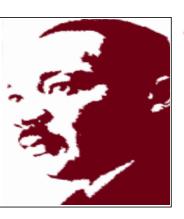
Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate cannot drive out hate; only love can do that.



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Volume 51, Number 1

JANUARY 2023



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2023, YEAR OF THE RABBIT/CAT IN FLORENCE **PAGE 14**



The National Western Stock Show & Rodeo is a Denver tradition, honoring the country's rich Old West heritage, Jan. 7-22, 2023.

Held every January at the National Western Complex, it's the nation's premier livestock, rodeo, and horse show, serving agricultural producers and consumers throughout the world. Enjoy rodeos featuring top-notch bull riders, horse shows, livestock competitions and auctions. And don't miss acres of shopping at Colorado's largest Western trade show. **Event Highlights**

All events take place at the National Western Complex, unless otherwise noted.

Bulls and broncs, cowboys and cowgirls rodeo's top athletes from around the country roll into Denver for the first major pro rodeo of the season. Don't miss the match-up between two and fourlegged athletes, from barrel racers to mutton busters. The circuit also includes fan-favorite MLK Jr African American Heritage Rodeo.

Mexican Rodeo Extravaganza, Jan. 8, 2023

Filled with cultural pageantry, the Mexican Rodeo Extravaganza features Mexican-style bull riding, bareback riding, trick roping and Mariachis, all choreographed by Jerry Diaz, a fourth-generation champion charro.

Xtreme Dog Shows, Jan. 17, 2023

Dog lovers unite for a show full of amazing tricks, aerial stunts and comedy antics, all performed by man's best friend. Meet the stars of Xtreme Dogs at the Pat & Chat following each performance. National Western's hottest family event.Xtreme dogs competition at National Western Stock Show

Olympic-Style Horse Jumping Events, Jan 13 & 16

The National Western Stock Show hosts two prestigious horse jumping competitions, the Grand Prix and Gambler's Choice. These events combine show jumping technique and precision that require

absolute cooperation and teamwork between horse and rider. These exciting events attract top equine athletes and riders from across the nation.

NW Grounds Admission

Grab your grounds admission ticket and see everything Stock Show has to offer, like acres of shopping and over 300 free events and activities. Check out the Super Bowl of livestock shows, the NW Nursery, petting farms and pony rides. Plus the Coors Western Art gallery, stock dog competitions and mutton bustin', all free with a grounds admission ticket.

The National Western Stock Show (NWSS) is a 501(c) (3) charitable organization that provides college and graduate-level scholarships in agriculture and medicine for practice in rural areas. It is our mission to serve producers and consumers throughout the world by being the premier stock show and nationally recognized western heritage and entertainment event. The NWSS is one of Colorado's preeminent tourist destinations and is held each January for 16 days. The annual event is considered the Super Bowl of livestock shows, as it hosts nearly 20 breeds of cattle throughout the 16-day run. The event includes one of the world's richest regular-season professional rodeos, world-class equestrian shows and Colorado's largest agricultural trade show – attracting more than 660,000 guests each year. The Stock Show welcomes attendees from 45 states and 30 countries demonstrating not only national but international influences in agribusiness and western heritage. The Stock Show's annual economic impact for the City & County of Denver and nearby communities exceeds \$100M annually.



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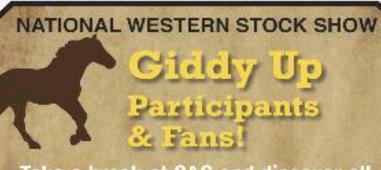
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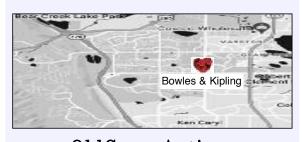
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Saturday, Jan. 14

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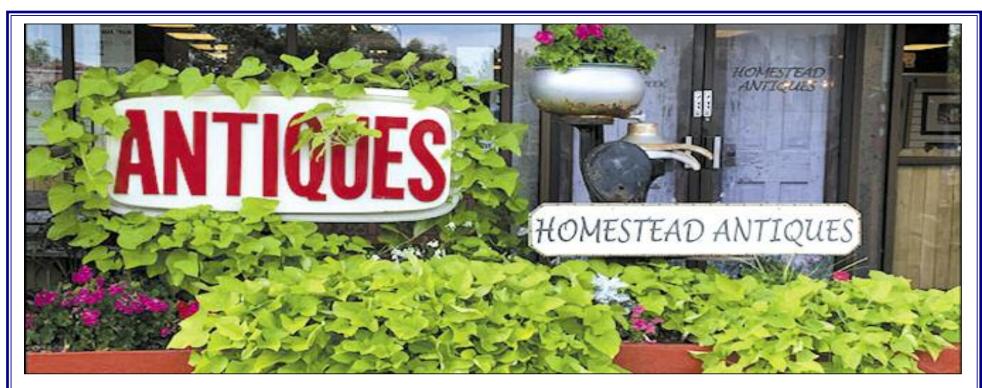






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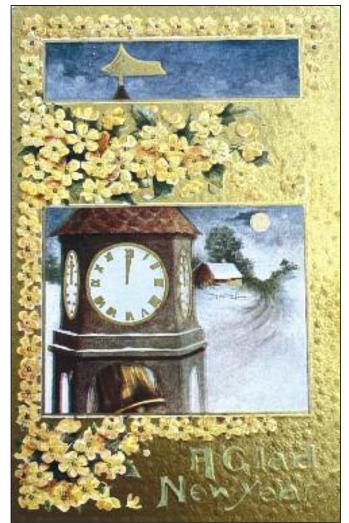
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Show Calendar — January - July '23

JAN. 7: **OLD CROWS' ANTIQUES ROAD SHOW**, 12-3 p.m. (First Saturday of Every Month) 10081 West Bowles Avenue, Littleton. Get estimates on your favorite treasures. Talk to experts about your antiques, art, vintage and collectibles. Limit 1 item per person. Call 303-973-8648 for more info.

JAN. 14: **LITTLETON CAR SHOW** 12 to 3 p.m., weather permitting, at Old Crows Antique Mall, 10081 West Bowles Avenue, Littleton. Featuring vintage and collectible vehicles. An event that is fun for the whole family. 303-973-8648 for info.

JAN. 20 & 21: **DENVER POSTCARD & PAPER SHOW**, Friday 11-6, Saturday 9:30 to 4. at the Holiday Inn Lakewood, 7390 W. Hampden Ave., Lakewood, Colorado, \$5 admission - good for both days. More info, www.denverpostcardshow.com or camobley@ephemeranet.com.

APR. 8: TIMBER DAN SPRING TOY SHOW Antiques and Collectibles, Saturday, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m., First National Bank Exhibition Bldg., Larimer

County Fairgrounds, The Ranch, Exit 259 off I-25, 5280 Arena Circle, Loveland, CO, Thousands of collectibles, vintage and antique toys on display and for sale, Kids of all Ages, more info, call Loveland Lyons Club, Sherlyn Sampson, 970-663-9392 or email her at sherlyn@sampsong.net or visit website at http://www.lovelandlionsclubs.org/sites/ToyShow.htm or Facebook at Loveland Lions Clubs/events.

MAY 26 & 27: **DENVER POSTCARD & PAPER SHOW**, Friday 11-6, Saturday 9:30 to 4. at the Arapahoe County Fairgrounds, \$5 admission - good for both days. More info, www.denverpostcard show.com or camobley@ ephemeranet. com.

JULY 14 & 15: **DENVER POSTCARD & PAPER SHOW**, Friday 11-6, Saturday 9:30 to 4. at the Holiday Inn Lakewood, 7390 W. Hampden Ave., Lakewood, Colorado, \$5 admission - good for both days. More info, www.denverpostcardshow.com or camobley@ephemeranet. com.

25th Anniversary of Colorado's Most Endangered Places Wrapping Up with Progress on 5 Priority Sites

In 2022, Colorado Preservation, Inc. paused its new listing of Endangered Places sites to concentrate efforts on moving forward five key sites identified as priorities because of their unique value as BIPOC (Black, Indigenous, People of Color) or rural sites in need of support and assistance. These sites made impressive progress and are poised to move forward in 2023. They include:

Dearfield Farming Colony Weld County – 1999 listing:

In 2021, the Black American West Museum and the Greeley-based Dearfield Preservation Committee led preservation efforts to save the Dearfield Colony site. Significant funding followed when Dearfield received a \$498,000 grant from the National Park Service (NPS) through the African American Civil Rights Program. In Spring

2022, a University of Northern Colorado preservation project funded by the NPS grant began important first steps in removing lead-based paint and asbestos from the existing buildings. Once this phase is complete, project leaders will direct the NPS funds to stabilization and exterior restoration. The site also received a \$49,000 State Historical Fund (SHF) grant for architectural studies and interior restoration. On June 9, 2022, CPI recognized Dearfield at the Dana Crawford and State Honor Awards ceremony for its tremendous preservation efforts and progress. The current project is expected to take two years.

Iglesia de San Antonio/Tiffany Catholic Church, La Plata County – 1999 listing:

Constructed in 1928 through dedicated local labor, this adobe and stucco church represents the early Hispano settlements in southern La Plata County. Located along the

old Denver & Rio Grande Railroad line, Iglesia de San Antonio/Tiffany Church holds great historic integrity for its beautiful interior and use as the site of an annual pilgrimage and mass every June. In 2022, CPI helped facilitate the completion of construction documents for foundation and wall stabilization and full building rehabilitation, funded in part by a State Historical Fund grant by architect Barbara Darden and structural engineer Jedidiah Williamson. The Archdiocese of Pueblo and local stakeholders, including the nearby church in Ignacio, as raising funds to match a grant for rehabilitation in 2023.

The Southern Ute Boarding School Campus, La Plata County. Southern Ute Reservation – 2020 listing:

Constructed in the early 1900s, the Southern Ute Boarding School Campus (SUBSC) brings to light the national reckoning with the forced assimilation of indigenous children into Anglo-European culture. This boarding school era that separated families and implemented genocidal government policies represents a dark and traumatic chapter in American history. Today, the Main School House, Dining Hall, and Girls' Dormitory. Nurse's Quarters and Center Park remain. The School House and Dining Hall also contain WPAera murals by tribal member Sam Ray. Recent preservation assessments of the murals and environmental remediation give hope for the potential reuse of the buildings and murals while giving the Southern Ute tribe a voice in telling their history.

Stranges Grocery Mesa County – 2001 listing:

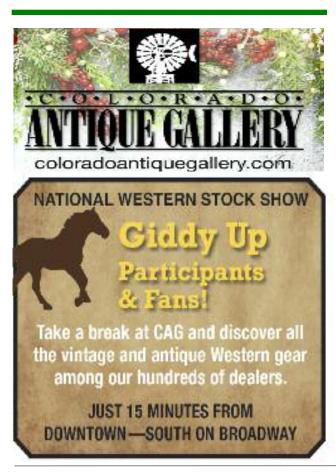
A preservation-minded buyer recently purchased the property and plans to adaptively reuse the space into retail and residential space while rehabilitating the original stonework. CPI has received a State Historical Fund architectural survey grant to evaluate the property further while helping to mitigate the impacts of a proposed highway widening project in 2022 that also impacts the nearby Grand Junction Depot. Meanwhile, some renovations are underway, including a reinforced basement with new flooring and adaptive reuse of the second floor to prepare for exterior masonry repairs and egress improvements. The grocery was built in 1909 and was one of four that once served a thriving Italian American community in Grand Junction.

Union Pacific Pumphouse Cheyenne County – 2005 listing:

Located in Kit Carson, Colorado, the UP Pumphouse has remained in limbo due to liability concerns and indifference on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad. In the late 1870s pumphouse supplied water for steam engines and today stands as Colorado's only surviving stone railroad pumphouse. In 2022, senior engineering students from the University of Colorado-Denver completed a comprehensive historic structure and engineering report that identified preservation priorities and estimated costs for preservation on-site and/or dismantling and reconstruction across the street. The Kit Carson Historical Society has also prepared a proposal to purchase a small portion of the land the pumphouse occupies from the railroad that is pending consideration.

CPI's Endangered Places Program celebrates these positive developments for the five priority sites identified for 2022 and looks forward to assisting with further progress in the future.









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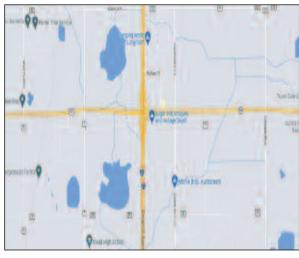


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Private Mailing Card – Pan-American Expo 1901

By Carol Mobley

Before analyzing the Pan-American Exposition post card from Buffalo, NY in 1901, you should know a little about postcard backgrounds.

Pioneer Period Postcards 1870-1898

Congress passed legislation on June 8, 1872, that approved government production of postal cards. The first government-produced postcard was issued on May 1, 1873. One side of the postcard was for a message and the other side was for the recipient's address. By law, the government postcards were the only postcards allowed to bear the term "Postal Card." Private publishers were still allowed to print postcards, but they were more expensive to mail than the government-produced cards (2¢ instead of 1¢).

Private Mailing Card 1898-1901

On May 19, 1898, Congress passed an act allowing private printing companies to produce postcards with the statement "Private Mailing Card, Authorized by Act of Congress of May 19, 1898." Messages were not allowed on the address side of the private mailing cards, as indicated by the words "This side is exclusively for the Address," or slight variations of this phrase. However, if the front of the postcard did not

left on the front for a This almessage. lowed private publishers to print postcards that could be mailed for 1 cent postage.

Undivided Back Period 1901-1907

Messages were still not allowed on the address side of postcards. By this time, the front of most postcards had images, which eliminated it as a space for messages. After 1907

by an Act of Congress, messages were allowed on half of the address side of a postcard. This ushered in the golden age of postcards (1907-1915), so named because of the popularity of sending a 1 cent postcard with a message. It was a quick way to communicate!

Since then, postcards continue to be used but are mainly purchased as souvenirs – when you can find them.

This rare Private Mailing Card example is from the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, NY, held in 1901. Notice on the stamp side of

> the card are the words "Authorized by Act of Congress of May 19, 1898". In addition, the words "Private Mailing Card" and "This side is for the address only" were added to fulfill the legal requirements for private mailing cards in 1899.

> This card is published by a private pub

lisher as identified in the lower left corner, "copyright applied for by M. Schoenlein 1899". L.C. Weller Lith Buffalo is the printer identified in the lower right corner on the printed side of this postcard. L.C. Weller Lithographer was listed in the 1899 and 1902 Buffalo business direc-

PRIVATE MAILING CARD

POSTAGE

ONTHIS

CARD

Another interesting thing to note on the postcard is that it was mailed from Buffalo, NY in November of 1899 with the Pan American Exposition pictorial postmark for the Pan American 1901 Exposition. The other side of the card was blank which left room for a message on the postcard. This postcard single postcard entertains several audiences, postal history, expositions and advertising.

This year marks the 23rd year of the Denver Postcard & Paper Show. The winter event will be held January 20-21 at the Holiday Inn Lakewood, CO. Dealers will have postcards, photographs, maps, postal history, travel brochures and much, much more. Mention this article and receive \$1.00 off admission or visit www.denverpostcardshow.com. Dealer inquiries always welcome. Hope to see you there!





Dr. Martin Luther King's Birthday Celebration January 16

On January 16, we observe the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. King was the chief spokesman for nonviolent activism in the civil rights movement. He successfully protested discrimination in federal and state laws. He also recognized the power of service to strengthen communities and achieve common goals.

In honor of King's memory, the National Martin Luther King Day of Service was started by Pennsylvania Senator Harris Wofford and Atlanta Congressman John Lewis, who co-authored the King Holiday and Service Act. The federal legislation was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on August 23, 1994.

The goal of the Act honoring King is to make the holiday a day when people of

all ages and backgrounds come together to improve lives, bridge social barriers, and move our nation closer to the "Beloved Community" that King envisioned.

Since its inception, participation in public service projects has grown each year. In 2009, a record number of Americans honored King and answered then president-elect Obama's call to service by volunteering on the King Day of Service.

More than 13,000 service projects took place across the country, twice as many as in the previous year. Americans made it "a day on, not a day off" by delivering meals, refurbishing schools, helping older people, reading to children, signing up mentors, and much more.

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EARLY ANNOUNCEMENT

BRUHNS AUCTION GALLERY



The former owners of Richthofen Castle are offering a Two-Day Estate Auction March 25 & 26.





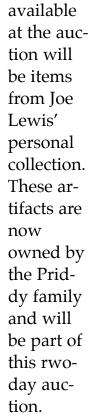




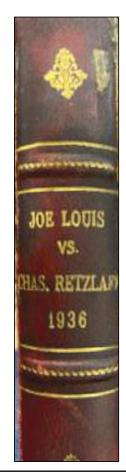








Also







Bruhns Auction has been commissioned to sell the estate of Gerry and Esther Priddy's antique and art collection March 25 & 26. The Priddys are the former owners of the Richthofen Castle which was built in 1885 by Baron Walter von Richthofen. For more information, call 303-564-9196.

First Day of Year Has Memorabilia Galore

By Robert Reed

While the celebration of the first day of the calendar year is one of the world's oldest events. The collecting of related memorabilia is still relatively new.

Yet the interest is clearly rising in the United States and other countries.

Party hats, postcards, holiday menus, lithographed noise makers, magazine covers, even specially illustrated transit tickets are being gathered as New Year's Day collectibles.

Certainly the widely-observed holiday does not command the crowd of collectors that follow Christmas, Halloween, or even Valentine's Day. However historically the New Year's holiday is exceptional.

During the days of the ancient Babylonian the New Year was celebrated in March of every year with feasts which lasted for many days. Early Romans know how to 'party' for the event as well but began their merriment with the winter's solstice in the second half of December.



When Julius Caesar became Emperor of Rome he moved to put the calendar into basically its present form, and thus made the event arrive on the first day of January.

Throughout history the New Year has been celebrated in ways including gift giving in some cultures and elaborate outside and inside home decorations in some cultures.

Interestingly in early America the Pilgrims who fostered this country's own Thanksgiving holiday, steadfastly refused to take note of New Year's Day. Some religious groups shunned it claiming that January had been named by the Romans for the 'heathen' god Janus. As an alternative it was known as the First Month.

Evidence suggests that the holiday began to produce artifacts toward the end of the 19th century. Banners of various materials from cloth to silver foil were produced declaring Happy New Year, or Auld Lang Syne for display in some homes. In some cases the banners were commercially made, but often they were crafted by the celebrants themselves.



Some elaborate late Victorian dining tables were known to have included festive Father Time silver teaspoons with engraved matching bowls which proclaimed to guests, Happy New Year."

During the 1880s firms sometimes extended greetings of the New Year to their best customers in the form of a printed card. For example, in 1881 the Bromwell Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati sent out very finely detailed cards etched with birds and flowers to offer "a Happy New Year and well wishes." That same year the children's book New Year's Bargain by Susan Coolidge was published. It was re-issued

Continued on page 10

DENVER



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Fun Collectibles From New Years Past

Continued from page 9

in 1901 by Little and Brown with illustrations by Addie Ledyard.

The first significant wide-spread use of Happy New Year's greetings came in the form of postcards as the 'new' 20th century dawned.

"Those who did not send Christmas greetings often sent New Year wishes instead, especially during the post card craze of the early 1900s," note Pauline and Don Campanelli authors of the highly comprehensive Holiday Collectibles, A Price Guide.

Frequent subjects of such Happy New Year postcards were children, chimney sweeps, elves, pigs, and the numbers of the New Year itself known as Year Dates.

Probably the prized artist of the New Year postcards is Frances Brundage. The famed artist frequently used little girls or young women in her artwork. Most such cards bore the artist's signature, although some earlier examples were unsigned. Other notable artists to contribute their talents to postcards greeting New Year included Ellen Clapsaddle and H.B. Griggs.

Such holiday oriented postcards in general and New Year's greetings in particular, continued to be popular in the United States will into the early 1920s.

The Roaring Twenties brought the observance of the New Year holiday to new heights in terms of partying encounters. Consequently there was great demand for commercially made items which would help to highlight such events.

During the 1920 party table centerpieces featured dancing figures, Father Time, and Baby New Year. Celluloid folding fans, frying plan rattles with dual clappers, metal cow bells, and 'Cat Cry' squeakers all proclaimed the event or at least bore a festive design or figure.

Paper hats for the New Year's party of that decade could also be quite



Derry Oreetings for the New Year Rown

extensive as well. One 1924 wholesale catalog offered a vast assortment of New Year's crepe paper hats depicting comic figures. Other catalog selections included a chauffeur's hat with goggles, and a folding black paper top hat. There were even indoor fireworks which, "when lighted burst, showering contents of small favors and cotton balls."

Decorated wooden ratchet noisemakers were especially popular with party populations of the 1920s, by the 1930s these and a wide selection of other noisemakers would generally be replaced with metal versions of brightly colored lithograph.

Both the J. Chein Company and the Kerchief Company produced an extensive number of brightly colored metal noisemakers during the 1930s. Chein catalogs of that era featured everything from mallet rattles to tambourines. Likewise the Kerchief company a full line of "Life of the Party" products which also included excellent tambourines as well as other assorted noisemakers.

A great number of the early to middle 20th century paper products which served to inspire the New Year holiday came from the Beistle Company and from the Dennison Company. Both highly respected firms were famous for holiday-related materials. Beistle made novel table and wall decorations and graphic party hats, among other things. Dennison manufactured paper plates, paper table cloths, costumes, napkins, paper cups, and banner decorations.

New Year celebration items were much more plentiful in the 1950s and 1960s. Beistle continued to dominate the trade with inspiring party hats, while Kerchief and others added to the variety of noisemakers.

Today the field of New Year collectibles extends that Waldorf Astoria or Fountainbleau menu with the big event highlighted on each sparkling cover. Also included are black and white photographs of gala parties, special invitations, and delicate party favors which call attention to the special New Year in some way.

Last but not least, retail store decorations that called attention to New Year specials in more contemporary times are also being sought out as both decorative and worthwhile. Recommended reading: Holiday Collectibles, A Price Guide by Pauline and Dan Campanelli (Schiffer Publishing).

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Champagne Glasses Have Robust History

From In Good Taste/Invaluable

When the subject of champagne arises, it's often accompanied by a debate on which glass best suits the sparkling wine. However, the evolution of the champagne glass is much more complex and historically significant than a discussion of glass shape would at first imply. Here, we explore the history of the champagne glass, including the evolution of glass composition, the essential shapes that collectors and committed champagne aficionados seek out, and the affect that a glass has on the taste and experience of a sip of champagne.

Champagne and the Restoration

Champagne, though not quite as we know it today, first arrived in England with the exiled Norman, Chevalier de Saint-Évremond, in 1670 and rapidly assumed prime position as Charles II's favorite libation.

Shortly after, in 1674, the invention of lead glass by George Ravenscroft changed the art of glassmaking forever. Ravenscroft's discovery was only made possible by the higher temperatures maintained over longer periods achieved by coal- (as opposed to wood-) fired ovens. It would, of course, have important ramifications.

The Importance of Lead Glass

Lead glass paved the way for innovative new techniques. First, glassmakers could manipulate their material in its softened state for longer. This led to glass free from the trapped air bubbles so characteristic of earlier English, Bohemian and Murano glassware.

Second, artisans had more leeway: they could manipulate soft glass more freely, and they could now use cutting and etching techniques that would have shattered soda glass, the predecessor of lead glass. Another advantage was that lead glass could be made thin, yet remain strong: a useful characteristic for drinking glasses.

Of equal aesthetic value is the fact that the lead oxide content of the new glass made it more refractive than its soda-based counterpart. This refraction creates the sparkle that drove people to (incorrectly) refer to lead glass as crystal.

Perhaps the most important asset of the new lead glass was for champagne producers, as it allowed them to introduce the second fermentation in the same bottle; what's known today as méthode champenoise or traditionelle.

The First Champagne Glasses

As with other contemporary fashions, champagne consumption soon filtered down from the court to the upper classes. Yet in the early days of champagne, there was no glass specifically made for its consumption. As it was an alcoholic carbonated drink, it was generally consumed

from the same glasses as beer and cider. These had simple, short stems and round, funnel-shaped bowls.

In the latter part of the Georgian period (1714–1837), around 1800, such glasses developed a knop halfway down the stem. Two decades later, more decorative elements were added to the bowls. Vessels for beer were sometimes etched with depictions of barley, while cider glasses featured apples. It is rare, though not unheard of, to find examples etched with vines, which would have held champagne.

It was not until after 1830 that the champagne glass arrived on the English scene, despite its popularity throughout the Regency period. The coupe (a shallow, broad-rimmed, stemmed vessel) was, as far as it is known, the first "official" such glass. It's thought that the open bowl was favored precisely because it allowed the mousse (then considered vulgar) to disperse.

Glassware in Russia

French wines, and champagne in particular, were fashionable among the aristocracy of the 19th century. Indeed, Russia at the time was the world's second largest consumer of champagne, and the Imperial Glass Factory produced a range of different champagne-specific glasses



Set of eight crystal engraved and gilded champagne glasses, offered on September 5, 2015 via Galartis.

for the banqueting sets of the Imperial Court and its palaces outside St Petersburg.

Flutes, some in brilliant cobalt blue, were decorated with silver and gold floral motifs, and often with the crest or cipher of the relevant court personage. Darin Bloomquist, Head of Department for Russian Works of Art at Sotheby's, notes that, "During the second half of the 19th century, artists at the Imperial Glassworks produced objects in a variety of historical styles, including neo-Gothic and a traditional, national Russian Style which rejected Western motifs. By the end of the century, the influence of Art Nouveau had been fully embraced by designers and craftsmen."

As in Western Europe, the effects of Orientalism on the decorative arts were revealed in the interior furnishings of the upper classes. In 1862, the Factory introduced techniques that imitated the enamel colors and architectural motifs of the Mameluke dynasties of the late 12th and early 13th centuries.

The Late Victorian Era to the 1920s

One of the great myths about champagne (aside from that concerning the contribution of Marie Antoinette) is that the coupe was simply

Continued on page 12

DENVER











AMERICAN HISTORY

January Anniversaries

January 4

75th Anniversary of Burma gaining independence from UK

January 7

80 years since the passing of famed scientist and inventor Nikola Tesla

January 14 Continental Congress ratifies Treaty of Paris

January 15 Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday

January 17

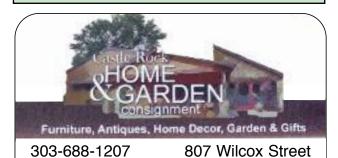
250 years since Captain James Cook and his crew became the first Europeans to venture south of the Antarctic Circle.

January 27

50th Anniversary of U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War ending with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords (1973)

January 28 Congress establishes U.S. Coast Guard (1915)

CASTLE ROCK



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History of Champagne Glasses

Continued from page 11

superseded by the flute. In truth, there has never been one dominant type of champagne glass.

As champagne consumption spread, so did the variety of glasses. In England, glassmaking was in demand among crystal manufacturers such as Edinburgh and Leith, and Thomas Webb & Sons (later Webb's Crystal Glass Company Ltd.). Their owners would travel the world in search of both designs and customers.

Webb's Rock Crystal style, created by engravers William Fritsche and Frederick Kny around 1878, involved deeper engraving and polishing of the cut areas. These had previously been left rough in order to show off the distinction between surfaces. The Rock Crystal effect, by contrast, amplified the refractive nature of the glass.

Russian pattern (also called Cobweb) cut glass was in high demand among the American gentry at the end of the 19th century, perhaps due to the fact that the White House ordered two sets of the glassware, in 1885 and 1891, with later additions. The patent holder, Thomas Hawkes, arrived on the European stage after winning the Grand Prix at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1889 for his collection of T.G.

Hawkes cut glassware.

Champagne glasses produced in the Edwardian period (1901–1910) continued to be quite delicate. Decoration was either finely engraved, with classical references (floral or Grecian patterns), or cut in stylized shapes (cross hatches and stars). Thomas Webb & Sons' classic shape at this time was a slightly flared bowl, sometimes with cut feet.

The 1920s are seen today as the era of the champagne coupe or saucer. Yet, aside from a period of Art Deco influence on decorative motifs (1925–1930), there is no single dominant style. Rather, it was an era of experimentation, from heavy sets of Bohemian-style overlay (some weighing over 200g per glass) to Russian-pattern cut flutes.

The Impact of Glass Shape on Taste

What effect do any of these styles and shapes have on the drinker's appreciation of

COLORADO SPRINGS

McAllister House Museum A Great Place to Visit

Major McAllister made his home in this small house until his death in 1921. For the next 30 plus years the house was rented by the family of Mrs. Fanny Robbins who used the house for a candy and "wedding gift" shop. Upon her death in 1958, the family sold the house.



In 1961 a historic preservation group, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in Colorado, with the help of the El Pomar Foundation and Shepard's Citations, was able to buy and restore this Colorado Springs (Fountain Colony) house. Why not visit this lovely house and enjoy the historically true restorations?

champagne? There are several (perhaps unexpected) factors to consider.

In terms of shape, while flutes tend to better retain mousse, a high-quality champagne will not lose its bubbles quickly. But it's important to remember that, as with any good wine, aroma is an important element in the enjoyment of champagne. A wider bowl allows more aromas to escape from the wine's surface, which gives the drinker a greater appreciation of the champagne's complexity.

Tom Harrow, a Dom Perignon ambassador and Franciacorta's U.K. ambassador, says that "Saucers are glorious, but impractical. And flutes are awful: you can't swirl the wine, it slops everywhere." Harrow himself prefers a tulip glass, but one that tapers dramatically so as to capture aromas.

"It really does depend on the style of the wine," he explains. "Pinot Noir-dominated champagnes are pretty good in the Riedel Pinot Noir glass with a lip. Krug, on the other hand, tend to use quite big bowl glasses, but the wine is extremely rich and complex."

Continued on page 15

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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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Cowboy Memorabilia With Premium Value

By Barry Krause

Age, workmanship and provenance (ownership history) give added value to American cowboy collectibles. If it's old, beautifully crafted by hand of the best materials, or can be traced as owned and used by famous cowboys, the price escalates.

When all cowboys still rode horses to get around on their jobs, the saddle was their most prized possession, often custom-made to their own specifications and sometimes costing up to a year of their salary. Their boss at the ranch would supply a horse for them to ride, but rarely a saddle.

"When down on his luck, a cowhand would pawn his watch (if he had one) or even his pistol, but never his saddle," said William C. Ketchum, Jr. in "Western Memorabilia: Collectibles of the Old West" (1980).

Vintage old cowboy saddles start at a few hundred dollars for plain, worn out examples, and reach many thousands of dollars for the best specimens once owned by movie star cowboys or traced to Confederate origins in the Civil War.

To preserve and protect old leather saddles, keep them in a dry place with moth ball protection if they have a sheepskin lining, but never use water, vegetable oil or motor oil on them, "no matter what anyone tells you," advised Joice Overton in "Cowboy Equipment," an inspiring hand book for beginning collectors of old cowboy artifacts, published in 1998 for \$39.95 and well worth finding at your book store or library.

Overton also recommended to protect old saddles by wiping them down with a good liquid glycerin saddle soap, applied with a piece of sheepskin, and, "as a final step, rub it down well

with Neatsfoot Oil on a soft cloth."

Nice old saddle bags can go for hundreds of dollars a pair and up in



Two outstanding saddles in the Overton Collection. At left is an example with matching saddle bags, sterling silver trim and full leather covered stirrups, made by the late Charlie Baker of Baker, Oregon, valued at \$5,000 to \$6,000. At right is another nicely carved and worked saddle, built in the prison at McCallister, Oklahoma, valued at \$1,200 to \$1,700. Both illustrated in "Cowboy Equipment" by Joice Overton.

today's market. Look for U.S. Cavalry saddle bags that were popular with cowboys because of their large size, soft leather, sturdy double or triple buckle closures and canvas liners that could be removed and cleaned.

Look for hand carved saddle bags with fancy designs. Look for elk hide or bear skin saddle bags, well preserved.

Cowboy horse bridles and reins, separate bits and spurs are specialized fields of collectibles, admired greatly if they are very old and Mexican style with silver trim, hand-tooled to perfection. Overton wrote a whole book of "Cowboy Bits & Spurs." with over 400 color photos, so it is easy to see the wide variety and price range of these interesting objects.

If you've never paid attention to horse bits before, you might not recognize them in antique shops or elsewhere offered for sale. Overton mentions an old Mission style "spade" bit in original condition "except for added patina," now worth \$3,000 to \$4,000, but unmarked, "as no marks were ever used by the early Missions."

Many rare spurs are worth thousands of dollars per pair. All American cowboy spurs evolved from

their Mexican Vaquero roots that came to the New World in 1520 with Cortez. Genuine 16th century Spanish Conquistador spurs are unlikely to be found for sale today, but California style spurs with their fancy silver overlays and inlays, two piece construction, large rowels and sometimes double heel chains go for thousands of dollars for the best examples.

19th century American cowboys often purchased their leather clothing from nearby Indians, especially hand-made buckskin jackets, vests and gloves. That's why we often find such vintage cowboy clothes decorated with beadwork.

An authentic Native American Indian-made fully beaded cowboy vest is a thing to behold, worthy of display in a museum exhibit. New collectors to cowboy memorabilia may think that such an article of clothing was made for a woman to wear, not realizing that real cowboys often wore very colorfully embellished clothing, including brightly colored neckerchiefs, despite the drab "rough look" conveyed in the mythical cowboy image in fictional Old West movies.

In fact, unlike movie cowboys who also seem to double as professional gunslingers, real cowboys preferred to carry a Winchester repeating rifle instead of a pistol because the rifle was more practical in hunting game and fighting off marauding Indians and cattle rustlers.

These old Winchesters start at about \$500 and rapidly rise in price for better condition and custom engravings. The short barrel Winchester carbines were especially sought by cowboys who fit them snugly in a scabbard attached to their saddles. Original scabbards add value to the weapon.

When cowboys did carry pistols, they were hopefully of large caliber such as the legendary Colt .45 single action six-shot revolver, known as the "Frontier Model" and later as the "Peacemaker." Nice old Peacemakers go for a couple of thousand dollars or more, but there are beat-up rusted examples worth little without fantastic provenance, such as once owned by a famous gunman.

Overton lists a Colt .38 caliber revolver that was once owned by Tim Holt, the movie cowboy, with his name tag still attached to trace provenance, and valued at \$2,000 to \$2,500 in 1998. Watch out for weapons with faked stories behind them.

Those fancy silver belt buckles are mostly a 20th century creation for rodeo awards and movie cowboys, but they are still beautiful and quite collectible, although often overpriced for the tacky specimens that we see too commonly today in junk shops and swap meets.

Original early 20th century sterling silver rodeo buckles are what we want, or hand-crafted one-of-a-kind Indian silver buckles made for the long ago tourist trade at Fred Harvey shops, or prison-made buckles with cowboy themes and originating in old Western state prisons, but be careful they aren't recent replicas, mass-produced to feed the insatiable demand for decorative cowboy gear.

Overton mentions several early 20th century trophy buckles done in gold and silver, priced at \$150 to \$300 each, and says they were often donated to events by local merchants, and "are very collectible, but beware of many fakes."



A cowboy vest made by the Ogallala Sioux, fully beaded, the result of many hours of work, valued at \$3,500 to \$5,000. Courtesy of Paul and Marlene Snider, as illustrated in "Cowboy Equipment" by Joice Overton.



A Colt .38 caliber revolver, once owned by Tim Holt, the cowboy movie star, with the initials "T.H." under the grips. Its barrel and cylinder were changed for the movies, and modified to shoot one to five blanks. Valued at \$2,000 to \$2,500, courtesy of Paul and Marlene Snider, as shown in "Cowboy Equipment" by Joice Overton.

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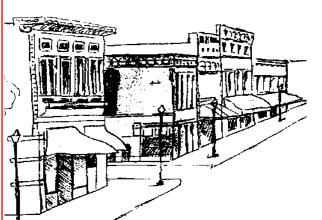
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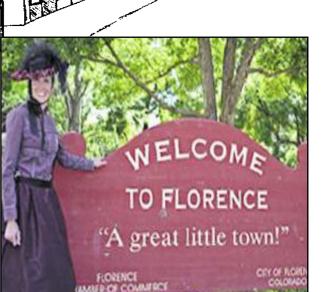
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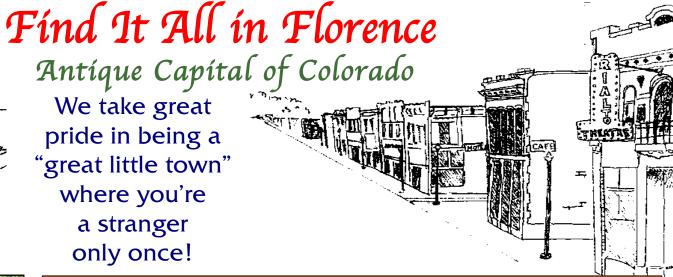
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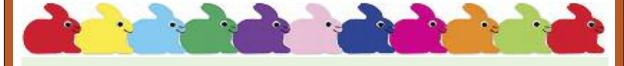






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2023 The Year of the Rabbit (Cat)

By Sandy Dale

Okay, folks, it's that time again. I like to look at it as "Do-overs Time." What I didn't get done right last year, I get another chance at. And, I like to attempt to be more like the animal of the year. According to the Chinese zodiac, it's the Year of the Rabbit (for the Vietnamese, the Gurung [an ethnic group in Nepal], and for cat lovers, of course, it is the Year of the Cat). Celebrations begin this year with the new moon on January 22 and end Feb 1.

Last year was the year of the Tiger — sleek and powerful. Easy to attempt those characteristics. So, for the Rabbit, the characteristics are said to be vigilant, witty, quick-minded, and ingenious. Somewhat harder to emulate, I'd say. I think I'll go with the Cat. Self-reliant, quick, witty, and prone to sitting in sunny spots and, apparently, thinking about nothing. Some folks would call that meditation.

It is also the time we all make resolutions. My resolution this year is to understand the difference between making the resolution and committing to doing it. I have to admit to moving some of last year's 'resolves' to the 2023 LIST OF RESOLUTIONS, or should I say, COMMITTMENTS.

It is predicted that 2023 The Year of the Rabbit (or Cat) will be one

of peace, prosperity, longevity and hope. The Florence Merchants and I wish these for everyone. I would add that some shared traits of the rabbit and the cat* are that they are lovable, cuddly, and soft. We could all practice more of that.

*Cats are also good hunters. The Florence Merchants also wish you good hunting in 2023. You all know you can find what you are hunting for in Florence.





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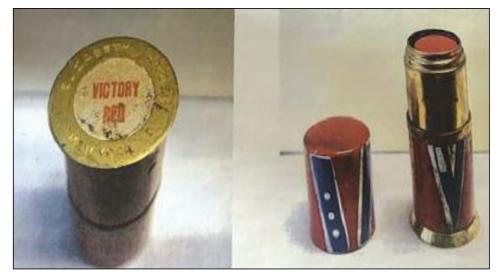
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December's What Is It?



We had two correct guesses for our December What Is It.

First, Terry Cook of Fort Morgan, Colorado, tells us that "...it is a tube of classic (Color 1941) Victory Red lipstick produced by Elizabeth Arden following the US entry into WWII. Elizabeth Arden was asked to create a makeup kit for the Marine Corps Women's Reserve. This was designed to help the morale of soldiers and women alike, "Beauty as Duty."

Also, in the US as factories ramped up production of armaments many middle and upper class American women entered the workplace for the first time. In an effort to retain their femininity and keep their morale up women painted on shades of lipstick like Victory Red and Fighting Red produced by US cosmetic companies.

Rosie the Riveter wore a full face of make up. I wish we could still buy it. Love the packaging."

Then, Marjorie McLaren of Anchorage, Alaska added this, "December's What Is It? appears to be a tube of Elizabeth Arden cosmetics' 1941 Victory Red Lipstick. Elizabeth Arden made this shade to match the one issued to military women during World War II (also created by Elizabeth Arden). The red color matched the red in the uniforms and allowed civilian women to support the war effort and honor their country. Red lipstick during the 1940's was considered inspiring and represented strength of purpose. It is still beautiful, strong and inspiring today!

Wishing you and all those at Mountain States Collectors a most wonderful holiday season!"

We also had information that part of the reason this color red was

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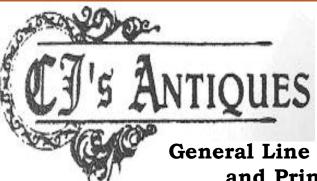


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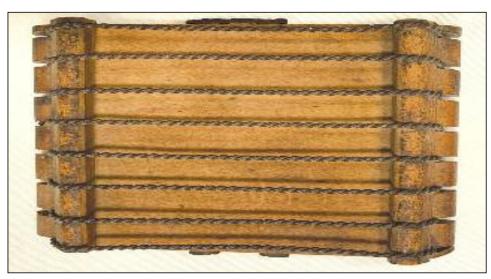
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January's What Is It?



Send your answers to the What Is It contest, postmarked by January 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.

worn by women at this time was that Hitler hated red lipstick on women and so in rebellion to his desires, women everywhere defiantly wore the

Two more readers guessed correctly: Jerome McLaren of Conifer, Colorado and Dottie Unruh of Lakewood, Colorado.

Thank you to everyone who ventured a guess. You will receive a year's subscription to the Mountain States Collector.

History of Champagne Glasses

Continued from page 12

The depth of the bowl where it joins the stem, not just its shape, also affects bubble retention. A deeper base creates one steady stream of bubbles, rather than the mass fizz created by rounder bases.

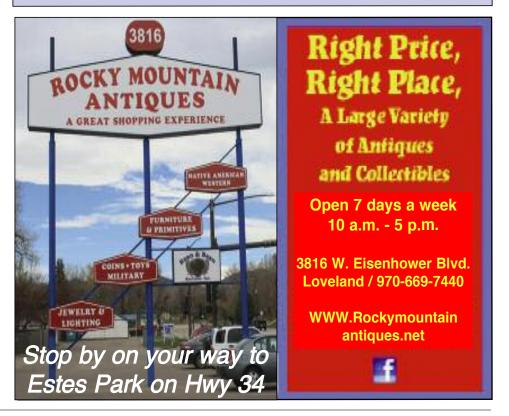
There is increasing evidence to show that the shape of a glass also affects the taste of its contents. In this case, the coupe may be a wise choice for sparkling wines without autolytic character. It helps to disperse the mousse and allows fruit flavors to reveal themselves quickly for instant gratification.

However, for champagne collectors with a bottle of something as monolithic as the Bollinger R.D. 2002, Harrow suggests a champagne decanter. "It sounds odd to many people, but with a wine that needs plenty of time to open, something like the Billecart-Salmon champagne decanter makes sense."

Finally, when washing glasses for champagne, always use dish soap for washing by hand. This ensures that residue will not affect the mousse.



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