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ESTABLISHED IN 1972

Volume 48, Number 6

It's Father's Day — Think Ties, Of Course!

O.K., Fellows, might as well accept your fate. You will probably be given a tie for Father's Day. Maybe you would like to know more about them. Learning about the different knots might be helpful.

Seeing necktie knots laid out side-by-side is the fastest way to grasp how they differ from one another. In order to play fair, Ties.com tied each knot using neckties of the same material, thickness and width (3 ½ inches). They also made sure to photograph them to scale. This way you can appreciate the unique characteristics of each knot and discern the differences between them.

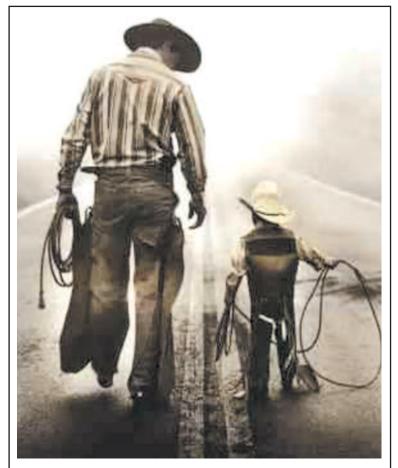
Of the knots tied, the smallest is the Simple knot, sometimes known as the Oriental. If there is a way to tie a necktie smaller it hasn't been found. The



monstrous Balthus knot is the largest of the knots seen in the picture below but in theory you could make a knot even larger if you had a long enough necktie. Take note of the overall shape of each knot.

> The Windsor is almost a perfect triangle. The Fourin-Hand is much more narrow. The Prince Albert has a second fold that peeks out at the bottom. Some knots, like the Kelvin and Four-in-Hand lean noticeably to one side. The Trinity delivers a rounded silhouette while the Van Wijk is cylindrical and the longest of the knots.

Maybe you are a bow tie type of guy. The bow tie is a descendant of the knotted cravat. It was born from the need for neckwear that was easier to wear than the cravat and that would last throughout a more active day. By the end of the 19th century, the butterfly and batwing bow tie were commonplace. Black bow ties were worn with dinner jackets and white bow ties with evening tails. Today bow ties are mainly worn on formal occasions, however, in the past decade bow ties for everyday wear have seen a rise in popularity. A bow tie is perfect for any man who likes to stand out among his peers.



Happy Father's Day

The nation's first Father's Day was celebrated on June 19, 1910, in the state of Washington. However, it was not until 1972—58 years after President Woodrow Wilson made Mother's Day official—that the day honoring fathers became a nationwide holiday in the United States. Father's Day 2020 occurs on Sunday, June 21.

Father's Day was founded in Spokane, Washington at the YMCA in 1910 by Sonora Smart Dodd, who was born in Arkansas. Its first celebration was in the Spokane YMCA on June 19, 1910. Her father, the Civil War veteran William Jackson Smart, was a single parent who raised his six children there.

Some attribute the first Father's Day observance to the 1907 Monongah, West Virginia mining disaster that killed 361 men-250 of them fathers.

In early history a customary day for the celebration of fatherhood in Catholic Europe is known to date back to at least 1508. Continued on page 6

avisual comparison € Necktie

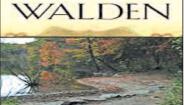
Inside this Issue

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THE BEAUTY OF **BAKELITE JEWELRY** PAGE 7



THOREAU'S WRITINGS **WORTHY TODAY PAGE 11**



THE PEN IS **MIGHTIER** PAGE 8



VENTURING OUT IN FLORENCE **PAGE 14**













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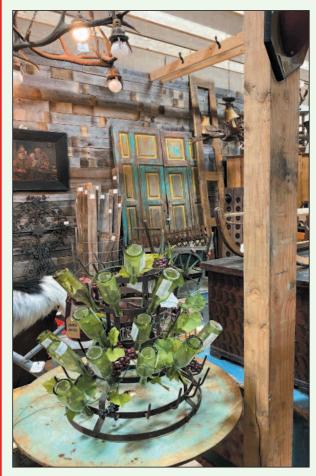
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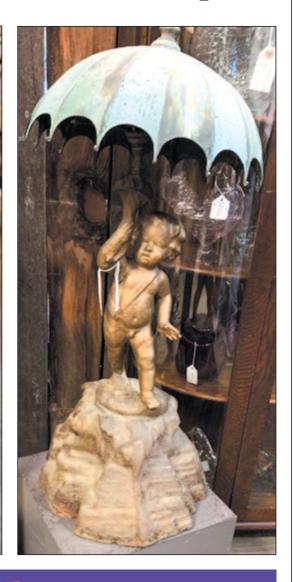
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Moth Invasion

By Peggy DeStefano

Like buying on time

we purchased one mild winter buying it with all our hearts

And now we're being billed, and billed, and billed

First, holding patterns of crawling bodies stacked themselves high on hardy limbs

as stinking larvae waited turns to sap the strength from our trees and ferns

I can hear them now Was that enough?

no, they had to metamorphose

The newly-winged things swarmed to our beaming house They tried to scare us to death

as we smashed their bodies every chance we'd get

With rolled-up newspapers

we crushed them

with hard soled shoes we snuffed out their lives and with every effort we delivered them into oblivion

They filled our children's days with capture Our offspring used every jar and every lid to every jar to try to protect these prolific creatures

from our wrath Then breaking jars caused us to see red Stepping on glass, our children bled

Even as they began to diminish

the trespassers challenged our coping limits as one-by-one they popped out at us

When they fell, we touched them,

and they would shudder or they would soar away frantically in one last burst of energy

Then, like recession lemmings, they dropped with their final breath

Some chose a more illustrious death diving into upturned lamps making such a stench

and giving us more to remember

At last, the siege seemed about to pass
And before I added yet another to the trash I took time to steal a glance and turning the caped intruder over its underside revealed

such a peaceful repose, such serenity

Moths live and die

and create many lifetimes beyond their own

We all must endure I hate them less

but do not love them more

SHOW CALENDAR

June Events

JUNE 10: THE STORY BEHIND FAIRY **TALES** Discussion led by Cheryl Miller at 2:00 p.m. in the L&M Cafe at the Brass Armadillo, 11301 West I-70, Wheat Ridge, CO. More info, or if you would be interested in doing a presentation in your area of expertise, call Dixie or Charlotte at 303-403-1677.

JUNE 24: **DEPRESSION ERA QUILTS** Discussion led by Marcie Wright at 2:00 p.m. in the L&M Cafe at the Brass Armadillo, 11301 West I-70, Wheat Ridge, CO. More info, or if you would be interested in doing a presentation in your area of expertise, call Dixie or Charlotte at 303-403-1677.

JUNE 27, JULY 25 and AUGUST 22: EX-PERIENTIAL TOURS: WINE, CHAR-CUTERIE and FINE CHEESES at the Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, Colorado, Reservations required. Call 303-569-2311.

Upcoming Events

JULY 11: FUNDRAISER: BASTILLE DAY CELEBRATION & SILENT AUC-**TION** at the Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, Colorado. Call 303-569-2311. or go to hoteldeparismuseum.org.

AUGUST 1:: SPECIAL EVENT Colorado Day at the Hotel de Paris, Georgetown, Colorado. Call 303-569-2311 or go to hoteldeparismuseum.org.

SEPT. 18 & 19: **DENVER POSTCARD** AND PAPER EPHEMERA SHOW three massive showrooms, Jeffco Fairgrounds, 15200 West 6th Ave., Golden, Colorado. For more information, call Carol Mobley at 720-308-1516 or go to camobley@ephemeranet.com.

OCT. 10 & 11: PUMPKIN PIE DAYS VIN-TAGE & ANTIQUE MARKET presented by The St. Vrain Historical Society. Sat. 10-5, Sun. 11-4, Boulder County Fairgrounds, Exhibit Building, 9595 Nelson Rd, Longmont, CO. For more information, call 303-776-1870 or go to www.stvrainhistorical society.com

OCT. 16-18: WORLD WIDE ANTIQUE **AND VINTAGE SHOW** Denver Mart Expo Building, I-25 & 58th Ave., Fri.-Sat. 10 am -6 pm, Sunday 11 am - 4 pm. Get tickets at www.FINDYOURANTIQUE.com

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2021 Dates:

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NORTH DENVER





FATHER'S DAY

It Took Awhile to Make it Official

Father's Day Finally Signed Into Law in 1972

Continued from page 1

Father's Day is a day of honoring fatherhood, paternal bonds, as well as the influence of fathers in society. In Catholic countries of Europe, it has been celebrated on March 19 (Saint Joseph's Day) since the Middle Ages. This celebration was brought by the Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America, where March 19 is often still used for it, though many countries in Europe and the Americas have adopted the U.S. date, which is the third Sunday of June. It is celebrated on various days in many parts of the world, most commonly in the months of March, April and June according to the home nation's customs.

A customary day for the celebration of fatherhood in Catholic Europe is known to date back to at least 1508. It is usually celebrated on March 19, as the feast day of Saint Joseph, who is referred to as the fatherly Nu-



tritor Domini ("Nourisher of the Lord") in Catholicism and "the putative father of Jesus" in southern European tradition. The Catholic Church actively supported the custom of a celebration of fatherhood on St. Joseph's Day from either the last years of the 14th century or from the early 15th century, apparently on the initiative of the Franciscans.

Father's Day was not celebrated in the United States, outside Catholic traditions.

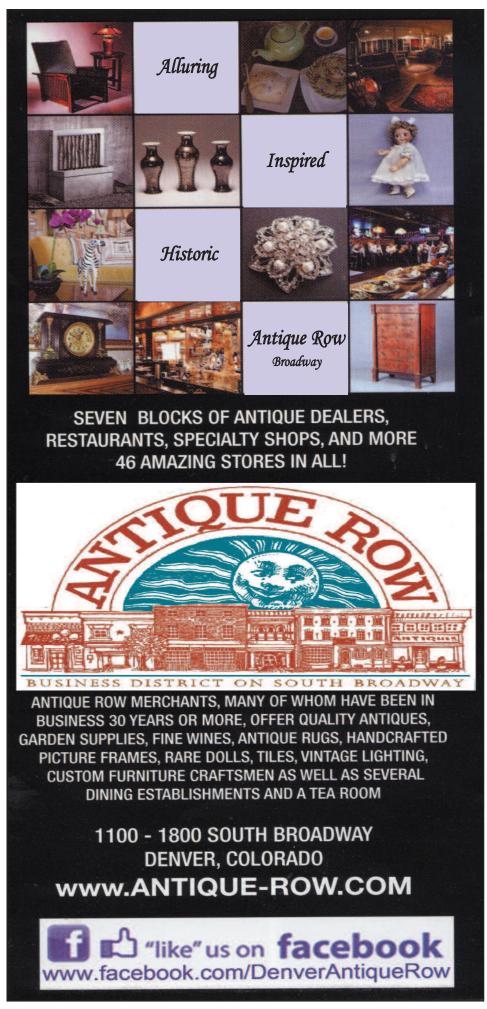
Father's Day was not celebrated in the United States, outside Catholic traditions, until the 20th century. As a civic celebration in the US, it was inaugurated in the early 20th century to complement Mother's Day by celebrating fathers and male parenting.

After Anna Jarvis' successful promotion of Mother's Day in Grafton, West Virginia, the first observance of a day honoring fathers was held on July 5, 1908, in Fairmont, West Virginia, in the Williams Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church South, now known as Central United Methodist Church. Grace Golden Clayton was mourning the loss of her father, when in December 1907, the Monongah mining disaster in nearby Monongah killed 361 men, 250 of them fathers, leaving around a thousand fatherless children. Clayton suggested that her pastor Robert Thomas Webb honor all those fathers.

Clayton's event did not have repercussions outside Fairmont for several reasons; among them were the city was overwhelmed by other events, the celebration was never promoted outside the town itself, and no proclamation of it was made by the city council. Also, two events overshadowed this event: the celebration of Independence Day on July 4, 1908, with 12,000 attendants and several shows, including a hot-air balloon event, which took over the headlines in the following days, and the death of a 16-year-old girl on July 4. The local church and council were overwhelmed and they did not even think of promoting the event, and it was not celebrated again for many years. The original sermon was not reproduced by the press and it was lost. Finally, Clayton was a quiet person, who never promoted the event and never talked to other persons about it.

- In 1911, Jane Addams proposed that a citywide Father's Day celebration be held in Chicago, but she was turned down.
- In 1912, a Father's Day celebration was held in Vancouver, Washington, suggested by Methodist pastor J.J. Berringer of the Irvington Methodist Church. They mistakenly believed that they had been the first to celebrate such a day. They followed a 1911 suggestion by the Portland Oregonian.
- Harry C. Meek, a member of Lions Clubs International, claimed that he had first come up with the idea for Father's Day in 1915. Meek said that the third Sunday in June was chosen because it was his birthday. The Lions Club has named him the "Originator of Father's Day." Meek made many efforts to promote Father's Day and make it an official holiday.
- On June 19, 1910, a Father's Day celebration was held at the YMCA in Spokane, Washington, by Sonora Smart Dodd. Her father, the civil war veteran William Jackson Smart, was a single parent who raised his six children there. She was also a member of Old Centenary Presbyterian Church (now Knox Presbyterian Church), where she first proposed the idea. After hearing a sermon about Jarvis' Mother's Day in 1909 at Central Methodist Episcopal Church, she told her pastor that fathers should have a similar holiday to honor them. Although she initially suggested June 5, her father's birthday, the pastors did not have enough time to prepare their sermons, and the celebration was deferred to the third Sunday in June. Several local clergymen accepted the idea, and on June 19, 1910, the first Father's Day, "sermons honoring fathers were presented throughout the city."
- However, in the 1920s, Dodd stopped promoting the celebration because she was studying at the Art Institute of Chicago, and it faded into relative obscurity, even in Spokane. In the 1930s, Dodd returned to Spokane and started promoting the celebration again, raising awareness at a national level. She had the help of those trade groups that would benefit most from the holiday, for example the manufacturers of ties, tobacco pipes, and any traditional presents for fathers. By 1938, she had the help of the Father's Day Council, founded by the New York Associated Men's Wear Retailers to consolidate and systematize the holiday's commercial promotion. Americans resisted the holiday for its first few decades, viewing it as nothing more than an attempt by merchants to replicate the commercial success of Mother's Day, and newspapers frequently featured cynical and sarcastic attacks and jokes. However, the said merchants remained resilient and even incorporated these attacks into their advertisements. By the mid-1980s, the Father's Day Council wrote, "(...) [Father's Day] has become a Second Christmas for all the men's gift-oriented industries."
- A bill to accord national recognition of the holiday was introduced in Congress in 1913. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson went to Spokane to speak at a Father's Day celebration and he wanted to make it an officially recognized federal holiday, but Congress resisted, fearing that it would become commercialized. US president Calvin Coolidge recommended in 1924 that the day be observed throughout the entire nation, but he stopped short at issuing a national proclamation. Two earlier attempts to formally recognize the holiday had been defeated by Congress. In 1957, Maine senator Margaret Chase Smith wrote a Father's Day proposal accusing Congress of ignoring fathers for 40 years while honoring mothers, thus "[singling] out just one of our two parents". In 1966, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued the first presidential proclamation honoring fathers, designating the third Sunday in June as Father's Day. Six years later, the day was made a permanent national holiday when President Richard Nixon signed it into law in 1972.

So. Broadway, Denver





The Beauty of Bakelite Jewelry

By Robert Reed

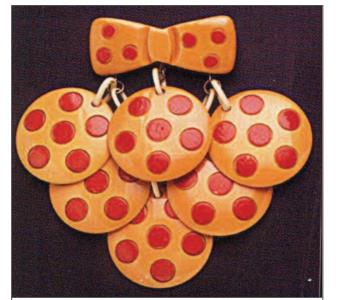
After all these years the beauty of Bakelite jewelry with its smooth and sleek contours and its flowing colors of autumn remain as charming as it was decades ago.

Ironically one of the world's first true plastics, invented almost by accident, rose to glory as perhaps the most endearing type of costume jewelry of the 20th century.

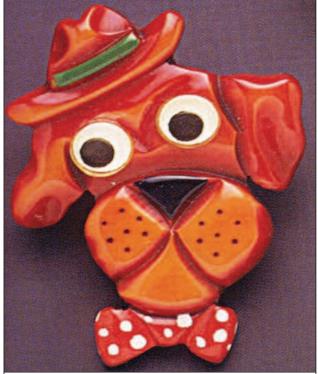
Bakelite was more or less born during the summer of 1907 as Dr. Leo Hendrick Baekeland was searching in New York state for a synthetic shellac. Instead of a substitute for shellac, Dr. Baekeland ended up with a remarkable plastic.

The doctor's plastic was technically speaking a thermosetting material, meaning that when it was heated under pressure in a mold it became a very hard and heat-resistant substance. Moreover it was durable and readily accommodated various dyes.

Basically what Dr. Baekeland had achieved was simply a chemical reaction created by combining elements of phenol and formaldehyde. In fact it was initially patented two years later as Phenol Formaldehye under "heat and pressure." Later the substance became formally Bakelite



Polka Dot brooch in Bakelite, rare. Yellow box with red dots suspending six dotted disks. (Skinner Inc.)



Dog's head brooch, Bakelite. Hat and bow tie, with movable eyes. Three inches. (Skinner Inc.)

and in 1910 the General Bakelite Company was put into operation in New Jersey.

Bakelite became an excellent material for electrical items, radio cases, automobile accessories, toys, and ultimately jewelry, too.

The good news is that perhaps while it was there first, it was not the only so-called phenolic plastic on the marketplace. Other brands appearing included Agatine, Catalin, Durez, Durite, Gemstone, Marblette, and more.

Different brands and similar materials led to confusion among consumers. In the book Plastic Passion author Steve Nankervis notes that for a time Bakelite was used by some to mean dark mottled and marbled plastics while the word phenolic was then used to describe the more translucent brighter colors.

"This was not always technically correct," notes the author, "but it worked in the marketplace."

Bakelite was in fact available in many strong colors



Nurse brooch of Bakelite, considered rare. Jointed figure in yellow and green, painted accents. (Skinner Inc.)

including the 'fall like' choices of red, brown and yellow as well as black and maroon. Later more versatile colors such as ivory, blue and orange were achieved. At the height of its production, Bakelite jewelry could be created in 'end of the day' combinations of mixed colors. Additionally colors could be laminated into one another resulting in a polka dot effect in special cases.

As early as the 1920s Bakelite jewelry was in production and generally well received. However, some historians credit the Great Depression of the 1930s with furthering the cause of such colorful plastic adornments.

Writing in Popular Art Deco authors Robert Heide and John Gilman point out: "When the crash of 1929 was felt in the world jewelry markets, the value of expensive precious stones and metals also plummeted, and many of

Continued on page 9



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The Pen Is Mightier . . .

By Henry J. Pratt

Decades ago from a fountain of black ink, famed British author Rudyard Kipling penned his popular Barrack Room Ballads and The Jungle Book. When he was a newspaper reporter, Kipling took notes in pencil, but later he wrote his exciting fiction with nothing but an old ink pen.

Today, both old and new quality quills are enjoying a resurgence of popularity across the United States. Wardrobe and jewelry fanciers are buying the new, expensive pens in increased quantities, creating more than just a fountain of wealth for a relatively few pen manufacturers. More and more antiques collectors and word-smiths are latching on to stately old pens of the past.

Some pens, like jewelry, are considered works of art. The Museum of Modern Art in New York has several pens of varying varieties in its permanent collection. Many pen connoisseurs wear beautiful pens instead of jewelry with fine suits and gowns.

Frequently, fountain pens are made of gold, silver, brass, stainless steel or Chinese lacquer. A West German manufacturer, Mont Blanc, makes an 18-karat gold pen retailing for \$6,500. President Reagan often used a less expensive Mont Blanc, which sells for \$250, when he signs Oval Office documents.

History buffs, wordsmiths with a nostalgic bent, and antiques collectors everywhere are contributing to the resurging interest in writing instruments of our past. "The pen is the tongue of the mind," Cervantes aptly wrote in Don Quixote.

Likewise, it was a wise Lord Lytton in Richlieu who wrote the oft-quoted "the pen is mightier than the sword." Indeed, the writing instruments man used to spin stories about himself down through history are a fascinating scenario in themselves.

Historians say that, while man started graphically recording images and signs thousands of years ago, our present-day pen's ancestors didn't appear until suitable writing surfaces become available.

Early man marked his cave walls and baked clay tablets with stone chisels and styluses. Later, the Chinese painted and wrote with a coarse brush, though it was ill-adapted to write history with the delicacy of pen and ink. In about 1500 B.C., the Egyptians discovered how to make a papyrus reed pen from bamboo plants that would accept fine lines of colored liquids.

Quills were used for writing as early as 600 A.D., and from then until about 1830, quill pens proved popular. History buffs say President Thomas Jefferson raised geese to supply his desk with writing quills. But some researchers suspect Jefferson also liked roast goose on his dinner table.

As early as 1748, French craftsmen produced hand-made steel pens. It was not until 1859, however, that the first steel pen company was established in the U.S. Richard Esterbrook Jr. took the honors with a plant built in Camden, New Jersey. Eventually, Esterbrook became the largest pen manufacturer in the world.

One day in 1884, a New York insurance salesman, Lewis E. Waterman, became frustrated and angry over losing a hefty commission when his leaky, old-fashioned dip pen flooded an important policy document. A short time later, Waterman discovered that a narrow opening in the pen point would allow ink to flow smoothly from barrel to tip through capillary action.

Thus, it was Waterman who created a writing instrument that was both superior and reliable, and more portable, than any used before.

Pen promotional displays of the day advised parents to "send her to school with a Waterman." One hundred years later, Waterman's fountain pen officially entered the ranks of the antique.

Though Waterman's first fountain pen was acceptable enough to be manufactured in quantity, it was a reservoir pen that had to be filled with an eyedropper. The automatic or lever-filled pen was not available until 1913.

The fountain pen proved to be indispensable for most





Americans. For many others, it became a prized personal possession to show off, a major showcase artifact, or a cocktail party conversation piece. Fountain pens became very popular. Statistics show only 1.5 million pens were made in 1905, but by 1929, nearly 20 million pens—worth \$34 million—were sold

High-priced limited editions of fountain pens were made, including Tiffany creations. You could buy pens with jade barrels or have them encrusted with gold and silver jewels. The sky almost was the limit.

America's traveling salesmen bought and wrote orders with the dressiest, most unusual fountain pens. Some pens looked like umbrellas. One pen had a peephole with the Lord's prayer concealed inside.

In yesteryear, a "cigarette" pen had a cork tip; another was made of gold with a cigarette lighter on one end. One pen had a stapler on one end, and another was shaped like a matchstick.

One of the growing numbers of collectors of old fountain pens is Goldie V. Claffey of Phoenix, Arizona. She told Arizona Antique Society members that in a 1908 Sears catalog one could order a gold and pearl pen for \$1.10. For 25 cents more, Sears would put the pen in a satin-lined box. Add another three cents and your new fountain pen would be registered in your name and mailed promptly to your home.

One cannot cover history's writing instruments without describing the development of ball-point pens. They were first covered in a U.S. patent issued to J.J. Loud in 1888. His patent introduced a revolutionary replacement of a pen's traditional "nib" with a minute rolling ball, one facing bathed in an ink reservoir. The opposite face somewhat magically and smoothly transferred the ink to paper.

It was not until 1937, though, that the modern workable form of the ball-point pen was invented by Laszlo J. Biro, a

Hungarian citizen living in Argentina. By 1944, the ball-point pen had gained worldwide popularity.

The U.S. Army's World War II Quartermaster General spurred American acceptance of the ball-point pen. For soldiers' use, he requested a writing instrument that wouldn't leak at high altitudes, would use a quick-drying ink for long time periods, and would be un-affected by climate changes.

In 1947 Congress passed a law that prohibited check writing with a ball-point pen because signatures could be easily transferred and forged by the thumb. The law itself went antique and such technical problems have long since vanished. Today, the ball-point pen industry sells more than 2 billion units of refillable or disposable pens each year in the U.S. alone.

Most fountain pen collectors consider the fabled "Snake Pen," produced by Parker in the early 1900s, as the crown jewel of old pens. Originally costing \$10-\$12 (more than three weeks' salary then for most people), the "Snake Pen" featured a gold-encased barrel and cap entwined exquisitely with a jewel-eyed snake. Pen experts say such a writing instrument changes hands today for no less than \$12,000.

Serious old pen hobbyists may be interested in a monthly publication covering pen history, copies of old pen ads, and pen repair information. One such issueance is: The Pen Fancier's Magazine, 1169 Overcash Dr., Dunedin, Florida 33528.

An elegant fountain pen of today or yesteryear won't make you a Rudyard Kipling or a Willa Cather overnight. You may not get rich quickly either by trading for one. But such a pen, indeed, can highlight your wardrobe or sparkle up your den's trophy case.

Truly, a quality quill or a display of several pens in your home can perk up party conversations and give you and your family hours of nostalgic pleasure. You'll find never-ending joy in learning more about the writing tools man used down through the centuries to pen stories about himself.



CASTLE ROCK



OLDE TOWNE LITTLETON



The Beauty of Bakelite Jewelry

Continued from page 7

the previously well-to-do were forced to sell their treasures back to dealers for much less than they paid for them. At this low economic point, novelty plastic jewelry moved into a wide-open market with great success."

At any rate Bakelite jewelry with all of its figural shapes, fruits, vegetables, geometric designs, and cute little animals became the darling lady's accessory wear during the 1930s and early 1940s.

For a time it was fashionable for the working class as well as the well-to-do and appeared everywhere. Likewise it was sold from the swank shops like Sax Fifth Avenue to the thrifty five-and-dime stores of Woolworth's.







Donkey brooch, Bakelite, designed by Martha Sleeper. Painted accents, leather ears. (Skinner Inc.)

More than a decade of public popularity ended by the early 1940s when Bakelite and other plastic production turned from bangles and charm bracelet adornments to airplane and radio parts for the war effort.

By the end of World War II in the middle of the 1940s, jewelry manufacturers tended to move on to metal as a major element of fashionable jewelry rather than plastic. By the end of the 20th century Bakelite jewelry and all of its colorful charms had been rediscovered by collectors.

Stretch or elastic bracelets defined by a "stretchie" belt buckle design were in demand. Parrott, dog, frog, and most any other animal design in the form of a Bakelite brooch had a renewed glamour. Figural people-type pins of soldiers, nurses, cowboys, dancers, and others were once again prized.

A flag brooch with shield-shape and laminated stripes

was a patriotic treasure. ABakelite bangle with is laminated combinations of root beer swirl, marbled green, and butter-scotch shades was a delight. And a Bakelite brooch in the form of a wide-brimmed hat in marbled yellow with four dangling cherries was a grand addition to any quality collection.

Also highly regarded were works of designer Martha Sleeper who carved a small business into a major operation of the New England Novelty Company. A Sleeper designed Bakelite donkey, for example, might have tiny leather ears and painted accents. Agiraffe created by Sleeper might have a swirled yellow body and in inset eye as a final touch.

For the more elaborate tastes in Bakelite there are the hinged bangles with carvings and green and white rhinestone accents or the zigzag bangle with creamed corn and lime green along with a variety of other colors. Many such striking examples today, in excellent condition, sell for several hundreds of dollars each or more.

Typically carved bracelets and bangles of Bakelite are valued somewhat higher than similar pieces of plain design. Figural brooch designs of both human and animal shapes remain high in demand, as are especially detailed Bakelite pieces with dangling attachments.

Bakelite jewelry items can also be influenced by size and width, or the combination of colors into one item. Black and red individually are considered by some to be quite uncommon. The single use of blue is even more usual among Bakelite pieces of the past.

A few guidelines for detecting 'true' Bakelite jewelry items:

- Brisk rubbing should produce a musky scent of formaldehyde.
- Rich autumn-like colors such as brown, red, and yellow usually prevail.
- Bakelite having been cut from smooth sheets into blanks is typically seamless.
- Over long periods, sunlight can darken previously brighter colors.

Recommended reading: Collecting Art Plastic Jewelry by Leigh Leshner (Krause Books). Art Deco Identification and Price Guide, 2nd edition, by Tony Fusco (Avon Books).

A youtube video to watch about bakelite: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UiLMwDl1Y-4

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STERLING,

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Flag Day June 14 Reminds Us of Our Heritage

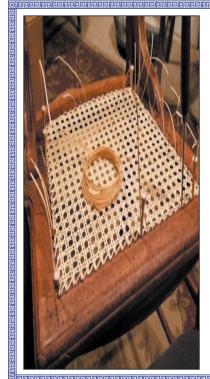


We want to do everything possible to promote patriotism and to honor our beautiful, meaningful flag. This is our duty to our ancestors, the brave men and women who fought, and in many instances died, to preserve what our flag stands for. It is our responsibility to our armed forces throughout the world who are maintaining our freedom and preserving our right to fly our flag as the symbol of the United States of America.

Flag Day is celebrated each year on June 14th. The Fourth of July was traditionally celebrated as America's birthday, but the idea of an annual day specifically celebrating the Flag is believed to have first originated in 1885. BJ Cigrand, a schoolteacher, arranged for the pupils in the Fredonia, Wisconsin Public School District 6 to observe June 14 (the 108th anniversary of the official adoption of The Stars and Stripes) as "Flag Birthday."

On June 14, 1891, the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia held a Flag Day celebration, and on June 14 of the following year, the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution celebrated Flag Day. Following the suggestion of Colonel J. Granville Leach (then historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution), the Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America on April 25, 1893 adopted a resolution requesting the mayor of Philadelphia and all private citizens to display the Flag on June 14th. Two weeks later on May 8th, the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution unanimously endorsed the action of the Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America. As a result, Dr. Edward Brooks, then Superintendent of Public Schools of Philadelphia, directed that Flag Day exercises be held on June 14, 1893 in Independence Square.

In 1894, the governor of New York directed that on June 14 the Flag be displayed on all public buildings. Inspired by these three decades of state and local celebrations, Flag Day, the anniversary of the Flag Resolution of 1777, was officially established by the Proclamation of President Woodrow Wilson on May 30th, 1916. While Flag Day was celebrated in various communities for years after Wilson's proclamation, it was not until August 3rd, 1949, that President Truman signed an Act of Congress designating June 14th of each year as National Flag Day.



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The Mountain States Collector, a tabloid newspaper dedicated to promoting the enjoyment of antiquing and collecting in the Rocky Mountain region, is distributed the first weekend of every month through shops, auctions, flea markets and antique shows, and is mailed to subscribers.

(Opinions of the writers contained herein are not necessarily the opinions of the publishers.)

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Thoreau's Writings Are Still Worthy of Consideration

By Paul Emerson DeStefano Honors English 10, Conifer High School

Today, the novel coronavirus disease (2019) has caused a widespread global pandemic decimating humanity. People across the world are forced indoors in fear of infection which has been a perfect agar plate to swab and colonate the detriments of society into the thoughts of many.

Throughout the writings of Henry David Thoreau, especially in Walden, he touches on the issues we face in society like economics and social processes. While forced

In the theories of Walden, Thoreau challenges societal normalities and becomes one with nature; therefore, those who read his writings adopt some of his commentary of slowing down, coming together, and acceptance...

into solitude, people are able to break down societal issues which Thoreau entertained on his own. In the theo-

ries of Walden, Thoreau challenges societal normalities and becomes one with nature; writings adopt some of his down, coming together, and

acceptance which is still imperative in society today.

During the late 1800s when Walden was written, there were many social reforms taking place in America. Thanks to philosophers like Thoreau and his best friend Emerson, people in the US began to realize some of the faults in society. From the writings of Thoreau, it is important to become less self absorbed, "Rather than love, than money, than fame, give me truth" (Thoreau). The understanding of the importance of being honest with oneself and others is pertinent for a good relationship. This knowledge later caused corporations to



Library of Congress

allow unions to protect its workers and women to stand up for their rights. Thoreau often philosophized about the significance of education and knowledge, showing that it is unnecessary to repeat the same mistakes.

During the early 1800s, the US introduced the Library of Congress. Within the examinations of society, Thoreau explains that "Books are the treasured wealth of the world and the fit inheritance of generations and nations" (Thoreau). Consequently, Thoreau reiterates the significance of storing knowledge, and growing from one's mistakes which provides significant support for the Library of Congress. The philosophy of Thoreau caused many to take a different look on society and to appreciate the small things.

Throughout the 20th century in America, reform continued, and the writing of Thoreau became a common message in movements like women's rights and civil rights. Unbeknownst to many, Thoreau indirectly affected the ideology of many reform leaders. Susan B Anthony, a leader in the women's movement, had a perspective that was completely in line with that of Thoreau. From Anthony, "Forget conventionalisms; forget what the world thinks of you stepping out of your place; think your best thoughts, speak your best words, work your best works, looking to your own conscience for approval" (Susan B Anthony). Because of Thoreau, reform in America changed.

Another example of Thoreau's philosophy seen in reform, was shown in the work of Martin Luther King, Jr (MLK) of the civil rights movement. In a speech from

therefore, those who read his make my life of equal simplicity, and I may say commentary of slowing innocence, with Nature herself." MLK, "non-cooperation with evil is as much a moral

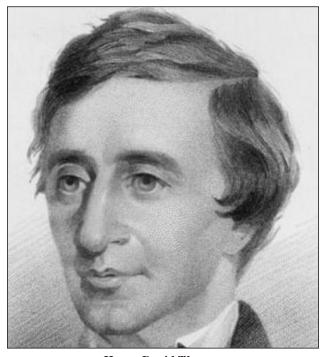
"Every morning was a cheerful invitation to

obligation as is cooperation with good." In line with Thoreau's ideology, MLK conveys his message of civil disobedience which was very prevalent in the writings of

Today, a large portion of scientific focus lays on Global Warming. Within the writings of Thoreau, the conservation of nature is pertinent to maintain balance in society. From Walden, "We need the tonic of wildness...At the same time that we are earnest to explore and learn all things, we require that all things be mysterious and unexplorable, that land and sea be indefinitely wild, unsurveyed and unfathomed by us because unfathomable. We can never have enough of nature" (Thoreau). Clearly, the significance of nature to Thoreau has trickled down to the environmental scientists and activists within society today.

Thanks to COVID-19, people in America have been given the opportunity to live simply, maybe not driving the car as often or pushing out the people who cause anguish in their lives. All of this thought completely emulates Thoreau's philosophy.

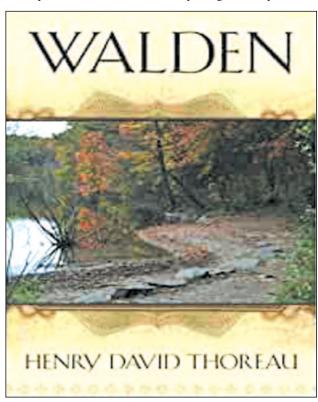
From his writing, "Every morning was a cheerful in-



Henry David Thoreau

vitation to make my life of equal simplicity, and I may say innocence, with Nature herself." Clearly, the importance of being one with surroundings and being psychologically fit is seen in the work of Thoreau.

As the planet warms, people of color die in police related violence, and the unlucky are oppressed, Americans make the choice to take a stance or to ignore the situation. This comes to show that all generations can learn from the work of Henry David Thoreau as his very thoughts have changed the way we take on the issues society brings us today.



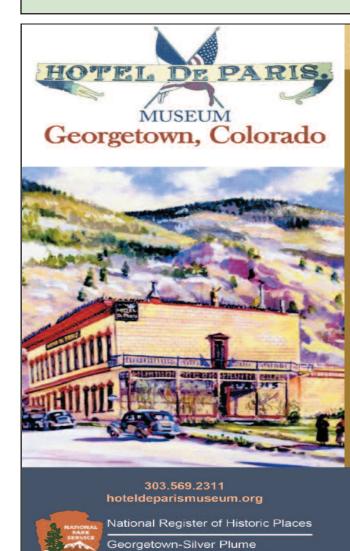
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GEORGETOWN



2020 Museum Calendar

Summer-June, July, August

June 27 Experiential Tour: Wine, Charcuterie and Fine Cheeses (Reservations required)

July 11 Fundraiser: Bastille Day Celebration & Silent Auction

July 25 Experiential Tour: Wine, Charcuterie and Fine Cheeses (Reservations required)

August 1 Special Event: Colorado Day

August 22 Experiential Tour: Wine, Charcuterie and Fine Cheeses (Reservations required)

Fall—September, October, November

September 26 Experiential Tour: Wine, Charcuterie and Fine Cheeses (Reservations required)

September 30 Daily tours end

October 3 Weekends only tours begin (Online tickets or walk-ups available)

November 29 Weekends only tours end

Holidays—December

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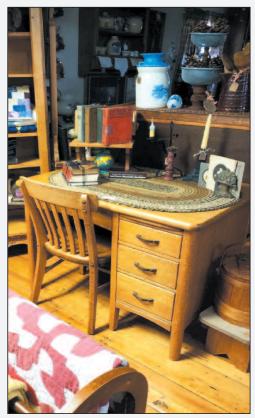
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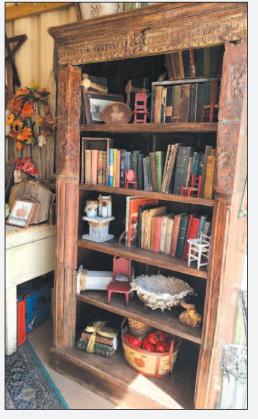




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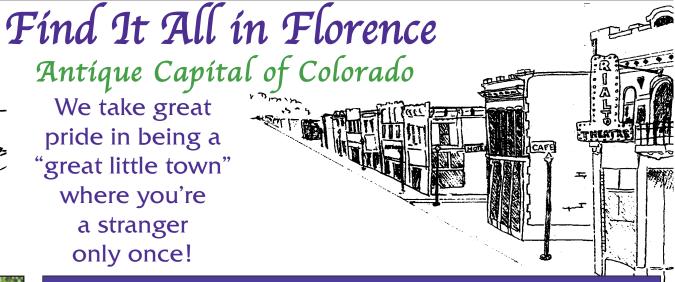
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Venturing Out

By Sandy Dale

Finally, Florence and the rest of the world are opening up a little at a time. I'm old and a little nervous about this, but if I stayed cooped up much longer with my art projects, my gardening, and my cleaning goals I would go completely crazy. Not just the silly old lady people think I am, but STARK RAV-ING MAD.

So... I ventured out in my mask and gloves, with hand sanitizer in my pocket, and headed down Main Street in Florence. It was a glorious morning. We have a lot of those in Florence. I noticed more cars in the parking spaces and real people on the sidewalks. Most of them observing social distancing and wearing masks. Lots of muffled "howdies" and "how are ya's" could be heard. My fear of being out in public began to disappear as I sat on a bench to catch my breath. (I'm not very good at breathing with a mask on.) Things weren't what I would call normal, but they were sure getting better. The light breeze, the flowers, and the sunshine

definitely helped. I figured the mask, the hand washing, and the gloves, etc. were a small price to pay for a shopping adventure in my favorite little town.

Most of the shops and restaurants were open observing the proper health guidelines, of course. I chatted with my shop owner friends from six feet away and even had an ice cream cone. I hadn't realized how starved for live company and conversation I was. I found the perfect piece I needed to add to a bird feeder I was making and great old rusty hardware for a gate and gatepost I built last week. Of course, you can

always FIND IT IN FLORENCE, as we say.

As I walked home, I thought of how terrified I had been to go out and how much better I felt after my meander downtown. The saying, "we have nothing to fear, but fear itself," came to mind. I think a healthy respect for this Covid 19 thing is definitely in order. We need to keep ourselves and others safe by following the prescribed guidelines, but we don't need to fall victim to the media fear mongers and terrorists. Caution and common sense should be the rule.

This all brings to mind some Gnarlies* I created several years back to ward off fears of the recession/depression. They were intended to fight fear and restore one's sense of humor. I pass some of them everyday in my studio and am reminded that the best way to survive these trying times is with a seriously over-active imagination and a wicked sense of humor.

Please call your favorite Florence shops, restaurants and pubs to check current operating times and procedures.

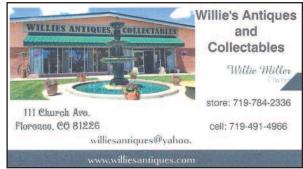


Pictured here is the Chieftain and his clan of Worryers (pronounced "warriors") whose purpose is to fend off worries. Above are two smaller members of the clan. *Sandy Dale is an artist and sculptor in Florence where she still creates the gnome-like creatures called Gnarlies even though she tells people she is retired from Renaissance Festivals.









Knowing Ceramics Affects Value

By Anne Gilbert

Confusion reigns for the many beginning collectors of ceramic items. Much of my reader mail calls everything "china." Actually they may be referring to one of the three major categories: earthen-

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ware, stoneware or porcelain. Each of these in turn break down into various techniques. For instance porcelain can be bone china, English soft past or Chinese hard paste. Earthenware can include Delft, creamware and slipware, each with their own individual characteristics.

Wedgwood offers a good example of how a name can be confusing. It could be any number of things from creamware to porcelain. Or, depending on the glaze or



Wedgwood Jasperware Jug from 1stDibs

decorating techniques it could be the familiar Jasperware (a stoneware stained with metallic oxide in a variety of shades and with raised designs." Or, a black stoneware known as Basalt. A Wedgwood piece with a tortoise-shell pattern and colors would be earthenware.

CLUES: The name porcelain comes from the Italian word "porcellana," meaning cowry shell. It came to be named "china" because it was first made by the Chinese. Basically it is made of clay that is purified then baked to create a hard, translucent material. It evolved out of stoneware. Twang a piece that is supposedly porcelain with your finger. If it rings it is porcelain, fired at a high temperature.

Old faience, a tin -glazed earthenware also rings. No identity problem here. French, Italian and Spanish faience, made in the 17th and 18th centuries are heavy and have a crude appearance, looking more like earthenware, which they are.

You often hear pieces referred to as "hard paste" or "soft paste." This is the material that the item is made of. Soft paste is more porous and dull, made from artificial clays. All Oriental china is hard paste.

Glazes offer another clue. They are the shiny material covering paste objects. "Hard glaze" is thin and colorless and feels cold to the touch. Soft glazes don't have the cold feel and can be scratched with a knife. Another clue to identifying hard paste is the unglazed rings on the underside. Glazes can be applied by either spraying or immersion.

"Biscuitware" is unglazed white porcelain. Because it resembles white marble when glazed, it was used for sculptures that were popular in the 18th and 19th centuries.

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"Bone china" is a translu-

These are just a few of the

cent porcelain that is neither a true hard or soft paste. It contains Kaolin (fine white clay that fires pure white), petuntse (a feldspatic rock) and up to 40% bone ash. Invented by English potter, Josiah Spode, it has been made since 1800.

many types of ceramics.

LAFAYETTE

CONTEST

May's What Is It?

Yes, they are ocarinas. These pictured include a bass (top), a tenor (right), a red alto and a soprano. The rare bass, probably Russianmade, is valuable.

Ceramic ocarinas have been around more than 12,000 years. Ancient examples have ben cited - small whistles shaped like birds or



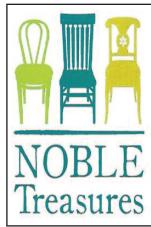
other animals and made of terracotta were in India for 6,000 years. China has a very long history of music-songs and dance had already appeared as early as five thousand years ago. Europeans and native American makers of the ocarina existed for hundreds of years. Native Americans of North and South America often used the instrument as they danced.

Ocarinas remained a popular toy for more than 340 years until 1878 when 17 year old musician-baker Guiseppe Donati of Budrio, Italy, transformed them from a toy which only played a few notes, into a real instrument which could play more than an octave accurately. Ocarinas were made of plastic for kids in the '40s and '50s. Schools sometimes had ocarina "bands" to teach a few basic skills

June's What Is It?



Send your answers to the What Is It contest, postmarked by June 20, to the Mountain States Collector, P.O. Box 1003, Bailey, CO 80421. At least three winners will be drawn. Winners will receive a year's subscription to the Mountain States Collector.



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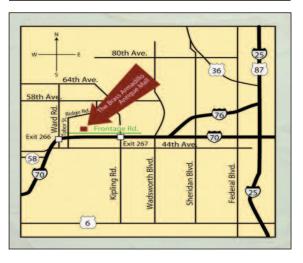












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of our community of collectors, dealers and enthusiasts. We have put the following safeguards in place:

 Hand sanitizer is available at the front counter; employees encouraged to disinfect after handling money.
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