

Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter

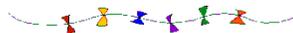


Vol. 82, No. 3, March 2014

Neal E. Danielson
Editor



“Go Fly A Stamp”



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

This is the 54th 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 from Bartlesville, Oklahoma by way of Moran, Kansas. This Small Stuff measures 5 7/8 inch X 2 15/16 inch and is franked with a pair of one cent Benjamin Franklin stamps (Scott #331) and tied to the cover with a seven-wavy-line flag cancel and circular-date-stamp postmarked from Bartlesville, Okla. on Dec 22 1912 (Figure 1). Millard T. Kirk was postmaster at the time being appointed Jan. 27, 1911 and served until Feb. 13, 1915.

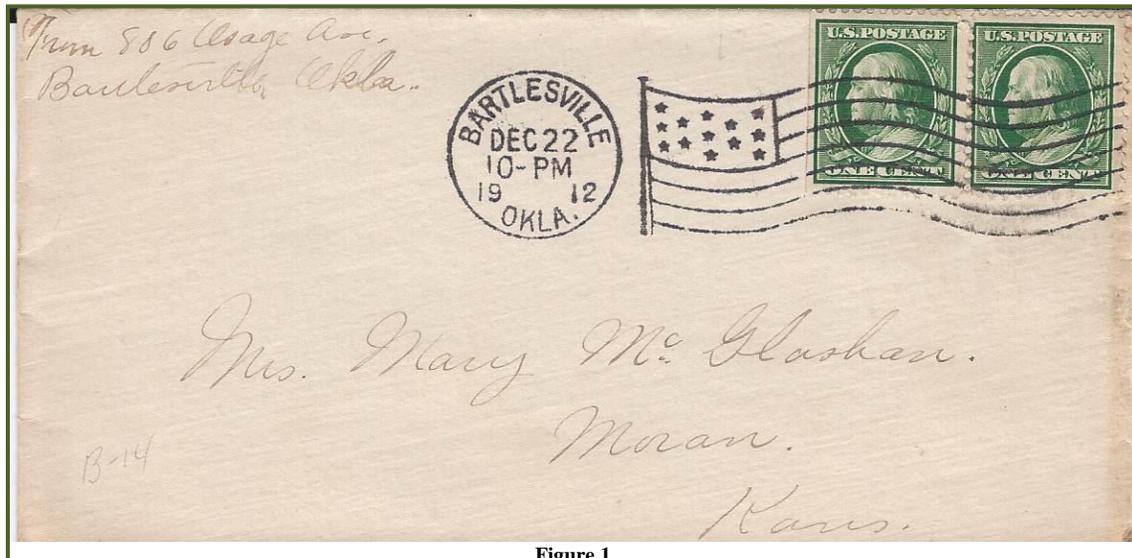


Figure 1
Small Stuff Cover - Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Bartlesville is located in Osage and Washington counties and is the County Seat of Washington County. Bartlesville is best known for one of its longtime resident of "Phillips Petroleum Company". The Company founder Frank Phillips came to the Indian Territory in 1905 before Oklahoma became a state in 1907 where he established Phillips Petroleum Company. As time passed Phillips merged with Conoco as ConocoPhillips, and is now known as two independent companies Phillips 66 and ConocoPhillips with both headquarters in Bartlesville. Lenape Native American tribe lives in Bartlesville with some of the tribe members living in Anadarko.

A son-in-law of Charles Journeycake a Delaware chief, Jacob Bartles moved from Wyandotte County in Kansas to Indian Territory in 1873 and settled at a nearby natural lake called Silver Lake. He opened a trading post and post office on Turkey Creek in 1874, what is now East Bartlesville. Bartles was appointed postmaster May 6, 1879 and would serve until October 29, 1894. His next project was building a grist mill on the Caney River converting it in order to produce flour. This energetic man then built a two-story general store and residence, adding a rooming house, a blacksmith shop and a livery stable. As other settlers moved into the area which became Bartles Town he moved his Turkey Creek post office to the new site in 1880.

As settlers began to inhabit the area a newspaper was started called *The Weekly Magnet* in March 1895. The town was incorporated into the Indian Territory in January 1897. Following a survey of the town it was plotted and 80 acres offered to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for a depot and subsequently the railroad reached the town in 1899. The post office moved from North Bartlesville in 1899. The Phillips Petroleum organization continues to be a major employer for the town.



Figure 2
Cedar Street in Moran, Kansas

Moran, Kansas is located in Allen County and was serviced by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company by 1881. Clark C. Thomas was postmaster at the time this Small Stuff was mailed, being appointed May 19, 1905 and served until May 1, 1913. For more information on Moran please refer to the *Wichita Stamp Club Newsletter*, 81(5) "Travel Kansas-North to South—East to West" by N. Danielson, May 2013. It was the home of Debra Dene Barnes Miss America 1968.

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THE PHILATELY OF THE HISTORIANS: PART I by Jeff Lough

At least since the 1890s those of us who have supported and loved stamp collecting have often said that it was a great way to learn history. It could also be a great way to learn about some noteworthy or great historians as well. A variety of countries have issued stamps honoring historians. So far I have been able to identify 18 historians and 23 stamps.

Carter Woodson

Carter Woodson, the son of American slaves, received his Ph.D. in history from Harvard University in 1912. Woodson was commemorated by an American stamp in 1984 (United States SN 2073, Figure 1). While working as an educator he became concerned about the distortions of history represented by such films as *The Birth of a Nation*. He helped found the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1915 and edited *The Journal of Negro History*.

One of Woodson's many popular books, *The Negro in Our History*, was for years the most widely used African-American history text in high schools, colleges, and universities.



Figure 1
Woodson

Luke Wadding

Father Luke Wadding (Ireland SN 163, Figure 2) was born at Waterford in southwest Ireland on October 16, 1588. He was a prominent member of the Franciscan order or the Order of Friars Minor (OFM), the Roman Catholic order founded by St. Francis of Assisi and his sister, Claire. A voluminous writer, Wadding's chief work was the *Annales Minorum*. It is the classical work on Franciscan history. He published also a *Bibliotheca* of Franciscan writers, an edition of the works of Duns Scotus, and the first collection of the writings of St. Francis of Assisi. Wadding published a total of 36 volumes – fourteen at Rome, twenty-one at Lyon, France, and one at Antwerp, in Holland. He founded the Pontifical Irish College in Rome for Irish Priests.



Figure 2
Wadding

Through Wadding's efforts, St. Patrick's Day became a feast day.

Michael O'Cleary

Brother Michael O'Cleary (*Ireland SN 129, Figure 3) is celebrated by a set of two Irish stamps issued in 1944 on the 300th anniversary of his death. He was the chief author of the *Annals of the Four Masters*.

O'Cleary went to continental Europe during the conquest of Ireland by Protestant England. He may have served as a soldier in Spain in July 1621 when Catholic Spain was fighting Protestant England. At some point before March 1623 he became a lay brother of the Franciscan order. He attended the University of Louvain in Holland. While there he began to collect Irish manuscripts and to transcribe everything he could find of historical importance. To continue this he returned to Ireland in 1626 and consequently began publishing his historical works. The Micheál Ó Cléirigh Institute for the Study of Irish History and Civilization at the University College of Dublin is named in his honor.



Figure 3
O'Cleary

G. W. F. Hegel

Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel (Germany SN 10N42, Figure 4) was a major German philosopher of the 19th century. He influenced all of modern non-analytical European philosophy including Marxism, existentialism, phenomenology, German idealism, hermeneutics, structuralism, deconstructionism, psychoanalytic theory, and the critical theory of the Frankfurt School. He developed the concept that mind or spirit manifested itself in a set of contradictions or oppositions that it ultimately integrated and united without eliminating either pole.



Figure 4
Hegel

Bartolome de las Casas

Bartolome de las Casas, (Cuba SN 1701, Figure 5) was a 16th-century Spanish historian, social reformer and Dominican friar. He became the first resident Bishop of Chiapas in Mexico, and the first officially appointed “Protector of the Indians”. His extensive writings, the most famous being *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies* and *Historia de Las Indias*, chronicle the first decades of colonization of the West Indies and focus particularly on the atrocities committed by the colonizers against the indigenous people



Figure 5
de las Casas

Marc Bloch

Marc Bloch (Belgium SN 1781q, Figure 6) was a French historian born in 1886 who cofounded the highly influential Annales School of French social history. Bloch was a quintessential modernist. An assimilated Alsatian Jew from an academic family in Paris, he was deeply affected in his youth by the Dreyfus Affair. He studied at the elite École Normale Supérieure; in 1908-9 he studied at Berlin and Leipzig. Bloch fought in the trenches of the Western Front for four years during WWI. In 1919 he became Lecturer in Medieval history at Strasbourg University after the German professors were all expelled. He was called to the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936 as professor of economic history. He is best known for his pioneering studies *French Rural History* and *Feudal Society* and his posthumously published unfinished meditation on the writing of history, *The Historian's Craft*. He was captured and shot by the Gestapo during the German occupation of France for his work in the French Resistance.

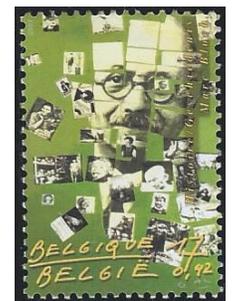


Figure 6
M. Bloch

Egon Friedell

Egon Friedell (Austria SN 1072, Figure 7) was an Austrian born in 1878. In addition to being a philosopher and historian Friedell was a theatrical and cabaret performer. During the early 1920s, Friedell wrote the three volumes of his *Cultural History of the Modern Age*, which describes events from the Renaissance to the age of imperialism. For Friedell all history is saga and myth and there is nothing more than a difference in degree between historian and



Figure 7
E. Friedell

poet. “All the classifications man has ever devised are arbitrary, artificial , and false,” Friedell wrote, “but simple reflection also shows that such classifications are useful, indispensable, and above all unavoidable since they accord with an innate aspect of our thinking.”

Friedell’s works were banned since they did not conform to the theory of history promoted by the National Socialists. On 16 March 1938, at about 10 pm two SA men arrived at Friedell’s house to arrest him. While they were still arguing with his housekeeper, Friedell committed suicide by jumping out of the window. Before leaping, he warned pedestrians walking on the sideway where he hit by shouting “Watch out! Get out of the way!”

Thucydides

Thucydides (Greece SN 1924, the 140 dinar valued stamp in the far upper right of the accompanying first day cover, Figure 8) was one of the two great classical Greeks who founded western history. The other being Herodotus of whom no stamp is known by this writer. Thucydides is known for writing the *History of the Peloponesian War* in the 5th century BC. He was one of the first western writers who did not explain historical events in terms of the behaviours of the gods. Thucydides relied on descriptions of human motivated events.

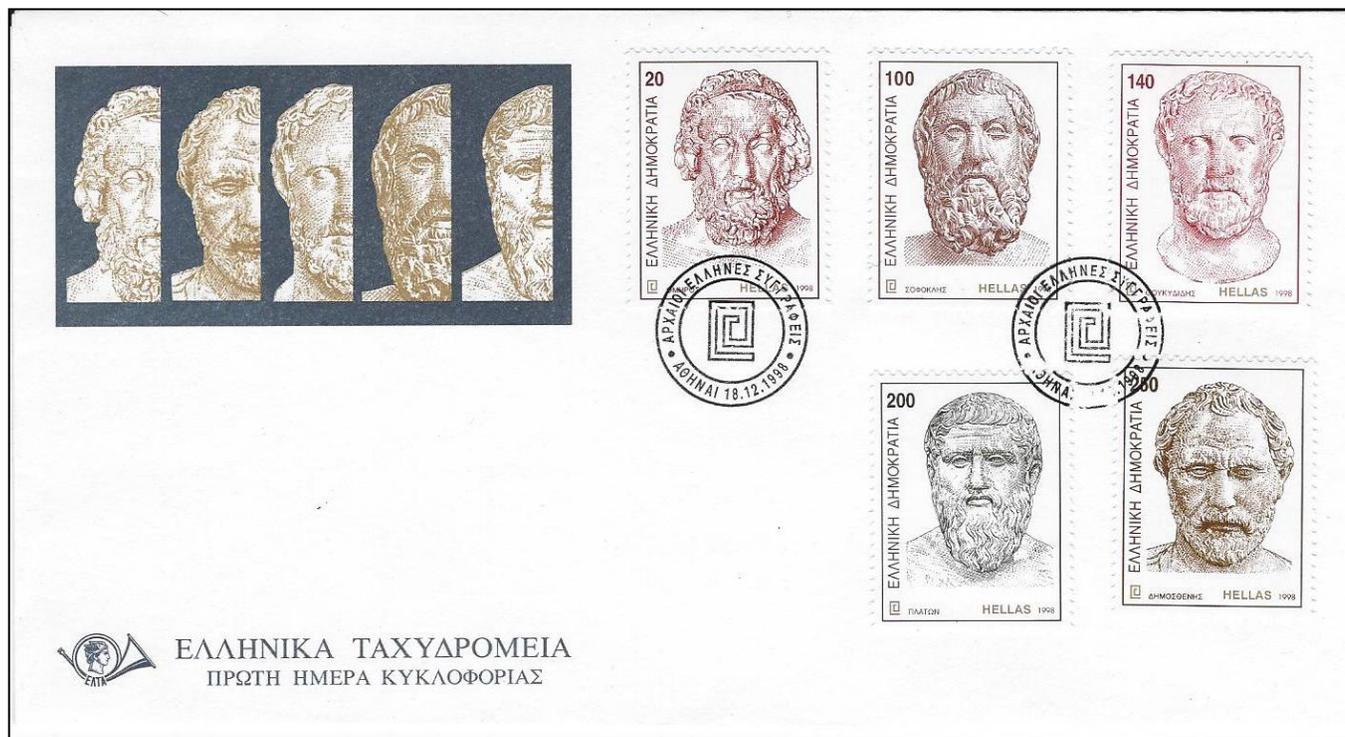


Figure 8
Thucydides (Upper right 140 dinar stamp) on Cover

Francis Parkman

Francis Parkman, Jr. (September 16, 1823—November 8, 1893) (United States, SN 1281, Figure 9) was an American historian, best known as author of *The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky-Mountain Life* and his monumental seven-volume *France and England in North America*. These works are still valued as historical sources and as literature. Parkman has sparked some controversy for his anti-French and semi-racist points of view. He was also a leading horticulturist, briefly a Professor of Horticulture at Harvard University and author of several books on the topic.



Figure 9
F. Parkman

NOTE: Several other historians will be presented in Part II

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A COUPLE CINDERELLA'S AND SUCH by Jeff Lough

The National One Cent Letter Postage Association was an organization devoted to lowering the U. S. first class letter rate from two cents to one cent. It was founded in 1912 by Charles W. Burrows. Burrows and his supporters believed that the 2 cent letter rate was not fair and that first class rate users were subsidizing users of the second-class rate. The first class rate had been 2 cents since 1885 and the second class rate was one cent per pound. The organization had offices in Cleveland, OH. The inscription on the printed labels read:

“ONE/CENT/LETTER/POSTAGE”

in the center with

“HALF YOUR LETTER/POSTAGE IS A TAX”

at the top and

“ADDRESS NATIONAL ONE/CENT LETTER POSTAGE/ASSOCIATION/CLEVELAND, O”

at the bottom.

An example of one of three different types is shown in Figure 1. These were printed in red on white paper and were given away free for use on members' stationery. Although they looked rather like postage stamps, they were not intended to be used for that purpose. Burrows continued his fight until 1925 when he finally gave up. He passed away seven years later.



Figure 1
NOCLPA Cinderella



Figure 2
Postal Label

The horror of the German concentration camps during the 1930s and 1940s lives on in a seemingly innocent, non-denominated postal label issued by the Germans on July 10, 1943. See Figure 2. The purpose of this item was to frank parcels sent to internees in the camp at Theresienstadt. Its use was obligatory. The design features a peaceful rural landscape. Perhaps the motif was chosen to lull families into thinking that their loved ones were being well treated. The stamp was intaglio printed in dark green in sheets of 25 stamps and perforated 10. The use of this label required that the sender make application to the Gestapo for permission to send a parcel and to receive a certificate of permission, which then had to be presented in order to purchase the postal label. It cost the equivalent of \$20.00 and was affixed to the parcel, which was then delivered to the camp. Upon arrival the wrappings were removed by the guards who censored the contents. Theresienstadt was a show camp that the Nazis used to demonstrate to the Red Cross and others that they “cared” well for those in the concentration camps.

Figure 3 is the front and back of two items of a stamp sized set of items that served as pieces of currency with a small monetary value in lieu of metal coinage. It was used shortly after the October, 1917 Russian Revolution when there was a great shortage of metal

Much of the information for the two Cinderella's was lifted from the 3 volume *This is Philately* by Kenneth A. Wood.



Figure 3
Front-Back of a paper currency—At left is a 2 and at right is a 1

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

Travel Kansas—Asherville, Kansas located in Mitchell County (Figures 1 & 2) and is one of the oldest established city in the Solomon Valley. A John Rees arriving in the relative unsettled territory constructed a grocery store in early 1867 in what is now the town site. Rees left his homeland of Liverpool, England in 1841 locating in Pennsylvania before traveling to Missouri and enlisting in the army during the Civil War. He started out as a private but rose in the ranks becoming a major. After the War he ventured to the area of Asherville on April 26, 1866.

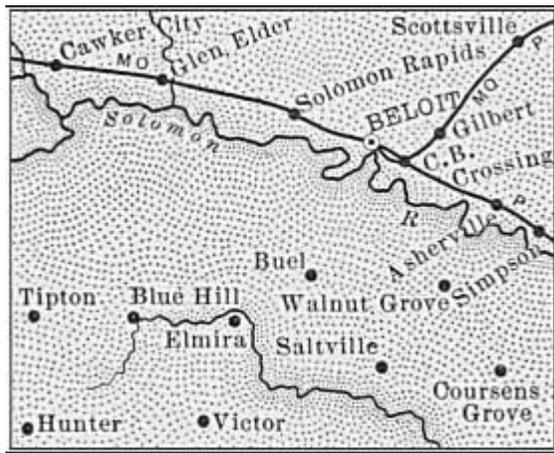


Figure 1
Mitchell Co. Railroad Map ca 1899

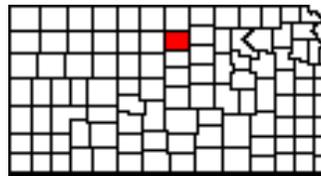


Figure 2
Mitchell County

In 1872 Rees was elected to the state legislature; he served the office of Justice of the Peace for 10 years; he was the first postmaster in Mitchell County that being the Asherville post office that was established in 1869. The village of Asherville began as part of the Rees homestead, it was plotted and laid out but never went through with the process to be incorporated. The plot was recorded on March 15, 1902 with the registrar of deeds.

The County was a desert looking landscape with buffalo and Indians occupying the land. This resulted in repeated murdering of the citizens of the County according to John Rees' communications. Rees' efforts included calling in troops from Fort Hayes on numerous occasions for protection against the raids. Mr. Rees' notes indicated during a four year period some 16 settlers were killed, but only one in 1869 due to the protection provided by the troops.

The sandstone found along the river bed brought about nine or ten mill sites, with three under construction within three miles of the settlement. A blacksmith, Mr. Mauk, from Kentucky knows how to work and he provided his services at a low cost to the citizens.

The Central Branch Railroad entered the County in the summer of 1879 as a result of a \$50,000 bond. This was followed by the Solomon Valley Railway of the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific. The Railroads eventually became a part of the Missouri Pacific lines. One of the lines followed the north side of the Solomon River. Asherville is located on the Railroad line at the eastern part of the County just below the County Seat of Beloit.

A cover postmarked from Asherville, Kans. on Jun 27 1929 (Figure 3) and mailed to a Mrs. Shurtz in Hutchinson is franked with a 2¢ George Washington 'Kans.' overprint (Scott #660) and tied to the cover with a balloon four-bar cancellation. The Asherville Post Office opened November 15, 1869 and closed March 28, 1980 according to the Postal Service website, however, Richard W. Helbock's *United States Post Offices Volume II – The Great Plains* of 1998 gives the closure year as 1970.

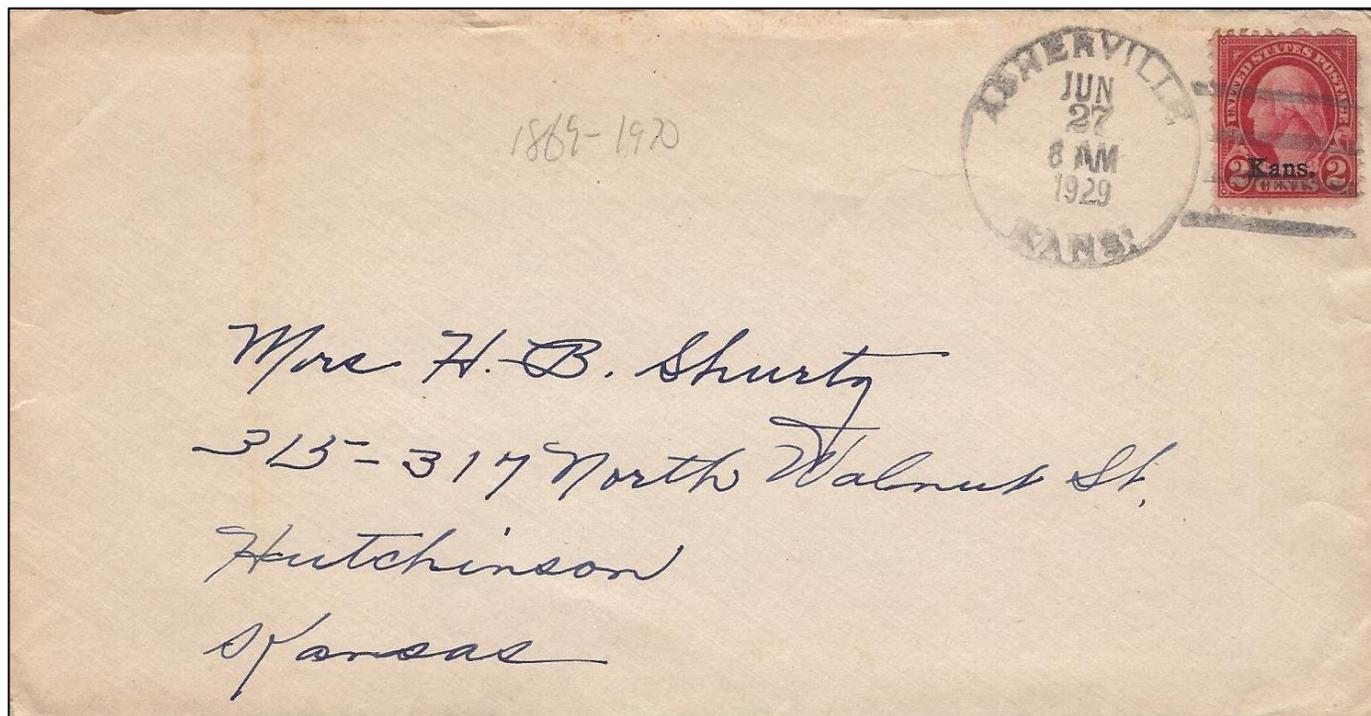


Figure 3
Asherville, Kans Cover of 1929

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TWO REALLY BIG CINDERELLAS by Jeff Lough

I was looking for another reason to take some day trips around Kansas and bought a book about Kansas murals. My first “moralistic” field trip was to involve a couple world’s fairs, an interesting frontier battle, and a form of popular entertainment that has been around a while. The “Two Really Big Cinderellas” are two murals painted on the outside of buildings found in Kinsley and Offerle, Kansas.



Figure 1
Cinderella celebrates carnivals—Mural painted on side of building

The first Big Cinderella celebrates carnivals and is located close to the nearby Carnival Heritage Center museum in downtown Kinsley (Figure 1). At the museum are remarkable large old-fashioned Mickey Mouse advertising banners with Mickey in the style of Steamboat Willie; an earlier, skinnier and a bit more hyperactive Mickey by Kansas City native Walt Disney. The museum has other interesting exhibits and stories as well, including a two story carousel (Figure 2, SN #2390-2393). Carousel animals have often been regarded as pieces of art. Carousels borrow their name from what began as a 12th-century Arabian game of horsemanship called carosellos, or “little wars” and evolved into a training program for French noblemen who competed in jousting tournaments. The museum also has an exhibit featuring the silent film actress “fan/feather dancer”, Sally Rand, who had been banned from the Kansas State Fair after an appearance there as part of a carnival. Miss Rand had appeared in over 30 silent films. She lived for a time in Kinsley.

Six carnival companies had made Kinsley their home base over a 75 year period. The first three were formed by farmers looking for supplemental income. They started with only carousels and steam



Figure 2
Carousel Animals SN 2390-2393

engines being pulled around on wagons. In 1901, Kinsley area farmer Charles Brodbeck ventured to Hutchinson, Kansas, a journey of almost one hundred miles. There he was fascinated by a small cable-driven carousel, but more fascinated that people would ride a horse a considerable distance and then pay someone a nickel to ride a wooden horse around in circles. Brodbeck traded a quarter acre of land, some horses and cows for the little carousel. At first Brodbeck kept the carousel at his farm and gave rides to the neighbors, but, in 1908, he and his son Fred loaded up the carousel and took it to nearby towns to sell rides. Very soon the family concluded that the little carousel with the wooden horses going round in a circle could make more money than farming. The next year, the family went out with the carousel and offered rides at small town fairs and picnics throughout south central Kansas. They added a Ferris Wheel, one of the first commercial ones in the nation. Clearly there was money to be made in the carnival amusement business and there was a great need for family entertainment in the small towns of the Midwest. Rides, games and exhibitions were added and soon the traveling carnival became a full-fledged “show.” Brodbeck was unable to meet the demands of towns that wanted a carnival, and involved the rest of his family in the carnival business, his sons established two carnival companies. Each carnival would hire local workers to set up and tear down the shows and concessionaires to sell popcorn, sno-cones, and run penny arcades. Three other Kinsley entrepreneurs also established carnival companies during that era.



Figure 3
Direction Signs New York - San Francisco

From the early part of the 20th century through the 1970s, the carnivals of Kinsley would travel from Montana to Oklahoma and Iowa to Colorado from April to October setting up amusements for the delight of young and old. By the late 1970s, the cost of liability insurance, overhead as well as the difficulty with finding reliable employees made the operation of the smaller family carnivals difficult and the Kinsley carnivals were replaced by larger companies.

In 1939 Kinsley acquired some notoriety with a Saturday Evening Post cover story showing Kinsley as being exactly “midway” between the two world’s fairs going on at that time, the New York World’s Fair and the Golden Gate Exposition in San Francisco. The magazine cover showed two cars, starting in Kinsley and going in opposite directions, both bearing a sign saying “World’s Fair or Bust.” The distance was exactly 1,561 miles (Figure 3). Of course at least three postage stamps, at least one cancellation, and a variety of Cinderella’s helped celebrate the events. (Figure 4, United States SN 852); (Figure 5, United States SN 853); (Figure 6, Indo-China SN 205) Figure 7 is a philatelically prepared cover by the great philatelist and publisher Harry Lindquest who published *Stamp News*. Figures 8-12 are non-postal labels celebrating the Golden Gate Exposition and Figures 13-14 are two members of a large sheet of many Cinderella celebrating the New York World’s Fair of 1939.



Figure 4
1: Scott #852
New York Fair



Figure 5
Scott #853
San Francisco Expo.



Figure 6
Scott #205
Indo-China 1939

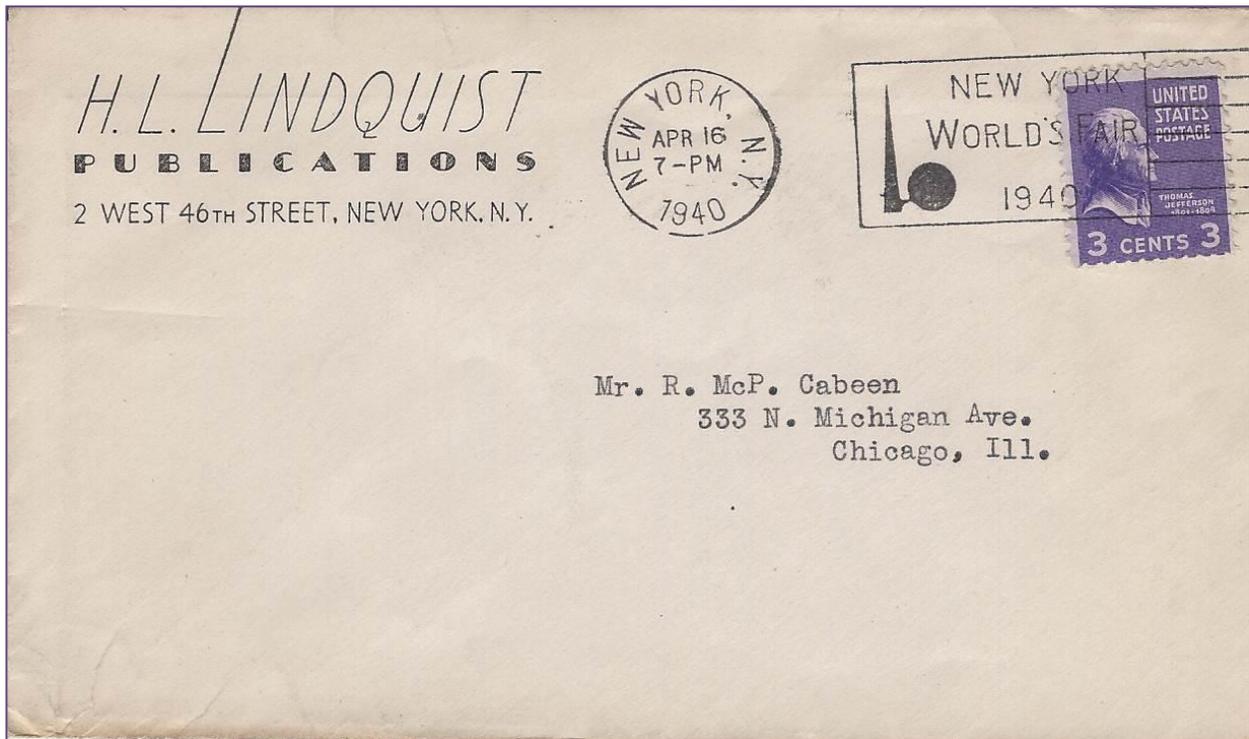


Figure 7
Harry Lindquest New York World's Fair Cancel

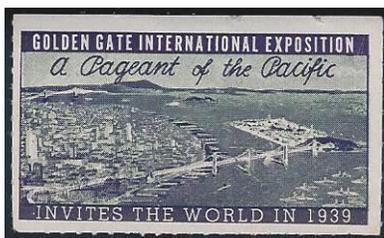


Figure 8
Golden Gate Inter. Expo



Figure 9
Golden Gate Cinderella from Set



Figure 10
San Francisco Tourist Bureau Ad

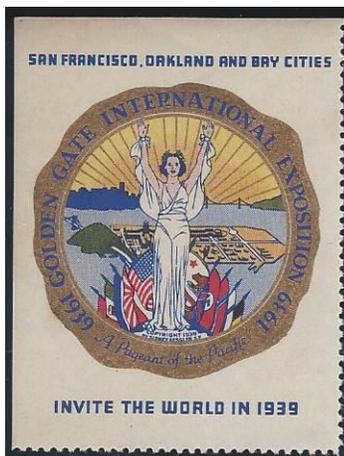


Figure 11
Golden Gate Cinderella 1939

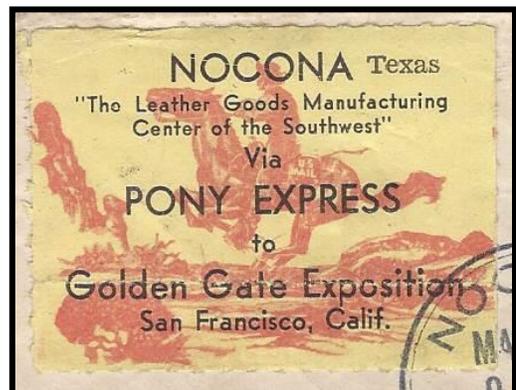


Figure 12
Cinderella from Back of Cover



Figure 13
NY Fair Cuban Village



Figure 14
NY Radio Corp of America Bldg.



Figure 15
Sod House Example

Kinsley's community museum includes a retired Santa Fe Railroad engine and an enclosed sod house built comparatively recently similar to the one shown in the accompanying commemorative (Figure 15). This local museum is remarkable for a community museum because the many items are so well preserved and organized.

Offerle, the site of the second Big Cinderella (Figure 16), is eight miles further southwest from Kinsley along the old Santa Fe Trail. I like the Offerle mural for several reasons: the railroad in the distance, the inclusion of a variety of local cattle brands, and the "Ghost Riders in the Sky" pictured in the clouds.



Figure 16--Offerle Mural

A few miles east of Offerle along Highway 50 is the site of the Battle of Coon Creek, fought in 1848 between a contingency of about 75 U. S. troops heading south to fight in the Mexican War and a group of about six to seven hundred Comanche and Apaches. The Native Americans were led by an Indian Princess wearing a red outfit with silver adornments. This battle marked the first time that fast firing breech loading rifles were used in combat by U. S. government forces. These new carbines could be loaded and fired five times in a minute. The Indians used a herd of stampeding buffalo and very strong shields made of hide from the neck of buffalo bulls. One of the Apache chiefs was killed; and one of the young Indian boys, possibly his son, put a rope around the chief's body and drags it away. There is some speculation that the boy may have been Geronimo. The site of the battle is marked by a roadside commemorative sign (Figure 17).

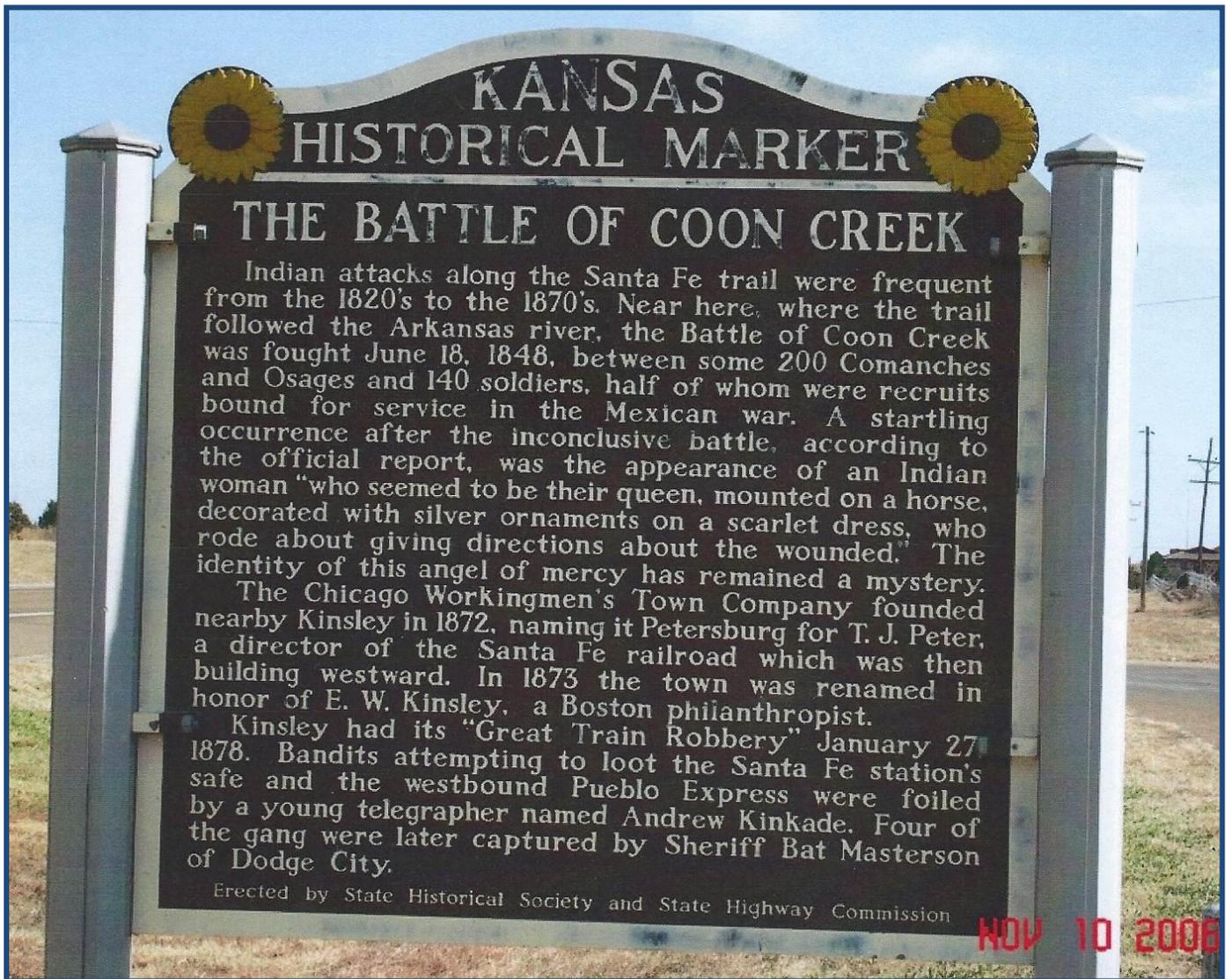


Figure 17
Roadside Marker--The Battle of Coon Creek

Myron C. and Elizabeth Ann Burr, "From Prairie to People. 1873-1973, Kinsley, KS: Edwards County Centennial Committee, 1973.
Lora Jost and Dave Lowenstein, "Kansas Murals: A Traveler's Guide", Lawrence, KS, University Press of Kansas, 2006.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Be sure and look at the April issue of this Newsletter for additional items relating to this story on "Two Really Big Cinderellas".

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