” as fuel or it may be for drinking or both!!

[Return to September Contents](#)

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)


ALL OVER THE WORLD by Neal E. Danielson

While searching through a box of covers a few months ago I came across an advertising Postal Card that intrigued me because the advertisement noted the product was "All Over the World—". The company was Dixon Mold Polish Co. located in Indianapolis, Indiana and listed eight other companies that also sold the product, but does not give the other countries of the world that sold or used the product. The product was useful to the printing companies, especially newspapers. The terms 'Linotype', 'Intertype' and 'Monotype' are trade-marks applied to different kinds of typesetting machines. Linotype which produces castings, or slugs, each of which corresponds to a separate line of type; Intertype incorporates a keyboard, a magazine that contains continuously reused type matrices, a casting mechanism, and a distribution system for retrieving used matrices to the magazine and was the major machine for newspapers; and Monotype for either of two machines for setting type, one a keyboard machine the other a casting machine.

All Over the World--

DIXON'S MOLD POLISH is used by Linotype, Intertype and Monotype users for the polishing of molds and mouth-pieces.

Dixon's Mold Polish increases production by eliminating stuck slugs, wear on the ejecting mechanism, hollow porous slugs caused by poor lock-up and air-ventage, as well as transposition of mats caused by strain on motor when ejecting from a dirty mold.

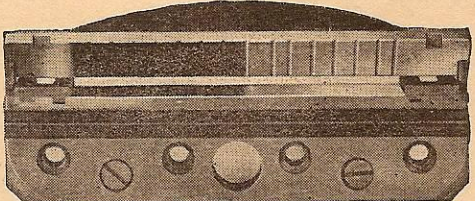


DIXON'S MOLD POLISH \$1.00 PER CAN, SIX CANS \$5.00, POSTPAID.

Dixon Mold Polish Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

312 E. OHIO ST. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Also Sold by

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
RICH & McLEAN, INC.
MARGACH MFG. CO.
PERFECTION TYPE, INC.



Note the Section of a Dirty Mold Polished Perfectly with Dixon Mold Polish

NOV 6 1932

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dodge City Ptg. Co.
Dodge City, Kans.

Composing Room
Dodge City Daily

% J. C. Rosa
R. 5
Dodge City

ADDRESS YOUR MAIL TO STREET AND NUMBER

INDEPENDENCE MO
OCT 28 230PM
KANS. 1932

OCT 27 1 30PM
INDIANAPOLIS IND.
OCT 25 5 30PM
1932

The address side of the card a 1¢ Thomas Jefferson Postal Card (Scott #US27) was postmarked Oct. 25, 1932 from Indianapolis, Ind. with a Promotional Slogan Cancellation “Address Your Mail to Street and Number” in use in Indianapolis, Indiana from Oct. 12, 1932 to Dec. 8, 1938. The Card was mailed to the Dodge City Ptg. Co., Dodge City, Kans. It was received in Dodge City, Composing Room and then forwarded to Independence, Kans. Daily Sun postmarked from Dodge City on Oct. 27, 1932, but was forwarded to an individual by the name of I. C. Rosa, R 5 Erie, Kas, postmarked from Independence Oct 28 1932, where it received a hand stamp ‘Nov 6 1932. The Postal Card did not travel ‘All Over the World—’, but it did travel some distance from Indianapolis, Indiana in the State of Kansas.

[Return to September Contents](#)

[Go to WSC Home Page](#)