



We are easily tempted to view earlier days of card collecting as strange times when prices were ridiculously low and collectors uninformed about issues, scarcities and manufacturers' motives. After all we don't have to go back too many years to find Willie Mays' 1953 Topps at 10 cents.

In 1960, in my final moments of boybood interest in card collecting, I purchased an all-encompassing checklist of players appearing on baseball cards. As a bonus to the "Master Baseball List," I received a one year subscription to Card Comments magazine published by Gordon B. Taylor of New York. I recently reread some of those 1960 and 1961 issues and found them informative. Collectors of the time were more frequently on target than off. Using *Card Comments* as a barometer of what was going on at the time we can learn from the past.

Card Comments started with just a few pages per issue in the late '50s. It grew to usually a 24-page monthly with printing strictly right off the typewriter, but with relatively frequent photographs. Features included an editor's page, letters to the editor, articles by readers, a Who's Who in Cards, checklists, and at the most four pages of advertising.

Scarcities - Topps

What did collectors of the time know about the relative scarcity of certain cards? Gordon B. Taylor, in addition to publisher, was in the business of selling cards. Reportedly, Taylor was an engineer who tried to develop a full-time mail order business. He distributed a price list that he updated periodically.

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The price list shows that star cards held no real premium over common player cards. You could get a Willie Mays for the same price that you'd pay for a Turk Lown.

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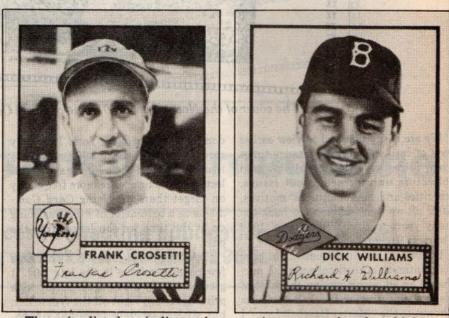
Ignoring the prices for a moment, we can look at what was considered scarce or in demand by reviewing the price list.

The first thing we notice is that commons and stars were all priced the same — Mantle and Mays would cost you the same as Turk Lown or Ebba St Claire. High numbers, though, are identified in some years. High number 1952 Topps are at a premium (five times the value of low numbers). Semi-highs are not identified, but black back low numbers are at a premium over red backs. I remember always preferring black backs to red backs at the time. "Error" cards are identified as #48 and #49 — Page and Sain, but also #39 Dizzy Trout.

There are frequent finds discussed of wrong backs. This just might be a case of wrong backs that Taylor happened to have or there may be an error rather than a variation on the Trout card, but I couldn't find it.

From 1953 to 1956 there is no mention of high numbers at a premium.

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The price list does indicate that premiums were placed on high numbered cards in specific sets. For example, high numbered '52s had five times the value of their low numbered counterparts.

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Low numbers with white backs from the 1956 Topps set were given a premium over the same cards with

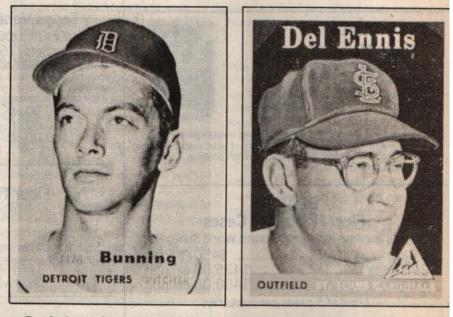
grey backs. The 1956 Dodgers team card is listed "very scarce" in the price de:

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1955 Doubleheaders are three times the price of the regular issue, though. Low numbers from 1956 with white backs are more expensive than grey backs. Team cards are at a slight premium, but it is in 1957, rather than 1956, that a distinction is (erroneously) made between dated and undated team cards. The 1956 Brooklyn Dodgers team card #166 is listed as very scarce — probably because they were not easy to wrestle from New York collectors.

The scarce 1957 middle series is properly at a premium (OK - 7 cents rather than 4 cents). There is proper mention of the 1958 yellow letter variations although they missed a few numbers. Numbers 443, 446, 450, and 462 were properly identified as scarce - as

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Cards from the 1957 "middle series," left, were given a premium value — seven cents instead of the normal four. The yellow letter variations in the '58 set were mentioned, but the price list missed a few of them.



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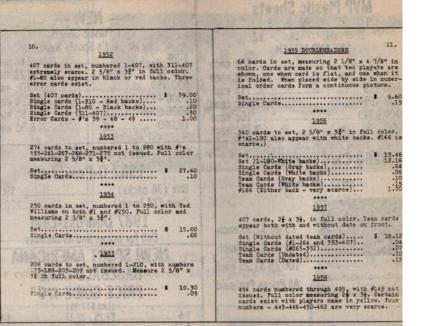
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expensive as any card available for sale in any year. Stan Musial is usually the only star listed in any year at a premium — probably because of his absence from cards between 1954 and 1957 and the demand for his card to complete team sets. In 1959, Killebrew and Campanella join Musial as "scarce" or more properly, higher demand. In 1960, it's Musial, Mantle and McCovey described as scarce.

Scarcities — Bowmans And Other Issues

No scarce series in Bowmans are identified with the exception of 1955 where #1-50 and #201-320 are thought of as tougher — just a little off from the current Beckett Guide. Variations are listed, but they missed Kuenn and Palica. They were also aware of the Williams/Piersall 1954 variation and asked the top price for either card — \$1.00.

The 1959 Fleer Ted Williams #68 has been discussed frequently in hobby literature. I have to go with a Card Comments article in 1960 stating "According to Jim Martino, Trading Card Manager of Fleer's, after #68 was printed and a certain number actually distributed they found that the other player pictured ... was under contract to Topps and so all remaining stock of this num-



The front cover of Taylor's price list is shown at left, while two pages are shown at right. Notice that a complete 1957 Topps set, which was three-years old at the time, cost \$18.12.



The price list made reference to the Piersall/Williams card #66 i 1954 Bowman set. It listed the price for either card at \$1, which was for any single card in the list.

ber was withdrawn." Also, card #80 in the 1960 Fleer issue was Pepper Martin "and was withdrawn and never issued at all for the same reason."

Who Was Who in Cards

Card Comments doesn't provide conclusive evidence of who was active in the hobby. Articles tended to feature the most recent person to join their Trading Card Collectors Club of America — generally 10-16 yea boys. (A reader writes "many wh collecting today will quit the h when they enter high school and less time and more work than the previously." And readers call the lisher — "Mr. Taylor") We find familiar names, though.

Richard West, a 14-year-old

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Edwardsville, Ill., was the first name I recognized. West reported that his 1953, 1954 and 1955 Topps sets were stolen, but that he had rebuilt his collection to nearly 15 complete sets. Based on that early experience, show promoter and columnist West must have learned to keep an eye on his table.

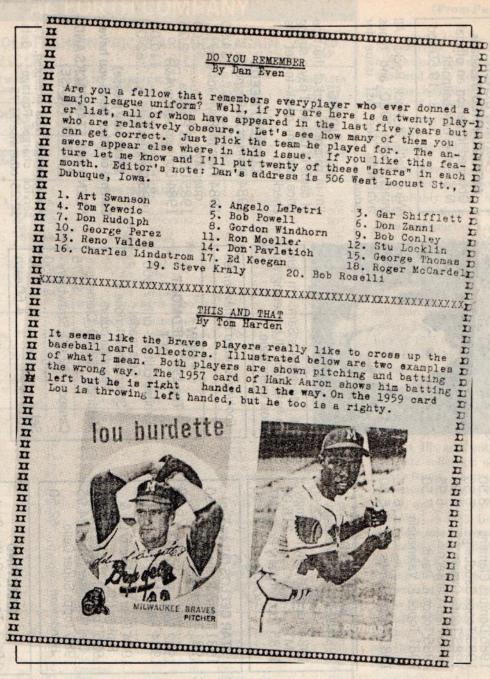
Barry Newman of Cambridge, Mass., appreciated the response to his ads he probably wishes he had sold fewer cards back then at the prices asked. Mike McDaniel of Louisville, Ky., who still advertises in SCD classifieds as interested in trading, is trying to trade for Hal Bevan to complete his 1953 Bowman Black and Whites. Jack Smalling of Ames, Iowa, had 50,000 doubles to sell. Dan Even writes about matchbook covers. Larry Fritsch helps fill in checklists of 1955 Johnston Cookies and the 1948 Leafs which were still pretty mysterious.

Jim Zak of Cicero, Ill., a long-time Chicago-area collector contributed a checklist of Zip Speedway winners. Jim recently opened his own card store in Berwyn, Ill., and, until recently, had a complete collection of the Card Comments issues. George Husby, an SCD advertiser and table holder at Chicago shows, was a 16-year-old in Sturgeon Bay, Wis., in 1960. George was already complete sets between 1953 and 1960, but looking for traders. Gar Miller was unloading 1,800 non-sport cards and looking for pre-1948 cards. B.A. Murry of Centralia, Ill., and a George Vrechek tied with five correct answers to the August 1960 issue quiz. Jim and Bill Heitman (T-206 expert), ages 15 and 11, are shown sorting T-205s on a card table.

I have probably missed identifying numerous other still active collectors. It shows that once you get the bug you don't give it up easily.

Complaint Department

Only recently have collectors complained about card companies. Right? Not based on my readings of Card Comments. Fleer and Leaf had just come on the scene and they got the full treatment along with Topps. Readers' and the editor's comments in 1960 include: "Topps has virtually controlled the card industry by way of their exclusive con-



A page taken from an issue of Card Comments. Notice that the story at the top of the page was written by current SCD columnist Dan Even.

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tract. This is good business, but is it fair

to the consumer? We are forced to buy cards at their price no matter what the quality. This type of stranglehold on the hobby would hinder its now phenominal growth." Fleer's Card Manager hopes that "our competition with Topps will result in better quality cards and an increasingly better value to the consumer in the 5 cent package." More quotes: Topps can't match Leaf in "design or originality." "Fleer, as usual, has done a much better job on their cards ... Topps no longer cares about quality — their cards have been getting steadily worse over the past three years — this year's issue (1961) is the worst yet — very poorly centered ... heavily covered with wax." The 1961 stamp inserts were "poorly perforated" lending little to potential attractiveness ... needing more thought and consideration. The 1960 Football Funnies on

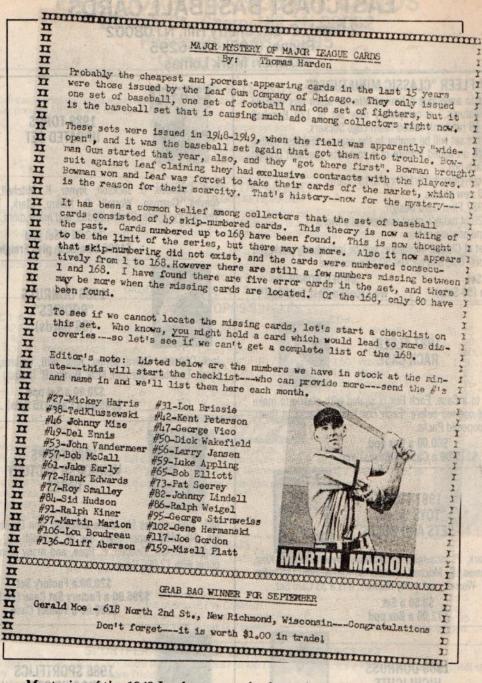
cards are "jokes that appeal to the intellectual second grader" (Probably Topp target market anyway).

And "recently an independent gum maker was arrested after he tried to bribe someone to obtain the plans of a packing machine developed by Topp ... Just a reminder, though sad, how important the field of card publishing a becoming."

The Publisher explains that since

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Mysteries of the 1948 Leaf set were also haunting collectors and writers in the early 1960s, as evidenced by this article by Thomas Harden.

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magazines go out at less than first class postage delivery is slower "and we have no control over how long it will take" your copy to arrive. Readers ask the editor to "stick to card news and drop the stale sports news." And "at the moment 90 percent of the work is being done by a handful of collectors."

Well, you get the picture. You can complete the other complaints yourself. 54

Articles of Interest

There were numerous articles in the small monthly issues that showed the depth of the collectors' interests.

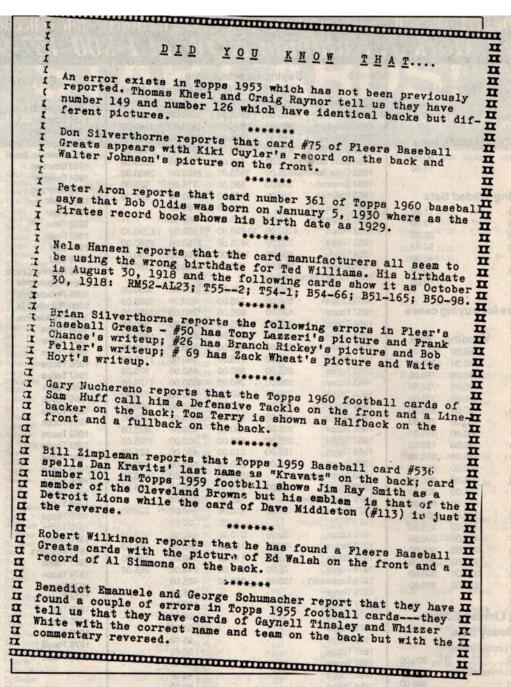
B18 1912 baseball blankets are discussed as are the 15 millemeter and 18^{1/2} millemeter "Yours Truly" and the "Made in U.S.A." on Exhibit cards. As to the T-206 Wagner, a reader doubts that Wagner objected because of his name being associated with tabacco in that he permitted a cigar to be named after him and he is shown on a card taking a chaw of tobacco. A "single copy the card is said to be worth \$75."

Information was rather sketchy 1950 Drakes, 1947 Tip Tops and 1 Leaf. Readers were asked to help of plete checklists. Collectors report fin ing only 80 cards of perhaps 168 Leafs. Today, 98 cards are known 1948 suit by Bowman against Leaf described.

Readers asked the editor why the

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Errors and variations were of interest to collectors in the early '60s, just like they are today.

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had been only six series totalling 572 cards in 1960 rather than the 616 expected. Answer: "Topps never finalizes its set until the last moment and it depends entirely upon the reception that the cards in the first few series get as to when the final series and the ultimate size of the set is issued. (So we've been told.)" By Topps themselves? Did they talk to collectors in those days? 60 Maybe there is a missing seventh series out there somewhere in Topps' attic? Error cards, how to get autographs, and the 1954 Sports Illustrated baseball cards are discussed.

In general, there is evidence of serious interest in collecting, of checklisting and sharing information. There are no discussions of potential card value increases. There are no discussions of high demand or rookie cards. 1960 collecting news gives the impression that there was no particular rush to get something before someone else did and the price went up.

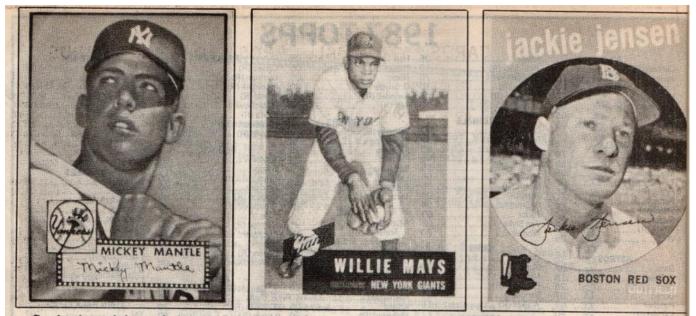
Prices

Well let's get down to it for a few fina paragraphs. How bad can we feel about what we could have purchased for a pittance in those days?

If you had gone wild and purchased all the major sets at full retail in 1960 from Gordon B. Taylor to include 1951-

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Card prices of the early '60s make today's collectors green with envy. A '52 Mantle sold for 50 cents (There was a catch — you had to include 10 cents postage). A

'53 Topps Mays could be had for 10 cents and a '5 Aaron cost six cents! A complete 1959 set, howeve would have cost \$103 by today's standards.

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1960 Topps, 1948-1955 Bowmans, 1959-60 Fleers, and 1960 Leaf you would have shelled out \$513. Condition of cards is not typically mentioned with prices, but if you assumed you could be strange and ask for "EX-MT" only at those prices, you would have cards valued at \$31,028 in recent *SCD* price guides. Yes, but \$31,028 isn't what it used to be. Even with price levels adjusted the returns would be more than adequate.

What about some individual card prices from Taylor. How about the 1954 Bowman Williams for \$1, 1952 Topps Mantle for 50 cents. (Although if you had ordered just the Mantle you would have had to add 10 cents for postage and handling in that the total order was 50 cents or less). 1953 Topps Mays was 10 cents, the 1954 Aaron would be six cents, etc., etc. Prices through readers' classifieds were usually less. Illness sets in.

But let's feel a little better by looking at it from the 1960 vantage point. To buy a complete set of one-year-old (1959) cards from Taylor would have cost you \$27.92. Price level adjusted to 1986 dollars the \$27.92 would be the equivalent of \$103 today. Would you pay \$103 for a set of 1985 Topps? Most probably not — apparently a lot of collectors felt that way in 1960 otherwise there would be a lot of collectors today with intact 1959 sets that they picked up at irresistable prices. The prices we not all that irresistable. I know I nev spent a nickel on cards from Taylor darn it!

According to Card Comments to hobby was taking off in the early '60. The takeoff sputtered for awhile an within a few years Taylor dropped to publication. Taylor's mail order bus ness and inventory were reportedly so to Bruce Yeko, who operated a ma order business from his New Yor apartment in the mid-'60s. Woody Ge man had a similar publication at to time, Card Collector, which was discortinued after a few more years. But whi they were with us these publication provided a forum for the collectors the day.

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