

### Commemoratives, Pictorials, Air Mails

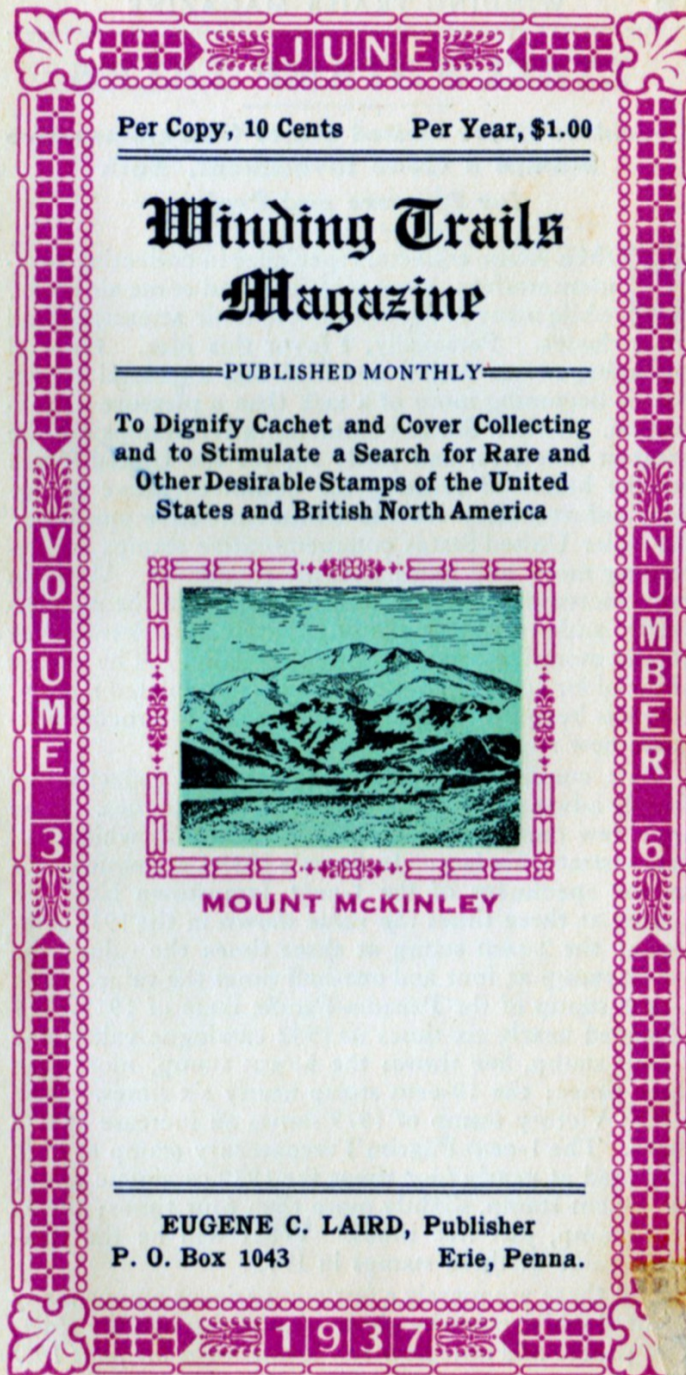
Here are a few beautiful, attractive and inexpensive sets for those who collect stamps for pleasure and recreation rather than for profit:

- Congo, 1915**—5c, 10c, 15c, 25c—4 mint varieties in two colors, catalogue 18c.....\$ .10
- Danzig, 1922-23**—Air Mail—40p, 60p, 1m, 2m, 5m, 10m, 20m, 25m, 50m, 100m, 250m, 500m—12 mint varieties, catalogue 41c..... .20
- Ecuador, 1881**—1c, 2c, 10c, 20c, 50c—5 mint varieties, catalogue 15c..... .10
- Iceland, 1920-25**—1a, 7a, 10a, 20a, 20a, 35a, 50a—7 canceled varieties in one and two colors, catalogue 27c..... .15
- Iceland, 1930**—Parliament Millenary issue—3a, 5a, 7a, 10a, 15a regular, and 10a air mail—6 mint varieties, two colors, catalogue 36c.... .25
- Italy, 1926**—St. Francis of Assisi issue—20c, 30c, 40c, 60c, 1.25l—5 used, catalogue 14c... .8
- Liberia, 1919**—Triangular Registration—10c, 10c, 10c, 10c—5 mint, two colors, cat. 50c .25
- Liberia, 1923**—1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 10c—5 canceled varieties of two-color stamps, catalogue 17c... .10
- Liberia, 1924**—Rectangular Registration—10c, 10c, 10c, 10c—5 used, two colors, cat. 30c. .15
- Newfoundland, 1923-24**—1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 10c—6 canceled varieties, catalogue 25c..... .15
- North Ingermanland, 1920**—10p, 30p, 50p, 60p—4 mint varieties, two colors, catalogue 16c... .10
- Nyassa, 1924**—Triangular Postage Due—½c, 1c, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 20c, 50c—a complete mint set of 9, catalogue 45c..... .25
- Persia, 1920**—Air Mail—1c, 2c, 3c, 4c—4 mint varieties, two colors, catalogue 16c..... .10
- Philippine Islands, 1926**—Palace of the Legislature issue—2c, 4c, 16c, 18c, 20c, 24c—6 mint varieties, two colors, catalogue \$3.15.....2.50

**ETHEL J. LAIRD**

2715 Elmwood Avenue, Erie, Penna.

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**JUNE**

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## Winding Trails Magazine

—PUBLISHED MONTHLY—

To Dignify Cachet and Cover Collecting  
and to Stimulate a Search for Rare and  
Other Desirable Stamps of the United  
States and British North America



**MOUNT MCKINLEY**

**VOLUME 3**

**NUMBER 6**

**1937**

**EUGENE C. LAIRD, Publisher**  
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## ETHEL'S STAMP TALKS

**Considers Older United States Commemorative Stamps a Good Investment, Both for Pleasure and Profit.**

**S**OME stamp collectors specialize in collecting commemoratives, some pictorials and some air mails, while many collectors devote their attention to all three classes. Personally, I favor this idea. General collecting covers such a vast field that a general collection is becoming more of a task than a pleasure or recreation. United States commemorative stamps are the greatest favorites, and justly so, for the United States has the honor of creating the commemorative stamp. But, unfortunately for the commemorative specialist, the older United States commemorative stamps are becoming more and more difficult to obtain. With an ever-increasing number of new collectors being constantly added to the ranks of philately, the demand for commemorative stamps is growing daily. The stocks of the older commemoratives are being depleted rapidly, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to procure adequate new supplies.

This condition is certain to become reflected by sharply advanced quotations in future catalogues. Here are a few comparative catalogue quotations which will demonstrate this fact: In Scott's 1937 Catalogue single unused specimens of the 1-cent Jamestown issue are quoted at three times the value shown in the 1932 catalogue; the 2-cent stamp at three times the value; the 5-cent stamp at four and one-half times the value. The 1-cent stamp of the Panama-Pacific issue of 1912-1913 advanced nearly six times its 1932 catalogue value; the 2-cent stamp, five times; the 5-cent stamp, more than three times; the 10-cent stamp nearly six times. The 3-cent Victory stamp of 1919 shows an increase of five times. The 1-cent Pilgrim Tercentenary stamp of 1920 is quoted at nearly four times the 1932 catalogue value; the 2-cent stamp, slightly more than four times; the 5-cent stamp, just five times. What will be the catalogue value of these stamps in 1942?

And these are merely a few comparisons among many hundred which could be given. Look through the philatelic papers and note how sel- (Continued on page 103)

## Winding Trails Magazine

A Journal for Collectors, Hunters, Dealers.

VOL. III, No. 6

JUNE, 1937.

WHOLE NO. 22

## HOBBIES AND HUNTERS

Shifting Scenes Along the Winding Trails of Stamp, Coin and Book Collecting.

### CHAPTER ONE.

**I**N THIS issue a new series of stories supersedes our stories of "Historic America." The intense interest created by the organization of *The Stamp Hunters of America* has brought many requests that the activities of the stamp hunters be enlarged to include the search for rare and valuable coins and books, as well as stamps. The use of coins as a medium of exchange, and the publication of books, began at a far earlier period than the use of postage stamps, and therefore it will be necessary, for the present at least, to restrict the scope of these stories to subjects which more particularly interest readers in the United States and British North America. The inclusion of these two new activities will require a far longer period in which to educate and instruct the average hunter as to the actual value of the stamps, coins and books discovered, but at the same time it will add a new incentive to explore old desks, bureaus, trunks, attics, basements, barns and waste paper, and will undoubtedly result in the discovery and preservation of many articles of great value to collectors and dealers which otherwise would become lost or destroyed.

The early American colonists were seriously inconvenienced by the lack of a circulating medium of standard value. For several years Virginia used tobacco for that purpose, and gunpowder, bullets, wampum, furs, wheat, rye, corn, barley and even whiskey were employed by the colonists. To relieve this situation, a mint was opened in Boston in 1652, which began operations by striking the almost plain silver coins of the value of 1-shilling, 6-pence and 3-pence. Later in the year the design was changed to the famous "Pine Tree" pieces. In 1658 Lord Baltimore began issuing coins for use in Maryland, but his activities were suppressed by the Government. In 1776 Continental experimental dollars were issued of silver, brass and pewter. Such, in brief, was the beginning of coinage in the United States.

The earliest publication in the United States was "The Freeman's Oath," printed in Boston in 1639. This was followed in 1640 by the "Bay Palm Book," printed by Stephen Daye at Cambridge, Mass. The first original American book published in this country was Mrs. Anne Bradstreet's "Poems," issued at Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. In 1653 Samuel Greene published John Eliot's famous "Catechism" in the Indian language, followed in 1659 by the Psalms in Indian, in 1661 by the Indian New Testament, and in 1663 by the whole Bible in the Indian tongue. This was the first Bible printed in America.

We have omitted the Lincoln Memorial issue of 1909 from our list of commemorative stamps, as we expect to feature a group of memorial issues in some future number.

## STAMP DEPARTMENT

### United States Commemorative Stamps

(Centennial to Sesquicentennial Expositions.)

NOTE.—The present law does not permit the illustration of entire United States postage or revenue stamps, although a bill to modify this law is now before Congress. The illustration of a portion of the frame, together with a description of the central design, will, however, serve for identification.

Well-centered stamps, perforated on four sides, if adhesive or gummed stamps, rank first in quality and demand; then follow those that are slightly off center; then those which have one or two straight (unperforated) edges, or where the perforations cut into the design on the stamp. Unused stamps should have the original gum, and used stamps should be very lightly canceled. Torn, soiled, defaced, heavily canceled or repaired stamps are practically worthless, unless they are rare stamps, in which case they have some slight value. Many used stamps are far more valuable on original covers, and out-of-the-ordinary or unusual stamps should never be removed from envelopes until their value on original covers has been ascertained. Stamps should never be cut from stamped envelopes, and the envelopes always preserved complete.

As the market values of rare and other desirable stamps are fluctuating constantly, no attempt is made to quote the present values of the stamps mentioned in this installment. Stamp hunters and others who have in their possession any of the stamps mentioned in this article (or any other rare or desirable stamps) which they desire **The Stamp Hunters of America** to assist in selling, may send a self-addressed stamped envelope to the Business Manager, describing the stamps for sale and quoting lowest prices or requesting advice. But NEVER SEND STAMPS until instructed to send them.

#### LOUISIANA PURCHASE ISSUE OF 1904.

##### Adhesive Stamps.



Issued to commemorate the purchase of the Territory of Louisiana from France in 1804, the centennial of which was celebrated with an exposition held at St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. These stamps were placed on sale officially throughout the country on April 30, 1904, and were withdrawn from sale on Dec. 1 of the same year. There were various designs for both the

frames and centers, and each denomination was inscribed "Commemorative Series of 1904." They were printed on paper watermarked with a double-lined USPS, and were perforated 12.

1-cent green—Portrait of Robert Livingston, probably from a painting. Number issued, 79,779,200. Single specimens, both unused and used, have a small value.

2-cent carmine—Portrait of Thomas Jefferson, from a painting by Stuart. Number issued, 192,732,400. Unused single specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value. There is a variety of this denomination which has horizontal perforations missing, and this variety is quite valuable.

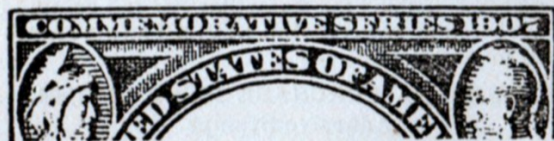
3-cent violet—Portrait of James Monroe, from a painting by J. Vanderlyn. Number issued, 4,542,550. Both unused and used copies have moderate value.

5-cent dark blue—Portrait of William McKinley, probably from a photograph. Number issued, 6,926,750. Single copies, both unused and used, have moderate value.

10-cent red brown—Map of Territory of Louisiana Purchase. Number issued, 4,011,200. Single specimens, both unused and used, are valuable.

#### JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION ISSUE OF 1907.

Adhesive Stamps.



Issued to commemorate the founding of Jamestown, the tercentenary of which was celebrated with an exposition held at Jamestown, Va., in 1907. The 1-cent and 2-cent denominations were placed on first-day sale (probably at Jamestown and Washington) on April 25, 1907, and the 5-cent denomination on May 3. The stamps were printed on paper that was watermarked with a double-lined USPS, and perforated 12.

1-cent green—Portrait of Capt. John Smith, from an old engraving, probably by Chispin Van de Passe. Number issued, 77,728,800. Unused single specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value.

2-cent carmine—Founding of Jamestown, from a painting of unknown origin. Number issued, 149,497,994. Unused single specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value.

5-cent dark blue—Portrait of Pocahontas, from an old engraving. Number issued, 7,980,594. Unused and used copies are somewhat valuable.

#### ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC ISSUE OF 1909.

Adhesive Stamp.



Issued to commemorate the development of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Territory, which was celebrated with an exposition held at Seattle, Wash., in 1909. This stamp was issued both perforated 12 and unperforated on paper watermarked with a double-lined USPS. The first-day sale of the perforated stamps was to have been June 1, 1909, but they actually appeared as early as May 26. The first-day sale of the unperforated variety was June 18, 1909, at Washington, and the stamps reached Seattle on July 10, which was the first-day of sale as officially recognized.

2-cent carmine—Portrait of William H. Seward, who, as Secretary of State, conducted the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska from Russia. The number of perforated stamps issued was 152,890,000, and single unused specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value. The number of unperforated stamps issued was 525,400, and single specimens, unused or used, have more value.

#### HUDSON-FULTON CELEBRATION ISSUE OF 1909.

Adhesive Stamp.



Issued to commemorate the tercentenary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the centennial of its

first navigation by steam. Henry Hudson sailed in the Half Moon up the Hudson in 1609, and Robert Fulton steamed up the river in the Clermont in 1807. This stamp was issued, both perforated 12 and unperforated, on paper watermarked with a double-lined USPS. The perforated stamps were placed on first-day sale throughout the country on Sept. 18, 1909, although Sept. 25 was officially designated as the date of first-day sale. The unperforated stamps were placed on first-day sale in Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Boston and St. Louis only on Sept. 24, 1909.

2-cent carmine—The central design of this stamp shows the Palisades of the Hudson River in the background, with the Half Moon sailing up the river and the Clermont steaming in the opposite direction, while in the foreground is an Indian in a canoe, and in the distance is a canoe containing four Indians, the canoe representing the first means of navigation of the river. The entire design was modified from a sketch by M. M. Baldwin. The number of perforated stamps issued was 72,634,931, and single unused specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value. The number of unperforated stamps issued was 216,480, and single specimens, either unused or used, are somewhat valuable.

#### PANAMA-PACIFIC ISSUES OF 1912-1913-1915.

##### Adhesive Stamps.



Issued to commemorate the discovery of the Pacific Ocean, the opening of the Panama Canal and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held at San Francisco, Calif., in 1915. There were two issues of this series—one in 1912-13, perforated 12, and one in 1915, perforated 10. There were no first-day cities specified. All denominations were printed on paper watermarked with a single-lined USPS.

1-cent green—Portrait of Vasco Nunez de Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, taken from a bust. The stamps of the first issue, perforated 12, were put

on first-day sale on Dec. 26, 1912, and the number issued was approximately 272,790,000. Single unused specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value. The stamps of the second issue, perforated 10, were placed on first-day sale on Feb. 14, 1915. The number issued was approximately 62,017,200, and both unused and used specimens have a somewhat higher value than the stamps perforated 12.

2-cent carmine—Shows a lock of the Panama Canal, from a model in the War Department. The stamps of the first issue, perforated 12, were placed on first-day sale on Jan. 18, 1913, and the number issued was approximately 411,152,850. Single unused specimens and used copies in lots of 10 or more have a small value. The stamps of the second issue, perforated 10, were placed on first-day sale on Feb. 12, 1915, and the number issued was approximately 92,560,250. Both unused and used specimens have a somewhat higher value than the stamps perforated 12.

5-cent blue—The Golden Gate of San Francisco, from a sketch by C. A. Huston. The stamps of the first issue, perforated 12, were placed on first-day sale on Dec. 26, 1912, and the number issued was approximately 16,383,400. Single specimens, both unused and used, are somewhat valuable. The stamps of the second issue, perforated 10, were placed on first-day sale on Feb. 7, 1915, and the number issued was approximately 12,705,300. Both unused and used specimens have a somewhat higher value than the stamps perforated 12.

10-cent light orange, lemon orange or dark yellow—Discovery of San Francisco Bay, from a painting by Charles F. Mathews. The stamps of the first issue, perforated 12, were placed on first-day sale on Dec. 26, 1912, and the number issued was approximately 5,350,000. On Aug. 13, 1913, the color of this denomination was changed to a darker shade, and the number issued was approximately 7,556,780. Single unused specimens are somewhat valuable, and used copies are of lower value. The stamps of the second issue, of a dark orange color, perforated 10, were placed on first-day sale on July 17, 1915, and the number issued was approximately 4,061,500. Unused single specimens are quite desirable, and used copies have a value. A good supply of these stamps may exist somewhere.

## Stamps of the Province of Canada

Adhesive Stamps.



Type 2



Type 1



Type 3

**T**HE stamps of the Province of Canada are very interesting, and some of them are quite rare and valuable. They abound in minor varieties and split provisionals (stamps cut in half and used as half face value of the entire stamp). The first stamps were issued in 1851 and the last in 1864. In 1868 they were superseded by the postage stamps of the Dominion of Canada. Up to 1859 the values of the stamps were of the pence denominations, and after that year the values were expressed in cents. The stamps were issued on unwatermarked paper, without perforations, until 1858, and then they were perforated 12.

3-pence red (Type 1)—The stamps of 1851 were on laid paper, single unused specimens being quite valuable and used copies somewhat valuable. The issue of 1852 was on wove paper, ribbed paper and thin paper, single specimens, both unused and used being somewhat valuable. A diagonal half of this stamp, used as 1½-pence, on the original cover, is very rare and valuable.

6-pence violet (Type 2)—The issue of 1851 was on laid paper, unused single specimens being quite valuable and used copies somewhat valuable. A diagonal half of this stamp, used as 3-pence, on original cover, is very rare and valuable. The issue of 1852 was on wove paper, thin paper and thick paper, in different shades of purplish black, violet, greenish black and brownish black, single specimens of all of which are quite rare and used copies somewhat valuable. A diagonal half of this stamp, used as 3-pence, on original cover, is very rare and valuable.

12-pence black (Type 3)—Issued in 1851 on laid paper and in 1852 on wove paper. Either unused or used specimens of this stamp, on both varieties of pa-

per, are very rare and valuable, particularly unused copies of the wove paper variety.

Stamp hunters should carefully preserve all other out-of-the-ordinary stamps discovered while conducting their search, and either await future issues of this magazine or communicate with the Business Manager, enclosing a stamp for reply, but refraining from sending stamps for inspection until so instructed. In our next number later issues of the commemorative stamps of the United States will be given consideration.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## STAMP, COIN, BOOK HUNTING

**Offers An Excellent Method of Raising Funds for Church Work and Social Welfare.**

**C**HURCHES, hospitals, orphans' homes and asylums and other charitable and social welfare institutions are apparently neglecting a potential source of much-needed auxiliary revenue. A considerable sum of money could be realized by searching for and salvaging some of the items of value to stamp, coin and book collectors. Many old desks, bureaus, trunks, attics, basements, barns, and even waste paper, contain articles of intense interest and value to such collectors, which may eventually become destroyed by a lack of knowledge or appreciation of their real value. Some of these items, it is true, have but small value, while others may be worth thousands of dollars.

Every unit for spiritual elevation has its loyal and devoted friends and supporters. When it becomes evident to those friends and supporters that an article, which had been considered worthless, has a value that can be converted into cash—even though the sum be trifling—they will be on the lookout constantly for as many of the items as can be acquired conveniently, for the purpose of raising funds for the work in which they are interested. In this way, a very acceptable sum of money could be accumulated, with but slight effort upon the part of each individual connected with the work of raising the funds.

Right now desirable used copies of all the National Heroes stamps are in demand by stamp dealers.

## COIN DEPARTMENT

### American Colonial and Other Coins

**I**N THIS introductory installment we give a brief description of American Colonial or other coins, from the establishment of the colonial mint at Boston, in 1652, to the establishment of the United States Government mint at Philadelphia, in 1792. We also include coins produced in England and sent to America for circulation, as well as coins made by individuals. The prices quoted are those usually offered by dealers for coins in an uncirculated or fine condition. For Classification of Condition of Coins, see Coin Department, under the caption of "The Stamp Hunters of America," on another page.

#### AMERICAN STATE COINS FROM 1652 TO 1796.

Copper and Silver.

**Kentucky** (British Settlement Coins)—1796, ½-penny, silver, \$1 to \$10; copper, \$1 to \$8.



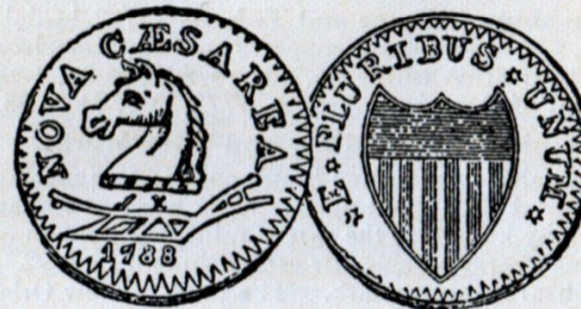
**Massachusetts** (Silver Coins)—1652, Pine Tree shilling, \$1.50 to \$15; same, Willow Tree III-pence XII, \$5 to \$25; same, Oak Tree shilling, \$1 to \$12; same, Willow Tree VI-pence, \$1 to \$10; same, Oak Tree III-pence, \$1 to \$5; no date, N. E. III-pence, VI-pence and XII-pence, \$6 to \$30 each.

**Massachusetts** (Copper Coins)—1787 and 1788, ½-cent and 1-cent, Indian bow and arrow, from 10¢ to 75¢ each.

**Maryland**—1659, IV-pence, bust of Lord Baltimore, \$5 to \$25; same, VI-pence, \$3 to \$10; same, XII-pence, \$5 to \$25; 1783, Chalmers, III-pence, \$3 to \$8; same,

VI-pence, \$3 to \$10; same, XII-pence, \$3 to \$12; 1790, III-pence, Baltimore Town, \$3 to \$8.

**New Hampshire**—1776, 1-cent, Tree, \$5 to \$25.



**New Jersey**—1786, 1-cent, Horsehead, date under beam of plow, \$20 to \$100; same, Head of Washington, Shield on reverse, \$8 to \$75.

**New York**—1787, 1-cent, State Arms, Excelsior, \$3 to \$8; same, bust of George Clinton, \$20 to \$85; same, Indian, Eagle, Neo Eboracus, \$5 to \$15; same, Liber Natus Liberatum Defendo, \$10 to \$50.

**Vermont**—1785, 1-cent, Immune Columbia, \$1 to \$7; same, Sun, Mountains, All-Seeing Eye, 10¢ to \$1.25; 1786, similar, 10¢ to \$1.25; 1787, 1-cent, bust type, 10¢ to 25¢; 1788, similar, 5¢ to 25¢.

**Virginia**—1773, ½-penny, bust of George III, 5¢ to 25¢; 1774, 1 shilling, silver, \$5 to \$15.

#### SOME OTHER EARLY AMERICAN COINS.

Brass, Copper, Pewter, Silver.

**Caroline**—1694, ½-penny, Elephant, God Preserve Caroline and the Lords, etc., \$5 to \$25.

**Continental Experimental Coins and Tokens**—1776, Continental dollar, sun shining on dial, Fugio to left, Mind Your Business, silver, \$25 to \$125; same, brass, \$5 to \$20; same, pewter, \$2 to \$10; 1783, Nova Constellatio dollar or 1000 mills, silver, \$75 to \$300.

**Granby Tokens** (a private copper coinage issued by John Higley, of Granby, Conn.)—1737, III-pence, Deer, Three Hammers, \$5 to \$30; same, Axe, I Cut My Way Through, \$5 to \$30.

**Rosa Americana Coins** (produced by William Wood in England and shipped to America for circu-

lation)—1717, 2-pence, 50¢ to \$2.50; 1722, same, 10¢ to 75¢; same, 1-penny, Crowned Rose, 25¢ to \$1.50; 1723, 2-pence, Crowned Rose, 25¢ to \$3; 1733, 2-pence, \$5 to \$20.

**Washington Coins and Tokens**—1792, ½-dollar, silver, \$10 to \$60; same, copper, \$5 to \$15; same, 1-cent, nude bust of Washington, 10¢ to \$40; same, 1-cent, General of American Armies, 1775, etc., \$1 to \$5.

#### United States Mints and Mint-Marks.

The value of a United States coin is frequently determined by its mint-mark. The mint at Philadelphia, long known as the parent mint, has been in continuous operation since its establishment in 1792. Its coins bear no mint-mark. The mint at New Orleans was opened in 1838, suspended in 1861, reopened in 1879, and finally closed in 1909. Its coins bear the mint-mark O. Mints at Dahlonega, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C., operated from 1838 to 1861 inclusive, coined gold only, with mint-marks D and C, respectively. The San Francisco mint was established in 1854, and its coins have the mint-mark S. A mint at Carson City, Nev., with mint-mark CC, operated from 1870 to 1893. The mint at Denver, Colo., was opened in 1906, its coins having the mint-mark D.

#### The Confederate Half-Dollar.

From the point of interest and rarity the Confederate Half-Dollar ranks among the very first. It owes its high place in these respects very largely to the fact that it combined in one coin an authoritative United States design and a distinctive Confederate States device at a time when the two powers represented respectively on the face and reverse were engaged in a deadly struggle. Only four of the Confederate Half-Dollars were struck, and an interesting sidelight in connection with the striking is that Jefferson Davis is said to have had one in his possession until it was stolen from a trunk during his confinement at Hampton Roads. The second one was presented to Prof. Biddle, of the University of Louisiana, the third to Dr. E. Ames, of New Orleans, and the fourth was kept by Chief Coiner Taylor. It was not known in the North until 1879 that the Confederate States had a coinage, one of the half-dollars and the reverse die then being discovered.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE

Published Monthly at Erie, Penna.

Eugene C. Laird.....Editor and Publisher

**Subscription Rates:**—Single copy, 10¢; six months, 50¢; one year, \$1.00.

**Classified Advertising Rates:**—2¢ per word for each insertion, payable in advance.

**Display Advertising Rates:**—75¢ per inch, for each 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. III

ERIE, PA., JUNE, 1937.

No. 6

### INCREASED ACTIVITIES

**A**T THE urgent request of many stamp hunters, we have decided to expand this branch of the service offered our readers to include a list of some of the rare and other valuable coins of the United States, together with prices offered for satisfactory specimens by dealers in rare coins. No complete list of all of the coins of the United States, from the earliest Colonial period to the present day, could be compiled in a single issue of our publication. Pursuing the same policy that we have adopted in our stamp-hunting department, we shall take up this subject step by step, and in each installment give information which will assist coin-hunters to identify rare or other desirable coins, as well as give some idea of their market value.

As soon as practicable, we expect to add a book-hunting branch to this service. The title of the association will remain the same, but the activities of the association will no longer be restricted to stamp-hunting exclusively.

## THE STAMP HUNTERS OF AMERICA

### STAMP-HUNTING DIVISION

#### The Scope of the Association.

**R**EALIZING that there are, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rare and valuable stamps concealed in unsuspected places, which may, some day, be destroyed through lack of knowledge of their real value, and thus become lost to philatelists, stamp collectors and museums, the old Board of Organizers of the American Historical Cover Society have decided to form a new non-profit association, to be known as **The Stamp Hunters of America**, for the purpose of searching for and preserving valuable stamps from destruction, and also of assisting stamp hunters who have no facilities for disposing of those stamps which have a market value in selling their finds at a profit whenever possible.

The mission of **The Stamp Hunters of America** is, to a large extent, educational. In the articles to be published from time to time in the official organ of the association will be found valuable information concerning the identification of rare (or desirable) stamps, including the Private Stamps issued by local letter carrying companies prior to the compulsory use of United States postage stamps; the Postmasters' Provisional Stamps, in use at some of the Government post offices previous to the 1847 issue of United States stamps; the stamps formerly used on mail delivered by local post office letter carriers, both official and local issues; and the Postmasters' Provisional Stamps issued by local Confederate postmasters during the early part of the Civil War. Also descriptions of the Government issues of United States stamps, including general issues, department and newspaper stamps, parcel post, registration, special delivery, postage due, air mail, envelope and revenue stamps, as well as the postal issues of the Confederate States Government, Hawaii (now a territory of the United States), Canal Zone and Puerto Rico. This series of articles will also include the rare (or valuable) stamps of Bermuda, British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Philippines. The association has decided to include a number of different stamps in each article as a system creating greater interest than where the stamps are described by groups. Stamp hunters should read and study every one of these articles carefully and thoroughly, and then preserve them ALL for future reference.

Valuable stamps may be discovered in unexpected places. Many valuable stamps may still be found on old letters and envelopes, in old desks, trunks and boxes, in attics, barns, base-

ments and storage houses, and in waste paper. Sometimes they are found on the backs of old photographs, on old match and medicine boxes, or stored away in the effects of a stamp collector who has been dead for many years. Occasionally a stamp collector loses interest in the hobby, and is willing to sell his collection for a trifling sum—or perhaps give it away. There may be valuable stamps right in your own home, unnoticed because you do not know their value. Perhaps you could purchase valuable stamps, at face value, at your local post office, if you knew what stamps were valuable to collectors. Stamps of the present issue, which are not perforated between the stamps at top, bottom or sides, are often quite valuable in pairs, blocks or entire sheets. Stamps that are printed in two colors—such as the present 16-cent special delivery air mail—are extremely valuable if the central design is inverted (upside down). Once in a while valuable stamps of issues long discontinued may be obtained at face value from the old stocks at local post offices. Educate yourself as to which stamps are really valuable, be vigilant, persistent and thorough in your search, and you will undoubtedly reap a rich reward.

Paradoxical as it may seem, not all old stamps are valuable and not all valuable stamps are old. Here are two incidences comparing the value of rare stamps of different periods: Not long ago, a gentleman in one of our large cities discovered an old letter, addressed to his father, which contained a block of four unused 10-cent United States stamps of the 1847 issue. This block was eventually sold for more than \$1,000. In another instance, a gentleman, who had some knowledge of the value of stamps, purchased at the Washington, D. C., post office a sheet of 100 of the 1918 two-color 24-cent air mail stamps with the central design inverted (upside down). A block of only four of these stamps was sold in the latter part of 1933, during the peak of the depression, for more than \$10,000.

Not every stamp hunter, however, can go into an old attic or barn, or search through an old desk or trunk, and discover a stamp worth \$1,000 or more. Nevertheless such a possibility exists, and the odds of finding stamps valued at somewhere between five cents and \$100 each are very much in his favor, in which case the time and effort spent will be well invested. A few years ago, about 100 of the St. Louis Postmasters' Provisional Stamps, worth several thousand dollars, were discovered in the waste paper from the discarded files of a Philadelphia bank. As recently as November, 1936, a pair of the rare old Brattleboro, Vt., Postmasters' Provisional Stamps, valued, at a conservative estimate, at \$5,000, were found on an old letter out in California.

Business men, clerks, farmers, housewives, students and and youngsters have been fortunate in discovering rare or valuable stamps—so why could YOU not do so? The best place to start stamp hunting is right in your own home and among your friends and acquaintances. In this way you will soon become familiar with the different issues and types of stamps. Even

those stamps which are worth but a few cents per 100 are too valuable to be burned as waste paper.

#### **Points for Stamp Hunters to Remember.**

**Condition of Stamps.**—Stamp collectors prefer stamps in fine or superb condition, and the market value of a stamp depends largely upon this feature. All stamps should be well-centered—that is, the space between the design and perforations should be equal on all sides. Perforated stamps should not have any of the perforations missing, and imperforate stamps should have margins wide enough to prove that it is not a perforated stamp with the perforations trimmed off. Unused stamps should have the original gum, and used stamps should be lightly canceled. All stamps should be unsoiled or defaced, and should not be torn, creased or cracked.

**Stamps on Envelopes.**—NEVER REMOVE an OLD or RARE STAMP FROM THE ORIGINAL ENVELOPE or COVER. Many rare stamps have been forged or counterfeited, and the original postmark and date are often necessary to prove that the stamp is genuine. Some collectors collect stamps only on original envelopes, and even the lower priced stamps are, in a great many instances, more valuable this way.

**Precanceled Stamps.**—Some collectors make a specialty of precanceled stamps—stamps which have been canceled in sheets on a printing press. The value of precanceled stamps depends largely upon the issue, the denomination and the post office at which it was used. Even the one-cent stamp of the present issue has some small value when used at an out-of-the-ordinary post office.

**Worthless Stamps.**—All of the small denominations of the present issue, unless they are in pairs or blocks without perforations between the stamps, either at top, bottom or side, have no value—so don't waste your time gathering them. Torn, soiled, defaced, heavily canceled stamps, or stamps where the perforations cut into the design, are also worthless, unless they are rare stamps, in which case they have some small value, according to condition and rarity.

**Small Value Stamps.**—All of the low denominations of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland commemorative postage stamps have some small value in lots of 100 or more, if they are well-centered and lightly canceled, their value depending upon date of issue and face value.

**Scarce Stamps.**—Nearly all of the low denominations of the older issues of the United States, Confederate States, Canada and Newfoundland, as well as some of the higher denominations of the later issues of the United States, and also some of the Prince Edward Island stamps.

**Rare Stamps.**—All of the higher values of the older issues of United States stamps—including postage, department and revenue—British Columbia, Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

**Very Rare Stamps.**—Many of the private stamps issued by local letter carrying companies prior to the compulsory use of United States postage stamps; most of the postmaster provisional stamps of the United States, Confederate States and Bermuda; the two-color stamps of the United States with inverted centers, such as the 15-cent, 24-cent and 30-cent of the 1869 issue, the 1-cent, 2-cent and 4-cent of the 1901 Pan-American issue, and the 24-cent of the 1918 air mail issue; the 1-cent green rotary press printing of 1924, with design 20 millimeters wide; all denominations of the 1851 issue of Hawaii; many of the first stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. Should you be fortunate enough to discover any one of these extremely rare stamps, you will be well repaid for many months of search.

#### **Rules Adopted for the Regulation of the Work of The Stamp Hunters of America.**

This group of stamp hunters is merely a non-profit association formed for the purpose of discovering and preserving rare (or valuable) stamps for philatelists, museums and stamp collectors, and to assist individual stamp hunters to sell the stamps to the best advantage. Any honorable and reliable stamp hunter, philatelist or stamp collector may affiliate with the association, and all responsible stamp hunters, stamp collectors and stamp dealers are invited to do so. The association has no dues or assessments. The only expense involved by affiliation is a yearly subscription to WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE.

The benefits to stamp hunters affiliated consists of the valuable information published in each issue of WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE, and of any assistance in selling stamps which they may, from time to time, request. Stamp collectors and stamp dealers may file with the Business Manager a list of stamps they desire to purchase from stamp hunters. Stamp hunters, stamp collectors and stamp dealers should name any fee or commission they are willing to pay for services requested, as these are the only funds to be derived for conducting this branch of the work.

Stamp hunters may submit stamps to the Business Manager for identification and classification, and a fee of not less than 10 cents, nor more than \$5.00, according to the amount of work involved, shall be charged for each stamp examined and classified. But no stamp shall be sent for examination until permission to do so has been granted by the Business Manager.

No stamps shall be sent to the Business Manager for sale on consignment until permission to do so has been received. All stamps **MUST BE REGISTERED OR INSURED**. Both the Business Manager and the Board of Organizers refuse to assume any responsibility for stamps lost in transit. If stamps are to be returned to sender, registration fee for return **MUST BE SENT**. Never send stamps to the Business Manager without permission, as he cannot consider complaints in such cases.

The Board of Organizers has invested the Business Manager with the supreme executive control of the business affairs of the

association, and all transactions must be conducted with him as an individual. He is prohibited, however, from assuming any responsibility (either expressed or implied) for the acts, agreements, promises or statements of any individual affiliated with **The Stamp Hunters of America.**

The Business Manager is authorized by the Board of Organizers, in case of emergency and at his option, to purchase from any funds which may accumulate in his hands, such stamps offered for sale by stamp hunters as may be necessary to promote the objects for which the association was formed; or to accept on consignment, and sell at a commission mutually agreed upon, any stamps which he may deem necessary to dispose of in this manner to protect the interests of stamp hunters.

When writing to the Business Manager, always enclose a 3-cent stamp for return postage. Remember that this is a non-profit association, with no funds for paying postage on correspondence of inquiry.

In each issue of **WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE** it is proposed to describe some of the rare (or valuable) stamps of the United States and British North America, and the educational value of this feature alone is worth the subscription price. There will be many other articles of value to stamp hunters, however, as well as items of news pertaining to stamp hunting.

#### **Stamps Now on Our Want List.**

If you have any of the stamps included in the following list now in your possession, we could probably sell them for you at a desirable profit; provided they are well centered and, if used, lightly canceled:

Single copies of almost any unused United States stamp, from 1847 to the present issue. Prices paid by stamp dealers for these stamps range from about 10c to several hundred dollars per copy, if in fine condition.

The want list this month consists of a higher grade of used United States commemorative stamps. Included in this want list are the 15c, 30c, 50c, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 Columbians; the 4c, 5c, 8c, 10c, 50c, \$1 and \$2 Trans-Mississippi; the 4c, 5c, 8c and 10c Pan-Americans; the 3c, 5c and 10c Louisiana Purchase; the 5c Jamestown; the 5c and 10c Panama-Pacific; the 5c Pilgrim; the 5c Lexington-Concord, and the 5c Norse-American. Attractive prices will be paid for fine specimens of all of these stamps. Offers of 1½c to 2c per copy have also been received for acceptable used copies of the 4c denomination of the Army and Navy stamps.

We are constantly receiving additions to this "Want List," and the next issue of **WINDING TRAILS MAGAZINE** will contain a new list of stamps that are in demand.

Do not send any of these stamps to the Business Manager, however, until so requested. Write and tell him just what kind of stamps you have for sale, quote your lowest prices and any commission you are willing to pay, or request an offer. Address all communications to **Eugene C. Laird, Business Manager, Box 1043, Erie, Pa.,** and don't forget a 3-cent stamp for reply.

## **COIN-HUNTING DIVISION**

### **Classification of Coins.**

The value of a coin is largely determined by its condition and state of preservation. **NEVER CLEAN AN OLD COIN,** as you may entirely destroy its value. The classification of the condition of coins, as defined and accepted by coin collectors and dealers, is as follows:

**Proof.**—Proof coins are struck from specially polished blanks and dies and finished by hand, which gives them a smooth and mirror-like appearance. The making of proof coins has, to a large extent, been discontinued by the United States mints.

**Uncirculated.**—Uncirculated coins are coins struck for general circulation, having a bright luster, but not a mirror-like surface. Uncirculated coins are often dull from exposure and dampness, but still can be classed as uncirculated if they do not show any traces of wear on the higher portions. A coin that has been in circulation, even for a short time only, cannot be classified as uncirculated, whether or not it may show traces of wear on its surface.

**Fine.**—Fine coins are those that have had considerable circulation, but all features of which are still distinct and legible. Such coins must be free from nicks or deep scratches.

**Very Good.**—Very good coins are practically the same in appearance as fine coins, but slightly lack the high relief. They must retain all features boldly and distinctly, and there should be no evidence of mutilation.

**Fair.**—Fair coins are those which have had a considerable amount of wear, so that the design has a soft appearance, in which the features do not show much relief above the surface, but with the inscription and date clearly visible.

**Poor.**—Poor coins are those on which the design, inscription and date are almost obliterated. Unless very rare, poor coins have but little value.

**Mutilated.**—Mutilated coins are those with holes, bad cuts or scratches, or otherwise damaged, and are worthless to coin collectors and dealers.

### **A Pep-Talk to Serious Coin-Hunters.**

Coin-hunting offers the same golden opportunities to those ambitious persons desiring to turn their spare time into money as does stamp-hunting or book-hunting. As a matter of fact, these three activities could be operated in conjunction, and the valuable information printed in this publication every month will enable any person to make a success of these avocations. A good many very desirable coins are now lying in unsuspected places. Almost every family has an old tin coin box in an old trunk, bureau drawer, or some other place, in which has been preserved coins gathered together at various times. Other people have found valuable coins, stamps or books in the past. Is there any reason to believe YOU could not do likewise?

## FIRST-DAY CACHETS

### Unused Envelopes for Those Collectors Who Sponsor Their Own Covers.

 MOST collectors desire several first-day covers for each new stamp as it is issued. The regulations of the Post Office Department permit postmasters at post offices of first-day sale to service as many as ten first-day covers for any collector, and thus it is **much cheaper** for collectors to sponsor their own first-day covers. Realizing that almost every cover fan would appreciate a variety of different designs on first-day covers, we have prepared our cacheted envelopes for first-day cover events in groups or sets. These **unused** cacheted envelopes may be ordered of one design or assorted as preferred. Send orders direct to **Eugene C. Laird, Box 1043, Erie, Penna.**

### Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands

In presenting this series of cachets, we feel that we are offering something so unusual and so attractive that no first-day cover collector would be content with a single set, but will want at least two complete sets for each possession. As the Post Office Department authorizes postmasters at post offices of first-day sale to service as many as **ten** covers for any collector, two sets (32 covers) could be obtained for only the cost of postage and envelopes. A complete list of all of our cacheted envelopes for the forthcoming territorial commemorative stamps are as follows:

#### TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Printed in purple and two shades of blue.

Cachet No. 189—Mt. McKinley, highest mountain in North America, located in Mt. McKinley National Park, in south central Alaska.

Cachet No. 190—Muir Glacier, one of the immense tidewater glaciers in Glacier Bay National Monument, southeastern Alaska.

Cachet No. 191—Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, a veritable land of wonders, in Mt. Katmai National Monument, on the southern shore of Alaska.

Cachet No. 192—Totem Pole, a grotesque Indian

symbol. Many of these are located in Sitka National Monument, on the southeastern shore of Alaska.

#### TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Printed in purple and two shades of red.

Cachet No. 193—A Dying Cone on the Slopes of Mauna Loa, perhaps the world's largest active volcano, with a height of 13,675 feet, situated on the Island of Hawaii, in Hawaii National Park.

Cachet No. 194—The House of Everlasting Fire, a fiery lake in the pit of the crater of Kilauea, Hawaii National Park, Island of Hawaii, where the red-hot mass of liquid rock seethes like soup in a gigantic kettle.

Cachet No. 195—A River of Fire on Mauna Loa, in Hawaii National Park, Island of Hawaii, where the red-hot lava which has overflowed the rim of the crater is rushing madly onward.

Cachet No. 196—The House of the Sun, in Hawaii Park, Island of Maui, the world's vastest extinct crater, where all Manhattan Island could be buried in the gigantic pit.

#### ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

Printed in purple and two shades of green.

Cachet No. 197—Haunted Sentry-Box on the Old Sea Wall at San Cristobal, overlooking San Juan Bay.

Cachet No. 198—Casa Blanca, erected in 1523, for a long time the residence of the descendants of Ponce de Leon, first Spanish Governor of Puerto Rico.

Cachet No. 199—Road Carved from Living Rock, where gaunt mountain peaks look down upon the work of the Puerto Ricans.

Cachet No. 200—Where Twilight is Living Poem, the tropical magic that is Puerto Rico.

#### VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Printed in purple, buff and wine red.

Cachet No. 201—Government House at St. Thomas, Island of St. Thomas, where the Colonial Council for the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John convenes.

Cachet No. 202—Government House at Christiansted, Island of St. Croix, where the Colonial Council for the Island of St. Croix convenes.

Cachet No. 203—Ft. Christian, on the Island of St. Thomas, erected by order of Jorgen Iversen, the first Danish Governor, in 1671.

Cachet No. 204—Black Beard's Castle on the Island of St. Thomas, a reputed stronghold of Edward Teach, the notorious and detested pirate commonly known as Black Beard.

Notwithstanding the extra expense involved in the production of three-color cachets, our prices in small quantities are no higher than is charged for those that are printed in two colors—so why not get the best? The price for a set of four **unused** envelopes for any one possession is only **10¢**; the price for a complete set of 16 envelopes, **if ordered at one time**, is only **30¢**. Where else can you obtain such attractive **3-color** first-day envelopes at these moderate prices?

We will not have time to prepare a very large supply of these envelopes, and this will make them **rare and valuable** in the future. We were, unfortunately, unable to fill last-minute orders for some of our former first-day envelopes, and the reason we are offering this series so far in advance is to enable us to provide an adequate supply and avoid disappointment. Won't you kindly co-operate by sending in your order **immediately**? We are preparing the Alaska and Hawaii envelopes first, and should stamps for either of these territories be announced before the entire series is completed, we will send envelopes for these first-day covers to you at once. Send orders for your **unused** envelopes direct to **Eugene C. Laird, Box 1043, Erie, Pa.**

## ANNIVERSARY CACHETS

**Unused Envelopes Commemorating Events in the Winding Trails of American History.**

 **FOR** this month's anniversary cachets we have selected the **125th anniversary** of the action between the Constitution and the Guerriere, which occurred on Aug. 19, 1812.

Cachet No. 161—The U. S. S. Constitution under full sail, from a painting.

Cachet No. 205—Engagement between the Constitution and Guerriere, from a painting.

Four unused envelopes, printed in three colors, for **10¢**; no smaller quantity sold. **Eugene C. Laird, Box 1043, Erie, Pa.** For serviced covers, see pages 161.

## MYSTERY STAMPS?

**First-Day Cacheted Envelopes Announced for Three New Commemorative Issues.**

 **FOR** several weeks past rumors have been prevalent that the Post Office Department had under consideration a surprise stamp. Because the Department refused to confirm or deny these rumors, the proposed new stamp became known as the "mystery stamp." When definite announcement was made that a new postage stamp would be placed on first-day sale on Roanoke Island, N. C., on Aug. 18, 1937, to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, the first child born to English parents in America, which event occurred on Aug. 18, 1587, at the settlement established by Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony," it was presumed that this was the "mystery stamp." But later advices would seem to indicate that the real "mystery stamp" is one which will be issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, that established the then Northwest Territory, which now forms the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

**The Ordinance of July 13, 1787.**—On that date the Northwest Territory was established by act of Continental Congress, then in session at New York City. The ordinance was prepared by Nathan Dane, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, and has been called "the most notable law ever enacted by representatives of the American people." It marks the beginning of one of the most remarkable growths ever

known in territorial expansion. It guaranteed entire freedom of worship; it prohibited slavery forever, and it gave great prominence to schools and education. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed first Governor of the Northwest Territory in Oct., 1787. He arrived at Marietta, the capital, in July, 1788, and appointed magistrates, established courts and also arranged for defense against the Indians. In May, 1800, on petition, Congress divided the territory into two districts, and Gen. William Henry Harrison was appointed first Governor of the newly created Territory of Indiana. It is a strange coincidence that the defeat of Gen. St. Clair by the Indians, Nov. 4, 1791, indirectly led to his relief from the governorship, while the victory of Gen. Harrison over the Indians, Nov. 7, 1811, indirectly led to his elevation to the presidency.

**The Lost Colony.**—Three expeditions to colonize America were sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh, the last one being known as the "Lost Colony." The first expedition left England on April 27, 1584, and entered the Oracoke Inlet on July 13. After a stay of less than two months, the expedition returned to England. The second expedition reached Roanoke Island, where they built a fort in July, 1585. Becoming discouraged, however, the settlers returned to England with Francis Drake, in 1586. The third expedition of 108 colonists, under Gov. John White, laid the foundations of a "city" on Roanoke Island on July 23, 1587. On Aug. 18, 1587, Virginia Dare, first child of English parentage in America, was born. Shortly after this event took place, Gov. White, grandfather of the child, returned to England to procure food and supplies. But

England was threatened by the Spanish Armada, and it was not until the spring of 1590 that Gov. White was able to return to Roanoke Island. He found the island tenantless and silent. Not a soul was left to tell the story, and the fate of the colonists has never been ascertained. The old fort, with stockades and blockhouses, has been restored around the original location, and within an inner stockade stands a stone erected in 1896 to the honor of Virginia Dare, with the following inscription:

"On this site in July-August, 1585 (OS) colonists sent out from England by Sir Walter Raleigh, built a fort called by them 'The New Fort in Virginia.' These colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July, 1586, with Sir Francis Drake.

"Near this place was born, on the 18th of August, 1587, Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in America—daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another band of colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587.

"On Sunday, August 20, 1587, Virginia Dare was baptized. Manteo, the friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians, had been baptized on the Sunday preceding. These baptizims are the first known celebrations of the Christian sacrament in the territory of the thirteen original United States."

### **The Great Smoky Mountains National Park.**—

"Mysterious, indeed," wrote the late Horace Kephart, "this smoky mountain region has been ever since the first white explorer, DeSoto, heard of it nearly four centuries ago. At intervals of many years a few adventurous botanists and geologists have roamed through its great forests, but their reports have reached none but scientific circles. The wildest and most picturesque highland east of the Rockies remained virtually unknown until about 10 years ago. Even to-day there are gulfs in the Smokies that no man is known to have penetrated.

"Nearly always there hovers over the high tops and around them a tenuous mist, a dreamy blue haze, like that of Indian summer or deeper. Often it grows so dense as almost to shut out the distant view, as smoke

does that has spread from a far-off forest fire. Then it is a 'great smoke' that covers all the outlying world; the rim of the earth is but a few miles away; beyond is mystery, enchantment."

#### ENVELOPES FOR THE "MYSTERY STAMPS."

Beautifully printed in three colors.

Cachet No. 206—Portraits of Rev. Manasseh Cutler and Gen. Rufus Putnam, commemorating the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Ordinance of July 13, 1787, and the establishment of the Northwest Territory. On July 13, 1937, the Post Office Department will place on first-day sale (probably at New York City and Marietta, Ohio) a stamp of the 3¢ denomination to commemorate this anniversary. The Rev. Mr. Cutler is credited with securing the passage of the Ordinance, and Gen. Putnam was the first Judge of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territory.

Cachet No. 207—Baptism of Virginia Dare, from an old engraving, commemorating the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, first child born of English parentage in America, which event occurred on Aug. 18, 1587. A special stamp of the 5¢ denomination will be placed on sale on Roanoke Island (probably at Manteo) on Aug. 18 for this anniversary.

Cachet No. 208—View of Mt. Le Conte, in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. In connection with the annual convention of the Society of Philatelic Americans, to be held at Asheville, N. C., on Aug. 26, 1937, it has been unofficially announced that the Post Office Department will place on first-day sale on that date a single-stamp pane of the 10¢ Great Smoky Mountain stamp of the National Park series.

#### SCHEDULE OF PRICES.

Prices for **UNUSED First-Day Envelopes of Any Set**—Four for 10c, 6 for 15c, 12 for 25c, 25 for 45c, 50 for 75c, 100 for \$1.00, either all of one kind or assorted as desired. Sent, post-paid, by parcel post on receipt of price. First-class postage, insurance, special handling or special delivery will cost extra. Orders for **less than 10c** respectfully declined. Address all orders and make all remittances payable to **EUGENE C. LAIRD, Box 1043, Erie, Penna.** For serviced covers, see Log of the Associated Naval Cover Collectors.

So far, there has been no really definite information pertaining to the territorial and possessions stamps. The stamps themselves, or first-day post offices, have not as yet been officially announced.

## THE LOG OF THE Associated Naval Cover Collectors

Louis Weigand, Editor, 1852 Ryder St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### To all Naval Cover Collectors:

**J**OIN the **Associated Naval Cover Collectors.** The membership fee is only \$1.00 per year, and you will receive the following **benefits:** Free covers, Winding Trails Magazine monthly and 10% discount on all orders. Send your application for membership to the above address.

### The Ancc Sales Service.

ANCC members are beginning to send in their want lists for naval covers. About 1,000 different covers have already been sent to members on approval. After your want list is received, all the covers that are on hand are sent on approval. You select those you desire at 10¢ each and return the remainder. Those still needed will be procured as the service expands.

TO ALL COLLECTORS who wish to obtain a cancel of every ship in the Navy: Make up a list of the ships that are missing from your collection, and send it in, whether the ship is still in commission or whether it was decommissioned years ago. The ANCC will supply each ship you ask for at 10¢ per cover, regardless of the value of the cover. Those ships that cannot be supplied immediately will be supplied as they come in.

TO ANCC MEMBERS ONLY: Each member, no doubt, has a certain method of collecting. Perhaps you are specializing on an idea of your own. If so, let the ANCC know just what it is, and perhaps we may be able to supply just the type of covers you are looking for. Send complete details to Louis Weigand, and see if he can't help you.

### The Ancc Exchange Service.

To members and other collectors: Send in 60 all different naval covers from your duplicates and you will receive 100 in return from the ANCC. You then select 50 covers out of the 100 lot and return the balance of 50 covers to the ANCC, and the exchange is completed.

You are expected to send clear, readable cancels and good covers. The ANCC is accepting your 60 covers, and you are benefitting by having a choice and making a return of the 50 covers. There is no financial charge for this service. The 10 covers will be additions to the sales and exchange stock, and will keep up the stock of the different ships that will be needed in rotating.

Co-operate and the ANCC will endeavor to organize a clearing house for naval covers, so that it will be possible for all naval cover collectors to complete their collections at 10¢ per cover, instead of paying high prices for certain covers that are needed. This is a fine, inexpensive way to beat those high-priced sales circuits that have been taking toll from naval cover collectors in the past.

#### **Ancc Notes and Comment.**

As this Log goes to press, the Army and Navy folders and covers, for first-day on ships, will probably be in the mails on their way to members. This was known as Events 1, 2, 3 and 21. Fifty-nine of the folders were sold, and there will be 20 folders left for those who will want additional folders after seeing them. So order early before they are all sold. There will also be 11 sets of Event 21 left for those who wish them.

The nine members who ordered the series of 16 shakedown folders have already received five of them. The material from which these folders are made is the same kind of material as the membership cards, and the color of the folder is changed for each ship.

Twenty first-day covers of the 5¢ Navy stamp, canceled on the U.S.S. Manley in green, were obtained. On the back of the cover is the Manley registered letter and parcel post cancels and the Annapolis, Md., postmark, all of the first-day date. These covers are 25¢ each to those members who ordered and received Event 27. They are an addition to Event 27, and there are only enough for those members who already have Event 27.

No discounts are allowed for the Sales Service covers, but members should not forget to deduct their 10% discount on all other events.

#### **Ancc Cachets and First-Day Covers.**

**Event 29: A set of covers every naval cover fan should have.** This splendid collection consists of 20 different Laird Covers, all handsomely printed in three colors, showing views of famous old warships, naval engagements, launchings, wrecks, etc., canceled on warships on appropriate dates. Set of 20 complete for \$2.25. The covers comprising this event commemorate the following outstanding anniversaries in the history of the United States Navy: Jan. 24, 1898, the battleship Maine passes Morro Castle, at the entrance of Havana Harbor, on her last voyage. Jan. 30, 1862, launching of the Federal turret-ship Monitor at Greenpoint, L. I. Feb. 2, 1800, the 36-gun American frigate Constellation defeated and silenced the guns of the 40-gun French frigate Vengeance, although the French warship escaped capture. Feb. 9, 1799, the 36-gun United States frigate Constellation captures the 40-gun French frigate l'Insurgente. Feb. 10, 1862, destruction of the Confederate fleet by Union warships near Elizabeth City, N. C. Feb. 15, 1898, battleship Maine at anchor in Havana Harbor before the explosion. Feb. 15, 1898, wreck of the Maine after the explosion. Feb. 16, 1804, Stephen Decatur boarding the Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli, for the purpose of destroying the captured American frigate. Feb. 16, 1804, burning of the 36-gun United States frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli. March 8, 1862, the Confederate iron-clad warship Virginia destroys the Union frigates Cumberland and Congress. March 9, 1862, the Federal turret-ship Monitor rushes to the rescue of the imperiled Union fleet. March 9, 1862, the epochal engagement between the Monitor and Virginia (or Merrimac). July 3, 1898, the United States battleship Oregon assists in the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the sea-fight off Santiago de Cuba. Aug. 19, 1812, the United States Constitution fights the first frigate fight of the War of 1812, 125 years ago. Aug. 19, 1812, the 44-gun United States frigate Constitution engages and captures the 38-gun British frigate Guerriere. Sept. 10, 1813, the United States brig Niagara breaks the British line and wins the momentous Battle of Lake Erie. Sept. 11, 1814, the United States warship Saratoga leads in the de-

feat of the English squadron at the Second Battle of Lake Champlain, frustrating British invasion of New York. Sept. 23, 1779, the Bon Homme Richard, under Capt. John Paul Jones, meets the much superior British frigate Serapis. Sept. 23, 1779, after an action of utter horror, the British frigate Serapis is compelled to surrender to Capt. Jones. Oct. 31, 1803, the 36-gun American frigate Philadelphia strikes an uncharted rock off the Harbor of Tripoli and is captured by the enemy. If you don't want the complete set of 20 of these cachets, we will send any two of them for 25¢.

**Event 30:** Set of four different Laird First-Day Covers for the Alaska stamp, handsomely printed in three significant colors, mailed at the Alaska post office of first-day sale, for 50¢.

**Event 31:** Same mailed at Washington, D. C., on date of first-day sale at that office, for 50¢.

**Event 32:** Set of four different Laird First-Day Covers for the Hawaii stamp, handsomely printed in three significant colors, mailed at the Hawaii post office of first-day sale, for 50¢.

**Event 33:** Same mailed at Washington, D. C., on date of first-day sale at that office, for 50¢.

**Event 34:** Set of four different Laird First-Day Covers for the Puerto Rico stamp, all handsomely printed in three significant colors, mailed at Puerto Rico post office of first-day sale, for 50¢.

**Event 35:** Same mailed at Washington, D. C., on date of first-day sale at that office, for 50¢.

**Event 36:** Set of four different Laird First-Day Covers for the Virgin Islands of the United States stamps, all handsomely printed in three significant colors, mailed at the Virgin Islands post office of first-day sale, for 50¢.

**Event 37:** Same mailed at Washington, D. C., on date of first-day sale at that office, for 50¢.

**Event 38:** One Laird First-Day Cover each for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, mailed at the post offices of first-day sale in the various territories and possessions; and also one each, of a different design, all handsomely printed in three significant colors, mailed at Washington,

D. C., on the dates of first-day sale at that office. The complete set of eight for \$1.00.

**NOTE:**—On account of the great distances from Brooklyn that the post offices of first-day sale in these territories and possessions are located, the deadline date will be **one month** before the date announced by the Post Office Department for the first-day sale of each stamp. **Better order now, however, and play safe!** Prices are based on single stamps of the 3¢ denomination. For pairs add 4¢ and blocks of four add 11¢ for **each cover**.

**Event 39:** This is a **125th anniversary** event, and commemorates the 125th anniversary of the first frigate action of the War of 1812, which took place on Aug. 19, 1812, between the Constitution, an American frigate carrying 55 guns and 468 men, commanded by Capt. Isaac Hull, and the Guerriere, a British frigate carrying 49 guns and 263 men, in command of Capt. James Richard Dacres, in which the Guerriere was reduced to a sinking condition, and was blown up after her crew had been transferred to the Constitution. This event consists of two covers—one showing the Constitution under full sail, from a contemporary painting, and the other depicting the engagement between the two vessels, also from an old painting. One historical authority says that Capt. Hull "in less than 25 minutes of actual fighting had lifted the despised American Navy and nation to equality with the proudest of the world; and drew from Great Britain such an explosion of rage and humiliation as it had never known before." As the Constitution was built and launched at Boston, and the famous engagement occurred about 100 miles east of that port, the logical time and place to have these covers canceled is on Aug. 19, 1937, at the Navy Yard Station at Boston. Deadline date, Aug. 1. Both for 25¢. This event was prepared for the convenience of collectors wishing to procure more than one set of this outstanding 125th anniversary event, which is also included in Event 29.

**Event 40: An innovation.** A set of 31 Laird Covers, handsomely printed in three colors, showing portraits of all of the Presidents of the United States, mailed on warships on appropriate anni-

versaries. This is the first time that a complete set of Presidential covers has been mailed on warships. Complete set for only \$3.50. Payments may be made in installments of \$1.00 per month, payable in advance.

**Event 41:** Two Laird First-Day Covers, handsomely printed in three colors, for the 3¢ Northwest Territory commemorative stamp, one cover mailed at New York City and one at Marietta, Ohio, on July 13, 1937. Deadline date—July 6. The two covers for 25¢.

**Event 42:** One Laird First-Day Cover, handsomely printed in three colors, for the 5¢ Virginia Dare commemorative stamp, mailed at the post office of first-day sale (probably Manteo) on Roanoke Island on Aug. 18, 1937. Deadline date—Aug. 11. Price 15¢, or two for 25¢.

**Event 43:** One Laird First-Day Cover, handsomely printed in three colors, for the 10¢ Society of Philatelic Americans Convention pane, mailed at Asheville, N. C., on Aug. 26, 1937. Deadline date—Aug. 19. Price 20¢, or three for 50¢.

JOIN the **Associated Naval Cover Collectors**, and receive covers and events that will insure your investment in your naval cover collection.

On all new memberships and orders for ANCC events send your orders to **Louis Weigand**, at **1852 Ryder St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**, ANCS 234, USCS 1287, ANCC 1, Treasurer of U. S. S. Brooklyn Crew, No. 13, ANCS, BEC 1829/1, GHC 1126, Aiglon W. 84, ROD 149. (Note new address.)

### Cacheted Envelopes for First-Day Covers!

ALL PRINTED IN THREE COLORS.

**Set AJ-1**—Two envelopes each for the Virginia Dare commemorative stamp and the Society of Philatelic Americans Convention souvenir sheet.

**Set AJ-2**—Four different envelopes for Alaska stamp, 10c.

**Set AJ-3**—Four different envelopes for Hawaii stamp, 10c.

**Set AJ-4**—Four different envelopes for Puerto Rico stamp, 10c.

**Set AJ-5**—Four different envelopes for Virgin Islands, 10c.

**Set AJ-6**—All five above sets, if ordered at one time, 40c.

Sent postpaid, by Parcel Post, on receipt of price.

No order accepted for less than 10c.

**EUGENE C. LAIRD, Box 1043, ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA**

(Continued from page 130) dom the older commemorative stamps of the United States are being offered. There was a time when the unused dollar values of the Columbian issue sold at 20% less than face value. Now these stamps catalogue at \$151.00. Two or three years ago the special sheets of 25 White Plains 2-cent stamps, with the marginal inscription reading "International Philatelic Exhibition, Oct. 16th to Oct. 23rd, 1926, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.," were selling at \$1.19 and \$1.25 per sheet. To-day they are quoted at the full catalogue value of \$3.50. In June, 1930, the spectacular Graf Zeppelin issue of air mail stamps sold at the Washington Philatelic Agency at \$4.55 per set. In the 1937 edition of Scott's United States Specialized Catalogue these stamps are valued at \$55.00 per set, and I have seen them priced as high as \$65.00. But why continue comparisons? The point that I am trying to impress upon you is that if you ever expect to add some of the older United States commemoratives to your collection, **you should buy them to-day.** In a few more years prices will become prohibitive.

I have been fortunate enough recently to secure a small supply of some of the older United States commemoratives, all nice unused copies that have never been hinged, which I offer, while the supply lasts, at the attractive prices quoted below:

| Denomination and issue.                           | Single | Block  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1c Jamestown issue of 1907 .....                  | \$ .45 | \$2.75 |
| 2c Hudson-Fulton issue of 1909 .....              | .30    | 1.75   |
| 1c Panama-Pacific issue of 1912-13 (perf. 12) ... | .35    | 2.00   |
| 10c Panama-Pacific, dark yellow shade (perf. 12)  | 5.00   | —      |
| Same, orange shade (one straight edge) .....      | 3.50   | —      |
| 3c Victory issue of 1919 .....                    | .60    | 3.00   |
| 1c Pilgrim Tercentenary issue of 1920 .....       | .24    | 1.25   |
| 2c Pilgrim Tercentenary issue of 1920 .....       | .40    | 2.00   |
| 5c Pilgrim Tercentenary issue of 1920 .....       | 2.50   | —      |
| Complete set of Pilgrim (one straight edge) ....  | 2.20   | —      |

Orders for less than \$1.00 are respectfully declined. Postage and registration fee extra on all orders for less than \$10.00. Anything not satisfactory may be returned for full credit or refund within three days. Remit by money-order or registered letter.

**ETHEL J. LAIRD**

**2715 Elmwood Avenue, Erie, Penna.**

While I have several copies of the most of the above stamps, I have but *one* of each of 10¢ Panamas.