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ANTIQUES,
COLLECTIBLES,
FURNITURE,
ART, DESIGN
AND HISTORY.

52ST ANNIVERSARY — ESTABLISHED IN 1972

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Inside this Issue



Colorado's Largest
Presented by the Loveland Lions Club
**TIMBER DAN SPRING
TOY SHOW & SALE**
Saturday, March 30
9 - 4
First National Bank Exhibition Building

SHOW CALENDAR
MARCH TO SEPTEMBER '24
PAGE 5



**EDISON DESIGNED
FIRST PHONOGRAPH**
PAGE 7



**GEORGE WASHINGTON
LECTURE SERIES**
PAGE 10



THE BEAUTIFUL BROOCH
MANY AND VARIED
PAGE 11

Colorado Antique Gallery Celebrates Their 32nd Anniversary All March Long

By Chris Rodriguez
Photos by Barbara LaRocca

For the past 32 years the Colorado Antique Gallery has called 5501 S Broadway home. Proudly located in the city of Littleton for the past three decades, the Colorado Antique Gallery is Colorado-owned and operated. With a collection of 285 antique vendors under one 52000 square foot roof there is always a fabulous find waiting around the next corner. With literally millions of items to choose from there is something for everyone at the Colorado Antique Gallery. During the entire month of March, the store is celebrating its 32nd Anniversary with a store wide sale.

The Gallery's regular customers continue to come back for the ever-changing selection of antiques and collectibles. When first timers come through the door they are in awe at the selection and layout of the Gallery. The showroom floor is well lit, clean, and full of treasures for every antique enthusiast. While the metro region has changed mightily over the past three decades, there has always been a corridor to the past at the Colorado Antique Gallery. One can find relics that take you back decades, or a little memento to remind you of the way things used to be in the Denver area when it was a dusty old cow town.

Antique enthusiasts keep our history alive through the preservation of past items, and they are



also some of the biggest conservationists around. Part of this is due to the fact that most collectors have trouble throwing things away, but, hey, who's keeping track. Humans have been collecting and curating items from history since the start of time. Who knew that our cave dwelling ancestors who kept every arrowhead and pelt they came across would evolve into what is known today as a collector!

The Colorado Antique Gallery has been a place for the past 32 years for that collector to roam and unearth that treasure that has been missing from their life. Whether you are a designer, collector, enthusiast, or just need something to do for the day, the Gallery has you covered. The friendly staff at the Gallery is second to none and always happy to help you find what you are looking for. With 285 small business owners you are shopping small and local when you come through the Gallery's doors.

What has been the secret to the longevity of the Colorado Antique Gallery? It's their loyal customers and great antique dealers. Some of the Gallery's patrons have been visiting since the doors were opened back in 1992. The Colorado Antique Gallery is proud to be part of the antique industry in Colorado and wants to say thank you to all their customers, vendors, and other antique stores in the region for keeping the industry strong and going. The Gallery's 32 trips around the sun have been marvelous as they look forward to many more with all the friends they have made and those yet to come.



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Friday 10am-6pm, Saturday 9:30am-4pm
Free Admission

Arapahoe County Fairgrounds
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www.denverpostcardshow.com

Held in conjunction with the Rocky Mountain Stamp Show



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Limit 1 item per person

Saturday, March 2

12 - 3 p.m. (First Saturday Every Month)



Saturday, March 9
12 p.m. to 3 p.m.
LITTLETON CAR SHOW
"Be There or Be Square"

Saturday, March 16
Live at the Crows: featuring Steve Pierce singing Irish Folk Songs, Root Beer Bar, 2-5 p.m.



Saturday, March 23
Celebrate the Arts
Numerous Demonstrations with Local Artists and Craftsmen



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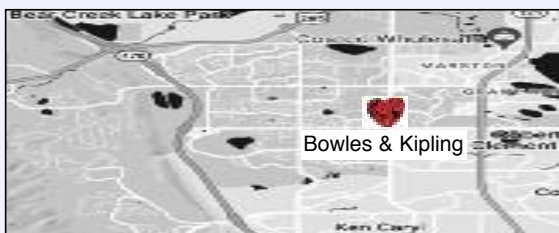
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Show Calendar: March — September, 2024

Through MAY 3: **SPACE EXPLORERS: The INFINITE** — Stanley Marketplace, 2501 Dallas St., Aurora, After having fascinated 300,000 visitors, Space Explorers: The Infinite lands in Denver featuring new content captured in space promising an other-worldly adventure!

MAR. 2: **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

MAR. 9: **LITTLETON CAR SHOW** 3 to 6 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.

MAR. 15-17: **HAPPY ANNIVERSARY TO THE BRASS ARMADILLO** 15% off everything in the mall. Come celebrate with us on our Anniversary! **MARCH 30-31 HAPPY EASTER!** Double Antique Army Rewards Points on Sat. & Sun.. \$100 Raffle: Every Antique Army member making a purchase this weekend will be registered for a chance to win a \$100 Brass Armadillo Gift Card. More info 303-403-1677.

MAR. 16: **LIVE AT THE CROWS** at the Old Crows Antique Mall & Root Beer Bar, live performance by Steve Pierce singing Irish Folk Songs, 2-5 p.m., 303-973-8648.

MAR. 23: **CELEBRATE THE ARTS** at Old Crows Antiques Mall, special prices on all artwork. Demonstrations by numerous local artists and craftsmen. Call 303-973-8648 for more information.

MAR. 30: **TIMBER DAN SPRING TOY SHOW & SALE of Collectible, Vintage and Antique Toys**, Saturday 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the First National Bank Exhibition Building, Enter at North or South Halls of "The Ranch" Larimer County Fairgrounds, 5280 Arena Circle, Loveland CO, 250+ Tables with 90+ Dealers from 10 states. Contact Sherlyn Sampson at 970-663-9392 or go to website www.love-landlionsclub.com for more information.

MAY 9-11: **DENVER COIN EXPO**, National Western Complex, 4655 Humboldt Street, Denver. The largest and oldest coin show in the Rocky Mountains, Thurs. and Fri. 10-6 p.m., Sat., 10-4 p.m. More information, call Neal at 720-773-1175 or go to denvercoinexpo@gmail.com or www.rockymtnexpos.com.

MAY 17 & 18: **JUNKTIQUE ANTIQUE SHOW AND FLEA MARKET**, Florence, Colorado more info, call 719- 784-3544 or go to finditinflorence.com

MAY 24 & 25: **DENVER POSTCARD & PAPER SHOW** in conjunction with the **Rocky Mountain Stamp Show**, May 24-25, 2024, Arapahoe County Fairgrounds 15680 E Quincy Ave, Aurora, CO 80016—more info at www.denverpostcardshow.com or email Carol at camobley@ephemeranet.com

JUNE 15: **VINTAGE MARKETPLACE OUTDOOR MARKET**, 6520 S. College Ave., Forth Collins, CO more info: www.VintagemarketplaceFC.com Upcoming Outdoor Markets on July 20th, Aug. 17, Sept. 21, Oct. 19 and Nov. 16.

JULY 13-14: **ROCKY MOUNTAIN ANTIQUE FESTIVAL**, Loveland, Colorado, presented by Heritage Event Company. at the Ranch Events Complex Larimer County Fairgrounds. **FREE PARKING**, Adults \$6., Children 11 and Under: **FREE**. More info, go to www.heritageeventcompany.com or contact Gail Kinney (918) 619-2875.

JULY 19 & 20: **DENVER POSTCARD & PAPER SHOW**, Holiday Inn Lakewood, 7390 W Hampden Ave, Lakewood, CO 80227—more info at www.denverpostcardshow.com or email Carol at camobley@ephemeranet.com

AUGUST 17 & 18: **ROCKY MOUNTAIN BOOK & PAPER FAIR**, 2024, Douglas County Fairgrounds, 500 Fairgrounds Rd, Castle Rock, CO 80104 – more info at RMABA.org or email bookfair2024@rmaba.org

SEPT. 13 & 14: **CHERRELYN STAMP SHOW**, Jefferson County Fairgrounds, 15200 W 6th Ave, Golden, CO 80401 – for more information email Carol at camobley@ephemeranet.com

Colorado's Largest
Presented by the Loveland Lions Club
TIMBER DAN SPRING TOY SHOW & SALE
of Collectible, Vintage & Antique Toys
Saturday, March 30, 2024

9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
First National Bank Exhibition Building,
Enter at North or South Halls
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5280 Arena Circle, Loveland CO
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Edison Credited with Developing First Phonographs

By Maureen Timm

The first great invention developed by Edison in Menlo Park was the tin foil phonograph. While working to improve the efficiency of a telegraph transmitter, he noticed that the tape of the machine gave off a noise resembling spoken words when played at a high speed. This caused him to wonder if he could record a telephone message. He began experimenting with the diaphragm of a telephone received by attaching a needle to it. He reasoned that the needle could prick paper tape to record a message. His experiments led him to try a stylus on a tin-foil cylinder, which, to his great surprise, played back the short message he recorded, "Mary had a little lamb."

The word phonograph was the trade name for Edison's device, which played cylinders rather than discs. The machine had two needles: one for recording and one for playback. When you spoke into the mouthpiece, the sound vibrations of your voice would be indented onto the cylinder by the recording needle. This cylinder phonograph was the first machine that could record and reproduce sound created a sensation and brought Edison international fame.

August 12, 1877 is the date popularly given for Edison's completion of the model for the first phonograph. He toured the country with the tin foil phonograph, and was invited to the White House to demonstrate it to President Rutherford B. Hayes in April 1878.

In May 1889, the first "phonograph parlor" opened in San Francisco. Customers would sit at a desk where they could speak through a tube, and order a selection for one nickel. Through a separate tube connected to a cylinder phonograph in the room below, the selection would then be played. By the mid-1890s, most American cities had at least one phonograph parlor.

By 1890, record manufacturers had begun using rudimentary duplication process to mass-produce their product. While the live performers recorded the master phonograph, up to ten tubes led to blank cylinders in other phonographs. Until this development, each record had to be custom-made. Before long, a more advanced pantograph-based process made it possible to simultaneously produce 150 copies of each record.

However, as demand for certain records grew, popular artists still needed to re-record and re-re-record their songs. Reportedly, the medium's first major African-American star, George Washington Johnson, was obliged to perform his "Laughing Song" more than fifty times in a day, at twenty cents per rendition. (The average price of a single cylinder in the mid-1890s was about fifty cents.)

Businessman Jesse H. Lippincott assumed control of the phonograph companies by becoming sole licensee of the American Graphophone Company and by purchasing the Edison Phonograph Company from Edison. In an arrangement which eventually included most other phonograph makers as well, he formed the North American Phonograph Company on July 14, 1888.

Lippincott saw the potential use of the phonograph only in the business field and leased the phonographs as office dictating machines to various member companies which each had its own sales territory. Unfortunately, this business did not prove to be very profitable, receiving significant opposition from stenographers.



EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH DOLL

Meanwhile, the Edison Factory produced talking dolls in 1890 for the Edison Phonograph Toy Manufacturing Co. The dolls contained tiny wax cylinders. Edison's relationship with the company ended in March of 1891, and the dolls are very rare today.

Edison's Talking Doll was an historic step in phonograph history - the first phonograph marketed for home entertainment, with a pre-recorded cylinder.

The original price was \$10 with a simple chemise and \$20-\$25 with full dress. This was a huge sum for the time, equal to about two week's salary for the average person. The phonograph inside the body of the doll was tiny, with a small horn pointing up toward holes in the doll's chest.

The Edison Phonograph Works also produced musical cylinders for coin-slot phonographs which some of the subsidiary companies had started to use. These proto-"jukeboxes" were a development which pointed to the future of phonographs as entertainment machines.

In the fall of 1890, Lippincott fell ill and lost control of the North American Phonograph Co. to Edison, who was its principal creditor. Edison changed the policy of rentals to outright sales of the machines, but changed little else.

Edison increased the entertainment offerings on his cylinders, which by 1892 were made of a wax known among collectors today as "brown wax." Although called by this name, the cylinders could range in color from off-white to light tan to dark brown. An announcement at the beginning of the cylinder would typically indicate the title, artist, and company.

In January 1896, he started the National Phonograph Company which would manufacture phonographs for home entertainment use. Within three years, branches of the company were located in Europe. Under the aegis of the company, he announced the Spring Motor Phonograph in 1896, followed by the Edison Home Phonograph, and he began the commercial issue of cylinders under the new company's label.

A year later, the Edison Standard Phonograph was manufactured and then exhibited in the press in 1898. This was the first phonograph to carry the Edison trademark design.

Prices for the phonographs had significantly diminished from its early days of \$150 (in 1891) down to \$20 for the Standard model and \$7.50 for a model known as the Gem, introduced in 1899.

Standard-sized cylinders, which tended to be 4.25" long and 2.1875" in diameter, were 50 cents each and typically played at 120 r.p.m. A variety of selections were featured on the cylinders, including marches, sentimental ballads, coon songs, hymns, comic monologues and de-

scriptive specialties, which offered sound reenactments of events.

The Edison Concert Phonograph, which had a louder sound and a larger cylinder measuring 4.25" long and 5" in diameter, was introduced in 1899, retailing for \$125 and the large cylinders for \$4. The Concert Phonograph did not sell well, and prices for it and its cylinders were dramatically reduced. Their production ceased in 1912.

A process for mass-producing duplicate wax cylinders was put into effect in 1901. The cylinders were molded, rather than engraved by a stylus, and a harder wax was used. The process was referred to as Gold Moulded, because of a gold vapor given off by gold electrodes used in the process. Sub-masters were created from the gold master, and the cylinders were made from these molds. From a single mold 120 to 150 cylinders could be produced every day. The new wax used was black in color, and the cylinders were initially called New High Speed Hard Wax Moulded Records until the name was changed to Gold Moulded. By mid-1904, the savings in mass duplication was reflected in the price for cylinders which had been lowered to 35 cents each. Beveled ends were made on the cylinders to accommodate titles

The Edison business phonograph finally became a dictating system. Three machines were used: the executive dictating machine, the secretarial machine for transcribing, and a shaving machine used to recycle used cylinders. This system can be seen in the Edison advertising film, "The Stenographer's Friend," filmed in 1910. An improved machine, the Ediphone, was introduced in 1916 and steadily grew in sales after World War I and into the 1920s.

In 1913 Edison announced the manufacture of the Edison Disc Phonograph. The Edison Company did not desert its faithful cylinder customers, however, and continued to make Blue Amberol cylinders until the demise of the company in 1929.



From the mid-1890s until the early 1920s both phonograph cylinder and disc recording and the machines to play them on were widely mass-marketed and sold. The disc system gradually became more popular due to its cheaper price and better marketing by disc record companies. Edison ceased cylinder manufacture in the fall of 1929, and the history of disc and cylinder rivalry was concluded.

OLDEST SURVIVING RECORDINGS

1) Frank Lambert's lead cylinder recording of an experimental talking clock is thought to be both the oldest surviving sound recording and the oldest surviving playable recording.

2) A recording of a speech by Lord Stanley at the 1888 Toronto Agricultural Fair.

3) A recording of Handel's choral music from June 29, 1888 at The Crystal Palace in London (the oldest surviving musical recording).

These last two sound recordings survived because they were re-recorded onto later formats.

St. Patrick's Day Revisited

By **Bobbie Sweeney**

St. Patrick's Day—a great day for the Irish in America. It is not necessary that you come from Ireland or that you are born of Irish parents—everybody suddenly becomes part of the fun-loving, hard-drinking Irish culture on this festive day. Whatever your favorite color happens to be, it changes to green on St. Patrick's Day. Having an Irish name helps, but Germans, Italians, Greeks, Chinese and all the rest can have just as much fun drinking green beer, eating green food, and wearing green on this special day of the year.

Most cities in the United States have a parade on this day. Businessmen, churches, schools—everyone enters into the fun of making March 17 "a great day for the Irish."

St. Patrick himself was born in England. He is credited with having converted all of Ireland to Christianity by his biographers. Patrick was 16 years old when he was captured by pirates, and taken to Ireland and sold as a slave. He learned to love the Irish people. When he escaped from slavery, six years later, he became a monk in France. His greatest desire was to return to Ireland as a missionary. He did return, and founded more than 300 churches.

Many legends are believed about St. Patrick. It is hard to say how true they are. It is said that he chased all the poisonous snakes out of Ireland and into the sea. The only snake he allowed to stay was a small brown snake that



helped rid the country of insects. However, St. Patrick did change the color of the snake to green, so that it would blend in with the gorgeous greens of the enchanting countryside.

Another legend tells of how St. Patrick planted the shamrock in Ireland, then used the lovely three leaves of the plant to explain the Holy Trinity to the Irish people. One leaf represented the Father, one the Son, one the Holy Ghost, and all three grew from the same stem. As a result, the shamrock became the national flower of Ireland.

St. Patrick became the Patron Saint of Ireland. The anniversary of his death, March 17 in

461 A.D., has been celebrated in America since colonial days. At least 1/3rd of the men in George Washington's army had been born in Ireland, and he encouraged them to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in 1775. It was not until 1875 that the day was celebrated nationwide.

When visiting in Ireland, a taste of Irish whiskey is a must for all tourists—although the entire country is bone-dry on St. Patrick's Day.



Connemara Girl (National Gallery of Ireland) by the Irish artist Augustus Nicholas Burke (July 28, 1838 – 1891)



In a Dublin Park, Light and Shade, Walter Osborne, Oil on canvas, 1895. National Gallery of Ireland

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Stately - Early American Pattern Glass

By Mike Horine

Glass from the period between 1850's to about 1910 is called Early American Pattern Glass (EAPG) or simply "Pattern Glass" but most collectors just call it EAPG. During this time frame there were hundreds of glass companies making table ware, in what is estimated to be as high as 3,000 different patterns. However, some of the patterns had only a few items, and some only one, but the rest had several items in each pattern. Glass from this period was first known as Flint Glass, until in the 1860's when the flint or lead was needed for the war effort. Therefore a new clarifying agent was needed to produce a crystal color glass. Glass then became known as "Non-Flint" or "Soda-Lime" glass.

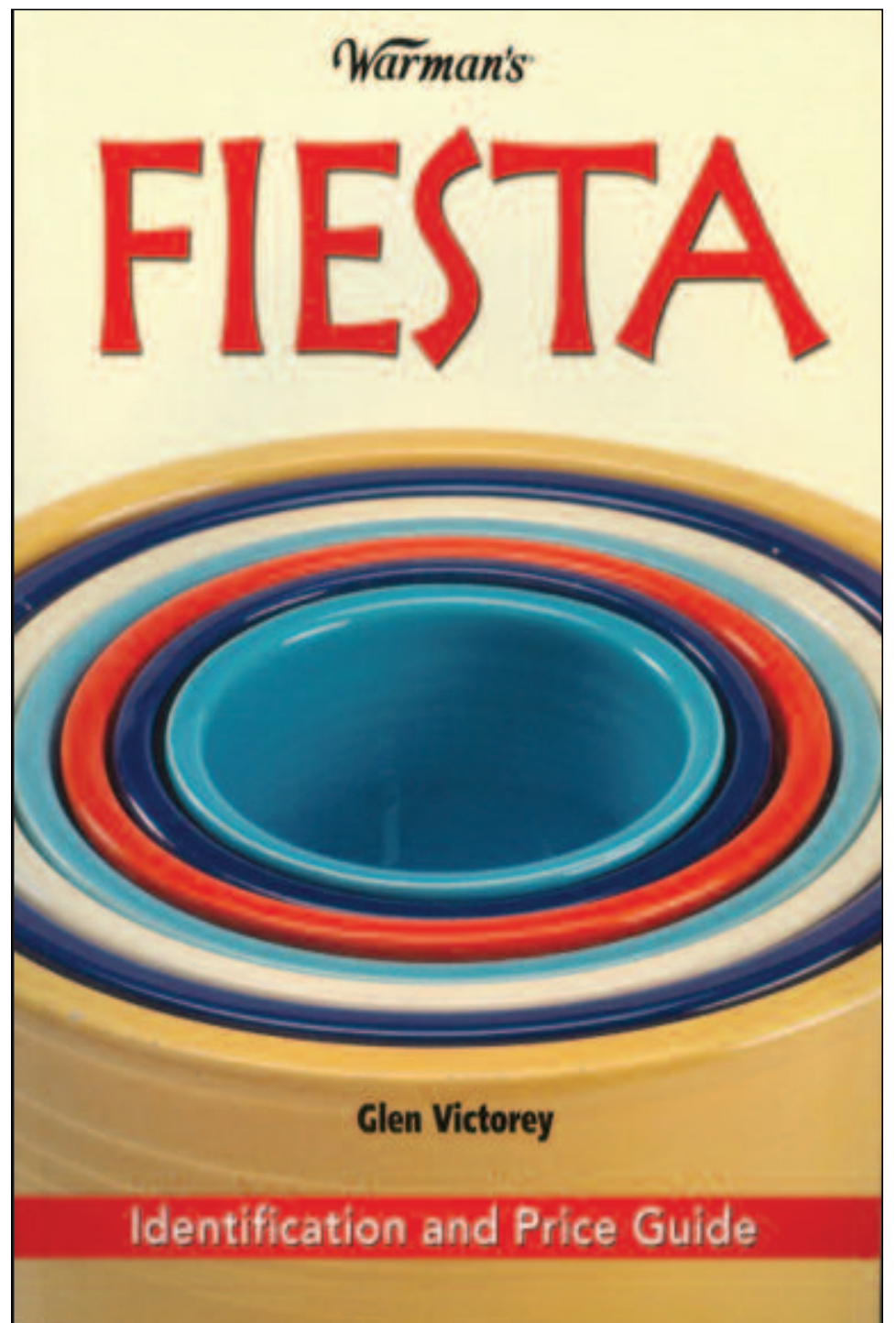
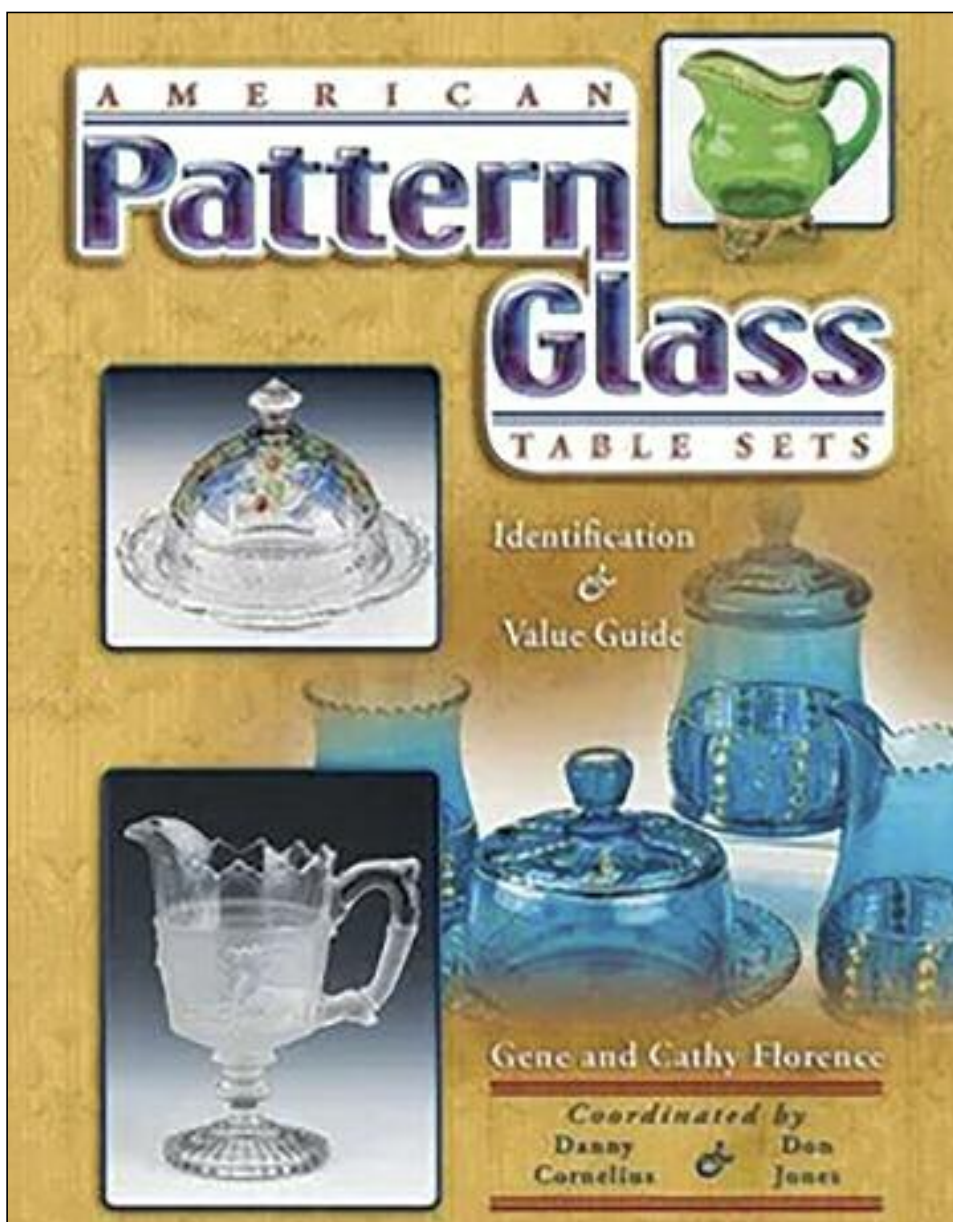
One of the most widely known series of glass from this period is U. S. Glass' "The State Series" which features patterns named after 38 different states. They started with pattern #15029 better known as Indiana and finished up with #15084, New Hampshire. This series started in 1897 and ended in 1903. One of the more popular patterns from this series was the #15057, but was better known as Colorado and was first manufactured in 1898. By 1904 U. S. Glass had produced thirty five patterns



bearing the names of states.

Many collectors of the state patterns would say there were thirty eight (38) patterns, not thirty five (35). They would be correct. There were three patterns made prior as state patterns before U.S. Glass started their program. These states were Dakota, Idaho, and Montana: all produced by Ripley & Company of Pittsburgh, PA., before Ripley became a member of U.S. Glass in 1891. The first, Dakota was manufactured around 1885 followed by Idaho and Montana. An important note on two of these patterns, Idaho and Montana were that they were blown, not pressed. The Montana pattern is known to have the fewest items produced in their line. A pitcher and tumblers were the only items of record.

American Pattern Glass Table Sets coauthored by Gene and Cathy Florence is a great source of information.



George Washington's Mount Vernon Lecture Series



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Influential Founding Fathers: American History Lectures

Three-Part Series: March 7, April 11 & May 9

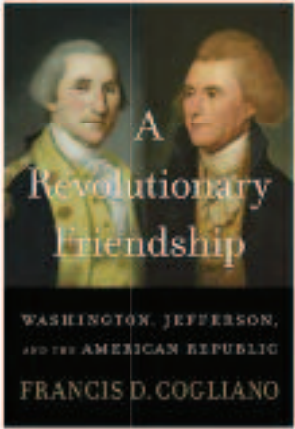
Bestselling authors of early American history will share the stories of the founding fathers and answer questions during our audience Q&A.

A book signing and reception with complimentary beer, wine, and hors-d'oeuvres takes place after each lecture.



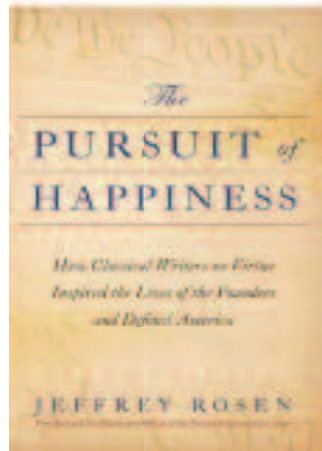
Founding Partisans
April 11, 7 p.m. ET

To the framers of the Constitution, political parties were a threat to republican virtues. Yet parties emerged as the Founding Fathers fought one another with competing visions of what our nation would be.



A Revolutionary Friendship
March 7, 7 p.m. ET

Explore the relationship of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and discover how differences between the two mirrored key political fissures of the early republic, as the unity of revolutionary zeal gave way to competing visions for the new nation.



The Pursuit of Happiness
May 9, 7 p.m. ET

The Declaration of Independence identified "the pursuit of happiness" as one of our unalienable rights, along with life and liberty. Jeffrey Rosen profiles six of the founders to show what pursuing happiness meant in their lives.

Interested in attending these lectures?

Give George Washington's Mount Vernon home a call. Their number is 703-780-3600. They are located at 3200 Mount Vernon Memorial Highway in Mount Vernon, Virginia 22121.

Perhaps your travels will take you there.

If not, you can attend virtually.

You can also go to George Washington Library newsletter

@mountvernon.org for more information.

Tickets are available only as a three-lecture package for the 2024 Michelle Smith Lecture Series.

In-Person cost is \$175 and Virtual is \$55.



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The Beautiful Brooch: So Many And So Special

By Robert Reed

The beautiful brooch traditionally had been one of the most enduring types of jewelry as well as one of the most varied.

Women have affixed these large and decorative ornamental pins on their clothing for centuries. Some brooches could be fashioned from cardboard or human hair and be fairly plain, or they could be adorned with gold and diamonds and be nearly priceless.

By the early 19th century the brooch had become a true fashion statement of the rich and famous. Initially only the wealthiest woman could afford the assembly of precious stones and fine metals required for a proper brooch. The more lavish and dazzling the better.

Gradually however the trend of a clever brooch began to extend to a wider variety of social classes and tastes.

"The brooch was probably the most popular and widely produced form of jewelry" in the entire 19th century according to Stephen Giles author of Miller's Jewelry Antiques Checklist. Accordingly, "examples offered a wide range of styles, materials and levels of quality."

Certainly the brooch selection of that historic century was vast.

The turquoise and diamond brooch was popular early in the 19th century, but other choices could be of solid gold with matching earrings, or a mixture of rubies, sapphires, and emeralds.

Ultimately there was a world of other fashionable materials too including cameo, coral, enamel, mosaic, painted porcelain, and pearls. The image of the brooch would vary widely as well extending from a mere cluster of jewels to the specific shape of a bird, flowerpot, Greek cross, butterfly, Egyptian beetle, or eagle. Then too there were widely differing designs of pinwheels, starbursts, loops, bows, and scrolled frames.

By the middle of the 19th century the fashion world



Gold and enamel brooch, rose-cut diamond pansy against blue background. (Skinner Inc.)



Art Deco platinum, sapphire, and diamond brooch. French-cut sapphires (Skinner Inc.)

was awash with diverging brooches in seemingly endless styles.

In 1861 a leading women's magazine offered information to readers to "wishing hair made into pins." The magazine assured a large number of orders had already been recently filled and ladies were delighted with the results. They added, "hair is at one the most delicate and lasting of our materials and survives us like love."

At the other end of the brooch 'rainbow' might be a bejeweled item with a domed center and an assortment of diamonds, opals and corals. Some middle and latter 19th century brooches were large enough to include equally attractive pendant attachments in the design. In some cases the pendants were removable or could even be converted into smaller brooches themselves.

At one point the prestigious Johnston and Company at Union Square in New York City offered brooch selections such as the circle of swallows, the diamond bow-knot, the Roman wreath, the Dragon and pearl, and the six-diamond loop. All were advertised in the 1890s as "effective and tasteful ornaments," and further "all of these may be worn as pendants."

Smart shops in the center of New York City seemed to do a thriving business in the sale of striking brooches near the end of the 19th century. Prices, at the time, ranged from \$15 to \$150 depending mostly on the use of diamonds instead of pearls.

Not that the popularity of the brooch needed a boost, but the age of Art Nouveau did indeed push the jewelry item to new heights. The flowing lines and floral forms of the French inspired 'new art' were perfect for the brooch.

Indeed the Art Nouveau movement, "had a dramatic effect on the styles and materials used for brooches," comments author Giles. "Metalwork designs were flowing and vegetal, with graceful intertwined shapes featuring floral and abstract motifs."

The discreet shopper might find an enameled dragonfly with sapphire body, a diamond-encrusted spider, or a peacock with a body of rubies and pluses of sapphires and garnets. A sprig of flowers could 'bloom' with a mixture of gold, pearl, and emerald. A bird of gold and turquoise could brandish eyes made of diamonds.

Much of the Art Nouveau influence came from the work of French glassmaker and jeweler Rene Lalique. Now the lovely brooch was part of a movement toward nontraditional images of not only the dragonfly and spider but the bat and the serpent as well as clover and wildflowers.

Louis Tiffany's very own Tiffany and Company launched a department of "artistic jewelry" just to keep up with the creative demand.

Accordingly there were a multitude of brooch makers from the mighty to the meager. A brooch decorated with owls and frogs could come from Italy's renowned Ernesto Pierret, or something equally unusual from France's Giacinto Melillo. Eventually the list of those making eloquent brooches became vast and worldwide from Cartier to Gorham, Marcus and Company, Unger, Vever, and Wiener. Other memorable maker's marks included Edward Oaks, Reed and Barton, Margaret Rogers, Schlumberger, James Muirhead & Sons, and Watherston & Son of London.

The J.H. Johnston Company offered what they called the Roman Gold brooch during the 1890s and charged extra for a diamond center. The Empire Wreath brooch was also a big item. "The wreath," noted one firm's advertisement during that decade, "appealed to seekers after orna-



Amethyst and diamond brooch, box marked Jays of London. (Skinner Inc.)

mental beauty long before the time of the Emperor. In now using it to ornament our smaller silver articles, we feel that its grace and simplicity gives them a lasting charm."

Art Nouveau in worldly style and in brooch design was closely followed by the era of Art Deco. While the Art Deco vogue was largely attributed to the Paris Exposition of 1925, it had actually been fully developed much earlier in the 20 century. The Art Deco brooch stressed geometric figures and symmetrical forms and often made lavish use of brass, chrome and enamel in dazzling combinations.

The Paris event itself featured over 400 jewelry firms worldwide and a vast assembly of beautiful brooches. The Cartier is said to have dominated the exposition with a display of more than 150 breath-taking items.

"The case of the brooch demonstrates the survival of 19th century historicism in the 1920s," notes author Hans Nadelhoffer in the book, Cartier: Jewelers Extraordinary. "In addition to Persian, Chinese and Egyptian influences, the Cartier brooch during the Art Deco period in the form of fibula (dress clasp), was also to be enriched by 7th century Merovingian forms."

Nadelhoffer pointed out that Cartier's brooch designs were based in part on the study of designs in museums. Moreover as early as 1907 it was fashionable to secure a kimono or kaftan with a fibula brooch clasp. According to Nadelhoffer such an item had been featured as one of the wedding presents for the Queen of Spain.

The brooch in the Art Deco tradition sometimes included molded glass with gilt and silver overlay set in brass. Amber-colored glass was a popular setting along with the pale-colored mineral cut of marcasite mounted on silver or white metal.

In France both Cartier and Van Cleef & Arpels further developed in the Art Deco period of the 1920s and 1930s a double clip design which could be separated on either side of the neckline, or joined together as a single brooch.

Today both Art Nouveau and Art Deco designs in a striking brooch are very popular with collectors. Typically those brooches signed or identified by a leading maker are considerably more valuable than unmarked varieties.



Etruscan Revival gold and intaglio brooch, Hallmark of Ernesto Pierret, Italy. (Skinner Inc)

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AMERICAN HISTORY

March Anniversaries

March 1
Employee Appreciation Day

March 1
Ratification of the Articles of Confederation (1781)

March 1
152nd Anniversary of the establishment of Yellowstone National Park as the world's first national park (1872)

March 2
Read Across America Day

March 5
Boston Massacre (1770)

March 11
Congress establishes Army Corp of Engineers (1779)

March 16
Denver St. Patrick's Day Parade, 9:30 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

March 16
James Madison "Father of the Constitution" born (1751)

March 17
St. Patrick's Day


March 20
102th Anniversary of the commissioning of the U.S. Navy's first aircraft carrier, the USS Langley (1922)

March 22
Stamp Act passed by Parliament (1765)

March 29
51st Anniversary of the last American soldier leaving Vietnam (1973)
National Vietnam War Veterans Day




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From our Archives

The Easter Lily Brings Peace and Happiness

By Mary Helen Crain, April 1980

“Spring is the sound through an open window, of children playing, laughing, of roller skates and bikes. Spring is baby animals in the fields, mother birds building nests and a sun that grows warm. Spring is pussy willows and bumble bees, robins and daffodils. Spring is sudden rain and a fresh green haze in the woods across the meadow. Spring is Easter...”



Isn't that a nice quotation? I found it a long time ago in "Living With Flowers," a delightful little booklet that many florists mail to their customers. Maybe Easter doesn't always come in that particular kind of weather where you live but it is something nice to think about, isn't it? This time we need flowers. We have been thinking snow and looking at it for a long time.

One of the earliest flowers of civilization will arrive early before Easter and florists will bring it to people's mind with beautiful new flowers, but never will they forget the Easter lily.

Lilies have grown wild all over the globe for as long as anyone knows. For years it has been an intricate part of the Christian festival of Easter. The legends concerning them are legion. Some say they sprang from the tears of Eve when she was expelled from the Garden of Eden. But lilies are said to bring happiness to everyone and to have miraculous healing powers. Once in the days of old there was a knight who was always sad of heart until one day his wife found a lily of purest white and she pressed it to his brow. The knight smiled and was happy forever after.

When lilies were first cultivated they were produced for medical purposes. The roots were ground and mixed with honey to give a substance of "gluing" severed muscles. Mixed with olive oil, they made the healing ointment for burns. The juice was used for poisonous bites.

The lily came to America from Japan. A missionary from England took some bulbs with him when he returned home. Ill winds blew his ship off its course and he found himself on the island of Bermuda. A Rector befriended him. In gratitude the missionary gave him lily bulbs for his garden. The climate was perfect for them and within a generation lilies became a feature of the island. In 1876, a horticulturist from Philadelphia saw the flowers and appreciated their possibilities from a commercial standpoint. He imported them and forced them into full bloom for Easter.

Other lilies came to our country by other missionaries and traders from Asia, China and Korea. Oriental lilies from Korea brought a legend. A hermit once removed an arrow from a tiger and the tiger became his devoted friend. Later when the tiger was about to die he begged his friend to hold him close. Miraculously the tiger's body turned into a beautiful orange and black lily.

The Regal lily, waxen white, was discovered in 1903 by the head of the Arnold Arboretum of Massachusetts. It was a hard process but by 1910 these bulbs were the basis of all the hybrid lilies we enjoy today.

"Lilies never sleep," says one grower of the stately blooms. They have no dormant period. They bring peace and happiness to everyone. It is said that the sun dances for joy as it rises on Easter morning and all who wear flowers will carry this happy spirit throughout the year.

Many other flowers all seem to burst into bloom to greet the joyous Eastertide. They, too, gladden our hearts and make us feel alive again. But the Easter lily is the one pure white, calm and dignified flower that brings the true meaning of Easter to us. It has become an inseparable part of the day of the resurrection of the Lord. Easter is coming. April 12th this year. Let the beautifully grown lily help you celebrate!

Easter Egg Hunt Anyone?



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The History of Women's History Month



Every year March is designated Women's History Month by Presidential proclamation. The month is set aside to honor women's contributions in American history.

Did you Know?

Women's History Month started as Women's History Week?

Women's History Month began as a local celebration in Santa Rosa, California. The Education Task Force of the Sonoma County (California) Commission on the Status of Women planned and executed a "Woman's History Week" celebration in 1978. The organizers selected the week of March 8 to correspond with International Women's Day. The movement spread across the country as other communities initiated their own Women's History Week celebrations the following year.

In 1980, a consortium of women's groups and historians—led by the National Women's History Project (now the National Women's History Alliance)—successfully lobbied for national recognition. In February 1980, President Jimmy Carter issued the first Presidential Proclamation declaring the Week of March 8th, 1980 as National Women's History Week.

Subsequent Presidents continued to proclaim a National Women's History Week in March until 1987 when Congress passed Public Law 100-9, designating March as "Women's History Month." Between 1988 and 1994, Congress passed additional resolutions requesting and authorizing the President to proclaim March of each year as Women's History Month. Since 1996, each president has issued an annual proclamation designating the month of March as "Women's History Month."

The National Women's History Alliance selects and publishes the yearly theme. The theme honors "the brave women who fought to win suffrage rights for women, and for the women who continued to fight for the voting rights of others."

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Women's Right to Vote Quiz

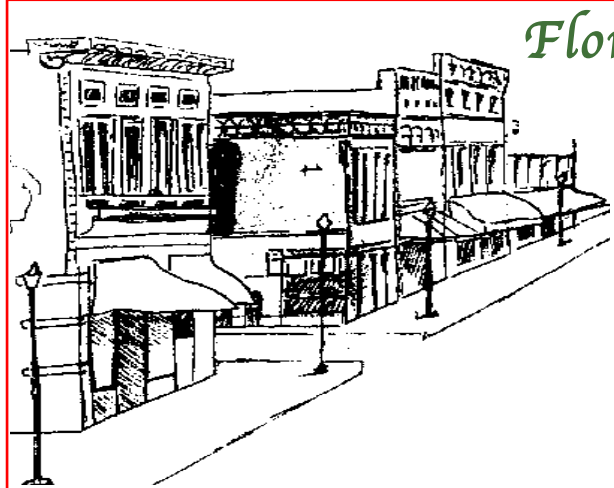
Women's Right to Vote Came After Many Attempts and Many Years of Effort. In 2020, the 19th Amendment Celebrated 100 Years of Existence.

Women's suffrage is the right of women to vote in elections. Beginning in the mid 19th century, besides women working for broad-based economic and political equality and for social reforms, women sought to change voting laws to allow them to vote.

Here is a Quiz to see if you know the history of this amendment:

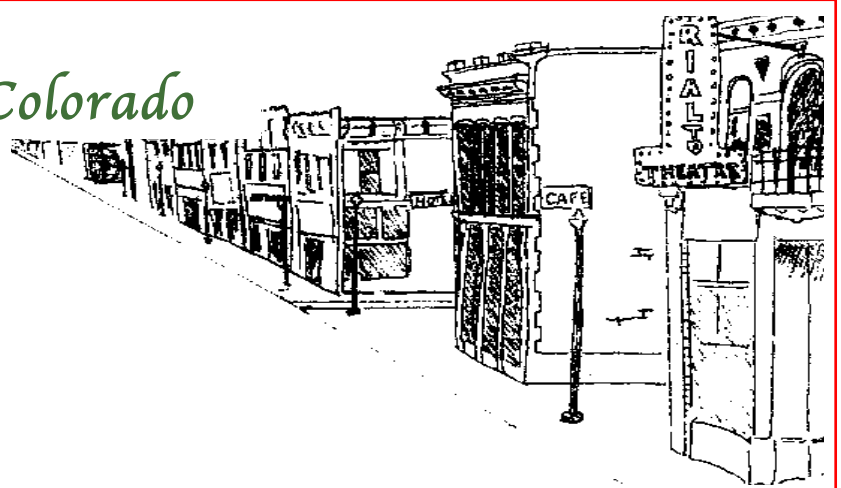
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE QUIZ

- The first convention for women's rights was held in 1848. In what city was it held?
 - Boston, MA
 - Providence, RI
 - Seneca Falls, NY
 - Lancaster, PA
- In 1873, Susan B. Anthony was arrested and tried, charged with:
 - Protesting in front of the White House
 - Voting
 - Founding an illegal organization
 - Preventing men from voting
- In what year was a constitutional amendment, giving women the right to vote in all elections, first presented to the U.S. Congress?
 - 1832
 - 1878
 - 1901
 - 1925
- Which Amendment to the Constitution gave women the right to vote?
 - 17th
 - 18th
 - 19th
 - 20th
- Which state was the 36th state to vote in favor of the above amendment, providing the three-fourths majority necessary for the amendment to become part of the Constitution?
 - Tennessee
 - Texas
 - Illinois
 - Alabama



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CONTEST



February's What Is It?

We had a correct answer for a this February's What Is It. Jean Roller of Boulder, Colorado suggested that it is probably a flag standard for a fraternal group called the "Owls." This group was formed about 1904 and only Master Masons could join. Jean is right that it belongs to a fraternal organization. This item is a staff carried by the gatekeeper of the farmers' service group called the Grange. The owl represents watchful alertness.

Thanks, Jean, for letting us use your correct answer again.

March's What Is It?



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

Answers to Women's Right to Vote Quiz

Continued from page 14

1. C

The Seneca Falls Women's Rights Convention first called for the right of women to vote, and passed a resolution in favor of women's suffrage.

2. B

Hoping that the U.S. Supreme Court would rule that women had a constitutional right to vote, suffragists made several attempts to vote in the early 1870s, and then filed lawsuits when they were turned away. In the Presidential election of 1872, Susan B. Anthony and 14 other women registered to vote in Rochester, New York, and then went to the polling place to vote. All 15 were arrested, along with the registrars. Anthony was found guilty of voting, and when the judge sentenced her to pay a fine of \$100, she responded, "I shall never pay a dollar of your unjust penalty." And she never did.

3. B

In 1878, Senator Aaron A. Sargent introduced into Congress a women's suffrage amendment written by his friend, Susan B. Anthony. Its text is identical to that of the 15th Amendment except that it prohibits the denial of suffrage because of sex rather than race. After it did not pass when first introduced in 1878, it was presented to every Congress thereafter.

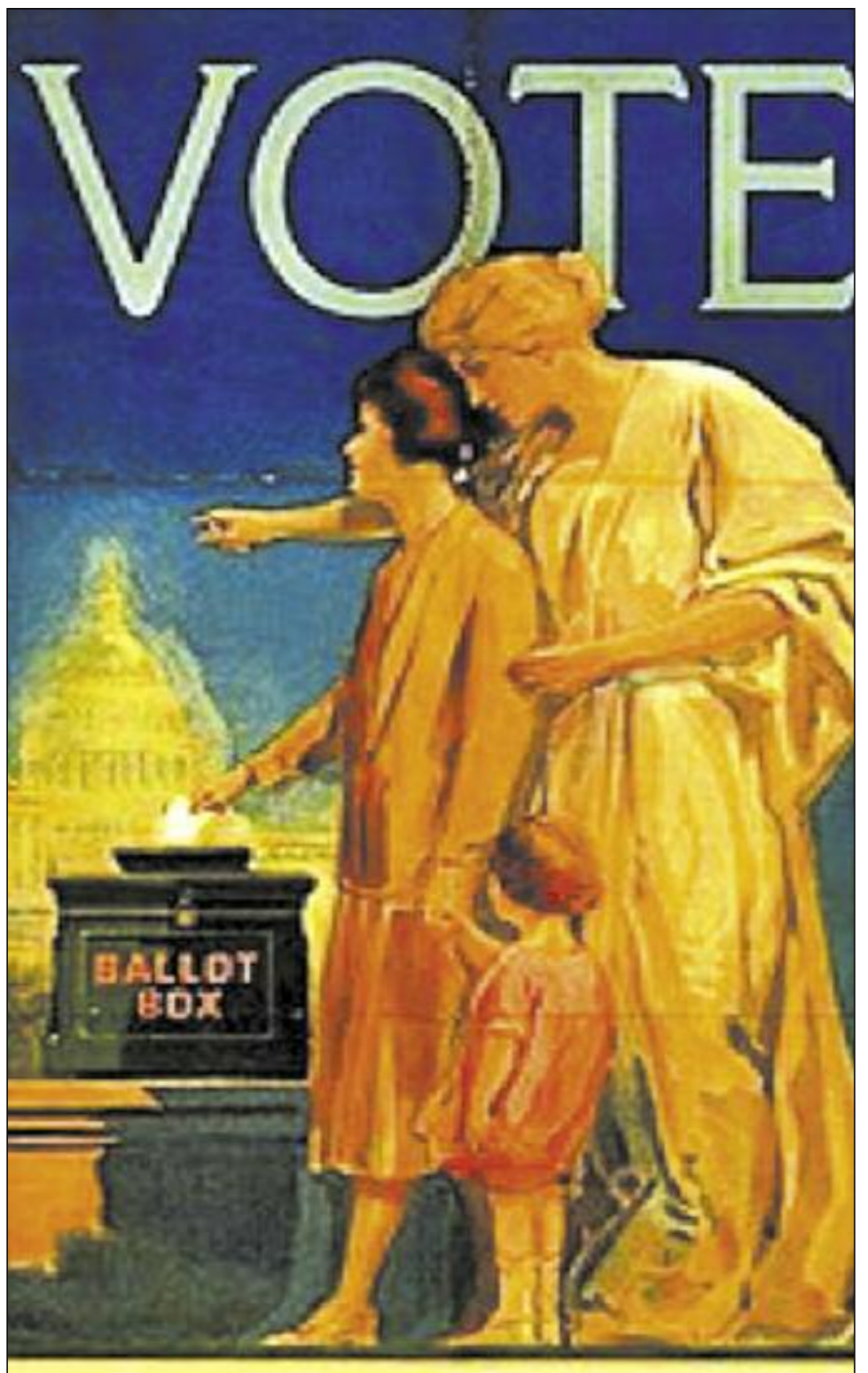
4. C

On June 4, 1919, Congress passed a joint resolution in support of a 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which would give women the right to vote. The amendment had no changes in its wording from the women's suffrage amendment originally written by Susan B. Anthony and introduced by Sen. Sargent 40 years earlier. It was then sent to the states for ratification.

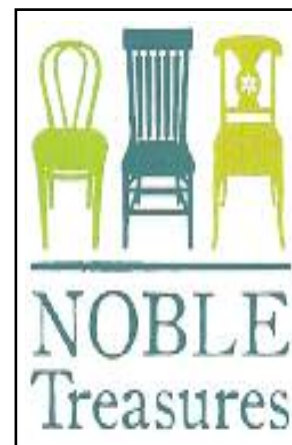
5. A

On August 18, 1920, Tennessee ratified the 19th Amendment, by a margin of one vote. Eight days later, the ratification was certified and the 19th Amendment became law throughout the country. Thus, the 1920 election became the first U.S. Presidential election in which women in every state were permitted to vote.

Also, I confess these beautiful women at the bottom of the Quiz are my sister Katie and her three beautiful daughters Caitlin, Megan and Kelly. I love their smiles, don't you? — Peggy D.



May the road rise to meet you,
May the wind be always at your back,
May the sun shine warmth upon your face,
The rains fall soft upon your fields,
And until we meet again,
may God hold you in the palm of His hand.
An Irish Blessing



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