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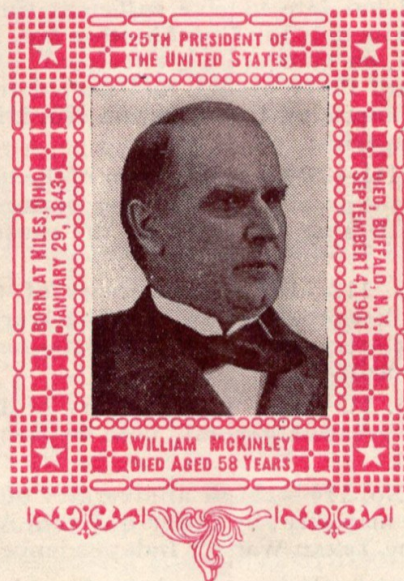
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WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

*To Commemorate Various American Historical and
Biographical Anniversary Dates, and to Explore
the Many Winding Trails of Romantic
American History and Tradition.*



C The narrative of the events and coincidences connected with the exploration of the North American Continent, the birth of the Great Republic of the United States, the Expansion of the Republic, the Tragedy of the Civil War, the Conquest of the West, and the Upbuilding of One of the Mightiest Nations of the Earth, is far more dramatic, far more thrilling and far more fascinating than many of the adventures related in the pages of fiction.

EUGENE C. LAIRD, PUBLISHER

Post Office Box 1043, - - Erie, Pennsylvania

1936

ANNOUNCING THE
First Special Cachet Combination
 Sponsored by the American Historical
 Cover Society for 1936

IT GIVES US GREAT PLEASURE to announce a new system of sponsoring special even anniversary American Historical Cover Society cachets in combinations or groups, and to accept orders for such combinations far in advance of the actual dates on which the cachets are to be sponsored. We have been impelled to adopt this policy by the fact that some of our members and clients have complained that occasionally our cachets are announced too late to give sufficient time in which to place orders. All the cachets included in **Combination No. 1** will be handsomely printed in three colors, on standard 6¾ envelopes, of a design similar to that of the Oliver Hazard Perry cachet, and mailed from appropriate post offices. The subjects comprising **Combination No. 1** include the following 200th and 150th anniversaries:

May 29—Cachet No. 111—**200th** anniversary of the birth of Patrick Henry, considered by many as the greatest of American orators, whose impassioned speeches exerted considerable influence on the cause of American independence.

June 13—Cachet No. 112—**150th** anniversary of the birth of General Winfield Scott, who took a prominent part in the War of 1812; who terminated the Mexican War successfully, and who safe-guarded the first inauguration of President Lincoln.

June 19—Cachet No. 113—**150th** anniversary of the death of General Nathaniel Greene, the greatest general, next to General Washington, of the Revolutionary War.

August 17—Cachet No. 114—**150th** anniversary of the birth of Colonel David Crockett, whose massacre, by order of Santa Anna, after surrender of the Alamo during the Texan War for Independence, is so well known.

Unused covers on which anniversary dates have been printed have no value after the date on which they are sponsored. To accommodate last-minute orders, we have, in the past, been compelled to print an unnecessarily large number of even anniversary covers, and this has helped to create a deficit in the funds in the treasury of our Society. To avoid printing too many covers for Combination No. 1, and yet to assure a sufficient supply of covers, we have adopted the following sliding scale of prices:

Orders for **complete sets** of Combination No. 1 will be accepted up to and including March 1, 1936, at **50¢** for each set of four cachets.

From March 2 to April 1, at **55¢** per set.

From April 2 to May 1, **60¢** per set.

From May 2 to May 22, **75¢** per set.

Orders for single cachets (broken sets), **25¢** per cover.

Kindly forward orders early.

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

Watch for Our Next Cachet Combination!

Winding Trails Magazine

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO COMMEMORATING HISTORIC ANNIVERSARIES

VOL. II—No. 1

ERIE, PA., JANUARY, 1936.

WHOLE No. 13

STORIES FROM HISTORY

Commemorating Anniversaries of Fascinating Interest in American History and Biography.

CHAPTER ONE.

HISTORY is far more fascinating than fiction. Eliminating many of the dry details which, of necessity, must be related to give the reader a complete understanding of the tremendous transformations which take place during the "march of time," a study of the lives of the patriots and and statesmen—the heroes and heroines—who have participated in the momentous events which have placed our country among the foremost nations of the world, leaves one thrilled and inspired. In looking backward across the years that have fled, it seems almost inconceivable that human endurance could have conquered the perils and hardships which our ancestors encountered; and we feel confident that these little stories we have gathered from American history and tradition, to commemorate notable anniversaries, will prove both educational and uplifting.

The Story of Lincoln's Inauguration.—Related in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States on March 4, 1861. The Secessionists of the South were thoroughly aroused by "the election of a man to the high office of President of the United States, whose opinions and purposes were hostile to slavery," and rumors were rife of an attempt to prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

The two months preceding the inauguration of President-elect Lincoln were fraught with great responsibility to General Winfield Scott, then Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, who had removed his headquarters to Washington to assume control of the situation. As March 4 approached, rumors thick and fast filled the air of attempts to resist Mr. Lincoln's taking the oath of office. Great apprehension was felt, and not without reason, for General Scott's daily mail contained letters threatening him and Mr. Lincoln, if the latter should attempt to be inaugurated. Armed invasion from Maryland or Virginia was feared, and General Scott had only about 3,000 men, mostly District of Columbia militia, under his command for the defense of Washington.

The ceremonies of the inauguration, however, passed off without incident. There was no attempt to prevent it, or any show of violence. General Scott rode in front of the President's carriage, with the company of Sappers and Miners from West Point, commanded by Captain James Chatham Duane, of the engineers. During the ceremonies, General Scott, in order to be more free in case of emergency, remained outside the Capitol Square with the batteries. The precautions thus taken were, like all of General Scott's plans, wise, and

possibly saved the city from one of those scenes incident to the French Revolution; and, it may be, saved the country. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the march back to the White House was made, and Mr. Lincoln was President of the United States.

The Story of the Alamo.—Related in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Massacre of the Alamo on March 6, 1836. The Alamo, so named for the grove of cottonwood trees in which the church was located, was originally a Franciscan Mission, which was transformed into a fort at the end of the 18th Century, and became prominent during the Texan War for Independence. It was located near San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, and was oblong in shape, covering about an acre, with walls approximately 10 feet high and nearly a yard in thickness.

Here, on February 23, 1836, Santa Anna, with 4,000 Mexicans, besieged a little force of 140 Texans and men from the United States, commanded by Colonel William B. Travis. The Alamo was bombarded for 24 hours, and several assaults were repulsed. Travis sent for help, but only 32 men reached him, and all of his men suffered greatly from fatigue and want of provisions. On March 6, at daylight, the Mexicans assaulted in force, and were twice driven back with heavy loss. A hand-to-hand fight then ensued, in which, lacking time to reload, the Texans clubbed their rifles and fought desperately, until only six remained alive. These, of whom Colonel David Crockett was one, surrendered under promise of protection; but Santa Anna had them instantly cut to pieces. Colonel James Bowie, ill in bed, was shot after killing a number of his assailants, and Major Evans was shot while trying to fire the magazine. It is said that only three—a woman, a child and a servant—were spared. Then the bodies were collected, mutilated and burned.

The Story of David Crockett.—Related in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of his death at the Massacre of the Alamo on March 6, 1836. David Crockett was born at Limestone, Tennessee, on August 17, 1786, and was slain, at the order of Santa Anna, after the surrender of the Alamo, on March 6, 1836. August 17, 1936, will, therefore, be the 150th anniversary of his birth. He was a good specimen of the unlearned backwoodsman, and was famous for his eccentricities, possessing a rare fund of humor mingled with common sense. He was a great hunter, and served under General Jackson in the war against the Creek Indians. In 1827, and twice afterwards, he was elected to Congress, where his oddities of dress and speech made much sensation. But refined civilization was irksome to him, and he was one of the first Americans to strike for the Independence of Texas. He was one of the defenders of the Alamo, where, with several others, he was butchered by order of Santa Anna after surrender. Crockett's well-known axiom was: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead!"

The Story of Fort Sumter.—Related in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter on April 12-14, 1861. The Southern Confederacy demanded blood in order to "fire the Southern heart." General Beauregard, the commander of the insurgent forces, was ordered to commence hostilities at once, and he sent a peremptory demand to Major Anderson, commandant of

the garrison of Fort Sumter, for the surrender of the fort. The supplies for the garrison of the fort being almost exhausted, Major Anderson replied: "I will evacuate the fort in five days if I do not receive controlling instructions from my Government." Jefferson Davis knew, however, that vessels with supplies were on their way to relieve the fort, and he instructed Beauregard to hasten action. Shortly after 4:00 o'clock on the morning of April 12, 1861, Beauregard informed Anderson that within one hour the Confederate batteries, which partly surrounded the fort, would open fire. The military in Charleston had been ordered to their posts early in the evening of April 11, in preparation for hostilities, and 4,000 men were summoned by telegraph from the surrounding country. As the hand on the dial of destiny pointed to the fateful moment, a fiery shell burst from the broad throat of a mortar on James Island, sped through the sable curtain of the stormy night, and exploded over the parapets of the doomed fort. This was quickly followed by a heavy round shot from a gun on Morris Island, which struck the granite walls of the fort with a terrific impact. Thus opened the first act of the great tragedy of the Civil War, which bathed the country in blood for four long and dreadful years.

Then a terrible tempest of round shot and shell burst upon Fort Sumter. At 7:00 o'clock the great guns of the fort opened fire on the opposing batteries; but it soon became evident that the guns of the fort were powerless to injure the insurgent works. The walls and parapets were shattered by the Confederate fire, the barbette guns were dismounted, and the barracks and quarters of the officers were set ablaze. Surgeon Crawford mounted to the parapet to look for the relief squadron, and saw three Federal vessels endeavoring to reach the fort through the raging storm. Hope for relief stimulated the hearts of the little garrison; but their hopes were vain, as the vessels were unable to reach the fort, and the commanding officer was compelled to abandon the brave defenders to their fate, although he did so with the greatest of reluctance.

All through that dark and stormy day the terrible bombardment was continued, and on the morning of April 13 it was renewed with redoubled vigor. Red-hot shot created havoc with the wooden buildings; the heat became almost unbearable; the fire approached the magazine, and 91 barrels of gunpowder were cast into the sea. Food became exhausted; the last particle of rice had been cooked, and nothing remained but salted pork. A little past noon a shot cut the flagstaff, and Old Glory fell to the ground. Sergeant Peter Hart caught it up immediately, rushed to the ramparts and replanted it. When the flag fell, the insurgents were jubilant, believing it a token of surrender; but they were dismayed when the flag again floated over the ramparts of the fort.

Finding himself unable to prolong the unequal contest, Major Anson arranged a conference with General Beauregard, and on April 15, 1861, the heroic little garrison were placed on board the *Baltic*, and were conveyed to New York. Major Anderson EVACUATED the fort, but did not SURRENDER it. He carried away with him the flag he had defended so gallantly, and four years afterward (then a major-general) he again raised it, tattered and torn, over all that remained

of Fort Sumter—a heap of ruins. Strange as it may seem, no lives were lost on either side during this extraordinary contest; but on April 15 one Union soldier was killed and three were wounded by the premature explosion of a cannon while firing a salute to the United States flag.

The Story of Harper's Ferry.—Told to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the burning of the arsenal at Harper's Ferry on April 18, 1861. Harper's Ferry is best known to the average reader in connection with the attempt of John Brown to incite an insurrection among the Negroes of the Southern States, for the purpose of abolishing slavery. Here was located a large arsenal, foundry for the manufacture of arms and depot for military stores by the United States Government. The place was captured by a small force of insurrectionists, under John Brown, on October 16, 1859, and surrendered to a detachment of United States Marines on the following day. John Brown was captured, tried and convicted of murder and treason, and executed on December 2, 1859. It may be safely said that his execution hastened the downfall of slavery in the United States.

The commanding position of the place, and the great value of the arms and foundries there, made it one of the most important internal military posts of the United States. At the beginning of the Civil War, it was held by Lieutenant Roger Jones and a small company of about 40 men. That the post was in danger of capture by the Secessionists was well known to the Government, but there was no means of re-enforcing it sufficiently; and Lieutenant Jones had received orders that, in case of an attack which could not be resisted effectively, it should be destroyed. The peril came sooner than was anticipated. But the commander was watchful, and he received information on April 17, 1861, that preparations were being made at Winchester for an attack on him in overwhelming force. Orders were sent from Richmond on the morning of April 18 for the seizure of the place, and 3,000 men were expected to move upon it. Owing to the suddenness of the call, however, only about 250 infantry assembled, together with a squad of cavalry and a piece of artillery—a force amply strong for the purpose. About 9:00 o'clock in the evening this force moved swiftly and silently to the attack; but they were unable to surprise the garrison. They were challenged by sentry after sentry, and determined to send a flag of truce to obtain information from the townspeople. But while the flag of truce was on its way, a sudden flash broke forth in the direction of the arsenal, which was followed by others in quick succession, accompanied by explosions like the firing of heavy artillery. The attacking force soon discovered that the arsenal and workshops were blown up and on fire, and the Government troops had retreated across the Potomac. Lieutenant Jones had been prompt, and as thorough as the circumstances permitted. Within three minutes from the time of firing the trains the arsenal and the arms which it contained were all destroyed, and the workshops were all ablaze. But many of the arms were saved by the insurgents after they had extinguished the fire. Their way lit up by the conflagration they had kindled, Lieutenant Jones and his little band fled across the Potomac bridge, pursued by a threatening mob, and pushing on through the night, arrived, weary and foot-

sore, at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, the next afternoon. Lieutenant Jones's faithfulness, and his success, won him commendation and a captaincy.

Story of the Norfolk Navy Yard.—Related in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the destruction of the Norfolk (or Gosport) Navy Yard on April 20, 1861. This immense navy yard was located at Gosport, on the Elizabeth River, opposite Norfolk, Virginia, eight miles from the Harbor of Hampton Rhodes, which was considered the most desirable place south of New York for naval purposes. At the beginning of April, 1861, the Portsmouth Naval Station and the Norfolk Navy Yard were in command of Commodore C. S. McCauley. They contained vast maritime and military stores, and within their confines were located the most extensive and complete group of shops, foundries, mills, shipyards and docks in the country, including an immense dry-dock of granite, built at enormous cost and capable of holding the largest vessel. Lying at the navy yard, at the little town of Gosport, a suburb of Portsmouth, were 12 vessels of war of various sizes, from the four-deck Pennsylvania, of 120 guns, the largest vessel then afloat, to the Dolphin, of four guns. Most of them were of large size, and but one was unfit for service. Among them were the sloop-of-war Cumberland and the steam frigate Merrimac, both of which were destined to play a stirring part in the coming war.

In addition to these war vessels, more than 2,000 pieces of heavy ordnance, 300 of which were Dahlgren guns, were stored at the navy yard, and also an immense quantity of small arms and ammunition, while at old Fort Norfolk, used as a magazine, there were 300,000 pounds of gunpowder, and a vast quantity of solid shot and loaded shells. The ships, docks, shops, mills, stores, arms and ammunition at the Norfolk Navy Yard and vicinity were valued, at a conservative estimate, at more than \$35,000,000. The place was practically without protection, and there were not enough seamen at the yards to man a single ship. Owing to the hesitating policy of the Government, and the audacity of the insurgents, this great prize was taken by the Secessionists without the sacrifice of a drop of blood.

Many of the officers under the command of Commodore McCauley were Southerners, sympathizing with the Secession movement, and secretly planning to resign their commissions and espouse the cause of the South. At last the Government awakened to the peril of the situation, and took the action which should have been taken many weeks before—but too late! Orders were sent from Washington to McCauley to load the Merrimac, Dolphin and Germantown with the most valuable ordnance and other public property, and to prepare to remove them to a place of safety. On April 17 the Merrimac was in readiness; but, persuaded by his disloyal officers, McCauley delayed her departure. On the morning of April 18 most of the officers from the Southern States resigned their commissions, and General Talferro arrived at Norfolk to take command of the insurgent forces there. Then Commodore McCauley's eyes were opened. But they were opened only to see his imminent peril and utter helplessness—to see that he could not save, but only destroy. He ordered all the guns spiked; but this order was only partially executed, and merely a few of them were permanently injured. He (*Continued on page 13*)

Winding Trails Magazine

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Eugene C. Laird Editor and Publisher

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VOL. II ERIE, PA., JANUARY, 1936. No. 1

OUR "NEW DEAL" FEES

WHEN we established the fees charged for the cachets sponsored by the American Historical Cover Society, it was in anticipation that the membership—realizing the exceptional merit and beauty of the cachets sponsored by the Society—would co-operate in boosting both the Society and the demand for the fascinating cachets it sponsored. In this expectation we have been grievously disappointed. Our members and clients have apparently failed to realize the large amount of work and expense involved in the production of the superior quality of cachets sponsored by the Society, and the result has been that there now exists a discouraging deficit in the treasury of our Society, as well as a lack of funds for sponsoring free cachets and for propaganda work in increasing the membership of the Society.

To such a size has this deficit grown that we are now confronted by the problem of slightly increasing our fees, in an effort to eliminate future deficits, or of discontinuing our cachet service entirely. Inasmuch as we have placed in the collections of our members and clients some valuable cachets, which will, in a very short time, be classed

among the rarities of the cachet and cover collecting world, we are loth to abandon the field altogether. We will cite just one instance of the exceptionally valuable cachets that we have sponsored for our members and clients: On August 23, 1935, just seven of our cachets commemorating the 150th anniversary of the birth and the 116th anniversary of the death of Oliver Hazard Perry—hero of the Battle of Lake Erie—franked by a 24-cent Trinidad stamp of the King George Silver Jubilee issue, were mailed at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad, the place where Perry died. Compare the rarity and the double anniversary interest of these seven covers with the hundreds of thousands of the first-day covers of the National Parks stamps—and then draw your own conclusions.

We believe that our members and clients would prefer to pay slightly higher fees rather than have our service discontinued. Therefore, the new rates specified under the various classifications will apply to all cacheted envelopes and American Historical Anniversary Stamps listed in this issue. Even our new fees, however, are no higher than those charged by some sponsors of widely advertised cachets of perhaps inferior quality and much less interest and value.

Our new American Historical Anniversary Stamps will be sold in complete sheets of eight different varieties at 15 cents per sheet, and those cachet and cover collectors who desire to sponsor their own covers will be enabled to do so at approximately our old rates—or it may be at a slightly less cost—by using these stamps.

Society members exclusively are now entitled to a 10% discount, as specified elsewhere, instead of our former 20% discount.

Let's have a "NEW DEAL!"

ANNIVERSARY CACHETS

Coming Historical Anniversary Cachets to be Sponsored by the American Historical Cover Society.

NEW PRICES.—The following is a schedule of the new prices that has been adopted by the AMERICAN HISTORICAL COVER SOCIETY, and supersedes all former quotations: For a single cachet the price is now **15¢**; three cachets for **40¢**; five cachets for **60¢**; or eight cachets for **85¢**. These prices are for cachets ordered at one time, and may consist of one kind or may be assorted as desired, but do not apply to back numbers. Members of the Society exclusively may deduct **10%** from the above prices. Clients, whether members or not, who send special stamps for their cachets, may deduct **3¢** for each cover for which return postage has been sent. Otherwise, these prices are net, and payable in advance.

Presidential Birth and Death Cachets.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send remittance for number of covers desired, **at new rates**, 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 cacheted envelopes are hand-stamped.

February 3—Cachet No. 95D—Anniversary of the death of Woodrow Wilson, 28th President of the United States. (See December issue.)

February 9—Cachet No. 8B—Anniversary of the birth of William Henry Harrison, 9th President of the United States. (See December issue.)

February 12—Cachet No. 9B—Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States. Lincoln was born in Hardin (now Larue) County (of which Hodgenville is the seat), Kentucky, February 12, 1809, and died at Washington, April 15, 1865, as the result of a bullet wound inflicted by John Wilkes Booth on the evening of April 14. In the 1860 election Abraham Lincoln received 180 electoral and 1,866,352 popular votes; Stephen A. Douglas, 12 electoral and 1,375,157 popular votes; J. C. Breckinridge, 72 electoral and 845,763 popular votes; John Bell, 39 electoral and 589,581 popular votes. In the 1864 election Abraham Lincoln received 212 electoral and 2,216,067 popular votes; George B. McClellan, 21 electoral and 1,808,725 popular votes. The 80 electoral votes of the Confederate States and 1 vote of Nevada were not cast. This cachet will be mailed at Hodgenville, Kentucky, on February 12. Deadline date—February 5.

February 22—Cachet No. 10B—Anniversary of the birth of George Washington, 1st President of the United States. Washington was born at Wakefield, Virginia, February 22, 1732, and died at Mount Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1799. On January 7, 1789, the United States held the first general election under the Federal Constitution. There was little popular voting, as the State Legislatures in 10 states designated the Presidential Electors. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. In the 1789 election George Washington received 69 electoral votes; John Adams, 34; John Jay, 9; R. H. Harrison and John Rutledge, 6 each; John Hancock, 4; George Clinton, 3; Samuel Huntington and John Milton, 2 each; James Armstrong, Benjamin Lincoln and Edward Telfair, 1 each. Votes not cast—Virginia and Maryland, 2 each. In the 1792 election George Washington received 132 electoral votes; John Adams, 77; George Clinton, 50; Thomas Jefferson, 4; Aaron Burr, 1. Votes not cast—Maryland, 2; Vermont, 1. No returns of the popular vote was kept with any accuracy prior to 1824. During the earlier elections, the majority of the states chose the Presidential Electors by their State Legislatures, and not by popular vote. This cachet will be mailed at Wakefield, Virginia, on February 22. Deadline date—February 15.

February 23—Cachet No. 39D—Anniversary of the death of John Quincy Adams, 6th President of the United States. Adams was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, July 11, 1767, and died at Washington on February 23, 1848. In the election of 1824 Andrew Jackson received 99 electoral and 155,872 popu-

lar votes; John Quincy Adams, 84 electoral and 105,321 popular votes; Henry Clay, 37 electoral and 46,587 popular votes; William H. Crawford, 41 electoral and 44,282 popular votes. There being no choice for President, the election devolved upon the House of Representatives, a choice being made on the first ballot, Adams receiving the vote of 13 states, Jackson 7 states, and Crawford 4 states. This cachet will be mailed at Washington on February 23. Deadline date—February 16.

March 8—Cachet No. 96D—Anniversary of the death of Millard Fillmore, 13th President of the United States. Fillmore was born in Locke (now Summerhill) Township, Cayuga County, New York, January 7, 1809, and died at Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1874. The exact site of his birthplace was discovered in 1931, and the State of New York placed a historic marker on the spot. Fillmore became President upon the death of Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850, and served the remainder of his term. This cachet will be mailed at Buffalo, New York, on March 8. Deadline date—March 1.

March 8—Cachet No. 51D—Anniversary of the death of William Howard Taft, 27th President of the United States. Taft was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857, and died at Washington, March 8, 1930. In the election of 1908 William H. Taft received 321 electoral and 7,678,908 popular votes; William J. Bryan, 162 electoral and 6,409,104 popular votes; Eugene V. Debs, 420,793 popular votes; Eugene W. Chafin, 253,840 popular votes; Thomas L. Hisgen, 82,872 popular votes; Thomas E. Watson, 29,100 popular votes; August Gillhaus, 13,825 popular votes. This cachet will be mailed at Washington on March 8. Deadline date—March 1.

March 13—Cachet No. 48D—**35th** anniversary of the death of Benjamin Harrison, 23rd President of the United States. Harrison was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833, and died at Indianapolis, Indiana, March 13, 1901. In the election of 1888 Grover Cleveland received 168 electoral and 5,538,233 popular votes; Benjamin Harrison, 233 electoral and 5,440,216 popular votes; Clinton B. Fisk, 249,907 popular votes; Alson J. Streeter, 148,105 popular votes; R. H. Cowdry, 2,808 popular votes; James L. Curtis, 1,591 popular votes. This cachet will be mailed at Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 13. Deadline date—March 6.

March 15—Cachet No. 11B—Anniversary of the birth of Andrew Jackson, 7th President of the United States. Jackson was born in the Waxhaw pioneer settlement, on the North Carolina-South Carolina line, on March 15, 1767, and died at The Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845. In the election of 1828, Andrew Jackson received 178 electoral and 647,231 popular votes; John Quincy Adams, 83 electoral and 509,097 popular votes. In the election of 1832 Andrew Jackson received 219 electoral and 687,502 popular votes; Henry Clay, 49 electoral and 530,189 popular votes; John Floyd 11 and William Wirt 7 electoral votes, their combined popular vote being 33,108. Votes not cast—Maryland, 2. This cachet will be mailed at Waxhaw, North Carolina, on March 15. Deadline—March 8.

March 16—Cachet No. 12B—**185th** anniversary of the birth of James Madison, 4th President of the United States. Madison was born at Port Conway, King George County (of which King George is the seat), Virginia, March 16, 1751, and died at Montpelier, Virginia, June 28, 1836. In the election of 1808 James Madison received 122 electoral votes; Charles C. Pinckney, 47; George Clinton, 6. Vote not cast—Kentucky, 1. In the 1812 election James Madison received 128 electoral votes; DeWitt Clinton, 89. Vote not cast—Ohio 1. This cachet will be mailed at King George, Virginia, on March 16. Deadline date—March 9.

The Stars of the American Flag Cachets.

All of the cachets in this classification are handsomely printed in three colors. Send remittance for number of covers desired, **at new rates**, 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.

February 6—Cachet No. 101—Anniversary of the entry of Massachusetts into the Union. (See December issue).

February 14—Cachet No. 102—Anniversary of the entry of Oregon into the Union. Oregon was admitted as a state on February 14, 1859,

and is the 33rd Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Salem, Oregon, on February 14. Deadline date—February 7.

February 14—Cachet No. 103—Anniversary of the entry of Arizona into the Union. Arizona was admitted as a state on February 14, 1912, and is the 48th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Phoenix, Arizona, on February 14. Deadline date—February 7.

February 19—Cachet No. 104—Anniversary of the entry of Ohio into the Union. Ohio was admitted as a state on February 19, 1803, and is the 17th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Columbus, Ohio, on February 19. Deadline date—February 12.

March 1—Cachet No. 105—Anniversary of the entry of Nebraska into the Union. Nebraska was admitted as a state on March 1, 1867, and is the 37th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Lincoln, Nebraska, on March 1. Deadline date—February 23.

March 3—Cachet No. 106—Anniversary of the entry of Florida into the Union. Florida was admitted as a state on March 3, 1845, and is the 27th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Tallahassee, Florida, on March 3. Deadline date—February 25.

March 4—Cachet No. 107—**145th** anniversary of the entry of Vermont into the Union. Vermont was admitted as a state on March 4, 1791, and is the 14th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Montpelier, Vermont, on March 4. Deadline date—February 26.

March 15—Cachet No. 108—Anniversary of the entry of Maine into the Union. Maine was admitted as a state on March 15, 1820, and is the 23rd Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Augusta, Maine, on March 15. Deadline date—March 8.

April 8—Cachet No. 109—Anniversary of the entry of Louisiana into the Union. Louisiana was admitted as a state on April 8, 1812, and is the 18th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on April 8. Deadline Date—April 1.

April 28—Cachet No. 110—Anniversary of the entry of Maryland into the Union. Maryland ratified the Constitution on April 28, 1788, and is the 7th Star of the Flag. This cachet will be mailed at Annapolis, Maryland, on April 28. Deadline date—April 21.

This Month's FREE Cachet.

The word CACHET (pronounced *ka-shay*) is a French word, meaning "a seal." This month's free cachet will be in the form of one of our new **American Historical Anniversary Stamps**, and will be sponsored from the funds of the American Historical Cover Society. This cachet will be applied free of cost on *self-addressed and stamped covers* delivered to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna., not later than the deadline date named below; provided, however, that one cent (1¢) for **each cover** is sent to pay the forwarding cost. Members of the American Historical Cover Society may send as many as five covers, but collectors who are not affiliated with the Society are limited to two covers each. **Caution.**—Send only regular 6½ envelopes, leaving them unsealed. Cachets for which 1¢ forwarding fees are *not sent will be mailed at the Erie post office*. Unstamped envelopes are respectfully declined. Do not send covers on which there is postage due.

March 6—Cachet No. S-2—**100th** anniversary of the massacre of the defenders of the Alamo on March 6, 1836. On February 23, 4,000 Mexicans, led by General Santa Anna, attacked the Alamo, a fort near San Antonio, Texas, defended by a small band of about 180 Texans. After a desperate defense, in which the Mexicans suffered severely, the garrison surrendered, under assurance of protection. The survivors, however, only about six in number, were massacred immediately. This cachet will be mailed at San Antonio, Texas, on March 6. Deadline date at our office—positively February 25.

ANNIVERSARY STAMPS

American Historical Anniversary Stamps Are Issued to Enable Collectors to Sponsor Their Own Covers.

 THESE historical anniversary stamps are handsomely printed in different color combinations, and they are perforated, but are not gummed on the back. They will be sold only in unbroken sheets of eight different varieties, at 15¢ per sheet. Members of the Society exclusively may deduct 10% on orders for not less than three sheets at any one time. Attach one of these stamps to the left end of a self-addressed and stamped envelope, and forward it to the postmaster at the post office from which a postmark and cancellation is desired, sending in a sealed envelope on which first-class postage has been affixed. If collectors desire to have covers cacheted with these stamps sponsored from our headquarters, we will do so; provided, however, that the anniversary stamps are ordered in complete sheets of eight different varieties. Send eight self-addressed and stamped envelopes for each sheet ordered, with postage fully prepaid, to Eugene C. Laird, Cachet Director, Box 1043, Erie, Penna., accompanied by 40¢ to defray the cost of the anniversary stamps, handling and forwarding. *We positively cannot accept orders for covers sponsored with these anniversary stamps in any other manner.*

Sheet B—American Historical Anniversary Stamps.

Stamp No. B-3—Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as 16th President of the United States on March 4, 1861. This stamp shows a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and cacheted covers should be postmarked at Washington on March 4.

Stamp No. B-4—Issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of David Crockett at the massacre of the Alamo on March 6, 1836. This stamp shows a portrait of David Crockett, and covers should be postmarked at San Antonio, Texas, on March 6.

Stamp No. B-5—Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederates under General Beauregard on April 12-13, 1861. This stamp shows a view of Fort Sumter during the bombardment, and covers should be postmarked at Moultrieville (the post office for Fort Sumter), South Carolina, on April 12-13.

Stamp No. B-6—Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederates under General Beauregard on April 12-13, 1861. This stamp shows a section of the Confederate batteries during the bombardment, and covers should be postmarked at Moultrieville (the post office for Fort Sumter), South Carolina, on April 12-13.

Stamp No. B-7—Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the burning of the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry by the Federal troops on April 18, 1861. This stamp shows a view of the burning of the arsenal, and covers should be postmarked at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, on April 18.

Stamp No. B-8—Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federal troops on April 20, 1861. This stamp shows a view of the burning of the four-deck, 120 gun warship *Pennsylvania*, then largest vessel afloat, and covers should be postmarked at Norfolk, Virginia, on April 20.

Stamp No. B-9—Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the burning of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the Federal troops on April 20, 1861. This stamp shows a view of the burning of some of the buildings in the navy yard, and covers should be postmarked at Norfolk, Virginia, on April 20.

Stamp No. B-10—Issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, which assured the independence of Texas, on April 21, 1836. This stamp shows a portrait of General Sam Houston, under whose superb leadership the battle was won, and covers should be postmarked at Houston, Texas, on April 21.

Sheet B of our American Historical Anniversary Stamps will be ready for delivery on or before February 20. Please place your orders well in advance, so a sufficient supply may be available. You will note that this sheet contains two stamps each for the Fort Sumter and Norfolk Navy Yard anniversaries, a feature not feasible where envelopes are cacheted. One cover is entirely inadequate for some anniversaries.

(Continued from page 7) ordered all of the warships stationed at the navy yard scuttled, except the Cumberland.

Meanwhile, steps were taken at Washington to supersede McCauley, and Captain Paulding was immediately dispatched to Portsmouth, in the powerful steam frigate Pawnee, with 100 marines and 250 Massachusetts volunteers. But Captain Paulding reached Portsmouth only in time to see the scuttled ships sinking into the water, and to witness McCauley's helpless condition before the overwhelming force of insurgents. Paulding decided to complete the work of destruction which McCauley had begun. Trunions were knocked off the guns, the dry-dock was mined, combustibles were scattered through the scuttled ships, the ship-yards and barracks, and trains were laid through them, so they might all be fired at once. It was 1:00 o'clock in the morning of April 20, 1861, before all was in readiness, when all the force, except a small detail left to light the trains, went on board the Pawnee and Cumberland. At 4:00 o'clock the Pawnee took the Cumberland in tow and stood down the harbor; and at 4:30 a rocket from the Pawnee gave the signal to fire the trains. In a few minutes the Norfolk Navy Yards were all ablaze. The conflagration was an awful sight, and its terrific splendor lit up the country for miles around. The burning of the great four-decker Pennsylvania was, in itself, a spectacle of destructive grandeur. The roar of the flames as they devoured the work of years was enhanced by the solemn booming of her great guns, as the fire reached them, at brief intervals.

But the work of destruction seemed far greater than it really was. The dry-dock, buildings, tools and munitions were but little injured; immense stores of gunpowder were taken from Fort Norfolk without resistance; the Plymouth and Merrimac were raised and reconditioned, and afterward served in the Confederate navy. But the real significance of the capture of the Norfolk Navy Yard by the insurgents was the immense quantity of heavy ordnance lost by the Government and gained by the Secessionists, which virtually amounted to the disarming of one side and the arming of the other.

The Story of the Battle of San Jacinto.—Related in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto, which was fought between 1,800 Mexicans, under General Santa Anna, and 700 Texans, led by General Sam Houston, near San Jacinto Bay, Texas, on April 21, 1836. Nearly 700 Mexicans and nine Texans were slain, and Santa Anna was captured in flight. Edward C. Lester says:

"The night which preceded the bloody slaughter of San Jacinto rolled away, and brightly broke forth the morning of the last day of Texan servitude. Before the first gray lines shot up the east three strange taps of a drum were heard in the camp, and 700 soldiers sprang to their feet as one man. The camp was busy with the soldier-hum of preparation; but in the midst of it all Houston slept on calmly. The soldiers had eaten the last meal they were to eat till they had won their independence. They were under arms, and ready for the struggle.

"At last the sun came up over the prairie without a cloud. It shone full and clear on the face of the Texan commander, and it waked him to battle. He sprang to his feet, and his face was calm;

and for the first time in many weeks every shade of trouble had moved from his brow."

Then followed several hours of preparation. The Mexican force consisted of 1,800—400 to the east, under General Almonte, and 1,400, under Santa Anna's immediate command, to the west and southwest. On the west of the two armies was the road leading to Vince's Bridge, over the Buffalo, which offered the only means of retreat for either army. Houston was on the north of Santa Anna, with 700 men. He had two brass cannon and 60 horsemen, who were commanded by Colonel Lamar. At 9:00 o'clock every man was waiting for the charge. The two 6-pounders opened a well-directed fire of grape and cannister, and Houston ordered the charge, sounding out the war-cry, "REMEMBER THE ALAMO!" These magic words struck the ears of the soldiers, and were repeated by the army in a wild scream, which sent terror and dismay through the Mexicans.

The Mexican army, drawn up in perfect order, sent a storm of bullets flying over the Texans when they were within 60 paces. They fired too high; but several balls struck Houston's horse, and one ball shattered the general's ankle. The Battle of San Jacinto lasted only 20 minutes. It was but a rout and a pursuit, and many of the Texans flung aside their guns, and continued the slaughter with sword and dagger. Although Houston's wound was bleeding profusely, and his dying horse could scarcely stagger on, he followed the tide of battle as it rolled over the field. The Mexican army had now been driven from their position, and Houston saw that the battle was won. He gave orders to stop the carnage, if the enemy would surrender. But he had given the Alamo for their war-cry, and the phantoms of brave men massacred at Goliad and the Alamo flitted through the smoke of battle, and the uplifted hand of vengeance and retribution could not be stayed. *(To be continued.)*

JOTS AND JABS

"Received my Star of the West cover, cacheted with a Historical Anniversary Stamp, and think it a fine idea. It makes the cover more valuable to me. Keep up the stamps."—Helen Brown, AHCS 57.

We take this opportunity to thank the members and friends of the A. H. C. S. who have remembered the Cachet Director with Christmas Greetings. One of them was in the form of a hand-drawn cachet, expertly done in colors and post-marked at Christmas, Florida, from our good friend and fellow-member, Mr. M. W. Kronenberger, who is a most ardent cover fan. Mr. Kronenberger is also the live-wire secretary of the Fort Hamilton Philatelic Society, of Hamilton, Ohio, and is well versed in his "philatelics."

"Having read a criticism of cacheted covers by a writer in a Western philatelic publication, which condemns them severely from an investment standpoint, I wish to say that, in my opinion, his criti-

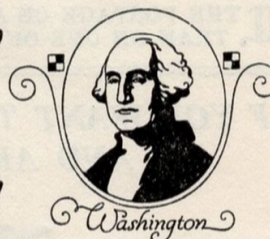
cism has gone to extremes. I will admit that as a financial investment the majority of cachets cannot be classed as such. But why put a wet blanket on the hobby? I have some 4,000 different covers, and among the lot are quite a num-

RIMMER SEZ:

*I hope t' liv t' see th' day when
a cachet is ishued commemoratin'
th' Battle uv Contrañt Bridge.*

ber that have a real value, while many of the others have not; but, on the other hand, they are fascinating. The same, to some degree, may be said of stamps, of which I have about 15,000 different varieties, and some of these I have just bought for half their value. So, regardless of what hobby you mention, you will find the same thing presenting itself.

Complete Set of Superb Unused Presidential Covers Now Available!



WE NOW HAVE AVAILABLE, in complete sets of **31 unused covers, the cachets of all of the Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt.** These covers are the same as those sponsored on various Presidential anniversaries during the past year. All of them are of uniform three-color design, on standard size $6\frac{3}{4}$ envelopes, and each cachet includes a brief sketch of the President's life.

U. Price for the complete set of 31 covers, **\$1.15**, postpaid. Price per cover for less than a complete set, **5¢** each, plus postage. Special rates on quantities of six or more of one kind.

EUGENE C. LAIRD, Box 1043, Erie, Penna.

Coming back to the subject of cachets, we will all have to admit that great improvement could be made in printing the majority of cachets. There are, however, some cachets put out to-day that are a credit to those who sponsor them, as well as to the hobby, and I do feel that a cachet of historical, air or special events, should be handled by some one who can do justice to the occasion. In this way the hobby will receive its due credit, and more people will be interested. In conclusion, I wish to say that any one who invests his money in cachets with the idea of doubling the investment in a very short time is simply out of luck, unless he (or she) can run across some very good buys, such as the Graf Zeppelin flights and some others."—Hollister M. J. Ruch, AHCS No. 3.

U. By using **American Historical Anniversary Stamps** and our form letters to postmasters you will find cacheting your own covers is easy, fascinating and interesting.

interested in any hobby directly, will take more interest in a collection of cacheted covers than any type of a collection dealing with philately. Try it if you don't believe it. Now, an investment means a purchase of something with an idea of profit being derived therefrom. If a person builds a collection for a small sum of money—and it can be and is done—and gets the enjoyment of showing the same, and has his interest and spare time absorbed, that person has made a better investment than would be possible, for his personal welfare, than in any other line of philately. Besides, a cacheted cover is more educational on the face than any other type of collection, as so few of us go back and dig up or bother to read the story behind a stamp, whereas we all read and admire an attractive cacheted cover. Due to the above reasons, it is my belief that cacheted covers will always be a popular hobby."—I. M. Blue.

"Cacheted covers, naval covers, any kind of covers, are a poor financial investment. As an investment in new friends, interest, history, the sheer joy of collecting, and time well spent, they are a priceless investment; and that is what counts in any hobby. The person who always has the financial returns in mind is not a true collector, and 98 times out of every 100 there is no financial return in any hobby."—D. C. Bartley, President of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society.

"What is the real pleasure derived from any collection? Acquiring the material? That is a pleasure, but not the greatest. Selling the collection? Decidedly not. I believe the greatest pleasure is in showing your collection to your friends. A person of everyday life, not

C 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.

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.