

The Lehman Heritage

„Every loss is a chance“ - wise words. Without doubt the Lehman Brothers bankruptcy was a big loss in 2008. Not only for investors, but especially for the whole financial system. Soon afterwards whole industries and economies felt into a deep crisis. The effects and results can be seen in different media n day by day. More pleasant are the new perspectives for the Scripophily market: The Lehman archive was a real treasure. We are proud to present it in this separate category (Lot 76 to 116). **Use this unique chance!**

Lot 76

VF-F

Financiers and Philanthropists

They are „lovers of humanity“: Using the profit they have made by hard work and clever tactics during their whole life, philanthropists are supporters in various ways. It's not surprising that these important people most often are managers and/or have another connection to the financial industry.

Using the example of bank company Kuhn, Loeb & Co. this collection of 62 certificates shows these relations in an ideal way. It should be a certainly unique assortment with many certificates not seen in the market before. Looking unimpressive at first view, a lot of these will have some exciting details and curiosities. Others will let the imagination run free. **In its entirety a most recommended collection!**

Please find more details about the acting persons and the certificates listed below.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was founded by Abraham Kuhn and Solomon Loeb in 1867. Under the leadership of Jacob H. Schiff it became one of the most influential investment banks around the turn of the century. It was financing America's expanding railways and growth companies, e.g. the bank supported Edward Henry Harriman to assume control of the Union Pacific Railroad. Over the years Kuhn, Loeb & Co. became the principal rival of J.P. Morgan & Co. and after Schiff's death Otto Kahn and Felix Warburg continued with leading the successful business. Finally there have been a lot of further considerable partners of the Kahn, Schiff and Warburg

family, but also other persons like Jerome J. Hanauer and Benjamin Bottenwieser. After World War II the rapidly changing investment banking industry caused a declining influence of the company, which finally merged with Lehman Brothers in 1977. Everybody knows the end of the story in 2008.

The acting persons

Salomon (Solomon) Loeb (1828-1903)

Born as son of a Jewish family in Worms, Germany, Salomon Loeb emigrated to the USA in 1849. Together with Abraham Kuhn relatives of his mother had become merchants in textiles in Cincinnati. The company prospered by deliveries to the Union Army during the American Civil War. Being familiar with finances Kuhn and Loeb founded their investment bank Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in 1867. Loeb took his assets of \$600,000 as their start-up capital.

Jakob (Jacob) Heinrich Schiff (1847-1920)

Born in a Jewish family in Frankfurt, Schiff made a first attempt to be successful in the USA in 1865. Unfortunately his broker company „Budge, Schiff & Company“ failed and Schiff, meanwhile a US citizen, went back to Germany in 1872. But, maybe his marriage with Therese Loeb (daughter of Solomon Loeb) in 1875 supported his career. Perhaps his most famous financial action was extending a large amount of Japanese State Loans. During the Russo-Japanese War (1904 to 1905) the amount of \$200 million should help to defeat the anti-Semitic Tsarist regime.



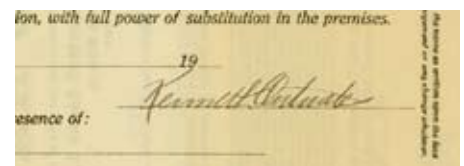
Signature Otto Hermann Kahn

Otto Hermann Kahn (1867-1934)

Kahn was born in a Jewish bankers family in Mannheim, Germany. Working at Deutsche

Bank he was delegated to London in 1888. Being a British citizen he went to New York five years later. There he married Adelaide „Addie“ Wolff, daughter of Abraham Wolff, a partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. After first being engaged in „Speyer and Company“ it was obvious that he soon would join the company his father-in-law was working for. Kahn was very successful with financing American railroad companies and became chairman of different companies, e.g. of Union Pacific Railroad und Equitable Trust.

In 1917 Kahn became an US citizen. Ohaka Castle - Kahns residence on Long Island - was finished in 1919, being the second largest private residence in the United States at that time. Beside this luxury he was a well known philanthropist. It is said that Kahn once told a New York City mayor that a piano in every apartment would do more to prevent crime than a policeman on every corner. In fact he was a patron of the New York Metropolitan Opera and several other operas. He spent a lot of money for theatre and ballet, further he supported poets like Hart Crane. One of Cranes' lyrics („The Bridge“) seems to compare Otto Kahn with Kublai Khan, the fifth Great Khan of the Mongol Empire (from 1260 to 1294). Finally Kahn acted as a film producer as a internet based movie database connects him with different films in the 1930s. In this context a guy named „Kenneth Outwater“ is mentioned. As he is also named on several stock certificates he doesn't seem to be a fictive person only.

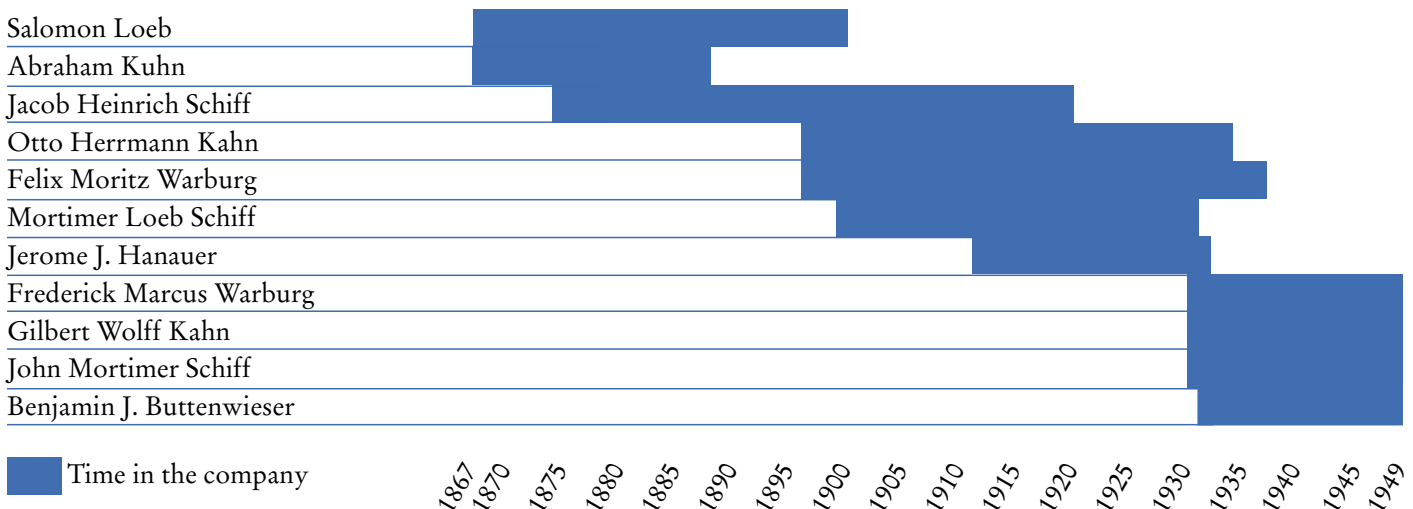


Signature Kenneth Outwater

Kenneth Outwater

Even after intensive research Kenneth Outwater remains a mystery. Most likely he belonged to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. anyway. Further he seems to have been the extension of Otto H. Kahn - most probably Kahn assigned several investments to him or instructed him to become involved. Finally it

Partners at Kuhn, Loeb & Co.



is curious that most of the certificates issued to Outwater were signed in blank without being sold to another person.

Felix Moritz Warburg (1871-1937)

Felix M. Warburg was grandson of Moses Marcus Warburg, co-founder of the German private bank M. M. Warburg & Co (Hamburg, 1798). He emigrated to New York in 1894 and became partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., further he married Frieda Schiff, daughter of senior partner Jacob H. Schiff. Being an US citizen since 1907, Warburg acted very much for the American Jewish community. He was a leading member of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, having a focus on the support of ailing Jews in Europe after World War I. Sponsoring several universities (e.g. Harvard, Jerusalem) seems to have been as important as being a mentor for several other social projects, which could be discerned by having a look to his stock purchases. His house („Felix M. Warburg House“) in New York's Upper East side was finished in 1908, since 1947 it houses the Jewish Museum.

Mortimer Loeb Schiff (1877-1931)

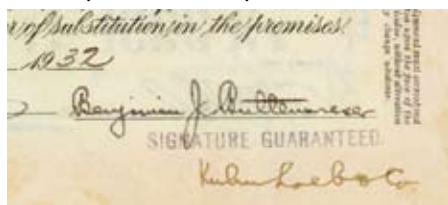
Mortimer L. Schiff was son von Jacob H. Schiff and his wife Therese. The banker was partner of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. from 1900 to 1931. Beside his job he was very engaged in the Scout Movement. Therefore in May 1931 he became President of „Boy Scouts of America“, one of the largest youth organizations in the USA. Unfortunately he died just one month later.



Signature Jerome J. Hanauer

Jerome J. Hanauer (1875-1938)

After getting into trouble the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was reorganized as Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad in 1928. That happened under the direction of Jerome J. Hanauer, who had a lot of experience due to his job at Kuhn, Loeb & Co., but also as being President of Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, Indiana and Illinois Coal Company and several other companies. But, unfortunately he wasn't able to weather the Great Depression too. Therefore in 1935 the Railroad company went bankrupt once again. Further it is known that Hanauer was active at the War Finance Corporation als Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

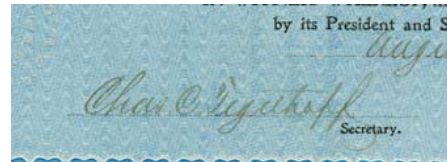


Signature Buttenwieser

Benjamin J. Buttenwieser (1900-1991)

Buttenwieser already joined Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in the age of 18 and became General Partner in 1932. Three years before (1929) he married Helen Lehman Buttenwieser,

a lawyer mainly supporting the rights of women and children. Even if it was of a private nature, Buttenwieser connected to the Lehman family very early - of course unknowing what would happen a few decades later. Like his father (and later his son) he was engaged in the „Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York“, predecessor of the today's „United Jewish Appeal-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York“ (UJA). Further he was a member of the „American Jewish Committee“. Speaking German fluently, Buttenwieser became representative of the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (John McCloy) in 1949. In this position he felt compelled to criticize the economic policy of the Federal Government many times.



Signatur Charles C. Tegethoff

Charles C. Tegethoff (1872-1936)

Tegethoff was Second Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railway and Secretary of the Railway Securities Company. When Edward Henry Harriman died Tegethoff became „Harriman Estate Manager“.



Signatur Edward Francis Hutton

Edward Francis Hutton (1875-1962)

In 1904 Hutton recruited his brother Franklin Laws Hutton and the well-known stock broker Gerald M. Loeb to found „E. F. Hutton & Co.“, which became the second largest American broker company in the following years. In 1920 Hutton married a second time: Marjorie Merriweather Post, who continued with her fathers Postum Cereal Company. Together with E. F. Hutton, who became President of the company in 1923, she acquired several other companies and finally established General Foods Corporation in 1929. Compliant with their wealth they built several luxurious houses and socialized a lot. As part of that Marjorie, temporarily the second richest American woman, had many activities in Palm Beach. But, back to business: In 1984 Lehman Brothers was taken over by American Express, four years later (1988) the company was merged with E. F. Hutton & Co. In one sense Hutton should be lucky for never knowing what happened after ...



Signatur E. H. Harriman

Edward Henry Harriman (1848-1909)

Edward Henry Harriman (1848-1909) started his career re-organizing the Lake Ontario Southern in 1881. Later-on he was active

at Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Union Pacific and Central Pacific. Over the following years he lost the battle with James Hill for the Northern Pacific. Harriman is considered the last big railroad tycoon in US history.

„Three sons of partners became partners“

This quote of TIME Magazine describes the situation in 1931: At the same time the sons of three notable persons became new partners of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.: Frederick Marcus Warburg (1897-1973, Son of Felix Moritz Warburg) graduated from Harvard in 1919, then worked for American International Corp., M. M. Warburg & Co. and Lehman Brothers n right that tradition-rich company once everything will end with. Gilbert Wolff Kahn (1903-1975, Son of Otto Herman Kahn) graduated from Princeton University, which he finally donated his fathers correspondence in 1951. He worked for Equitable Trust Co. and in several foreign banks. John Mortimer Schiff (1904-1987, Son of Mortimer Loeb Schiff) graduated from Yale in 1925. His career first led him to Oxford, after that he worked for Bankers Trust Co. and Missouri Pacific Railroad. Finally this change of generations obviously kept the power and was a real masterstroke.

Further persons

Morris Loeb (1863-1912) was a well-known chemist. He was son of Solomon Loeb and Betty Gallenberg, further stepbrother of Jacob H. Schiff.

Polly Stover Kahn (1921-?) is wife of Gilbert W. Kahn and daughter-in-law of Otto H. Kahn.

Paul Felix Warburg (1904-1965) was another son of Felix M. Warburg. He was financier and philanthropist.

Gerald Felix Warburg (1902-1971) was another son of Felix M. Warburg. He was no banker, but cellist. As he studied in Harvard he honoured his aunt in 1956 by establishing the „Eda Kuhn Loeb Music Library“ there.



Knickerbocker Real Estate Company [2 Items]

Both 1892, Share #3, issued to Solomon Loeb; Share #4, issued to Jacob H. Schiff. Founded in 1891, Knickerbocker Real Estate Company was investing in and speculating with properties, e.g. in Manhattan.

Hotel Irvin for Women, Inc.

1925, Share #292 issued to Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff.

The Hotel Irvin for Women was named for Mary M. Irvin (better: „Mrs. Richard Irvin“). Beginning in 1916 she worked continuously to create a residence for self-supporting girls and women with small incomes. But it was not until 1924 that the property at 308 W 30th St. could have been acquired. In 1925

President Asher Mayer finally opened the hotel. In the early 1940s the women-only policy seems to have been dropped, in the mid-1950s the hotel was closed again.



Golden Reward Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company

1907, Share #299 issued to and signed on reverse by Otto H. Kahn, signed by Edward Henry Harriman as President, signed by Charles C. Tegethoff as Secretary. Proof for a close relationship to Harriman. The shares were sold three month after his death. The Golden Reward Gold Mining Company operated in the Ruby Basin and Bald Mountain mining districts. Further the company owned a smeltery in Deadwood, South Dakota (capacity: 500 tons per day) and a plant for manufacturing cyanide (capacity: 200 tons per day).

Helen Freeman, Inc.

1921, Bond #24 issued to and signed on reverse by Otto H. Kahn, signed by Helen Freeman as President. Helen Freeman (1886-1960) was an actress, playing in at least 37 films in the years between 1915 and 1948. Most probably Freeman herself was the only „asset“ of the company.

Houston Publishing Company, Inc.

Share #21 issued to and signed on reverse by Otto H. Kahn, signed by Herbert S. Houston as President. Houston was publisher of two new magazines: „The New World“ and „Foreign Fiction“. Further he was Chairman of the National Board of Trustees of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World.

Washington Square Players, Inc.

1917, Bond #9 issued to Otto H. Kahn. In 1914 the company was founded to produce and arrange plays for theatre.

Cincinnati Stuart Walker Company

1929, Share #14 issued to Otto H. Kahn. This company most probably was a book pinter and/or producer of plays for theatre.



Long Island Sound Ferries Corporation

Share #2 issued to Otto H. Kahn. The company operated the Long Island Sound ferry. Long Island Sound separates the North American east coast and Long Island.

87th Street and East End Avenue Corporation

1931, Share #A78 issued to Otto H. Kahn. The address is one entrance of the Carl Schurz Park (named after a politician and revolutioner being the first German who became a member of the US Senate). The park seems to have no direct relation to the company, but rather the company was involved in a real estate project there.

International Garden Club, Inc.

1915, Bond #9 issued to Otto H. Kahn. Charles Frederick Hoffman (1867-1929) was a wealthy New Yorker woman. She was very interested in the exchange of American and European horticultural knowledge. Therefore she founded the „International Garden Club“. The club was closely allied with the „Royal Horticultural Society of England“.

Engineers Country Club

1918, Certificate #254 issued to Otto H. Kahn. Tofay such a membership might be called „Networking“ ...

Marjorie Oelrichs, Inc.

1923, Share #5 issued to Addie W. Kahn, signed by Marjorie Oelrichs as President and as Treasurer. President and Treasurer in one person? Curious: Both President and Treasurer have the same name. Indeed it seems to be the same person. The company should have been owned by Marjorie Oelrichs, mother of Marjorie Oelrichs Duchin (who was only 15 years old in 1923). Marjorie Oelrichs Duchin later was a prominent beauty and wife of pianist and bandleader Eddy Duchin. It could be speculated about a connection of Marjorie Oelrichs and Otto H. Kahn's wife Addie W. Kahn.



Guild Hall, Inc. [4 Items]

All 1925, Shares #9 and 11 issued to Mortimer L. Schiff; Shares #12 and 14 issued to and signed on reverse by „Kenneth Outwater“. In 1931 the „Guild Hall“ was opened in New York. In the following years it evolved into a cultural center for arts, literature and theatre. Quite a few unknown artists started their career there.

Kreuger & Toll Company [2 Items]

Both 1929, Shares #37193 and 7652 (each stamped „Bankruptcy“) issued to and signed on reverse by „Kenneth Outwater“.

Grigsby-Grunow Company [2 Items]

Both 1932, Shares #85232 and 57590 issued to and signed on reverse by „Kenneth Outwater“. Closedown one year after the stock purchase: Founded in 1928, the company manufactured radios. Due to an excellent quality of the speakers it sold many of its products within a short time. Although the business started very successful Grigsby-Grunow became a victim of the Great Depression - and finally went bankrupt in 1933. It was separated in



two new companies: Majestic Radio & Television Corporation and General Household Utilities.

Kolster Radio Corporation

1930, Share #666 issued to and signed on reverse by „Kenneth Outwater“. In 1926 Kolster Radio was founded by merging several companies operating with wireless communication. The company was named after the technician Frederick A. Kolster. In 1928 the Columbia Phonograph Company (today: Columbia Records) announced to distribute a radio produced by Kolster. Nevertheless Kolster went bankrupt in January 1930. What happened? The company simply got into financial difficulties after overproduction. Therefore in March 1930 the bankruptcy trustees reopened the Newark plant to accomplish 15,000 half-finished radios. Unfortunately the Great Depression caused the final end in 1931. The assets were sold to ITT for 3 Million Dollars - and the business was continued under a new name (Kolster Radio Inc.).

Little Picture House, Inc. [2 Items]

Both 1928, Shares #52 and 53 issued to and signed on reverse by „Kenneth Outwater“. In the late 1920s there was a big demand for European films in the USA. Probably therefore some „society women“ interested in films founded this company in New York. First acquiring the property at 151 East 50th Street they might have built a cinema there.

Murray Hill Allied Corporation

1930, Share #589 issued to and signed on reverse by „Kenneth Outwater“.

Brockperton Productions Corporation [2 Items]

Both 1931, Shares #C10 and P9 issued to „Kenneth Outwater“. As Otto H. Kahn was involved in the film business Brockperton Productions most probably was a production company. A search for „Brockperton“ in a well known search engine doesn't find many results, so the company doesn't seem to have been very famous.

Le Golf d'Ormesson, Société d'Encouragement aux Sports et d'Education Physique

1923, Certificate #27 issued to Otto Khan. Kahn moves in mysterious ways: As Hart Crane hadn't published „The Bridge“ in 1923, the alternative writing „Otto Khan“ most probably resulted from difficulties the French issuers had with writing his name. A further mystery might be the Kahn's connection to a French company operating a golf course in the French village Ormesson-sur-Marne (Departement Val-de-Marne).

Bath and Tennis Club [2 Items]

Both 1932, Certificate #69 issued to Adele G. Schiff, signed by E. F. Hutton; Certificate #71 issued to Otto H. Kahn, signed by E. F. Hutton. Mortimer Loeb Schiff and his wife Adele Gertrude Schiff had a vacation home in Palm



Beach, Florida. Named Casa Eleda (referring to her backwards name) it was close to the Bath & Tennis Club, where Kahn and Schiff were one of the first members.

Art Center, Inc.

1921, Bond #286 issued to Felix M. Warburg, signed by Helen Sargent Hitchcock as President, signed by Heyworth Campbell as Secretary.

Arts investment by Warburg. In 1920 Helen Sargent Hitchcock, widow of the prominent editor Ripley Hitchcock (incl. works of Rudyard Kipling, Arthur Conan Doyle, Zane Grey, Joel Chandler Harris, Stephen Crane and Theodore Dreiser), founded the „Art Center“. She created a home for seven artistic organisations: The Society of Illustrators (founded 1901), New York Society of Craftsmen (1906), Stowaways (1907), Art Alliance (1914), American Institute of Graphic Arts (1914), Pictorial Photographers of America (1917) and Art Directors Club (1920). The „Art Center“ was closed in 1933. Heyworth Campbell was the first President of the „Art Director's Club“ and Secretary of this company.

Beach Point Club, Inc.

1931, Share #288 issued to Felix M. Warburg.

Warburgs calm oasis? „Beach Point Club“ is a familiar club in Mamaroneck, NY. Located right next to the Long Island Sound it has an own marina, further several swimming pools and tennis courts. Originally built as an industrialists' residence in 1890, the clubhouse today includes a first-class restaurant and a sea view terrace. This was enabled by the founding members, who took over the estate in 1925 and opened the club after renovation in 1926.



City Housing Corporation

1925, Share #92 issued to Felix M. Warburg, signed by Alexander M. Bing as President. Alexander M. Bing (1879-1959) was an American real estate developer. Together with his brother Leo S. Bing he founded „Bing & Bing“, a company developing high-end apartments. They often cooperated with architect Emery Roth, known by buildings like The First Hungarian Reformed Church, Warwick Hotel, The Eldorado or The Beresford. Further Alexander M. Bing founded the City Housing Corporation, which was offering a financing model including a stock subscription program as an alternative to common second mortgages.

Monmouth County Agricultural Fair Association [2 Items]

Both 1908, Share #35 issued to Felix M. Warburg; Share #188 issued to Felix M. Warburg. Monmouth County is a County in New Jersey. In 2011 the 37th Monmouth County Agricultural Fair was held.

Empire State Surety Company [2 Items]

Both 1912, Share #1548 issued to Mortimer L. Schiff; Share #1549 issued to Felix M. Warburg.

Both shares with serial numbers in a row (1548 and 1549) were bought at the same day. Was that initiated by Jacob H. Schiff and was he concerned about his son-in-law?

Bevel Gear Grinding Company [2 Items]

Both 1927, Share #5 and Share #5, both issued to Mortimer L. Schiff. The company manufactured bevel gear grinding machines.

Colorado City and Manitou Mining and Milling Company

1905, Share #186 issued to and signed on reverse by Jerome J. Hanauer.

Not only railroads were interesting investments: The company operated several mines in Colorado. Co-founder was William Asbury Love - one of the first gold seekers leaving to the West.

Birdseye Electric Company / C. B. Holding Corporation [2 Items]

Both 1935, Share #C88 and Share #P68, both issued to and signed on reverse by Frederick M. Warburg, both signed by Clarence Birdseye as President.

Clarence Birdseye was an American biologist and is considered the founder of the modern method of freezing food. After watching the Inuit as they used very thick ice to ice fish he developed his technology in the 1920s. Even if there wasn't very much interest in his products first, the demand changed and the later General Foods Corporation entered the business. Beginning in 1930 frozen vegetables were sold in the USA as „Birds Eye Frosted Foods“.

Gail-Harris Co., Inc.

1921, Share #30 issued to and signed on reverse by Frederick M. Warburg, signed by Jane Gail as Treasurer.

The company was founded by Jane Gail and Warren S. Harris. Jane Gail was an early American actress for silent movies and stage plays, whose career started on Broadway. As from 1912 she performed in a total of 19 films, especially as Dr. Jekyll's fiancée in the 1913 silent movie version of „Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde“. In the age of 30 years only her last film was produced in 1920. Gail died in 1963.

Kississing Mines Limited

1928, Share #30 issued to and signed on reverse by Frederick M. Warburg. The company most probably was active in the mining business around the Kississing Lake, located in the Canadian Province of Manitoba.

Knickerbocker Exploration Company Limited

1927, Share #40 issued to and signed on reverse by Frederick M. Warburg.

Marshall Stillman Movement Industries, Inc.

1929, Share #P56 issued to and signed on reverse by Gilbert W. Kahn.

At the beginning of the 20th century Lou Ingber took over „Stillman's Gymnasium“ in New York. As the name was widely known he didn't want to change it - so he simply changed his own name to Lou Stillman. The „Marshall Stillman Movement“ gave ex-convicts a chance to get their life back together. They were able to train in the boxing ring as many famous boxers also did. These attracted the audience paying a small amount for watching the training.

Bavarian Brewing Company

1933, Share #31 issued to John M. Schiff. In 1866 the brewery was initially founded as „Deglow & Company Brewery“ in Covington, Kentucky. Founder was Julius Deglow, who changed the name to „Bavarian Brewery“ very soon (in 1869). The beginning of the Prohibition in 1919 demanded flexibility, therefore the company stopped brewing and started with bottling soft drinks. As the Prohibition was lifted in 1933 brewing was resumed. The production continued autonomously until 1959, after a merger with „International Breweries, Inc.“ finally until 1966.

Allied Mines Inc. [3 Items]

All 1939, Share #7 issued to Gerald F. Warburg; Share #9 issued to John Schiff; Share #10 issued to Gilbert Kahn.

The company must have been active in a very promising business. Anyway all 3 persons have bought their shares at the same time as the serial numbers are nearly all in a row.

Hofgaard-Remington Corporation:

1931, Share #215 issued to and signed on reverse by Benjamin J. Buttenwieser. The company manufactured adding machines. In the 1930s it registered several patents, including one for an electric adding machine.

Jibb No. 1 Service Station Inc.

1958, Share #1 issued to Helen L. Buttenwieser.

Century Opera Company

1914, Share #60 issued to Mrs. Morris Loeb, signed by Edward Kellogg Baird. The company operated an opera in New York. Lawyer Edward Kellogg Baird was President, Otto H. Kahn was Vice President.

Stover Plywood Corporation

1960, Share #12 issued to Polly S. Kahn. Working on panels and doors consisting of plywood, the companies' name most probably originates in the second name of Polly Kahn.

Bela Blau, Inc. [2 Items]

Both 1929, Shares #C45 and P45, both issued to Paul F. Warburg. The company was founded by Bela Blau, a Hungarian film producer. So the company should have been active in producing films.

Cincinnati Telenews Company [2 Items]

Both 1945, Shares #2 and 9, both issued to Paul F. Warburg.

J. F. Hill & Co. Inc. [2 Items]

Both 1937, Shares #6 and 4, both issued to Gerald F. Warburg. The company seems to have published sheet music.

Cross Corporation

1944, Share #14 issued to Gerald F. Warburg.