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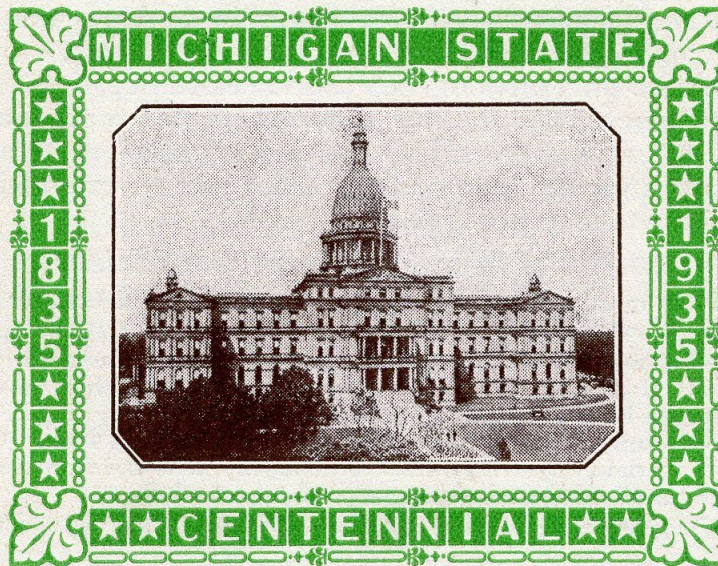
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WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

To Elevate Cachet and Cover Collecting From the Ordinary, Commonplace and Mediocre to the Beautiful and Artistic—To Appropriately Commemorate Epochal and Important Events in the History of the United States—To Explore the Winding Trails in the Whole Wide Range of Hobbydom.



STATE CAPITOL AT LANSING, MICH.
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

EUGENE C. LAIRD, PUBLISHER
Post Office Box 1043, - - Erie, Pennsylvania

SEPTEMBER - - 1935

THE POSTAGE ON A BEAUTIFUL AND ARTISTIC CACHET COSTS NO MORE THAN ON ONE OF THE HAND-STAMP VARIETY. SEE THE POINT?

IF YOU WANT TO HELP IN SPONSORING BEAUTIFUL
AND ARTISTIC HISTORIC CACHETS

JOIN



THE

American Historical Cover Society

THE SOCIETY WITH A REAL OBJECTIVE

THIS SOCIETY was organized to elevate the cachet and cover collecting hobby from the mediocre and commonplace to the beautiful and artistic; to honor those patriots and statesmen who have dedicated their services to the upbuilding of the Nation; to appropriately commemorate many important events in American History; to assist collectors in devising unique and valuable combinations of stamps on cacheted covers, which may prove to be the only ones of their kind in existence; to gather and disseminate useful and helpful information; to promote and foster friendship and good-will among collectors; to invite co-operation; to advance the interests of cachet and cover collecting in every legitimate way possible.

Benefits of Membership in the Society.

First—Every member has the privilege of suggesting subjects for new historic cachets, which will be adopted whenever practicable.

Second—Whenever there are sufficient surplus funds in the treasury, Special Free Cachets will be sponsored by the Society, and one of each of these Special Free Cachets will be sent, **absolutely free of charge**, to every member in good standing. **But only these Special Cachets will be sent free.** Owing to the cost of materials, engravings and workmanship, it is necessary to make a small charge for all other cachets sponsored by the Society.

Third—Every member in good standing will receive **Winding Trails Magazine**, the official organ of the Society, free of charge during the period of his or her membership.

Fourth—Every member in good standing will be entitled to a discount of **20%** from the net prices of regular issues of cachets sponsored by the Society; provided, however, that three or more cachets are ordered at one time.

Every sincere and honorable stamp, cachet, cover, cancellation and postmark collector is eligible to membership in this Society, and all collectors included in this class are cordially invited to affiliate. To finance the activities of the Society, a small fee of **one dollar (\$1.00) per year** will be charged. If you are in harmony with the aims and objects of the **American Historical Cover Society**, send application to **Eugene C. Laird**, Cachet Director and Business Manager, **Box 1043, Erie, Penna.** Make remittances payable to Mr. Laird **personally**. The Society will greatly appreciate your courtesy and co-operation, if you will kindly send the names and addresses of your cachet and cover collecting friends and acquaintances to the Cachet Director, so that sample copies and literature may be sent to them. We thank you for your courtesy.

EUGENE C. LAIRD, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Pa.

Winding Trails Magazine

Little Journeys Into the Realm of Hobbydom

VOL. I

ERIE, PENNA., SEPTEMBER, 1935.

No. 9

THE STORY OF MICHIGAN

As Related in Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Organization of the State Government.

WE SHOULD LIKE TO TELL YOU how Michigan was explored, and missions and trading posts established; how Detroit was founded, and at length surrendered to England; of Pontiac's vain struggle for the homes of his people; of the decade of military absolutism after Pontiac's War; of how the Northwest was conquered for the American Union; of how Great Britain reluctantly surrendered the Northwest; of the foundation of the State of Michigan in the Northwest; of how Michigan became a territory, and was given rulers; of the effect of the War of 1812 on the Territory of Michigan, and of its conquest and reconquest; of the beginning of active American settlement; of how the territory advanced to the dignity of a state; of how Michigan provided for universal education; of Michigan's participation in the defense of the Union during the Civil War. But lack of space forbids the relation of this fascinating story in detail, and we must, of necessity, be restricted to the events connected with the organization and inauguration of the State Government.

By 1832 the question of admission to the Union had arisen, and in April of 1835 an election was held of delegates to a state convention for forming a state constitution. This convention met in Detroit in May, and agreed upon a constitution, which was submitted to a popular vote and ratified by the people in October. State officers were elected, and were installed on November 1, 1835, and application for admission to the Union was made.

This action created a boundary controversy with Ohio, which threatened serious consequences, and caused a delay in the admission by Congress until early in 1837. Although the ordinance creating the Northwest Territory fixed the boundary lines as claimed by Michigan, yet that line was found to be farther south than was expected, and when the Constitution of Ohio was adopted it was accompanied with a proviso designed to secure to that state a north boundary line that was north of the mouth of the Maumee River. The territory between the two proposed lines was unquestionably of greater economic importance to Ohio than to Michigan; and, besides, at this particular time, there were forcible political reasons for not offending the older state.

An armed collision between the two states became imminent, when President John Quincy Adams took notice of the controversy, and called upon the Attorney-General of the United States for his opinion. The Attorney-General responded that until Congress should give express assent to the change in the Ohio boundary, the territory in dispute must be considered as belonging to Michigan. The position was

an embarrassing one to the President. It was his duty, under the opinion of the Attorney-General, to restrain the proceedings of the Ohio authorities, and to employ for that purpose the military power, if necessary. But this might lose the State of Ohio to the party of which the President was the head; and it was already a great state, and might possibly hold the balance of power in the next Presidential election. He might also displease the States of Indiana and Illinois, both of which were interested adversely to the Michigan claim. Here were three great states, with considerable votes in the electoral college, on one side, and a territory, with no vote at all, on the other.

John Quincy Adams might well say, as he did: "Never in the course of my life have I known a controversy of which all the right was so clear on one side, and all the power so overwhelming on the other; never a case where the temptation was so intense to take the strongest side, and the duty of taking the weakest so thankless."

The consequence was that after the bloodless "war" between the two states for the possession of Toledo, Congress settled the dispute in favor of Ohio, and gave Michigan the territory since known as the upper peninsula. The boundaries as fixed by Congress were rejected by a convention which met at Ann Arbor on September 4, 1836; but they were accepted by the convention of the Jackson Party, which met, also at Ann Arbor, on December 6. The action of this latter convention was considered authoritative by Congress, which admitted Michigan into the Union as a state on January 26, 1837.

Gone are the days when explorer, missionary and trader roamed through Michigan's wild and tangled forests; gone are the days when Pontiac's merciless warriors tortured and scalped; gone are the days when Briton and savage ally vainly strove to turn the tide of destiny; gone are the days when cowardly Proctor fled before Harrison's invaders, and brave Tecumseh perished in courageous action; gone are the days when Michigan's blue battalions hurried southward, to die in desperate conflict on Southern battlefields or to languish in dreary Southern prisons; gone are the days when the flower of Michigan's young manhood, responding to the call of duty, were engulfed in the seething maelstrom of European strife.

The crude teepee, the squalid hut, the rude log cabin, the dim and winding trail, have given way to cozy cottage and stately mansion, to verdant field and smooth, broad highway. The howl of the wolf, the coo of the wood pigeon, the snarl of the panther, have been supplanted by the shriek of the locomotive, the honk of the motor car, the drone of the airplane.

Michigan is now a mighty state in a mighty nation, with a vaster area, a larger population and greater wealth than many an independent sovereign state. Glittering cars from her mammoth automobile plants glide over every highway in the land. Dark ores, ravished from her cavernous mines, go to feed innumerable industries. Huge timbers from her virgin forests are transformed into stately structures. And ever beckoning onward, through the dim vistas of the coming years, are the untrodden heights of new achievement. Who can foretell what still mightier transformations will greet the dawning of Michigan's bicentennial morn?

CIVIL WAR PERIOD CACHETS

This New and Very Interesting Series of Cachets Starts on the 75th Anniversary of the Election of President Lincoln.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION of President Lincoln, on November 6, 1860, was to precipitate the Civil War, or War of the Rebellion. On November 7, 1860, the Legislature of South Carolina called a state convention to consider the propriety of seceding from the Union. This convention met at Charleston on December 17, and on the 20th passed "an ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of South Carolina and other states united with her under the compact entitled the Constitution of the United States of America;" declaring that "the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State ratifying amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and that the union now existing between South Carolina and other states, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." This example was followed by secession acts, similarly phrased, passed by the different Southern States in the following order: Mississippi, January 8; Florida, January 10; Alabama, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Louisiana, January 26; Texas, February 1; Virginia, April 25; Arkansas, May 6; North Carolina, May 20; Tennessee, June 8. The avowed reasons for this course on the parts of the states named were: "The refusal of 15 of the states, for years past, to fulfill their constitutional obligations;" and "the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States whose opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery."

General George B. McClellan, organizer of the famous Army of the Potomac, and Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army from November 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862, was an able organizer and trainer of soldiers. He was a fearless leader, and was greatly beloved by his men. As a candidate for President in 1864, he received, roughly speaking, 1,800,000 of the popular vote against 2,200,000 cast for Lincoln. He was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, and died at Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885.

General Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army, was of the noblest type of manly beauty—tall, broad-shouldered, erect, with a dignity as impressive as that of Washington, yet not so cold; of habits as pure, more warmly religious; with a calm, confident, kindly manner that no disaster could change. The man was moulded for the leadership of a nobler cause than that of a confederacy whose corner-stone was human slavery. Lee was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Virginia, October 12, 1870.

Cachets commemorating the 75th anniversary of the election of President Lincoln, the 50th anniversary of the death of General McClellan and the 65th anniversary of the death of General Lee form a splendid prelude to the regular war cachets, and will appeal to all collectors specializing in covers of historic anniversaries.

WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE

Published Monthly at Erie, Penna.

Eugene C. Laird Editor and Publisher

Subscription Rates:—Single copy, 5¢; three months, 15¢; six months, 25¢; one year, 50¢.

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Display Advertising Rates:—50¢ per inch, single column, per insertion, cash with order only. We have no charge accounts. We accept mint U. S. postage stamps, with full gum, for sums up to 50¢. Larger amounts by money order or bank draft, payable to Eugene C. Laird. The publisher reserves the right to reject any advertising not desired. All advertising is accepted in good faith, but the publisher will not assume any responsibility as to the reliability of any advertiser.

VOL. I ERIE, PA., SEPTEMBER, 1935. No. 9

OUR SOCIETY ADVANCES

 THE OUTLOOK for the American Historical Cover Society is very bright. The expenditures for the month of August exceeded the receipts by only \$9.93. This is a decided gain over previous months. Mr. Israel S. Frank and several other members send in the names of collectors who have expressed a desire to join our Society. This is very encouraging, indeed. The more our members boost our Society, the quicker we will have a surplus of funds in our treasury for sponsoring free cachets for members.

The demand for the first cachet of our Revolutionary War Period series has far exceeded our expectations, and demonstrates the wisdom of acceding to the requests of members for a series of cachets of this nature. We now have several requests for a series of Civil War Period cachets, to be sponsored next year. But we'll do better than that, fans. We'll start that series right now by commemorating, as a prelude to the Civil War, the 75th anniversary of the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, as well as cachets commemorating the deaths of General McClellan and General Lee, the two oppos-

ing commanders during the early months of that great struggle between the North and South.

For several months past we have been urged by many members to sponsor first day covers. Owing to the pressure of other activities, however, this has not been possible up to the present time. But, beginning with the 3-cent stamp commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Michigan State Government, to be issued on November 1, we plan to inaugurate a first-day cover service also.

There seems to be a strong sentiment among members of the Society and the other patrons of our cachet service in favor of establishing a five-year period for the observance of anniversaries of important historical events and the births and deaths of prominent citizens, other than those of the Presidents. Arguments are advanced to show that longer commemorative periods restrict the activities of the average collector by eliminating many a memorable and notable anniversary on account of the longer time limit. All right, fans; have it your own way. The five-year period now stands adopted.

The sentiments and opinions of our members and friends have been a great help. Keep right on telling us what subjects you want sponsored and commemorated—keep right on boosting our membership—keep right on telling all of your collector friends about our beautiful and fascinating cachets and covers—and you'll soon have an organization second to none of its kind in these United States.

In the name of our progressive young Society, we thank you—one and all—for your support, for your help, for your kind words, for your friendship and good-will.

STORY OF JOHN ADAMS

*Told in Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth
of the 2nd President of the United States.*

OHN ADAMS, the 2nd President of the United States, and first President to occupy the White House, was descended from a Puritan family which had emigrated from England in 1640. He was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735, and died at the same city on July 4, 1826, the 50th anniversary of the day he had proclaimed in Congress the independence of the United States, and also on the same day as Thomas Jefferson, who had succeeded him to the office of President. He was buried in a crypt under the First Parish Church at Quincy.

Adams graduated at Harvard in 1755, taught school at Worcester and subsequently adopted the law as a profession, becoming a distinguished jurist. In 1764 he married Abigail Smith, daughter of a Congregational minister, and three sons and two daughters were born to them.

Soon after his marriage he went into politics and advocated the cause of the American Colonies, boldly declaring the Stamp Act void, as Parliament had no right to tax the colonies. The "Boston Tea Party" brought on a crisis, and in the Congress of 1774 Adams was one of the five members from Massachusetts.

He was one of the committee delegated to draft the Declaration of Independence, which was adopted on July 4, 1776, and as a signer of of that document he was proscribed a traitor by the British Government, and a reward of £500 was offered for his apprehension.

He was a Commissioner to France in 1778, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, and was also Minister to Holland. After peace was declared he was sent as first Minister to Great Britain; but was so coldly received that he requested to be recalled.

He was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1788 and again in 1792, and in that capacity cast probably more deciding votes in the Senate than all the Vice-Presidents since.

After Washington had declined a third term came our first partisan contest for President—Adams, Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson and Pinckney being more or less in the field. Adams was chosen by a vote of 71 to 69 for Jefferson. His inauguration occurred at Philadelphia, at which Washington attended. At the election of 1800 (there being no majority in the electoral college), Jefferson was selected by the House of Representatives, and Adams left office without waiting to see his opponent take the chair.

Adams was a Federalist in politics, and a member of the Unitarian Church. He was a cousin of Samuel Adams, also a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In person, he was above medium height, with a stout, well-knit frame, growing corpulent with age; large head, wide and expansive brow; a mild and even humorous eye; general aspect grave and imposing. He delighted in society and conversation, and was a good talker; affections warm, but not particularly demonstrative; anger violent and soon cooled, and without malevolence; impatient of cant and of opposition to his well-established opinions. He was one of the foremost statesmen of the Revolutionary War period.

COMING CACHETS

New and Interesting Historical Anniversary Covers Sponsored by the American Historic Cover Society.

ATTENTION—Prices quoted are for EACH COVER sponsored, and supersede all former prices. No deviation from these prices will be made, except as follows: If any purchaser sends special stamps with which to pay postage on the cachets, 3¢ may be deducted for every cover for which such stamps are sent. If the collector is a **member** in good standing of the **American Historic Cover Society**, such member will be entitled to a discount of 20%, if three or more covers are **ordered at the same time**. Otherwise, the prices quoted under each classification are **positively net**.

Presidential Birth and Death Cachets.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send **10¢ for each cover desired** to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna. This includes all postage and forwarding charges. *Do not send envelopes*, as none of our cachets are hand-stamped.

October 4—Cachet No. 61—Anniversary of the birth of Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th President of the United States. Hayes was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and died at Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893. He served with distinction during the Civil War, attaining the rank of major-general. The result of the Presidential election of 1876 was in doubt for several months, the electoral vote of some of the states being contested. Congress appointed an electoral commission, consisting of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, to decide these contests. Three days before inauguration this commission, by a partisan vote of eight to seven, awarded the electoral votes of the states in dispute to Hayes, seating him by the narrow margin of one electoral vote. Hayes served one term. This cachet will be mailed at Delaware, Ohio, on October 4. Deadline date—September 27.

October 5—Cachet No. 62—**105th** anniversary of the birth of Chester Alan Arthur, 21st President of the United States. Arthur was born at Fairfield, Vermont, October 5, 1830, and died at New York City, November 18, 1886. He became President in 1881, upon the death of President Garfield, and served until succeeded by President Cleveland in 1885. During his term of office Robert T. Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, was Secretary of War. This cachet will be mailed at Fairfield, Vermont, on October 5. Deadline date—September 28.

October 8—Cachet No. 63—Anniversary of the death of Franklin Pierce, 14th President of the United States. Pierce was born at Hillsborough, New Hampshire, November 23, 1804, and died at Concord, New Hampshire, October 8, 1869. He served in the Mexican War, and attained the rank of brigadier-general. He was elected President in 1852 by the electoral votes of all but four of the states, and served one term. During his administration the famous Japanese treaty was signed, opening the ports of Japan to American trade. Pierce was born on Friday, inaugurated on Friday and died on Friday. This cachet will be mailed at Concord, New Hampshire, on October 8. Deadline date—October 1.

October 27—Cachet No. 1—Anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, 26th President of the United States. Roosevelt was born at New York City on October 27, 1858, and died at Oyster Bay, New York, January 6, 1919. He became President upon the death of William McKinley on September 14, 1901, and was elected President in 1904. He was a candidate for President on the Progressive or Bull Moose ticket in 1912, but was defeated, although he received 88 electoral votes. Theodore Roosevelt Day is yearly becoming more and more generally observed. Future generations will come to know the life and worth of this great American better than we. Of Theodore Roosevelt

it has been said: "The Nation Washington created, Jefferson inspired and Lincoln preserved, Roosevelt revitalized. He set youth aflame; he enlarged men's vision, and he made the hearts of his countrymen glow with his own love of life." A just appraisal of Theodore Roosevelt will class him as one of our greatest and most revered Presidents. This cachet will be mailed at New York City on October 27. Deadline date—October 20.

October 30—Cachet No. 34—**200th** anniversary of the birth of John Adams, 2nd President of the United States. Adams was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, October 30, 1735, and died at the same city July 4, 1826, on the same day as Thomas Jefferson, his successor in office. He was elected President in 1796, but was defeated for re-election by Jefferson in 1800. He was so enraged by his defeat that he refused to attend Jefferson's inauguration. War with France seemed imminent during his administration, but it was averted. This cachet will be mailed at Quincy, Massachusetts, October 30. Deadline—October 23.

November 2—Cachet No. 25—**140th** anniversary of the birth of James Knox Polk, 11th President of the United States. Polk was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795, and died at Nashville, Tennessee, June 15, 1849. He was elected President in 1844, and served one term. Trouble with the British Government about the boundary of Oregon was settled during Polk's administration. This cachet will be mailed at Charlotte, the seat of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on November 2. Deadline date—October 26.

November 2—Cachet No. 46—**70th** anniversary of the birth of Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th President of the United States. Harding was born at Corsica, Ohio, November 2, 1865, and died at San Francisco, California, August 2, 1923. He was elected President in 1920, but died before his term expired. During his administration, war with Germany was ended officially, by Congressional resolution, July 2, 1921, although active hostilities had ceased on November 11, 1918. As there is no post office at Corsica, this cachet will be mailed at Mount Gilead, Ohio, the seat of Morrow County, the county in which Corsica is located, on November 2. Deadline date—October 26.

The Stars of the American Flag Cachets.

Note.—Continental Congress, on June 14, 1777, in a resolution adopting a flag for the nation, specified that "the union be 13 stars, representing a new constellation." Webster's Dictionary defines constellation as "a cluster of fixed stars" and also "an assemblage of splendors." In 1818 Congress passed a law providing: "That on the admission of each state into the Union, one star be added to the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th of July next succeeding the date of such admission." This series of cachets was suggested by A. H. C. S. Member No. 13.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send **10¢ for each cover desired** to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna. This includes all postage and forwarding charges. *Do not send envelopes*, as none of our cachets are hand-stamped.

October 31—Cachet No. 68—Anniversary of the entry of Nevada into the Union. Nevada was admitted as a state on October 31, 1864, and is the 36th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Carson City, Nevada, on October 31. Deadline date—October 24.

November 2—Cachet No. 69—Anniversary of the entry of North Dakota into the Union. North Dakota was admitted as a state on November 2, 1889, and is the 39th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Bismarck, North Dakota, on November 2. Deadline—October 26.

November 2—Cachet No. 70—Anniversary of the entry of South Dakota into the Union. South Dakota was admitted as a state on November 2, 1889, and is the 40th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Pierre, South Dakota, on November 2. Deadline date—October 26.

November 8—Cachet No. 71—Anniversary of the entry of Montana into the Union. Montana was admitted as a state on November 8, 1889, and is the 41st Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Helena, Montana, on November 8. Deadline date—November 1.

Revolutionary War Period Cachets.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send **10¢ for each cover desired** to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna. This includes all postage and forwarding charges. *Do not send envelopes*, as none of our cachets are hand-stamped.

October 7—Cachet No. 65—**155th** anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, the second cachet of our Revolutionary War Period series. This mountain range, which crosses the border line between North Carolina and South Carolina, in Gaston and York Counties, has given its name to an important battle of the Revolutionary War, on October 7, 1780. The British in this action were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson, and the Americans by Colonel Campbell, the Americans being the "mountain men" of Georgia and the Carolinas, while the British force was composed partly of regulars and partly of Tory recruits, a most desperate class of men. The engagement took place on an elevation, a spur of the mountain range, and resulted, after an hour's hard fighting, in the total defeat of the British, whose commander was killed. The Americans captured nearly the entire force, the result having an important effect in determining the conclusion of the war in the Southern States. This cachet will be mailed at Kings Mountain, North Carolina, October 7. Deadline—September 30.

Civil War Period Cachets.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send **10¢ for each cover desired** to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna. This includes all postage and forwarding charges. *Do not send envelopes*, as none of our cachets are hand-stamped.

October 12—Cachet No. 66—**65th** anniversary of the death of Robert Edward Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army. Lee was born at Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Virginia, October 12, 1870. He was a son of Light-horse Harry Lee, one of the most daring, vigilant and successful officers of the Revolutionary War, and he married Mary Custis, a great-granddaughter of Martha Custis, the wife of President Washington. Lee served under General Scott in the Mexican War, participating in the Battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras-Churubusco and Chaupultepec. He was a military leader of great ability, and during the early part of the Civil War he defeated Generals McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker. At the Battle of Gettysburg—the high-tide of the Confederacy—however, he suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of General Meade, although the Union Army was so badly crippled that Meade was unable to follow up his victory. Lee was finally compelled to surrender to General Grant at Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865, thus virtually ending the Civil War. This cachet will be mailed at Lexington, Virginia, on October 12. Deadline date—October 5.

October 29—Cachet No. 72—**50th** anniversary of the death of General George Brinton McClellan, Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army from November 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862. McClellan was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826, and died at Orange, New Jersey, October 29, 1885. He served under General Scott in the Mexican War, and was promoted for gallantry at the Battles of Contreras-Churubusco and Chaupultepec. Soon after the first Bull Run disaster to the Union forces he was summoned to Washington and placed in command of the Union Army. He proved to be an able organizer and trainer of soldiers, and created the famous Army of the Potomac. Lacking the aggressive spirit of General Lee, the Confederate commander, he was superseded by General Burnside, and never again ordered to active command. McClellan, however, met and checked the armies of the Confederacy when they were at their best, and his work laid the foundations of ultimate success. He was nominated for President in 1864, on a platform opposing the war; but, while accepting the nomination, he repudiated the platform. This cachet will be mailed at Orange, New Jersey, on October 29. Deadline date—October 22.

November 6—Cachet No. 74—**75th** anniversary of the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. On November 6, 1860, by far the largest vote ever cast at a Presidential election up to that time was given. Lincoln received 1,857,601 votes; Douglas, 1,291,574; Breckinridge,

850,082, and Bell, 646,124. Although Lincoln lacked 930,170 of a majority of the popular vote, the electoral vote told a far different story, being 180 for Lincoln, 72 for Breckinridge, 39 for Bell and only 12 for Douglas. The election of Lincoln was the prelude to the Civil War. The Southern States considered his inaugural address as equivalent to a declaration of war, and hastened preparations for the coming conflict. On December 20, 1860, South Carolina adopted an ordinance seceding from the Union. On April 12, 1861, General Beauregard, commander of the Confederate troops, attacked Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, and the great fratricidal drama between the North and South began. This cachet will be mailed at Washington on November 6. Deadline date—October 30.

First-Day Covers and Cachets.

All of the covers and cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send **10¢ for each cover desired with a single stamp, 15¢ for each pair, or 20¢ for each block of four**, to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna. This includes all postage and forwarding charges. *Do not send envelopes*, as none of our cachets are hand-stamped.

November 1—Cachet No. 73—**100th** anniversary of the establishment of the Michigan State Government. While the State of Michigan was not admitted to the Union until January 26, 1837, owing to a controversy with the State of Ohio over state boundary lines, nevertheless the State Government was organized and placed in operation on November 1, 1835. A special 3-cent postage stamp to commemorate this event is now in preparation, and will be placed on sale at Lansing, Michigan, on November 1. This first-day cover and cachet will be mailed at the city and on the date above specified, and at Washington on the first day the stamp is on sale at that city. Deadline date at our office—**positively Friday, October 25.**

Unclassified Commemorative and Historical Cachets.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send **10¢ for each cover desired** to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna. This includes all postage and forwarding charges. *Do not send envelopes*, as none of cachets are hand-stamped.

October 13—Cachet No. 67—**20th** anniversary of the laying of the corner stone for the Arlington Memorial. The Arlington Memorial Amphitheater, in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, is the Nation's tribute to the memory of American soldiers and sailors. It was authorized by an act of Congress in 1913, and an appropriation of \$750,000 was made for its erection. It is 260 feet long, 236 feet wide and 52½ feet high, and it faces the Potomac River. The corner stone was laid on October 13, 1915, and in this great amphitheater is located the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This immense amphitheater covers 60,000 square feet, and beneath the encircling arcade there are 300 crypts, in which are to be placed the remains of the Nation's distinguished soldiers and sailors. This cachet will be mailed at Arlington, Virginia, on October 13. Deadline date—October 7.

November 2—Cachet No. 46E—**15th** anniversary of the election of Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th President of the United States. By a strange coincidence, Harding's election as President, on November 2, 1920, occurred on his 55th birthday. The election of Harding and Coolidge represented a reaction of public sentiment against the Wilson administration. The vote cast for Harding, Republican, was 16,152,200; for Cox, Democrat, 9,147,353, and for the other three candidates, 1,374,618. Harding received 404 electoral votes, from 37 states, and Cox 127 votes, from 11 states. This cachet will be mailed at Washington on November 2. Deadline date—October 26.

November 4—Cachet No. 58—**40th** anniversary of the death of Eugene Field, American poet and newspaper writer. Field was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on September 2, 1850, and died at Chicago, Illinois, on November 4, 1895. He was prominently connected with the journalistic press of Missouri and Colorado, and was a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago Daily News for several years. His short poem, "Little Boy Blue," is one of the best known of his productions. This cachet will be mailed at Chicago, Illinois, on November 4. Deadline date—October 25.

JOTS AND JABS.

"Received three of your covers so far, and they sure are beautiful."—Mrs. A. Stange, Meriden, Conn.

L. F. McMahon, AHCS No. 7, writes: "I still maintain that your covers are the best of any I receive, and I collect lots of them."

The color scheme adopted for our first Revolutionary War Period cachet represents the buff and blue of the Continental Army uniforms.

"It gives me great pleasure to compliment you on your satisfying covers, which outclass all of the others in my collection."—Robert Gibson.

J. B. Pope, AHCS No. 62, writes: "I have just received all three of the Perry covers, and must say that they are the finest I have ever seen, bar none."

Charles R. Berry, AHCS No. 61, is a most enthusiastic cover fan. He writes: "Received the Perry cachet from Port of Spain, Trinidad, and she sure is a dandy."

Mrs. Eva H. Emery, AHCS No. 63, writes: "Thank you for the beautiful Panama Canal cover. I think it is one of the loveliest in my whole cover collection, which is of quite large proportions."

J. R. Gardner, AHCS No. 87, writes: "I like your covers very much. I have been collecting covers for several years, so know a good cover from a poor one. Yours are beautifully engraved and well executed."

W. E. Chapin, AHCS No. 50, sends a dedication cover of Yellowstone National Airport. Besides the official cachet this cover bears colorful park stickers that help to make this an exceptionally attractive dedication cover.

Ralph A. Casner, of Philadelphia, sends an interesting illustration clipped from a paper of his city. It depicts a view in Independence Hall, showing the Sons of the American Revolution placing a wreath beneath the Liberty Bell on July 8, 1935, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the cracking of the bell, the same event for which the A. H. C. S. sponsored Cachet No. 37.

Collectors who ordered Cachet No. 59, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the birth of Jane Addams, received envelopes franked with the flat bed variety of the Mothers Day stamp. This variety is far more rare than the rotary press stamp. "A study in purple" is what one collector calls this attractive cover, as it is printed in two shades of that color,

RIMMER SEZ:

*A pop'lar gal is like a sponser
uv cachets—she's gotta be sure uv
her dates er there'll be a lot uv
complaints.*

while the stamp shows a still different shade.

Our Cachet Director has a big surprise "up his sleeve" for members of the A. H. C. S. exclusively. It's a free cachet, of course. But don't ask about it, and don't expect it until you get it.

"Since he received the historical cachets which I ordered for him, my grandson has more time for United States History and less time for football. Your covers seem to have inspired him with a greater appreciation of this absorbing study."—Walter M. Saxton.

"That pair of Shenandoah cachets that you sponsored for the last flight of the ill-fated 'Daughter of the Stars' is one of the finest things I have ever seen in historical covers. You did an excellent job. The illustrations are simply great, and the subject is one of extraordinary interest."—James R. Price.

"Having covers from all parts of the globe, if I could not get another one of the late President Warren G. Harding, which you sponsored, I would not take \$25.00 for the copy of this splendid cover I possess. May you prosper in your fine work."—D. E. Drolet, 1220 West 26th Street, Chicago, Ill. Mr. Drolet would like to procure a Normandie cover as sponsored by the Philatelic Department of the French steamship line. Can any of our readers help Mr. Drolet?

I. S. Frank, AHCS No. 71, writes: "I have decided that from this time I will not accept the 20% discount because of my membership in the A. H. C. S. It is my desire that you should deposit the difference in the treasury of the A. H. C. S. Though the sum is small, every little bit helps to further the good work of our Society." This wholly unexpected action on the part of Mr. Frank comes as a delightful surprise. Such loyalty to our organization is very gratifying, and is highly and sincerely appreciated.

LEMLEY CURIO STORE

COVERS, stamps, coins, minerals, beadwork, photos, books, Indian relics, etc. Write your wants and mention Winding Trails Magazine.

VERNON LEMLEY, Northbranch, Kansas