

# Was Farley Treated Fairly?

by Jeremy A. Lifsey

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) was inaugurated on March 4, 1933. The first stamp of his Administration (The Newburgh Peace Issue) was placed on sale on April 19, 1933. FDR requested the first sheet off the press. He received an uncut, ungummed, autographed, and perforated sheet. It was the first of 20 Farley's Follies. They were not available to the public. Rumors circulated about the discontent within the philatelic community because of the favoritism shown by giving these sheets to a select few.



Figure 1. Sc. 727

On July 20, 1934, a written complaint was sent to the American Philatelic Society (APS) by the Westchester County Stamp Club of New York, urging the APS to confer with the Postal Administration expressing their disapproval of the practice.

On November 24, 1934 it was reported that an uncut, ungummed, and imperforate sheet of the Mother's Day stamp appeared on the market in Norfolk, Virginia. In the next few weeks the public and philatelic press took the United States Post Office Department (USPOD) to task for continuing the elitist practice and producing rarities.

A Congressional investigation was proposed. The resolution proposing the investigation was tabled indefinitely on February 5, 1935, the same day the USPOD announced it would allow the public to buy as many of the sheets as they wanted.

Postmaster General James A. Farley (PMG), was certainly at the center of the controversy, but were others also involved? I believe it is highly likely that the President and/or others close to him were instrumental in guiding Farley. If so, they should share some of the blame for the incident.

Stamps at this time were printed in large sheets and then cut apart, usually making four panes of 50 or 100 stamps. The large sheets of 200 to 400 stamps, just off the printing press, were imperforate. When the ink was dry the sheets were gummed. Sometimes the paper was pre-gummed. Regardless, the paper was gummed before perforating, otherwise the gum would slop into the perforation holes. After perforating, the large sheets were cut into four panes, packaged and sent to post offices nationwide. People often talk about "sheets" of 50 or 100 stamps when they actually are referring to "panes" of 50 or 100 cut from sheets of 200 or 400 stamps. In this article the word sheets always refers to the large uncut items from the printing press with multiple panes.

In one case souvenir panes of 25 were printed in sheets with nine panes. Figure 2 shows a cross gutter block which could only have come from such a large sheet.

Somehow Farley got the idea that the large sheets were attractive to philatelists. He obtained the first large sheet off the press of 20 different stamps issued during the years 1933 and 1934 and presented them as gifts to Pres-



Figure 2. Sc. 766, Cross gutter block from one of the Presentation Sheets of nine panes of the Special Printing Issue of 1935.

ident Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR), the nation's premier philatelist. Eighteen of these sheets were imperforate and ungummed. The first two sheets of stamps issued, the Newburgh Peace stamp and the Byrd Antarctic Exhibition stamp, were perforated. Since PMG Farley paid face value for the sheets (a total of \$190.30 for a set of 20), they were no longer government property. Farley also gave Presentation Sheets to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Col. Louis McHenry Howe, Farley's children, and the 3rd Assistant Postmaster, Clinton B. Eilenberger and a friend of a friend. They were autographed by Farley and sometimes by the President. Full color pictures of the autographed Presentation Sheets from Farley's collection have been reproduced in a booklet published by the Smithsonian National Postal Museum.<sup>1</sup>



Figure 3. Sc. 770, in a full sheet containing 20 panes of six stamps each.

There was no secret about the gifts of the Presentation Sheets. The USPOD issued press releases for many of them and mentioned to whom they were given. Newspapers, magazines, philatelic journals, and even radio broadcasts mentioned the stamps and the Presentation Sheets throughout 1933, 1934 and the early part of 1935. The ongoing controversy of favoritism and the fact that they came on the market at astronomical prices made the US-



Figure 4. A plate block of the Air Post Special Delivery “Farley’s Folly”, Sc. 771.

POD the subject of a potential Congressional investigation initiated by Republican Congressman Charles D. Millard.

The Presentation Sheets are known as Farley’s Follies and history shows that Farley has borne all the blame for their existence.

“We cannot believe that Mr. Farley should bear the blame.” So editorialized *Linn’s Stamp News* in February 1935.<sup>2</sup> *Linn’s* prefaced that remark with the fact that James A. Farley wasn’t a stamp collector and couldn’t have known the implications of what he was doing. They continued, FDR was a stamp collector and should have known what would have happened. On January 28, 1935, *The Washington Star* also proclaimed that Farley should not be personally blamed, because, the editorial said, Farley’s advisors assured him that he need pay no attention to his philatelic critics.<sup>3</sup>

Farley seems to have taken all the blame, which I don’t think is fair. FDR, Farley, and Col. Louis M. Howe (Secretary to FDR), spoke to one another several times a week, and often daily. Who knows what was said in these private conversations? Though I cannot find specific documentation, after reading the books of Ralph Sloat, Max Johl, Brian Baur<sup>4</sup>, and Farley’s 1948 biography, plus his 1938 book, *Behind the Ballots*, and Alfred B. Rollins, Jr.’s book *Roosevelt and Howe*, published in 1962, I conclude that it is likely that the three political allies and intimate friends acted together to produce Farley’s Follies. The reasons I believe this are:

- 1) I think that Farley would prefer to know, rather than decide on his own, what stamp mementos the President would like.
- 2) The three men, Roosevelt, Farley, and Howe had been close friends, confidants, and political allies for years and met almost every day.
- 3) Farley’s excuses for his acts were very weak.
- 4) Roosevelt was silent during the entire turmoil.
- 5) Roosevelt’s continued signing of the sheets showed he didn’t want the practice to stop.
- 6) Farley said part of his job was to shield the President.
- 7) Others, but not Farley profited from these gifts.

**Was Farley the person who decided that un gummed and imperforate sheets would be great gifts?**

When the Newburgh Peace stamp (Scott No. 727) was issued, Farley said that the President wanted him to purchase a sheet for him (Sloat, p. 87), which Farley

did. Farley also purchased and autographed a sheet for his children.

In an article in the *New York World Telegram*, Westbrook Pegler says that it was Farley’s idea.<sup>5</sup> In the November-December 1976 issue of the *New Mexico Philatelist*, a letter was published that James A. Farley supposedly had written in 1975 (Sloat, pp. 95, 96). Farley wrote that Louis Howe suggested that un gummed and imperforate sheets be given to FDR, himself, and a few others. A few pages later on, Sloat casts some doubt on the letter by saying, “We will never know if Mr. Howe ever asked Mr. Farley to provide...sheets of newly printed stamps.”

In his 480 page book, Rollins does not mention the Presentation Sheet gifts or the controversy surrounding them. They just weren’t important enough to write about in a book about Roosevelt and Howe. He does say that Farley wouldn’t make a major decision without consulting Howe. While the issuing of the stamps was not a major issue, I do believe that pleasing the President was. It would have been an easy subject to talk about because Howe and Farley met so frequently. It wouldn’t have taken more than a minute to exchange information.

There are four possibilities:

Before the stamps were printed Farley decided what he was going to give FDR;

The President’s request for newly issued sheets led Farley to believe the un gummed, imperforate sheets would make great gifts;

Howe told Farley outright what the President would like;

The fourth possibility, of which there is no hint in the literature, is that FDR himself told Farley what he wanted.

In the same letter published in the *New Mexico Philatelist*, Farley mentions that he talked with President Roosevelt and he (Farley) suggested that the best thing to do to quiet the Presentation Sheet uproar was to make Presentation Sheets available to the public.

But is this true? Sloat casts doubt on the statement about Howe suggesting to Farley that he issue the un cut, un gummed sheets. In a later paragraph of the letter, Clinton Eilenberger’s name and title are wrong. His name is spelled “Ellingburger” and he is identified as the 4th Assistant Postmaster General when indeed he was the 3rd Assistant Postmaster General. Farley would hardly have made both those mistakes, nor would he likely have missed them if someone else wrote the letter and he just signed it. This fact gives me reason to doubt other statements in the letter or even that Farley wrote it. He may have just dictated it and signed it without reading it over.

The literature concerning Roosevelt’s involvement in the initial decision as to the Presentation Sheets being un gummed and imperforate is silent. There are no reports saying he was involved nor are there any describing his reaction when he received the gifts. Until the President’s memo in February 1935 the only references I found were statements by others saying that FDR requested the first sheet off the press. These statements were not qualified by FDR saying he wanted un gummed, imperforate, and autographed sheets.

**Roosevelt, Farley, and Howe consulted**

### with each other daily

Howe met Roosevelt in 1911. He was immediately impressed with FDR and decided that someday he would be president. (Sloat, p. 96). Howe worked tirelessly towards that end. In his book, *Roosevelt and Howe*, written in 1962, Alfred B. Rollins says, "Little went on without the touch of Howe's gnarled, experienced hands." Frequently, Howe would enter FDR's bedroom in the morning and discuss many matters. So would Farley. Many times the three of them were there together. I find it hard to believe that the two stamp collectors (FDR and Howe) would not have discussed the Presentation Sheets and their distribution and let Farley know what they wanted. They were more than political allies: they were intimate friends.

Two quotes about Howe illustrate how much he impacted the lives of the Roosevelt family and James A. Farley. First a quote from Farley written in 1938:

"My devotion to Howe was based on the simple fact that I probably would never have achieved the place of prominence in the Roosevelt Cabinet and the Democratic National Committee except for his constant confidence and unfaltering loyalty." (Sloat, p. 99)

Second a quote from Elliott Roosevelt which can be seen at the FDR Library in Hyde Park in which he says, "Louis Howe was probably the greatest influence in both my father and mother's lives." June 20, 1979.

Farley met FDR in 1924 and he too, believed Roosevelt would be president someday. He was highly influential in helping FDR get elected as Governor of New York and then president. Farley was not a mere political appointee rewarded for his past loyalty. He had other duties besides those of the PMG. He was Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, a position to which he was appointed by FDR. He controlled all Federal patronage jobs. He also interjected himself in Congressional matters by influencing votes so that legislation that was beneficial to the Administration was passed or, if not favorable, rejected. In 1933 he stumped several Southern States urging the repeal of the 18th Amendment. What he did shows the authority he was given and the power he could exercise. When he wanted to issue stamps in a certain configuration to please the President, no one argued with him.

David Lidman of *The New York Times* confirms this. In Farley's obituary of July 1976, Lidman wrote that years before, he wrote a scathing article about Farley's Follies. At that time, Lidman received a phone call from Farley in which he said, "Dave, I didn't know I was doing anything wrong. No one told me I couldn't do it. If the Postmaster General wants to do something, no one in the lower echelon is going to shout 'No'." (Sloat, p. 91)

I believe that Farley exhibited the same behavior towards FDR and possibly even Howe. If they wanted something from the PMG, Farley wouldn't say "No."

### Roosevelt's involvement with stamp production

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was a stamp collector, and had been since childhood. It has been said that while in office, he relaxed every night (even on overseas trips) for an hour or so with his stamps. He decided what stamps should be issued and then suggested designs for them. He approved the design of every stamp issued during his Ad-

ministration. This wasn't usual practice for the President, as evidenced by the fact that the stamp design approval form only required one signature, that of the Postmaster General. FDR approved or rejected many suggestions that were sent in by the public about who should be honored on stamps. These are not expected responsibilities of the President.

The overriding fact is that he was an ardent stamp collector with control of the awesome printing presses of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP). I believe he availed himself of that capability to enhance his collection through the good graces of his appointee, James A. Farley.

The controversy over the Presentation Sheets could not have escaped his knowledge. Yet for some reason, he seems to have remained aloof from the turmoil until his involvement could no longer be avoided. I believe the reason is that he wanted the issuance of the Presentation Sheets to continue as long as possible.

### Farley's weak excuses for his actions

When the Mother's Day Presentation Sheet came on the market, Farley sent a letter to the protesting Norfolk Philatelic Society in which he said, "It was a mistake." Another offhand remark was that one of the Mother's Day sheets "got loose." (Johl, Vol. IV, p. 19) There was no explanation of how the sheets slipped through the rigorous control systems at the BEP and the USPOD.

Another time he said that he gave friends imperforate sheets because when he autographed perforated sheets the

pen got stuck in the little holes. Didn't it occur to him, or anyone around him, that the sheets could have been gummed and perforated after he signed



Figure 5. A Presentation Sheet from which this arrow and line block, Sc. 754, came reportedly went on sale in Norfolk, Va.

an imperforate sheet?

When an imperforate and ungummed sheet of the Mother's Day stamp turned up in the market, Farley's reason was that he forgot to mention, when, as a favor, he gave a sheet of the Mother's Day stamp to a friend, that the stamps should not be sold. Was he so naive as to think that those words from him would prevent the public sale of the sheets? I doubt it.

His excuses for his acts were trivial as if he didn't care and it didn't matter what he said. He also had little regard for the protests of the philatelic community. In *Beyond the Ballots*, p. 259, he says "The excitement over the specimen stamp sheets was really a tempest in a teapot and apparently was regarded with amused tolerance by the general public..." Considering all that was happening at the time, the fierce depression, vicious attacks at home especially those of Huey Long against Farley, possible war in the Pacific, gathering storm clouds in Europe, and only two million stamp collectors (some say nine million) in a country of 130 million people, it is understandable why he might have understated the importance of the sheets.

But he was the Postmaster General and he should have treated the practices of his department more seriously.

Further confirmation of his attitude comes from his autobiography, *Jim Farley's Story, The Roosevelt Years*, in which Farley rarely discusses his actions and duties as Postmaster General. He mainly narrates his role as Chairman of the Democratic Party, his steering FDR's programs through Congress, and his efforts to get Roosevelt reelected in 1936. He could leave the mission of the Post Office Department to be ably carried out by the many civil servants and the Assistant PMGs.

In *Behind the Ballots* he says he did just that. In 1933, he left the operation of the USPOD to his Assistant Postmasters for two to three months while he was engaged in political and patronage activities (p. 227). Philatelists did not impact his political goals and responsibilities. The protestations about the Presentation Sheets were a minor nuisance to him. Stamp collectors may have been riled, but they were going to vote for FDR based on the success of job programs and peace, not vote against him because of problems in their hobby.

I think in his position as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee it was safe for Farley to assume he could count on the support of the Democrats in Congress. This did happen when Republican Congressman, Charles D. Millard called for a House inquiry into the gifts of the Presentation Sheets and their appearance in the marketplace. Farley could safely give it no heed because he knew the Democrats wouldn't allow it to reach the floor of Congress. He was right. Millard's resolution was tabled on a roll call vote, 275 to 101.

#### **Roosevelt's participation and silence regarding the Presentation gifts**

Rumors protesting Farley's favoritism by handing out special sheets to select officials began circulating in the months before the Westchester County Chapter No. 85 APS issued its disapproval notice of the Presentation Sheet controversy which it sent to the American Philatelic Society on July 20, 1934. (Sloat, pp. 6, 7)

Whatever efforts were made to approach the USPOD and urge them to cease the practice were ineffective because subsequently five remaining sheets of the National Parks series were issued imperforate, un gummed, autographed by Farley and FDR, and given to dignitaries. Since FDR signed the sheets, he must have approved the practice and ignored the controversy.

It wasn't until January of 1935 that Roosevelt took some action. Rep. Millard was threatening to hold a Congressional investigation. The newspapers were continuing to criticize distribution of the Presentation Sheets and their appearance in the stamp marketplace, selling for as high as \$175 for a single stamp.

On January 7, 1935, the Norfolk Philatelic Society again stepped in and sent a letter to President Roosevelt urging him to take steps to immediately stop the favoritism. The reports in the media came with increasing frequency. The story about the Norfolk Philatelic Society letter to FDR appeared in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* on the same day, and essentially the same story appeared in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* the next day. For the rest of the

month articles appeared in many newspapers including the *New York Times*, *New York Herald Tribune*, *New York World Telegram*, *Washington Star*, *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, *Linn's*, *Mekeel's Weekly* and *STAMPS Magazine*.

On January 9, 1935 Roosevelt sent a memo to the PMG telling him to discontinue issuing Presentation Sheets. (Sloat, p. 89). Except for a letter to a private citizen, until this memo was sent, the President had been silent on the issue that had been publicized for over a year.

On February 2, 1935, the *New York Herald Tribune* editorialized about the Presentation Sheets and their market value and included the statement that "...thus far, neither Mr. Farley nor Mr. Roosevelt has deigned to discuss the matter." (Sloat, p. 24).

The pressure from the public was increasing.

#### **Farley realized he was supposed to protect the President**

In his autobiography, *Jim Farley's Story, The Roosevelt Years*, Farley does not mention the Presentation Sheets or the ruckus about them. Clearly, he didn't think the incident worthy of reporting in his book. He does talk about another incident involving the Postmaster General's responsibility which I think tells us a great deal about Farley's attitude towards the President.

On February 9, 1934, Farley issued an order to cancel all domestic air mail contracts and renegotiate them. At that time air mail was carried by the domestic airlines. Farley's order was approved by FDR and the Attorney General. Farley and the Attorney General wanted the air lines to continue carrying the mail until new contracts could be negotiated. FDR wanted the Army Air Corps to carry the mail. His wish prevailed and disaster ensued. Storms and gales claimed the lives of ten U.S. Army pilots.

Farley was called a murderer and looked for help from the White House. The President did not see fit to divert the wrath. Farley says in his book, "Later, I realized it was part of my job to take as many blows for him as I could."

I believe this attitude applied in many other situations, the case of the Presentation Sheets being one of them.

In *Behind the Ballots*, Farley has a different version of the air mail contract cancellation. His only mention of Roosevelt is to say that after the tragic deaths, FDR issued an order to have the Army Air Corps (AAC) stop delivering the mail.

There is no mention of FDR overriding Farley's and the Attorney General's recommendation not to use the AAC, nor any mention of Farley taking all the blame. Why is this so?

*Behind the Ballots* was published in 1938, before Farley broke with Roosevelt over the third term issue. Farley was not critical of FDR in this book. *Jim Farley's Story* was published in 1948, after the breakup and after Roosevelt passed away. The version in this book clearly puts a lot of the blame for the AAC deaths on FDR. Was Farley being vindictive or did he now believe it was OK to tell the complete story?

*To Be Continued*

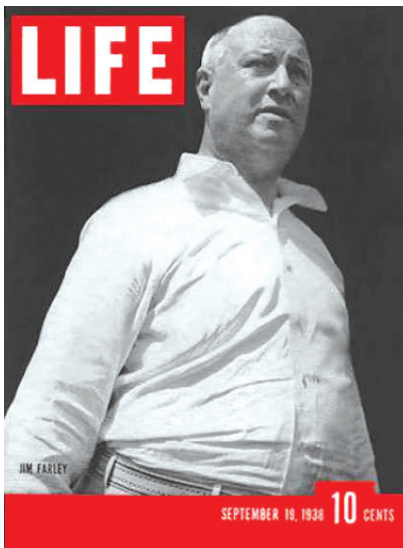
# Was Farley Treated Fairly? (Part 2)

by Jeremy A. Lifsey

(Continued from last month)



FDR enjoying his stamp collection (from the National Postal Museum online exhibit, "Delivering Hope: FDR and Stamps", at [www.postalmuseum.si.edu/deliveringhope/exhibition](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/deliveringhope/exhibition))



James A. Farley on the cover of Life Magazine, September 19, 1938



Louis M. Howe and FDR

On page 265 he says "After being advised by the solicitor of the Post Office Department... and after consulting Attorney General Cummings, I issued

## The Special Printing March 15, 1935 to June 15, 1935

On February 5, 1935, the USPOD announced that it would reissue the Presentation Sheets without autographs and sell them to anyone who wanted them. The sale began March 15, 1935 and lasted three months, but only in Washington, D.C. These stamps are the Special Printing Issue, Scott Nos. 752-771.

The *New York Herald Tribune* of February 6, 1935 said that it is believed that FDR was behind the decision to issue duplicates of the Presentation Sheets to anyone who wanted them (Johl, Volume IV, page 54). This statement has never been verified. Farley says that he made the decision to order the Special Printing but he says this in the letter published in the *New Mexico Philatelist* referred to last month, which has not been completely verified.

With regard to making these sheets available to the public, in *Behind the Ballots* Farley says, "I acted quickly to clear up the situation...", leading me to infer that Farley made the decision to let the public buy as many sheets as they wanted. But the next sentence begins, "The department was directed to run off...", from which I infer that someone else, who could only have been "The Boss," directed him and told him what to do.

The wording is not as clear as I would like. Does it matter which interpretation is used? To me, it does. If Farley had to be told by FDR what to do in this situation, it strengthens my belief that in the matter of the gifts of the Presentation Sheets, Farley would also seek the advice of FDR. If it had been Howe who advised him, I think that Farley would have used a word such as "suggested" rather than "directed." I don't think this is just splitting semantic hairs. Farley distinguishes between an order and advice.

an order..."

On p. 263 of *Behind the Ballots*, he says, "The discontinuance of the issuance of die proofs and uncut sheets was ordered by me...", giving the distinct impression that he alone made that decision. Sloat discusses a memo from the White House which told Farley to stop issuing items not available to the public. Why didn't Farley mention this memo? My conclusion is that Farley didn't tell the complete story because he wanted to shield the President from admitting that the USPOD had done something unpopular with stamp collectors.

### What could have been done?

The press suggested that the Presentation Sheets should have been recalled and destroyed, or recalled and gummed and perforated and then returned to the recipients, or that the USPOD should issue duplicates in large quantities so that the Presentation Sheets would be available to everyone and not reach thousands of times their face value in the marketplace. This last suggestion was the one that was finally implemented.

It was also suggested that FDR should have known what the impact of these Presentation Sheets would be and should never have accepted them.

A precedent had been set 30 years earlier by a president who intervened in a similar postal situation. Johl reports about the four cent Pan American Exposition Issue which was created by the USPOD with an upside down center. The USPOD overprinted it



Sc. 296aS



A plate block of six of the 5¢ National Parks imperf Farleys, Sc. 756-65, this being Sc. 761

“Specimen.” This was not a regular issue available to the public. In 1904, President Theodore Roosevelt insisted that no special varieties should be created and all remaining stamps were destroyed. In Volume 1, page 240, Johl further states, had FDR followed Theodore Roosevelt’s precedent, “...there would have been no stain on the escutcheon of American Philately.”

We can speculate on what might have been. What we do know is that FDR not only was silent during the controversy, but he actively participated in the continued making of the Presentation Sheets by signing them.

#### What happened to the Presentation Sheets?



A portion of a full sheet of the Wisconsin Farley issue, Sc. 755, signed by FDR. From the NPM Exhibit, “Delivering Hope...”

Ickes sold many of his stamps to the public. Many of his stamps were given or traded to friends or collectors. Some of his sheets were auctioned in 1948.

In 1946, the autographed Presentation Sheets in FDR’s estate were auctioned and sold for \$4,425, the equivalent of about \$50,000 today. Eilenberger’s sheets (the number of different sheets is not known) were auctioned



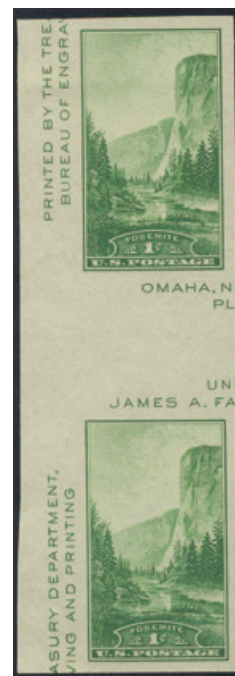
A horizontal gutter block of the Newburgh Farley issue, Sc. 752



A vertical line pair of the Byrd Farley issue, Sc. 753



A cross gutter block of the National Stamp Exhibition Farley issue, Sc. 768, showing a portion of the individual souvenir sheet margin inscriptions.



A vertical pair with horizontal gutter of the Trans-Mississippi Expo Farley issue, Sc. 769, showing a portion of the individual sheet margin inscriptions.

in 1976 and realized \$20,000.

Farley donated his Presentation Sheets, including those belonging to his children, to the Smithsonian Museum. It seems several other people, but not Farley, profited from his gifts.

#### Conclusion

Though not supported by any documentation or quotations from survivors, what I have read in the literature about how the Presentation Sheets and the Special Printing Issue came into existence, and the reactions and relationships of FDR, Howe and Farley to each other, lead me to believe that it is highly probable that one or the other of them told Farley what to do.

FDR, Farley, and Howe were intimate companions.

It is hard for me to believe that they did not discuss the Presentation Sheets from the beginning.

They may have believed what they did was just continuing an already established practice. As soon as it became apparent that philatelists thought otherwise, FDR or the USPOD could have acted to defuse the fracas. I don't think Farley could have stopped issuing them on his own, just as I don't believe that he could have produced them without approval from "The Boss" and/or the "Boss's" secretary and confidant, Col. Louis McHenry Howe.

As a non-stamp collector, Farley downplayed the whole incident. Stamps for collectors and philatelists were not important to him because they did not further his political ends. I believe he was motivated by the desire to please his stamp collecting colleagues, was told what to do, thought there was nothing wrong with what he did, and was befuddled when what he did attracted national attention.

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<sup>1</sup> Ganz, Cheryl R. and Daniel Piazza with M. T. Sheehan, *Delivering Hope: FDR & Stamps of the Great Depression*: Smithsonian National Postal Museum, Washington, D.C., 2009

<sup>2</sup> Baur, Brian C., *Franklin D. Roosevelt and the Stamps of the United States 1933-1945*: Linn's Stamp News, Sidney, OH 45365, 1993, p. 77. No date is given for the issue of *Linn's* in which this statement appeared, other than to say it was shortly after an event that occurred on February 5, 1935.

<sup>3</sup> Johl, Max, *The United States Commemorative Stamps of the Twentieth Century*: H. L. Lindquist, New York, NY, 1947, Vol IV, page 38

<sup>4</sup> I have relied most heavily on the writings of Ralph L. Sloat in his book titled *Farley's Follies*, published by the Bureau Issues Association, Inc., in 1979. I have also used information published by Max Johl in Volumes I and IV in the book mentioned in endnote three above, and Brian C. Baur's books about Franklin D. Roosevelt, Farley's books, *The Jim Farley Story* and *Behind the Ballots*, plus Alfred B. Rollins, Jr.'s book, *Roosevelt and Howe*.

<sup>5</sup> Sloat quotes from articles appearing in *The New York Times*, *The New York Herald Tribune*, *The Washington Star*, the philatelic media, popular magazines, and the *Congressional Record*. Often there are conflicting, confusing, or self-serving statements by public officials and private citizens.

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Sc. #	Subject	Pane	Sgl.	Plate Block	Hor. Pr w. Vert. Line or Gutter	Vert. Pr. w. Hor. Line or Gutter	Cross Line or Gutter	Arrow Top	Block Set/4
<b>Forerunners</b>									
727	3¢ Newburgh	—	15	4.50	—	—	—	—	—
728	1¢ Cent. of Progress	—	15	1.95	—	—	—	—	—
729	3¢ Cent. of Progress	—	15	2.60	—	—	—	—	—
730	1¢ Cent. Prog. S/S	19.50	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
731	3¢ Cent. Prog. S/S	18.50	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
732	3¢ NRA	—	15	1.45	—	—	—	—	—
733	3¢ Byrd Antarctic	—	30	10.95	—	—	—	—	—
735	3¢ Byrd S/S	7.50	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
737	3¢ Mothers Rotary	—	15	.99	—	—	—	—	—
738	3¢ Mothers Flat	—	15	3.95	—	—	—	—	—
739	3¢ Wisconsin	—	15	4.95	—	—	—	—	—
740	1¢ Parks Yosemite	—	—	.95	—	—	—	—	—
741	2¢ Parks Gr. Canyon	—	—	1.40	—	—	—	—	—
742	3¢ Parks Mt Rainier	—	—	2.25	—	—	—	—	—
743	4¢ Parks Mesa Verde	—	—	6.50	—	—	—	—	—
744	5¢ Parks Yellowstone	—	—	7.95	—	—	—	—	—
745	6¢ Parks Crater Lake	—	—	13.50	—	—	—	—	—
746	7¢ Parks Acadia	—	—	9.25	—	—	—	—	—
747	8¢ Parks Zion Park	—	—	17.50	—	—	—	—	—
748	9¢ Parks Glacier	—	—	13.50	—	—	—	—	—
749	10¢ Parks Gr.Smoky	—	—	18.00	—	—	—	—	—
740-49	Parks Perf set	—	6.95	72.50	—	—	—	—	—
750	3¢ Rainier S/S	32.50	2.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
751	1¢ Yosemite S/S	11.00	1.25	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Farley Issues (individual 756-65 Lines and Arrows subject to availability)</b>									
752	3¢ Newburgh	—	20	18.25	5.25	3.15	42.00	14.00	48.00
753	3¢ Byrd Antarctic	—	35	13.50	28.50	1.25	59.00	45.00	95.00
754	3¢ Mothers Flat	—	40	10.50	1.50	1.75	5.00	6.00	16.00
755	3¢ Wisconsin	—	40	10.50	1.75	1.75	5.95	6.00	16.00
756	1¢ Parks Yosemite	—	—	2.95	.40	.50	2.95	1.20	5.25
757	2¢ Parks Gr. Canyon	—	—	3.25	.55	.45	3.60	1.00	5.00
758	3¢ Parks Mt Rainier	—	—	10.50	1.05	.90	4.75	2.20	9.50
759	4¢ Parks Mesa Verde	—	—	16.75	2.10	1.60	7.65	3.80	17.00
760	5¢ Parks Yellowstone	—	—	21.50	2.70	3.50	14.50	8.00	28.00
761	6¢ Parks Crater Lake	—	—	28.00	4.50	3.75	16.00	8.75	36.50
762	7¢ Parks Acadia	—	—	23.50	3.15	2.95	12.50	6.50	26.00
763	8¢ Parks Zion Park	—	—	28.00	3.95	3.25	18.00	14.50	53.00
764	9¢ Parks Glacier	—	—	28.00	3.75	3.50	20.00	8.50	35.50
765	10¢ Parks Gr.Smoky	—	—	28.00	6.75	7.50	27.00	19.00	70.00
756-65	Parks Imperf Set	—	7.95	140.00	27.00	27.00	119.00	67.00	240.00
766	1¢ Progress S/S (25) (dbl pane \$63)	27.50	.50	—	5.25	3.75	11.25	—	—
767	3¢ Progress S/S (25) (dbl pane \$49)	21.50	.45	—	4.95	3.75	11.50	—	—
768	3¢ Byrd S/S (6) (dbl pane \$38)	16.50	2.00	—	5.00	4.25	11.75	—	—
769	1¢ Yosemite (6) (dbl pane \$25)	11.00	1.15	—	4.75	3.25	8.00	—	—
770	3¢ Rainier (6) (dbl pane \$53)	23.00	2.25	—	6.75	7.00	17.75	—	—
771	16¢ Air Spec. Delivery	—	1.40	32.50	3.55	4.75	49.50	12.00	52.00

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